

Employment Gazette

July 1985 Volume 93 No 7
Department of Employment



Labour force outlook for Great Britain

July 1985 Volume 93 No 7
Department of Employment
pages 249-288.



● Cover picture

The outlook for the labour force in Great Britain over the rest of the decade is discussed in detail on pp 255-264.

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published twelve times a year by Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright 1985

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.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £34.50
HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

ADVERTISING

Advertising inquiries should be made to Department of Employment, Inf 3, Caxton House, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 3762).

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval.

In particular, the advertising of any health and safety product in *Employment Gazette* in no way implies endorsement of the product by the Health and Safety Executive.

EDITOR

David Robinson

DEPUTY EDITOR

Bob Reid

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Sue Greaves

STUDIO

Kenneth Prowen

Editorial: 01-213 3562

Statistical inquiries: 01-213 5551

CONTENTS



Trends in the output and deployment of new graduates since the mid-1970s are discussed on pp 269-273.



The London Electricity Board's use of 'team briefing' as a communication technique is described on pp 265-268.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Two-year YTS will provide over half a million places	251
Open tech exhibition	252
New European Social Fund guidelines	253
EC progress on noise	254

SPECIAL FEATURES

Labour force outlook for Great Britain	255
Team briefing	265
Trends in the graduate labour market	269
Unemployment adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality	274
New BIM Director General	278
Recent trends in labour costs 1981-84	280

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Youth Training Scheme—Young people—Employed labour force—Payment of benefits—Employee involvement—Enterprise Allowance Scheme—Racial discrimination—Training for school leavers—Adult training—Community Programme	284
--	-----

EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

Youth Training Scheme—Unemployment statistics for small areas—Disabled jobseekers—New Earning Survey—Industrial relations—Asbestos regulations—Redundancy notifications—Redundancy fund—Small business trustees—Book reviews	286
--	-----

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Centre section contents	S1
Commentary: trends in labour statistics	S2
Definitions and conventions	S63
Index	S64

REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES

Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertising context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for more extensive reproduction should be made to the Copyright section (P6A), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR3 1PD.

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.

- Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
 - Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756*
 - Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (2nd rev)
 - Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
 - Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
 - Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
 - Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754
 - Itemized pay statement** PL704
 - Guarantee payments** PL724 (1st rev)
 - Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
 - Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
 - Time off for public duties** PL702
 - Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)
 - Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
 - Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
 - 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 RPLI (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 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 64 in full-time employment 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

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*

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
Information for working women PL739

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers PL748

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

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Two-year Youth Training Scheme will provide over half a million places

Employment Secretary Tom King has approved proposals from the Manpower Services Commission for a new two-year Youth Training Scheme. Announcing his decision, Mr King said that the new Scheme which will cost over a billion pounds in 1986-87 would mean a major improvement in training opportunities for young people. The number of training places would be increased by about 200,000, to bring the total to well over half a million—an increase of 50 per cent on the current one-year Scheme.

Main features

The main features of the new Scheme which will get under way from April 1 next year will be:

- A quality training programme leading to vocational qualifications with at least 20 weeks off-the-job training over two years, in addition to a planned programme of on-the-job training and work experience. There will be two years training for 16-year-old school leavers and one year for 17-year-old school leavers.
- There will be a training agreement between the trainee and those responsible for his training setting out their respective rights and responsibilities, including details of each young person's training programme.

From April 1987 only approved training organisations will be able to take part, and a new Training Scheme Advisory Service will be set up to maintain the quality of the training provided.

Trainees will be paid a weekly allowance of £27.30 in the first year and £35 in the second year. The existing trainee allowance will be increased to £27.30 from the beginning of September this year. A basic grant of £160 per month will be paid to employers for each trainee and there will be a managing agent's fee of £110 per annum.

The new Scheme also recognises the special needs of particular areas of the country and those young people who have difficulty in finding employer based training places.

Premium payment

A premium payment of £110 per month per trainee will be paid in such cases to those providing alternative training.

Mr King said that the degree of commitment to the present Youth Training Scheme would be of real help in carrying forward the new Scheme. "I am confident that all those concerned will once again work together to make the new Scheme a success."

Employers' role

"The role of employers in providing the necessary places is crucial. The new Scheme will involve a greater financial contribution from employers than the Youth Training Scheme does at present. I know that they will recognise not only the challenge but also the opportunity that this new Scheme will bring."

He said that the Scheme would mean a major improvement in the opportunities for training and work experience for young people and would become a permanent and essential feature of vocational education and training provision in this country.

Budding gardeners on YTS at Wisley



New horizon

The new two-year Youth Training Scheme will open up a bright new horizon for young people entering the world of work, msc Chairman Bryan Nicholson said. "This new Scheme is not simply a second year of YTS, but two years of integrated youth training, building on the strength of YTS."

"Employers are offered a deal which enables them to provide the sort of training that young entrants to industry and commerce need to ensure the prosperity of both the individual enterprise and the country as a whole," he said.

Mr Nicholson said that the new Scheme represented a major reform and took an historic step towards achieving the second objective of the New Training Initiative whereby all young people under 18 should have the opportunity either to continue in full-time education or of entering a period of planned work experience combined with work-related training and education.

Employment Minister Peter Morrison has two consuming interests, one is training, for which he has special ministerial responsibility, the other is gardening.

Both these passions came together when he visited the Royal Horticultural Society's famous show gardens at Wisley in Surrey. Already internationally known for the quality of its own training scheme (there were more than 100 applicants this year for the

precious 10 places Wisley can offer), the RHS has recently been providing the practical training for a six-place Youth Training Scheme, run by Guildford Council.

During a tour of the Gardens he met former Government sponsored trainees who are now employed full-time at Wisley including 21 year old Helen Carter who is pictured showing the Minister rare red delphiniums.

Open tech learning for busy people

"It's never been easier for busy people to learn or up-date their skills," Employment Secretary Tom King said when he opened an "Open Tech" exhibition in the House of Commons.

"How? By cassette tapes, video cassettes, text books and practical kits all with the back-up of a tutorial counselling service. All this has been brought about by the development of open and distance learning techniques pioneered in Britain," he said. "So now, whether in the lunchbreak, out of hours, at the office desk or in the armchair at home, management, supervisors, technicians, anybody interested in improving their skills can now have the chance," said the Employment Secretary.

Research

He continued: "Yet, while training is recognised by so many as the gateway to the future it is surprising how few see it as applying to them. New research done for us by MORI, found that 48 per cent of employees questioned on their attitude toward training

expected major changes in their jobs over the next five years. But only 31 per cent thought they would need training to cope with these changes and only 15 per cent had recently discussed the subject with their employer.

"If as a nation we lapse into an attitude that old dogs need not, or cannot, learn new tricks then our chances of staying in world markets will disappear. We cannot afford to stop learning when we pack away our schoolbooks or celebrate our graduations. Instead we must continue to expand our knowledge, be eager to learn the latest techniques and willing to start again and learn a new skill or a new job. That is the only way to face the future with confidence. It is the way our competitors have been pushing ahead for years and winning orders at the expense of countries like Britain.

"The Open Tech programme, launched by msc in 1982, gives the opportunity to learn, away from the rigid timetables and the constraints of the classroom. Like the Open University it is a distance learning initiative which extends access to flexible methods of learning to industry and commerce.

"The potential is enormous because it allows trainees to proceed at their own pace, and often more cost effectively, than conventional methods," Mr King said.



Mr King at the Open Tech exhibition in the House of Commons.

North East opportunity

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has urged industry and commerce to look at the north east in a more positive light.

"Look without prejudice and see the north east for what it is—a place of opportunity," he said. "The lesson of the rise of the north east to industrial greatness and of the last 40 years is that government did not create the greatness, nor can government alone avert or reverse decline.

"We will do our part. By encouraging competition and improving incentives we have made the national economy more vigorous and enterprising than it has been for a very long time. We will continue unwaveringly on that course.

Regional policy

"The new regional policy which links aid directly to the creation of jobs will be particularly relevant to the region. In the last 12 months almost 13,000 jobs have been or are expected to be created in the north by projects offered regional selective assistance alone.

"But, there are others involved in all this. Industry and commerce, for example. We ask them, above all to look at the north east in a more positive light. To look without prejudice and to see it for what it is—a place of opportunity. It is not dominated by coal and steel and shipbuilding with a bolshie workforce unwilling to adapt and change.

Workforce

"Less than 14 per cent of the region's workforce are engaged in the mining, mechanical engineering, metal manufacture and shipbuilding industries. This compares with a good 20 per cent of employment in insurance, banking, finance and professional and scientific services."

To help two sides of industry work together

Mr Bob Fazakerley (37) has been appointed head of the Industrial Society's Industrial Relations Unit. He will be responsible for helping the Society's 16,000 member organisations take action to achieve more productive management-union relations.

Mr Fazakerley has worked with the Society for a year. He was formerly a member of the North West area executive of APEX.

Mr Owen Thomas (34) joins Mr Fazakerley in the Industrial Relations Unit. Mr Thomas was with the Electoral Reform Society, where he helped a wide range of organisations with ballots and voting procedures. Those included several major trade unions such as the NUM, the NUR, the NUT and SOGAT.

New European Social Fund guidelines

The European Commission has decided on new guidelines for the European Social Fund to run from 1986-88. The increase in demand for help from the Fund has led the Commission to lay down stricter selection criteria than in the past. The number of applications has risen from 752 applications in 1983 to 4,785 in 1985. The United Kingdom, which in recent years has benefited from nearly one-third of the Fund, was allocated £352 million in 1984. Although the UK has not done quite so well this year, it is hoped that about £300 million will be allocated.

Listed regions

The Commission has decided that financial aid from the European Social Fund should be directed at listed regions with the highest unemployment rates and lowest gross domestic product per head, and at certain areas suffering from changes in the steel, shipbuilding, textile and fishing industries.

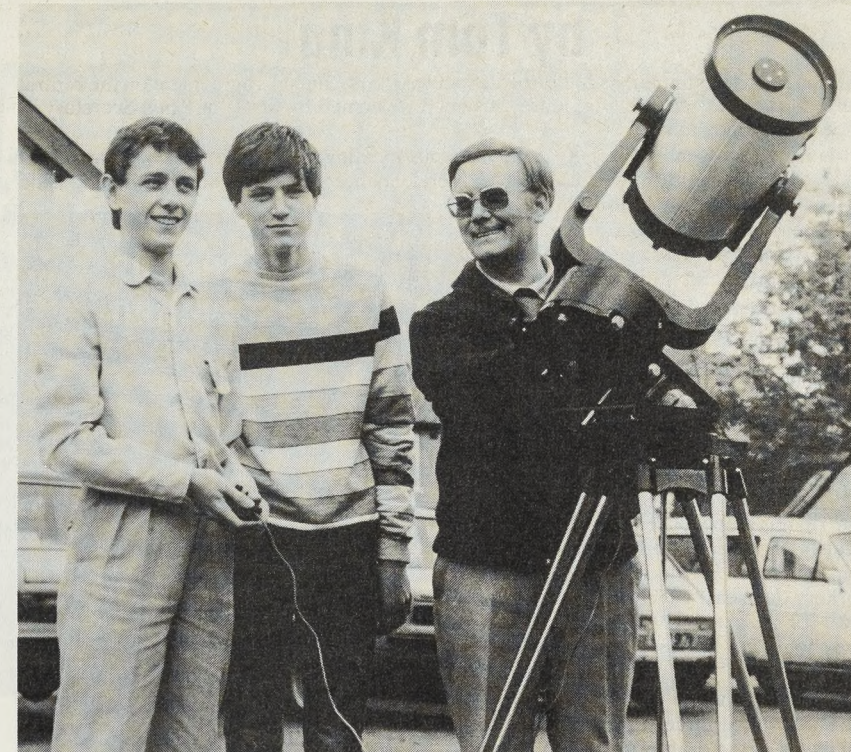
Priority for funding goes to schemes for particular groups including unemployed people under 25, the long-term unemployed, women, the disabled and migrant workers. A wider range of schemes will get priority in parts of the country with highest unemployment, but some types of scheme may be funded anywhere. A special priority for 1986 is training involving new technology. Virtually all training schemes must include some of this in order to secure priority for funding next year.

Eligibility

To be eligible for assistance from the Fund a scheme must be wholly or partly financed by public funds. In public authority schemes the Fund can meet up to 50 per cent of the cost of the project. In the case of private projects the Fund may match public authority support, up to 50 per cent of the total cost of the scheme.

Applications for schemes running in 1986 should reach the Department by August 16, 1985. Further information and application forms may be obtained from Department of Employment, European Social Fund Section, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel. 01-213 6998.

Itec helps firm reach for the stars



An electronic remote control device made at the Burnley (Lancs) Information Technology Centre (Itec) has turned a local firm's product into a world beater.

The centre makes a hi-tech remote control which enables eight-inch telescopes, made by Cosmotron of Burnley, to follow the stars. Managing director, Mr Phil Horrocks, said he tried every firm within a 30 mile radius to see if they could make his special remote control. "But no one was interested unless I wanted 30,000", he commented.

Mr Adrian Jones, senior supervisor at the Itec said: "The Cosmotron collaboration is an excellent example of the kind of service we can provide for local firms. Our trainees designed the printed circuit board for the unit, and they assemble and test each one before it leaves the Itec. They enjoy this sort of work because it is real; they have to meet tight deadlines and produce the goods to a very high standard."

The work done for local firms not only provides a valuable source of income, but also vital practical projects on which trainees can cut their teeth, under the expert guidance of staff.

Higher priority for training

"The low priority given in too many of Britain's boardrooms to discussions about a company training policy is becoming a major handicap in the race to compete against our more forward-looking competitor countries," Employment Secretary Tom King told an Education Training and Development Conference in Birmingham.

"As job prospects improve and the upward line on the graph of unemployment begins to go the other way people in industry, will be heard complaining that skill shortages are hampering their growth. Already we have the first complaints rolling in. The questions these employers must answer are: What are you doing about skill shortages? Do you even know how much you are spending on training this year?"

Mr King, said the evidence was there to convince management that training was not a "drain on resources" but an investment. Recent research gave real evidence for the first time that training excellence went hand in hand with good business performance. Successful businesses were likely to train twice as many staff as poor performers.

"The message is clear; we need sustained effort by all concerned. Government, employers, individuals, trade unions as well, to step up the whole scale of training in this country, at all levels, at all ages. Whether our first concern is competitiveness or efficiency, or markets or jobs, the message is the same: either we train more or we shall lose," said Mr King.

EC progress on noise is welcomed by Tom King

The European Community's Labour and Social Affairs Council's agreement on the central issues of the draft directive on noise, has been welcomed by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr King represented the UK at the Councils meeting last month (June). In a written reply to a Parliamentary question from Mr Derek Spencer (Leicester South) Mr King said:

"I welcome the conclusions on the statistical mechanism for the European Social Fund, which makes a sizeable contribution to employment and training schemes in the UK, the decision on the comparability of vocational training qualifications, which should help improve labour mobility within the community and the resolution on guidelines for migration policy on which I reaffirmed our commitment to equality of opportunity.

The Council agreed, without discussion, conclusions on the directive on the education of migrant workers' children, social security regulations and the recommendation on social protection for voluntary workers overseas, which recommends that cover for social security benefits and health care should not be prejudiced by voluntary service abroad.

Noise directive

"The Council agreed in principle the central issues of the draft directive on the protection of workers from noise. I made it clear that I would welcome early agreement to a directive setting out requirements to protect employees' hearing.

"The Vredeling*, part-time work and parental leave draft directives were not taken any further forward. I maintained our reserve in principle on each and stressed that they were not appropriate areas for community action at this time. The Council noted progress on the draft directive on equal treatment in occupational social security.

"I pressed the Commission to include the effect on small firms of the equal treatment directive in its examination of the burdens of community legislation on firms."

*Procedures for informing and consulting employees.

The Anglo-German Foundation goes on

Dual-government funding for the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society is being guaranteed for a further five years.

The formal exchange of notes to this effect has taken place in Germany between Herr Jurgen Ruhfus, German State Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Ministry), and Sir Julian Bullard, HM Ambassador in Bonn.

The Foundation funds a variety of Anglo-German joint studies and conferences in both the UK and Germany, and covers a wide spectrum of academic, social, industrial and cultural topics. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1973 for a period of 12

CP helps bus preservation



The historic bus museum at Canvey Island is housed in an old bus garage which is being renovated under the Community Programme. A local electrical retailer, Tower Radio are the managing agents for the Programme.

years. (The charter is at present being renewed).

Objectives of the Foundation are:

- to promote the study and to deepen the understanding of modern industrial society and the ways in which such problems may be resolved;
- to foster education and knowledge in Britain and Germany in the fields of science, technology, commerce, economics, sociology and the "Arts" with a view to promoting and stimulating the development of industrial society in a manner most beneficial to the community.

Transport training revolution

The Road Transport Industry Training Board is pumping up to £7 million into a new scheme this year, which is set to revolutionise training for the road transport industry. More funds will be made available as the new scheme gets going.

The Modular Training Scheme is the product of all sections of the industry—employers, unions, further education and the RTTB. It sweeps away all the previous constraints of age and time limitations and is the Board's response to the needs of an industry operating in a rapidly changing economic and technical environment and needing a totally flexible, cost-effective method of training employees at all levels and in all occupations effectively and speedily.

Welcome initiative

Employment Minister Peter Morrison welcomed this initiative from the RTTB. "For some time the Government has been encouraging employers and standards setting bodies to reform traditional apprenticeship training and link skill status to competence rather than time-serving. This obviously makes sense," he said.

"It will make initial skills training more flexible and cost-effective by allowing training to take place at a pace suited to the abilities of trainees and the circumstances of employers. It will ensure that training provides an adequate response to changing skill needs. The Modular Training Scheme marks a significant step for the road transport industry in this direction."

Modules

Under the new scheme skills required in the industry are combined into free-standing blocks, or modules. Each employer can choose the combination of modules to match his employees' needs and arrange training programmes individually tailored to those requirements.

Modules cover all skill levels from the basic to the advanced. The only restriction on entry to any module is an ability to perform the tasks in the preceding ones. The RTTB is developing skills tests for each module and certificates will be awarded to all candidates who pass them.

The industry's specialist groups and the Board have been working together over the last year designing the first sets of modules—eventually there will be over 700. These will be published in time for the beginning of the training year on August 1.

For further information contact the Road Transport Industry Training Board head office at Capital House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0NG.



Photo: The Scotsman

Labour force outlook for Great Britain

Estimates of the labour force in mid-1984, incorporating information now available from the 1984 Labour Force Survey, are presented together with projections to 1991. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed and present estimates and projections are compared with those previously published. The results presented here supersede those published in the February and August 1984 issues of *Employment Gazette*^{1,2}.

□ The civilian labour force in Great Britain (which comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs, other than those in HM Forces, together with those in the same age-group who were seeking work in a reference week is estimated to have numbered about 26½ million people in mid-1984, with 15½ million men and 11 million women, an increase of about half a million over the 1983 level.

The projected change in the size of the labour force over the rest of the decade depends on the view taken of the future course of the economy. Using, for the purpose of these projections only, a working assumption of a broadly stable level of unemployment after 1984, a further rise of over three-quarters of a million is projected between 1984 and 1991. Most of this growth is projected to occur before 1989 (see chart 1) and two-thirds of it is in the female labour force; this continues the long established upward trend in the proportion of the labour force which is female.

The size of the labour force is determined by the numbers in the population in each age group and by economic

activity rates—the proportions of the population in different age/sex groups who are in the labour force. A summary guide to population changes is given by the size of the population of working age—that is, all those above the minimum school-leaving age* and below state retirement age. This has been on a rising trend since 1975, with the increase between 1983 and 1984 exceeding a quarter of a million (see chart 2). This trend is projected to continue until 1989; after this, the population of working age is expected to remain broadly unchanged for the rest of the century.

The overall trend in activity rates has been downward for men, and upward for women (see chart 3). The sharpest changes were observed between 1981 and 1983 for males, and between 1983 and 1984 for females. After 1984, the long-term trend in female activity rates is projected to

* The minimum school-leaving age was raised from 15 to 16 in 1973, but for consistency, the lower age limit used in this article is 16 throughout.

Chart 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

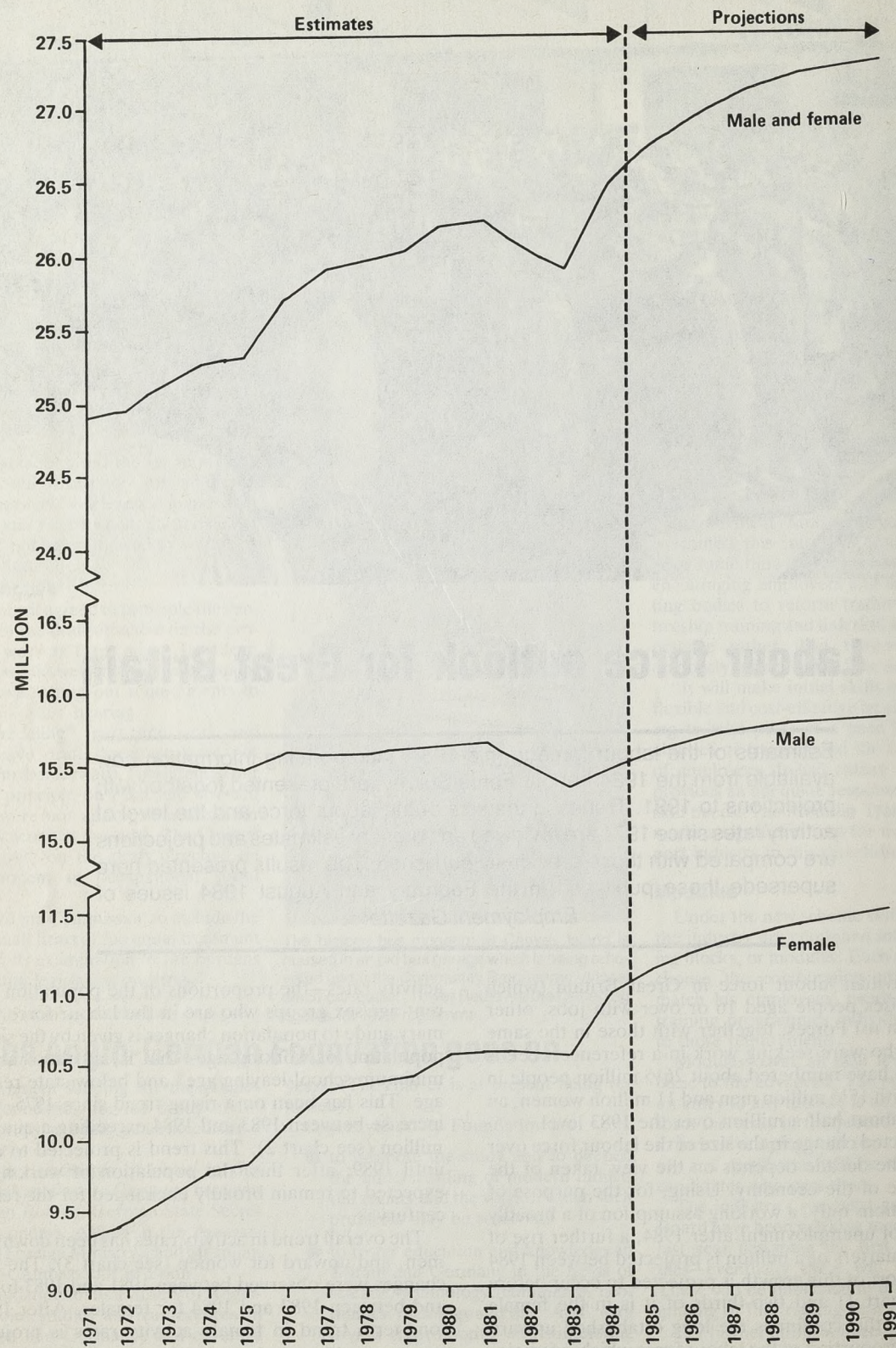


Table 1 Components of change in the civilian labour force (annual averages)
Great Britain

	Male and Female			Male			Female			Thousand
	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in the labour force	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in the labour force	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in the labour force	
1971-77	49	119	168	41	-39	2	8	158	166	
1977-81	146	-64	82	81	-65	16	65	0	66	
1981-83	177	-341	-164	104	-250	-147	73	-91	-18	
1983-84	218	294	512	145	-18	127	73	311	385	
1984-89	88	61	149	58	1	59	30	61	90	
1989-91	6	36	42	14	-3	10	-7	39	32	

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

continue upwards, while little further change is projected in male activity rates.

The summary of the estimated and projected changes in the labour force shown in table 1 identifies the separate contributions of the population and activity rate effects discussed above. Detailed estimates and projections of the labour force and of activity rates are given in tables 2 and 3. An interesting feature is that for both men and women the overall growth between 1984 and 1991 is composed of an increase among those aged 25-54 and declines among those aged 16-24 and 55+. Thus, over the rest of the decade, the age structure of the labour force will change, becoming more concentrated in the prime age groups. Another point of interest is the increase between 1983 and 1984 in activity rates of those aged 16-24. This is due to a large extent to a rise in the proportion of students working part-time. This is

possibly the result of constrained economic conditions leading young people to seek to supplement their income.

Civilian labour force

The civilian labour force comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs, other than those in HM Forces, together with all those in the same age group who are seeking work, whether or not they claim benefits*. Those people coming within the boundary of the labour force are also described as being "economically active". While the civilian labour force is broadly similar in concept to the working population reported regularly in *Employment Gazette* there are numerous differences in definition and coverage which can lead the two series to change in rather different ways in the short term.

* A more detailed definition can be found in the Appendix.

Chart 2 Population of working age

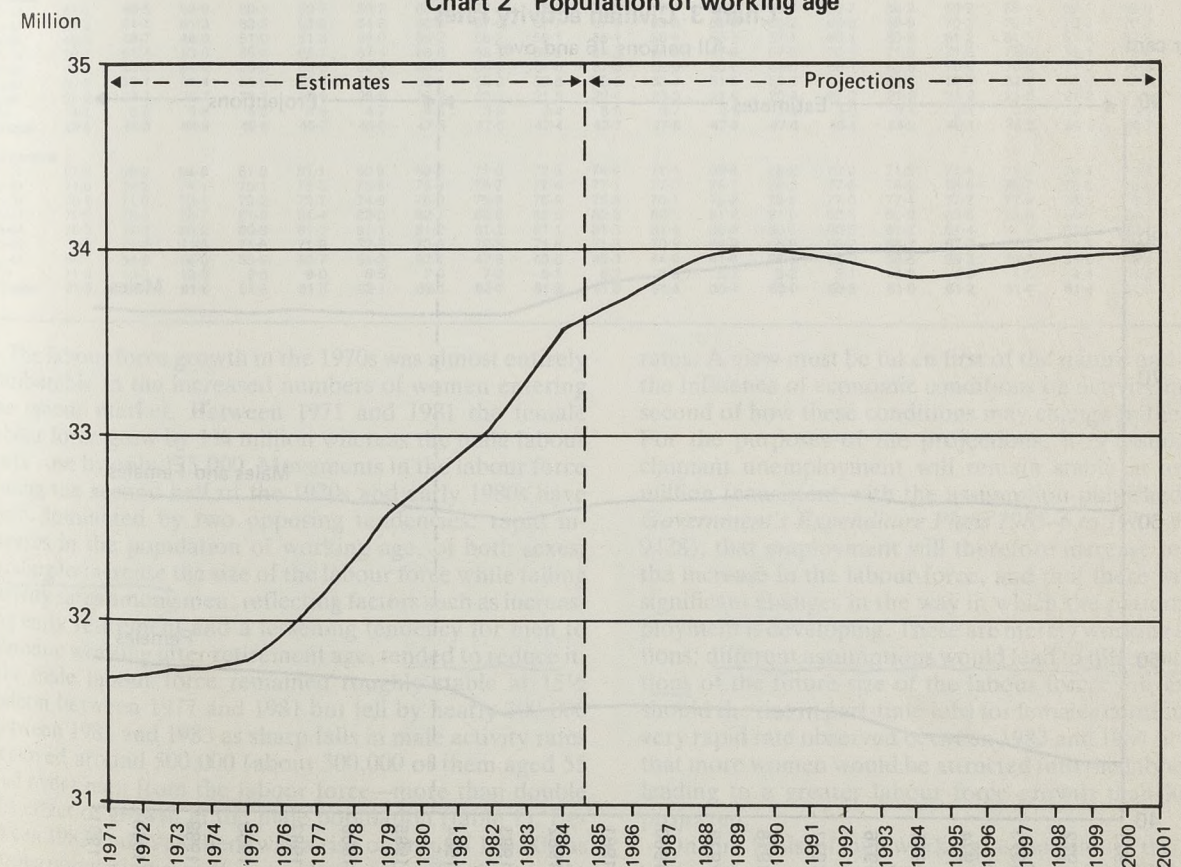


Table 2 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

Age	Estimates												Projections								Thousand
	Great Britain																				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		1991
Male	1,054	1,023	1,025	998	1,009	1,167	1,194	1,248	1,308	1,355	1,363	1,353	1,328	1,356	1,321	1,296	1,267	1,233	1,186	1,132	1,062
16-19	1,839	1,732	1,683	1,666	1,648	1,647	1,658	1,694	1,737	1,767	1,787	1,818	1,856	1,932	1,984	2,007	2,012	1,988	1,950	1,898	1,869
20-24	3,249	3,392	3,487	3,555	3,614	3,689	3,736	3,749	3,755	3,750	3,619	3,554	3,574	3,610	3,668	3,746	3,825	3,914	4,012	4,084	4,084
25-34	3,067	3,056	3,058	3,055	3,049	3,021	3,024	3,059	3,116	3,156	3,189	3,314	3,396	3,455	3,529	3,596	3,634	3,649	3,652	3,654	3,663
35-44	3,132	3,156	3,205	3,244	3,169	3,105	3,051	3,002	2,954	2,918	2,892	2,850	2,822	2,806	2,804	2,783	2,788	2,826	2,882	2,927	2,975
45-54	1,469	1,422	1,345	1,276	1,323	1,365	1,410	1,462	1,504	1,437	1,392	1,318	1,260	1,215	1,213	1,205	1,202	1,188	1,174	1,168	1,166
55-59	1,219	1,215	1,212	1,206	1,198	1,150	1,088	992	908	822	732	666	618	588	568	558	552	548	542	538	532
60-64	360	351	343	333	322	298	275	243	210	207	201	177	150	145	136	133	129	126	121	109	100
65-69	174	168	161	154	146	142	139	128	117	125	132	122	112	118	107	102	97	90	85	83	80
70+	15,563	15,515	15,520	15,488	15,479	15,585	15,574	15,577	15,609	15,637	15,638	15,472	15,344	15,472	15,547	15,631	15,708	15,741	15,765	15,776	15,786
All ages	15,563	15,515	15,520	15,488	15,479	15,585	15,574	15,577	15,609	15,637	15,638	15,472	15,344	15,472	15,547	15,631	15,708	15,741	15,765	15,776	15,786
Females	947	931	932	907	922	1,081	1,124	1,184	1,240	1,329	1,263	1,240	1,204	1,215	1,211	1,183	1,156	1,123	1,080	1,031	966
16-19	1,241	1,202	1,166	1,187	1,182	1,202	1,242	1,275	1,309	1,351	1,408	1,442	1,473	1,532	1,580	1,595	1,590	1,565	1,536	1,496	1,480
20-24	1,523	1,630	1,761	1,868	1,926	2,049	2,160	2,170	2,172	2,187	2,145	2,134	2,255	2,299	2,352	2,413	2,479	2,544	2,611	2,668	2,668
25-34	1,883	1,924	1,968	2,035	2,045	2,065	2,105	2,132	2,171	2,200	2,227	2,319	2,384	2,536	2,605	2,677	2,723	2,752	2,773	2,790	2,809
35-44	2,104	2,152	2,232	2,288	2,237	2,192	2,156	2,127	2,098	2,091	2,089	2,075	2,070	2,102	2,107	2,102	2,120	2,162	2,212	2,254	2,295
45-54	869	849	810	775	809	868	930	946	954	911	876	829	791	790	791	788	785	780	773	768	768
55-59	482	480	478	477	474	438	397	349	305	329	353	345	335	358	343	331	323	317	313	310	308
60-64	282	270	258	245	231	222	213	190	166	178	187	175	162	152	157	159	160	161	161	162	162
65+	174	168	161	154	146	142	139	128	117	125	132	122	112	118	107	102	97	90	85	83	80
All ages	9,332	9,439	9,606	9,781	9,826	10,117	10,327	10,373	10,413	10,561	10,590	10,570	10,555	10,940	11,092	11,186	11,270	11,340	11,392	11,422	11,455
All persons	2,002	1,954	1,957	1,905	1,931	2,248	2,318	2,431	2,548	2,684	2,627	2,593	2,532	2,572	2,532	2,479	2,423	2,356	2,266	2,163	2,028
16-19	3,080	2,935	2,849	2,853	2,830	2,849	2,900	2,970	3,047	3,118	3,195	3,260	3,329	3,465	3,564	3,601	3,602	3,553	3,486	3,394	3,349
20-24	4,772	5,022	5,249	5,423	5,540	5,739	5,896	5,919	5,925	5,922	5,936	5,764	5,688	5,829	5,909	6,020	6,159	6,304	6,458	6,623	6,752
25-34	4,950	4,980	5,026	5,090	5,094	5,086	5,129	5,191	5,288	5,355	5,415	5,633	5,780	6,001	6,133	6,273	6,357	6,401	6,425	6,444	6,472
35-44	5,237	5,308	5,437	5,533	5,406	5,297	5,207	5,129	5,052	5,009	4,980	4,925	4,893	4,907	4,911	4,885	4,908	4,988	5,094	5,181	5,270
45-54	2,339	2,271	2,155	2,051	2,132	2,233	2,340	2,409	2,457	2,348	2,269	2,147	2,051	2,005	2,003	1,993	1,987	1,968	1,947	1,936	1,934
55-59	1,701	1,695	1,690	1,682	1,672	1,588	1,486	1,341	1,212	1,251	1,285	1,245	1,202	1,216	1,186	1,173	1,156	1,133	1,114	1,103	1,095
60-64	789	761	732	699	663	626	561	493	510	521	474	424	415	400	394	386	377	368	354	341	341
65+	816	789	761	732	699	663	626	561	493	510	521	474	415	400	394	386	377	368	354	341	341
All ages	24,895	24,953	25,125	25,269	25,305	25,702	25,901	25,949	26,021	26,198	26,228	26,042	25,899	26,411	26,639	26,818	26,978	27,081	27,157	27,198	27,241

Estimates and projections of the labour force are produced by multiplying together population figures and activity rates. The latest estimates of the population relate to mid-1984^{3,4}. Population projections for later years have been obtained by adjusting the Government Actuary's 1983-based projections⁵ so as to make them consistent with the mid-1984 estimates. The latest available estimates of activity rates relate to 1984, and are based on results

from the 1984 Labour Force Survey. Projections of activity rates for later years are described below.

The labour force estimates (for 1971 to 1984) and projections (for 1985 to 1991) presented here replace those previously published in the February and August 1984 issues of *Employment Gazette*^{1,2}. In addition to the population and activity rate information noted above, they also take account of changed fertility projections which affect female

activity rates, revised estimates and projections of student numbers from the Department of Education and Science, and final results from the 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys. Regional labour force estimates and projections, consistent with the national figures presented here, will be available in due course.

Labour force trends

The estimates and projections are summarised in chart 1, and presented in more detail in table 2.

While there was considerable variation from year to year, including a surge in 1976 resulting from a change in school leaving regulations and a check in the rate of growth between mid-1977 and mid-1979, the labour force grew at an average rate of about 140,000 (½ per cent) a year through the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1983 the labour force fell by 300,000, but between 1983 and 1984 grew by an unprecedented 510,000. On the assumption of stable unemployment, the rate of increase is projected to slow down gradually from around 230,000 between 1984 and 1985 to around 40,000 a year in 1991.

labour force between 1977 and 1983 reflected the growth in the female population of working age as activity rates remained roughly stable over this period. Between 1983 and 1984, there was an unprecedentedly sharp rise in female activity rates, thought to be chiefly the result of large numbers of (mainly married) women being attracted into the labour market by the increasing number of part-time job opportunities.

Projections

Demographic pressures will continue to work in the direction of increasing the labour force for the next few years. Between 1984 and 1989 the population of working age is projected to rise by about 440,000. The extent to which these demographic pressures are reflected in changes in the size of the labour force will depend on the direction and scale of changes in activity rates. Projections of activity rates must necessarily be speculative, especially following a period of rising unemployment when the lack of demand for labour has to some extent depressed activity

Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates

Age	Estimates												Projections								Per cent
	Great Britain																				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		1991
Male	69.4	66.8	66.1	63.5	62.5	70.5	70.2	71.6	73.0	73.5	72.4	71.0	69.6	72.9	72.6	72.8	72.4	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.6
16-19	87.7	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	85.9	85.2	86.0	86.7	86.0	85.1	84.7	84.1	84.6	85.0	85.3	85.4	85.3	85.1	84.9	84.9
20-24	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4	94.6	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.1	94.2
25-34	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.0	95.8	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.6
35-44	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.7	95.4	95.1	94.8	94.0	93.1	92.6	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	93.0	93.1	93.2
45-54	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.3	90.8	90.1	89.4	86.7	84.1	82.0	82.6	82.9	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.6	84.0
55-59	82.9	82.7	82.6	82.4	82.3	80.4	78.5	75.8	73.0	71.2	69.3	64.3	59.2	56.7	57.7	59.2	59.9	59.6	59.2	59.2	59.2
60-64	30.4	29.3	28.2	27.0	25.9	23.9	22.0	19.4	16.8	16.6	16.3	14.8	13.3	13.5	12.2	11.4	10.6	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.1
65+	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6
All ages	80.5	80.0	79.6	79.2	78.7	78.9	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0	76.5	75.3	74.2	74.2	74.3	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4
Females	65.0	63.5	62.9	60.3	59.7	68.2	68.8	70.4	72.0	75.3	70.4	68.6	66.7	68.7	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.1	69.0	69.0	68.7
16-19	60.2	61.4	61.3	63.3	63.9	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.7	67.9	68.8	68.6	68.2	69.0	69.9	70.3	70.4	70.3	70.2	70.0	70.4
20-24	45.5	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.8	54.0	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.4	56.7	57.1	60.1	60.8	61.2	61.5	61.9	62.2	62.4	62.7
25-34	59.7	61.4	63.0	65.4	66.1	67.4	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.0	67.8	67.6	70.4	71.0	71.5	72.0	72.4	72.8	73.3	73.6
35-44	62.0	63.2	64.8	66.0	66.3	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.0	67.6	68.0	68.0	68.0	69.1	69.6	70.0	70.6	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.7
45-54	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.9	52.4	54.3	56.1	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.4	51.9	50.5	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.9	53.3	53.6
55-59	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	26.9	25.2	23.3	21.5	22.4	23.3	21.9	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
60-64	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
65+	43.9	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.7	46.8	47.5														

Chart 4 Projected components of change

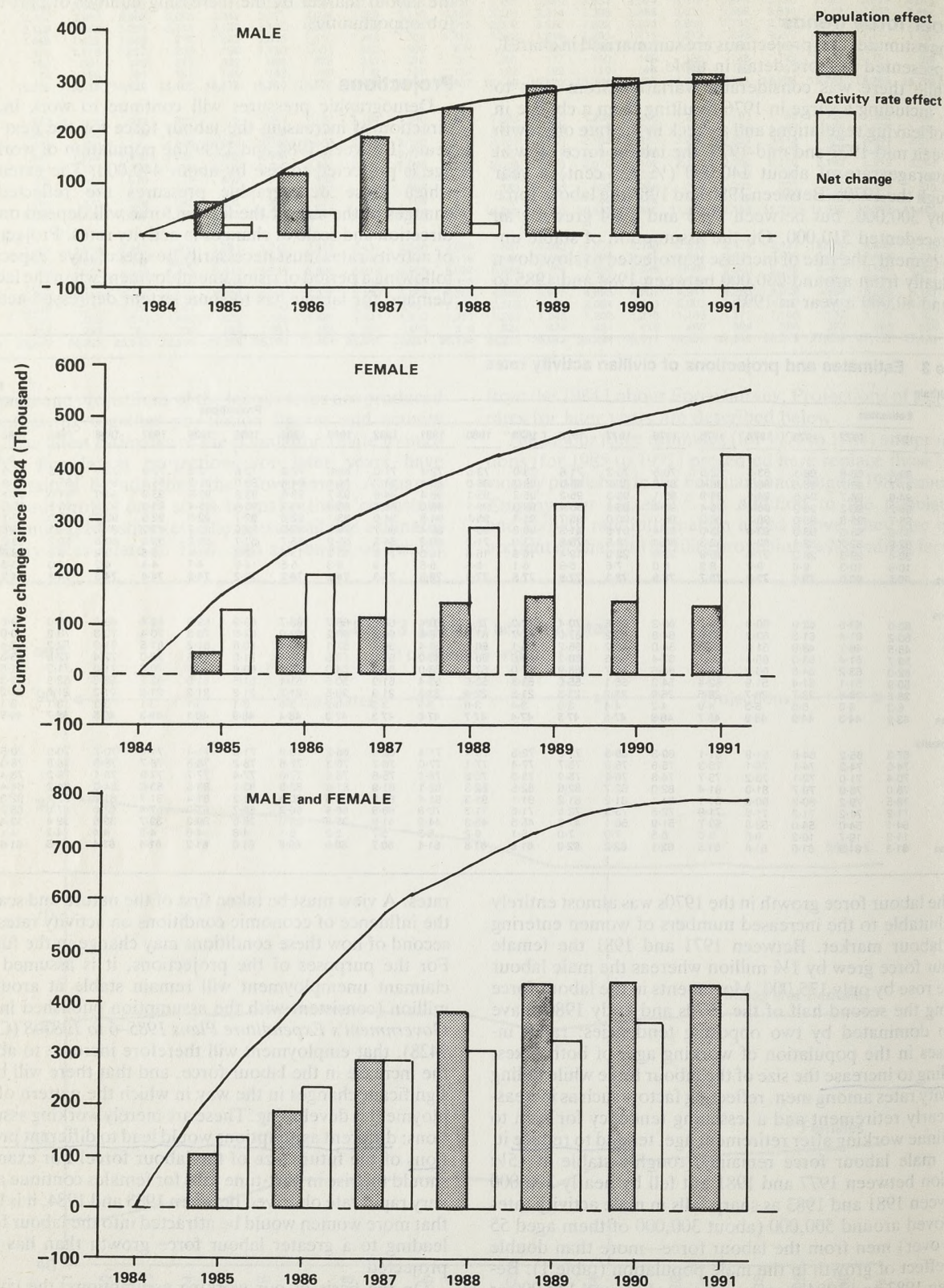
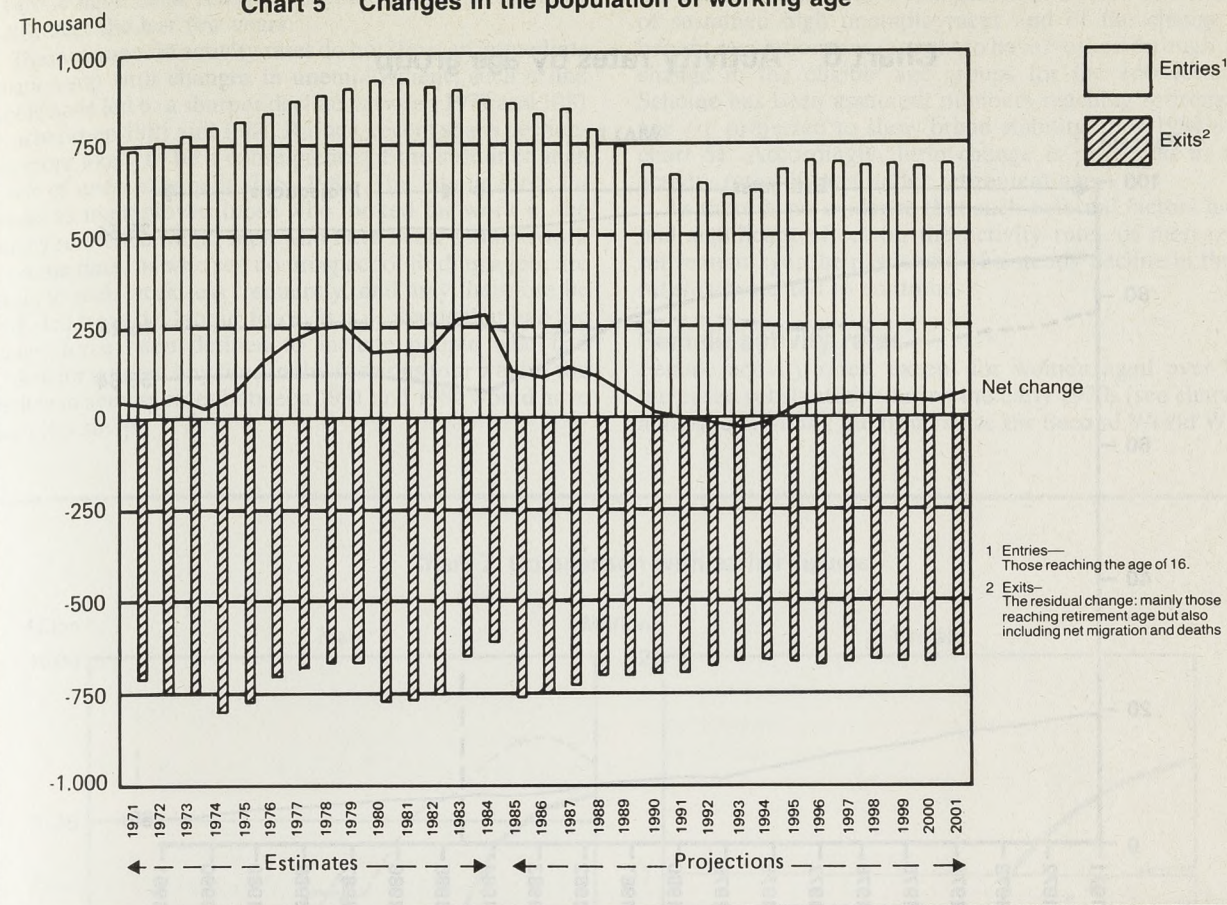


Chart 5 Changes in the population of working age



activity rates are projected, so that the male labour force will reflect population growth and grow by some 290,000 between 1984 and 1989. For women, the outlook is for fairly substantial increases in the labour force (450,000 between 1984 and 1989) as female activity rates are projected to continue to rise, reinforcing the effect of population growth. Slower growth is projected for the last years of the decade as the population of working age then grows only very little. The demographic and activity rate trends that lie behind these projections are discussed in the next sections of this article.

Demographic factors

The demographic factors influencing the labour force are illustrated in chart 5. Entries to and exits from the population of working age reflect birth-rates in earlier years. The 1985 retirement bulge for men is the result of the "baby boom" which occurred after the first world war following the low birth-rates during the war. After 1985 the number of men reaching retirement age is expected gradually to decline, reflecting the gradual reduction of birth-rates during the 1920s. A very similar pattern occurred for women but five years earlier because of their lower retirement age.

At the same time, the numbers entering the population of working age are affected by the very high birth-rates in the 1960s. Although the number reaching school leaving age reached its peak in 1980-81, entries will continue to exceed exits, for both men and women, throughout the 1980s. This will lead to substantial increases in the population of working age up to 1989, but from then until the end of the century it will remain roughly stable, with small

declines in the first half of the 1990s being balanced by subsequent small increases.

In the absence of any changes in activity rates the population growth between 1984 and 1989 would produce an increase of over 1/4 million in the male labour force and 150,000 in the female labour force. As can be seen from chart 4 and table 1, female activity rates are projected to increase thus reinforcing these upward demographic pressures. These activity rate projections are discussed in the following paragraphs.

