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Labour force outlook for Great Britain

Employment Gazette

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.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation

- 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of PL700 (1st rev) employment
- 2 Procedure for handling PL756* redundancies
- 3 Employee's rights on PI 718 (2nd rev) insolvency of employer
- 4 Employment rights for the
- 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations
- 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training
- 7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the
- the Employment Act 1982 8 Itemized pay statement
- 9 Guarantee payments PL724 (1st rev)
- 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (1st rev)
- 11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay
- 12 Time off for public duties
- 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (2nd rev) 14 Rights to notice and reasons
- PL707 (2nd rev) 15 Union secret ballots PL701 (1st rev)
- 16 Redundancy payments
- A guide to the Trade Union
- Industrial action and the law A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984

- quidance for small firms
- Fair and unfair dismissala quide for employers
- Individual rights of employeesa guide for employers
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide RPLI (1983) for employers
- Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards-a guide for employers
- Code of practice—picketing
- Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedurefor those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1985)

Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments

Industrial tribunals-appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work.

Overseas workers

PL703

PI 753

Employment of overseas workers in the IIK

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 OW21(1982)

A guide for workers from abroad

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 imum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain EDL504(rev)

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly

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 of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme

For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in ull-time employment

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

Job Splitting Scheme To create more part-time jobs

working in a split job

Advice for people interested What you should know about

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 regulations for use of employment agency

and employment business services PL594(3rd rev)

PL673

PI 74

PL742

PI 760

PI 758

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743 Equal pay for women—what you should know about it PL739

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist PL748 service for employers Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain

Miscellaneous

The European Social Fund

A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to mprove employment opportunities resettlement in EC member states

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

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

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

Main features

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

- 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
- 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

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

'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 Secretary Tom King has • From April 1987 only approved training 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

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 commitorganisations will be able to take part, ment 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

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



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

BRIEF

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

"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

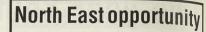
He continued: "Yet, while training is recognised by so many as the gateway to the future it is surprising how few see it as applying to them. New research done for us by MORI, found that 48 per cent of employees questioned on their attitude toward training

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 em-

"If as a nation we lapse into an attitude that old dogs need not, or cannot, learn new tricks then our chances of staving 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 com-

'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 Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State fo Trade and Industry, has urged industry and commerce to look at the north east in ore 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 one avert or reverse decline.

We will do our part. By encouraging ompetition 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

"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

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 proce dures. Those included several major trade unions such as the NUM, the NUR, the NUT and

BRIEF

New European Social Fund quidelines

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 f352 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 in-

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 swih 9NF. Tel. 01-213

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

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.



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

BRIEF

CP helps bus

preservation

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

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

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

"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 Auswartiges 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



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 re-

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

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 RTITB. 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 RTITB. "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 RTITB 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.

SPECIAL FEATURE



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 151/2 million men and 11 million women, an ncrease of about half a million over the 1983 level.

The projected change in the size of the labour force over he rest of the decade depends on the view taken of the ature 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 abour 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

Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

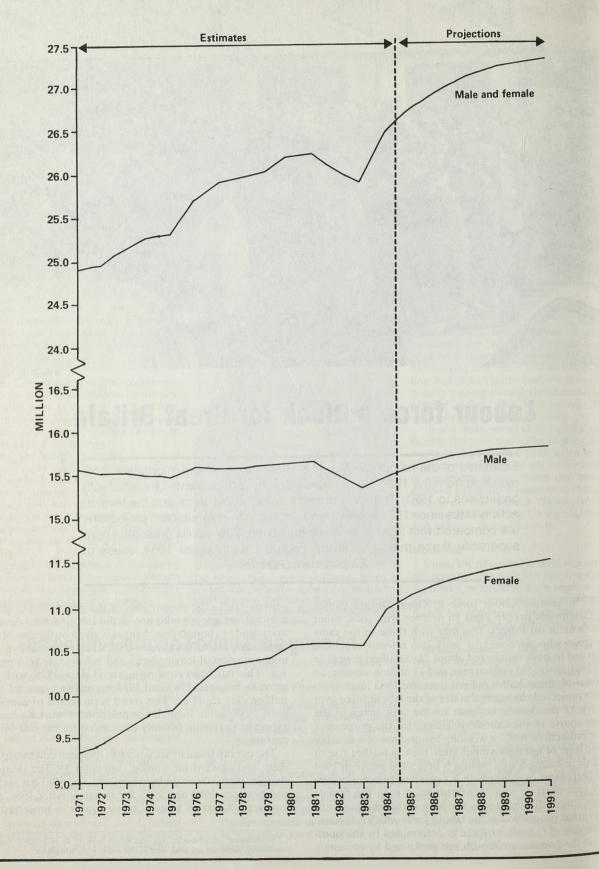


Table 1 Components of change in the civilian labour force (annual averages)