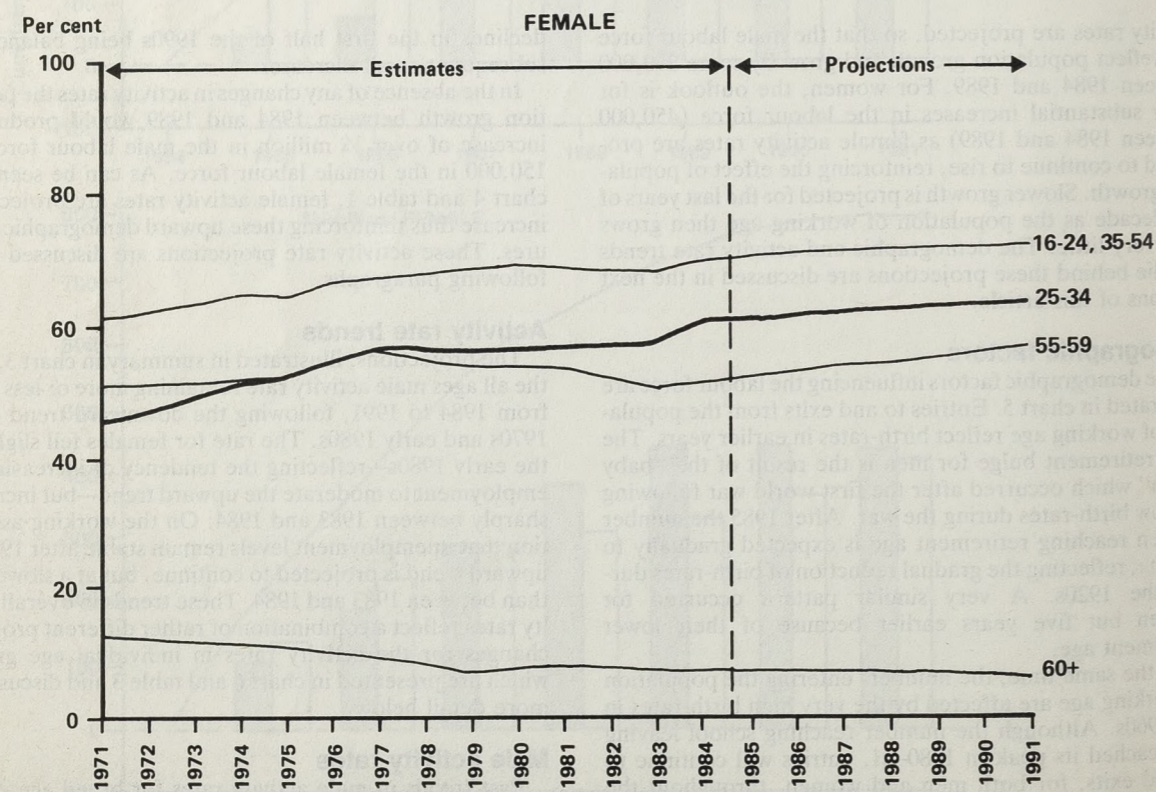
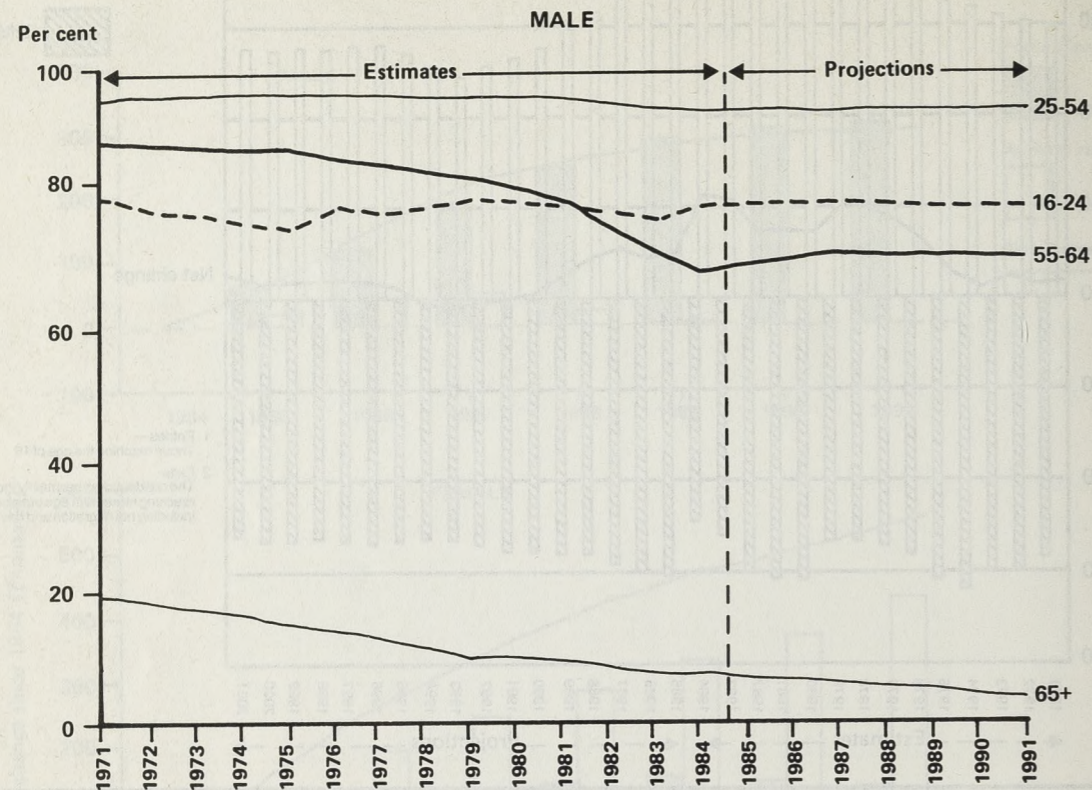
Activity rate trends

The projections, illustrated in summary in chart 3, show the all ages male activity rate remaining more or less stable from 1984 to 1991, following the downward trend of the 1970s and early 1980s. The rate for females fell slightly in the early 1980s—reflecting the tendency of increasing unemployment to moderate the upward trend—but increased sharply between 1983 and 1984. On the working assumption that unemployment levels remain stable after 1984, an upward trend is projected to continue, but at a slower rate than between 1983 and 1984. These trends in overall activity rates reflect a combination of rather different projected changes for the activity rates in individual age groups, which are presented in chart 6 and table 3 and discussed in more detail below.

Male activity rates

Past trends in male activity rates for broad age groups (see chart 6) show a steady decline throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s for men over retiring age. A similar decline in the 1970s among men aged 55-64, accelerated

Chart 6 Activity rates by age group



sharply over the last few years. Activity rates for men aged 25 to 54 have been relatively stable, but these too have fallen over the last few years.

These changes in activity rates do not show an immediate relationship with changes in unemployment; such a link would have led to a sharper decline between 1979 and 1981 than between 1981 and 1984. Rather, recent sharp declines are more likely to be a consequence of the sustained high levels of unemployment since 1981. The labour force includes as unemployed those who looked for work in the survey reference week; men who have been without work for some time, or who see no prospect of finding a job, are likely to seek work less frequently, and may therefore be excluded from the labour force. It is probable that had the labour force been defined to include people who had looked for work at any time in the previous four weeks, the decline in activity rates between 1981 and 1984 would have been less steep.

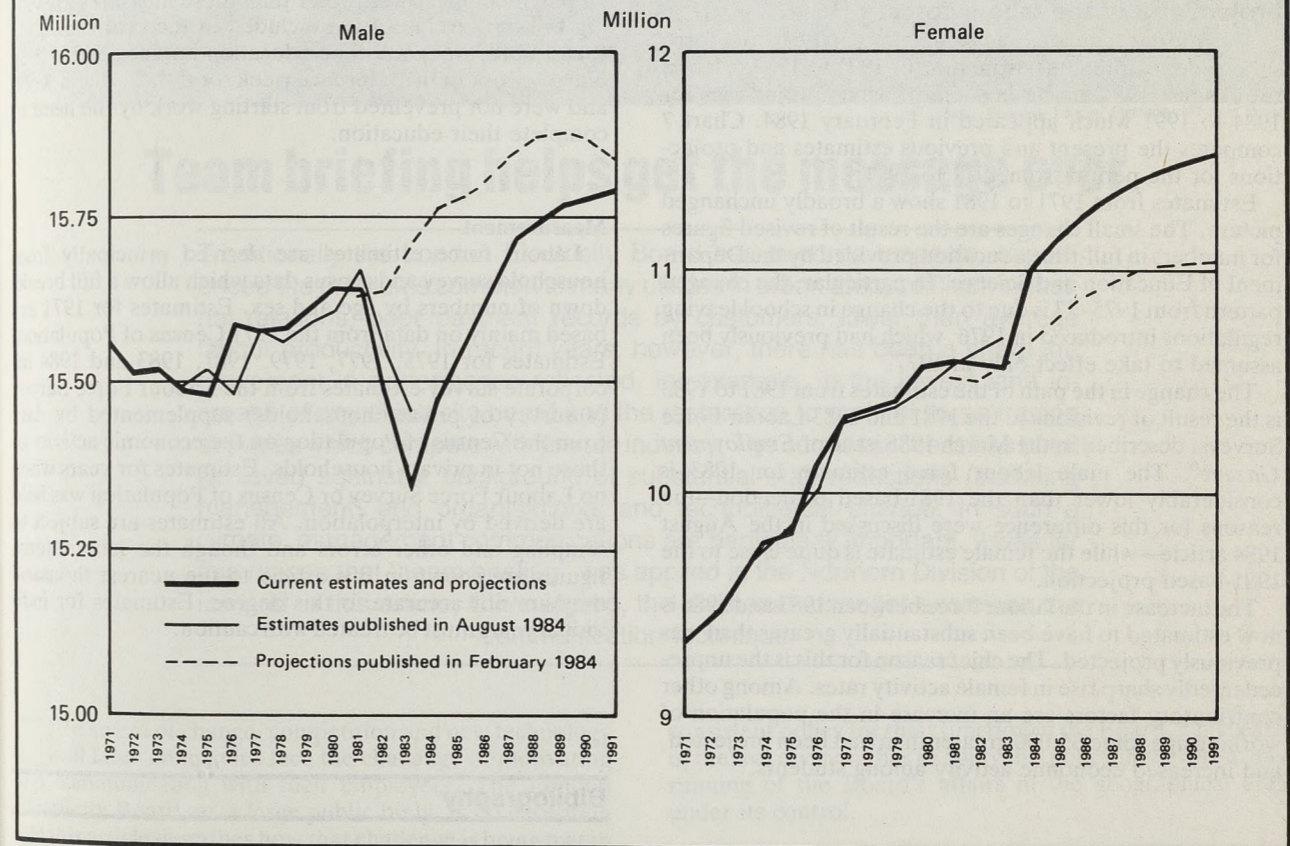
These factors are not projected to have a continuing influence on labour force changes beyond 1984. The effects of sustained high unemployment and of the change in benefit regulations are thought to have worked through; no change in the eligible age groups for the Job Release Scheme has been assumed; numbers reaching retirement age are projected to show broad stability after 1984 (see chart 5). Accordingly, little change is projected in the activity rates of men under retirement age.

As there is no evidence that such external factors have had significant effect on the activity rates of men over retirement age, the past trend of a steady decline in these rates is projected to continue.

Female activity rates

Female activity rates, except for women aged over 60, increased substantially during the early 1970s (see charts 3 and 6), continuing the trend since the Second World War.

Chart 7 Comparison with earlier figures



There are further factors affecting men in the pre-retirement age groups (55-64). Some of the decrease can be ascribed to the effect of the Job Release Scheme, encouraging men aged 60-64 to take early retirement. Some can be ascribed to men of this age ceasing to look for work when they become eligible for the long-term rate of supplementary benefit and no longer had to sign at Unemployment Benefit Offices. It is also possible that early retirement in the early 1980s may have been encouraged by employers for manpower planning purposes, with the intention of smoothing out the 1985 retirement bulge.

Between 1977 and 1983 however, this trend was checked reflecting the constrained economic conditions over this period. Between 1983 and 1984 the upward trend resumed, with an extremely sharp increase. This in turn is thought to reflect the more buoyant labour market, with large numbers of women being attracted back into the labour force by the rise in part-time job opportunities.

Female activity rates are influenced by two major factors in addition to economic conditions. One of these is the birth-rate, because the likelihood of a woman being economically active is strongly affected by whether she has de-

pendent children. The other is the greater attachment to the labour force of women born later in the century—the “cohort effect”. These factors were discussed in more detail in the February 1984 article¹.

The fertility projections used, which are those underlying the population projections, are discussed in detail elsewhere². They incorporate an increase in the average age at which women have children. This leads to further projected increases in female activity rates, mainly affecting women in their 20s and early 30s.

The “cohort effect” is becoming progressively less marked over time with no further change for women born after 1950 showing no greater attachment to the labour force than those born shortly before 1950. This effect therefore affects activity rates for older age groups more than those for younger age groups, and ceases to have any influence once all the members of an age group were born after 1950.

Under the working assumption of broadly stable unemployment, female activity rates are therefore projected to continue an upward trend.

Comparison with previous estimates and projections of the labour force

The present estimates and projections of the labour force supersede the previous estimates for 1971 to 1983 given in the August 1984 article and the previous projections for 1984 to 1991 which appeared in February 1984. Chart 7 compares the present and previous estimates and projections for the period from 1971 to 1991.

Estimates from 1971 to 1981 show a broadly unchanged picture. The small changes are the result of revised figures for numbers in full-time education provided by the Department of Education and Science. In particular, the changed pattern from 1975–77 is due to the change in school leaving regulations introduced in 1976, which had previously been assumed to take effect only in 1977.

The change in the path of the estimates from 1981 to 1983 is the result of revisions to the 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys, described in the March 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*⁶. The male labour force estimate for 1983 is considerably lower than the 1981-based projection—the reasons for this difference were discussed in the August 1984 article—while the female estimate is quite close to the 1981-based projection.

The increase in the labour force between 1983 and 1984 is now estimated to have been substantially greater than was previously projected. The chief reason for this is the unprecedentedly sharp rise in female activity rates. Among other contributory factors are an increase in the population of working age some 85,000 greater than had been projected, and increased economic activity among students.

Different view

The labour force is now projected to increase by about 830,000 between 1984 and 1991; that is by nearly 400,000 more than had previously been projected. About 120,000 of this difference results from the projected increase in female activity rates which arises from the revised fertility assumptions. Nearly all of the rest of the difference reflects the different view now taken of the likely future course of male activity rates. When the 1981-based projections were prepared, no clear link had been established between economic conditions and male activity rates. The 1981-based projections therefore assumed a continuation of the declining trend which had been observed in male activity rates in

previous years. Following the availability of the 1983 Labour Force Survey results a link was established between male activity rates and sustained high levels of unemployment. The existence of this relationship was supported by evidence from the 1984 Labour Force Survey. The current projections of male activity rates take account of this relationship with the result that the rates are projected to remain relatively stable after 1984, in contrast to the continued decline previously projected.

Appendix

The Labour Force—definitions and measurement

Definitions

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) together with those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work in a reference week. Also included in the civilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to start a job they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Persons employed under special employment measures (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force. Students in full-time education are included if they did any work in the reference week, or if they sought work and were not prevented from starting work by the need to complete their education.

Measurement

Labour force estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allow a full breakdown of numbers by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of private households) supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Estimates for years when no Labour Force Survey or Census of Population was held are derived by interpolation. All estimates are subject to sampling and other errors and though the labour force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they are not accurate to this degree. Estimates for individual years must be treated with caution.

Bibliography

- (1) “Labour force outlook for Great Britain”, *Employment Gazette*, February 1984, pp. 56–64.
- (2) “Great Britain labour force estimates for 1983”, *Employment Gazette*, August 1984, pp. 376–370.
- (3) Mid-84 population estimates for England and Wales, OPCS monitor PP1, 85/1.
- (4) “Population Estimates Scotland 1984”; HMSO.
- (5) Population Projections 1983–2023, OPCS Series PP2 No 13; HMSO.
- (6) “Revised results from the 1983 Labour Force Survey”, *Employment Gazette*, March 1985, pp. 109–113. ■

SPECIAL FEATURE



Photo: Courtesy London Electricity Northern Board

Team briefing helps get the message over

Traditionally the London Electricity Board has in some respects, experienced the problems common to many utilities in urban areas: difficult industrial relations, poor payment records by customers, lower than average labour productivity. In recent years, however, there has been a sharp improvement in performance reflected, for example, in the lowest tariff increase of any electricity board and the restoration to profit of those trading activities which compete with private industry. The current success has been achieved against a background of substantial staff reductions (including management) and organisational and technological change. In such a climate, management communications are particularly important. It was for this reason that “team briefing” was applied in the Northern Division of the LEB and in this article, **Clive Myers**, the divisional manager examines the communication technique.

□ In an era of change, competition and new technology all large companies face the challenge of motivating and communicating with their employees. The London Electricity Board, as a large public body, is no exception and this article describes how that challenge is being met in part of its organisation by the application of a specific technique called team briefing.

The LEB is one of 12 statutory Area Electricity Boards in England and Wales that buys electricity from the Central Electricity Generating Board and distributes it to its customers. In the case of the LEB it serves an area, roughly similar to that of the GLC, which contains some 1.8 million customers and has an annual income of around £800 million.

The LEB is essentially a two-tier structure, comprising a head office of chairman, deputy chairman and four principal functional departments, and five local divisions. The head office departments are responsible for formulating a

consistent policy for their function in the Board, while each of the five divisions has to apply this policy in the day to day running of the Board's affairs in the geographical area under its control.

Effective communications

The application of team briefing in the Board's Northern Division arose from a talk at a LEB management conference in 1982 by John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society. Mr Garnett's theme was that many of the difficulties of British industry since the war were due to the failure of management to communicate effectively to staff and to

The work on which this article is based was carried out with considerable assistance from Janis Grummit, Allan Hay and Rupert Middleton of the Industrial Society, whose help is gratefully acknowledged.

gain commitment to the organisation's objectives. The Industrial Society, which is well known as a leading authority on man-management and industrial relations, had developed a system of practical communication called team briefing which was being applied in a number of industrial concerns.

What is it?

What, therefore, is team briefing? Team briefing is a regular disciplined approach to face to face communication which involves a supervisor "briefing" small teams of staff about a number of relevant topics that management wish to impart. In any large organisation this will involve a hierarchy of levels of briefing whereby initially the top management hand down a brief to the next level, who in turn brief the next lowest level etc. Ideally there should be no more than four levels involved (otherwise the brief becomes stale news!), and each level will introduce certain local items for inclusion in the brief at the expense of one or more items in the original "core" brief.

At the lowest level therefore, the brief might contain, say, six items of which four or five were specific to the section concerned, and one or two of more general wider interests. Typical subjects would include progress on workload, performance indicators, personnel changes, company results, policy changes and so on. Some of the information will help the employee gain perspective on how he/she fits into the organisation, and some will relate to the work of the particular section.

Core brief

At each level in the briefing hierarchy the "briefer" checks with his supervisor—who briefed him/her, about the content of the brief. In this way essential information in the core brief is handed down to all levels, while each level will have its share of local information.

It is important that the team briefing is done by the actual supervisor/team leader of the team concerned. Anything else could undermine the authority of the supervisor and, in any case, the system encourages the supervisor to foster a spirit of working together with the staff. In addition the regularity of the discipline (usually half an hour a month) helps make sure that communication does not fall by the wayside, and assume too low a priority.

With such a system it is important that the team is kept small (say 15 maximum) so that the atmosphere is informal enough to allow full discussion on the topics concerned. On the other hand, team briefing is not intended to be a "grousing" session, nor to circumvent any other consultation or negotiation procedures in the organisation. Discussion must be restricted to the topics in the brief alone—particularly if the time is to be limited—and it must always be remembered that team briefing is a form of management communication.

As with any management procedure, team briefing requires regular monitoring if it is to retain its effectiveness. This involves checking briefs at the lower level to ensure they are accurate and relevant, sitting in on briefs and discussing with individuals by "walking the job" what they feel they have gained from being briefed.

LEB application

As already indicated, it was decided at the end of 1982 to introduce team briefing into one of the Board's five divisions. At the time staff were preparing to move from six different offices and depots scattered about North London, to a new complex at City Road, Islington. Quite apart from

Area served

The LEB Northern Division serves 360,000 customers in North London stretching from Harlesden in the West to Hackney in the East. It embraces the areas of the London Boroughs of Brent (part), Camden, Islington, Hackney and the Corporation of the City of London. The Division was formed in the 1981 LEB reorganisation by merging two of the former ten "districts" and currently has approximately 1,250 staff divided about equally between manual and non-manual workers.

the practical problems of managing such a move, there was understandable staff resistance to the change. It therefore did not seem (at the time) that the climate was propitious for introducing a new form of management communication throughout the whole Division.

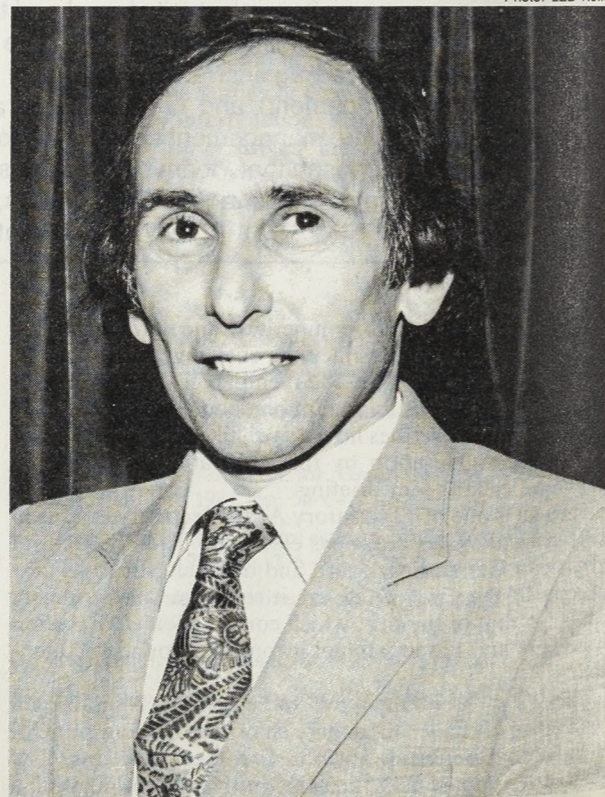
Pilot basis

It was decided therefore to introduce team briefing initially on a pilot basis (in May 1983) by choosing four different activities to assess its effect. The areas chosen represented each of the departments in the Division and contained a mixture of office/outside duties. All categories of staff were included ranging from the professional/technical, and clerical to manual. About 250 staff were involved in the early stages, and some 40 supervisors required a two day in-house training course on how to brief. The Industrial Society's advisers ran these courses. It was later found possible to condense the course into a single day.

Experience during the first few months of the pilot

Clive Myers—team briefing reviewer.

Photo: LEB News



Showroom managers being briefed by the Divisional Showroom Controller

scheme was variable. Clearly the move to City Road was uppermost in most of the staff's minds and other topics tended to fall into insignificance. The programme of briefing dates was not always adhered to, and some "teams" incorrectly used the sessions for "griping". The manual staff's reactions were greatly influenced by industrial relations problems (City Road again) and some reluctance by shop stewards to co-operate.

Following the move to City Road in December 1983, it was decided to make a modest extension to the pilot scheme early in 1984. This increased the number of staff involved to about 350. More recently it was decided to extend team briefing to include all staff in the Division down to and including foremen—so that some 700 are now covered.

Costs and benefits

It is difficult to draw general conclusions about the costs and benefits of the last two years experience. The theoretical benefits of team briefing are clear. Staff commitment is greatly enhanced, improving efficiency. Misunderstandings are reduced, and management have the initiative on raising topics with the staff, rather than acting in a "fire-engine" capacity. The rumour and intrigue of the staff "grapevine" is disarmed.

Ensuring these benefits do materialise, however, is not completely straightforward. Commitment will only be gained if the briefers do their briefing job effectively (and are therefore themselves committed). If not, the session is little more than an opportunity to complain. Likewise, efficiency will only be improved if the right topics are covered, and staff are (mainly) given information that will enable them to do their jobs more effectively. Disarming the grapevine is often difficult since it sometimes runs ahead of management's decisions.

Tip of iceberg

Likewise, the costs of team briefing are not all they appear. True, the briefing itself—together with any preparation time—should take no more than one hour a month.

However, that can be the tip of the iceberg. If team briefing is to be successful it must be monitored (for example by walking the job, sitting in on briefings etc) and the regular discipline of briefing meetings must be adhered to—sometimes at the expense of other priorities. A co-ordinator needs to be appointed and he or she may need to spend a significant amount of time ensuring the system is operated effectively.

The actual evaluation of the cost and benefits is not easy either. The main problem is to isolate the effects of team briefing from all the other factors that may affect performance. While the pilot scheme was in operation in the Northern Division an attempt was made to compare performances of sections with, and without, team briefing in respect of sickness absence, "productivity" etc. In the event, shortage of retrospective information made such assessments impossible, and of course the more team briefing is applied throughout the organisation, the more difficult it is to make comparisons.

Experience

Like any "real life" exercise, the history of the last two years of team briefing has not always gone like the text book. It is easier to concentrate on some of the difficulties than to appreciate the benefits (which as already stated are difficult to evaluate). Clearly, however, there are practical lessons that could assist other organisations introducing team briefing.

The first conclusion that can be drawn is that initially the exercise was not given a completely fair chance. The move to City Road and the busyness of the management team before and after that move, were obstacles in the way of smooth implementation. On the other hand, life in any organisation is often hectic, and any communication system should be robust enough to withstand practical difficulties. Perhaps with hindsight, the pilot approach was incorrect.

The efficiency of supervisors in carrying out team briefing has been variable, and this has emphasised the need for continuous monitoring. Inevitably some "managers" do

not walk the job often enough nor, unless there is regular encouragement, will enough thought be put into the content of the briefs.

Suitable topics

In fact content and frequency of briefs has proved to be a problem. It has not proved possible to frame just one management "core" brief each month that has enough interest and importance to staff in each of the different departments in the Division. This difficulty has been overcome by producing monthly briefs on a Departmental basis instead. Even so, some briefers have complained (but not necessarily with justice) that it is difficult to find suitable topics, and that their staff are "turned off" by irrelevant items.

Team briefing appears to be welcomed by a large number of staff at the junior level, but some middle rank supervisors find it inconvenient. This may be a reflection of their insecurity or inefficiency, but could cause a reduction in the effectiveness of team briefing if it cannot be overcome. It is important therefore to gain the commitment of these staff before the exercise starts.

Monitoring

Inevitably some supervisors are not good communicators, although they may be otherwise good at their jobs. In these circumstances it is more difficult for team briefing to produce benefits, and there is a danger that it could in the long run be counter-productive. Continuous and detailed monitoring is the key to overcoming this.

Even at this stage the benefits of briefing have not been sufficiently obvious to convince managers that it is worthwhile pulling manual staff "off the job" each month. However, now that foremen are involved the demand for wider spread briefing may well develop naturally, and this would strengthen commitment to the topics.

Conclusions

What judgements then should be made of team briefing as a procedure? Is it effective, do the benefits exceed the costs and how does it compare with other techniques such as house journals, videos, circulars, notice boards, etc?

The first general answer must be that it is, and always will be, impossible to tell. As an act of faith intuitively it must be right to tell people how they are doing, and where they are going. In practise it is not so simple as it sounds, but the difficulties that arise are those that will always occur when supervisors are trying to communicate with staff. The very act of initiating briefing indicates to employees that management cares, both about the organisation, and the staff's efforts to sustain it. It also enhances the role of the supervisor, whose commitment is always essential to the organisation's success.

So far as comparison with other techniques are concerned, team briefing cannot, and should not, supplant these. As in the LEB, team briefing is complementary to other ways of communicating to staff. House journals should not, desirably, be wholly organs of management, and videos are an expensive way of staff communication best suited to a single topic or concept. Team briefing has the advantage over circulars and noticeboards in that it is personal, face to face and allows questions to be asked on the area being covered. (Even so there will clearly always be a need to give written notice to staff on some topics.)

As with all management, the crucial test comes with the operation of the individual supervisor. Will he or she be able to do a better job with team briefing? The good supervisors communicate effectively with their staff anyway, but how will the poorer supervisor fare? The aim of team briefing should be to help the poor communicator overcome any handicaps in putting the message across. In the LEB it is still difficult to say whether this aim has yet been achieved. But so long as team briefing can be applied in a simple and common sense way, it must be valid. Team briefing is not the latest "buzz" word—it is common sense.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Contents

Commentary	S2	Vacancies	
Employment		3-1	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions S42
0-1	Background economic indicators	3-2	Summary: regions S42
1-1	Working population	3-4	Summary: occupations S43
1-2	Employees in employment	3-5	Flows at Jobcentres S43
	time series	3-6	Regions: occupations S44
1-3	Production industries		
1-4	whole economy: AH/GP	Industrial disputes	
1-5	regions by industry	4-1	Summary; industry; causes S45
1-8	Output, employment and productivity	4-2	Stoppages of work: summary S46
1-11	Overtime and short-time	Earnings	
1-12	Hours of work	5-1	Average earnings index: S47
		5-3	industrial sectors S48
Unemployment		5-3	industry S48
2-1	uk summary	5-4	Average earnings and hours: S50
2-2	gb summary		of manual workers
2-3	Regions	5-5	Index of average earnings: S50
2-4	Assisted and local areas		non-manual workers
2-5	Age and duration	5-6	Average earnings and hours: S52
2-7	age		of all employees
2-8	Duration	5-7	Labour costs S53
2-9	Counties and local authority districts	5-9	International comparisons S54
2-10	Parliamentary constituencies	C1	Earnings, prices and output chart S55
2-13	Students		
2-14	Temporarily stopped	Retail prices	
2-18	International comparisons	6-1	Recent movements S56
2-19	Flows of unemployed and vacancies	6-2	Latest figures: detailed indices S56
2-20	Flows by age	6-3	Average retail prices of items of food S57
2-21	Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: age and sex	6-4	General index: time series S58
2-22	Median duration of unemployment: age and sex	6-5	Changes on a year earlier: time series S60
2-23	Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex	6-6	Pensioner household indices S60
2-24	Median duration of unemployment: region and sex	6-7	Group indices for pensioner households S60
2-25	Flows and completed durations: age	6-8	International comparisons S61
2-26	region	C2	Retail prices index chart S62
2-30	Confirmed redundancies: region	Definitions and conventions	S63
2-31	Confirmed redundancies: industry	Index	S64

New Earnings Survey, 1984

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £8.10 net each.

To HM Stationery Office:
P.O. Box 276, London SW8 5DT

Enclosed please find £48 being a subscription (including postage) for all six monthly parts of the 1984 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The copies should be sent to

Name _____

Address _____

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

Unemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, August 1	Friday, August 16	Wednesday, August 14	Wednesday, August 14
Friday, August 30	Friday, September 13	Wednesday, September 18	Wednesday, September 18

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /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

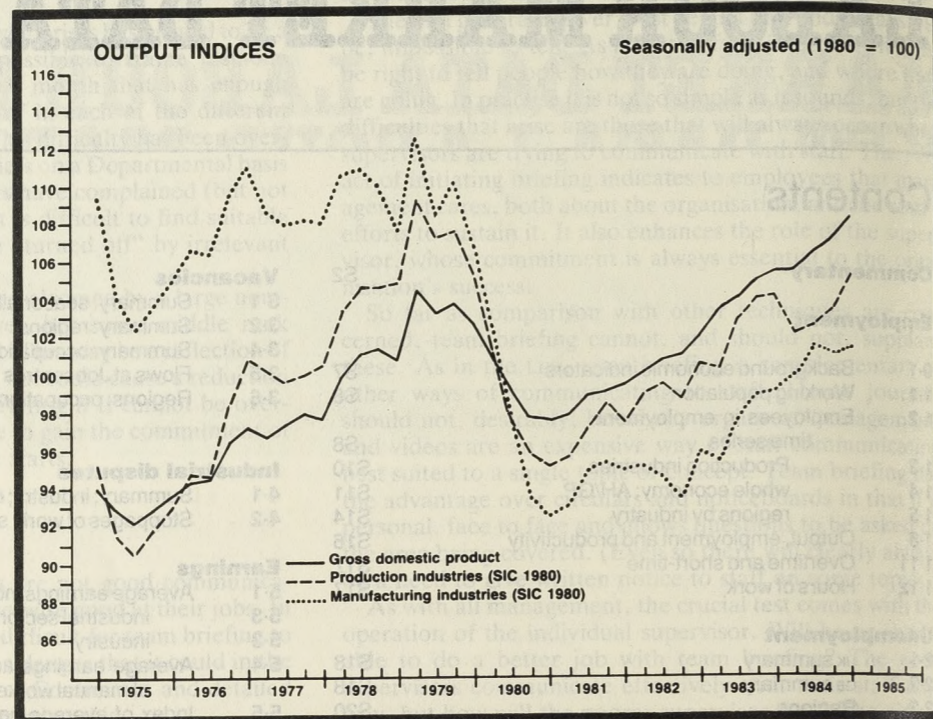
Summary

After allowing for the effects of the coal strike, the economy is estimated to have expanded by some 3½ per cent between the first quarter of last year and the first quarter of this, and there is a consensus of forecasters expecting growth to continue into 1986.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 3 per cent in the three months to May compared with the previous three months and was 4½ per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Output has been affected by the coal strike (see detail below). Manufacturing output in the three months to May was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1½ per cent higher than in the three months to May 1984.

Consumers' expenditure fell slightly in the first quarter of 1985 from the high fourth quarter level, but remained above its level in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The volume of retail sales, which accounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, continued to rise in the second quarter, when it was 4½ per cent higher than a year previously.

Capital expenditure has continued to be a buoyant feature of economic growth in the six months to March 1985, with sharp increases in manufacturing and in the construction, distribution, and financial industries. In part, this may have resulted from some bringing forward of investment prior to the abolition of capital allowances in April. In contrast, the volume of



stocks in the economy contracted in the first quarter of 1985, in line with what had occurred during most of last year.

Real personal disposable income fell by 2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the unusually high level of the previous quarter, but was 1½ per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1984.

The employed labour force in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 28,000 (seasonally

adjusted) in the first quarter of 1985, bringing the increase over the year to 293,000. The number of employees in employment fell slightly in the first quarter of this year when rises in employment in service industries were offset by declines elsewhere: the total was nevertheless 131,000 higher than a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school-leavers) decreased by 7,000 in the

month to June. While it is possible that there may have been some easing in the rate of increase, it is not certain at this stage, in view of the variation in recent monthly changes, whether there has been any significant reduction in the underlying upward movement of around 10,000 to 15,000 a month experienced for the past year and a half.

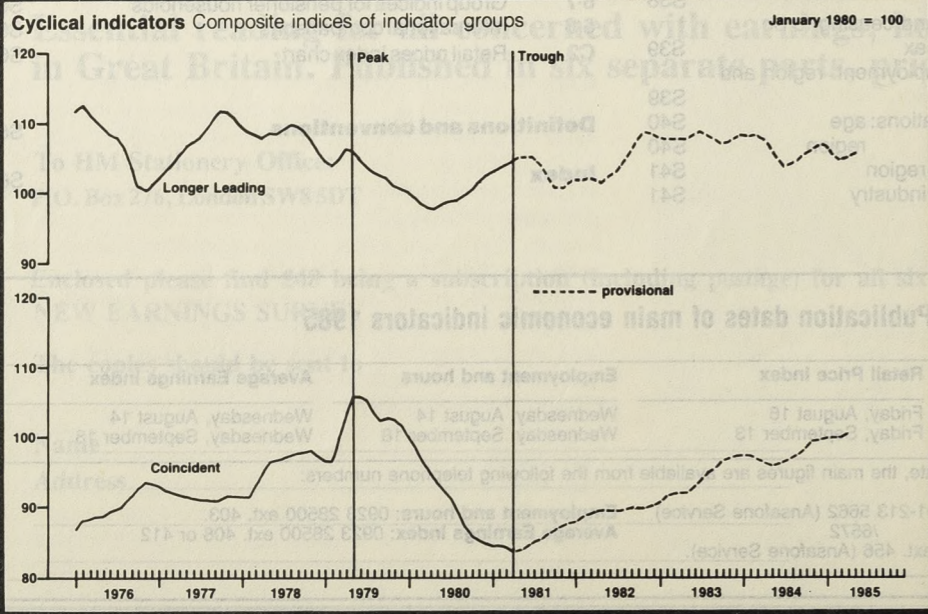
The actual increase in average earnings in the year to May 1985 was 8.8 per cent, substantially higher than the estimated underlying increase because of industrial action in the coal industry in May 1984.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the index of retail prices was 7.0 per cent in June the same as in May.

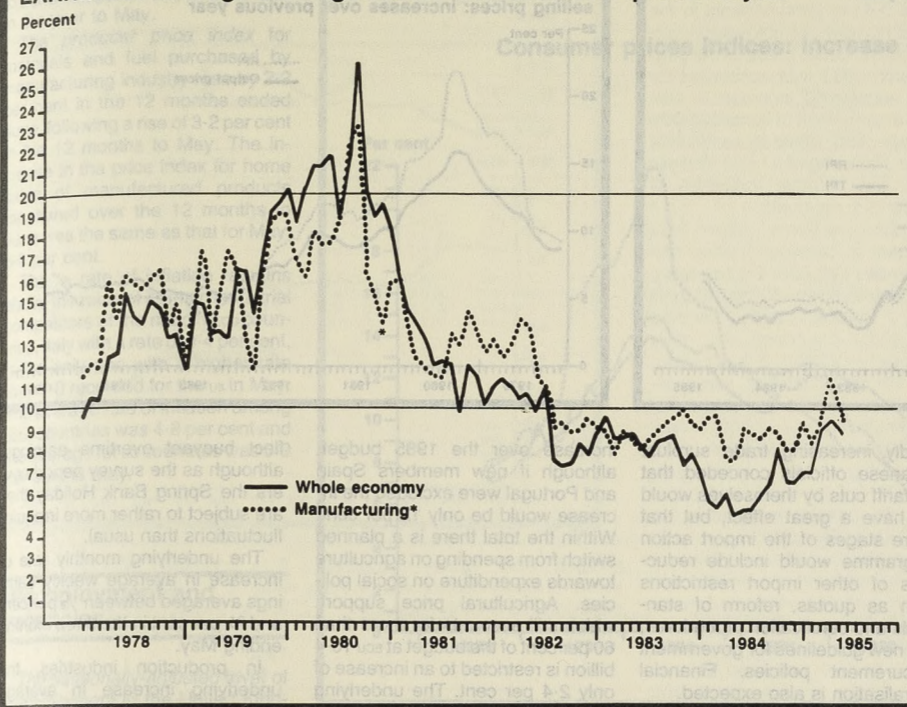
Economic background

The UK has now entered its fifth year of economic growth, and the consensus of outside forecasts is that growth this year will be between 3 and 3½ per cent.

GDP, on the average measure, is estimated to have grown by ¾ per cent in the first quarter of 1985, compared with the final quarter of 1984 and was nearly 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. GDP (output) rose by 1 per cent in the first quarter, and was also nearly 3 per cent higher than a year previously. However, the comparisons are affected by the coal strike, the first



EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



order effects of which are likely to have reduced GDP by 1-1½ per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with ½ per cent in the first quarter of 1984. It is estimated that the underlying rate of growth in economic activity was some 3½ per cent between the first quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 3 per cent in the three months to May 1985 compared with the previous three months, and was 4½ per cent higher compared with a year earlier. The effects of the coal strike are estimated to have reduced output by about 1½ per cent in the three months to May compared with 3½ per cent in the previous three months, and with 3 per cent in the three months to May 1984. Within the total, manufacturing output in the three months to May was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1½ per cent above the level of a year earlier, while energy and water supply rose by 11½ per cent in the three months to May compared with a year earlier. The output of chemicals and man-made fibres increased by 5 per cent over the same period.

Consumers' expenditure fell by ½ per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter, but was 1¼ per cent higher than a year earlier. Spending on durable goods and food fell in the first quarter, and was partly offset by higher energy consumption. The increase compared with a year ago mainly reflected increased spending on retail goods other than food and tobacco. The volume of retail sales, which accounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, rose by

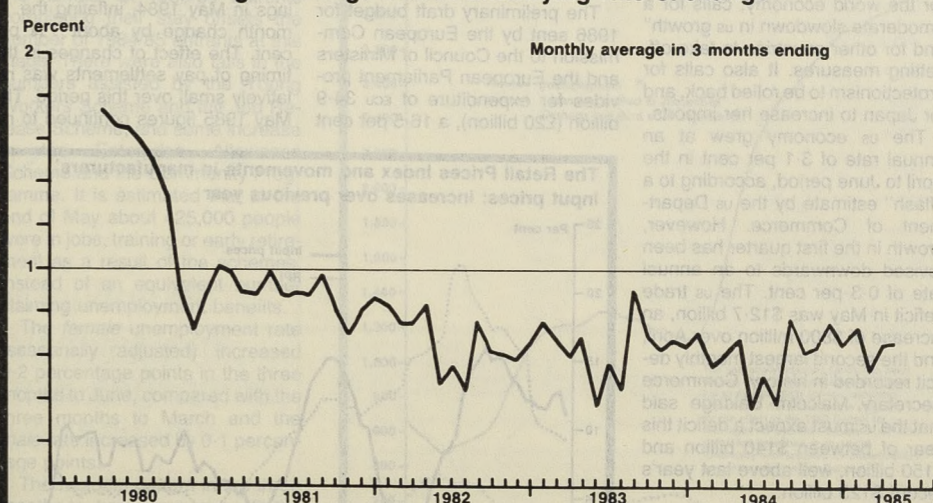
2 per cent in the second quarter, compared with the previous quarter, and was 4½ per cent higher than a year previously.

Capital expenditure in the whole economy rose by 5 per cent in the six months to March 1985 compared with a year earlier, partly because of the bringing forward of investment prior to the abolition of capital allowances in April. Manufacturing investment rose 17 per cent in the six months to March 1985, compared with a year earlier, and investment in the construction, distribution, and financial industries rose by 16 per cent over the same period.

The total volume of stocks in the economy fell by £0.1 billion in the first quarter of 1985, and fell by £0.3 billion in the year to the first quarter. In the first quarter of 1985, there were falls in stocks in both manufacturing and energy and water supply industries, and virtually no change in distributors' and retailers' stocks.

Real personal disposable income fell by 2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 to a level about 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. This followed the exceptional jump in the last quarter of 1984, which reflected the payment of public sector back-pay and higher than usual

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change*



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

net receipts of dividends and interest. The personal savings ratio in the first quarter of 1985 was 11½ per cent, little changed from its average level in 1984.

The public sector borrowing requirement in the first two months of the financial year 1985/86 was £2.8 billion. The forecast for 1985/86 announced in the Financial Statement and Budget report was £7.1 billion; about two-thirds of this is expected to occur in the first half of the year.

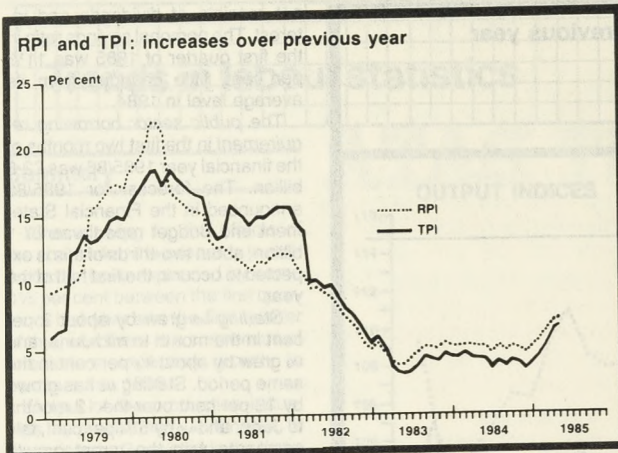
Sterling M3 grew by about 2 per cent in the month to mid-June, and M0 grew by about ¾ per cent in the same period. Sterling M3 has grown by 12 per cent over the 12 months to June, and M0 by 5¼ per cent, this compares with the target growth ranges for the 1985/86 period of 5-9 per cent and 3-7 per cent respectively.

The only recent change in clearing bank base rates was on June 13 when two of the banks reduced their rates by a quarter of one per cent, to bring them into line with the others at 12½ per cent.

Sterling's effective exchange rate dipped at the beginning of June on fears of an oil-price fall, but it subsequently rose and its average effective exchange rate was 79.9 (1975=100) in June compared with an average of 78.7 in May and 79.4 in June 1984.

Visible trade in the three months to May was £1.1 billion in deficit, compared with £0.7 billion in the three months to February. Within the total, the surplus on trade on oil fell by £0.6 billion to £1.8 billion. The invisibles surplus was estimated to be £1.5 billion and so the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.5 billion in the three months to May compared with a surplus of £0.7 billion in the previous three months.

Total export volume was unchanged in the three months to May compared with the previous three



months, and 11 per cent higher than a year earlier. The underlying level of non-oil export volume rose strongly during the second half of last year, but has shown little change in recent months. *Import volume* increased by 2½ per cent in the three months to May to a level 7½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

World outlook

In its Annual Report, the Bank for International Settlements argued that policy makers have much reason for satisfaction when they look back at 1984. Total economic output of the Group of Ten industrial countries grew by an average of nearly 5 per cent while inflation remained generally under control. However this record of progress masks two continuing fundamental problems; the failure to completely eradicate inflation, and the failure to do more than halt the rise in unemployment.

The BIS regards the gradual unwinding of the US budgetary and payments deficits as a central issue for the world economy, calls for a "moderate slowdown in US growth" and for other countries to take off-setting measures. It also calls for protectionism to be rolled back, and for Japan to increase her imports.

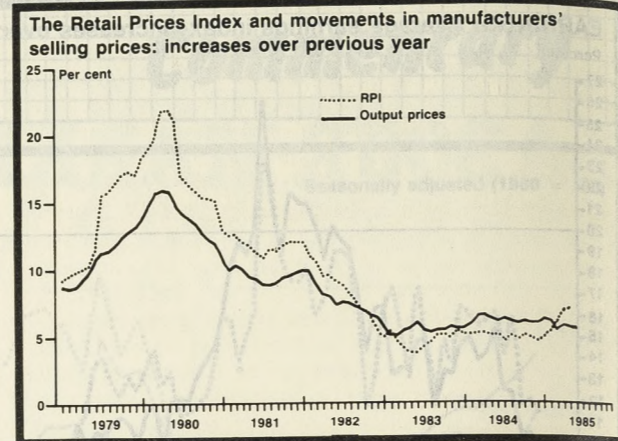
The US economy grew at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent in the April to June period, according to a "flash" estimate by the US Department of Commerce. However, growth in the first quarter has been revised downwards to an annual rate of 0.3 per cent. The US trade deficit in May was \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$800 million over April, and the second largest monthly deficit recorded in history. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the US must expect a deficit this year of between \$140 billion and \$150 billion, well above last year's record \$123 billion.

Japan has announced reductions in import tariffs on nearly 1,900 industrial and agricultural products as the first stage in a six-year programme to control its

rapidly increasing trade surplus. Japanese officials conceded that the tariff cuts by themselves would not have a great effect, but that future stages of the import action programme would include reductions of other import restrictions such as quotas, reform of standards and certification procedures, and new guidelines for government procurement policies. Financial liberalisation is also expected.

The IMF, in its July issues of International Financial Statistics reported that exports from developing countries rose by 4.5 per cent in 1984 the first in three years, although exports remained 15.3 per cent below their 1980 level. Imports declined by 1.1 per cent in 1984, the third consecutive annual increase. As a result the developing countries produced a trade surplus of \$10.9 billion (£8.35 billion) the first surplus since 1981. This improvement has been an important factor in helping countries cope with their burden of debt. The overall export increase conceals divergent trends: Asian developing countries showed increases in exports of 13.1 per cent, African countries were unchanged, but exports of Middle Eastern oil producers fell by 5.4 per cent.

The preliminary draft budget for 1986 sent by the European Commission to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament provides for expenditure of ECU 34.9 billion (£20 billion), a 16.5 per cent



increase over the 1985 budget, although if new members Spain and Portugal were excluded the increase would be only 12 per cent. Within the total there is a planned switch from spending on agriculture towards expenditure on social policies. Agricultural price support, which still accounts for more than 60 per cent of the budget at ECU 10.4 billion is restricted to an increase of only 2.4 per cent. The underlying growth rate of the social and regional funds is to be 7.1 per cent, but taken with reserves of ECU 1.34 billion, effective spending could rise as much as 50 per cent.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in *average weekly earnings* in the year to May was about 7½ per cent similar to the increase in the year to April.

The actual increase in the year to May 8.8 per cent, was substantially higher than the estimated underlying increase primarily because industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in May 1984, inflating the 12 month change by about 1¼ per cent. The effect of changes in the timing of pay settlements was relatively small over this period. The May 1985 figures continued to re-

fect buoyant overtime earnings, although as the survey period covers the Spring Bank Holiday they are subject to rather more irregular fluctuations than usual.

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

In production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was about 8¼ per cent similar to the increase in the year to April. Within this sector, the underlying increase in average earnings in manufacturing industries was about 9 per cent, compared with 8¾ per cent in April, the increase mainly reflecting higher overtime working.

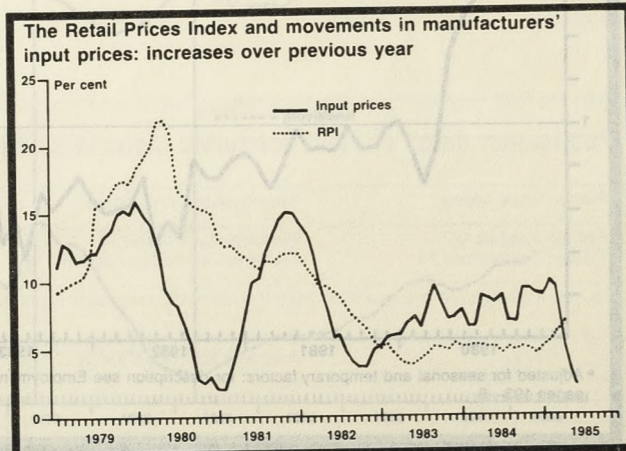
The actual increases in the year to May 1985 for production and manufacturing industries were 12.2 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively, the increase for production industries being substantially inflated by the effect of industrial action in the coal industry on average earnings in May 1984.

In the three months to May, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 7.9 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 7.0 per cent in June, the same as that in May. The overall level of prices rose by 0.2 per cent between May and June, largely due to higher food prices, although the prices of home-killed lamb and some vegetables were lower, and increased housing costs. The index for rates and water charges increased as the latest of this year's rates increases were taken into the calculation. Average charges for electricity also rose as the third phase of the April increase took effect. Petrol prices were slightly lower and there were reductions for many clothing items with the start of the summer sales.

The *tax and prices index* in-



creased by 6.4 per cent in the year to June compared with 6.5 per cent in the year to May.

The *producer price index* for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 2.2 per cent in the 12 months ended June, following a rise of 3.2 per cent in the 12 months to May. The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over the 12 months to June was the same as that for May, 5.6 per cent.

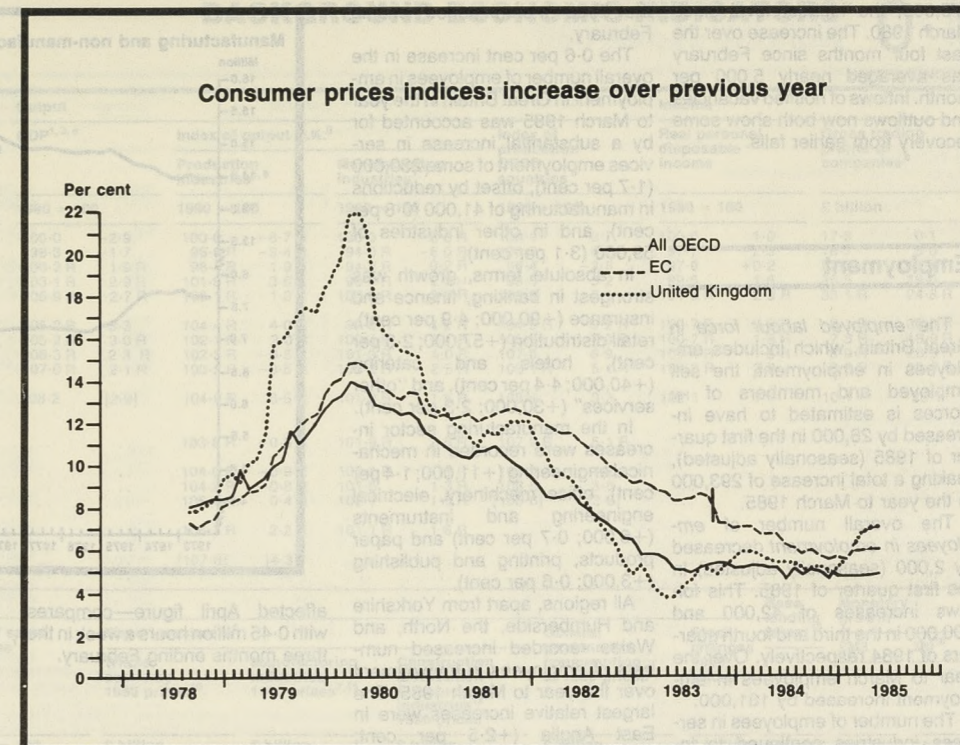
The UK rate of inflation remains above the rates of its main industrial competitors of the major OECD countries, Italy with a rate of 9.4 per cent, is the only one with a higher rate than 7.0 recorded for the UK in May. The average rate of inflation among OECD countries was 4.8 per cent and the average for EC countries was 5.9 per cent in May.

Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally-adjusted* level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,170,000 in June, a decrease of 7,000 since May. In the three months to June there was an average increase of 7,000 a month, compared with 14,000 a month in the three months to March. Looking over a longer period, during the six months to June the rise averaged 11,000 a month, compared with 12,000 both in the previous six months to December 1984 and the six months to June 1984. The fall of 7,000 in the month to June follows a modest rise of 1,000 in May and a sharp rise of 28,000 in the month to April. Given these disparate movements it is difficult to quantify the size of the underlying trend. Apart from April, outflows from unemployment over the past five months have been higher than a year ago, while inflows to unemployment have also increased but to a lesser extent. While this may be a sign that the rate of increase in the trend has begun to moderate, it is not certain yet whether the underlying increase has moved outside the range of 10,000 to 15,000 per month experienced for the past year and a half.

The *recorded total* of unemployment in the UK decreased by 62,000 between May and June to 3,179,000 (13.1 per cent of all employees). This decrease resulted from a fall of 1,000 in school leavers and a fall of over 61,000 in adults. It is estimated that normal seasonal influences would lead to a fall of about 54,000 among adults. Hence the seasonally adjusted decrease among adults of 7,000.

The June total included 107,000 *school leavers* aged under 18, a fall of 1,000 since May compared with a decrease of 9,000 over the corresponding period last year. In addition to the effect which occurred in the month to May, some further school



leavers may have signed on following a decision by Social Security Commissioners on the eligibility for supplementary benefit of certain Easter school leavers who have been returning to school only to sit examinations during the summer term. While the total of claimant school leavers is 12,000 more than a year ago, it may be noted that the number of non-claimant school leavers registered at Careers Offices is 20,000 less than in June 1984.

The number of people assisted by the *employment and training measures* at the end of May was 587,000, compared with 603,000 at the end of April. The fall of 16,000 mainly reflects reduced numbers on the Youth Training Scheme as the number of 1983/84 entrants completing their stay offsets the number of 1984/85 entrants at this stage. There were also falls in the numbers assisted by the Young Workers Scheme and the Job Release Scheme, and some increase in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the Community Programme. It is estimated that at the end of May about 425,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The *female* unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) increased 0.2 percentage points in the three months to June, compared with the three months to March and the *male* rate increased by 0.1 percentage points.

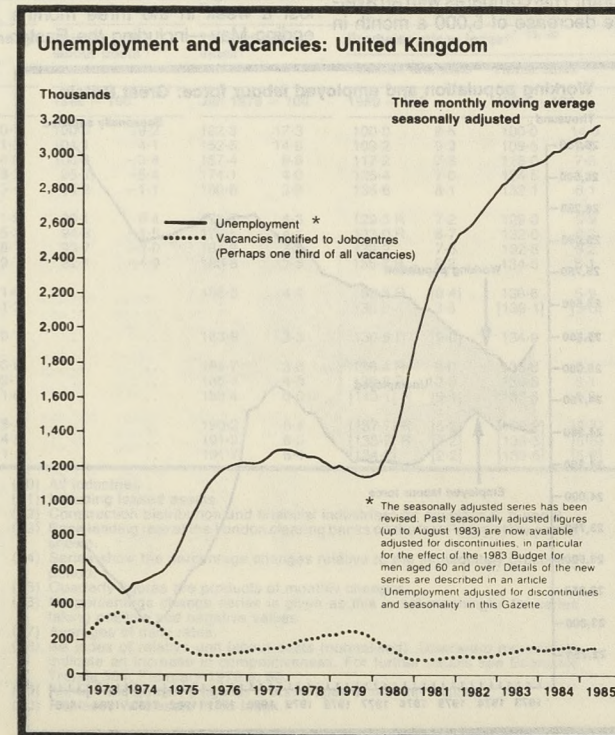
The *regional pattern* in the three months to June compared with the three months to March showed that Scotland had the largest increase (0.4 percentage points), and Northern Ireland also had a larger than

average increase of +0.3 percentage points. East Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside, North and Wales had increases of 0.2 points while the South East, South West, East Midlands, and the North West, all had increases of 0.1 points. There was virtually no change in the West Midlands.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months to May unless otherwise stated compared with the previous three

months) increased in Germany (+0.2 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (+0.1 to June). There was no change in Sweden (to March) and the United States and falls in the Netherlands (to April), Japan (to April), Belgium and France (all -0.1), and Canada (-0.2).

The *stock of unfilled vacancies* at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) increased by nearly 8,000 in the month to June, partly owing to an increase of over 2,000 in Community Programme vacancies, to reach



175,000, the highest level since March 1980. The increase over the past four months since February has averaged nearly 5,000 per month. Inflows of notified vacancies and outflows now both show some recovery from earlier falls.

Employment

The employed labour force in Great Britain, which includes employees in employment, the self employed and members of HM Forces is estimated to have increased by 28,000 in the first quarter of 1985 (seasonally adjusted), making a total increase of 293,000 in the year to March 1985.

The overall number of employees in employment decreased by 2,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1985. This follows increases of 42,000 and 100,000 in the third and fourth quarters of 1984 respectively. Over the year to March employees in employment increased by 131,000.

The number of employees in services industries continued to increase with an additional 39,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1985. This was offset by decreases of 27,000 employees in manufacturing industries, 6,000 in energy and water supply industries and 8,000 in other industries (which comprise construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing).

Later figures for employees in manufacturing industries show an increase of 1,000 in May (seasonally adjusted). In the three months ending in May the number of employees in manufacturing decreased by an average of 6,000 a month. This compares with an average decrease of 5,000 a month in

the three month period ending February.

The 0.6 per cent increase in the overall number of employees in employment in Great Britain in the year to March 1985 was accounted for by a substantial increase in services employment of some 230,000 (1.7 per cent), offset by reductions in manufacturing of 41,000 (0.8 per cent), and in other industries of 59,000 (3.1 per cent).

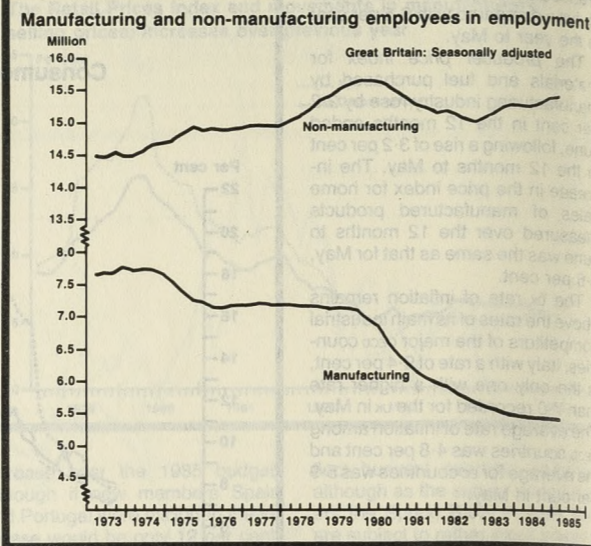
In absolute terms, growth was strongest in banking, finance and insurance (+90,000; 4.9 per cent), retail distribution (+57,000; 2.8 per cent), hotels and catering (+40,000; 4.4 per cent), and "other services" (+30,000; 2.3 per cent).

In the manufacturing sector increases were recorded in mechanical engineering (+11,000; 1.4 per cent), office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (+6,000; 0.7 per cent) and paper products, printing and publishing (+3,000; 0.6 per cent).

All regions, apart from Yorkshire and Humberside, the North, and Wales recorded increased numbers of employees in employment over the year to March 1985. The largest relative increases were in East Anglia (+2.5 per cent; 17,000), North West (+1.2 per cent; 28,000) and the South East (+1.0 per cent; 75,000).

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries, was 12.1 million hours a week in May 1985 (seasonally adjusted) making an average for the three months ending in May, which includes the Easter affected April figures, of 11.4 million hours a week. This compares with an average of 11.8 million hours a week in the three months ending February.

Short-time working led to a loss of 0.39 million hours a week in May. The average of 0.41 million hours lost a week in the three months ending May—including the Easter



affected April figure—compares with 0.45 million hours a week in the three months ending February.

This compares with 229,000 in May, 2,717,000 in June last year and an average of 608,000 for June during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985.

Of the days lost in June 1985, an estimated 75,000 were attributable to the teachers' strike. However, the estimated effects of this action remains highly provisional. About one third of the remaining days lost in June were attributable to one dispute in the food, drink and tobacco industry.

Industrial stoppages

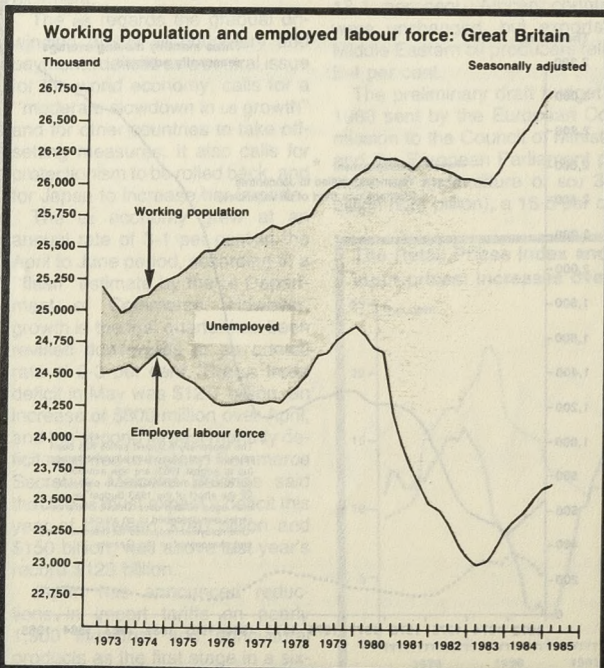
The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June is provisionally estimated as 166,000.

Forthcoming statistical articles

The August issue of *Employment Gazette* will include a statistical article on:

Industrial Stoppages in 1984

This annual article will contain final estimates of numbers of stoppages, workers involved, and working days lost for 1984, analysed by industry, cause, region, duration and size.



Seasonally adjusted	GDP average measure ^{1,2}		Output				Income							
	1980 = 100		GDP ^{1,3,4}		Index of output U.K. ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁸			
	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	£ billion	% change		
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7 R	100.0	-8.8 R	100.1	-0.7	100.0	1.0	17.8	0.1
1981	98.6	-1.4	98.3	-1.7	96.6 R	-3.4 R	94.0 R	-6.0 R	100.2	0.2	97.7	-2.3	18.7	5.0
1982	100.6	2.0	100.2 R	1.9 R	98.4 R	1.9 R	94.2 R	0.2 R	96.4	-3.8	97.9	+0.2	22.3	19.1
1983	103.6 R	3.0 R	103.1 R	2.9 R	101.9 R	3.6 R	96.9 R	2.9 R	99.5	3.2	99.5	1.6	26.5	19.0
1984	106.4 R	2.7 R	105.9 R	2.7 R	103.1 R	1.2 R	100.6 R	3.8 R	106.6	7.1	101.8 R	2.3 R	33.1 R	24.8 R
1984 Q1	105.9 R	3.2 R	105.2 R	3.3	104.4 R	4.0 R	99.8 R	4.2 R	104.9 R	9.2 R	100.7 R	2.8 R	8.1 R	30.0 R
Q2	105.2	2.5 R	105.2 R	3.0 R	102.4 R	2.0 R	100.4 R	5.1 R	105.5	7.3 R	100.7 R	1.8 R	7.5 R	18.9 R
Q3	106.4 R	2.2 R	106.3 R	2.3 R	102.3 R	-0.5 R	101.3 R	4.0 R	107.8	6.9	101.4 R	1.5 R	8.9 R	26.3 R
Q4	108.0 R	2.7 R	107.0 R	2.1 R	103.5 R	-0.5 R	101.2 R	2.5 R	108.1 R	5.1 R	104.3 R	2.9 R	8.6 R	23.7 R
1985 Q1	108.9	2.8	108.2	[2.9]	104.9 R	0.5 R	101.3 R	1.5 R	108.4	3.3	102.1	1.4	10.1	25.1
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Dec	..	..	..	..	103.8 R	-0.5 R	101.9 R	2.5 R	107.9 R	5.1 R	..	..	..	..
1985 Jan	..	..	..	..	104.0 R	-0.9 R	100.1 R	1.6 R	108.0	4.2	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	104.2 R	-0.8 R	101.0 R	1.3 R	108.6	3.6	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	106.4 R	0.4 R	102.7 R	1.5 R	[108.6]	[3.3]	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	106.7 R	2.2 R	101.1 R	1.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	[107.8]	[4.3]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seasonally adjusted	Expenditure		Fixed investment ⁹				General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices		Base lending rates ¹³		Monetary growth ¹⁴			
	1980 prices		Retail sales volume		Whole economy 1980 prices ¹⁰		Manufacturing industries 1980 prices ^{7,11}		Construction distribution & financial industries ¹²		£ billion		per cent			
	£ billion	% change	1980 = 100	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent		
1980	136.8	-0.3 R	100.0	-0.6	41.61	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.8 R	1.4 R	-2.91	14	..	..
1981	136.4	-0.3	100.2	0.2	37.93 R	-8.8	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-0.0	48.9	0.2	-2.74	14 1/2	..	..
1982	137.6	0.8	102.2	1.8	40.47	6.7 R	5.6	-1.7	9.4	8.2	49.2	0.7	-1.18	10-10 1/4	..	..
1983	143.0	4.0 R	107.1	4.8	42.02 R	3.8	5.4	-2.9	9.8	4.5	50.4 R	2.4 R	-0.36	9	..	..
1984	145.2	1.6 R	110.7	3.4	45.13 R	7.4 R	6.2 R	14.2 R	11.0	12.2	50.9	1.0	0.48 R	9 1/2-9 3/4	..	..
1984 Q1	36.0	2.4 R	107.7	2.5	11.57 R	9.4 R	1.5	12.7	2.7	13.4	12.6	0.6	-0.36 R	8 1/2-8 3/4	2.0	1.0
Q2	36.4	2.5 R	110.2	3.3	11.12 R	8.3 R	1.5	15.8	2.7	13.4	12.6 R	0.1 R	-0.30 R	9 1/4	2.2	1.5
Q3	36.2	0.2	111.1	3.3	11.06 R	5.8	1.6	18.7	2.7	13.4	12.9 R	2.3 R	-0.15 R	10 1/2	2.8	1.1
Q4	36.6	1.2 R	113.6	4.0	11.39 R	6.2 R	1.6	10.4	2.8	10.1 R	12.8 R	1.2 R	+0.33 R	9 1/2-9 3/4	2.3	1.1
1985 Q1	36.5 R	1.3 R	112.6	4.5	12.00	3.7	1.8	23.1	3.3 R	21.4 R	12.8	1.6	-0.14	13-13 1/2	..	-0.4
Q2	..	..	[115.0]	[4.4]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/2	..	..
1984 Dec	..	..	115.6	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1/2-9 3/4	-0.5	1.5
1985 Jan	..	..	111.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0.7	-0.9
Feb	..	..	112.0	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0.5	0.1
Mar	..	..	113.8	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-13 1/2	1.0	..
Apr	..	..	114.1	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/2-12 3/4	[2.8]	0.7
May	..	..	114.6	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/2-12 3/4	0.5	-0.1
June	..	..	[116.1]	[4.4]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/2	[2.0]	[+0.7]

Seasonally adjusted	Visible trade		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index ^{17, 19, 20}						
	1980 = 100		Visible balance ¹⁶		Current balance ¹⁶		Relative unit labour costs ^{1, 18}		Tax and prices index ¹⁹		Materials and fuels					
	Export volume	Import volume	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change				
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	106.6	-3.4	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	102.6	1.1	107.9	7.1	-1.2	3.2	83.3	-8.2	95.2	-5.4	174.1	4.0	125.4	7.0	124.5	5.5
1984	110.4	7.6	118.8	10.1	-4.3	0.6	78.8	-5.4	94.2	-1.1	180.8	3.9	135.6	8.1	132.1	6.1
1984 Q1	108.7	6.6	112.1	7.3	-0.1	1.0	81.7	-1.5	96.1	6.4	178.7	4.3	129.5 R	7.2	129.0	5.9
Q2	107.3	7.0	117.1	10.0	-1.2	-0.2	79.8	-5.3	94.8	-1.5	179.5	4.1	133.0 R	8.7	132.0	6.3
Q3	108.0	6.5	119.8	11.4	-1.6	-0.5	78.0	-8.1	93.7	-4.0	181.3	3.5	132.2 R	7.5	132.8	6.2
Q4	117.5	10.1	126.1	11.5	-1.3	0.4	75.1	-9.7	92.1	-4.9	183.8	3.6	135.7 R	9.2	134.5	6.1
1985 Q1	118.7	9.2	125.6	12.0	-1.3	0.1	72.1	-11.8	..	..	186.5	4.4	139.5 R	[9.4]	136.6	5.9
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.9	-1.2	..	..	..	..	135.9	3.5	[139.4]	[5.6]
1984 Dec	119.2	10.1	126.3	11.5	-0.3	0.0 R	74.0	-9.7	..	..	183.9	3.3	136.6 R	[9.0]	134.9	6.0
1985 Jan	116.6	11.0	118.6	10.1	-0.1	0.4	71.5	-10.8	..	..	184.7	3.8	138.4 R	9.0	135.8	6.1
Feb	121.7	8.8	124.6	11.2	-0.3	0.2	71.3	-12.1	..	..	186.4	4.3	139.9 R	10.0	136.6	6.1
Mar	117.8	9.2	133.7	12.0	-1.0	-0.5	73.4	-11.8	..	..	188.4	5.0	[140.1] R	[9.4]	137.5	5.5
Apr	119.6	9.6	126.3	11.1	-0.3	[0.2]	78.0	-8.4	..	..	190.2	6.4	[137.7] R	[5.2]	[139.2]	[5.7]
May	119.4	11.0	118.4	7.7	0.2	[0.7]	78.7 R	-4.5	..	..	191.2	6.5	135.7 R	[3.2]	[139.5]	[5.6]
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.9	-1.1	..	..	191.7	6.4	[134.2]	[2.2]	[139.6]	[5.6]

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed||	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Sep	12,176	9,110	21,286	2,183	323	23,792	3,066	26,858
Dec	12,038	9,087	21,126	2,195	321	23,642	3,097	26,739
1983 Mar	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June	11,937	9,115	21,053	2,221	322	23,596	2,984	26,580
Sep	11,981	9,163	21,144	2,289	325	23,759	3,167	26,926
Dec	11,902	9,259	21,162	2,358	325	23,844	3,079	26,924
1984 Mar	11,813	9,198	21,011	2,426	326	23,763	3,143	26,906
June	11,838	9,317	21,156	2,494	326	23,976	3,030	27,006
Sep	11,895 R	9,357 R	21,251 R	[2,526]	328	24,108 R	3,284	27,389 R
Dec	11,838 R	9,465 R	21,304 R	[2,557]	327	24,188 R	3,219	27,407 R
1985 Mar	11,738	9,405	21,143	[2,588]	326	24,058	3,268	27,325
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Sep	12,109	9,097	21,206	2,183	323	23,711		26,707
Dec	12,040	9,053	21,093	2,195	321	23,610		26,699
1983 Mar	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June	11,936	9,090	21,026	2,221	322	23,569		26,672
Sep	11,914	9,150	21,064	2,289	325	23,679		26,771
Dec	11,905	9,226	21,132	2,358	325	23,814		26,886
1984 Mar	11,872	9,265	21,137	2,426	326	23,890		27,003
June	11,838	9,291	21,128	2,494	326	23,949		27,102
Sep	11,828 R	9,345 R	21,173 R	[2,526]	328	24,027 R		27,233 R
Dec	11,842 R	9,433 R	21,275 R	[2,557]	327	24,159 R		27,370 R
1985 Mar	11,796	9,473	21,269	[2,588]	326	24,184		27,413

* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March *Employment Gazette*).
 † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1984 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 of the March *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		THOUSAND						
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
SIC 1980	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34					
						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					
1981 June	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982 June	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 May	20,587	20,560	7,146	7,168	6,159	6,177	5,507	5,523	13,110	13,063	339	315	337	464	345	784	819
June	20,587	20,560	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,110	13,063	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
July			7,155	7,133	6,164	6,148	5,515	5,499				311	338	460	346	781	823
Aug			7,163	7,126	6,168	6,140	5,522	5,494				309	338	458	347	787	824
Sep	20,677	20,597	7,147	7,103	6,148	6,116	5,504	5,473	13,164	13,146	366	307	338	459	345	780	824
Oct			7,120	7,086	6,125	6,099	5,483	5,459				304	337	456	343	776	824
Nov			7,114	7,092	6,123	6,105	5,485	5,468				302	337	455	343	776	825
Dec	20,694	20,664	7,084	7,080	6,097	6,091	5,460	5,455	13,263	13,240	348	301	336	453	341	775	827
1984 Jan			7,028	7,064	6,046	6,078	5,415	5,447				299	333	450	339	770	824
Feb			7,012	7,047	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433				297	333	449	338	767	824
Mar	20,548	20,675	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,055	5,410	5,427	13,209	13,295	335	294	333	449	339	765	828
April			6,993	7,025	6,028	6,051	5,403	5,425				293	332	450	340	766	826
May			6,994	7,016	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424				291	332	448	341	770	828
June	20,694	20,666	6,997	7,007	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,367	13,319	330	290	331	444	341	772	830
July			7,014	6,994	6,051	6,035	5,431	5,415				289	330	445	342	770	832
Aug			7,017	6,980	6,051	6,022	5,432	5,404				288	330	445	343	769	833
Sep	20,787 R	20,708 R	7,030	6,986	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,397 R	13,380 R	360	288	330	448	344	773	836
Oct			7,020 R	6,987 R	6,054	6,029	5,439	5,415				287	328	446	343	772	837
Nov			7,008 R	6,984 R	6,046 R	6,027 R	5,431	5,413				287	328	444	343	773	837
Dec	20,837 R	20,808 R	6,991 R	6,987 R	6,033	6,028	5,419	5,414	13,507 R	13,486 R	339	286 R	328	444	341	773	841
1985 Jan			6,935 R	6,972 R	5,983	6,015	5,372	5,405				284	326	441	340	770	834
Feb			6,929 R	6,963 R	5,982	6,009	5,372	5,398				284	326	441	340	774	833
Mar	20,679	20,806 R	6,919 R	6,948 R	5,978	5,995	5,369	5,387	13,439	13,525	321	283	325	441	339	776	834
April			6,905 R	6,936 R	5,963 R	5,986	5,357	5,379				280	325 R	439	338	774	831
May			6,910	6,931	5,968	5,985	5,365	5,380				278	325	440	339	778	830

* See footnote to table 1.1.

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					
GREAT BRITAIN								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Sep	11,920	8,893	20,813	2,122	323	23,258	2,950	26,208
Dec	11,784	8,871	20,655	2,134	321	23,111	2,985	26,095
1983 Mar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June	11,688	8,899	20,587	2,160	322	23,069	2,871	25,940
Sep	11,732	8,945	20,677	2,228	325	23,231	3,044	26,274
Dec	11,654	9,040	20,694	2,297	325	23,316	2,961	26,277
1984 Mar	11,568	8,980	20,548	2,365	326	23,240	3,022	26,261
June	11,593	9,101	20,694	2,433	326	23,453	2,911	26,364
Sep	11,647 R	9,140 R	20,787 R	[2,465]	328	23,579 R	3,157	26,736 R
Dec	11,591 R	9,246 R	20,837 R	[2,496]	327	23,660 R	3,100	26,760 R
1985 Mar	11,493	9,186	20,679	[2,527]	326	23,533	3,146	26,679
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variations								
1982 Sep	11,852	8,881	20,733	2,122	323	23,178		26,058
Dec	11,786	8,837	20,623	2,134	321	23,078		26,056
1983 Mar	11,732	8,815	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,047
June	11,687	8,873	20,560	2,160	322	23,042		26,032
Sep	11,665	8,932	20,597	2,228	325	23,151		26,120
Dec	11,657	9,007	20,664	2,297	325	23,286		26,239
1984 Mar	11,627	9,048	20,675	2,365	326	23,366		26,358
June	11,592	9,074	20,666	2,433	326	23,426		26,460
Sep	11,580 R	9,128 R	20,708 R	[2,465]	328	23,501 R		26,580 R
Dec	11,595 R	9,213	20,808 R	[2,496]	327	23,631 R		26,723 R
1985 Mar	11,552	9,254	20,806	[2,527]	326	23,659		26,774

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

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment: industry* THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		THOUSAND						
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
SIC 1980	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34					
						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					
1981 June	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982 June	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 May	20,587	20,560	7,146	7,168	6,159	6,177	5,507	5,523	13,110	13,063	339	315	337	464	345	784	819
June	20,587	20,560	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,110	13,063	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
July			7,155	7,133	6,164	6,148	5,515	5,499				311	338	460	346	781	823
Aug																	

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group	THOUSAND											
		May 1984			March 1985			[April 1985]			[May 1985]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,250.5	1,743.6	6,994.2	5,184.0	1,735.2	6,919.3R	5,169.3	1,735.6	6,904.9 R	5,165.3	1,744.5	6,909.8
Production industries	1-4	4,405.5	1,625.8	6,031.3	4,361.4	1,616.1	5,977.5R	4,346.8	1,616.3	5,963.1 R	4,343.0	1,625.0	5,968.0
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,864.7	1,543.7	5,408.3	3,834.9	1,534.6	5,369.5	3,822.4	1,534.9	5,357.3	3,821.0	1,543.8	5,364.9
Energy and water supply	1	540.9	82.2	623.0	526.5	81.5	608.0 R	524.4	81.3	605.7 R	521.9	81.2	603.2
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	221.2	10.1	231.3	211.9	9.8	221.7	209.5	9.7	219.3	207.3	9.7	217.0
Electricity	1610	124.8	29.1	153.9	122.2	29.2	151.4	122.2	29.1	151.3	122.2	29.1	151.3
Gas	1620	72.6	24.3	96.9	70.0	24.0	94.0	69.8	23.9	93.6	69.8	23.9	93.7
Water supply	1700	54.7	9.8	64.5	52.9	10.0	62.9	54.0	10.0	64.0	53.7	10.0	63.7
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	635.5	153.6	789.1	632.4	147.8	780.2	628.5	147.6	776.1	630.1	148.7	778.8
Metal manufacturing	22	193.6	18.3	211.9	193.1	15.7	208.8	192.2	14.8	207.0	192.3	14.6	206.9
Iron and steel	2210	88.6	5.0	93.6	89.5	4.4	93.9	88.6	4.3	92.9	88.1	4.3	92.3
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	48.6	6.0	54.7	47.7	5.2	52.9	47.8	4.7	52.4	47.9	4.4	52.3
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.3	7.3	63.7	55.9	6.1	62.0	55.8	5.9	61.7	56.3	6.0	62.3
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38.5	2.9	41.4	38.6	2.7	41.3	38.7	2.6	41.3	38.7	2.6	41.3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	160.5	34.3	194.9	160.7	30.3	191.1	158.4	31.8	190.2	159.2	32.1	191.3
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	37.0	4.0	41.0	34.1	3.5	37.6	34.2	3.2	37.4	34.9	3.4	38.3
Chemical industry	25	229.8	96.1	325.9	227.2	97.1	324.3	226.5	96.4	322.9	227.2	97.4	324.6
Basic industrial chemicals	251	99.1	19.9	119.0	97.1	20.2	117.3	97.0	20.3	117.3	97.2	20.6	117.9
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45.5	35.2	80.6	45.4	35.3	80.7	45.1	34.9	80.1	45.4	35.5	80.9
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.0	16.8	35.8	19.0	17.6	36.6	19.0	17.1	36.1	18.9	17.2	36.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,027.3	535.4	2,562.7	2,018.6	535.9	2,554.5	2,011.6	534.1	2,545.7	2,008.9	539.4	2,548.2
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	292.6	85.9	378.5	292.8	85.7	378.5	291.8	85.1	376.8	293.4	85.2	378.6
Foundries	311	61.7	8.2	69.9	60.7	8.3	69.1	60.4	7.7	68.1	58.0	7.8	65.8
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34.7	12.0	46.6	34.7	11.7	46.4	34.4	11.7	46.1	35.5	11.7	47.2
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	158.4	56.7	215.1	161.5	56.9	218.4	161.2	57.0	218.2	163.1	56.9	220.1
Mechanical engineering	32	649.0	121.2	770.2	653.5	122.9	776.3	651.2	123.2	774.5	649.9	128.4	778.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	67.4	8.8	76.2	64.9	8.7	73.6	66.4	8.8	75.2	67.0	8.8	75.8
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	67.6	10.9	78.5	67.4	12.9	80.3	66.4	12.7	79.0	63.5	18.2	81.7
Metal working machine tools etc	322	63.7	13.4	77.1	65.6	13.2	78.8	65.0	13.0	78.0	65.6	12.6	78.2
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	74.1	10.2	84.3	71.6	9.8	81.4	70.8	9.7	80.6	71.5	10.0	81.5
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	23.6	4.7	28.3	24.4	4.8	29.2	24.4	4.8	29.1	24.3	4.8	29.1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	302.2	58.5	360.8	308.9	58.7	367.6	307.9	59.8	367.7	308.0	59.7	367.7
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	53.7	17.7	71.4	55.6	18.5	74.1	56.0	18.5	74.5	55.6	18.5	74.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	436.5	211.0	647.5	439.0	209.7	648.7	437.5	208.3	645.8	436.8	208.3	645.0
Basic electrical equipment	3420	87.7	27.2	114.9	85.9	26.9	112.8	85.6	26.8	112.4	85.4	27.4	112.8
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64.5	29.2	93.7	64.5	29.2	93.7	64.0	28.7	92.7	64.0	29.0	93.0
Telecommunications equipment	344	136.8	63.4	200.0	138.5	62.7	201.3	137.9	62.7	200.6	138.0	62.1	200.2
Other electronic equipment	345	74.8	57.5	132.3	76.7	57.1	133.8	76.6	56.7	132.7	76.1	55.9	132.0
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30.2	14.0	44.2	30.6	14.0	44.5	30.7	13.9	44.6	30.5	13.8	44.3
Motor vehicles and parts	35	256.2	33.4	289.5	248.7	32.8	281.5	248.1	32.9	281.0	247.7	32.9	280.6
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95.8	8.9	104.8	96.0	8.9	104.9	95.1	8.8	103.9	94.6	8.7	103.2
Parts	3530	112.5	20.5	133.0	107.7	20.2	127.9	107.4	20.2	127.7	107.5	20.4	127.9
Other transport equipment	36	265.8	31.2	296.9	253.5	30.7	284.2	251.8	30.7	282.5	250.4	30.6	280.9
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	93.5	8.1	101.6	93.5	7.8	91.3	82.0	7.8	89.3	80.8	8.0	88.8
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30.5	1.4	32.0	29.7	1.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	31.0
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.1	19.4	154.5	134.1	19.3	153.4	133.9	19.2	153.2	133.6	19.1	152.7
Instrument engineering	37	73.6	35.0	108.6	75.5	35.7	111.2	75.3	35.3	110.6	75.1	35.6	110.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,201.9	854.6	2,056.5	1,183.9	850.9	2,034.7	1,182.3	853.2	2,035.5	1,182.0	855.8	2,037.8
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	356.5	247.7	604.2	351.0	244.2	595.2	350.5	242.2	592.7	352.8	244.0	596.8
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59.6	39.9	99.5	59.9	40.3	100.2	60.3	37.8	98.1	59.7	37.5	97.2
Milk and milk products	4130	31.7	11.2	42.9	31.0	11.1	42.1	31.0	11.2	42.2	30.9	11.1	42.1
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.4	16.0	32.4	16.4	16.7	33.0	16.6	16.8	33.4	16.7	17.1	33.9
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/												
419	75.5	67.2	142.7	75.4	67.5	143.0	75.0	68.8	143.8	76.1	69.9	145.9	
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.8	32.8	63.6	29.5	31.9	61.4	29.3	31.2	60.6	29.3	31.4	60.7
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	42.8	32.6	75.4	43.0	33.3	76.3	42.3	32.8	75.1	42.4	32.7	75.1
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/												
4270	59.6	19.2	78.8	57.5	18.6	76.1	57.8	18.8	76.6	58.5	19.1	77.7	
Textiles	43	118.4	112.8	231.2	117.1	110.5	227.6	117.3	110.7	228.0	117.4	111.6	229.0
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.1	16.9	42.0	24.4	16.4	41.3	25.0	16.5	41.4	24.8	16.5	41.3
Cotton and silk	432	23.4	15.8	39.2	23.3	15.4	38.7	23.3	15.2	38.5	23.3	15.2	38.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.2	57.2	81.4	23.8	56.0	79.8	24.0	56.4	80.3	24.2	56.7	80.9
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/												
4350/4370	23.0	8.9	31.9	21.8	8.9	30.7	21.9	8.9	30.8	22.0	9.2	31.3	
Footwear and clothing	45	68.5	201.9	270.4	66.2	199.7	265.9	65.4	201.6	276.0	66.0	201.2	267.1
Footwear	4510	22.8	27.3	50.1	21.6	26.4	48.0	21.6	26.2	47.8	21.2	26.3	47.5
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	36.1	158.7	194.9	35.1	157.5	192.6	34.6	159.2	193.8	36.0	158.6	194.5
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162.4	39.1	201.4	158.9	40.5	199.4	157.6	40.1	197.7	156.2	40.0	196.2
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/												
4630	59.9	9.7	69.6	58.3	9.9	68.2	57.4	10.0	67.4	57.5	9.7	67.2	
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	82.9	20.7	103.7	81.2	21.6	102.8	80.7	21.2	101.9	79.5	21.3	100.8
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	47	320.4	159.6	480.0	321.3	163.8	485.1	321.5	166.2	487.7	320.9	166.8	487.7
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.2	6.9	38.0	31.9	6							

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	97.9 R	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 R	96.5	91.5 R	105.5	93.9	91.0	103.3	104.7
1982	100.2 R	94.6	106.0 R	98.6	86.7 R	113.7	94.5	86.0	109.9	110.0
1983	103.1 R	93.9	109.9 R	101.9	83.0	122.8	96.9	82.2	118.0 R	117.2
1984	105.9 R	95.2	111.3 R	102.9	81.7 R	125.8 R	100.3	81.2	123.6	121.8 R
1978 Q1	97.7	98.9	98.8	100.4	105.6	95.0	108.0	106.4	101.6	98.8
1978 Q2	99.8	99.2	100.6	103.4	105.4	98.0	110.5	106.2	104.2	101.7
1978 Q3	100.9	99.5	101.4	104.6	105.3	99.3 R	110.8	106.0	104.6	102.1
1978 Q4	101.2	100.0	101.2	104.6	105.2	99.4 R	109.9	105.9	103.8	101.2
1979 Q1	100.7	100.3	100.4	104.7	105.1	99.6	107.5	105.7	101.7	99.2
1979 Q2	104.4	100.6	103.8	109.2	104.9	104.1	112.4	105.6	106.6	103.7
1979 Q3	103.2	100.9	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.7
1979 Q4	103.7	101.1	102.7	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	102.0 R	106.8	103.5	103.2	101.2
1980 Q2	100.6	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
1980 Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.0 R	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2	99.2
1980 Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.8	96.4	99.4	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.5 R
1981 Q1	97.6	97.7	99.9 R	95.1	94.0	101.1	92.5	93.5	99.0	101.7
1981 Q2	97.8	96.8	101.1	95.6	92.0	103.9	93.0	91.5	101.7	103.4
1981 Q3	98.9	96.2	102.8 R	97.1	90.7	107.2	94.8	90.0	105.5	106.0
1981 Q4	98.9	95.7	103.3 R	98.4	89.5	109.8 R	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
1982 Q2	100.1	94.9	105.5 R	98.9	87.4	113.2	95.1	86.7	109.8	109.9
1982 Q3	100.7	94.4	106.7 R	99.4	86.2	115.3	94.5	85.4	110.7	110.9
1982 Q4	100.8 R	93.9	107.4 R	98.6	84.9	116.1 R	93.4	84.1	111.1	111.1
1983 Q1	101.8 R	93.6	108.8 R	100.5	83.9	119.8	95.8	83.1	115.4	115.1 R
1983 Q2	102.1 R	93.6	109.1 R	100.4 R	83.1	120.7	95.4 R	82.3	116.0 R	115.5 R
1983 Q3	103.9 R	93.9	110.7 R	102.8	82.6	124.6 R	97.6 R	81.9	119.3	118.3 R
1983 Q4	104.8 R	94.4	111.1 R	103.9	82.3	126.2 R	98.8	81.6	121.2	119.7 R
1984 Q1	105.2 R	94.8	111.1 R	104.0	81.9	126.9 R	99.0	81.3	121.9	120.1 R
1984 Q2	105.2 R	95.0	110.8 R	102.0	81.8	124.7 R	99.9	81.3	123.0	121.3 R
1984 Q3	106.3 R	95.3	111.6 R	102.4	81.7	125.9 R	101.5 R	81.2	125.2 R	123.6 R
1984 Q4	107.0 R	95.8	111.8 R	103.2 R	81.6	126.5	100.9 R	81.2	124.2 R	122.2 R
1985 Q1	108.2 R	96.0	112.8	105.1 R	81.4	129.1 R	101.2 R	81.0	125.0 R	123.1 R

[‡] Gross domestic product for whole economy.
* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 Gazette.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries*

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
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
Week ended														
1983 May 14	1,234	32.7	8.3	10.28	10.01	6	256	77	774	10.1	83	2.2	1,030	12.3
1983 June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.70	7	297	69	714	10.4	76	2.0	1,011	13.3
July 16	1,201	31.4	8.7	10.47	10.37	7	267	44	477	10.9	51	1.3	743	15.1
Aug 13	1,122	29.0	8.8	9.88	10.37	4	142	38	368	9.8	41	1.1	510	12.6
Sep 10	1,238	31.9	8.9	10.98	11.04	5	199	39	372	9.6	44	1.1	571	13.0
Oct 15	1,326	33.7	8.9	11.74	11.30	4	152	36	325	9.0	40	0.9	477	12.0
Nov 12	1,345	34.5	8.7	11.68	11.29	5	180	37	341	9.2	42	1.1	521	12.5
Dec 10	1,327	34.5	8.9	11.78	11.14	4	161	35	341	9.9	39	1.0	502	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	15.5
Feb 11	1,305	34.3	8.7	11.24	11.30	8	306	44	437	9.9	51	1.4	742	14.5
Mar 10	1,294	34.0	8.7	11.21	11.19	4	174	47	528	11.2	52	1.4	702	13.6
April 14	1,311	34.5	8.7	11.36	11.57	4	144	44	395	9.2	48	1.3	554	11.5
May 19	1,335	35.1	8.9	11.79	11.51	4	179	41	361	8.8	45	1.2	540	11.7
June 16	1,328	34.9	8.9	11.79	11.68	7	281	39	394	10.2	46	1.2	675	14.8
July 14	1,304	34.1	9.0	11.71	11.62	7	271	33	317	9.7	39	1.0	587	15.1
Aug 18	1,234	32.2	9.0	11.05	11.52	8	316	31	333	10.8	39	1.0	649	16.6
Sep 15	1,290	33.6	9.0	11.55	11.61	7	284	32	334	10.6	39	1.0	618	16.0
Oct 13	1,376	35.6	9.0	12.73	11.89	5	189	31	343	11.2	36	0.8	532	15.1
Nov 10	1,380	35.9	8.9	12.27	11.87	7	266	35	348	10.0	41	1.1	615	14.8
Dec 8	1,391	36.4	9.0	12.49	11.83	3	122	32	357	11.0	35	0.9	479	13.5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32.0	8.5	10.33	11.55	5	186	30	317	10.4	34	0.9	503	14.6
Feb 16	1,337	35.2	8.9	11.87	11.93	6	236	34	360	10.7	40	1.0	596	15.0
Mar 16	1,329	35.1	9.0	11.93	11.91	6	225	37	357	9.8	42	1.1	582	13.8
April 13	1,220 R	32.3 R	8.3 R	10.13 R	10.36	4	156	18 R	201 R	10.3 R	22 R	0.6	357 R	15.6 R
May 18	1,395	36.8	8.9	12.34	12.06	3	131	22	227	9.7	26	0.7	357	13.5

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
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	101.5	99.1	99.1
1982	84.4	84.9	80.7	83.4	91.2	100.5	100.9	103.9	99.6	99.6
1983	82.1	83.8	76.3	81.6	88.5	101.5	102.0	103.1	105.5	100.2
1984	82.1	85.8	72.6	81.5	85.6	102.4	103.5	104.3	105.6	100.4
Week ended										
1982 Dec 11	82.2	83.1	78.7	81.4	90.0	100.7	101.2	100.8	104.6	99.7
1983 Jan 15	81.3					100.8				
Feb 12	81.5					100.8				
Mar 12	81.6	83.1	77.9	81.2	88.3	101.0	101.4	102.3	104.9	100.0
April 16	81.4					101.0				
May 14	81.7					101.2				
June 11	81.6	82.6	76.4	80.5	88.2	101.0	101.0	101.3	105.2	99.8
July 16	82.2					101.5				
Aug 13	82.4					101.7				
Sep 10	82.7	84.3	75.9	82.2	89.3	101.9	102.0	103.8	105.8	100.6
Oct 15	82.6					102.1				
Nov 12	83.0					102.5				
Dec 15	82.8	85.2	74.9	82.6	88.2	102.4	103.4	104.9	106.2	100.6
1984 Jan 14	81.7					102.5				
Feb 11	81.9					102.5				
Mar 10	81.8	85.6	73.7	82.2	85.1	102.3	103.7	104.4	106.2	100.2
Apr 14	81.9					102.5				
May 19	82.0					102.4				
Jun 16	82.2	85.3	71.2	81.3	86.3	102.4	103.1	102.4	105.8	100.4
July 14	82.3					102.2				
Aug 18	81.9					102.2				
Sep 15	82.3	85.3	71.8	81.2	86.2	102.2	102.7	104.0	105.2	100.6
Oct 13	82.3					102.6				
Nov 10	82.5					102.7				
Dec 8	82.7	86.8	73.6	81.3	84.9	102.8	104.6	106.5	105.2	100.2
1985 Jan 12	81.3					102.6				
Feb 16	81.7					102.6				
Mar 16	81.6	86.9	72.2	80.2	85.1	102.6	103.8			