Male and Fer	male		Male			Female		
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
49	119	168	41	-39	2	8	158	166
			81		16	65	0	66
			104		-147	73	-91	-18
					127	73	311	385
				1			61	90
6	36	42	14	-3	10	-7	39	32
	Population effect* 49 146 177 218 88	effect* rate effect† 49 119 146 -64 177 -341 218 294 88 61	Population effect* Activity rate effect Change in the labour force 19 168 146 -64 82 177 -341 -164 218 294 512 88 61 149	Population effect*	Population effect*	Population effect*	Population effect*	Population effect*

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 is N 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.

Thousand

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.

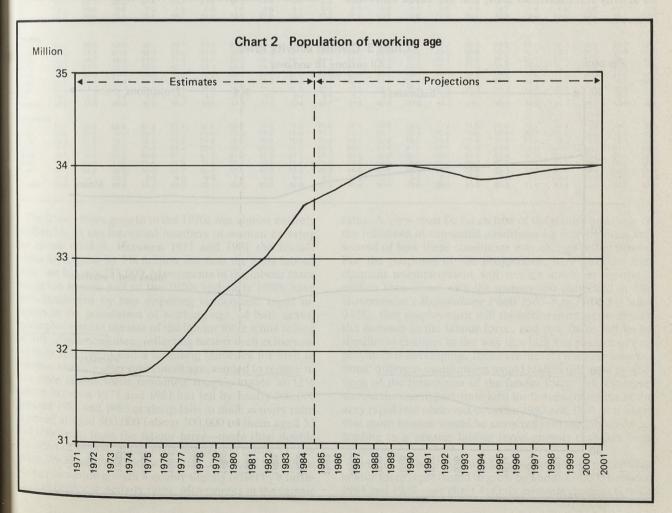
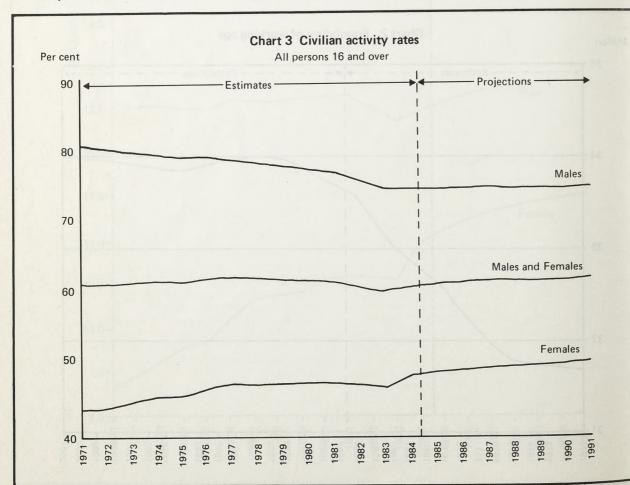