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND												
	MALE AND FEMALE				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	UNEMPLOYED												
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*	Number	Per cent	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	2,916.0	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983**	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984	3,159.8	13.1	113.0	..	3,046.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983 June 9	2,983.9	12.4	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	2,933.6	12.2	22.6	22.0	266	2,596	122	
July 14	3,020.6	12.6	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	2,937.8	12.2	4.2	15.3	352	2,565	103	
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.5	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	2,935.8	12.2	-2.0	8.3	304	2,611	95	
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.2	214.6	..	2,952.8	2,944.4	12.3	8.6	3.6	461	2,613	94	
Oct 13	3,094.0	12.9	168.1	..	2,925.9	2,944.8	12.3	0.4	2.3	361	2,642	91	
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.8	137.7	..	2,946.7	2,947.2	12.3	2.4	3.8	317	2,680	87	
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.8	118.1	..	2,961.3	2,958.3	12.3	11.1	4.6	291	2,703	86	
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.2	116.8	..	3,082.9	2,975.3	12.3	17.0	10.2	308	2,084	87	
Feb 9	3,186.4	13.2	105.5	..	3,080.9	2,999.4	12.4	24.1	17.4	295	2,809	87	
Mar 8	3,142.8	13.0	94.8	..	3,048.0	3,013.6	12.5	14.2	18.4	260	2,801	82	
April 5	3,107.7	12.8	85.3	..	3,022.4	3,012.0	12.5	-1.6	12.2	272	2,755	80	
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	3,026.2	12.5	14.2	8.9	277	2,730	78	
June 14	3,029.7	12.5	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	3,031.8	12.5	5.6	6.1	267	2,688	75	
July 12	3,100.5	12.8	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	3,049.4	12.6	17.6	12.5	365	2,660	75	
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,066.3	12.7	16.9	13.4	308	2,735	73	
Sep 13	3,283.6	13.6	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,090.6	12.8	24.3	19.6	478	2,731	74	
Oct 11	3,225.1	13.3	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,093.6	12.8	3.0	14.7	371	2,781	74	
Nov 8	3,222.6	13.3	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,097.1	12.8	3.5	10.3	325	2,826	71	
Dec 6	3,219.4	13.3	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,106.4	12.8	9.3	5.3	293	2,856	70	
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	13.8	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,123.9	12.9	17.5	10.1	302	2,965	74	
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,144.0	13.0	20.1	15.6	299	2,956	68	
Mar 14	3,267.6	13.5	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,148.0	13.0	4.0	13.9	264	2,936	67	
April 11	3,272.6	13.5	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,176.2	13.1	28.2	17.4	293	2,909	70	
May 9	3,240.9	13.4	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,177.0	13.1	0.8	11.0	305	2,869	67	
June 13	3,178.6	13.1	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,169.6	13.1	-7.4	7.2	285	2,828	66	

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND												
	MALE AND FEMALE				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	UNEMPLOYED												
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*	Number	Per cent	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983**	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984	3,038.4	12.9	109.7	..	2,928.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983 June 9	2,870.5	12.2	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	2,822.1	12.0	21.9	21.0	258	2,493	120	
July 14	2,903.5	12.4	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	2,824.4	12.0	2.3	14.3	343	2,458	102	
Aug 11	2,892.9	12.3	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	2,821.6	12.0	-2.8	7.1	295	2,504	93	
Sep 8	3,043.7	13.0	208.5	..	2,835.2	2,828.9	12.1	7.3	2.3	447	2,505	92	
Oct 13	2,974.2	12.7	162.8	..	2,811.4	2,829.8	12.1	0.9	1.8	351	2,534	89	
Nov 10	2,964.7	12.6	133.1	..	2,831.6	2,831.5	12.1	1.7	3.3	308	2,571	86	
Dec 8	2,960.9	12.6	114.3	..	2,846.7	2,842.6	12.1	11.1	4.6	283	2,594	84	
1984 Jan 12	3,077.4	13.0	113.2	..	2,964.3	2,859.2	12.1	16.6	9.8	299	2,692	86	
Feb 9	3,063.8	13.0	102.2	..	2,961.7	2,881.8	12.2	22.6	16.8	286	2,697	81	
Mar 8	3,021.9	12.8	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,895.7	12.3	13.9	17.7	252	2,689	80	
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,894.2	12.3	-1.5	11.7	264	2,645	79	
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,907.8	12.3	13.6	8.7	268	2,619	76	
June 14	2,910.8	12.3	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,913.7	12.3	13.8	6.0	258	2,579	74	
July 12	2,978.9	12.6	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,930.8	12.4	17.1	12.2	355	2,550	74	
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.7	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,947.7	12.5	16.9	13.3	300	2,624	71	
Sep 13	3,156.6	13.4	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,971.2	12.6	23.5	19.2	462	2,622	72	
Oct 11	3,103.2	13.1	146.5	..	2,956.7	2,975.2	12.6	4.0	14.8	360	2,670	73	
Nov 8	3,101.6	13.1	124.5	..	2,977.0	2,978.9	12.6	3.7	10.4	316	2,716	70	
Dec 6	3,100.0	13.1	108.6	..	2,991.4	2,988.6	12.7	9.7	5.8	285	2,746	69	
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	13.6	107.0	..	3,110.9	3,005.7	12.7	17.1	10.2	294	2,851	73	
Feb 14	3,200.7	13.6	95.6	..	3,105.1	3,024.7	12.8	19.0	15.3	290	2,843	67	
Mar 14	3,145.9	13.3	86.1	..	3,059.8	3,028.0	12.8	3.3	13.1	256	2,824	66	
April 11	3,150.3	13.3	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,055.5	12.9	27.5	16.6	285	2,800	69	
May 9	3,120.0	13.2	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,056.8	12.9	1.3	10.7	297	2,758	65	
June 13	3,057.2	13.0	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	3,048.1	12.9	-8.7	6.7	276	2,717	64	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND													
	MALE				FEMALE				MARRIED					
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED					
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*	Number	Per cent	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	
1,180.6	8.3	55.0	..	1,125.6	..	484.3	4.8	49.1	435.2	..	..	..	1980	
1,843.3	12.9	55.6	..	1,787.8	..	677.0	6.8	45.0	632.0	..	..	..	1981	
2,133.2	15.0	70.1	..	2,063.2	..	783.6	7.9	53.4	730.2	..	..	..	1982	
2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	..	886.0	8.9	57.7	828.3	..	..	..	1983**	
2,197.4	15.7	65.0	..	2,132.4	..	962.5	9.4	48.0	914.5	..	..	..	1984	
2,144.7	15.2	68.6	..	2,076.1	2,104.4	14.9	839.2	8.4	50.3	788.9	829.2	8.3	323.9	1983 June 9
2,144.0	15.2	66.9	..	2,077.1	2,101.6	14.9	876.6	8.8	48.7	827.9	836.2	8.4	328.2	July 14
2,125.0	15.1	65.4	..	2,059.6	2,097.0	14.9	884.9	8.9	46.6	838.2	838.8	8.4	335.1	Aug 11
2,204.6	15.7	121.6	..	2,083.1	2,096.8	14.9	962.8	9.7	93.0	869.8	847.6	8.5	339.2	Sep 8
2,162.4	15.4	95.7	..	2,066.6	2,091.8	14.9	931.6	9.4	72.4	859.2	853.0	8.6	340.9	Oct 13
2,159.0	15.3	78.9	..	2,080.1	2,087.6	14.8	925.4	9.3	58.8	866.6	859.6	8.6	344.5	Nov 10
2,166.9	15.4	68.1	..	2,098.8	2,092.0	14.9	912.4	9.2	50.0	862.5	866.3	8.7	347.5	Dec 8
2,245.4	16.1	66.9	..	2,178.4	2,098.1	15.0	945.3	9.3	49.8	904.5	877.2	8.6	362.8	1984 Jan 12
2,236.9	16.0	60.6	..	2,176.3	2,112.5	15.1	954.5	9.3	44.9	904.6	886.9	8.7	363.9	Feb 9
2,205.1	15.8	54.5	..	2,150.6	2,119.5	15.2	937.7	9.2	40.4	897.3	894.1	8.7	364.8	Mar 8
2,180.1	15.6	49.2	..	2,130.9	2,115.4	15.2	927.6	9.1	36.2	891.5	896.6	8.8	366	

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†		Male	Female			
									Number	Per cent			Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	
SOUTH EAST															
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	511.0	236.5	20.1	9.5	11.3	7.0	727.4							
1984 Jun 14															
	716.1	492.8	223.3	16.8	9.1	10.9	6.6	699.3	724.0	9.2	4.6	3.3	496.9	227.2	
Jul 12	735.2	500.9	234.4	16.2	9.3	11.1	6.9	719.0	728.9	9.2	4.9	4.3	499.1	229.8	
Aug 9	744.6	503.3	241.3	15.4	9.4	11.2	7.1	729.2	733.9	9.3	5.0	4.8	501.3	232.6	
Sep 13	777.7	521.6	256.1	31.5	9.9	11.6	7.6	746.1	741.5	9.4	7.6	5.8	506.1	235.4	
Oct 11	767.4	516.5	250.9	27.9	9.7	11.5	7.4	739.5	742.1	9.4	0.6	4.4	506.7	235.4	
Nov 8	767.5	517.3	250.2	23.7	9.7	11.5	7.4	743.7	744.1	9.4	2.0	3.4	507.1	237.0	
Dec 6	766.2	519.6	246.6	20.4	9.7	11.5	7.3	745.8	747.7	9.5	3.5	2.1	508.9	238.8	
1985 Jan 10															
	795.6	541.8	253.8	18.5	10.1	12.0	7.5	777.1	753.9	9.5	6.2	3.9	513.7	240.2	
Feb 14	797.0	544.8	252.3	16.4	10.1	12.1	7.4	780.6	761.2	9.6	7.3	5.7	519.9	241.3	
Mar 14	784.0	534.7	249.2	14.7	9.9	11.9	7.4	769.3	761.2	9.6	0.0	4.5	518.3	242.9	
Apr 11	784.2	533.2	251.0	13.9	9.9	11.8	7.4	770.3	768.6	9.7	7.4	4.9	521.4	247.2	
May 9	772.2	523.7	248.5	16.5	9.8	11.6	7.3	755.7	768.3	9.7	-0.3	2.4	520.2	248.1	
Jun 13	756.2	512.0	244.2	16.0	9.6	11.4	7.2	740.2	766.2	9.7	-2.1	1.7	517.8	248.4	
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)															
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	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.9	11.9	7.2	370.4							
1984 Jun 14															
	369.3	259.3	110.0	8.6	9.6	11.6	6.9	360.6	369.0	9.6	3.9	2.0	258.3	110.7	
Jul 12	377.8	263.1	114.7	8.3	9.9	11.8	7.2	369.4	371.0	9.7	2.0	2.5	259.2	111.8	
Aug 9	383.2	264.9	118.3	8.0	10.0	11.9	7.4	375.2	373.3	9.7	2.3	2.7	260.4	112.9	
Sep 13	397.3	272.8	124.4	14.5	10.4	12.2	7.8	382.7	377.7	9.9	4.4	2.9	263.4	114.3	
Oct 11	392.2	270.3	121.9	13.6	10.2	12.1	7.6	378.6	379.0	9.9	1.3	2.7	264.5	114.5	
Nov 8	391.1	270.3	120.8	12.1	10.2	12.1	7.5	379.0	380.8	9.9	1.8	2.5	265.7	115.1	
Dec 6	390.8	271.2	119.6	10.6	10.2	12.2	7.5	380.2	382.9	10.0	2.1	1.7	266.9	116.0	
1985 Jan 10															
	400.1	278.0	122.1	9.6	10.4	12.5	7.6	390.5	385.3	10.1	2.4	2.1	268.5	116.8	
Feb 14	400.8	279.3	121.5	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.6	392.2	387.5	10.1	2.2	2.2	270.5	117.0	
Mar 14	398.4	277.9	120.5	7.9	10.4	12.5	7.5	390.5	389.1	10.2	1.6	2.1	271.3	117.8	
Apr 11	400.7	279.1	121.6	7.4	10.5	12.5	7.6	393.3	392.9	10.3	3.8	2.5	273.5	119.4	
May 9	397.7	276.6	121.1	8.4	10.4	12.4	7.6	398.4	393.3	10.3	0.4	1.9	273.2	120.1	
Jun 13	393.1	273.7	119.3	7.9	10.3	12.3	7.4	385.2	393.4	10.3	0.1	1.4	273.2	120.2	
EAST ANGLIA															
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.3	10.3	5.2	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	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	10.1	11.7	8.0	75.1							
1984 Jun 14															
	73.5	49.6	23.9	1.9	9.6	11.1	7.5	71.5	74.8	9.8	-0.2	0.0	50.6	24.2	
Jul 12	74.4	49.7	24.7	1.9	9.8	11.1	7.8	72.6	75.4	9.9	0.6	0.3	50.9	24.5	
Aug 9	74.3	49.3	25.0	1.7	9.8	11.1	7.9	72.6	75.8	9.9	0.4	0.3	50.8	24.9	
Sep 13	77.6	50.8	26.7	3.6	10.2	11.4	8.5	74.0	76.0	10.0	0.2	0.4	50.8	25.1	
Oct 11	77.2	50.7	26.5	2.9	10.1	11.4	8.4	74.2	75.4	9.9	-0.5	0.0	50.4	25.0	
Nov 8	77.7	51.2	26.5	2.4	10.2	11.5	8.4	75.3	75.7	9.9	0.3	0.0	50.5	25.2	
Dec 6	78.5	52.1	26.4	2.1	10.3	11.7	8.4	76.4	76.3	10.0	0.5	0.1	50.7	25.6	
1985 Jan 10															
	83.2	55.2	28.0	1.9	10.9	12.4	8.9	81.3	77.1	10.1	0.9	0.6	51.2	26.0	
Feb 14	84.5	56.4	28.1	1.7	11.1	12.6	8.9	82.8	78.2	10.3	1.1	0.8	52.0	26.3	
Mar 14	82.2	54.6	27.6	1.5	10.8	12.2	8.7	80.6	77.9	10.2	-0.3	0.5	51.5	26.4	
Apr 11	82.4	54.6	27.8	1.6	10.8	12.2	8.8	80.8	79.0	10.4	1.1	0.6	52.1	26.9	
May 9	81.0	53.2	27.8	2.0	10.6	11.9	8.8	79.0	79.6	10.4	0.6	0.4	52.4	27.2	
Jun 13	78.9	51.7	27.2	2.1	10.3	11.6	8.6	76.8	80.1	10.5	0.6	0.7	52.7	27.4	
SOUTH WEST															
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	13.1	7.2	173.3							
Annual averages															
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.2	8.4	182.3							
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	11.4	13.0	9.1	188.7							
1984 Jun 14															
	179.1	118.8	60.3	4.1	10.5	12.2	8.3	174.9	186.9	11.0	1.2	0.6	123.3	63.7	
Jul 12	183.8	120.7	63.1	4.0	10.8	12.4	8.6	179.8	188.4	11.0	1.5	0.9	123.8	64.6	
Aug 9	185.8	121.3	64.4	3.8	10.9	12.4	8.8	182.0	190.2	11.1	1.8	1.5	124.9	65.3	
Sep 13	198.6	128.7	70.0	8.4	11.6	13.2	9.6	190.2	193.2	11.3	3.0	2.1	126.8	66.4	
Oct 11	200.3	129.9	70.4	7.1	11.7	13.3	9.6	193.2	193.6	11.3	0.5	1.7	127.3	66.3	
Nov 8	203.5	132.1	71.4	5.9	11.9	13.5	9.8	197.6	194.4	11.4	0.8	1.4	128.0	66.5	
Dec 6	204.4	133.6	70.8	5.1	12.0	13.7	9.7	199.4	195.0	11.4	0.6	1.6	128.1	66.9	
1985 Jan 10															
	213.2	139.5	73.7	4.7	12.5	14.3	10.1	208.6	196.9	11.5	1.9	1.1	129.1	67.8	
Feb 14	213.7	140.4	73.3	4.2	12.5	14.4	10.0	209.6	199.1	11.7	2.2	1.6	131.0	68.2	
Mar 14	208.1	136.2	71.9	3.8	12.2	13.9	9.8	204.3	198.7	11.6	-0.4	1.2	130.3	68.4	
Apr 11	205.5	135.0	70.6	3.5	12.0	13.8	9.7	202.0	200.5	11.7	1.8	1.2	131.4	69.1	
May 9	200.8	131.5	69.3	4.4	11.8	13.5	9.5	196.4	201.1	11.8	0.6	0.7	131.4	69.7	
Jun 13	192.3	128.8	66.8	4.3	11.3	12.8	9.2	188.0	200.3	11.7	-0.9	0.5	130.2	70.1	

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 un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†		Male	Female			
									Number	Per cent			Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	
WEST MIDLANDS															
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	323.1							
Annual averages															
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.7	18.7	11.0	338.6							
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	15.3	18.0	11.3	332.6							
1984 Jun 14															
	334.9	236.6	98.2	10.7	14.9	17.5	10.9	324.1	331.6	14.7	0.1	0.5	235.2	96.3	
Jul 12	341.1	239.6	101.4	10.5	15.1	17.7	11.2	330.6	332.4	14.8	0.9	0.8	235.4	97.0	
Aug 9	342.1	239.7	102.4	10.4	15.2	17.7	11.3	331.7	333.9	14.8	1.5	0.8	236.3	97.6	
Sep 13	360.4	249.0	111.4	20.5	16.0										

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted†		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
NORTH														
1981	192.0	141.1	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						
Annual averages		225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.9	12.0	213.9						
1983††	230.5	165.9	64.6	9.8	18.3	22.5	12.3	220.7						
1984	223.1	161.7	61.4	8.0	17.7	22.0	11.7	215.1	220.6	17.5	0.9	1.0	160.3	60.4
Jul 12	227.0	163.6	63.4	8.1	18.0	22.2	12.1	218.8	221.7	17.6	1.1	1.4	160.8	61.0
Aug 9	226.6	162.4	64.2	8.2	18.0	22.1	12.3	218.4	222.5	17.7	0.8	0.9	160.9	61.6
Sep 13	243.1	171.7	71.3	17.1	19.3	23.3	13.6	225.9	224.1	17.8	1.6	1.2	162.0	62.1
Oct 11	236.6	168.4	68.2	13.4	18.8	22.9	13.0	223.2	224.3	17.8	0.2	0.9	162.1	62.3
Nov 8	237.9	170.0	67.9	11.4	18.9	23.1	13.0	226.5	225.6	17.9	1.2	1.0	163.1	62.5
Dec 6	236.5	169.8	66.7	10.0	18.8	23.1	12.7	226.5	225.7	17.9	0.1	0.5	162.8	62.9
1985	242.5	174.0	68.5	9.1	19.2	23.6	13.1	233.4	225.8	17.9	0.1	0.5	162.7	63.1
Jan 10	237.1	169.9	67.2	8.0	18.8	23.1	12.8	229.1	225.3	17.9	-0.5	-0.1	162.2	63.2
Feb 14	237.1	169.9	67.2	8.0	18.8	23.1	12.8	229.1	225.3	17.9	-0.5	-0.1	162.2	63.2
Mar 14	233.6	167.5	66.1	7.2	18.5	22.8	12.6	226.4	226.1	17.9	0.8	0.1	162.7	63.4
Apr 11	236.5	169.9	66.6	6.9	18.8	23.1	12.7	229.6	229.2	18.2	3.1	1.1	164.8	64.5
May 9	237.3	169.5	67.8	11.6	18.8	23.0	12.9	225.7	228.3	18.1	-0.9	1.0	163.8	64.5
Jun 13	233.7	166.5	67.2	12.2	18.5	22.6	12.8	221.5	227.2	18.0	-1.0	0.4	162.8	64.5
WALES														
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	10.3	157.1						
Annual averages		170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	16.0	19.4	162.1						
1983††	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	16.3	19.8	11.3	166.5						
1984	163.2	117.1	46.1	5.5	15.3	18.8	10.4	157.8	164.7	15.5	-0.6	0.3	118.0	46.8
Jul 12	167.5	119.2	48.3	5.3	15.7	19.1	10.9	162.2	166.6	15.6	1.8	0.8	119.1	47.4
Aug 9	167.7	118.9	48.8	5.1	15.7	19.1	11.0	162.7	167.8	15.7	1.2	0.8	119.9	47.9
Sep 13	182.3	127.4	54.9	12.0	17.1	20.5	12.4	170.3	170.2	16.0	2.5	1.8	121.6	48.7
Oct 11	178.9	126.1	52.8	9.6	16.8	20.3	11.9	169.3	170.2	16.0	0.0	1.2	121.6	48.6
Nov 8	180.0	127.0	53.0	8.0	16.9	20.4	12.0	172.0	170.8	16.0	0.6	1.0	121.8	49.0
Dec 6	180.4	128.1	52.3	6.9	16.9	20.6	11.8	173.5	171.5	16.1	0.7	0.4	122.4	49.1
1985	185.9	131.9	53.9	6.6	17.4	21.2	12.2	179.3	171.8	16.1	0.3	0.5	122.6	49.2
Jan 10	183.8	130.9	52.9	5.8	17.3	21.0	12.0	178.0	172.4	16.2	0.5	0.5	123.1	49.3
Feb 14	180.6	128.7	51.8	5.2	16.9	20.7	11.7	175.4	172.8	16.2	0.4	0.4	123.6	49.2
Mar 14	180.0	128.1	52.0	5.0	16.9	20.6	11.7	175.0	173.7	16.3	0.9	0.6	123.7	50.0
Apr 11	178.5	126.8	51.7	6.6	16.8	20.4	11.7	171.8	174.5	16.4	0.8	0.7	124.2	50.3
May 9	173.4	123.5	49.9	6.0	16.3	19.8	11.3	167.5	174.8	16.4	0.2	0.7	124.4	50.4
Jun 13	173.4	123.5	49.9	6.0	16.3	19.8	11.3	167.5	174.8	16.4	0.2	0.7	124.4	50.4
SCOTLAND														
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	9.8	300.2						
Annual averages		335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	14.9	17.9	315.0						
1983††	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	15.1	18.4	10.9	323.1						
1984	329.3	227.8	101.4	15.1	14.6	17.8	10.3	314.1	322.9	14.3	0.8	0.5	224.5	98.3
Jul 12	336.7	230.5	106.2	14.7	14.9	18.0	10.8	321.9	323.5	14.3	0.7	1.2	224.6	98.9
Aug 9	336.8	230.4	106.4	14.5	14.9	18.0	10.8	322.2	324.4	14.4	0.9	0.8	224.8	99.6
Sep 13	349.2	238.5	110.7	25.2	15.5	18.7	11.3	324.0	326.4	14.5	2.0	1.2	226.4	100.0
Oct 11	343.1	235.7	107.4	20.6	15.2	18.4	11.0	322.5	326.2	14.4	-0.2	0.9	226.1	100.1
Nov 8	343.4	236.7	106.7	17.8	15.2	18.5	10.9	325.6	325.9	14.4	-0.4	0.5	226.2	99.7
Dec 6	343.1	237.9	105.2	15.8	15.2	18.6	10.7	327.3	326.3	14.4	0.4	0.0	226.2	100.1
1985	362.2	249.6	112.6	21.6	16.0	19.5	11.5	340.6	328.0	14.5	1.7	0.6	227.0	101.0
Jan 10	357.2	246.3	110.9	19.5	15.8	19.3	11.3	337.7	329.2	14.6	1.2	1.1	228.0	101.2
Feb 14	351.9	242.7	109.2	17.5	15.6	19.0	11.1	334.4	331.6	14.7	2.4	1.8	230.0	101.6
Mar 14	351.9	242.7	109.2	17.5	15.6	19.0	11.1	334.4	331.6	14.7	2.4	1.8	230.0	101.6
Apr 11	354.7	245.8	108.9	16.2	15.7	19.2	11.1	338.5	338.1	15.0	6.5	3.4	235.4	102.7
May 9	347.9	241.9	106.1	15.4	15.4	18.9	10.8	332.5	338.7	15.0	0.5	3.1	235.7	102.9
Jun 13	345.6	239.9	105.7	15.5	15.3	18.8	10.8	330.2	339.4	15.0	0.7	2.6	236.4	103.0
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1981	98.0	70.0	27.9	6.6	16.8	20.7	11.5	91.4						
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	18.7	23.2	12.6	102.1						
Annual averages		117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	20.2	25.5	112.9						
1983††	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	20.9	26.3	13.7	118.1						
1984	118.9	86.1	32.8	3.0	20.5	25.9	13.2	115.9	118.1	20.3	-0.3	0.1	85.4	32.7
Jul 12	121.6	87.0	34.7	2.8	20.9	26.2	13.9	118.9	118.6	20.4	0.5	0.3	85.7	32.9
Aug 9	120.7	86.5	34.2	2.5	20.8	26.1	13.7	118.2	118.6	20.4	—	0.1	85.7	32.9
Sep 13	127.1	90.0	37.1	5.3	21.9	27.1	14.9	121.8	119.4	20.5	0.8	0.4	86.2	33.2
Oct 11	122.0	87.2	34.8	4.1	21.0	26.3	13.9	117.9	118.4	20.4	-1.0	-0.1	85.6	32.8
Nov 8	121.0	87.0	34.0	3.3	20.8	26.2	13.6	117.7	118.2	20.3	-0.2	-0.1	85.4	32.8
Dec 6	119.4	86.7	32.7	2.7	20.5	26.1	13.1	116.7	117.8	20.3	-0.4	-0.5	85.4	32.4
1985	123.1	89.2	33.9	2.5	21.2	26.9	13.6	120.6	118.2	20.3	0.4	-0.1	85.7	32.5
Jan 10	123.0	89.8	33.2	2.1	21.2	27.1	13.3	120.8	119.3	20.5	1.1	0.4	86.7	32.6
Feb 14	121.7	88.9	32.8	1.9	20.9	26.8	13.1	119.8	120.0	20.7	0.7	0.7	87.1	32.9
Mar 14	121.7	88.9	32.8	1.9	20.9	26.8	13.1	119.8	120.0	20.7	0.7	0.7	87.1	32.9
Apr 11	122.3	88.9	33.3	1.8	21.0	26.8	13.4	120.5	120.7	20.8	0.7	0.8	87.3	33.4
May 9	120.9	87.9	33.0	2.4	20.8	26.5	13.2	118.5	120.2	20.7	-0.5	0.3	87.0	33.2
Jun 13	121.4	87.6	33.8	2.1	20.9	26.4	13.6	119.3	121.5	20.9	1.3	0.5	87.6	33.9

See footnotes to table 2.1.
 † The seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past seasonally adjusted figures (up to August 1983) are now available adjusted for discontinuities, in particular for the effect of the 1983 Budget which means that certain men, mainly aged over 60, no longer need to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. Details of the new series are described in an article "Unemployment Adjusted for Discontinuities and Seasonality" in this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployed in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at June 13, 1985

	Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate		Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	per cent	per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS																
South West	8,188	11.3	3,723	11.3	11,911	11.8	18.8	14.6	4,815	11.3	3,188	11.3	8,003	11.3	8,003	11.3
Development Areas	15,947	14.6	9,123	14.6	25,070	14.6	14.6	14.6	4,815	11.3	3,188	11.3	8,003	11.3	8,003	11.3
Intermediate Areas	101,328	10.6	54,003	10.6</												

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Newark	1,961	1,121	3,082	13.5	Wolverhampton	18,105	7,087	25,192	18.3
Newbury	1,401	826	2,227	7.4	Woodbridge and Leiston	833	418	1,251	7.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,473	18,346	65,819	18.4	Worcester	4,363	2,153	6,516	11.5
Newmarket	1,236	858	2,094	9.2	Workington	3,213	1,590	4,803	19.0
Newquay	1,066	560	1,626	16.6	Worksop	2,265	1,168	3,433	14.3
Newton Abbot	1,908	1,016	2,924	12.8	Worthing	3,784	1,820	5,604	8.4
Northallerton	637	381	1,018	8.6	Yeovil	1,930	1,379	3,309	8.4
Northampton	6,772	3,294	10,066	10.2	York	5,381	3,107	8,488	9.5
Northwich	4,169	2,188	6,357	13.9					
Norwich	9,356	4,481	13,837	10.3					
Nottingham	31,126	12,690	43,816	13.5	Wales				
Okehampton	319	183	502	11.5	Aberdare	2,918	1,018	3,936	21.2
Oldham	8,240	3,540	11,780	14.3	Aberystwyth	874	444	1,318	11.5
Oswestry	1,080	580	1,660	13.4	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,556	1,306	4,862	18.1
Oxford	8,133	4,591	12,724	7.5	Brecon	482	223	705	9.2
					Bridgend	6,099	2,678	8,777	16.3
Pendle	2,997	1,651	4,648	15.2	Cardiff	21,161	7,431	28,592	14.4
Penrith	1,222	510	1,732	9.5	Cardigan	986	445	1,431	22.8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,209	957	3,066	18.2	Carmarthen	1,019	481	1,500	8.9
Peterborough	7,828	3,504	11,332	12.9	Conwy and Colwyn	2,802	1,309	4,111	13.5
Pickering and Helmsley	305	183	488	7.5	Denbigh	712	446	1,158	13.4
Plymouth	10,909	6,375	17,284	14.3	Dolgellau and Barmouth	394	174	568	13.0
Poole	3,747	1,843	5,590	10.1	Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	5,004	1,808	6,812	19.2
Portsmouth	12,809	5,770	18,579	11.8	Fishguard	440	187	627	20.0
Preston	12,268	5,983	18,251	11.9	Haverfordwest	2,570	1,091	3,661	17.6
Reading	6,792	3,458	10,250	7.6	Holyhead	2,551	1,119	3,670	21.6
Redruth and Camborne	2,679	1,244	3,923	19.1	Lampeter and Aberaeron	714	271	985	21.5
Retford	1,464	977	2,441	12.3	Llandeilo	342	167	509	15.6
Richmondshire	756	702	1,458	12.2	Llandrindod Wells	646	345	991	13.5
Ripon	460	344	804	7.9	Llanelli	3,934	1,787	5,721	17.7
Rochdale	7,386	3,289	10,675	17.5	Machynlleth	341	131	472	15.8
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,179	6,397	21,576	20.7	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,718	2,873	10,591	20.1
Rugby and Daventry	3,279	2,004	5,283	11.2	Monmouth	396	202	598	12.3
Salisbury	2,022	1,306	3,328	8.3	Neath and Port Talbot	5,456	2,344	7,800	15.4
Scarborough and Filey	2,552	1,090	3,642	12.2	Newport	8,992	3,687	12,679	15.7
Scunthorpe	6,639	2,729	9,368	18.2	Newtown	712	325	1,037	12.5
Settle	260	180	440	8.5	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,248	1,897	6,145	16.3
Shaftesbury	769	421	1,190	8.4	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,039	3,066	11,105	17.3
Sheffield	30,626	13,014	43,640	15.3	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	588	287	875	14.1
Shrewsbury	3,140	1,501	4,641	11.1	Pwllheli	604	207	811	15.2
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,619	1,915	5,534	14.4	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,453	3,790	12,243	18.1
Skegness	1,360	524	1,884	17.2	South Pembrokeshire	2,021	685	2,706	20.1
Skipton	481	343	824	7.7	Swansea	12,910	4,970	17,880	16.0
Sleaford	1,759	523	1,282	12.2	Welsphool	541	289	830	12.6
Slough	7,113	3,893	11,006	6.6	Wrexham	5,294	2,442	7,736	17.1
South Molton	258	162	420	10.4					
South Tyneside	11,194	4,493	15,687	25.8	Scotland				
Southampton	12,885	5,370	18,255	10.4	Aberdeen	5,773	3,525	9,298	5.8
Southend	23,085	10,557	33,642	14.1	Airdrie	2,359	972	3,331	19.0
Spalding and Holbeach	1,483	988	2,471	11.4	Annan	746	453	1,199	14.7
St. Austell	1,736	999	2,735	12.4	Arbroath	1,026	626	1,652	17.9
Stafford	3,941	2,412	6,353	9.8	Ayr	4,551	2,178	6,729	13.9
Stamford	1,072	783	1,855	11.3	Badenoch	367	188	555	15.2
Stockton-on-Tees	10,983	4,452	15,435	20.0	Banff	435	276	711	9.1
Stoke	16,361	7,933	24,294	12.7	Bathgate	7,055	2,950	10,005	21.3
Stroud	2,227	1,286	3,513	10.0	Berwickshire	363	274	637	13.3
Sudbury	1,095	612	1,707	11.5	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	828	458	1,286	13.0
Sunderland	27,065	10,339	37,404	21.7	Brechin and Montrose	860	633	1,493	11.7
Swindon	5,753	3,456	9,209	10.5	Buckie	335	259	594	15.1
Taunton	2,474	1,412	3,886	9.7	Campbeltown	473	237	710	16.5
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,764	3,475	12,239	20.4	Crieff	170	147	317	12.1
Thanet	5,179	2,206	7,385	18.7	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,193	1,012	4,205	24.8
Theftord	1,577	1,030	2,607	13.2	Dumbarton	3,852	2,050	5,902	20.2
Thirsk	313	218	531	12.2	Dumfries	1,590	889	2,479	10.3
Tiverton	648	368	1,016	10.9	Dundee	11,250	5,524	16,774	17.3
Torbay	4,910	2,363	7,273	16.7	Dunfermline	4,618	2,665	7,283	14.4
Torrington	398	219	617	16.9	Dunoon and Bute	839	448	1,287	16.6
Totnes	511	307	818	13.3	Edinburgh	22,772	10,258	33,030	11.0
Trowbridge and Frome	2,522	1,649	4,171	9.8	Elgin	1,098	724	1,822	12.0
Truro	1,529	757	2,286	10.9	Falkirk	7,320	3,687	11,007	18.0
Tunbridge Wells	3,390	1,848	5,238	6.3	Forfar	629	496	1,125	10.4
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	648	437	1,085	10.6	Forres	394	259	653	22.7
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,126	4,809	15,935	14.0	Fraserburgh	559	276	835	13.8
Walsall	18,761	7,287	26,048	17.4	Galashiels	709	430	1,139	7.4
Wareham and Swanage	487	335	822	8.8	Girvan	543	215	758	20.5
Warminster	363	311	674	10.8	Glasgow	82,508	31,310	113,818	17.6
Warrington	6,758	3,055	9,813	12.8	Greenock	6,678	2,601	9,279	19.5
Warwick	4,570	2,625	7,195	9.3	Haddington	606	374	980	8.4
Watford and Luton	17,688	9,388	27,076	8.6	Hawick	485	282	767	9.2
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,048	1,792	4,840	11.4	Huntly	183	147	330	10.7
Wells	1,255	761	2,016	8.3	Inver Gordon and Dingwall	2,381	749	3,130	21.9
Weston-super-Mare	3,223	1,875	5,098	14.2	Inverness	3,016	1,274	4,290	11.6
Whitby	913	375	1,288	20.3	Irvine	8,382	3,394	11,776	25.4
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,234	600	1,834	13.8	Islay/Mid Argyll	388	196	584	12.8
Whitehaven	2,621	1,306	3,927	13.0	Keith	369	229	598	11.4
Widnes and Runcorn	8,361	3,105	11,466	19.1	Kelso and Jedburgh	270	181	451	9.0
Wigan and St. Helens	24,098	10,888	34,986	19.1	Kilmarnock	4,043	1,708	5,751	18.6
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,326	1,406	3,732	5.0	Kirkcaldy	7,309	3,582	10,891	16.7
Windermere	242	134	376	6.3	Lanarkshire	23,022	9,679	32,701	20.9
Wirral and Chester	26,868	11,148	38,016	17.8	Lochaber	851	393	1,244	15.6
Wisbech	1,863	754	2,617	15.7	Lockerbie	274	204	478	12.0
					Newton Stewart	422	236	658	20.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
North East Fife	1,036	757	1,793	10.9	Northern Ireland				
Oban	544	294	838	11.8	Ballymena	2,062	957	3,019	13.9
Orkney Islands	489	234	723	10.9	Belfast	42,773	17,772	60,545	17.8
Peebles	295	171	466	9.9	Coleraine	5,003	1,642	6,645	24.4
Perth	2,086	1,044	3,130	9.7	Cookstown	1,768	736	2,504	33.9
Peterhead	917	597	1,514	11.5	Craigavon	7,609	3,370	10,979	20.2
Shetland Islands	402	251	653	5.5	Dungannon	2,659	1,059	3,718	28.0
Skye and Wester Ross	626	270	896	19.0	Enniskillen	3,141	1,132	4,273	26.4
Stewartry	612	343	955	12.7	Londonderry	9,804	2,638	12,442	28.8
Stirling	3,216	1,586	4,802	11.5	Magherafelt	1,934	785	2,719	27.6
Stranraer	897	410	1,307	15.8	Newry	5,430	2,029	7,459	31.5
Sutherland	546	193	739	18.9	Omagh	2,284	914	3,198	21.6
Thurso	416	274	690	11.3	Strabane	3,114	757	3,871	39.1
Western Isles	1,264	436	1,700	17.4					
Wick	567	220	787	16.9					

* Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467) and March 1985 (page 126) issues. The figures are provisional. The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the

unemployed. Unemployment by county and local authority district is now given in table 2.9 and constituency data in table 2.10.
† Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks							

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1984 Apr	160.6	368.6	651.3	711.5	445.9	403.5	276.0	90.3	3,107.7
Jul	164.1	350.9	688.3	709.6	439.8	397.0	267.3	83.5	3,100.5
Oct	234.0	374.9	677.5	725.5	449.7	405.7	274.0	83.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	197.7	374.0	714.5	776.5	483.0	428.2	284.4	82.6	3,341.0
Apr	160.5	351.5	701.3	777.0	486.4	429.5	287.3	79.0	3,272.6
Proportion of number unemployed									
1984 Apr	5.2	11.9	21.0	22.9	14.3	13.0	8.9	2.9	100.0
Jul	5.3	11.3	22.2	22.9	14.2	12.8	8.6	2.7	100.0
Oct	7.3	11.6	21.0	22.5	13.9	12.6	8.5	2.6	100.0
1985 Jan	5.9	11.2	21.4	23.2	14.5	12.8	8.5	2.5	100.0
Apr	4.9	10.7	21.4	23.7	14.9	13.1	8.8	2.4	100.0
MALE									
1984 Apr	91.5	215.6	418.6	503.1	348.5	300.0	213.2	89.6	2,180.1
Jul	94.7	205.4	435.4	494.1	339.5	292.8	205.6	82.6	2,150.1
Oct	134.0	215.4	432.0	501.4	345.5	297.4	209.3	83.0	2,218.0
1985 Jan	113.9	218.9	459.1	539.6	371.9	314.1	217.1	81.4	2,316.0
Apr	92.7	208.1	452.4	537.0	371.8	312.9	218.3	77.6	2,270.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
1984 Apr	4.2	9.9	19.2	23.1	16.0	13.8	9.8	4.1	100.0
Jul	4.4	9.6	20.2	23.0	15.8	13.6	9.6	3.8	100.0
Oct	6.0	9.7	19.5	22.6	15.6	13.4	9.4	3.7	100.0
1985 Jan	4.9	9.5	19.8	23.3	16.1	13.6	9.4	3.5	100.0
Apr	4.1	9.2	19.9	23.6	16.4	13.8	9.6	3.4	100.0
FEMALE									
1984 Apr	69.1	153.0	232.7	208.4	97.4	103.5	62.7	0.7	927.6
Jul	69.4	145.5	252.9	215.5	100.2	104.2	61.7	0.9	950.4
Oct	99.9	159.5	245.5	224.1	104.2	108.3	64.6	1.0	1,007.1
1985 Jan	83.8	155.0	255.4	236.8	111.1	114.1	67.3	1.3	1,024.9
Apr	67.8	143.5	248.9	240.1	114.6	116.7	69.0	1.4	1,001.8
Proportion of number unemployed									
1984 Apr	7.4	16.5	25.1	22.5	10.5	11.2	6.8	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.3	15.3	26.6	22.7	10.5	11.0	6.5	0.1	100.0
Oct	9.9	15.8	24.4	22.2	10.3	10.8	6.4	0.1	100.0
1985 Jan	8.2	15.1	24.9	23.1	10.8	11.1	6.6	0.1	100.0
Apr	6.8	14.3	24.8	24.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	0.1	100.0

From April 1983 the figures are affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget (see footnotes ** to tables 2.1/2.2). By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total over all groups was 29,000. A further 123,000 and 9,000 were affected between April and July and July and October respectively.

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								
1984 Apr	156.9	116.4	206.8	248.3	485.3	675.8	1,218.2	3,107.7
Jul	214.8	150.4	214.7	222.5	432.4	631.2	1,234.4	3,100.5
Oct	205.2	165.3	346.4	232.5	452.7	546.2	1,276.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	192.2	110.1	253.3	284.7	603.5	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
Apr	165.4	127.2	218.1	248.6	490.5	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
Proportion of number unemployed								
1984 Apr	5.0	3.7	6.7	8.0	15.6	21.7	39.2	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.8	6.9	7.2	13.9	20.4	39.8	100.0
Oct	6.4	5.1	10.7	7.2	14.0	16.9	39.6	100.0
1985 Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
MALE								
1984 Apr	103.0	75.8	134.8	157.9	321.0	439.1	948.5	2,180.1
Jul	132.0	94.0	138.2	142.2	279.2	409.6	955.2	2,150.1
Oct	130.8	103.6	208.5	149.6	289.4	356.4	979.7	2,218.0
1985 Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186.1	382.7	376.5	1,010.7	2,316.0
Apr	104.7	82.4	139.7	159.4	319.0	441.6	1,023.8	2,270.7
Proportion of number unemployed								
1984 Apr	4.7	3.5	6.2	7.2	14.7	20.1	43.5	100.0
Jul	6.1	4.4	6.4	6.6	13.0	19.1	44.4	100.0
Oct	5.9	4.7	9.4	6.7	13.0	16.1	44.2	100.0
1985 Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
FEMALE								
1984 Apr	53.9	40.6	72.0	90.4	164.3	236.8	269.7	927.6
Jul	82.9	56.4	76.5	80.6	153.2	221.7	279.2	950.4
Oct	74.4	61.8	137.9	82.9	163.3	189.8	297.1	1,007.1
1985 Jan	72.2	38.2	85.1	98.6	220.8	204.7	305.3	1,024.9
Apr	60.7	44.9	78.3	89.2	171.5	247.0	310.4	1,001.8
Proportion of number unemployed								
1984 Apr	5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17.7	25.5	29.1	100.0
Jul	8.7	5.9	8.0	8.5	16.1	23.3	29.4	100.0
Oct	7.4	6.1	13.7	8.2	16.2	18.8	29.5	100.0
1985 Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	29.8	100.0
Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1	24.7	31.0	100.0

See footnote to tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	14,265	7,756	22,021	10.2	West Sussex	10,656	6,130	16,786	6.8
Luton	6,512	3,151	9,663		Adur	1,091	525	1,616	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,528	1,188	2,696		Arun	2,374	1,191	3,565	
North Bedfordshire	3,522	1,931	5,453		Chichester	1,483	801	2,284	
South Bedfordshire	2,403	1,506	3,909		Crawley	1,172	850	2,022	
Berkshire	14,418	7,749	22,167	7.0	Horsham	1,270	893	2,163	
Bracknell	1,681	1,031	2,712		Mid Sussex	1,346	961	2,307	
Newbury	1,859	1,184	3,043		Worthing	1,920	909	2,829	
Reading	4,614	1,948	6,562		Greater London	273,731	119,320	393,051	10.3
Slough	3,041	1,478	4,519		Barking and Dagenham	6,118	2,436	8,554	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,909	1,160	3,069		Barnet	6,852	3,690	10,542	
Wokingham	1,314	948	2,262		Bexley	5,120	3,145	8,265	
Buckinghamshire	11,733	6,427	18,160	8.0	Brent	10,847	4,926	15,773	
Aylesbury Vale	2,074	1,296	3,370		Bromley	6,373	3,114	9,487	
Chiltern	990	605	1,595		Camden	10,572	4,513	15,085	
Milton Keynes	5,482	2,775	8,257		City of London	90	37	127	
South Buckinghamshire	769	409	1,178		City of Westminster	9,894	4,037	13,931	
Wycombe	2,418	1,342	3,760		Croydon	8,695	4,355	13,050	
East Sussex	18,649	8,735	27,384	11.2	Ealing	9,250	4,903	14,153	
Brighton	6,545	2,850	9,405		Enfield	6,871	3,099	9,970	
Eastbourne	1,960	843	2,803		Greenwich	9,859	4,384	14,243	
Hastings	2,850	1,188	4,038		Hackney	14,664	5,538	20,202	
Hove	2,973	1,409	4,382		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,581	3,507	12,088	
Lewes	1,462	859	2,321		Haringey	11,822	5,079	16,901	
Rother	1,398	680	2,078		Harrow	3,674	2,153	5,827	
Wealden	1,461	896	2,357		Havering	6,260	2,930	9,190	
Essex	41,258	21,174	62,432	11.9	Hillingdon	4,403	2,588	6,991	
Basildon	6,130	2,761	8,891		Hounslow	5,515	3,227	8,742	
Braintree	2,320	1,677	4,007		Islington	11,350	4,551	15,901	
Brentwood	1,295	1,423	2,718		Kensington and Chelsea	6,784	3,018	9,802	
Castle Point	2,277	1,117	3,394		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,602	1,246	3,848	
Chelmsford	2,455	1,611	4,066		Lambeth	19,071	7,408	26,479	
Colchester	3,747	2,216	5,963		Lewisham	12,273	4,843	17,116	
Epping Forest	2,336	1,316	3,652		Merton	4,242	2,066	6,308	
Harlow	2,428	1,466	3,894		Newham	12,216	4,574	16,790	
Maldon	1,145	688	1,833		Redbridge	6,057	3,046	9,103	
Rochford	1,547	780	2,327		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,192	1,728	4,920	
Southend-on-Sea	6,084	2,533	8,617		Southwark	15,222	5,362	20,584	
Tendring	3,687	1,574	5,261		Sutton	3,269	1,834	5,103	
Thurrock	5,017	2,235	7,252		Tower Hamlets	12,299	3,701	16,000	
Uttlesford	780	517	1,297		Waltham Forest	8,155	3,462	11,617	
Hampshire	38,466	19,415	57,881	9.5	Wandsworth	11,539	4,820	16,359	
Basingstoke and Deane	2,436	1,533	3,969		EAST ANGLIA				
East Hampshire	1,343	793	2,136		Cambridgeshire	15,624	8,248	23,872	9.6
Eastleigh	1,731	1,187	2,918		Cambridge	2,837	1,378	4,215	
Fareham	1,750	1,180	2,930		East Cambridgeshire	747	552	1,299	
Gosport	2,051	1,484	3,535		Fenland	2,508	1,160	3,668	
Hart	783	582	1,365		Huntingdon	2,233	1,705	3,938	
Havant	4,257	1,676	5,933		Peterborough	6,169	2,537	8,706	
New Forest	2,926	1,423	4,349		South Cambridgeshire</				

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Gloucestershire	13,720	7,173	20,893	9.7	Nottinghamshire	40,317	17,422	57,739	13.0
Cheltenham	2,798	1,305	4,103		Ashfield	4,023	1,627	5,650	
Cotswold	1,133	666	1,799		Bassetlaw	3,498	2,008	5,506	
Forest of Dean	2,351	1,380	3,731		Broxtowe	3,144	1,536	4,680	
Gloucester	3,659	1,526	5,185		Gedling	2,907	1,522	4,429	
Stroud	2,226	1,318	3,544		Mansfield	4,022	1,719	5,741	
Tewkesbury	1,553	978	2,531		Newark	3,038	1,764	4,802	
					Nottingham	17,260	5,952	23,212	
Somerset	9,924	6,101	16,025	9.9	Rushcliffe	2,425	1,294	3,719	
Mendip	1,867	1,171	3,038						
Sedgemoor	2,572	1,421	3,993		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Taunton Deane	2,401	1,366	3,767						
West Somerset	685	419	1,104		Humberside	39,812	15,805	55,617	16.5
Yeovil	2,399	1,724	4,123		Beverley	2,221	1,333	3,554	
					Boothferry	2,083	1,172	3,255	
Wiltshire	11,930	7,769	19,699	9.5	Cleethorpes	3,231	1,266	4,497	
Kennet	1,123	860	1,983		East Yorkshire	1,909	1,055	2,964	
North Wiltshire	1,922	1,474	3,466		Glanford	2,146	1,126	3,272	
Salisbury	1,944	1,233	3,177		Great Grimsby	5,451	1,803	7,254	
Thamesdown	4,682	2,694	7,376		Holderness	1,341	728	2,069	
West Wiltshire	2,189	1,508	3,697		Kingston-upon-Hull	17,385	5,948	23,333	
					Scunthorpe	4,045	1,374	5,419	
WEST MIDLANDS									
Hereford and Worcester	20,405	10,630	31,035	13.2	North Yorkshire	16,002	9,247	25,249	9.9
Bromsgrove	2,714	1,369	4,083		Craven	807	568	1,375	
Hereford	1,720	936	2,656		Hambleton	1,553	947	2,500	
Leominster	982	528	1,510		Harrowgate	2,738	1,579	4,317	
Malvern Hills	2,215	1,009	3,224		Richmondshire	773	704	1,477	
Redditch	2,978	1,578	4,556		Ryedale	1,379	935	2,314	
South Herefordshire	1,156	709	1,865		Scarborough	3,431	1,435	4,866	
Worcester	3,050	1,331	4,381		Selby	1,763	1,222	2,985	
Wychavon	2,207	1,417	3,624		York	3,558	1,857	5,415	
Wyre Forest	3,383	1,753	5,136						
					South Yorkshire	66,250	28,934	95,184	17.0
Shropshire	15,049	6,577	21,626	15.8	Barnsley	10,238	4,757	14,995	
Bridgnorth	1,428	804	2,232		Doncaster	14,733	6,879	21,612	
North Shropshire	1,369	803	2,052		Rotherham	12,639	5,600	18,239	
Oswestry	492	497	989		Sheffield	28,640	11,698	40,338	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,846	1,336	4,182						
South Shropshire	985	493	1,478		West Yorkshire	84,513	35,705	120,218	13.6
The Wrekin	7,498	2,764	10,262		Bradford	22,094	8,021	30,115	
					Calderdale	6,649	3,244	9,893	
Staffordshire	35,008	18,036	53,044	13.6	Kirklees	13,557	6,490	20,047	
Cannock Chase	3,545	1,927	5,472		Leeds	29,990	12,313	42,303	
East Staffordshire	3,030	1,659	4,689		Wakefield	12,223	5,637	17,860	
Lichfield	2,542	1,364	3,906						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,786	1,758	5,544		NORTH WEST				
South Staffordshire	3,247	1,817	5,064						
Stafford	2,990	1,782	4,772		Cheshire	34,912	16,734	51,646	13.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,126	1,324	3,450		Chester	4,626	2,177	6,803	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,617	4,854	15,471		Congleton	1,695	1,251	2,946	
Tamworth	3,125	1,551	4,676		Crewe and Nantwich	2,980	1,737	4,717	
					Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,811	1,764	5,575	
Warwickshire	14,392	8,201	22,593	12.1	Halton	7,881	2,830	10,711	
North Warwickshire	1,735	1,126	2,861		Macclesfield	3,150	1,836	4,986	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,675	2,392	7,067		Vale Royal	4,011	2,084	6,095	
Rugby	2,604	1,529	4,133		Warrington	6,758	3,055	9,813	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,984	1,322	3,306						
Warwick	3,394	1,832	5,226		Lancashire	52,521	24,887	77,408	14.0
					Blackburn	6,727	2,783	9,510	
West Midlands	153,771	59,312	213,083	16.3	Blackpool	7,376	3,056	10,432	
Birmingham	65,618	23,898	89,516		Burnley	3,981	1,863	5,844	
Coventry	17,725	7,743	25,468		Chorley	2,788	1,575	4,363	
Dudley	13,729	6,037	19,766		Fylde	1,537	875	2,412	
Sandwell	18,740	7,303	26,043		Hyndburn	2,742	1,284	4,026	
Solihull	7,329	3,263	10,592		Lancaster	4,403	2,405	6,808	
Walsall	14,582	5,125	19,707		Pendle	2,997	1,651	4,648	
Wolverhampton	16,048	5,943	21,991		Preston	6,369	2,507	8,876	
					Ribble Valley	714	548	1,262	
EAST MIDLANDS					Rossendale	1,977	1,058	3,035	
Derbyshire	32,557	15,499	48,056	13.4	South Ribble	2,836	1,696	4,532	
Amber Valley	3,285	1,612	4,897		West Lancashire	5,176	2,151	7,327	
Bolsover	2,560	1,214	3,774		Wyre	2,898	1,435	4,333	
Chesterfield	4,150	1,874	6,024						
Derby	10,406	4,117	14,523		Greater Manchester	124,403	51,487	175,890	15.1
Erewash	3,821	1,694	5,515		Bolton	12,007	5,224	17,231	
High Peak	2,350	1,433	3,783		Bury	5,997	3,087	9,084	
North East Derbyshire	3,258	1,813	5,071		Manchester	32,727	10,873	43,600	
South Derbyshire	1,553	997	2,550		Oldham	8,986	4,032	13,018	
West Derbyshire	1,174	745	1,919		Rochdale	9,810	4,245	14,055	
					Salford	13,817	4,897	18,714	
Leicestershire	26,043	13,339	39,382	10.4	Stockport	9,443	4,501	13,944	
Blaby	1,349	944	2,293		Tameside	9,058	4,235	13,293	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,948	1,220	3,168		Trafford	8,486	3,441	11,927	
Charnwood	2,934	1,755	4,689		Wigan	14,072	6,952	21,024	
Harborough	986	637	1,623						
Leicester	14,379	5,913	20,292		Merseyside	99,495	37,268	136,763	20.6
Melton	944	690	1,634		Knowsley	15,049	5,097	20,146	
North West Leicestershire	2,163	1,229	3,392		Liverpool	40,556	14,659	55,215	
Oadby and Wigston	816	555	1,371		St Helens	10,458	4,158	14,616	
Rutland	524	396	920		Sefton	14,901	6,086	20,987	
					Wirral	18,531	7,268	25,799	
Lincolnshire	18,257	9,118	27,375	13.6					
Boston	1,985	921	2,906		NORTH				
East Lindsey	3,655	1,726	5,381						
Lincoln	4,293	1,567	5,860		Cleveland	40,663	14,521	55,184	22.5
North Kesteven	1,809	1,102	2,911		Hartlepool	7,355	2,564	9,919	
South Holland	1,540	1,036	2,576		Langbaurgh	9,749	3,633	13,382	
South Kesteven	2,777	1,606	4,383		Middlesbrough	12,576	3,872	16,448	
West Lindsey	2,198	1,160	3,358		Stockton-on-Tees	10,983	4,452	15,435	
Northamptonshire	16,491	8,714	25,205	11.9	Cumbria	13,905	7,874	21,779	11.7
Corby	3,278	1,486	4,764		Allerdale	3,665	1,898	5,563	
Daventry	1,112	806	1,918		Barrow-in-Furness	2,021	1,453	3,474	
East Northamptonshire	1,126	793	1,919		Carlisle	3,263	1,713	4,976	
Kettering	1,901	1,001	2,902		Copeland	2,752	1,348	4,100	
Northampton	6,074	2,804	8,878		Eden	857	595	1,452	
South Northamptonshire	901	705	1,606		South Lakeland	1,347	867	2,214	
Wellingborough	2,099	1,119	3,218						

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Durham	29,314	12,394	41,708	18.6	Dumfries and Galloway region	4,859	2,697	7,556	13.2
Chester-le-Street	2,333	983	3,316		Annandale and Eskdale	1,020	657	1,677	
Darlington	4,475	2,068	6,543		Nithsdale	1,908	1,051	2,959	
Derwentside	5,432	2,099	7,531		Stewartry	612	343	955	
Durham	3,003	1,408	4,411		Wigton	1,319	646	1,965	
Easington	4,783	2,016	6,799						
Sedgefield	4,727	2,083	6,810		Fife region	13,176	7,135	20,311	15.2
Teesdale	2,477	384	2,861		Dunfermline	4,558	2,592	7,150	
Wear Valley	3,714	1,343	5,057		Kirkcaldy	7,235	3,529	10,764	
					North East Fife	1,383	1,014	2,397	
Northumberland	9,708	4,867	14,575	14.7					
Alnwick	842	521	1,363		Grampian region	10,204	6,427	16,631	7.6
Berwick-upon-Tweed	708	387	1,095		Banff and Buchan	1,911	1,149	3,060	

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,418	2,002	6,420
Mid Bedfordshire	1,636	1,174	2,810
North Bedfordshire	3,010	1,552	4,562
North Luton	2,871	1,549	4,420
South West Bedfordshire	2,330	1,479	3,809
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,005	1,235	3,240
Newbury	1,534	908	2,442
Reading East	2,809	1,185	3,994
Reading West	2,403	1,190	3,593
Slough	3,041	1,478	4,519
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,585	956	2,541
Wokingham	1,041	797	1,838
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,574	934	2,508
Beaconsfield	1,080	574	1,654
Buckingham	1,639	979	2,618
Chesham and Amersham	980	614	1,594
Milton Keynes	4,637	2,386	7,023
Wycombe	1,823	940	2,763
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,241	610	1,851
Brighton Kemptown	3,339	1,349	4,688
Brighton Pavilion	3,206	1,511	4,717
Eastbourne	2,098	925	3,023
Hastings and Rye	3,152	1,327	4,479
Hove	2,973	1,409	4,382
Lewes	1,526	886	2,412
Wealden	1,114	718	1,832
Essex			
Basilidon	4,765	2,002	6,767
Billerica	2,361	1,372	3,733
Braintree	2,050	1,448	3,498
Brentwood and Ongar	1,554	827	2,381
Castle Point	2,277	1,117	3,394
Chelmsford	1,887	1,219	3,106
Epping Forest	1,821	1,006	2,827
Harlow	2,684	1,632	4,316
Harwich	3,133	1,263	4,396
North Colchester	2,694	1,521	4,215
Rochford	1,816	1,007	2,823
Saffron Walden	1,359	911	2,270
South Colchester and Maldon	2,752	1,694	4,446
Southend East	3,519	1,396	4,915
Southend West	2,565	1,137	3,702
Thurrock	4,021	1,622	5,643
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,702	1,178	2,880
Basingstoke	2,041	1,233	3,274
East Hampshire	1,463	931	2,394
Eastleigh	2,434	1,522	3,956
Fareham	1,922	1,204	3,126
Gosport	2,218	1,633	3,851
Havant	3,671	1,421	5,092
Isle of Wight	3,592	1,708	5,300
New Forest	1,481	668	2,149
North West Hampshire	1,344	947	2,291
Portsmouth North	3,199	1,468	4,667
Portsmouth South	4,935	2,277	7,212
Romsey and Waterside	1,984	1,043	3,027
Southampton Itchen	4,594	1,757	6,351
Southampton Test	4,035	1,418	5,453
Winchester	1,443	715	2,158
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,746	944	2,690
Hertford and Stortford	1,207	850	2,057
Hertsmere	1,565	788	2,353
North Hertfordshire	2,163	1,202	3,365
South West Hertfordshire	1,483	810	2,293
St Albans	1,525	830	2,355
Stevenage	2,335	1,508	3,843
Watford	2,083	1,041	3,124
Welwyn Hatfield	1,787	1,021	2,808
West Hertfordshire	2,055	1,315	3,370
Kent			
Ashford	2,420	1,296	3,716
Canterbury	2,655	1,305	3,960
Dartford	2,257	1,238	3,495
Dover	2,407	1,424	3,831
Faversham	3,450	1,824	5,274
Folkestone and Hythe	2,970	1,388	4,358
Gillingham	3,473	1,754	5,227
Gravesend	3,295	1,535	4,830
Maidstone	2,433	1,162	3,595
Medway	3,386	1,745	5,131
Mid Kent	3,233	1,633	4,866
North Thanet	3,500	1,478	4,978
Sevenoaks	1,540	775	2,315
South Thanet	2,864	1,389	4,253
Tonbridge and Malling	1,791	1,039	2,830
Tunbridge Wells	1,657	790	2,447
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	2,017	1,324	3,341
Henley	1,181	725	1,906
Oxford East	2,831	1,266	4,097
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,861	1,051	2,912
Wantage	1,429	911	2,340
Witney	1,543	1,125	2,668
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,242	727	1,969
East Surrey	957	582	1,539
Epsom and Ewell			
Esher	1,235	618	1,853
Guildford	1,389	477	1,866
Mole Valley	1,300	634	1,934
North West Surrey	1,025	574	1,599
Reigate	1,301	817	2,118
South West Surrey	1,211	695	1,906
Spelthorne	1,015	522	1,537
Woking	1,432	798	2,230
	1,459	810	2,269
West Sussex			
Arundel	2,026	1,012	3,038
Chichester	1,483	801	2,284
Crawley	1,380	1,011	2,391
Horsham	1,270	893	2,163
Mid Sussex	1,138	800	1,938
Shoreham	1,439	704	2,143
Worthing	1,920	909	2,829
Greater London			
Barking	2,919	1,132	4,051
Battersea	4,836	1,908	6,744
Beckenham	2,146	1,029	3,175
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,091	1,608	7,699
Bexley Heath	1,380	932	2,312
Bow and Poplar	6,208	2,093	8,301
Brent East	4,310	1,896	6,206
Brent North	2,064	1,058	3,122
Brent South	4,473	1,972	6,445
Brentford and Isleworth	2,592	1,474	4,066
Carshalton and Wallington	1,986	987	2,973
Chelsea	2,979	1,317	4,296
Chingford	1,710	833	2,543
Chipping Barnet	1,225	766	1,991
Chislehurst	1,566	658	2,224
Croydon Central	2,457	991	3,448
Croydon North East	2,443	1,308	3,751
Croydon North West	2,532	1,300	3,832
Croydon South	1,263	756	2,019
Dagenham	3,199	1,304	4,503
Dulwich	3,324	1,442	4,766
Ealing North	2,455	1,259	3,714
Ealing Acton	3,171	1,444	4,615
Ealing Southall	3,624	2,200	5,824
Edmonton	2,770	1,201	3,971
Eltham	2,493	1,074	3,567
Enfield North	2,362	1,005	3,367
Enfield Southgate	1,739	893	2,632
Erith and Crayford	2,655	1,504	4,159
Feltham and Heston	2,923	1,753	4,676
Finchley	1,868	1,035	2,903
Fulham	3,688	1,679	5,367
Greenwich	3,262	1,359	4,621
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,124	2,662	9,786
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,540	2,876	10,416
Hammersmith	4,893	1,828	6,721
Hampstead and Highgate	4,120	2,062	6,182
Harrow East	2,089	1,229	3,318
Harrow West	1,585	924	2,509
Hayes and Harlington	1,694	1,087	2,781
Hendon North	1,890	888	2,778
Hendon South	1,869	1,001	2,870
Holborn and St Pancras	6,452	2,451	8,903
Hornchurch	2,117	1,044	3,161
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,008	2,440	7,448
Ilford North	1,897	998	2,895
Ilford South	2,725	1,307	4,032
Islington North	6,343	2,558	8,901
Islington South and Finsbury	5,007	1,993	7,000
Kensington	3,805	1,701	5,506
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,609	779	2,388
Lewisham East	3,243	1,360	4,603
Lewisham West	3,540	1,510	5,050
Lewisham Deptford	5,490	1,973	7,463
Leyton	3,657	1,464	5,121
Milcham and Norden	2,416	1,141	3,557
Newham North East	3,905	1,590	5,495
Newham North West	4,101	1,550	5,651
Newham South	4,210	1,434	5,644
Norwood	6,482	2,576	9,058
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,085	709	1,794
Orpington	1,467	702	2,169
Peckham	6,451	2,232	8,683
Putney	2,801	1,161	3,962
Ravensbourne	1,194	725	1,919
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,765	962	2,727
Romford	1,910	944	2,854
Ruslip-Northwood	1,023	656	1,679
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,447	1,688	7,135
Streatham	4,753	1,879	6,632
Surbiton	993	467	1,460
Sutton and Cheam	1,283	847	2,130
The City of London and Westminster South	3,960	1,522	5,482
Tooting	3,902	1,751	5,653
Twickenham	6,814	2,639	9,453
Upminster	1,427	766	2,193
Uxbridge	2,233	942	3,175
Vauxhall	1,686	845	2,531
Waltham	7,836	2,953	10,789
Walthamstow	2,788	1,165	3,953
Wanstead and Woodford	1,435	741	2,176
Westminster North	6,024	2,552	8,576
Wimbledon	1,826	925	2,751
Woolwich	4,104	1,951	6,055
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,616	1,238	3,854
Huntingdon	2,023	1,529	3,552
North East Cambridgeshire	2,964	1,438	4,402
Peterborough	5,560	2,114	7,674

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
South East Cambridgeshire			
South East Cambridgeshire	1,061	788	1,849
South West Cambridgeshire	1,400	1,141	2,541
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	3,464	1,528	4,992
Mid Norfolk	2,059	1,226	3,285
North Norfolk	2,193	1,088	3,281
North West Norfolk	3,197	1,580	4,777
Norwich North	2,506	1,222	3,728
Norwich South	4,248	1,689	5,937
South Norfolk	1,908	1,094	3,002
South West Norfolk	2,538	1,698	4,236
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,838	1,301	3,139
Central Suffolk	2,049	1,128	3,177
Ipswich	2,943	1,393	4,336
South Suffolk	2,172	1,299	3,471
Suffolk Coastal	1,609	867	2,476
Waveney	3,344	1,801	5,145
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,482	1,250	3,732
Bristol East	3,348	1,480	4,828
Bristol North West	3,517	1,407	4,924
Bristol South	4,722	2,044	6,766
Bristol West	4,722	2,076	6,798
Northavon	2,455	1,398	3,853
Wansdyke	2,028	1,436	3,464
Weston-Super-Mare	1,706	1,156	2,862
Woodspring	2,719	1,444	4,163
	1,745	1,216	2,961
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,870	1,757	5,627
North Cornwall	2,848	1,528	4,376
South East Cornwall	2,126	1,354	3,480
St Ives	3,438	1,500	4,938
Truro	2,724	1,399	4,123
Devon			
Exeter	3,208	1,581	4,789
Honiton	1,920	1,037	2,957
North Devon	2,441	1,187	3,628
Plymouth Devonport	3,226	1,766	4,992
Plymouth Drake	3,739	1,908	5,647
Plymouth Sutton	2,272	1,456	3,728
South Hams	2,283	1,335	3,618
Teignbridge	2,387	1,248	3,635
Tiverton	1,658	965	2,623
Torbay	3,847	1,803	5,650
Torridge and West Devon			

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
North Yorkshire				Stockport	3,323	1,439	4,762
Harrrogate	2,102	1,148	3,250	Stretford	6,672	2,291	8,963
Richmond	2,134	1,534	3,668	Wigan	4,729	2,182	6,911
Ryedale	1,725	1,119	2,844	Worsley	4,026	1,801	5,827
Scarborough	3,178	1,309	4,487	Merseyside			
Selby	1,862	1,281	3,143	Birkenhead	7,509	2,404	9,913
Skipton and Ripon	1,443	999	2,442	Bootle	8,402	2,721	11,123
York	3,558	1,857	5,415	Crosby	7,567	2,258	9,825
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	7,482	2,839	10,321
Barnsley Central	3,755	1,599	5,354	Knowsley South	5,768	2,430	8,198
Barnsley East	3,386	1,532	4,918	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,723	1,951	6,674
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,097	1,626	4,723	Liverpool Garston	5,832	2,119	7,951
Don Valley	5,157	2,240	7,397	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,940	1,977	6,917
Doncaster Central	5,190	2,443	7,633	Liverpool Riverside	9,192	2,952	12,144
Doncaster North	3,472	1,838	5,310	Liverpool Walton	7,569	2,814	10,383
Rother Valley	5,190	2,443	7,633	Liverpool West Derby	7,255	2,367	9,622
Rotherham	5,083	1,975	7,058	Wallasey	4,777	1,584	6,361
Sheffield Central	7,400	2,379	9,779	Southport	5,681	2,075	7,756
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,972	1,913	5,885	St Helens North	5,681	2,075	7,756
Sheffield Brightside	5,659	2,061	7,720	St Helens South	5,361	2,094	7,455
Sheffield Hallam	2,996	1,582	4,578	Wirral South	2,720	1,388	4,108
Sheffield Heeley	4,861	1,954	6,815	Wirral West	2,941	1,382	4,323
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,752	1,809	5,561				
Wentworth	4,084	1,787	5,871	NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	3,635	1,578	5,213	Hartlepool	7,355	2,564	9,919
Bradford North	5,703	1,941	7,644	Langbaugh	5,923	2,285	8,208
Bradford South	4,637	1,656	6,293	Middlesbrough	8,581	2,519	11,100
Bradford West	6,595	1,992	8,587	Redcar	4,202	2,281	6,483
Calder Valley	2,636	1,566	4,202	Stockton North	6,862	2,476	9,338
Colne Valley	2,572	1,479	4,051	Stockton South	5,280	2,396	7,676
Dewsbury	3,426	1,632	5,058				
Elmet	2,216	1,161	3,377	Cumbria			
Halifax	4,013	1,678	5,691	Barrow and Furness	2,259	1,648	3,907
Hemsworth	3,061	1,512	4,573	Carlisle	2,709	1,305	4,014
Huddersfield	3,924	1,801	5,725	Copeland	4,752	1,348	6,100
Keighley	2,641	1,258	3,899	Penrith and the Borders	1,877	1,301	3,178
Leeds Central	5,658	1,881	7,539	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,185	723	1,908
Leeds East	5,816	1,953	7,769	Workington	3,123	1,549	4,672
Leeds North East	3,222	1,439	4,661				
Leeds North West	2,821	1,324	4,145	Durham			
Leeds West	4,149	1,621	5,770	Bishop Auckland	5,313	2,011	7,324
Morley and Leeds South	3,495	1,402	4,897	City of Durham	3,003	1,408	4,411
Normanton	2,361	1,348	3,709	Darlington	4,185	1,894	6,079
Pontefract and Castleford	3,643	1,638	5,281	Easington	4,127	1,802	5,929
Pudsey	2,095	1,212	3,307	North Durham	4,964	2,034	6,998
Shipley	2,518	1,174	3,692	North West Durham	4,278	1,635	5,913
Wakefield	3,676	1,459	5,135	Sedgefield	3,444	1,610	5,054
NORTH WEST				Northumberland			
Cheshire				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,027	1,127	3,154
City of Chester	3,950	1,703	5,653	Blyth Valley	3,223	1,484	4,707
Congleton	1,787	1,340	3,127	Hexham	1,403	923	2,326
Crewe and Nantwich	2,888	1,648	4,536	Wansbeck	3,055	1,333	4,388
Eddisbury	3,346	1,710	5,056	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,100	1,985	6,085	Blaydon	3,507	1,535	5,042
Haltwhistle	5,769	2,286	8,055	Gateshead East	5,350	2,054	7,404
Macclesfield	1,880	1,212	3,092	Houghton and Washington	5,821	2,404	8,225
Tatton	2,322	1,251	3,573	Jarrow	5,849	2,172	8,021
Warrington North	4,627	1,900	6,527	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,344	1,783	6,127
Warrington South	4,243	1,727	5,970	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,412	1,952	7,364
Lancashire				Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,743	1,880	6,623
Blackburn	5,746	2,066	7,812	South Shields	5,345	2,321	7,666
Blackpool North	3,744	1,486	5,230	Sunderland North	8,522	2,895	11,417
Blackpool South	3,632	1,570	5,202	Sunderland South	6,295	2,392	8,687
Burnley	3,981	1,863	5,844	Tyne Bridge	7,561	2,141	9,702
Chorley	2,931	1,686	4,617	Tynemouth	4,432	1,857	6,289
Fylde	1,691	979	2,670	Wallsend	5,710	2,378	8,088
Hyndburn	2,742	1,284	4,026	WALES			
Lancaster	2,260	1,189	3,449	Clywd			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,362	1,361	3,723	Alyn and Deeside	3,180	1,446	4,626
Pendle	2,997	1,651	4,648	Clywd North West	3,402	1,546	4,948
Preston	5,738	2,065	7,803	Clywd South West	2,445	1,247	3,692
Ribble Valley	1,191	886	2,077	Delyn	3,413	1,547	4,960
Rossendale and Darwen	2,958	1,775	4,733	Wrexham	3,259	1,551	4,810
South Ribble	2,836	1,696	4,532	Dyfed			
West Lancashire	2,033	2,040	4,073	Carmarthen	2,570	1,171	3,741
Wyre	2,679	1,290	3,969	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,583	1,198	3,781
Greater Manchester				Llanelli	3,240	1,471	4,711
Altrincham and Sale	2,137	1,027	3,164	Pembroke	4,655	1,795	6,450
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,371	1,611	4,982	Gwent			
Bolton North East	3,972	1,588	5,560	Blaenau Gwent	4,012	1,352	5,364
Bolton South East	4,764	1,992	6,756	Islwyn	2,577	1,123	3,700
Bolton West	3,271	1,644	4,915	Monmouth	2,201	1,128	3,329
Bury North	2,997	1,510	4,507	Newport East	3,667	1,435	5,102
Bury South	3,000	1,577	4,577	Newport West	3,888	1,539	5,427
Cheadle	1,596	994	2,590	Torfaen	3,818	1,670	5,488
Davyhulme	3,375	1,309	4,684	Gwynedd			
Denton and Reddish	3,915	1,739	5,654	Caernarfon	2,501	914	3,415
Eccles	3,859	1,589	5,448	Conwy	2,550	963	3,513
Hazel Grove	2,209	1,213	3,422	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,223	552	1,775
Heywood and Middleton	4,246	1,777	6,023	Ynys Mon	3,202	1,393	4,595
Leigh	4,202	2,021	6,223	Mid Glamorgan			
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,308	1,270	3,578	Bridgend	2,731	1,234	3,965
Makerfield	4,159	2,240	6,399	Caerphilly	4,329	1,532	5,861
Manchester Central	9,130	2,742	11,872	Cynon Valley	3,279	1,146	4,425
Manchester Blackley	4,816	1,652	6,468	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,210	1,512	5,722
Manchester Gorton	5,101	1,719	6,820	Ogmore	3,318	1,227	4,545
Manchester Withington	4,737	1,983	6,720	Pontypridd	3,365	1,375	4,740
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,245	1,591	6,836	Rhondda	3,945	1,454	5,399
Oldham Central and Royton	4,414	1,786	6,200				
Oldham West	3,075	1,458	4,533				
Rochdale	4,753	1,986	6,739				
Salford East	6,914	2,016	8,930				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,087	1,740	5,827				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,566	822	2,388	Argyll and Bute	2,127	1,115	3,242
Montgomery	1,353	666	2,019	Ayr	3,343	1,597	4,940
South Glamorgan				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,626	1,646	6,272
Cardiff Central	4,517	1,758	6,275	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,353	1,294	4,647
Cardiff North	1,852	746	2,598	Clydesdale	3,169	1,606	4,775
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,481	1,375	5,856	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,019	1,524	4,543
Cardiff West	4,747	1,448	6,195	Cunninghame North	3,682	1,667	5,349
Vale of Glamorgan	3,529	1,536	5,065	Cunninghame South	4,674	1,712	6,386
West Glamorgan				Dumbarrow	3,852	2,050	5,902
Aberavon	3,426	1,286	4,712	East Kilbride	3,158	1,861	5,019
Gower	2,467	1,235	3,702	Eastwood	2,271	1,164	3,435
Neath	2,800	1,443	4,243	Glasgow Cathcart	3,172	1,272	4,444
Swansea East	4,635	1,516	6,151	Glasgow Central	5,391	1,767	7,158
Swansea West	4,561	1,573	6,134	Glasgow Garscadden	5,033	1,466	6,499
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Govan	4,680	1,748	6,428
Borders region				Glasgow Hillhead	3,712	1,788	5,500
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,118	737	1,855	Glasgow Maryhill	5,755	2,057	7,812
Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale	1,004	601	1,605	Glasgow Pollock	6,000	1,768	7,768
Central region				Glasgow Provan	7,234	2,054	9,288
Clackmannan	3,118	1,354	4,472	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,320	1,770	7,090
Falkirk East	3,578	1,659	5,237	Glasgow Shettleston	4,916	1,575	6,491
Falkirk West	3,137	1,583	4,720	Glasgow Springburn	6,420	2,114	8,534
Stirling	2,755	1,416	4,171	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,003	2,090	8,093
Dumfries and Galloway region				Hamilton	4,556	1,969	6,525
Dumfries	2,394	1,406	3,800	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,043	1,708	5,751
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,465	1,291	3,756	Monklands East	4,370	1,730	6,100
Fife region				Monklands West	3,484	1,524	5,008
Central Fife	3,644	1,872	5,516	Motherwell North	4,585	1,915	6,500
Dunfermline East	2,941	1,564	4,505	Motherwell South	4,000	1,577	5,577
Dunfermline West	2,040	1,237	3,277	Paisley North	5,818	1,758	7,576
Kirkcaldy	3,168	1,448	4,616	Paisley South	3,989	1,633	5,622
North East Fife	1,383	1,014	2,397	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,267	1,308	3,575

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT 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
MALE AND FEMALE														
1984 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
Mar 14	584	307	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102	—	2,102
Apr 11	15,118	6,418	1,178	3,459	2,769	3,056	5,743	4,562	2,202	2,653	4,491	45,231	886	46,117
May 9	1,523	915	108	442	413	312	425	522	243	246	789	5,023	—	5,023
Jun 13	2,658	1,446	1,007	553	999	590	888	1,746	748	483	8,183	17,855	4,001	21,856

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

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1984 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	926	977	2,015	11,747	907	12,654
Dec 6	1,260	180	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	200	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

Selected countries: national definitions THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy||	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
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	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539
Quarterly averages																			
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	60	211	2,935	1,637	813	63.3	2,414	127	32.4	8,420
Q3	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	52	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	261	2,522	2,220	88	218	3,025	1,507	799	61.1	2,591	129	32.0	7,945
1985 Q1	3,311	3,021	668	188	530	1,495	302	2,482	2,568	105	233	2,966	1,633	793	65.7		136	33.7	8,886
Q1	3,231	3,131																	
Monthly																			
1984 Jun	3,030	2,934	634	92	494	1,362	252	2,148	2,113	54	211	2,915	1,630	816	61.6	2,393	128	31.4	8,582
Jul	3,101	3,008	596	91	520	1,325	240	2,184	2,202	55	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	50	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	63	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	92	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	262	2,525	2,325	109	225	2,825	1,420	796	64.8	2,604	123	34.1	7,978
1985 Jan	3,341	3,232	658	198	530	1,483	313	2,542	2,619	113	234	2,955	1,520	804	70.3	2,626	149	36.2	9,131
Feb	3,324	3,226	674	194	534	1,455	303	2,485	2,611	103	234	2,970	1,640	802	67.9	2,669	130	33.9	8,902
Mar	3,268	3,180	672	171	526	1,546	290	2,420	2,474	100	230	2,973	1,740	773	59.0		129	30.9	8,625
Apr	3,273	3,189	614	143	481	1,437		2,338	2,305	80	228	2,928	1,570	748				29.2	8,150
May	3,241	3,133	608			1,329		2,283	2,193		224								8,011
Jun	3,179	3,072																	
Percentage rate latest month																			
	13.1		8.4 p	5.0	17.5	10.4	10.8	11.9	8.8	4.6	17.3	12.8	2.6	16.0	2.9	22.2	2.9	1.0 e	7.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1		2,996	664	122	505	1,389	281	2,198	2,230	64	209	2,535	1,600	838	70.5	2,383	142		8,882
Q2		3,023	657	144	512	1,406	273	2,298	2,279	68	212	2,516	1,597	840	66.5	2,437	135		8,529
Q3		3,069	632	153	525	1,402	270	2,351	2,299	68	216	2,191	1,643	821	69.0	2,537	135		8,447
Q4		3,099	614	125	508	1,390	258	2,387	2,255	85	219	2,347	1,610	791	60.3	2,553	135		8,233
1985 Q1		3,139	616	130 e	515 e	1,396	261	2,423	2,306	84 e	227		1,510 e	781	61.6 e		135		8,426
Q2		3,174																	
Monthly																			
1984 Jun		3,032	657	155	513	1,379	273	2,315	2,289	68	214		1,650	834	67.5	2,466	127		8,228
Jul		3,049	631	153	521	1,361	271	2,335	2,301	70	215	2,191	1,650	822	69.6	2,490	146		8,491
Aug		3,066	637	158	533	1,391	272	2,353	2,303	67	216		1,640	833	71.8	2,546	135		8,481
Sep		3,091	628	148	521	1,453	269	2,364	2,292	66	217		1,640	816	65.6	2,573	124		8,370
Oct		3,094	615	133	516	1,403	263	2,373	2,267	75	216	2,347	1,650	803	62.0	2,578	144		8,367
Nov		3,097	621	125	513	1,411	256	2,383	2,255	86	219		1,620	793	58.5	2,542	134		8,142
Dec		3,106	608	116	495	1,356	253	2,406	2,245	94	222		1,560	777	60.4	2,538	128		8,191
1985 Jan		3,128	614	118 e	510 e	1,400	258	2,433	2,298	86 e	226		1,460	780	62.9 e	2,539	145		8,484
Feb		3,144	603	124 e	514 e	1,383	264	2,421	2,299	80 e	229		1,530	783	62.8 e	2,575	128		8,399
Mar		3,148	632	148 e	520 e	1,405	261	2,416	2,320	86 e	227		1,540 e	779	59.0		131		8,396
Apr		3,176	613	147 e	497 e	1,372		2,400	2,317	77 e	227		1,450 e	774					8,426
May		3,177	608		491 e	1,322		2,412	2,333		227								8,413
Jun		3,170																	
Percentage rate: latest month																			
	13.1		8.4 p	5.1 e	17.8 e	10.5	9.8	12.6	9.4	4.5 e	17.5	10.1	2.4	16.6	2.9	21.4	2.9		7.3
latest three months change on previous three months																			
	+0.1		+0.1	+0.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.4 e	+0.1	+0.5	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	NC		NC

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

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

(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 percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

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 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
Mar 14	326.1	9.6	316.4	+8.5	209.3	5.6	203.7	+3.0	116.8	52.4	4.1	112.7	+5.5
Apr 11	342.1	9.0	333.1	+13.3	219.2	5.2	214.0	+4.0	122.9	56.7	3.8	119.1	+9.3
May 9	368.2	44.5	323.7	+18.5	231.6	25.8	205.9	+8.5	136.6	55.6	18.8	117.8	+9.9
June 13	342.5	22.9	319.6	+16.3	216.3	13.2	203.1	+5.9	126.2	54.9	9.8	116.4	+10.3

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 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
Mar 14	386.8	12.9	374.0	+23.3	253.3	7.3	246.0	+13.2	133.5	53.4	5.6	128.0	+10.1
Apr 11	336.7	8.7	328.0	-26.5	217.7	4.9	212.8	-22.7	119.1	48.6	3.8	115.3	-3.7
May 9	402.4	14.2	388.3	+42.0	260.8	8.3	252.6	+26.7	141.6	59.3	5.9	135.7	+15.4
June 13	396.6	17.5	379.0	+29.6	256.9	9.9	247.0	+14.5	139.6	59.0	7.6	132.0	+15.1

* 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

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

INFLOW

OUTFLOW

THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										Age group										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages	
MALE																					
1984 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	273.5	20.0	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	
March	16.6	22.3	44.7	27.5	20.0	30.7	22.1	10.6	8.4	202.9	16.9	26.5	53.1	31.9	23.2	35.6	22.0	8.4	10.3	227.9	
April R	15.3	22.1	47.4	28.3	20.9	32.6	24.1	12.8	10.3	213.8	12.3	23.2	45.8	27.4	19.8	30.8	19.7	7.8	9.0	195.7	
May R	36.3	22.7	45.4	27.9	20.1	30.8	22.1	10.8	8.6	224.8	16.0	26.4	54.4	31.7	23.0	35.6	22.8	9.0	9.9	229.0	
June	24.8	23.4	47.1	26.7	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.1	7.8	209.1	17.6	27.5	55.9	31.9	22.9	35.1	22.4	8.9	9.5	231.6	
FEMALE																					
1984 June	13.0	16.0	29.2	16.6	9.1	12.0	8.3	2.9	—	107.1	11.7	20.5	32.3	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	32.2	16.9	8.9	11.2	7.2	2.2	0.1	108.6	
August	14.0	19.3	39.9	19.4	10.8	14.8	9.5	3.2	—	131.5	9.7	19.4	36.1	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	42.5	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	
March	12.1	15.9	29.0	18.2	10.6	14.2	9.5	3.1	—	112.6	12.6	20.5	33.9	19.2	11.0	13.8	8.3	2.5	0.1	121.8	
April R	11.1	15.8	30.8	19.2	11.5	16.1	10.6	3.6	—	118.7	9.5	18.1	31.1	17.7	9.8	12.1	7.4	2.4	0.1	108.2	
May R	26.5	16.1	30.7	20.0	11.0	14.5	9.7	3.3	—	131.8	11.7	20.5	35.9	20.8	11.9	15.8	9.3	2.6	0.1	128.5	
June	18.0	16.9	31.0	18.6	10.5	14.1	9.1	3.1	—	121.2	13.7	20.6	35.5	20.3	11.4	14.4	8.8	2.8	0.1	127.7	
Changes on a year earlier																					
MALE																					
1984 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	-1.2	-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	
March	-0.7	+0.9	+2.7	+0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	+2.5	-1.2	+1.3	+4.2	+2.3	+0.9	+1.9	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+8.9	
April R	+4.0	+1.3	+3.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.9	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	+10.3	-3.4	-0.5	+3.0	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	+0.9	
May R	+4.0	+1.3	+3.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.9	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	+10.3	-3.4	-0.5	+3.0	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	+0.9	
June	+6.4	+1.5	+3.2	+0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	+10.7	+2.3	+0.1	+5.7	+1.9	+0.5	+1.1	+0.1	0.0	-1.4	+11.3	
FEMALE																					
1984 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	-0.8	
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	
March	-0.6	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.7	+0.1	—	+4.9	-1.2	+0.3	+2.8	+2.2	+1.5	+1.7	+0.6	+0.1	0.0	+7.8	
April R	+3.1	-0.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.3	+2.0	+1.0	+0.4	—	+12.4	-0.7	+1.1	+1.5	+1.9	+1.1	+1.5	+0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.6	
May R	+3.1	-0.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.3	+2.0	+1.0	+0.4	—	+12.4	-0.7	+1.1	+1.5	+1.9	+1.1	+1.5	+0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.6	
June	+5.0	+0.9	+1.8	+2.0	+1.4	+2.1	+0.8	+0.2	—	+14.1	+2.0	+0.1	+3.2	+2.6	+1.9	+2.2	+1.0	+0.4	—	+13.4	

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

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

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

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

2.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Unemployment rates§§§ (per cent)										
April 1984	18.4	28.9	21.0	15.9	13.7	11.5	11.9	18.5	10.0	15.4
April 1985	18.8	27.9	22.8	17.2	14.4	12.3	12.4	18.9	8.7	15.0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†††										
January 1984-April 1984	10.6	8.7	6.5	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3
January 1985-April 1985	11.2	10.0	7.7	5.3	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.9
Change	+0.6	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.6
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
January 1984-April 1984	51.7	33.3	33.3	33.0	30.7	29.6	22.8	13.8	50.4	30.7
January 1985-April 1985	51.9	37.6	35.1	33.6	31.5	29.9	24.1	15.6	56.6	32.1
Change	+0.2	+4.3	+1.8	+0.6	+0.8	+0.3	+1.3	+1.8	+6.2	+1.4
FEMALE										
Unemployment rates§§§ (per cent)										
April 1984	14.8	23.7	14.6	12.0	7.3	4.2	5.2	5.3		9.0
April 1985	14.6	22.3	15.6	13.8	8.6	4.9	5.8	5.9		9.7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†††										
January 1984-April 1984	8.3	7.5	5.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.7		3.1
January 1985-April 1985	8.8	8.3	6.1	5.2	3.5	2.0	1.5	0.8		3.6
Change	+0.5	+0.8	+0.7	+0.7	+0.6	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1		+0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
January 1984-April 1984	52.9	37.6	39.6	40.2	41.9	39.7	23.9	16.4		37.4
January 1985-April 1985	54.1	42.6	42.1	40.9	42.5	39.4	24.8	18.6		39.0
Change	+1.2	+5.0	+2.5	+0.7	+0.6	-0.3	+0.9	+2.2		+1.6
MALE AND FEMALE										
Unemployment rates§§§ (per cent)										
April 1984	16.7	26.5	18.2	14.4	11.3	8.3	8.9	11.3		12.7
April 1985	16.7	25.3	19.6	15.8	12.2	9.1	9.5	11.3		13.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†††										
January 1984-April 1984	9.5	8.3	6.0	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.1		3.8
January 1985-April 1985	10.2	9.3	7.0	5.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.2		4.3
Change	+0.7	+1.0	+1.0	+0.7	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1		+0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
January 1984-April 1984	52.3	35.1	35.6	35.4	33.4	31.8	23.1	23.6		32.7
January 1985-April 1985	52.9	39.6	37.6	36.1	34.4	32.1	24.3	25.1		34.2
Change	+0.6	+4.5	+2.0	+0.7	+1.0	+0.3	+1.2	+1.5		+1.5

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.
 ‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
 § While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
 ** The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age now incorporates the revisions to employment estimates, announced in the March 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
January 1984-April 1984	9.7	16.6	15.2	14.1	14.2	13.3	13.3	15.7	25.1	14.4
January 1985-April 1985	9.9	15.5	14.7	13.3	13.2	12.3	12.4	14.4	23.6	13.6
Change	+0.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
April 1984	19.9	31.7	36.0	41.7	47.4	51.1	59.8	64.7	29.9	40.7
April 1985	20.0	30.0	35.7	43.4	50.5	56.2	69.0	79.9	29.0	42.6
Change	+0.1	-1.7	-0.3	+1.7	+3.1	+5.1	+9.2	+15.2	-0.9	+1.9
FEMALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
January 1984-April 1984	9.4	15.0	15.1	17.3	14.3	11.7	13.0	16.3	43.7	13.7
January 1985-April 1985	9.7	14.9	16.2	19.9	17.1	13.0	13.7	16.9	40.7	15.0
Change	+0.3	-0.1	+1.1	+2.6	+2.8	+1.3	+0.7	+0.6	-3.0	+1.3
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
April 1984	19.9	30.1	27.6	25.1	25.4	28.7	45.7	71.6	128.3	29.7
April 1985	20.0	29.5	28.6	26.6	26.6	29.7	49.5	83.9	146.7	30.6
Change	+0.1	-0.6	+1.0	+1.5	+1.2	+1.0	+3.8	+12.3	+18.4	+0.9
MALE AND FEMALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
January 1984-April 1984	9.5	15.9	15.2	15.2	14.2	12.8	13.2	15.8	25.3	14.2
January 1985-April 1985	9.8	15.2	15.3	15.7	14.4	12.5	12.6	15.0	23.8	14.1
Change	+0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.5	+0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-1.5	-0.1
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
April 1984	19.9	31.0	32.6	34.0	38.3	43.4	55.2	66.2	30.2	36.3
April 1985	20.0	29.8	33.0	35.3	39.8	46.1	62.6	80.9	29.5	37.3
Change	+0.1	+1.2	+0.4	+1.3	+1.5	+2.7	+7.4	+14.7	-0.7	+1.0

* The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by 50 per cent of the unemployed.
 † These medians are affected by the small number of observations in these cells.

2.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	MALE											
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
April 1984	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.9	17.9	14.6	16.8	19.6	22.2	19.6	18.2	15.4
April 1985	11.8	12.5	12.2	13.8	18.1	15.1	17.7	20.0	23.1	20.6	19.2	16.0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
January 1984-April 1984	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.3
January 1985-April 1985	4.4	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.0	4.9
Change	+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+0.7	+0.6	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.3	+0.6	+0.9	+0.6
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
January 1984-April 1984	36.8	32.8	37.0	37.1	24.5	30.9	29.0	25.9	26.0	26.4	32.1	30.7
January 1985-April 1985	38.3	32.0	42.0	39.2	26.9	32.6	29.3	26.5	27.3	28.4	32.3	32.1
Change	+1.5	-0.8	+5.0	+2.1	+2.4	+1.7	+0.3	+0.6	+1.3	+2.0	+0.2	+1.4
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
April 1984	6.6	6.9	7.8	8.9	10.9	8.6	10.0	10.6	11.7	10.9	10.7	9.0
April 1985	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.7	11.5	9.5	10.9	11.2	12.7	11.7	11.1	9.7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
January 1984-April 1984	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.1
January 1985-April 1985	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.6
Change	+0.3	+0.2	+0.7	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.7	+0.6	+0.7	+0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
January 1984-April 1984	43.2	41.7	40.7	40.4	30.1	37.6	34.4	34.9	32.4	35.9	38.1	37.4
January 1985-April 1985	42.8	40.1	42.7	42.6	32.7	39.3	36.2	36.5	34.9	38.6	41.1	39.0
Change	-0.4	-1.6	+2.0	+2.2	+2.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.6	+2.5	+2.7	+3.0	+1.6
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
April 1984	9.3	9.7	10.2	11.2	15.1	12.0	14.0	15.7	17.8	15.9	14.9	12.7
April 1985	9.9	10.5	10.8	12.0	15.5	12.8	15.0	16.2	18.8	16.9	15.7	13.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
January 1984-April 1984	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.8
January 1985-April 1985	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.3
Change	+0.4	+0.2	+0.9	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.6	+0.7	+0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
January 1984-April 1984	38.8	35.4	38.1	38.2	26.2	32.9	30.6	28.5	27.8	29.1	34.0	32.7
January 1985-April 1985	39.7	34.4	42.2	40.4	28.6	34.7	31.4	29.4	29.4	31.3	35.0	34.2
Change	+0.9	-1.0	+4.1	+2.2	+2.4	+1.8	+0.8	+0.9	+1.6	+2.2	+1.0	+1.5

* See footnote to table 2.21.
 † See footnote to table 2.21.
 ‡ See footnote to table 2.21.
 ** Included in the South East.