Table 2 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

Great Brit										1	pien!			1100	Project	tions					SHE F
Age	Estim	10.00	-	-		4070	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1970					-	-		-	-				
Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 55–59 60–64 60–69 70+ All ages	1,054 1,839 3,249 3,067 3,132 1,469 1,219 360 174 15,563	1,023 1,732 3,392 3,056 3,156 1,422 1,215 351 168 15,515	1,025 1,683 3,487 3,058 3,205 1,345 1,212 343 161 15,520	998 1,666 3,555 3,055 3,244 1,276 1,206 333 154 15,488	1,009 1,648 3,614 3,049 3,169 1,323 1,198 322 146 15,479	1,167 1,647 3,689 3,021 3,105 1,365 1,150 298 142 15,585	1,194 1,658 3,736 3,024 3,051 1,410 1,088 275 139 15,574	1,248 1,694 3,749 3,059 3,002 1,462 992 243 128 15,577	1,308 1,737 3,755 3,116 2,954 1,504 908 210 117 15,609	1,355 1,767 3,750 3,156 2,918 1,437 922 207 125 15,637	1,363 1,787 3,750 3,189 2,892 1,392 932 201 132 15,638	1,353 1,818 3,619 3,314 2,850 1,318 900 177 122 15,472	1,328 1,856 3,554 3,396 2,822 1,260 866 150 112 15,344	1,356 1,932 3,574 3,465 2,806 1,215 858 145 118 15,472	1,321 1,984 3,610 3,529 2,804 1,213 843 136 107 15,547	1,296 2,007 3,668 3,596 2,783 1,205 842 133 102 15,631	1,267 2,012 3,746 3,634 2,788 1,202 834 129 97 15,708	1,233 1,988 3,825 3,649 2,826 1,188 816 126 90 15,741	1,186 1,950 3,914 3,652 2,882 1,174 801 121 85 15,765	1,132 1,898 4,012 3,654 2,927 1,168 793 109 83 15,776	1,062 1,869 4,084 3,663 2,975 1,166 787 100 80 15,786
Females 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65+ All ages	947 1,241 1,523 1,883 2,104 869 482 282 9,332	931 1,202 1,630 1,924 2,152 849 480 270 9,439	932 1,166 1,761 1,968 2,232 810 478 258 9,606	907 1,187 1,868 2,035 2,288 775 477 245 9,781	922 1,182 1,926 2,045 2,237 809 474 231 9,826	1,081 1,202 2,049 2,065 2,192 868 438 222 10,117	1,124 1,242 2,160 2,105 2,156 930 397 213 10,327	1,184 1,275 2,170 2,132 2,127 946 349 190 10,373	1,240 1,309 2,170 2,171 2,098 954 305 166 10,413	1,329 1,351 2,172 2,200 2,091 911 329 178 10,561	1,263 1,408 2,187 2,227 2,089 876 353 187 10,590	1,240 1,442 2,145 2,319 2,075 829 345 175 10,570	1,204 1,473 2,134 2,384 2,070 791 335 162 10,555	1,215 1,532 2,255 2,536 2,102 790 358 152 10,940	1,211 1,580 2,299 2,605 2,107 791 343 157 11,092	1,183 1,595 2,352 2,677 2,102 788 331 159 11,186	1,156 1,590 3,413 2,723 2,120 785 323 160 11,270	1,123 1,565 2,479 2,752 2,162 780 317 161 11,340	1,080 1,536 2,544 2,773 2,212 773 313 161 11,392	1,031 1,496 2,611 2,790 2,254 768 310 162 11,422	966 1,480 2,668 2,809 2,295 768 308 162 11,455
All perso 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65+ All ages	2,002 3,080 4,772 4,950 5,237 2,339 1,701 816 24,895	1,954 2,935 5,022 4,980 5,308 2,271 1,695 789 24,953	1,957 2,849 5,249 5,026 5,437 2,155 1,690 761 25,125	1,905 2,853 5,423 5,090 5,533 2,051 1,682 732 25,269	1,931 2,830 5,540 5,094 5,406 2,132 1,672 699 25,305	2,248 2,849 5,739 5,086 5,297 2,233 1,588 663 25,702	2,318 2,900 5,896 5,129 5,207 2,340 1,486 626 25,901	2,431 2,970 5,919 5,191 5,129 2,409 1,341 561 25,949	2,548 3,047 5,925 5,288 5,052 2,457 1,212 493 26,021	2,684 3,118 5,922 5,355 5,009 2,348 1,251 510 26,198	2,627 3,195 5,936 5,415 4,980 2,269 1,285 521 26,228	2,593 3,260 5,764 5,633 4,925 2,147 1,245 474 26,042	2,532 3,329 5,688 5,780 4,893 2,051 1,202 424 25,899	2,572 3,465 5,829 6,001 4,907 2,005 1,216 415 26,411	2,532 3,564 5,909 6,133 4,911 2,003 1,186 400 26,639	2,479 3,601 6,020 6,273 4,885 1,993 1,173 394 26,818	2,423 3,602 6,159 6,357 4,908 1,987 1,156 386 26,978	2,356 3,553 6,304 6,401 4,988 1,968 1,133 377 27,081	2,266 3,486 6,458 6,425 5,094 1,947 1,114 368 27,157	2,163 3,394 6,623 6,444 5,181 1,936 1,103 354 27,198	2,028 3,349 6,752 6,472 5,270 1,934 1,095 341 27,24 1