2.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Median* duration of unemployment by region and sex

Great Britain	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	MALE											
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
January 1984-April 1984	12.7	14.6	12.2	13.5	18.2	13.2	14.4	17.1	15.8	17.1	13.0	14.4
January 1985-April 1985	11.6	13.9	9.8	12.6	16.3	12.7	14.3	17.0	16.6	17.2	13.3	13.6
Change	-1.1	-0.7	-2.4	-0.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8
Uncompleted spells (All records)												
April 1984	34.2	36.6	33.0	32.4	54.0	37.9	41.6	48.5	47.1	43.1	42.3	40.7
April 1985	35.5	38.3	33.4	33.5	55.9	41.2	45.1	50.8	50.9	45.8	41.9	42.6
Change	+1.3	+1.7	+0.4	+1.1	+1.9	+3.3	+3.5	+2.3	+3.8	+2.7	-0.4	+1.9
FEMALE												
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
January 1984-April 1984	11.5	12.0	11.8	13.5	17.8	12.6	15.2	14.9	18.1	16.2	14.0	13.7
January 1985-April 1985	12.8	13.5	12.6	14.6	18.9	14.5	16.8	15.6	18.6	17.2	14.2	15.0
Change	+1.3	+1.5	+0.8	+1.1	+1.1	+1.9	+1.6	+0.7	+0.5	+1.0	+0.2	+1.3
Uncompleted spells (All records)												
April 1984	25.9	27.0	26.1	27.1	34.8	27.9	30.3	31.9	33.5	30.8	30.0	29.7
April 1985	28.0	29.3	26.8	28.7	35.3	29.1	31.5	32.6	33.7	31.3	29.7	30.6
Change	+2.1	+2.3	+0.7	+1.6	+0.5	+1.2	+1.2	+0.7	+0.2	+0.5	-0.3	+0.9
MALE AND FEMALE												
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
January 1984-April 1984	12.3	13.5	12.1	13.5	18.1	13.0	14.6	16.3	16.5	16.8	13.4	14.2
January 1985-April 1985	12.0											

3.1 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

	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 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
Mar 8	60.1	26.8	5.5	14.9	12.6	8.7	9.3	15.7	8.0	8.4	14.8	157.6	1.6	159.2
Mar 29*	61.5	27.5	6.0	15.8	13.4	9.4	10.1	16.5	8.8	8.1	15.3	165.0	1.7	166.7
May 3*	62.3	27.2	6.1	16.0	13.1	8.9	9.8	16.6	9.3	7.7	15.4	165.2	1.8	167.1
Jun 7	65.6	28.6	6.2	15.6	14.3	10.0	11.0	17.3	9.1	8.4	15.8	173.0	1.8	174.8

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

	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
1980	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	7.0	7.0	10.2	5.1	5.7	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 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
Mar 8	57.4	25.3	5.4	14.7	12.4	8.7	9.1	15.6	8.1	8.4	14.2	154.0	1.6	155.6
Mar 29*	63.0	27.7	6.2	17.1	13.6	9.6	10.3	17.8	9.4	9.3	15.9	172.2	1.7	173.9
May 3*	66.7	28.9	6.4	17.9	13.6	10.0	10.5	18.3	9.8	8.9	16.7	178.8	1.9	180.7
Jun 7	70.7	30.8	6.6	17.9	14.5	10.6	11.8	18.6	9.6	9.3	17.4	187.0	1.9	188.9
1980	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	0.1	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	0.2	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	0.2	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	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1984 Jun 8	5.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.6	0.6	12.2
Jul 6	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.5	10.2
Aug 3	4.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.8	0.6	9.4
Sep 7	4.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	9.4	0.6	10.0
Oct 5	4.5	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.7	9.7
Nov 2	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.3	0.7	9.1
Nov 30	3.9	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.3	0.7	8.1
1985 Jan 4	3.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.7	7.7
Feb 8	4.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.6	0.8	8.3
Mar 8	4.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.8	9.6
Mar 29	5.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.6	0.8	10.5
May 3	6.7	3.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.4	0.9	13.2
Jun 7	8.0	4.5	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	15.0	1.0	16.0

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.
† The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Division's administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.

VACANCIES 3.4 Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Sep	16.6	18.2	15.6	21.2	3.7	44.1	119.3
Dec	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29.4	83.5
1981 Mar	14.5	16.2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	14.9	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104.9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105.6
June	16.5	20.1	18.6	17.4	4.3	46.8	123.7
Sep	15.7	18.2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114.6
Dec	14.6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36.1	102.5
1983 Mar	16.4	22.0	16.7	18.4	4.4	43.1	121.1
June	10.4	26.0	19.4	21.0	4.5	55.6	136.8
Sep	11.0	23.7	21.2	24.9	4.5	56.6	141.8
Dec	9.0	20.4	18.9	21.2	3.3	47.4	120.1
1984 Mar	9.9	23.6	18.3	21.8	3.9	49.2	126.7
June	13.3	27.8	22.0	23.9	4.9	62.2	154.1
Sep*	13.6	25.9	24.3	24.2	5.5	60.4	153.9
Dec	12.9	23.6	20.5	20.3	3.8	51.1	132.2
1985 Mar	13.9	26.1	18.7	21.3	4.6	56.6	141.0
Proportion of vacancies in all occupations							Per cent
1980 Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
1981 Mar	16.0	17.9	15.2	13.2	2.6	35.1	100.0
June	15.1	17.0	14.9	12.6	3.3	37.2	100.0
Sep	14.2	16.4	16.1	14.9	3.3	35.1	100.0
Dec	15.2	15.7	16.5	14.8	2.6	35.4	100.0
1982 Mar	14.1	16.6	15.1	14.6	3.4	36.3	100.0
June	13.3	16.2	15.0	14.1	3.5	37.8	100.0
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16.8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	100.0
1983 Mar	13.5	18.2	13.8	15.2	3.7	35.6	100.0
June	7.6	19.0	14.2	15.4	3.2	40.6	100.0
Sep	7.7	16.7	14.9	17.6	3.1	39.9	100.0
Dec	7.5	17.0	15.7	17.6	2.8	39.5	100.0
1984 Mar	7.8	18.6	14.4	17.2	3.1	38.8	100.0
June	8.6	18.1	14.3	15.5	3.2	40.4	100.0
Sep*	8.8	16.9	15.8	15.7	3.6	39.3	100.0
Dec	9.7	17.9	15.5	15.4	2.9	38.7	100.0
1985 Mar	9.8	18.5	13.2	15.1	3.3	40.1	100.0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.
* Figures do not include Community Programme vacancies; in March 1985 these totalled 14,545.

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
Inflow	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
1978	226	219	215	223	231	238	238	236	232	228	225	224
1979	214	207	202	201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149
1980	152	150	147	142	142	144	144	147	151	155	157	157
1981	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	1			

3.6 VACANCIES Regions: occupations

Notified to Jobcentres: March 1985†

	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
Table 1 Summary														
Managerial and professional	4,608	1,802	502	1,595	973	767	910	1,511	746	847	1,224	13,683	195	13,878
Clerical and related	10,895	5,427	889	2,301	1,905	1,201	1,346	2,642	1,172	1,408	2,040	25,799	289	26,088
Other non-manual occupations	7,794	3,652	614	1,670	1,445	982	1,020	1,802	864	893	1,427	18,511	143	18,654
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	7,632	3,212	721	1,598	1,914	1,688	1,189	1,959	1,037	856	2,369	20,963	288	21,251
General labourers	1,323	430	159	349	317	274	271	564	200	420	508	4,385	200	4,585
Other manual occupations	22,058	9,385	2,074	5,949	3,845	3,080	2,907	5,298	2,808	2,890	5,155	56,064	494	56,558
All occupations	54,310	23,908	4,959	13,462	10,399	7,992	7,643	13,776	6,827	7,314	12,723	139,405	1,609	141,014

Table 2 Occupational groups

	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
I Managerial (General management)	37	25	3	4	5	4	1	8	2	2	6	72	—	72
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	534	253	68	129	100	116	102	146	69	111	77	1,452	66	1,518
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,701	570	170	797	336	255	392	639	312	332	518	5,452	64	5,516
IV Literary, artistic and sports	337	124	40	103	74	53	63	98	83	43	91	985	16	1,001
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	920	307	124	289	208	166	132	262	127	156	251	2,635	23	2,658
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,079	523	97	273	250	173	220	358	153	203	281	3,087	26	3,113
VII Clerical and related	11,353	5,675	932	2,361	1,966	1,217	1,385	2,686	1,184	1,509	2,108	26,701	299	27,000
VIII Selling	7,241	3,255	598	1,597	1,400	928	985	1,718	835	851	1,322	17,475	123	17,598
IX Security and protective services	1,062	594	63	179	114	132	96	184	83	120	207	2,240	32	2,272
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	14,186	5,954	1,373	4,112	2,232	2,103	2,016	3,762	2,162	1,964	3,603	37,513	256	37,769
XI Farming, fishing and related	589	148	114	412	108	99	49	107	31	74	129	1,712	20	1,732
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	553	229	75	127	122	142	158	209	62	113	243	1,804	11	1,815
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,685	1,405	238	425	679	877	431	935	501	262	710	7,743	119	7,862
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	5,113	1,862	474	1,179	1,466	732	660	1,045	462	507	1,414	13,052	93	13,145
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,658	675	145	347	402	213	184	339	166	167	338	3,959	31	3,990
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	910	386	86	241	174	170	163	198	128	201	394	2,665	109	2,774
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	2,976	1,468	187	520	420	317	317	491	229	230	488	6,175	90	6,265
XVIII Miscellaneous	1,376	455	172	366	343	295	289	591	238	469	543	4,682	231	4,913
All occupations	54,310	23,908	4,959	13,462	10,399	7,992	7,643	13,776	6,827	7,314	12,723	139,405	1,609	141,014

* Included in South East.

† The above figures do not include Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 14,545.

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Figures for careers offices are not included in this table.

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to June 1985			Jan to June 1984		
	Stop-pages beginning in period	Workers in-volved	Working days lost	Stop-pages beginning in period	Workers in-volved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	1	300	1,000
Coal extraction	51	157,000	4,164,000	70	279,700	9,356,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	400	6,000	1	500	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	4,400	53,000	13	5,600	31,000
Metal processing and manufacture	16	2,300	11,000	14	2,700	11,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	4,100	41,000	19	3,200	17,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	7	1,000	4,000	19	12,300	46,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16	3,200	30,000	27	3,200	28,000
Engineering	46	11,000	92,000	85	60,600	245,000
Motor vehicles	20	9,100	29,000	76	108,900	255,000
Other transport equipment	17	30,900	64,000	27	39,800	127,000
Food, drink and tobacco	15	6,000	66,000	40	17,600	140,000
Textiles	7	1,600	12,000	14	3,300	11,000
Footwear and clothing	2	100	—	11	5,700	42,000
Timber and wooden furniture	5	1,200	14,000	9	1,600	21,000
Paper, printing and publishing	16	4,900	33,000	29	7,200	80,000
Other manufacturing industries	5	500	4,000	18	2,600	35,000
Construction	15	4,700	52,000	15	12,300	41,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	8	600	3,000	22	3,000	11,000
Transport services and communication	58	48,500	70,000	90	113,400	215,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	16	2,100	13,000	27	13,600	20,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4	2,600	5,000	4	10,800	18,000
Public administration, education and health services	44	111,400	444,000	81	386,800	478,000
Other services	9	1,600	24,000	21	4,400	72,000
All industries and services	390	409,100	5,234,000	710	1,099,000	11,300,000

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: June 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	50	72,800	166,000
of which: Beginning in month continuing from earlier months	29	10,200†	34,000
	21	62,700‡	132,000

† Includes 9,200 directly involved.
‡ Includes 100 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 June 1985		Beginning in the first six months of 1985	
	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits	13	3,500	170	147,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	500	4	4,900
Redundancy questions	3	600	38	43,700
Trade union matters	1	—	17	6,900
Working conditions and supervision	3	500	41	12,700
Manning and work allocation	3	700	52	10,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	4	3,500	49	36,700
All causes	29	9,200	390	293,900

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1985

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved†		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Coal extraction						
National	1.3.84	2.4.85	5,000	—	5,500	For improved pay offer (Total working days lost 144,000)
Hemsworth	29.4.85	20.5.85	3,190	—	14,700	Protest against dismissal of employees.
Electricity, gas, other energy and water						
Great Britain	22.4.85	10.6.85	4,110	—	53,200	Over bonus payments and the introduction of new technology.
Engineering						
Coatbridge	23.4.85	31.5.85	300	10	8,200	For improved pay offer.
Chorley	26.4.85	24.5.85	380	—	7,500	For improved pay offer.
Dundee	7.5.85	14.6.85	380	—	10,500	For improved pay offer.
Liverpool	9.5.85	27.6.85	800	—	10,400	For improved pay offer.
Motor vehicles						
Ellesmere Port	1.5.85	10.5.85	190	2,500	8,800	Demarcation dispute.
Other transport equipment						
Glasgow	26.3.85	3.4.85	3,800	1,600	16,200	Protest over sale of yard (Total working days lost 32,400).
Devonport/Rosyth	18.4.85	22.4.85	13,770	—	6,900	Protest against proposed privatisation plans.
Liverpool	24.5.85	Cont.	400	—	9,700	For improved pay offer.
Food, drink and tobacco						
Dumbarton	16.5.85	7.6.85	60	290	5,200	Dispute over terms of pay and productivity award
Corby, Long Buckby, Broxburn, Widnes	29.5.85	Cont.	1,500	—	34,100	For improved pay offer.
Timber and wooden furniture						
Cole	11.6.85	Cont.	680	20	9,800	For improved pay offer.
Construction						
Barrow-in-Furness	7.5.85	31.5.85	400	—	7,200	Over bonus payments for shift working.
Barnsley	9.5.85	17.5.85	800	—	5,600	Over disciplinary action.
Transport services and communication						
Great Britain	14.4.85	3.5.85	3,430	—	5,100	Over fear of redundancy.
England	15.4.85	24.4.85	11,450	—	26,600	For additional payments.
Scotland	17.4.85	18.4.85	6,110	—	6,110	Over fear of redundancy.
Public administration, education and health services						
Scotland	5.12.84	Cont.	20,000	—	46,600	For an independent pay review.
England, Wales, N Ireland	26.2.85	Cont.	61,940	—	140,300	For improved pay offer.
Other services						
Nationwide	7.5.85	23.5.85	850	—	11,000	Over the dismissal of an employee.

† The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

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 manufacturing industries
1974‡	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
1975	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002
1976	2,016	2,034	668§	668§	3,284	2,308
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
1980	1,330	1,348	830§	834§	11,964	10,896
1981	1,338	1,344	1,489	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,103§	2,103§	5,313	1,919
1983	1,352	1,364	573§	574§	3,754	1,776
1984	1,154	1,169	1,375§	1,405§	26,564	2,604

1983	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 manufacturing industries
April	119	154	41	65	386	298
May	118	153	36	44	139	70
June	117	137	28	30	118	84
July	108	146	34	48	186	136
Aug	109	139	41	47	206	158
Sep	114	159	41	59	298	186
Oct	118	153	47	70	303	166
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	147
Dec	54	86	32	68	153	31

1984	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 manufacturing industries
Jan	144	159	127	156	298	122
Feb	137	183	331	399	531	197
Mar	126	172	263	282	2,151	232
April	103	137	122	275	2,642	136
May	96	130	175	398	2,959	136
June	104	145	50	234	2,717	149
July	84	124	58	211	2,511	149
Aug	78	110	61	220	2,316	227
Sep	90	122	56	216	2,583	223
Oct	104	143	61	221	3,042	301
Nov	64	102	65	231	2,910	481
Dec	24	47	6	146	1,903	167

1985	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 manufacturing industries
Jan	59	73	19	149	2,132	35
Feb	76	106	87	210	1,991	73
Mar	73	100	68	227	529	73
April	80	97	63	149	188	51
May	73	93	28	117	229	74
June	29	50	10	73	166	75

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	THOUSAND	
											SIC 1968	SIC 1980
	II	VI-XII	VII, VII and IX	X	XI	XII-XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	XX	XXII	I, XXI, XXIII-XXVII		
1974 ‡	5,628	1,106	2,005	693	2,033	255	1,406	252	705	666		
1975	56	564	1,737	509	1,121	350	720	247	422	286		
1976	78	478	543	895	266	570	132	196	196			
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3,095	264	1,660	297	301	1,390		
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,836	110	2,053	416	834	4,541		
1979	128	1,910	13,341	303	4,047	110	1,514	281	253	367		
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	86	86	1,293		
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	86	1,301		
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301		

SIC 1968	II	VI-XII	VII, VII and IX	X	XI	XII-XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	XX	XXII	I, XXI, XXIII-XXVII	THOUSAND	
											SIC 1980	SIC 1980
	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)		
1982	380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299		
1983	591	177	507	545	191	32	324	68	295	1,024		
1984	22,265	83	409	1,042	489	64	517	93	660	941		

1983	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 manufacturing industries
April	10	80	62	14	4	54
May	29	12	24	19	3	19
June	3	18	14	5	1	17
July	11	9	35	3	7	12
Aug	13	18	84	4	2	5
Sept	90	1	120	5	1	32
Oct	62	3	44	4	2	27
Nov	109	7	29	56	6	43
Dec	40	—	10	4	2	34

1984	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 manufacturing industries
Jan	96	3	41	12	11	63
Feb	149	3	33	41	3	12
Mar	1,808	6	62	33	7	153
April	2,401	11	64	18	2	45
May	2,602	8	24	52	11	24
June	2,302	9	21	98	3	161
July	2,101	1	17	9	4	37
Aug	2,002	5	24	158	1	20
Sep	2,201	29	37	56	2	34
Oct	2,604	6	58	179	1	111
Nov	2,300	2	26	384	2	98
Dec	1,700	1	2	139	—	84

1985	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 manufacturing industries
Jan	2,008	8	5	—	2	53
Feb	1,815	17	21	2	3	82
Mar	308	5	11	10	1	119
April	19	2	7	5	5	72
May	19	8	34	1	4	120
June	1	1	14	13	5	84

* See page S63 for notes on coverage. The figures from 1984 are provisional.
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.
‡ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.
§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)			Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)			Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months
SIC 1980									
1980	111.4	101.1		109.1	100.5		109.4	100.6	
1981	125.8	103.7		123.6	101.9		124.1	101.8	
1982	137.6	105.9		137.4	104.3		138.2	105.1	
1983	149.2	107.7		149.7	106.3		150.0	106.3	
1984	158.3	109.2		149.2	107.3		158.5	107.5	
1985		111.4			110.2			110.2	
Jan*	107.1	107.7		105.7	106.1		106.1	106.3	
Feb*	109.2	109.2		108.3	107.3		108.6	107.5	
Mar*	112.5	111.4		111.6	110.0		111.7	110.2	
April	113.3	112.2		112.5	111.5		112.7	111.6	
May	114.0	114.1		110.8	111.9		111.1	111.9	
June	117.9	118.0		111.7	112.8		111.9	113.1	
July	116.0	116.2		112.2	113.0		112.5	113.4	
Aug	117.8	117.3		115.2	114.5		115.2	114.5	
Sept	120.8	119.6		116.1	115.5		115.9	115.5	
Oct	118.2	119.7	18.4	115.7	116.5	15.9	116.4	117.3	16.6
Nov	119.3	120.7	16.4	117.3	118.2	16.0	117.8	118.7	16.6
Dec	121.2	121.3	14.5	118.9	118.9	14.0	119.9	119.4	13.6
1986		122.6	13.8	118.4	119.2	12.3	119.1	119.7	12.6
Jan	121.9	122.6	13.8	118.4	119.2	12.3	119.1	119.7	12.6
Feb	123.5	123.6	13.2	121.0	120.0	11.8	121.5	120.5	12.1
Mar	126.0	124.8	12.0	122.5	122.6	11.5	125.2	123.5	12.1
April	126.9	125.8	12.1	125.4	124.2	11.4	126.2	124.8	11.8
May	129.0	128.9	13.0	126.0	126.9	13.4	126.3	127.3	13.6
June	129.4	129.5	9.7	126.2	127.4	12.9	126.6	127.9	13.1
July	130.0	130.2	12.0	128.6	129.4	14.5	128.9	129.9	14.6
Aug	131.4	130.8	11.5	130.8	129.9	13.4	130.9	130.0	13.5
Sept	133.1	131.7	10.1	130.8	130.2	12.7	130.9	130.5	13.0
Oct	131.2	132.8	10.9	131.1	132.0	13.3	131.6	132.6	13.0
Nov	132.8	134.3	11.3	131.8	132.8	12.4	133.7	134.7	13.5
Dec	134.6	134.7	11.0	134.4	134.4	13.0	135.2	134.6	12.7
1987		135.4	10.4	134.8	136.0	14.1	135.2	136.1	13.7
Jan	136.5	136.7	10.6	137.5	136.5	13.8	137.8	136.9	13.6
Feb	138.3	137.0	9.8	138.8	136.7	11.5	139.6	137.6	11.4
March	140.7	139.5	10.9	139.2	137.8	11.0	140.1	138.5	11.0
April	138.8	138.6	7.5	137.6	138.4	9.1	138.4	139.3	9.4
May	138.7	138.9	7.3	137.9	139.3	9.3	138.7	140.2	9.6
June	139.6	139.8	7.4	140.0	140.9	8.9	139.9	141.1	8.6
July	142.4	141.7	8.3	142.5	141.6	9.0	143.7	142.8	9.8
Aug	143.6	142.0	7.8	143.2	142.7	9.6	144.0	143.8	10.2
Sept	142.6	144.5	8.8	142.9	144.0	9.1	143.5	144.6	9.0
Oct	145.4	147.2	9.6	144.7	144.8	9.0	144.1	145.2	7.8
Nov	146.1	146.3	8.6	145.1	145.0	7.9	145.9	145.3	7.

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
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	102.0
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
1980 April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
1980 May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
1980 June	118.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
1980 July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
1980 Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
1980 Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
1980 Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
1980 Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
1980 Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	120.7	118.0	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	133.8	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	128.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	162.6	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
1984 Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.4	154.5	151.4	152.5	151.6
1984 Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
1984 April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
1984 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
1984 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
1984 Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	168.3	151.3	162.8	155.5
1984 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
1984 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
1984 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	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	166.6	139.5	179.1	175.9	174.9	169.9	174.8	171.3						

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacturing	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur
(a) SIC 1968 October												
MALE (full-time on adult rates)												
Weekly earnings												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	£ 92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12
1983	148.55	196.68	163.53	154.23	140.70	133.83	138.54	148.55	146.81	136.90	126.47	115.09
Hours worked												
1980	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.2	39.9	41.8	42.4	43.3
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
1983	45.3	45.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.4	41.9	42.8	40.7	42.1	43.8	43.1
Hourly earnings												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	pence 218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	278.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	348.5	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2
1983	327.9	434.2	380.3	365.5	335.8	323.3	330.6	347.1	360.7	325.2	288.7	267.0
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)												
Weekly earnings												
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
Hours worked												
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1981	38.1	39.3	39.1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.7
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
1983	39.0	39.4	38.4	38.3	39.0	39.3	38.0	37.4	38.3	37.9	38.1	37.6
Hourly earnings												
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193.8	199.2	189.1	196.2	201.0	214.1	188.6	164.6	pence 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 October Class	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and 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)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
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
Hours worked										
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
Hourly earnings										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	pence 274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
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
Hours worked										
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
Hourly earnings										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	pence 203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8

Table with monthly earnings and hours worked for various years (1977-1984) for different industries. The table is partially obscured and contains many small data points.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

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 16 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence.
† Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification.
Source: New Earnings Survey.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

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 (a) SIC 1968
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
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
Hours worked										
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
Hourly earnings										
226.0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8	pence 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
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
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
Hours worked										
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
Hourly earnings										
161.0	190.4	201.1	215.1	174.1	183.4	—	159.6	220.9	217.8	pence 183.3
175.4	211.0	215.9	248.2	182.2	201.9	—	170.1	272.9	247.1	202.8
185.5	224.0	237.6	271.7	206.1	220.0	—	182.9	294.1	267.9	220.9
197.9	240.9	260.9	290.9	224.9	237.0	—	200.4	312.1	295.7	238.7

(44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered (b) SIC 1980 (21-79)
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	pence 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	pence 239.1
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9

* Except sea transport.

Table with monthly earnings and hours worked for various years (1977-1984) for different industries. The table is partially obscured and contains many small data points.

EARNINGS 5.5

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men	575	253.6	287.2	322.4	403.1	468.3	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	33					

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 those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN†										
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†	142.8	147.4	43.9	313.7	306.7	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	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	282.2	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	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
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
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
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	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	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	176.8
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	280.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	285.3	281.9	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1984	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
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	165.0	165.7
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.4	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	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1984	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1984	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
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	42.8	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) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
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
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
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	585.10	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 *								Per cent
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	9.0	7.0	9.9	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		

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

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)
Indices 1980 = 100																	
Annual averages																	
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	112.3 R	105	127	116	123.1	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	130.0 R	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	144.9 R	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	158.8	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	127	136	134.4	156.7	117	256	..	192.0	120.3	114	146	178.6	140.9	..	126
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q1	145.2	122.3	125	135	130.5	153.0	115	235	159	185.9	118.9 R	114	136	183.0	136.6	..	125
Q2	146.8	124.4	127	136	135.6	155.3	116	254	163	188.6	120.8 R	114	141	187.4	141.3	..	125
Q3	150.6	122.3	126	137	135.3	158.3	118	263	166	193.6	119.5 R	114	146	171.9 R	141.2	..	126
Q4	154.6	125.2	132	138	136.9	160.2	118	272	..	197.1	121.6	115	149	..	144.5	..	128
1985 Q1	158.2	..	..	140	..	162.7 R	..	..	..	..	123.5	118	..	..	..	..	130
Monthly																	
1984 Nov	154.1	123.3	..	139	135.7	..	..	..	..	198.0	122.2	115	..	..	143.9	..	128
Dec	155.4	120.5	132	139	138.9	..	..	..	..	198.0	121.1	115	..	..	147.0	..	129
1985 Jan	157.4	..	..	140	..	162.7 R	..	..	..	..	123.0	118	..	..	144.9	..	130
Feb	157.0	..	..	140 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.7	118	..	..	146.2	..	130
Mar	159.4	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.7	117 R	..	..	..	..	130
Apr	162.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	Per cent
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	17	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	12 R	3	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	16 R	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8 R	3	26	..	11	4	..	11	13	10	..	4
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q1	10	6	6	4	4	10	3	29	12	17	5	1	7	15	8	..	4
Q2	8	5	6	6	5	8	2	29	12	16	5	1	8	15	10	..	4
Q3	9	3	4	5	4	8	3	28	11	..	4	1	9	10	..	..	3
Q4	8	3	5	6	5	7	3	24	..	..	4	2	10	..	..	..	4
1985 Q1	9	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
Monthly																	
1984 Nov	8	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	..	4
Dec	8	4	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	10	4	2	..	..	12	..	4
1985 Jan	9	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	11	..	4
Feb	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	..	4
Mar	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3 R	..	..	..	..	4
Apr	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

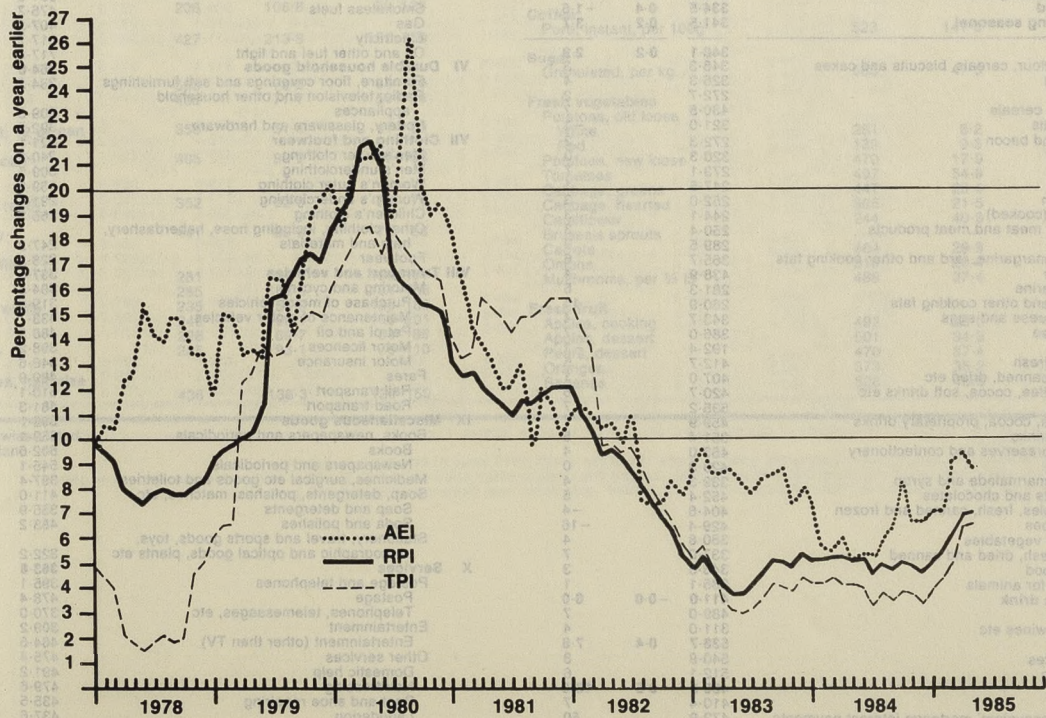
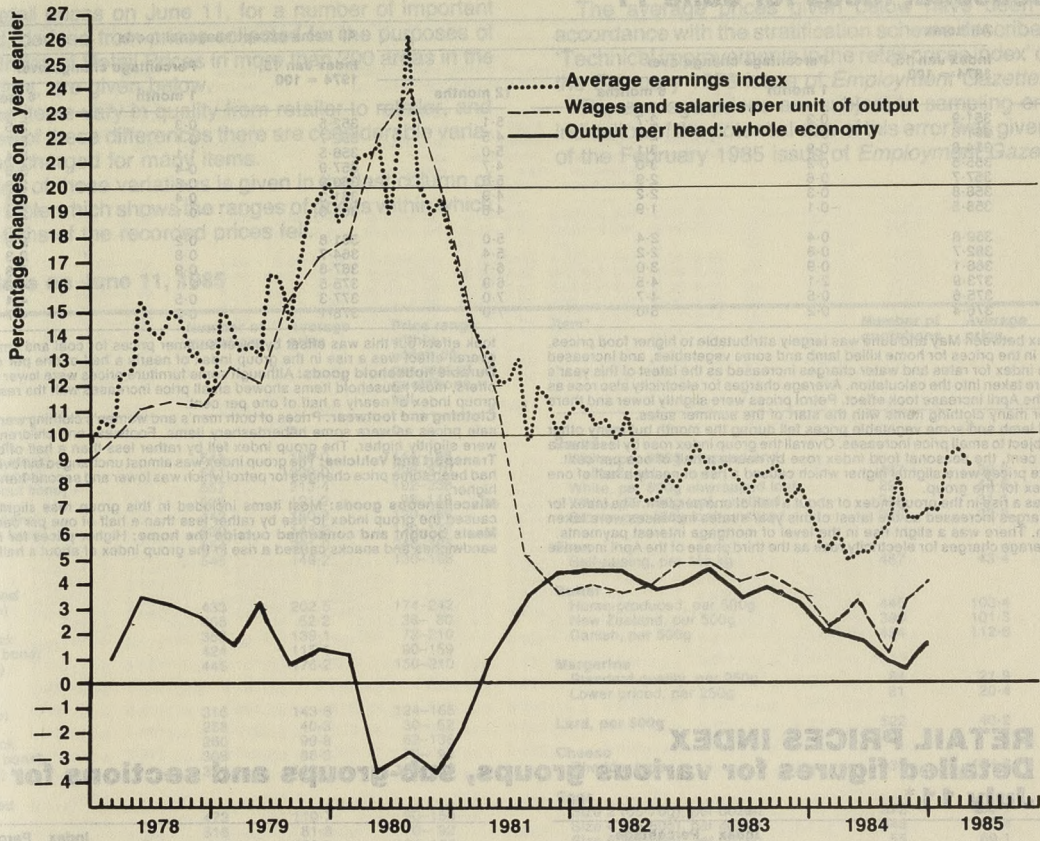
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.

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.

EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy

C1



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	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 June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6	
July	351.5	-0.1	2.6	4.5	352.7	0.1	2.7	
Aug	354.8	0.9	3.1	5.0	356.5	1.1	3.4	
Sep	355.5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357.9	0.4	3.5	
Oct	357.7	0.6	2.9	5.0	360.0	0.6	3.8	
Nov	358.8	0.3	2.2	4.9	361.3	0.4	2.8	
Dec	358.5	-0.1	1.9	4.6	361.0	-0.1	2.4	
1985 Jan	359.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	361.8	0.2	2.6	
Feb	362.7	0.8	2.2	5.4	364.7	0.8	2.3	
Mar	366.1	0.9	3.0	6.1	367.8	0.9	2.8	
Apr	373.9	2.1	4.5	6.9	375.5	2.1	4.3	
May	375.6	0.5	4.7	7.0	377.3	0.5	4.4	
June	376.4	0.2	5.0	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7	

The rise in the index between May and June was largely attributable to higher food prices, despite reductions in the prices for home killed lamb and some vegetables, and increased housing costs. The index for rates and water charges increased as the latest of this year's rates increases were taken into the calculation. Average charges for electricity also rose as the third phase of the April increase took effect. Petrol prices were slightly lower and there were reductions for many clothing items with the start of the summer sales.

Food: Home killed lamb and some vegetable prices fell during the month but many other food items were subject to small price increases. Overall the group index rose by less than a quarter of one per cent, the seasonal food index rose by nearly a half of one per cent.

Tobacco: Cigarette prices were slightly higher which caused a rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the index for the group.

Housing: There was a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent. The index for rates and water charges increased as the latest of this year's rates increases were taken into the calculation. There was a slight rise in the level of mortgage interest payments.

Fuel and light: Average charges for electricity rose as the third phase of the April increase

took effect but this was offset by lower summer prices for coal and smokeless fuel. The overall effect was a rise in the group index of nearly a half of one per cent.

Durable household goods: Although some furniture prices were lower as a result of sale offers, most household items showed small price increases with the result of a rise in the group index of nearly a half of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: Prices of both men's and women's clothing were subject to lower sale prices as were some haberdashery items. Footwear and children's clothing prices were slightly higher. The group index fell by rather less than a half of one per cent.

Transport and Vehicles: The group index was almost unchanged but over the month there had been some price changes for petrol which was lower and second-hand cars which were higher.

Miscellaneous goods: Most items included in this group rose slightly in price which caused the group index to rise by rather less than a half of one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals, sandwiches and snacks caused a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 11*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	376.4		0.2	7.0
All items excluding food	386.3	0.2	8.0			
Seasonal food	334.5	0.4	-1.6			
Food excluding seasonal	341.5	0.2	3.7			
I Food	340.1	0.2	2.9			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	346.3		3			
Bread	326.3		4			
Flour	272.7		2			
Other cereals	430.8		7			
Biscuits	321.0		-1			
Meat and bacon	272.3		2			
Beef	320.3		0			
Lamb	273.1		7			
Pork	247.5		1			
Bacon	252.0		3			
Ham (cooked)	244.1		3			
Other meat and meat products	250.4		3			
Fish	289.5		1			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	365.7		6			
Butter	438.9		4			
Margarine	281.3		6			
Lard and other cooking fats	260.9		11			
Milk, cheese and eggs	343.7		4			
Cheese	386.0		7			
Eggs	192.4		-1			
Milk, fresh	412.7		5			
Milk, canned, dried etc	407.0		1			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	420.7		6			
Tea	535.2		7			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	459.9		7			
Soft drinks	351.4		5			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	453.0		4			
Sugar	429.3		0			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	339.3		4			
Sweets and chocolates	452.4		5			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	404.6		-4			
Potatoes	429.4		-16			
Other vegetables	380.8		4			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	337.0		7			
Other food	346.0		3			
Food for animals	285.1		1			
II Alcoholic drink	411.0	-0.0	6.0			
Beer	489.0		7			
Spirits, wines etc	311.0		4			
III Tobacco	538.7	0.4	7.8			
Cigarettes	540.9		8			
Tobacco	512.1		6			
IV Housing	463.8	0.5	18.8			
Rent	410.4		7			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	472.9		50			
Rates and water charges	538.9		10			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	420.0		6			
V Fuel and light	500.4	0.4	4.4			
Coal and smokeless fuels	494.3		3			
Coal	501.5		3			
Smokeless fuels	476.7		3			
Gas	407.2		4			
Electricity	517.7		3			
Oil and other fuel and light	717.8		15			
VI Durable household goods	264.6	0.4	2.9			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	284.2		4			
Radio, television and other household appliances	209.3		0			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	392.5		7			
VII Clothing and footwear	221.1	-0.3	3.6			
Men's outer clothing	240.0		4			
Men's underclothing	309.5		4			
Women's outer clothing	159.8		4			
Women's underclothing	291.5		2			
Children's clothing	265.3		8			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	247.2		3			
Footwear	228.1		1			
VIII Transport and vehicles	397.6	-0.0	5.7			
Motoring and cycling	384.5		6			
Purchase of motor vehicles	319.8		1			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	433.7		6			
Petrol and oil	488.3		10			
Motor licences	398.2		11			
Motor insurance	346.6		4			
Fares	489.9		5			
Rail transport	510.1		6			
Road transport	481.3		4			
IX Miscellaneous goods	393.1	0.3	7.8			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	559.1		10			
Books	602.6		10			
Newspapers and periodicals	545.1		10			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	397.4		8			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	411.0		7			
Soap and detergents	355.9		7			
Soda and polishes	488.2		8			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	322.2		6			
X Services	383.8	0.1	7.7			
Postage and telephones	395.1		7			
Postage	478.4		5			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	370.0		8			
Entertainment	309.2		6			
Entertainment (other than TV)	464.6		9			
Other services	475.4		6			
Domestic help	491.2		6			
Hairdressing	479.6		8			
Boot and shoe repairing	435.5		3			
Laundering	437.6		7			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	413.2	0.5	5.1			

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels. * A time series of this table from January 1974-December 1984 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on June 11, 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 June 11, 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
Beef: home-killed				Bread			
Chuck (braising steak)	541	168.0	144-186	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	487	39.8	32- 47
Sirloin (without bone)	511	299.0	226-370	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	294	47.6	43- 52
Silverside (without bone) †	557	213.4	192-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	340	31.1	28- 33
Best beef mince	528	121.2	98-148	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	373	32.8	32- 34
Fore ribs (with bone)	442	150.3	120-186				
Brisket (without bone)	520	148.2	120-177	Flour			
Rump steak †	554	291.0	246-325	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	487	43.4	37- 52
Stewing steak	545	148.2	130-168				
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	433	202.5	174-242	Home-produced, per 500g	445	103.4	94-116
Breast †	405	52.2	38- 80	New Zealand, per 500g	393	101.3	94-108
Best end of neck	353	139.1	72-210	Danish, per 500g	434	112.6	104-122
Shoulder (with bone)	424	115.1	90-159				
Leg (with bone)	445	176.2	150-210	Margarine			
Lamb: imported				Standard quality, per 250g	84	21.9	19- 25
Loin (with bone)	316	143.6	124-165	Lower priced, per 250g	81	20.4	19- 21
Breast †	258	40.3	30- 52				
Best end of neck	260	99.8	62-136	Lard, per 500g	522	40.2	35- 47
Shoulder (with bone)	308	86.3	78- 98				
Leg (with bone)	324	148.0	138-162	Cheese			
Pork: home-killed				Cheddar type	533	124.8	104-140
Leg (foot off)	473	110.7	90-150				
Belly †	516	81.6	70- 92	Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	564	139.3	124-168	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	372	98.1	88-108
Filet (without bone)	392	186.6	132-265	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	348	82.8	74- 94
				Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	55	69.1	56- 94
Bacon				Milk			
Collar †	241	113.9	90-132	per pint	463	22.7	—
Gammon †	316	171.8	138-204				
Middle cut †, smoked	291	136.1	116-150	Tea			
Back, smoked	274	162.7	144-186	Higher priced, per 125g	205	57.2	56- 60
Back, unsmoked	359	155.9	136-180	Medium priced, per 125g	969	52.3	48- 58
Streaky, smoked	206	106.8	90-128	Lower priced, per 125g	488	46.7	43- 54
Ham (not shoulder)	427	213.8	159-260	Coffee			
				Pure, instant, per 100g	523	141.6	136-150
Sausages							
Pork	553	78.2	64- 90	Sugar			
Beef	405	71.7	58- 86	Granulated, per kg	555	47.5	46- 50
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	356	51.6	41- 60				
				Fresh vegetables			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	465	93.2	80-108				

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices[‡]

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All									
		Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom		Items mainly produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption				
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
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]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	189.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	195.2	224.1	197.8
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	265.9	265.3	265.3
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	322.0	322.0
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1
1984	351.8	326.1	319.0	327.8	342.2	362.4	354.3	317.2	280.7	358.9	353.1
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
Apr 12	332.5	304.6	270.8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337.3	302.3	262.3	340.3	334.8
May 17	333.9	305.6	270.8	312.2	328.6	345.3	338.5	302.2	263.7	341.7	336.2
June 14	334.7	308.8	281.5	314.0	329.1	346.6	339.5	306.8	264.9	341.9	336.7
July 12	336.5	308.7	279.9	314.0	330.0	346.1	339.6	307.2	264.7	344.3	338.7
Aug 16	338.0	309.4	279.7	315.0	330.7	348.7	341.4	307.6	264.6	345.9	340.2
Sep 13	339.5	313.0	298.2	315.7	331.4	348.9	341.8	308.6	265.8	346.9	341.0
Oct 11	340.7	314.5	304.4	316.7	333.7	348.6	342.5	309.2	267.3	347.9	342.1
Nov 15	341.9	316.1	311.0	317.5	335.5	349.1	343.6	310.1	267.6	349.0	343.1
Dec 13	342.8	318.5	321.1	318.7	335.1	351.7	345.0	311.5	268.3	349.4	343.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
Feb 14	344.0	321.4	327.0	320.7	334.0	355.5	346.9	311.2	273.0	350.3	344.8
Mar 13	345.1	323.8	331.9	322.6	338.7	356.8	349.5	312.1	274.8	351.0	345.8
Apr 10	349.7	327.3	343.8	324.5	341.0	358.6	351.5	312.9	277.5	355.9	350.1
May 15	351.0	329.4	347.7	326.2	342.0	361.1	353.4	313.4	280.2	357.0	351.3
June 12	351.9	330.6	339.9	329.2	342.8	363.2	355.0	320.1	282.1	357.8	352.5
July 17	351.5	328.5	325.3	329.5	342.5	364.9	355.9	319.8	281.6	358.0	352.7
Aug 14	354.8	326.9	311.5	330.3	344.2	365.6	357.0	319.8	282.9	362.5	356.5
Sep 11	355.5	324.9	295.8	330.9	344.6	365.9	357.3	320.5	283.8	364.0	357.9
Oct 16	357.7	326.2	296.9	332.1	347.3	367.0	359.1	320.8	284.8	366.4	360.0
Nov 13	358.8	326.6	294.0	333.2	347.1	367.7	359.4	321.4	287.8	367.6	361.3
Dec 11	358.5	327.6	292.6	334.4	346.7	369.1	360.1	322.8	289.7	367.0	361.0
1985 Jan 15	359.8	330.6	306.9	335.6	348.7	371.6	362.4	321.6	291.7	367.8	361.8
Feb 12	362.7	332.5	313.3	336.6	349.6	373.7	364.0	320.6	293.7	371.0	364.7
Mar 12	366.1	335.4	325.8	337.6	350.5	375.6	365.5	320.9	294.4	374.6	367.8
Apr 16	373.9	338.8	333.7	340.0	352.6	376.9	367.1	326.1	295.6	383.5	375.5
May 14	375.6	339.3	333.2	340.8	351.8	379.2	368.2	326.3	296.2	385.5	377.3
June 11	376.4	340.1	334.5	345.2	352.3	380.6	369.3	326.8	296.4	386.3	378.1

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 - 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Weights 1975	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1974	Weights 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1974	Weights 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985		
																																						1974	1975
Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	80	77	80	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	80	77	80	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	80	77	80	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	
Alcoholic drink	70	82	70	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	70	82	70	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	70	82	70	81	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	
Tobacco	43	46	43	46	46	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	46	43	46	46	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	46	43	46	46	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Housing	124	108	124	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	124	108	124	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	124	108	124	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Fuel and light	52	53	52	56	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	52	53	52	56	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	52	53	52	56	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Durable household goods	64	70	64	75	63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	70	64	75	63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	70	64	75	63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
Clothing and footwear	91	89	91	84	82	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	91	89	91	84	82	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	91	89	91	84	82	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
Transport and vehicles	135	149	135	140	139	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	135	149	135	140	139	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	135	149	135	140	139	140								

6.5

RETAIL PRICES

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

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

*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
1985	363.2				360.7				353.0			

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
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
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
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
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

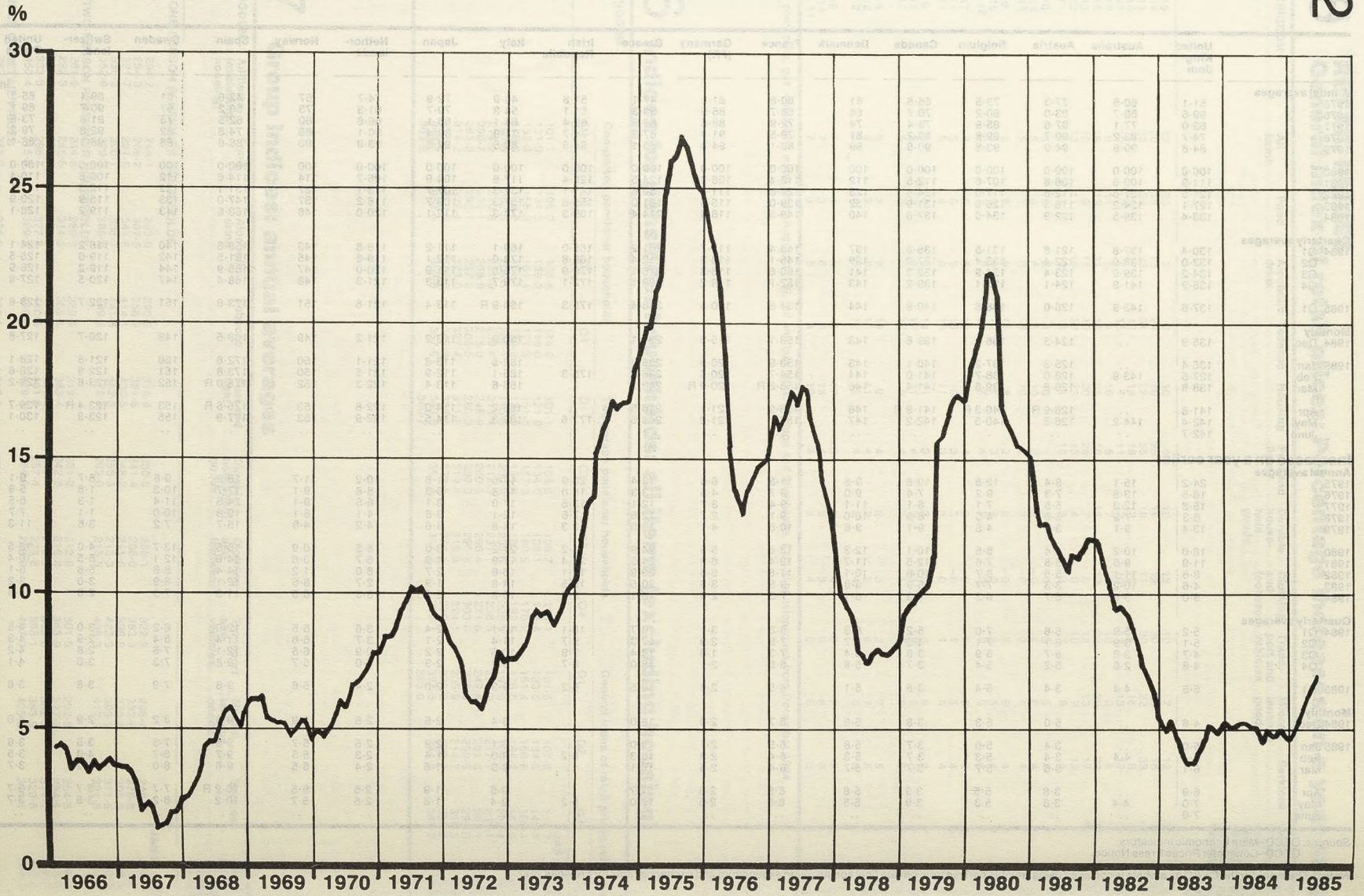
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Indices 1980 = 100																			
Annual averages																			
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	111.9	109.6	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	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.4
1984	133.4	139.5	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.2	126.1	132.0
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1	130.4	137.8	121.8	131.5	135.8	137	145.4	117.7	201.2	165.0	169.1	111.2	118.8	143	158.6	140	118.2	124.1	129.6
Q2	133.0	138.0	122.4	133.4	137.0	139	148.1	118.3	212.4	168.8	173.0	112.1	119.8	145	161.5	142	119.0	125.5	131.4
Q3	134.2	139.9	123.4	134.9	138.3	141	150.6	118.3	216.1	170.9	175.5	111.9	120.0	147	165.9	144	119.2	126.9	132.7
Q4	135.9	141.9	124.1	136.1	139.2	143	152.7	119.2	228.1	172.1	179.7	113.3	121.3	148	168.4	147	120.5	127.8	134.2
1985 Q1	137.6	143.9	126.0	138.6	140.9	144	154.8	120.5	238.4	175.3	184.9 R	113.4	121.6	151	173.8	151	122.7	128.6	135.7
Monthly																			
1984 Dec	135.9	..	124.3	136.4	139.6	143	153.1	119.3	231.1	..	180.9	113.2	121.2	149	169.5	149	120.7	127.8	134.4
1985 Jan	136.4	..	125.3	137.2	140.1	143	153.9	120.0	236.4	..	182.9	113.8	121.1	150	172.6	150	121.8	128.1	135.1
Feb	137.5	143.9	128.0	138.7	141.0	144	154.7	120.5	236.0	175.3	185.1	112.9	121.5	150	173.8	151	122.9	128.6	135.6
Mar	138.8	..	126.6	139.8	141.4	146	155.8 R	120.9 R	242.7	..	186.6	113.4	122.3	152	175.0 R	152	123.6	129.2	136.4
Apr	141.8	..	126.9 R	140.3 R	141.9 R	146	156.9	121.1	246.5	..	188.2	114.0	122.8	153	176.8 R	153	123.4 R	129.7	137.2
May	142.4	144.2	126.5	140.5	142.2	147	157.7	121.2	248.6	177.6	189.3	114.5	122.9	153	177.9	155	123.3	130.1	137.8
June	142.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			
Percent																			
Annual averages																			
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.6	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	3.9	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.3
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1	5.2	5.9	5.6	7.0	5.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	18.7	10.1	12.1	2.4	3.6	6.5	12.0	8.2	3.0	4.5	5.7
Q2	5.1	3.9	6.1	7.1	4.6	6.7	7.8	2.9	17.3	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	18.4	7.9	10.5	2.2	2.9	6.5	12.1	7.6	2.8	4.2	5.2
Q4	4.8	2.6	5.2	5.4	3.7	5.9	6.8	2.1	18.0	6.7	9.4	2.3	3.0	5.7	9.8	7.3	3.0	4.1	5.1
1985 Q1	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.4	3.8	5.1	6.5	2.4	18.5	6.2	9.3	2.0	2.4	5.6	9.6	7.9	3.8	3.6	4.7
Monthly																			
1984 Dec	4.6	..	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.6	6.7	2.0	18.0	..	9.4	2.6	2.8	5.9	9.0	8.2	2.9	4.0	4.9
1985 Jan	5.0	..	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	4.4	3.4	5.3	3.7	5.3	6.4	2.3	18.3	6.2	9.0	1.4	2.3	5.5	9.7	8.7	4.0	3.5	4.7
Mar	6.1	..	3.6	5.7	3.7	5.7	6.4	2.5	18.1	..	9.3	1.6	2.4	5.5	9.6	8.0	4.0	3.7	4.7
Apr	6.9	..	3.8	5.5	3.9	5.8	6.5	2.5	17.7	..	9.5	1.9	2.5	5.5	10.2 R	7.7	3.7	3.7	4.7
May	7.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	3.9	5.5	6.5	2.5	17.0	5.2	9.4	1.6	2.6	5.7	10.2	8.2	3.8	3.7	4.8
June	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year

C2



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 domestic 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 85:	202
Quarterly series	M (Q)	July 85:	1-1	<i>Advance notifications</i>	Q (M)	July 85:	287
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322	<i>Payments:</i>			
Employees in employment				GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	287
Industry: GB				Industry	A	May 85:	202
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	July 85:	1-4	Earnings and hours			
: time series, by order group	M	July 85:	1-2	Average earnings			
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	July 85:	1-3	Whole economy (new series) index			
Occupation				Main industrial sectors	M	July 85:	5-1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 84:	1-10	Industry	M	July 85:	5-3
Local authorities manpower	Q	June 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	July 85:	1-5	Time series	M (A)	July 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)	July 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			
International comparisons	M	June 85:	1-9	Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83:	Supp 2	International comparisons of wages per head	M	July 85:	5-9
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1-14	Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	383
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	June 85:	73	Agriculture	A	June 84:	265
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	A	Feb 85:	73	Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	July 83:	315	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 85:	5-5
Trade union membership	A	June 85:	1-6	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)		Apr 84:	5-8
		Jan 85:	28	Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 85:	155
				Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	156
				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
				Latest figures: industry	M	July 85:	1-11
				Region: summary	Q	June 85:	1-13
				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	July 85:	1-12
				Output per head			
				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	July 85:	1-8
				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
				Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 85:	5-7
				Quarterly and annual indices	M	July 85:	5-7
				Labour costs			
				Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
				Per unit of output	M	July 85:	5-7
				Retail prices			
				General index (RPI)			
				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	July 85:	6-2
				percentage changes	M	July 85:	6-2
				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	July 85:	6-1
				Main components: time series and weights	M	July 85:	6-4
				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	July 85:	6-5
				Annual summary	A	Mar 85:	95
				Revision of weights	A	Mar 85:	103
				Pensioner household Indices			
				All items excluding housing	M (Q)	July 85:	6-6
				Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	July 85:	6-7
				Revision of weights	A	Apr 85:	147
				Food prices	M	July 85:	6-3
				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
				International comparisons	M	July 85:	6-8
				Household spending			
				All expenditure: per household	Q	July 85:	7-1
				: per person	Q	July 85:	7-1
				Composition of expenditure			
				: quarterly summary	Q	July 85:	7-2
				: in detail	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7-3
				Household characteristics	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7-3
				Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
				Summary: latest figures	M	July 85:	4-1
				: time series	M	July 85:	4-2
				Latest year and annual series	A	July 84:	310
				Industry			
				Monthly			
				Broad sector: time series	M	July 85:	4-1
				Annual			
				Detailed	A	July 84:	308
				Prominent stoppages	A	July 84:	311
				Main causes of stoppage			
				Cumulative	M	July 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	Apr 85:	149
Unemployment and vacancies							
Unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	July 85:	2-1				
GB	M	July 85:	2-2				
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	July 85:	2-5				
Broad category: UK	M	July 85:	2-1				
Broad category: GB	M	July 85:	2-2				
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 85:	2-6				
Region: summary	Q	June 85:	2-6				
Age time series UK	M (Q)	July 85:	2-7				
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 84:	2-15				
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	July 85:	2-8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	July 85:	2-3				
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	July 85:	2-4				
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2.4)	M	July 85:	2-9				
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	July 85:	2-10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 85:	2-6				
Flows:							
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19				
UK, time series	M	July 85:	2-19				
GB, Age time series	M	July 85:	2-20				
GB Regions	Q	July 85:	2-23/2-24				
GB Age	Q	July 85:	2-21/2-22				
Students: by region	D	July 85:	2-13				
Minority group workers: by region	M	Sep 82:	2-17				
Disabled workers: GB	M	July 85:	286				
International comparisons	M	July 85:	2-18				
Ethnic Origin		June 84:	260				
Temporarily stopped: UK							
Latest figures: by region	M	July 85:	2-14				
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)							
Region							
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	July 85:	3-1				
: unadjusted	M	July 85:	3-2				
Industry: UK	Q	Mar 85:	3-3				
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	July 85:	3-4				
Region summary	Q	July 85:	3-6				
Flows: GB, time series	M	July 85:	3-5				
Redundancies							
Confirmed:							
GB latest month	M	July 85:	2-30				
Regions	M	July 85:	2-30				
Industries	M	July 85:	2-31				

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

SPECIAL FEATURE



Trends in the graduate labour market

by Jason Tarsh*
economic adviser,
Department of Employment

An article in the May issue of the *Employment Gazette*† used the 1983 "first destinations survey" to examine the patterns of new graduates entry to the labour market. This present article links those results with previous surveys to look at trends in the output and deployment of new graduates since the mid-1970s.

This article shows that there has been fast growth in the output of new graduates, particularly for women and for polytechnics. There has also been a shift to those subjects where employer demand for graduates has been strong. However output of graduates has expanded at a time of slow economic growth and when certain traditionally important areas of graduate recruitment have declined. Graduates have therefore increasingly had to widen their search for a suitable first job and new graduate unemployment has increased sharply over the last ten years. This article briefly examines some of the main trends in new graduate output and employment over the past 10 years or so and considers how the broad balance of supply and demand for new graduates has changed.

Output: subjects and institutions

Table 1 shows index numbers for annual numbers of new UK graduates from universities and polytechnics** by broad subject group (with 1976 as base year because comprehensive polytechnic first destinations were only available from that year). The table shows that, with the exception of engineering, the polytechnics have seen the faster growth in graduate output across the range of subject groups with the small "other arts" group (history, philosophy, arts

general etc) showing a spectacular jump of almost 500 per cent since 1976. The growth in polytechnic output reflects a mixture of small initial numbers of graduates, consolidation of the polytechnics as a source of graduates in the early 1970s and their absorption, in the mid-1970s, of a fair number of former teacher training institutions following the cutbacks at that time. It is this in particular that probably accounts for the explosion in output of graduates in "other arts" and the generally very sharp increase in output between 1977 and 1978. (As mentioned in the previous article the Colleges of Higher Education increased their output of non-teaching graduates from a few hundred to several thousand for exactly the same reason.)

* The author was formerly an economic adviser in the Employment Market Research Unit.

† "Labour market for new graduates in 1983" by Jason Tarsh, *Employment Gazette*, May 1985, pp 193-201.

Note that the synopsis at the beginning of the May article contained a printing error. The last sentence should have read: "(graduates) prospects of being unemployed and their distribution across occupations can be linked to their degree subject . . ."

** Unfortunately the 1983 polytechnic figures refer only to output from 29 of the 30 polytechnics; results from one polytechnic were excluded from the published tables. Trends for the polytechnics therefore refer to 1982.

Table 1(a) Trends in university first degree graduate output: main subject groups

Men and women UK graduates							
Year	Medical etc	Engineering and technology	Science	Business and Social Studies	Languages	Other Arts	All subjects
1976 = 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	114	101	98	105	104	103	104
1978	109	104	101	111	109	108	108
1979	120	110	103	115	113	112	112
1980	121	115	104	119	118	108	115
1981	120	122	109	122	120	109	118
1982	123	128	114	126	126	114	123
1983	128	135	122	129	127	116	128

(b) Trends in polytechnic first degree graduate output*

Year	Health	Engineering and technology	Science	Business and Social Studies	Languages	Other Arts	All subjects
1976 = 100	322	2,291	1,818	3,854	431	271	11,589
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	107	105	99	116	102	96	116
1979	131	117	112	134	137	87	138
1980	136	117	125	136	118	448	157
1981	143	116	133	143	113	433	158
1982	158	119	153	154	138	468	164
1983	163	129	170	164	149	528	172
1983	164	132	170	176	174	588	181

* The number of UK graduates is not recorded. The measure of output is total graduates excluding overseas returning home. Results for 1983 are not fully comparable with previous figures because of the omission of one polytechnic from the 1983 records. Source: First Destinations, annual survey reports. Note: The tables omit certain smaller subject groups such as Agriculture etc. and Architecture etc. Polytechnic "Other arts" figures exclude Art, Design, Drama, Music.

Looking at the subject groups the example of engineering is of particular interest since this sustained the largest percentage increase in the universities and the smallest increase in the polytechnics. It is also the subject group

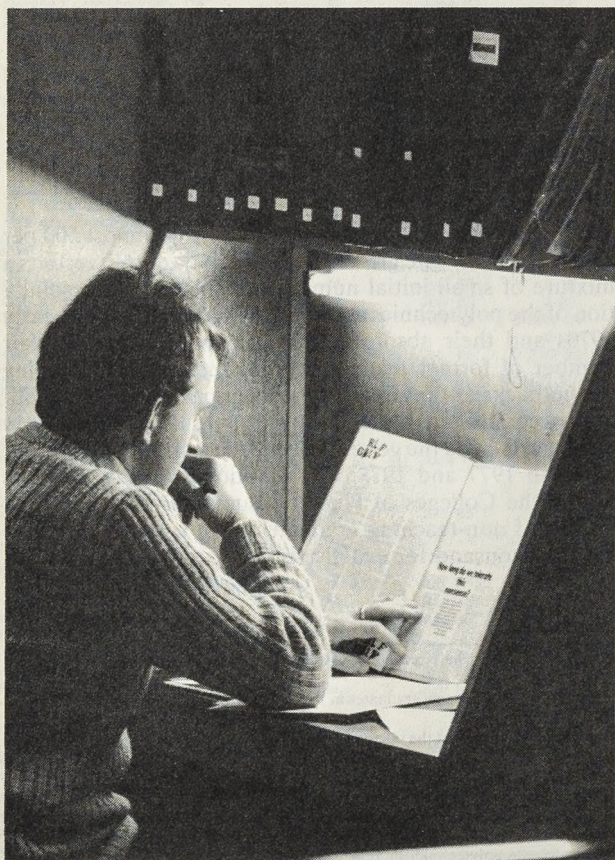


Table 2 Subject and institutional distribution of new first degree UK graduates in 1976 and 1983*

Subject group	University		Polytechnic		College
	1976	1983	1976	1982	1983
1. Education	1.1	2.0	4.6	5.4	3,294
2. Medicine and related	8.2	8.3	2.8	2.6	
3. Engineering/technology	11.7	12.4	19.8	14.9	
4. Agriculture etc	1.6	2.0	0	0	4,593
5. Biological Science	9.1	8.3	8.0	9.5	
6. Physical Science	14.5	14.2	7.7	6.0	
7. Science combinations	1.4	1.3	0	0	
8. Business related social science	4.8	6.0	12.0	13.6	
9. Other social studies,	9.9	8.9	15.8	13.2	
10. Law	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.1	7,887
11. Social science combinations	6.1	6.7	0	0	
12. Architecture etc	1.6	1.5	5.9	6.8	
13. Languages	13.5	13.5	3.7	3.2	
14. Other arts*	9.4	7.8	2.3	7.2	
15. Art and Design, Drama, Music	1.5	2.1	12.0	12.5	
Total = 100%	53,857	68,842	11,589	19,881	

*Polytechnic figures are for 1982, College figures for 1983 only. Sources: First destinations statistics (annual volumes). Note: Polytechnic and college figures include overseas graduates staying in the UK. The figures in the table do not completely account for the total UK output of new first degree graduates. As well as the Open University there are also some CNAAs degrees in the Colleges which are not yet in the first destinations survey. Subjects: Biological Science = Biology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Biochemistry, other general and combined biological sciences, combinations of biological and physical sciences. Physical science = Maths/computing, Maths/Physics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Other environmental sciences. Science combinations includes science with social science, arts or languages. Business related social science = Business studies, Economics, Accountancy. Other social studies = Geography, Government and public administration, Psychology, Sociology, Social and anthropology. *Other arts here excludes Art, Design etc. Elsewhere in this article Other arts refers to (14) and (15).

where there has been persistent concern about the supply of graduates. However, the figures in the table conceal a more complicated pattern. University engineering graduate output actually fell between 1972 and 1976, reaching a trough in that year. So if growth is measured from 1972 to 1983 university engineering records the lowest rate of growth of any subject group—just 15 per cent. The fast growth since 1976 in part reflects a catching up on this earlier decline. The fall in university graduate engineering output in the early 1970s can be traced back to the sharp rise in engineering graduate unemployment in 1972 which prompted an immediate fall in the numbers of sixth-formers applying for engineering courses and which persisted for several years. The engineering graduate labour market, on this example, seems to be particularly susceptible to such labour market signals. One consequence of this earlier reaction is the currently quoted shortages of graduates in electronic engineering with three to five years industrial experience and who would have entered their degree courses in the mid-1970s.

The subject group figures conceal some important differences in growth rates between subjects. Thus, in universities, output of UK graduates in business studies, accountancy and economics taken together increased by 60 per cent between 1976 and 1983 while "other social sciences" (geography, sociology etc but excluding law) rose by just 15 per cent over the same period. Similarly, in science, numbers of graduates in math/computing increased by 36 per cent (universities) and 90 per cent (polytechnics, 1976-82) compared with increases for science overall of 22 per cent (universities) and 70 per cent (polytechnics). Finally, with engineering and technology it is electrical/electronic engineering that has seen particularly sharp growth: in the universities (55 per cent) although growth in polytechnics is less marked. (Table 3 shows growth rates for a number of more narrowly defined subject groups.) These high rates of growth of numbers of graduates in business studies and maths etc and electrical engineering illustrate a more gener-

Table 3 Trends in output of men and women graduates
Percentage increase in numbers of new graduates 1976-1983*

Selected subjects	University		Polytechnic	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Biological sciences	13	41	60	159
Other social science†	16	34	20	72
Languages	3	42	19	66
Other arts*	11	21	375	466
Engineering	30	170	28	74
Maths/Physics	32	29	43	51
Business Studies*	40	159	63	287
Economics* Accountancy	15	52	21	158
Medicine and related Subjects	-7	72	17	183
Law				
All Subjects	18	46	44	137

*1982 for polytechnics. University figures are for UK graduates, polytechnics are for total excluding overseas returned home. †Geography, government, psychology, sociology, social anthropology, subject combinations. *excluding Art, Design in the polytechnics.

Table 4 Proportions of new university graduates entering various forms of further study or training

Year	Percent					
	Men			Women		
	Research, academic study	Teacher training	Other training	Research, academic study	Teacher training	Other training
1972	18	12	7	10	31	12
1973	17	11	6	10	28	11
1975	16	10	6	10	24	10
1977	15	7	6	9	18	12
1979	14	6	5	9	15	11
1981	13	6	7	8	15	14
1983	14	4	8	8	10	15

Year	Science			Languages			Other arts		
	Research	Teaching	Other Trn.	Research	Teaching	Other Trn.	Research	Teaching	Other Trn.
Women									
1972	18	31	8	8	39	14	6	42	15
1975	18	24	3	8	34	14	7	37	14
1979	19	16	3	7	24	13	6	24	16
1983	19	12	5	5	17	20	5	16	19
Men									
1972	31	15	6	16	26	5	15	27	12
1975	29	12	2	14	24	5	14	22	11
1979	26	7	2	12	16	4	14	15	11
1983	24	6	3	11	11	7	12	8	12

Source: First Destinations Survey, annual volumes. Note: Figures prior to 1972 excluded graduates in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science and are not therefore strictly comparable with later years.

al swing to the more employable subjects in higher education. A previous *Gazette* article* showed this for student applications to university entrance; the trends in new graduate output reflect this.

Table 2 illustrates the impact of these output trends on the patterns of graduate output in the universities and polytechnics in 1976 and 1983 (1982 for polytechnics)†. In general the subject distribution has not changed much (although this in part reflects the use of still quite broad subject groups). In the universities the main changes were a slightly increased share for business related social science and a slight reduction in "other arts" (history, philosophy etc). Changes in the polytechnics were a little sharper with a fall in the share of engineering in graduate output and an increase for "other arts". One result of these changes is that the subject patterns of output in the universities and polytechnics have converged. Thus, the proportions of graduates in total output were much the same in engineering, biological sciences, "other social studies/social science combinations, law, and other arts. Main differences were the greater shares of physical sciences, languages and medicine in the universities and the greater preponderance in the polytechnics of business related social science, "architecture etc" and art and design.

*The labour market for new graduates" by Jason Tarsh, *Employment Gazette*, May 1982, pp 205-215.

†College of Higher Education figures are also shown, but for 1983 only.

Women

A crucial influence on the subject patterns of graduate output has been the sharp rise in the number of women graduates. Between 1976 and 1983 women graduates increased their share of university output from 36 per cent to 41 per cent (UK graduates). In the polytechnics the increase was from 29 per cent to 41 per cent (1982). This growing female participation in higher education has had two contrasting effects. First, women's subject choices are still geared to the traditional areas of arts, languages, "other social sciences" (sociology, geography, psychology etc) and biological sciences. One effect of greater female participation therefore has been to boost output of graduates in those subjects where employment prospects have generally been less favourable. Second, however, the pattern of women's subject choices has followed the swing to the more employable subjects noted earlier. Table 3 illustrates these effects. This first shows that the number of women graduates rose much faster than the number of men graduates in biological sciences, other social science, arts and languages. To illustrate, of the total extra women university graduates between 1976 and 1983 a half took degrees in these four subject groups. Of the additional men graduates over the same period just a quarter (23 per cent) graduated in these subjects. However the table also shows that numbers of women graduates have grown particularly fast in the more employable subjects such as engineering, business studies etc. This is most clearly so in the universities; less so in the polytechnics. (Although some of the very high percentage increases for women will reflect the small numbers to start: for example university engineering.) Interestingly, maths/computing and physics is a group of employable subjects which has apparently proved unattractive to women students. It is also the case that women engineering graduates are also more likely to be in certain less employable engineering subjects such as "other technologies".

Table 5 Sectoral distribution of university graduates entering UK employment: trends

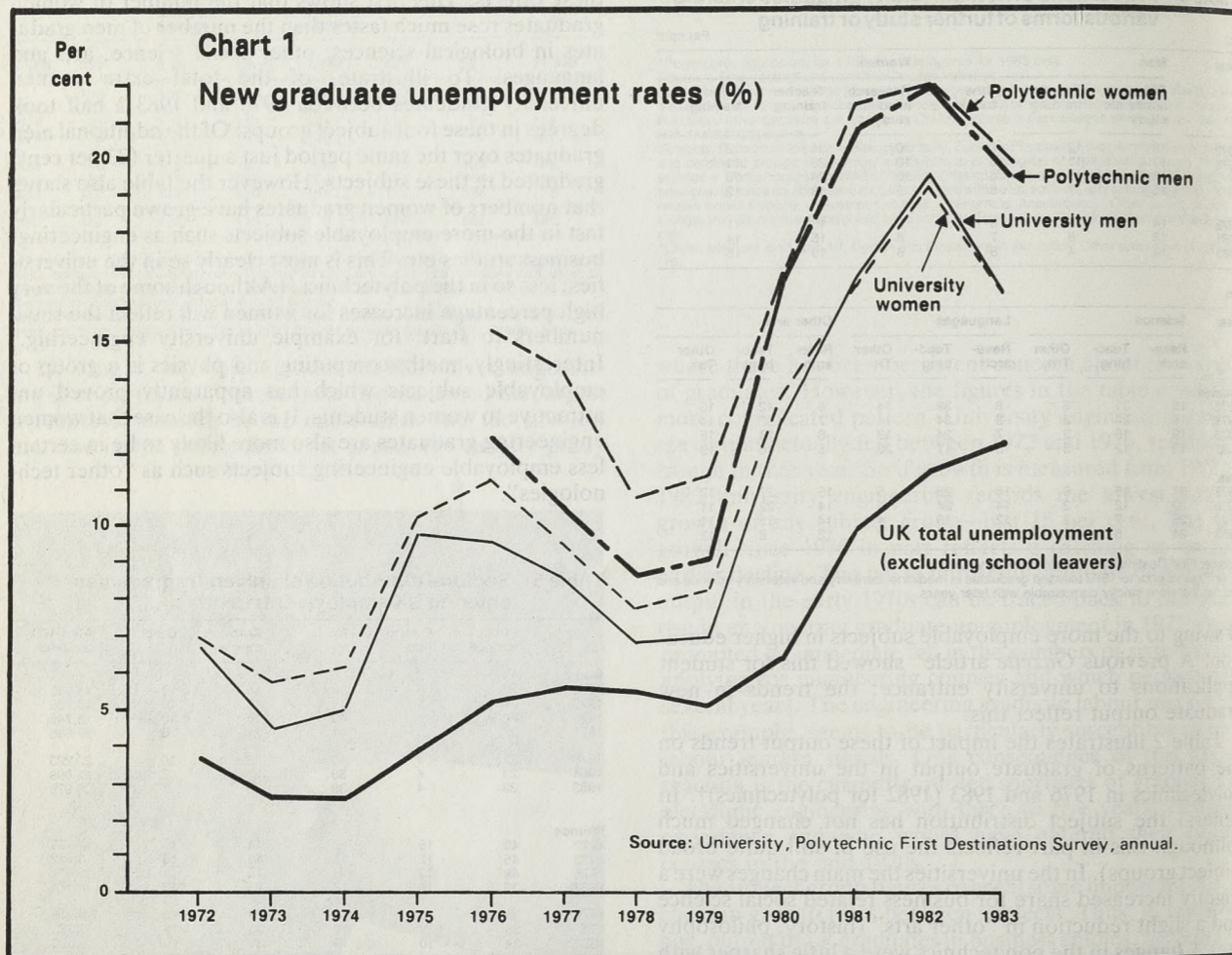
	Public service	Education	Industry	Commerce	Other*	All = 100 per cent
Men						
1972	28	6	38	18	10	15,863
1973	24	5	43	18	10	16,736
1975	29	4	40	18	10	15,746
1977	23	3	43	21	10	17,695
1979	22	4	43	23	10	20,223
1981	23	4	39	27	7	19,090
1983	23	4	39	28	7	20,978
Women						
1972	48	15	12	14	12	4,935
1973	45	12	15	16	13	5,862
1975	49	13	13	15	11	6,640
1977	38	10	18	21	13	8,171
1979	35	9	19	23	13	9,916
1981	36	10	16	30	9	9,925
1983	34	10	15	31	10	12,053
Men and women						
1972	33	8	32	17	10	20,798
1973	30	7	36	17	11	22,598
1975	35	7	32	17	10	22,386
1977	27	5	36	21	11	25,866
1979	26	6	35	23	11	30,139
1981	27	6	31	28	7	29,015
1983	27	6	30	29	8	33,031
Men and women 1973						
Engineering	11	1	81	5	2	5,010
Science	18	10	47	22	4	5,038
Languages	28	18	13	22	20	1,646
Other arts	31	15	12	21	22	1,304
1983						
Engineering	8	2	80	7	2	5,880
Science	15	7	40	32	5	6,807
Languages	19	8	13	46	15	2,576
Other arts	22	7	11	38	23	2,225

*Private practice, entertainment leisure.

Demand

In contrast to the output of graduates, the first destinations survey cannot in general give figures for the overall numbers of graduates entering employment and their sectoral distribution. The figures are derived from a sample survey and although this has a very large response rate it is not possible to give reliable grossed-up figures for actual numbers of graduates in particular destination categories at the level of detail that is normally of interest. Thus while it is possible to look at changes over time in numbers of graduates it is often preferable to concentrate on proportions of graduates in different destinations. Further the survey only records employment details for graduates entering UK employment soon after graduation. There are no details on the subsequent employment of the unemployed or of those who go on to further study or training. Never-

million or by six per cent. (Source: "Economic Trends"). Even with other things equal it might be expected that the much faster growth in graduate output would put pressure on the labour market. However as tables 4 and 5 illustrate, albeit in very summary form, there have been changes in the structure of demand for graduates that have also been adverse. Thus as table 4 shows (for university graduates only) the 1970's saw a sharp decline in the proportions of graduates going on to teacher training and, for men graduates, research/further academic study. So while in 1972 about 1 in 8 of all men graduates and 1 in 3 of all women graduates went on to a course of teacher training by 1983 these proportions had fallen to 1 in 25 for men and 1 in 10 for women. Figures for the 3 main subject groups where teacher training and further study were numerically important (science, language, other arts) show that this decline



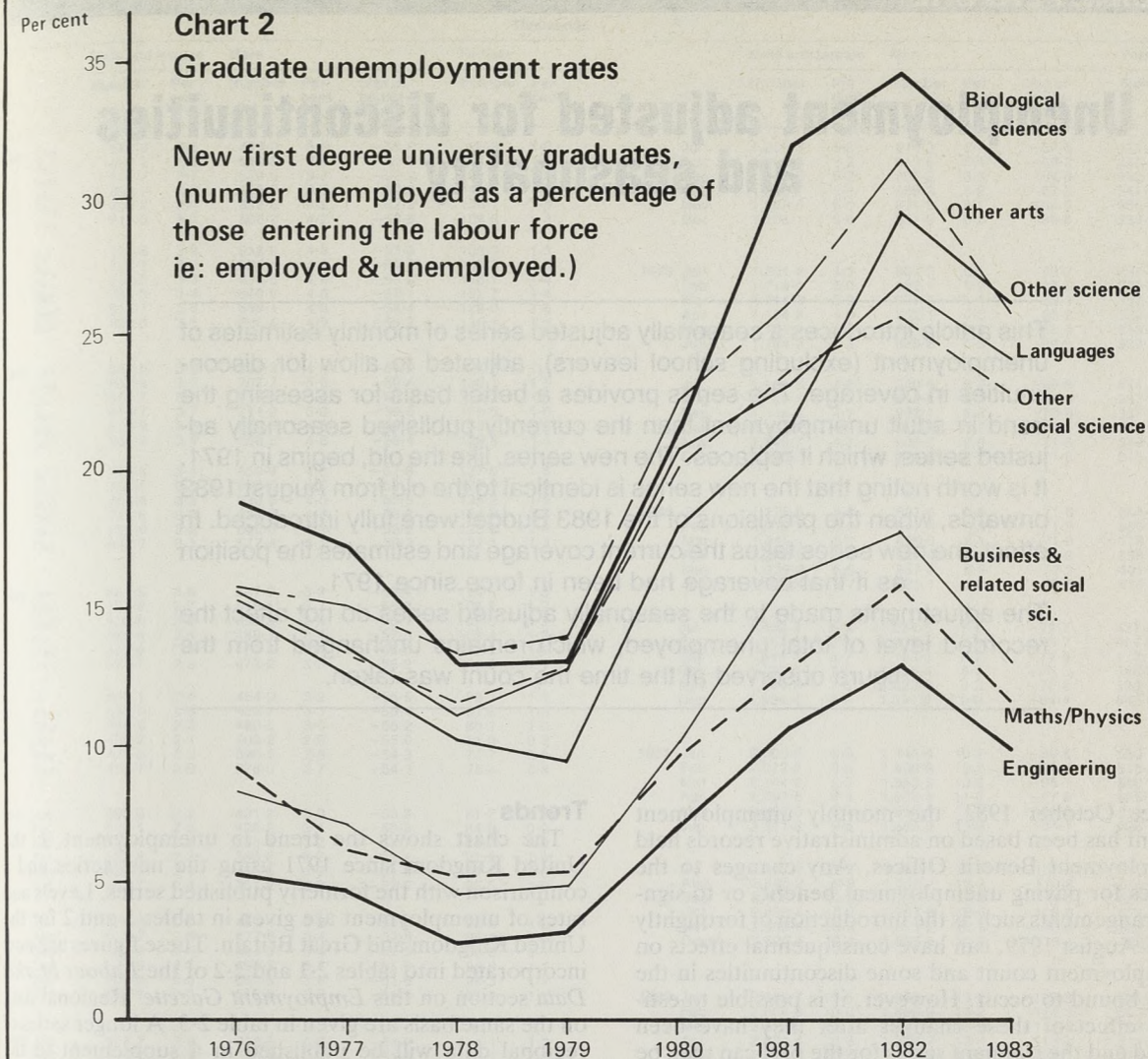
theless, as previous articles have suggested, the employment patterns of graduates whose details are recorded have significance for all graduates. Trends in these destinations are also illuminating.

Growth in graduate output

The fast growth in graduate output noted earlier has of course occurred at a time when the economy has generally experienced much slower growth. Thus between 1976 and 1983 Gross Domestic Product rose by just eight per cent while the number of employees in employment fell by 1.34

was common to all subjects although particularly sharp in science.

Table 5 charts trends in the structure of jobs for those graduates who entered UK employment soon after graduation. Employment is here classified by industry rather than type of work (the classification used in the previous article). The table again shows the significant changes in employment opportunities for graduates that took place over the 1970's with falls in proportions recruited to central and local government and education (which excludes teacher training) and in effect a transfer of jobs to commerce while proportions of graduates entering industry and "other" were virtually unchanged. The percentage of graduates



going into commerce rose from 17 per cent to 29 per cent over the period 1976 to 1983 with the share of accountancy rising from six per cent to ten per cent over the same period. Separate results for four broad subject groups show that these changes were most marked for languages and other arts, less so for science and the distribution of engineering graduates was little changed between 1976 and 1983 (with the great majority of organising graduates entering industrial employment).

Table 5 shows that the survey total number of university graduates entering employment straight after graduation increased over the 1970's by about 65 per cent (1972-83). However while the economy has absorbed these extra graduates this has been at a cost. The high initial unemployment rates of new graduates are one sign and as chart 1 shows, new graduate unemployment has moved up sharply and broadly in line with national unemployment* (although 1983 saw a fall in the graduate unemployment rate that was not matched nationally.)

*Note that national unemployment figures are used here as an indicator of the level of demand in the economy rather than as direct comparisons of graduate unemployment. Note also that unemployment rates this time exclude graduates in temporary UK employment from the numerator.

Chart 2 shows unemployment rates for different subject groups but just for universities (men and women combined). These two figures show that trends in graduate unemployment have been broadly similar for men and women, university and polytechnic and the different subject groups. Rankings of unemployment rates between subjects, men and women, etc have also been broadly stable although differences between subjects appear to have widened in recent years. (And when comparing trends in universities and polytechnics it would be preferable to allow for their different mix of subjects and balance of men and women.) This is notwithstanding the marked differences in the rate of growth of men and women graduates and from universities and polytechnics. Of course graduates can adapt to increased pressure to find work by adapting the range and level of jobs they are prepared to take. Employers similarly can adapt to an increased supply of graduates seeking work. Work is currently in hand within the Employment Market Research Unit on certain other indicators of graduates experience in the labour market; such as their relative pay and movement into various non-traditional types of employment, to examine these trends in more detail.

Unemployment adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality

This article introduces a seasonally adjusted series of monthly estimates of unemployment (excluding school leavers), adjusted to allow for discontinuities in coverage. The series provides a better basis for assessing the trend in adult unemployment than the currently published seasonally adjusted series, which it replaces. The new series, like the old, begins in 1971. It is worth noting that the new series is identical to the old from August 1983 onwards, when the provisions of the 1983 Budget were fully introduced. In effect, the new series takes the current coverage and estimates the position as if that coverage had been in force since 1971.

The adjustments made to the seasonally adjusted series do not affect the recorded level of total unemployed, which remains unchanged from the figure observed at the time the count was taken.

Since October 1982, the monthly unemployment count has been based on administrative records held at Unemployment Benefit Offices. Any changes to the procedures for paying unemployment benefit, or to signing-on arrangements such as the introduction of fortnightly signing in August 1979, can have consequential effects on the unemployment count and some discontinuities in the count are bound to occur. However, it is possible to estimate the effect of these changes after they have been introduced and the claimant series for the past can then be adjusted retrospectively to make it consistent with present definitions.

In the event of any significant future changes in the coverage of the count, the aim will be, shortly after, to update the seasonally adjusted series in a similar way, so that past data are consistent with those on the latest definitions. For example the introduction of payment of unemployment benefit in arrears this July is likely to have minor effects on the unemployment count which we will attempt to estimate. It will not usually be possible to revise the series immediately such changes occur, not least when the effects take place gradually over a period.

This approach has both conceptual and practical advantages over the alternative presentation, which attempts to adjust the figures compiled after a change in recording practice has occurred on to the previous basis. Changes will always occur in a series based on administrative procedures and there is no base period when the definition can be considered more "correct" than the current coverages. Operationally, it is difficult to take proper account of how the various effects on the unemployment count would have changed over time, as the level of unemployment changes. Moreover, it would only be practicable to make such adjustments to main totals of unemployment, and considerable presentational difficulties would occur if the current main adjusted national series were not consistent in concept with more detailed analysis, including local figures.

Trends

The chart shows the trend in unemployment in the United Kingdom since 1971 using the new series and a comparison with the formerly published series. Levels and rates of unemployment are given in tables 1 and 2 for the United Kingdom and Great Britain. These figures are now incorporated into tables 2.1 and 2.2 of the *Labour Market Data* section on this *Employment Gazette*. Regional data on the same basis are given in table 2.3. A longer series of regional data will be published in a supplement to the *Gazette* later in the autumn.

Technical note

To construct the new series for any past period estimates have to be made of the numbers of people claiming unemployment benefit in that period who would be included or excluded under the present arrangements. The most significant recent discontinuity arose as a result of the 1983 Budget measures which removed 162,000 men aged 59 and over from the unemployment count over the period April to August 1983.

From April 1983 certain men who would be 60 in the next financial year and who were not entitled to unemployment benefit or supplementary benefit became eligible for automatic National Insurance credits without attending an Unemployment Benefit Office. Similarly from June 1983 men over 60 in receipt of supplementary benefit became entitled to the long term rate of supplementary benefit immediately rather than having to wait a year, again, without signing on. The higher long term supplementary rate was first introduced in December 1981 for men aged over 60 who had been in receipt of supplementary benefit for more than one year.

The effects of the budget changes were monitored at the time they were introduced and estimates have been published. The aim of this recent work was to estimate what the effect would have been for earlier periods, when the level of unemployment was lower. The main source of data was

Table 1 Unemployment (excluding school leavers) in the United Kingdom adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality

	Thousands										Thousands									
	Male and female		Male		Size of adjustment [†]	Female		Male and female		Male		Size of adjustment [†]	Female							
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent						
1971 Jan	580.3	2.5	494.0	3.5	-52.8	86.3	1.0	Jul	1,255.3	5.2	914.3	6.4	-57.6	341.0	3.5					
Feb	602.2	2.6	510.8	3.6	-52.8	91.4	1.1	Aug	1,260.5	5.2	913.8	6.4	-60.8	346.7	3.6					
Mar	625.7	2.7	529.0	3.7	-52.9	96.7	1.1	Sep	1,245.5	5.2	902.2	6.3	-64.0	343.3	3.5					
Apr	653.7	2.9	555.5	3.9	-52.9	98.2	1.2	Oct	1,230.7	5.1	889.3	6.2	-67.2	341.4	3.5					
May	700.2	3.1	593.5	4.2	-52.9	106.7	1.3	Nov	1,208.5	5.0	871.9	6.1	-68.5	336.6	3.5					
Jun	714.5	3.1	606.2	4.2	-53.0	108.3	1.3	Dec	1,196.1	5.0	861.9	6.0	-68.6	334.2	3.4					
Jul	724.5	3.2	616.2	4.3	-53.0	108.3	1.3	1979 Jan	1,201.4	4.9	867.3	6.1	-68.7	334.1	3.3					
Aug	732.7	3.2	623.4	4.4	-54.4	109.3	1.3	Feb	1,219.0	5.0	882.1	6.2	-68.5	336.9	3.4					
Sep	750.9	3.3	634.8	4.4	-55.8	116.1	1.4	Mar	1,214.9	5.0	877.7	6.1	-68.3	337.2	3.4					
Oct	783.3	3.4	660.5	4.6	-57.1	122.7	1.4	Apr	1,184.6	4.9	852.1	6.0	-68.2	332.5	3.3					
Nov	817.1	3.6	689.9	4.8	-58.4	128.0	1.5	May	1,184.1	4.9	845.3	5.9	-68.5	338.8	3.4					
Dec	826.8	3.6	696.4	4.9	-59.7	130.4	1.5	Jun	1,164.5	4.8	826.6	5.8	-69.0	337.9	3.4					
1972 Jan	821.5	3.6	694.3	4.9	-61.0	127.2	1.5	Jul	1,161.6	4.8	820.5	5.7	-69.5	341.1	3.4					
Feb	837.8	3.7	707.7	5.0	-60.4	130.1	1.5	Aug	1,148.4	4.7	810.6	5.7	-70.0	337.8	3.4					
Mar	850.7	3.7	716.5	5.0	-60.0	134.2	1.6	Sep	1,144.6	4.7	807.1	5.6	-70.6	337.5	3.4					
Apr	846.7	3.7	711.2	5.0	-59.5	135.5	1.6	Oct	1,153.2	4.7	812.8	5.7	-71.1	340.4	3.4					
May	813.9	3.6	680.8	4.8	-59.0	133.1	1.5	Nov	1,145.7	4.7	805.7	5.6	-71.6	340.0	3.4					
Jun	788.3	3.4	658.5	4.6	-58.4	129.8	1.5	Dec	1,156.2	4.7	810.9	5.7	-71.6	345.3	3.5					
Jul	778.8	3.4	650.9	4.6	-57.9	127.9	1.5	1980 Jan	1,175.6	4.8	821.6	5.8	-71.8	354.0	3.5					
Aug	766.1	3.3	639.6	4.5	-59.2	126.5	1.5	Feb	1,212.4	5.0	847.4	6.0	-71.8	365.0	3.6					
Sep	764.8	3.3	639.6	4.5	-58.5	125.2	1.5	Mar	1,245.1	5.1	869.0	6.1	-71.9	376.1	3.7					
Oct	745.6	3.3	621.0	4.4	-58.8	124.6	1.4	Apr	1,296.0	5.3	907.4	6.4	-71.9	388.6	3.9					
Nov	728.9	3.2	605.0	4.3	-59.2	123.9	1.4	May	1,339.2	5.5	937.4	6.6	-72.3	401.8	4.0					
Dec	698.7	3.1	577.6	4.1	-59.3	121.1	1.4	Jun	1,394.4	5.7	980.1	6.9	-72.5	414.3	4.1					
1973 Jan	661.5	2.8	547.0	3.9	-59.4	114.5	1.3	Jul	1,466.4	6.0	1,034.5	7.3	-72.7	431.9	4.3					
Feb	627.6	2.7	518.1	3.7	-58.8	109.5	1.2	Aug	1,562.3	6.4	1,105.4	7.8	-73.7	456.9	4.5					
Mar	610.8	2.6	503.3	3.5	-58.1	107.5	1.2	Sep	1,641.4	6.7	1,168.3	8.2	-74.6	473.1	4.7					
Apr	595.5	2.6	489.1	3.4	-57.5	106.4	1.2	Oct	1,733.1	7.1	1,236.4	8.7	-75.5	496.7	4.9					
May	582.9	2.5	480.6	3.4	-56.8	102.3	1.1	Nov	1,844.6	7.6	1,323.8	9.3	-76.8	520.8	5.2					
Jun	574.7	2.5	473.2	3.3	-56.2	101.5	1.1	Dec	1,934.4	7.9	1,391.8	9.8	-84.4	542.6	5.4					
Jul	550.1	2.4	454.0	3.2	-55.5	96.1	1.1	1981 Jan	2,003.5	8.3	1,443.4	10.2	-89.8	560.1	5.6					
Aug	530.5	2.3	438.7	3.1	-55.4	91.8	1.0	Feb	2,072.2	8.5	1,469.9	10.5	-92.4	575.3	5.8					
Sep	506.6	2.2	420.5	3.0	-55.2	86.1	1.0	Mar	2,144.0	8.8	1,553.8	10.9	-95.1	590.2	5.9					
Oct	489.2	2.1	408.2	2.9	-55.0	81.0	0.9	Apr	2,207.6	9.1	1,602.4	11.3	-97.8	605.2	6.1					
Nov	471.9	2.0	395.2	2.8	-54.9	76.7	0.9	May	2,267.0	9.3	1,652.0	11.6	-101.0	615.0	6.2					
Dec	453.7	2.0	378.3	2.7	-54.3	75.4	0.8	Jun	2,311.2	9.5	1,685.9	11.9	-104.4	625.3	6.3					
1974 Jan	503.6	2.2	421.9	3.0	-53.8	81.7	0.9	Jul	2,357.8	9.7	1,720.4	12.1	-107.0	637.4	6.4					
Feb	523.1	2.2	438.2	3.1	-53.3	84.9	0.9	Aug	2,395.2	9.9	1,746.7	12.3	-110.8	648.5	6.5					
Mar	532.1	2.3	446.4	3.2	-52.7	85.7	0.9	Sep	2,435.3	10.0	1,773.7	12.5	-114.7	661.6	6.7					
Apr	537.8	2.3	446.6	3.2	-52.1	91.2	1.0	Oct	2,469.4	10.2	1,797.6	12.6	-118.5	671.8	6.8					
May	536.5	2.3	445.5	3.2	-51.5	91.0	1.0	Nov	2,503.8	10.3	1,821.2	12.8	-118.6	682.6	6.9					
Jun	552.7	2.4	457.2	3.3	-51.5	95.5	1.0	Dec	2,520.5	10.4	1,833.8	12.9	-116.1	686.7	6.9					
Jul	554.0	2.4	461.4	3.3	-51.5	92.6	1.0	1982 Jan	2,552.7	10.6	1,860.9	13.2	-113.8	691.8	7.0					
Aug	573.7	2.5	477.6	3.4	-51.5	96.1	1.0	Feb	2,564.6	10.6	1,866.9	13.2	-114.3	697.7	7.0					
Sep	582.9	2.5	484.3	3.4	-51.5	98.6	1.1	Mar	2,575.6	10.7	1,872.5	13.3	-114.6	703.1	7.1					
Oct	591.0	2.5	494.2	3.5	-51.6	96.8	1.1	Apr	2,604.4	10.8	1,892.7	13.4	-115.7	711.7	7.2					
Nov	600.8	2.6	501.5	3.6	-51.6	99.3	1.1	May	2,619.7	10.8	1,903.4	13.5	-121.1	716.3	7.2					
Dec	620.9	2.7	515.6	3.7	-51.6	105.3	1.1	Jun	2,649.7	11.0	1,924.7	13.6	-119.5	725.0	7.3					
1975 Jan	649.7	2.8	538.6	3.8	-51.7	111.1	1.2	Jul	2,679.6	11.1	1,947.4	13.8	-120.0	732.2	7.4					
Feb	675.8	2.9	556.6	3.9	-51.8	119.2	1.3	Aug	2,705.8	11.2	1,965.1	13.9	-122.8	740.7	7.5					
Mar	711.8	3.0	582.0	4.1	-51.9	129.8	1.4	Sep	2,728.3	11.3	1,979.6	14.0	-130.3	748.7	7.5					
Apr	756.6	3.2	618.0	4.4	-51.9	138.6	1.5	Oct	2,756.3	11.4	1,998.3	14.1	-136.2	758.0	7.6					
May	811.7	3.4	658.9	4.6	-52.1	152.8	1.6	Nov	2,780.0	11.5	2,015.2	14.3	-141.2	764.8	7.7					
Jun	854.6	3.6	692.4	4.9	-52.2	162.2	1.7	Dec	2,811.6	11.6	2,038.1	14.4	-145.4	773.5	7.8					
Jul	899.4	3.8	728.6	5.1	-52.3	170.8	1.8	1983 Jan	2,832.1	11.8	2,048.5	14.5	-149.6	783.6	7.9					
Aug	929.9	3.9	752.7	5.3	-52.5	177.2	1.9	Feb	2,841.0	11.8	2,049.5	14.6	-153.8	791.5	8.0					
Sep	966.7	4.1	780.0	5.5	-52.7	186.7	2.0	Mar	2,867.5	11.9	2,065.2	14.7	-158.9	801.3	8.1					
Oct	1,026.1	4.4	820.6	5.8	-52.8	205.5	2.2	Apr	2,891.9	12.0	2,080.5	14.8	-132.5	811.4	8.2					
Nov	1,066.9	4.5	850.5	6.0	-53.0	216.4	2.3	May	2,911.0	12.1	2,090.2	14.8	-58.3	820.8	8.2					
Dec	1,099.5	4.7	873.4	6.2	-53.2	226.1	2.4	Jun	2,933.6	12.2	2,104.4	14.9	-29.4	829.2	8.3					
1976 Jan	1,123.1	4.7	889.1	6.2	-53.4	234.0	2.5	Jul	2,937.8	12.2	2,101.6	14.9	-9.2	836.2	8.4					
Feb	1,147.2	4.8	902.4	6.3	-53.4	244.8	2.6	Aug	2,935.8	12.2	2,097.0	14.9	0	838.8	8.4					
Mar	1,161.9	4.9	909.8	6.4	-53.4	252.1	2.7	Sep	2,944.4	12.3	2,096.8	14.9	0	847.5	8.5					
Apr	1,178.1	4.9	920.9	6.4	-53.5	257.2	2.7	Oct	2,944.8	12.3	2,091.8	14.9	0	853.0	8.6					
May	1,199.0	5.0	934.3	6.5	-53.7	264.7	2.8	Nov	2,947.2	12.3	2,087.6	14.8	0	859.6	8.6					
Jun	1,198.8	5.0	931.6	6.5	-54.4	267.2	2.8	Dec	2,958.3	12.3	2,092.0	14.9	0	866.3	8.7					
Jul	1,205.6	5.1	931.7	6.5	-55.1	273.9	2.9	1984 Jan	2,975.3	12.3	2,098.1	15.0	0	877.2	8.6					
Aug	1,219.8	5.1	936.1	6.5	-55.9	283.7	3.0	Feb	2,999.4	12.4	2,112.5	15.1	0	886.9	8.7					
Sep	1,220.9	5.1	934.1	6.5	-56.6	286.8	3.0	Mar	3,013.6	12.5	2,119.5	15.2	0	894.1	8.7					
Oct	1,214.4	5.1	926.8	6.5	-57.4	287.6	3.0	Apr	3,012.0	12.5	2,115.4	15.2	0	896.6	8.8					
Nov	1,221.9	5.1	929.5	6.5	-58.1	292.4	3.1	May	3,026.2	12.5	2,122.6	15.2	0	903.6	8.8					
Dec	1,224.9	5.1	929.6	6.5	-58.8	295.3	3.1	Jun	3,031.8	12.5	2,121.5									

New B.I.M. Director General

Bringing industry and education together

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of the British Institute of Management said recently: "One of the highest priorities for this country is to bring closer together the world of industry and the world of education. The Institute is in a very special position to do this and John Constable's experience fits the moment."