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

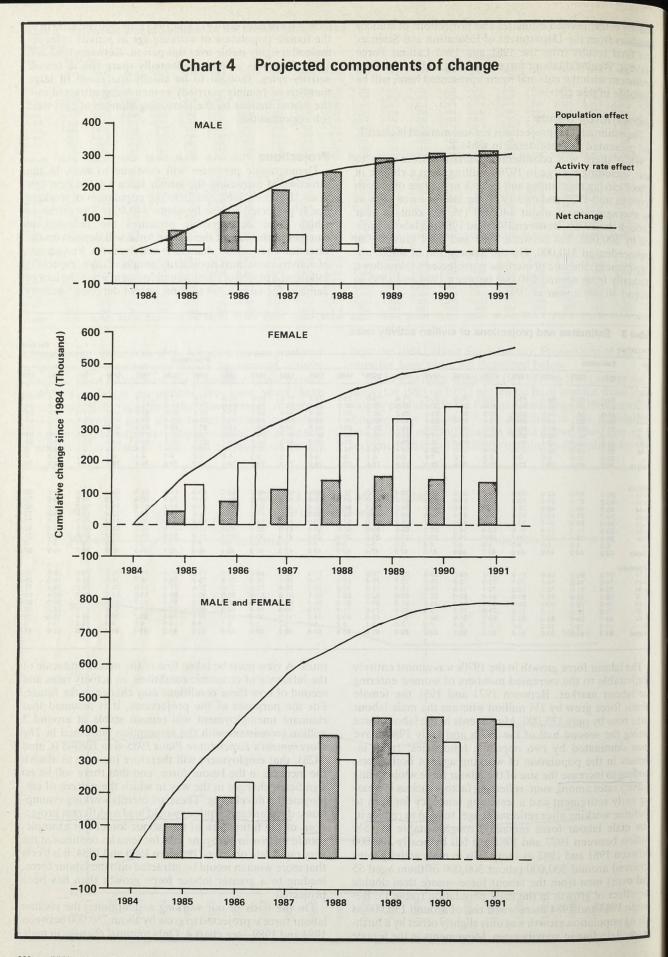
Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates

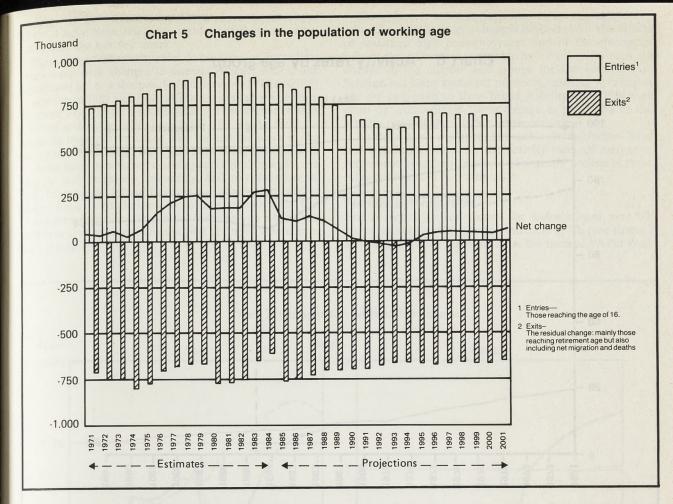
Great Brit	ain									1 6 1		1 11 11			2.4		THE K		ALL STATES	Pe	er cent
Age	Estima	ates	N N	D H										and the same	Projec	tions	77-21		908	3	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Male		80.5											1						Sea.		Fig.
16-19	69-4	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
20-24	87.7	86.7	86.5	86.5	86-4	85-9	85.2	86·0 95·2	86-7	86·0 95·1	85·1 95·4	84.7	84·1 93·7	84-6	85·0 93·8	85·3 93·8	85.4	85-3	85.1	84.9	84-9
25-34	94-6	94·7 96·2	94·8 96·2	94·9 96·4	94·9 96·4	95·1 96·4	95·3 96·5	96.4	95·2 96·3	96-1	96.0	94·6 95·8	95.4	93·6 95·2	95.4	95.4	93·9 95·5	94·0 95·5	94·0 95·5	94·1 95·5	94.2
35-44	96·2 95·7	95.8	96.2	96-4	96.4	96.4	96.0	95.7	95.4	95.1	94.8	94.0	93.4	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 65-69	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
70+	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
Allages	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	74.2	74.3	74-4	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4
Allagos	000	000						1				1-									
Females																					
16-19	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
20-24	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
25-34	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
35-44	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
45-54	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
55-59	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
60-64	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
65+	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
Allages	43-9	44-3	44.9	45-6	45.7	46-8	47-5	47-5	47-4	47-7	47-6	47-3	47-0	48-4	48.9	49-1	49-3	49-5	49.7	49-9	50-0
All perso																					
16-19	67-3	65.2	64.6	61.9	61.1	69-3	69-5	71-0	72.5	74-4	71-4	69.8	68-2	70.9	71.3	71.4	71.0	70.7	70.5	70.5	70-2
20-24	74-0	74.2	74-1	75-1	75.3	75.5	75.9	76.7	77-4	77-1	77.0	76.7	76-3	77.6	78-2	78.6	78.7	78-6	78.5	78.3	78-5
25-34	70-4	71.0	72.1	73.2	73.7	74-8	76-0	75.9	75.8	75-8	76-1	75.8	75.5	77-0	77-4	77-7	77.9	78-1	78-2	78-4	78-6
35-44	78-0	78-9	79.7	81-0	81-4	82-0	82.7	82-6	82-5	82.3	82-1	81-9	81.6	82-8	83-2	83.5	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.4	84-6
45-54 55-59	78-5	79-2	80.2	80.8	81-1	81-1	81-2	81-2	81-1	81.3	81-4	80.9	80.5	80.8	81.2	81.4	81.7	81.9	82.1	82.3	82-4
55-59 60-64	71.2	71-2	71-3	71.6	71-9	72-6	73-3	72.5	71.6	71.3	70-9	68-9	66-9	66-2	66.7	67.0	67-4	67-6	67.8	68-2	68-6
65+	54-1	54.0	54.0	53.8	53.7	51.9	50.1	47-8	45.5	45.3	44.9	41.8	38-8	38-0	38-6	39.3	39.7	39-6	39.4	39.4	39.4
Allages	11·3 61·3	10.7	10.2	9.6	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.0	6-1	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9
Anages	01.3	61-3	61.5	61-6	61.5	62-1	62-2	62-0	61-8	61.8	61-4	60.7	60-0	60.8	61.0	61-2	61-4	61.4	61.5	61-6	61.7