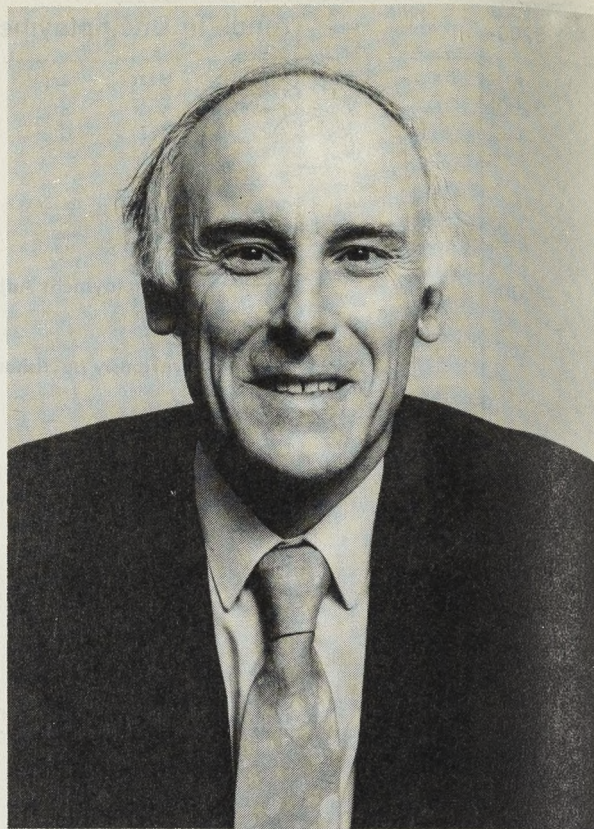
Employment Gazette talked to Professor John Constable who recently became the new Director General of the British Institute of Management, which has a membership of some 76,000 individual managers as well as 6,500 subsidiary organisations.

"Education has got to be a continuing process throughout life, as opposed to a formalised training between the ages of five and 21. It has to have an on-going relevance which does not come to an end either after secondary or tertiary education," says Professor Constable.

He speaks with—and from—experience. The son of a South Shields grammar school teacher, he won a scholarship at the age of 10 to Durham School. He was the youngest boy in the school. Durham was followed by his winning a NCB scholarship and a place at St John's, Cambridge. But for 10 months prior to Cambridge, he worked in a North East coalfield. "I joined the local pit as if I were going to be a miner.

"Coal seemed a very good industry to work in during the early 1950s." Vacations during his three years at Cambridge were most spent working in the Durham coalfield. The contrast between the two was stark. But student Constable had little difficulty in adapting. "I think I have always accepted whatever environment I have found myself in."

After his Cambridge degree in mechanical sciences came two years at the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, London. He read mining engineering, obtaining a BSc with 1st Class Honours and winning the De La Beche Medal, Ernest Edward Glorney Prize and the Mining Society Prize.



He travelled north and took the road between Barnsley and Doncaster which led to Grimethorpe Colliery. He studied to become a Chartered Mining Engineer. His ambition: to be a colliery under-manager. But by the late 1950s, Britain and the rest of the world realised there was an alternative energy source—oil. It was a realisation shared and understood by John Constable.

Chance

"Chance has played a rather large part in my life," he says. "I simply answered an advertisement which asked for a 'bright young man' ". Grimethorpe's terraced rows slipped away behind him. In front were the mellower, cleaner villages of Northamptonshire and its light industry towns.

His name went up on the office door of a men's clothing manufacturer who gave work to some 600 operatives at six factories throughout the county. His business card carried the description "work study manager". When he joined the company he had little or no experience of "work study". But he took another training course.

In three years he had been promoted to works manager but then decided to join the Arthur Young consultancy, which had been engaged for a special assignment at Rolls Royce. "We were working in a 'no redundancy' context but our recommendations as to improved performance indicators did give rise to concern among people having to transfer to unfamiliar areas."

In a five year period, Professor Constable had worked in three entirely different industries—mining, clothing, and engineering. In 1964 came another "chance". He crossed back to the "groves of Academe" and at the same time went home to the North East. He was appointed a lecturer at the Durham University Business School which had sprung from the University's Economic Research Unit.

Harvard Business School

Within 12 months he joined one of the first groups of Britons to attend the International Teachers Programme at the Harvard Business School. It proved to be the first of two visits to Harvard which eventually led to the award of a Doctorate in Business Administration. All told he spent seven years at Durham, the last two as assistant director of the Business School.

In 1971 came the chair at Cranfield School of Management—Professor of Business Policy and Operations Management. For the past three years he was Director, responsible for both management and academic leadership.

But over the years, a wind of change has blown across the former Bedfordshire airfield. "It's a change which reflects many of today's problems," says Professor Constable. "In the 1960s and early 1970s short courses were technique based. Now they are management and problem orientated. Instead of statistical techniques for managers, courses cover areas such as marketing and management functions.

"Part of today's difficulties—and most difficulties can be overcome—is a refusal by management to tackle problems they know exist. We look at Japan and see what they have done and say—'that's impossible'. Yet the Japanese are prepared to introduce their own culture and management practices into Britain.

"I am sure that part of the problem is historic. There are a lot of firms who would like to forget a history of traditional practices. Why don't they? The Japanese are also prepared to take a long-term view of the market places.

"At Cranfield there are two halls of residence, named after Mitchell and Lanchester. Mitchell was the designer of the Spitfire, Lanchester was a genius who not only gave his name to the pre-war car but wrote books on the strategy of war. The Japanese have translated these strategies into marketing terms. There are actually clubs in Japan named after Lanchester.

Competition

"We also have to bear in mind the Japanese are not the only, or the main competitors in international trade. No market place is free from competition. A British company can no longer say: 'I don't have to worry because I am not an exporter'. International competition means they are having to fight for the British market. In that sense, com-

petition in manufacturing industry is becoming completely international.

"Therefore, managers have to be much more aware. They are no longer able to shelter in a compartmentalised function. Managers have to appreciate, understand and implement on a much broader scale. If a company fails, it is little or no consolation for the manager to say . . . 'but my job was run properly to the end'. And one of the ways in which managers can play a much more active part is to ensure two-way communication between the shop floor and the board room."

For industry, commerce and the professions, Professor Constable sees continuing education as making a vital contribution toward efficiency and cost-effectiveness. "Professional boundaries and parameters are constantly shifting. They don't remain static any more. This doesn't apply only to say, engineering or manufacturing. It is making an enormous impact on the law, and has the potential for revolutionising certain aspects of medicine.

Work and education

"The worlds of work and education have to merge much more. One of the jobs of teachers is to prepare the young for the world of work. If you don't train people effectively for work, they are very unhappy. Curricula should include teaching which leads to a complete understanding of the wealth creation process."

Over recent years the BIM has attached growing importance to forging and strengthening links as well as increasing mutual understanding between the worlds of work and education. The Institute in 1984 initiated a three year programme aimed at linking the two together more effectively. Professor Constable will be taking a particular interest in this Institute activity.

He can also speak from experience about the links between education, work and the wealth creation process. He has been a non-executive director of several well known companies and has undertaken consulting activities for British, American and European companies. He and a partner launched two small companies marketing electronic products. The first company had a cumulative turnover in excess of £2 million after four years. The second exceeded annual sales of £2 million in its third year of trading.

The new BIM Director General is aged 49. ■

Loose Leaf "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work"

Essential information on the basic rates of wages, hours and holiday entitlement provided for over 200 national collective agreements affecting manual workers or in statutory wages orders.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: Department of Employment, (HQ Stats A1), Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required)
Enclosed please find a remittance for £39.00 being one year's subscription (including U.K. postage) from January 1985 for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work". New subscribers also receive updated copy of the publication complete with binder.

The copies should be sent to:

Name _____ Company _____

Address _____

Recent trends in labour costs, 1981 to 1984

This article brings up to date the results of the 1981 labour costs survey published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1983, page 188. The estimates are provisional and will be revised when the results of the detailed survey being carried out in respect of 1984 are available early next year.

This article brings up to date the estimates for 1983 given in an article in *Employment Gazette* for August 1984 (page 371) which in turn were based on the detailed and comprehensive survey of labour costs in 1981 carried out by member states of the European Community. A labour costs survey is being carried out in respect of 1984, and its results will replace these provisional estimates for 1984 and also be used to revise the provisional estimates for 1982 and 1983.

Table A presents estimates of labour costs per hour for production and construction industries (Orders II to XX of Standard Industrial Classification 1968) between 1964 and 1983, together with estimates for manufacturing for 1983 and 1984. Because of the industrial dispute in the coal industry in 1984, comparable figures of labour costs for the mining and quarrying sector and for all production industries are not available.

Total labour costs in manufacturing rose at a slower rate than wages and salaries between 1983 and 1984. In particular national insurance contributions form a slightly smaller

part of total costs in 1984 following the further reduction in the national insurance surcharge. Redundancy costs are also estimated to have formed a significantly smaller part of total costs.

Table 1 shows the composition of labour costs in more detail, and gives separate figures for the four broad sectors within production and construction industries, although without mining and quarrying figures for 1984. Separate estimates for manual and non-manual workers are provided in tables 2 and 3.

There is a larger element of uncertainty surrounding the estimates for 1982, 1983 and 1984 than those obtained in the detailed survey for 1981. There is reasonably precise annual information on wages and salaries, National Insurance contributions, provisions for redundancy and government subsidies. However, other aspects of labour costs can only be measured precisely in the full surveys, though estimates have been based on the continuation of recent trends.



Employment Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To HM Stationery Office:
PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

The copies should be sent to

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Enclosed please find £34.50, being one year's subscription to *Employment Gazette*, including postage.

Estimation of labour costs between full surveys

The estimates of the component items of labour costs for 1982 to 1984 have been derived as follows:

Wages and salaries

The Department carries out regular inquiries into the average earnings of manual workers each October. Estimates for earnings for calendar year 1984 have been obtained by relating the precise figures for October to the less detailed figures from the monthly sample survey on which the average earnings index is based. For non-manual workers estimates for the calendar year 1984 have been obtained using non-manual earnings figures for April 1984 from the New Earnings Survey and adjusting these using the monthly inquiry.

National Insurance

The reductions in the surcharge during 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the changes in rates and in earnings limits have been related to changes in earnings to derive estimates of changes in National Insurance contributions.

Provisions for redundancy

Details of payments from the Redundancy Fund are recorded each year. It has been assumed that total (net) redundancy provision moves in line with payments from the Fund.

Voluntary social welfare payments

Earlier labour costs surveys have shown that these payments have risen at a faster rate than wages and salaries as more, or more favourable, pension schemes have been established and other benefits to employees expanded. It has been assumed that the relative movement shown between 1978 and 1981 continued up to 1984.

Government subsidies

The 1984 estimates are based on actual payments of temporary short-time working subsidy which were at a very low level as the scheme was being phased out. Payments for trainees under the Government's Youth Training Scheme (YTS) are excluded, as the labour cost figures relate to employees. No allowance has been made in respect of YTS payments in respect of employees.

Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services and training

Earlier labour costs surveys have shown that these items have tended to move in line with total labour costs. It has been assumed that each of them constituted the same proportion of the total in 1984 as in 1981.

Table A Production and construction industries: components of labour costs as percentages of total labour costs

	Wages and salaries	Statutory National insurance	Voluntary social welfare	Other costs	All
1964	91.8	3.6	3.1	1.5	100
1968	90.2	4.3	3.2	2.3	100
1973	89.3	4.9	3.7	2.1	100
1975	87.5	6.4	4.2	1.9	100
1978	83.9	8.4	5.1	2.6	100
1981	81.6	8.9	5.6	3.9	100
1982	82.0	8.1	5.9	4.0	100
1983	82.3	7.5	6.1	4.1	100
1983*	83.1	7.6	5.5	3.8	100
1984*	83.9	7.3	5.8	3.0	100

* Manufacturing only.

Table 1 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—manual and non-manual combined

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	206.22	84.3	278.35	76.2	193.20	86.8	253.47	78.2	209.01	83.9
	1981	323.95	82.1	424.40	73.3	303.72	85.0	450.90	75.8	330.87	81.6
	1982	358.1	82.7	499.5	72.3	330.7	85.5	516.8	75.8	366.3	82.0
	1983	387.5	83.1	525.5	71.4	357.8	86.0	552.3	75.5	395.4	82.3
	1984	421.5	—	—	—	381.1	—	582.8	—	—	—
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	22.50	9.2	34.02	9.3	15.31	6.8	36.26	11.2	22.45	9.0
	1981	39.23	10.0	52.28	8.7	28.01	7.8	68.60	11.5	39.30	9.7
	1982	44.2	10.2	59.1	8.5	30.6	7.9	80.9	11.9	44.3	9.9
	1983	48.6	10.4	62.1	8.4	33.2	8.0	86.4	11.8	48.3	10.1
	1984	52.9	—	—	—	—	—	91.2	—	—	—
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	20.77	8.5	24.48	6.7	20.33	9.1	22.25	6.9	20.90	8.4
	1981	35.36	9.0	41.99	7.0	35.31	9.9	41.70	7.0	35.88	8.9
	1982	35.8	8.3	43.3	6.3	35.3	9.1	43.4	6.4	36.3	8.1
	1983	35.5	7.6	41.8	5.7	35.0	8.4	42.7	5.8	35.9	7.5
	1984	36.8	—	—	—	35.6	—	43.0	—	—	—
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.31	0.5	0.53.87	1.1	0.37	0.2	1.41	0.4	1.31	0.5
	1981	8.40	2.1	16.61	2.8	2.15	0.6	11.31	1.9	8.00	2.0
	1982	7.4	1.7	29.9	4.3	2.3	0.6	14.4	2.1	7.8	1.8
	1983	8.3	1.8	41.5	5.6	2.8	0.7	18.9	2.6	9.3	1.9
	1984	4.7	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—
Employers' liability insurance	1978	0.97	0.4	2.54	0.7	1.71	0.8	0.47	0.1	1.12	0.4
	1981	1.41	0.4	4.95	0.8	2.21	0.6	1.11	0.2	1.66	0.4
	1982	1.5	0.4	5.6	0.8	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.4
	1983	1.7	0.4	5.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.0	0.4
	1984	1.8	—	—	—	2.8	—	1.4	—	—	—
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978	11.72	4.8	34.27	9.4	5.01	2.3	39.67	12.2	12.70	5.1
	1981	20.39	5.2	61.12	10.1	10.04	2.8	78.04	13.1	22.84	5.6
	1982	23.1	5.3	71.6	10.3	11.6	3.0	92.3	13.5	26.2	5.9
	1983	25.7	5.5	78.4	10.7	13.0	3.1	101.6	13.9	29.1	6.1
	1984	28.9	—	—	—	14.6	—	110.9	—	—	—
Benefits in kind	1978	0.29	0.1	11.29	3.1	0.10	—	0.05	—	0.65	0.3
	1981	0.45	0.1	18.38	3.1	0.28	—	0.34	—	1.14	0.3
	1982	0.5	0.1	20.7	3.0	0.3	—	0.4	—	1.3	0.3
	1983	0.5	0.1	21.7	2.9	0.3	—	0.4	—	1.3	0.3
	1984	0.6	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—

Table 1 continued

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
Subsidised services	1978	3.28	1.3	10.70	2.9	1.68	0.8	4.12	1.3	3.36	1.3
	1981	5.06	1.3	15.78	2.6	2.84	0.8	7.48	1.3	5.25	1.3
	1982	5.5	1.3	17.8	2.6	3.1	0.8	8.5	1.2	5.8	1.3
	1983	6.0	1.3	18.8	2.5	3.4	0.8	9.1	1.2	6.2	1.3
	1984	6.5	—	—	—	3.6	—	9.6	—	—	—
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)	1978	0.83	0.3	1.53	0.4	0.56	0.3	2.62	0.8	0.89	0.4
	1981	1.23	0.3	2.38	0.4	0.98	0.3	4.31	0.7	1.37	0.3
	1982	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	4.9	0.7	1.5	0.3
	1983	1.5	0.3	2.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	5.2	0.7	1.7	0.3
	1984	1.6	—	—	—	1.2	—	5.5	—	—	—
Government subsidies	1978	-0.84	-0.3	-1.92	-0.5	-0.49	-0.2	-0.07	—	-0.80	-0.3
	1981	-1.81	-0.5	-0.18	—	-0.10	—	-0.09	—	-1.45	-0.4
	1982	-0.5	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
	1983	-0.6	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
	1984	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
All labour costs	1978	244.54	100.0	365.12	100.0	222.46	100.0	324.00	100.0	249.14	100.0
	1981	394.34	100.0	603.43	100.0	357.43	100.0	595.10	100.0	405.57	100.0
	1982	432.8	100.0	691.1	100.0	386.8	100.0	682.0	100.0	446.6	100.0
	1983	466.1	100.0	736.4	100.0	416.1	100.0	731.6	100.0	480.5	100.0
	1984	503.5	100.0	—	—	441.5	100.0	760.7	100.0	—	—

Table 2 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—manual workers

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	187.76	85.1	272.11	76.6	178.85	87.9	226.92	80.4	191.29	84.7
	1981	291.61	83.0	426.61	74.2	276.36	86.3	404.58	78.0	299.11	82.5
	1982	325.3	83.5	481.6	73.2	298.5	87.0	457.2	78.0	332.4	82.9
	1983	351.7	83.9	502.1	72.4	324.3	87.5	494.6	77.8	358.8	83.2
	1984	376.6	—	—	—	344.1	—	517.6	—	—	—
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	19.53	8.9	34.43	9.7	12.91	6.3	32.14	11.4	19.54	8.6
	1981	35.15	10.0	51.42	8.9	23.45	7.3	61.27	11.8	34.82	9.6
	1982	39.9	10.3	57.8	8.8	25.4	7.4	71.1	12.1	39.4	9.8
	1983	43.9	10.5	60.3	8.7	27.7	7.5	76.9	12.1	43.0	10.0
	1984	47.1	—	—	—	29.4	—	80.5	—	—	—
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	19.58	8.9	24.15	6.8	19.48	9.6	20.96	7.4	19.81	8.8
	1981	32.91	9.4	41.33	7.2	33.38	10.4	38.95	7.5	33.57	9.3
	1982	33.6	8.6	42.4	6.4	33.2	9.6	40.1	6.8	34.1	8.5
	1983	33.3	7.9	40.7	5.9	33.1	8.9	39.8	6.2	33.8	7.8
	1984	34.0	—	—	—	33.5	—	39.8	—	—	—
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.11	0.5	4.46	1.3	0.33	0.2	0.95	0.3	1.18	0.5
	1981	7.67	2.2	18.90	3.3	2.07	0.7	9.92	1.9	7.47	2.1
	1982	6.8	1.8	34.1	5.2	2.2	0.7	12.3	2.1	7.6	1.9
	1983	7.7	1.8	47.2	6.8	2.7	0.7	16.4	2.6	9.0	2.1
	1984	4.3	—	—	—	2.2	—	6.3	—	—	—
Employers' liability insurance	1978	1.10	0.5	2.79	0.8	1.88	0.9	0.34	0.1	1.28	0.6
	1981	1.57	0.5	5.48	1.0	2.38	0.7	1.00	0.2	1.87	0.5
	1982	1.7	0.4	6.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.5
	1983	1.9	0.5	6.4	0.9	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.5
	1984	2.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	1.3	—	—	—
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978	8.16	3.7	30.41	8.6	1.43	0.7	26.78	9.5	8.63	3.8
	1981	14.11	4.0	47.09	8.2	2.87	0.9	53.45	10.3	15.04	4.2
	1982	16.3	4.2	52.5	8.0	3.3	1.0	62.5	10.7	17.3	4.4
	1983	18.3	4.4	54.3	7.8	3.9	1.1	70.1	11.0	19.2	4.5
	1984	20.3	—	—	—	4.4	—	76.0	—	—	—
Benefits in kind	1978	0.21	0.1	12.28	3.5	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.70	0.3
	1981	0.31	0.1	19.83	3.4	0.09	—	0.33	0.1	1.20	0.3
	1982	0.3	0.1	22.3	3.4	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.3
	1983	0.3	0.1	23.2	3.4	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3
	1984	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—
Subsidised services	1978	3.06	1.4	9.88	2.8	1.58	0.8	3.93	1.4	3.15	1.4
	1981	4.63	1.3	15.04	2.6	2.32	0.7	6.76	1.3	4.81	1.3
	1982	5.2	1.3	16.9	2.6	2.5	0.7	7.6	1.3	5.4	1.3
	1983	5.5	1.3	17.6	2.5	2.7	0.7	8.2	1.3	5.7	1.3
	1984	5.9	—	—	—	2.9	—	8.6	—	—	—
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)	1978	0.68	0.3	0.91	0.3	0.46	0.2	2.52	0.9	0.71	0.3
	1981	1.01	0.3	1.54	0.3	0.81	0.3	4.20	0.8	1.10	0.3
	1982	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	4.7	0.8	1.2	0.3
	1983	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.1	0.8	1.3	0.3
	1984	1.3	—	—	—	1.0	—	5.3	—	—	—
Government subsidies	1978	-1.02	-0.5	-1.51	-0.4	-0.49	-0.2	-0.05	—	-0.93	-0.4
	1981	-2.26	-0.6	-0.21	—	-0.09	—	-0.05	—	-1.78	-0.5
	1982	-0.7	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.5	-0.1
	1983	-0.7	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.5	-0.1
	1984	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.5	-0.1
All labour costs	1978	220.64	100.0	355.47	100.0	203.54	100.0	282.39	100.0	225.81	100.0
	1981	351.56	100.0	577.61	100.0	320.19	100.0	519.05	100.0	362.38	100.0
	1982	389.6	100.0	657.7	100.0	343.3	100.0	585.9	100.0	400.3	100.0
	1983	419.2	100.0	693.3	100.0	370.5	100.0	635.8	100.0	430.9	100.0
	1984	446.7	100.0	—	—	391.2	100.0	655.3	100.0	—	—

Table 3 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—non-manual workers

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	253.57	82.9	316.23	74.6	246.56	84.2	282.17	76.5	256.04	82.3
	1981	399.05	80.8	514.77	69.7	388.48	82.2	499.36	74.0	407.24	79.9
	1982	434.7	81.5	592.7	68.5	430.4	82.6	579.2	74.0	447.7	80.4
	1983	471.0	81.8	647.6	67.3	461.7	82.8	599.5	73.6	479.6	80.7
	1984	526.4	—	—	—	495.8	—	651.0	—	—	—
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	30.10	9.9	31.54	7.4	23.40	8.0	40.70	11.1	30.15	8.7
	1981	48.75	9.9	56.73	7.7	42.12	8.9	76.29	11.3	50.04	9.8
	1982	54.7	10.1	65.4	7.6	46.8	9.0	91.1	11.6	56.0	10.1
	1983	59.5	10.3	71.4	7.4	50.3	9.0	94.3	11.6	60.6	10.2
	1984	66.6	—	—	—	54.0	—	102.4	—	—	—
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	23.82	7.8	26.50	6.3	23.49	8.0	23.64	6.4	23.82	7.7
	1981	41.06	8.3	45.43	6.2	41.30	8.7	44.57	6.6	41.42	8.1
	1982	40.9	7.7	47.8	5.5	41.9	8.0	47.0	6.0	41.6	7.5
	1983	40.6	7.0	47.9	5.0	41.2	7.4	44.7	5.5	40.9	6.9
	1984	43.2	—	—	—	42.2	—	46.3	—	—	—
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.82	0.6	0.29	0.1	0.51	0.2	1.91	0.5	1.66	0.5
	1981	10.10	2.0	4.57	0.6	2.39	0.5	12.86	1.9	9.30	1.8
	1982	8.7	1.6	8.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	16.5	2.1	8.5	1.5
	1983	9.9	1.7	11.8	1.2	3.1	0.6	21.2	2.6	9.8	1.6
	1984	5.7	—	—	—	2.6	—	8.1	—	—	—
Employers' liability insurance	1978	0.63	0.2	1.06	0.2	1.09	0.4	0.61	0.2	0.70	0.2
	1981	1.03	0.2	2.19	0.3	1.69	0.4	1.22	0.2	1.15	0.2
	1982	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
	1983	1.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.2
	1984	1.3	—	—	—	2.2	—	1.6	—	—	—
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978	20.83	6.8	57.75	13.6	18.31					

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between June 11 and July 4 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

Youth Training Scheme

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the latest figures for the destinations of people completing the Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission conducts a regular survey of Youth Training Scheme leavers. Questionnaires are sent to 15 per cent of leavers some three months after they leave the scheme. The latest information, which is available in the Library, covers young people who left the scheme in October 1984. This shows that 49 per cent were in work, nine per cent were on another youth training scheme, one per cent were on a full-time course at a college or training centre, one per cent were back at school, 38 per cent were unemployed and two per cent were doing something else.

The decrease in the proportion in work compared to results of surveys for previous months reflects partly the seasonal reduction in the recruitment activity of employers and partly the considerably lower number of those who left the youth training scheme in October 1984, many of them before they had completed a full period of training.

A much more comprehensive picture is provided by the survey of those leaving the scheme between July and September 1984, which shows that some 60 per cent went into employment and about two-thirds went into work or full-time education or training.

(June 21)

Employment of young people

Sir William Van Straubenzee (Wokingham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would estimate the effect on the employment of young people of the abolition of Wages Councils.

Mr Bottomley: There is general agreement that the abolition of Wages Councils would slow down pay increases resulting in an increase in employment for both young people and adults. Employment opportunities for young people are initially limited to the balance between the value of their contribution and the costs of their employment, including pay levels.

(June 11)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **Tom King**

Minister of State: **Peter Morrison**

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

Employed labour force

Dr Alan Glyn (Windsor and Maidenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the latest available figures for the total number of people: (a) available for employment and (b) actually in work.

Mr Clark: In December 1984, the latest date for which information is available, the working population of the United Kingdom, ie the employed labour force plus the unemployed, was estimated as 27,404,000; of which the employed labour force (employees in employment plus the self-employed plus Her Majesty's Forces) was estimated to be 24,185,000.

(July 2)



Tom King

Payment of benefits

Mr Michael Shersby (Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assessment he was making of the likely take-up of unemployment benefit using both automated credit transfer and four weekly payment in arrears; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Clark: The evidence presented in a recent study, commissioned specifically for the purpose by my Department, indicated that a significant number of unemployed people would consider favourably the opportunity to have their benefits paid directly into a suitable short-notice bank account. The study also showed that any form of four-weekly or calendar monthly payment would be less favoured. My officials are now carrying out development work on the practicability of automated credit transfer.

(June 27)

Employee involvement

Mr Michael Martin (Glasgow, Springburn) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had any proposals to put to his European Economic Community counterparts to improve democracy in the workplace.

Mr Bottomley: We believe that Community wide action would be inappropriate. Within the UK we are firmly committed to an effective voluntary approach to employee involvement and participation.

(June 11)

Young people

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the number of people aged 18 years or under 18 years who had never had a job since leaving school; and what percentage of young people aged 18 years or under this represented.

Mr Clark: On May 9, 1985 there were 163,787 unemployed claimants aged 18 or under in Great Britain who had never had a job since leaving school, which represents about six per cent of the estimated population in this age group.

(June 15)



Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Mr Alan Howarth (Stratford-on-Avon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what evidence was available to his Department on the job creation effects of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Mr Clark: The latest available evidence from a national survey of participants shows that for every 100 businesses supported under the scheme for a full year, 68 additional jobs are created.

(June 25)

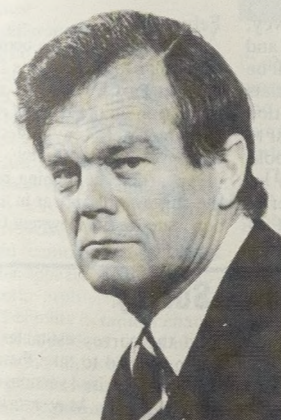
Racial discrimination

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he had any proposals to seek to reduce racial discrimination in employment.

Mr Clark: The Government is firmly committed to the elimination of all unlawful discrimination and to the promotion of equal opportunities in employment for all workers regardless of race. The Commission for Racial Equality's code of practice gives practical guidance on how to achieve these ends and the Department's Race Relations Employment Advisers are giving priority to advising employers and trade unions on the implications of the code.

The Manpower Services Commission seeks to ensure equal access for people of different races to all its public employment and training services and also supports language training to improve the employment prospects of members of ethnic minorities.

In addition the Department is playing a full part in implementing the Government's policy of ensuring equal opportunity in the Civil Service for people from the ethnic minorities, both at the recruitment



Alan Clark

stage and in their subsequent careers.

The reduction and elimination of racial discrimination in employment requires not only action by Government but also the support of employers, trade unions and the community in general.

(July 4)

Training for school leavers

Mr Michael Hancock (Portsmouth South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider implementing a school-leaver trainer programme involving apprenticeships in specific skills similar to that of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr Morrison: The Government has just approved plans for a major expansion of the Youth Training Scheme. This will mean a longer period of training for 16-year-olds, a greater attention to training in specific, occupational skills, and the chance to gain a recognised vocational qualification, or credits towards one. The new scheme will draw on lessons from overseas, and will build on the achievements of the existing scheme. It will go a long way towards matching the training system in Germany.

(July 3)

Adult training

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people had benefited from the adult training strategy in 1984-85; what was the estimate for 1985-86 and 1986-87; what would be the average number of direct contact hours they would have with trainers; and how these numbers and averages compared with adult training conducted in the years 1975 to 1984 for which his Department had been directly or indirectly responsible.

Mr Morrison: About 132,000 people benefited from the adult training strategy in 1984-85. We plan that some 220,000 should benefit in 1985-86 and more than 250,000 in 1986-87. Because of changes in the nature of schemes and training arrangements, comprehensive and consistent information about the numbers benefiting from Government-funded training for adults in the period 1975-85 is not available. The table below shows numbers benefiting from 1976-77 onwards from the main scheme to have existed throughout the period, the training opportunities scheme. However, the Government has also funded training throughout the period through the industrial training boards and other industry training organisations; through its direct training services to employers until 1983-84

(now skillcentre services to employers) and through a number of new measures under the adult training strategy since 1984-85. I regret that information about average direct contact hours with trainers is not available.

Entrants to Training Opportunities Scheme

1976-77	121,000*
1977-78	89,000
1978-79	95,000
1979-80	88,000
1980-81	84,000
1981-82	71,000
1982-83	73,000
1983-84	80,000
1984-85	88,000
1985-86 [estimated]†	116,000
1986-87 [estimated]‡	136,000

* Includes a number of young people: these cannot be disaggregated from total.

† From 1985-86 components of TOPS renamed Job Training Scheme, Wider Opportunities Training Programme and Training for Enterprise. (These totals include all three of these programmes).

(June 25)



Peter Morrison

Community Programme

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the number of people who so far had been on the Community Programme who were under the age of 25 years.

Mr Morrison: Information on the number of entrants to the Community Programme and the percentage of those entrants under the age of 25 is set out in the table below:

	Total entrants	Percentage under 25
		Per cent
Oct 1982-May 1983	28,539	54
June 1983-May 1984	142,906	55
June 1984-May 1985	166,168	63

(July 1)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Youth Training Scheme

□ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1985-86. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of May 1985.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1985-86;
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment.

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

leave further education or employment part way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of May 1985, there were 22,512 entrants to YTS of whom 10,926 had entered Mode A schemes.

The Mode A figure represents 49 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 248,523 young people in training at the end of May a decrease of 10,959 since the end of April. Of those in training, 185,917 (75 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Entrants to training April 85-May 85	In training at 31 May 1985
Scotland	1,293	28,517
Northern	1,353	16,620
North West	4,114	36,192
Yorks & Humberside	2,359	26,347
Midlands	5,370	51,151
Wales	1,958	16,354
South West	1,381	19,203
South East	2,978	38,587
London	1,706	15,552
Great Britain	22,512	248,523

Unemployment statistics for small areas

□ The fully aggregated ward-based system announced in *Employment Gazette*, September 1984, page 398-9 is now in operation. Current data are already available and back-runs to June 1983 are being prepared over the next few weeks. Consequently the Department will shortly discontinue the old postcode sector based system.

A new system is being developed which will provide unemployment statistics by postcode sector, allocating claimants to sectors using a similar method as for allocation to wards. Postcode sector data from the new system will be available through the ESRC Data Archive from the autumn 1985. If there is any interruption to the supply at the time of transfer from the old system, the missing months will be provided later.

As the Department of Employment (DE) does not need postcode sector data for its own operational requirements, the cost of developing the new system will be met partly by the Industry Department for Scotland (IDS) and partly by local authorities using the data. The development costs are estimated at about £15,000, and DE aim to recoup 75 per cent of these costs from local authorities over the next two or three years. The level of the charge and the number of years over which it will be levied will depend on the demand.

In the first year, a charge of up to £400 will be made to local authorities using these data, in addition to the Data Archive's tape handling charges. Charges for future years will be set to cover residual development costs, apart from the IDS contribution. After these costs have been met, only the Data Archive charge will be payable.

Local authorities wishing to receive postcode sector data should arrange this with the Data Archive, who will invoice them for all charges and pass on the development element to DE. The development costs will be levied on each customer supplied by the archive. As usual, there will be no objection to the data being supplied at county level, or region level in Scotland, and relevant information being passed on to the local authorities within the county or region.

Requests for unemployment data from the ward-based system should be addressed to the Manpower Intelligence Unit of the Regional Offices of the Manpower Services Commission, or to Statistics Division B2, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 6572). Enquiries about the supply of postcode sector based unemployment data should be addressed to ESRC Data Archive, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ (Colchester (0206) 860570).

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 15, 1985, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 404,170.

Returns of disabled jobseekers Jobcentres (June 1985)*

Registered for employment at June 7, 1985	85,451
Employment registrations taken from April 1, 1985 to June 7, 1985	8,307
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service April 1, 1985 to June 7, 1985	4,053

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

Placed into employment by Jobcentres and local authority advisory services from December 12, 1984 to Mar 8, 1985

	Open	Sheltered	Total
Section I	7,995	—	7,995
Section II	171	609	780
Total	8,166	609	8,775

§ Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment, while section II classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment. These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or onto Community Programme. Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 1983 but were not separately identified.

New earnings survey

□ The results of the 1985 Survey, giving information on earnings and hours of work in April 1985, will be published in a series of six booklets from October 1985. The publication time-table will be broadly similar to the time-table used last year; booklets will appear at three-weekly intervals, so that the complete series will be available by the end of

February.

The contents of the booklets will be similar to those of the 1984 Survey but Part F will also contain information on the types of collective agreements (if any) affecting the employees in the survey.

An article containing results of the survey will appear in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Labour Force Survey

□ The preliminary results of the 1984 Labour Force Survey published in the May 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp. 175-181) were prepared using projections of the population, since the latest population estimates then available referred to 1983. Population estimates for mid-1984 have now become available

and the survey estimates have been revised to take these into account. Revised versions of the tables in the May article are available on request from the

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

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 (June, September, December and March) *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.

Redundancies: Notifications

□ The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table.

However some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed Redundancies"—Table 2.30 Labour Market Data.)

1985	
Jan	32,101
Feb	32,153
Mar	37,998
Apr	36,991
May	36,876
Jun	33,863

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

Redundancy Fund

□ During the period January 1 to March 31, 1985 (inclusive) 103,161 employees (including Government Staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £165.8m. Of this amount £88.2m (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £77.6m was paid from the Redundancy Fund. The Fund is financed by contributions from employers and employees. Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest redundancies were recorded (figures to the nearest 100) are construction (11,225), mechanical engineering (10,158) and retail distribution (9,216).

Small Business trustees

□ The Board of the Trustees of the Small Business Research Trust is to be strengthened with the appointment of two new trustees.

John Bolton—regarded as the "father of small firm research in Britain"—and Charles Green—a director of National Westminster Bank, and general manager of its Financial Control Division, have agreed to serve as trustees.

Management and trade unions can no longer engage in industrial disputes in the knowledge that because of protective barriers there will be no lasting damage to the business. Sir Pat Lowry, chairman of ACAS said at the annual conference of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in Wales.

The conference, held in Swansea, discussed the question—"Industrial relations—confrontation or co-operation".

"We have to minimise confrontation. The question is how," said Sir Pat. He emphasised the importance of employee involvement. "Employees will only give their wholehearted commitment to the enterprise for which they work if they are regularly informed about its successes, its problems and its prospects and are properly consulted," he said. "But much more than a commitment to full blooded employee involvement is required if we are to move towards more constructive and co-operative industrial relations," said the ACAS chairman.

He presented separate agendas, for management and trade unions, of good practices which, if followed, would lead to a mutually improved industrial relations climate in any workplace.

The management view

Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed International, told the conference that confrontation was not an inherent part of the collective bargaining process. Sir Alex who is also chairman of the CBI employment policy committee and industrial relations group, said co-operation was not an easy option. It required determination to work towards a climate of trust.

When differences did arise they needed to be resolved in such a way that the complementary interests of employers and employees—in wealth creation and security of employment—were not prejudiced.

The industrial relations challenge was to achieve a shared understanding of what was needed to improve competitiveness. That understanding would embrace those issues which often appeared to divide people at work: profits, pay and the need for flexibility in rapidly changing market conditions. And it depended on fair industrial relations structures, effective employee involvement, communication and consultation and an open approach to decision making.

"Employee involvement must develop naturally," Sir Alex said. "It is a workplace priority, not something which can be imposed by legislation. Progress depends on

management initiative. The rate of progress can, however, be profoundly influenced by trade unions."

The union view

Mr John Edmonds, national industrial officer of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and



Sir Pat Lowry, chairman of ACAS.

Allied Trades Union, put the union point of view. He told the conference that trade unions would have to adapt to the changing industrial structure in Britain.

He said that the rising level of unemployment had more than anything else affected relationships in industry. Manufacturing establishments were shrinking and the replacement service establishments were much smaller. There was a

Asbestos Regulations

□ Regulations which prohibit the most hazardous types of asbestos and the most hazardous processes using asbestos have been laid before Parliament.

The Regulations, which come into force on January 1, 1986, will prohibit:

- the import of crocidolite (blue asbestos) and amosite (brown asbestos) fibre;
- the supply of those minerals and products containing them as an article or substance for use at work;
- the use of those minerals and products containing them in the manufacture and repair of any other product;
- asbestos spraying;
- installation of new asbestos insulation.

greater diversity of work, and an accelerated trend from manual to white collar workers.

"That is bad news for traditional trade unionists. We have tended to be strong and we have tended to mobilise our strength most effectively in the areas which are now either shrinking or disappearing. And we have tended to be weakest amongst service employees, in small establishments and traditionally amongst some grades of white collar workers."

Mr Edmonds discussed how unions could establish effective bargaining strength. He suggested they should provide a wider range of services and give members more information and advice.

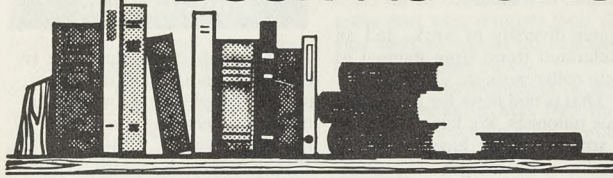
Open forum

During the conference an open forum was held led by a panel consisting of Mr Ian Kelsall, director, CBI Wales, Mr David Jenkins, general secretary, Wales TUC, and Professor George Thomason, former professor of industrial relations and management studies. Those at the conference also had the choice of attending one of three sectional workshops on particular aspects of industrial relations—*Breaking down the barriers* (by employee involvement and joint industrial relations training); *Absence—a joint approach*, and *Beyond the bonus* (will new technology and employee expectations signal an end to simple bonus systems?). Workshop sessions were led by local industrial relations practitioners from management, trade unions and academics.

The Regulations implement recommendations made in the First and Final Reports of the Health and Safety Commission's Advisory Committee on Asbestos (ACA). The prohibition on crocidolite and asbestos spraying are also requirements of the European Asbestos (Marketing and Use) Directive. The United Kingdom has decided to go further than the European Directives by prohibiting in addition amosite and the installation of new asbestos insulation. The use of chrysotile (white asbestos) is not prohibited but work activities where it is used are subject to stringent controls.

The Asbestos (Prohibitions) Regulations 1985 form the second tier of the HSC's three part legislative programme of action on asbestos.

Book Reviews



New technology

□ The priorities of management and unions in the introduction of micro-electronic technology are explored by Jonathan Winterton and Ruth Winterton in *New Technology: The Bargaining Issues*, published by the Universities of Leeds and Nottingham in association with the Institute of Personnel Management. By comparing the areas of conflict and agreement in three industries—coal mining, printing and banking—the authors arrive at a checklist of issues for negotiators, whether they are seeking the implementation of new technology, or a share of its benefits. The paper is directed towards industrial relations practitioners, teachers and students, but will be of wider interest.

Bargaining

The traditional approach to bargaining over technology is contrasted with an alternative one. The authors suggest areas to which bargaining should be extended if the full potential of micro-electronics is to be realised. Five major bargaining issues are identified—job loss, job content, job control, earnings and health and safety. The authors conclude that where negotiation takes place at all it frequently fails to address the changes of job content and job control which have such a profound effect upon working life. It is suggested that these failings are the result of unions being insufficiently innovative, and managements using new technology as an instrument of control. In maintaining traditional attitudes neither will allow the liberating potential of new technology to be realised. The authors' view is that the issues go far beyond wages, hours and safety, and that collective bargaining has not extended to industrial democracy and the working environment in its wider sense. They are not optimistic that management and unions will automatically alter their approaches and extend collective bargaining, but they

believe that the issues are of fundamental importance to our industrial future.

Copies of *New Technology: The Bargaining Issues*, are available, price £2.75 including postage, from Publications Unit, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Nottingham N67 2RD.

A guide for the entrepreneur

□ Entrepreneurship, according to the author of a new book is not just the province of tycoons and "one-man bands". It is, says Mr Peter Drucker, possible for all organisations—large and small—to develop entrepreneurship as a practice and a discipline.

Most established companies owe their continuing success to the pursuit of innovation and entrepreneurial management, he argues. The key to successful innovation and entrepreneurship was the systematic analysis of change: change in the market, lifestyles, human aspiration, technology, economics and demographics. The book gives many examples of people and organisations who made the effort to study social and economic trends.

Mr Drucker says that the importance of this philosophy is underlined by increasing and "tougher" world competition.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship by Peter F. Drucker, William Heinemann (£10.95 hardback).

World of work news

□ *Jobs* a new weekly newspaper is now being published in London. The first edition appeared at the beginning of the month. The paper will print "the latest news of all that is happening in the recruitment and job creation market." Circulation, claimed to be up to 80,000 copies weekly, will focus on South London. It will be distributed free of charge and copies will be handed out at major rail and underground stations.

Another new publication is *Manpower Policy and Practice—the IMS report*. Published quarterly, the first edition also appeared in July. It is available on subscription. The journal is published by Gower Publishing Company in association with the Institute of Manpower Studies.

Communication courses

□ *Training for Communication—A Trainer's Manual* by John Adair and David Despres joins the series of training resource manuals published by British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education.

Training for Communication provides professionals with a complete resource pack to help in the design and running of communication courses and covers such skills as listening and interviewing through to writing and effective speaking. Avoiding dogmatic instructions, the new manual provides a wealth of suggestions, ideas and exercises for trainers, developing this type of in-house training course. It can either be used as a completely self-contained training course or trainers can select and develop specific themes to suit specific needs in training for effective communication.

Training for Communications—A Trainer's Manual, 87pp. ISBN 085171-082-4 1985. Publication Department, British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, 16 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AP at a cost of £66.25 (£51.25 Members) including post and packing.

Motivation

□ It is believed that many people do not work simply for financial reward. But why do people of the same ability produce different levels of performance? And how should jobs be structured to maximise efficiency and satisfaction?

A new book, *Motivation and Job Design*, published by the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM), helps to answer these and other questions. The authors, Ivan T Robertson and Mike Smith, both occupational psychologists at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, give a comprehensive review of the theory, research and practice of motivation and job design.

The book's introductory chapter deals with motivation and the nature of organisations. This is followed by chapters on motivation theories and work behaviour; the features of jobs and of work that

influence motivation, and a section on measuring motivation which includes several valuable case studies. The second part of the book is devoted to job design principles and examines a number of job redesign experiments specifically designed to bring about improvements in the quality of working life.

Dr Ivan Robertson is an occupational psychologist who has worked in industry, public service and universities. His interest in motivation and job design reflects a general concern with the psychological factors involved in performance and satisfaction at work.

Dr Mike Smith's interest and research in motivation and applications to industry stretch back to the mid-1960s. His particular interests concern theories of motivation and satisfaction surveys.

Motivation and job design: theory, research and practice by Ivan Robertson and Mike Smith: (ISBN: 0 85292 346 5) Non-IPM Members: £7.95 + 62p p&p. IPM Members: £6.36 + 62p p&p.

The danger below ground

□ A new guidance note and a free leaflet, on avoiding the dangers from buried electricity cables have been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The guidance note is intended for managers and supervisors in construction firms, utilities and local authorities. The free leaflet, which summarises the precautions to be taken, is intended for gangers and other operatives. Rather than merely urging employees to "dig carefully", the guidance sets out a system of work based on obtaining as much information as possible about the cable network in the area of proposed excavation, and using that information to plan and ensure safe digging methods.

As well as the use of plans the guidance gives details of the use of cable locating devices and safe digging practice. It highlights that although cables are normally buried at least 18 ins deep they can often be found much shallower, and so digging should be with this in mind. A particular cause of accidents is the use of hand-held power tools directly over the line of a cable.

The guidance was developed with the involvement of HSE's Construction and Public Utilities National Industry Groups and after extensive consultation with industry.

GS 33 Avoiding Danger From Buried Electricity Cables ISBN 0 11 883612 9 price £2.50 available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers. *IND (G) 30 (L) Buried Cables—Beware!* Available free from HSE public enquiry point (051-951 4381) or local HSE offices.

DE Research papers

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

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

Research 1984-85

The Department of Employment's annual report on research will be published soon.

Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey and the 1981 National Survey of Homeworking

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

An analysis of data from two surveys on employers' use of outworkers and home-based workers, setting the results in the context of other studies and the Department's research programme on homeworking.

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.

Payment structures and smaller firms: women's employment in segmented labour markets

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

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

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.

Codetermination, communication and control in the workplace: A study of participation in four Midlands companies

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

The research paper reports on a study of the attitudes of shop-floor employees and management and on the role of stewards in four companies where participative initiatives had been introduced alongside a traditional collective bargaining structure. The study examined the awareness of and commitment to the existing industrial relations arrangements and the impact on management and employees' frames of reference of the participative innovations.

Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

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