The labour force growth in the 1970s was almost entirely attributable to the increased numbers of women entering the labour market. Between 1971 and 1981 the female labour force grew by 11/4 million whereas the male labour force rose by only 175,000. Movements in the labour force during the second half of the 1970s and early 1980s have been dominated by two opposing tendencies: rapid increases in the population of working age, of both sexes, tending to increase the size of the labour force while falling activity rates among men, reflecting factors such as increasing early retirement and a lessening tendency for men to ontinue working after retirement age, tended to reduce it. The male labour force remained roughly stable at 151/2 million between 1977 and 1981 but fell by nearly 300,000 between 1981 and 1983 as sharp falls in male activity rates removed around 500,000 (about 300,000 of them aged 55 and over) men from the labour force-more than double the effect of growth in the male population (table 1). Beween 1983 and 1984 there was a rise of around 130,000 as strong population growth was only slightly offset by a further small decline in activity rates. Movements in the female

rates. A view must be taken first of the nature and scale of the influence of economic conditions on activity rates and second of how these conditions may change in the future. For the purposes of the projections, it is assumed that claimant unemployment will remain stable at around 3 million (consistent with the assumption published in The Government's Expenditure Plans 1985-6 to 1987-8 (Cmnd 9428), that employment will therefore increase to absorb the increase in the labour force, and that there will be no significant changes in the way in which the pattern of employment is developing. These are merely working assumptions: different assumptions would lead to different projections of the future size of the labour force. For example, should the rise in part-time jobs for females continue at the very rapid rate observed between 1983 and 1984, it is likely that more women would be attracted into the labour force, leading to a greater labour force growth than has been

On the basis of our working assumptions, the civilian labour force is projected to grow by about 750,000 between 1984 and 1989—see chart 4. Only minimal changes in male





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.

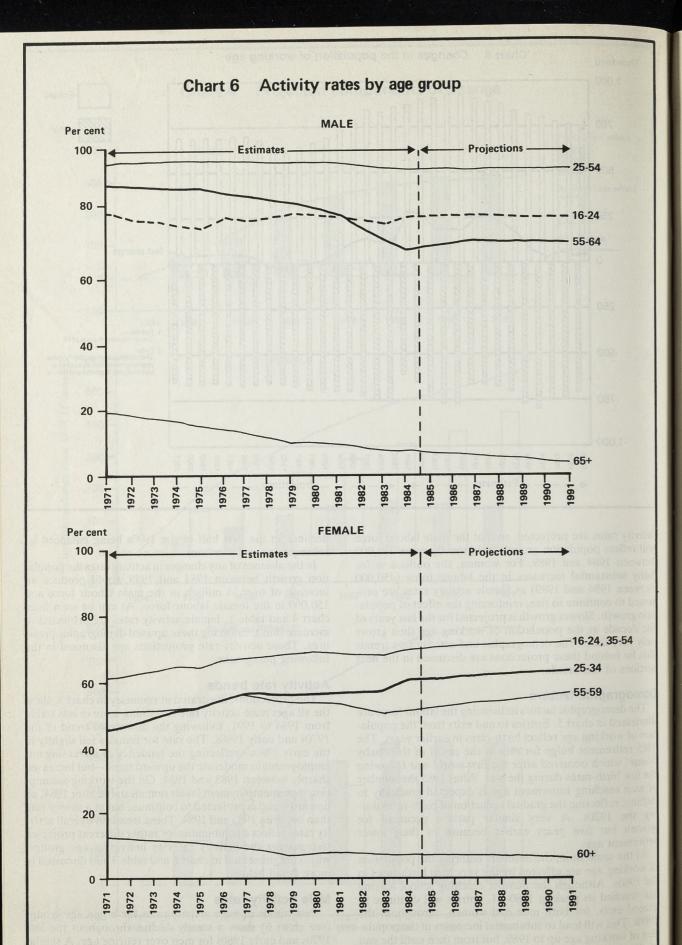
In the absence of any changes in activity rates the population growth between 1984 and 1989 would produce an increase of over ½ million in the male labour force and 150,000 in the female labour force. As can be seen from chart 4 and table 1, female activity rates are projected to increase thus reinforcing 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



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.

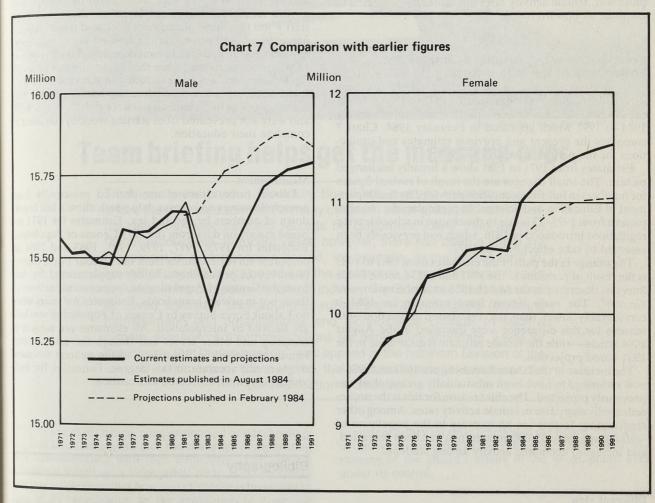
These changes in activity rates do not show an immediate relationship with changes in unemployment; such a link would have led to a sharper decline between 1979 and 1981 than between 1981 and 1984. Rather, recent sharp declines are more likely to be a consequence of the sustained high levels of unemployment 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.



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 elsewhere⁵. 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

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 Gazette⁶. 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 unemploy. ment. 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

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.

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- (3) Mid-84 population estimates for England and Wales, OPCS
- (4) "Population Estimates Scotland 1984"; HMSO.
- (5) Population Projections 1983-2023, OPCS Series PP2 No 13;
- (6) "Revised results from the 1983 Labour Force Survey", Employment Gazette, March 1985, pp. 109-113.



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 mil-

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

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.

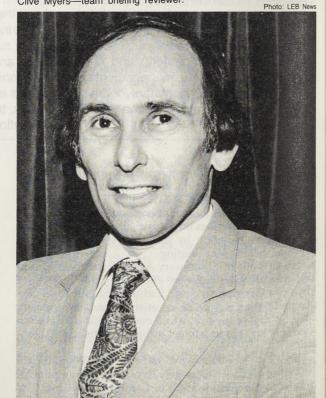
the practical problems of managing such a move, there was understandable staff resistance to the change. It therefore did not seem (at the time) that the climate was propitious for introducing a new form of management communication throughout the whole Division.

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.





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 "fireengine" 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

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 incor-

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.

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LABOUR MARKET DATA

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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

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 4

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

After allowing for the effects of the coal strike, the economy is estimated to have expanded by some 31/2 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 41/2 per cent higher compared with a vear earlier. Output has been affected by the coal strike (see detail below). Manufacturing output in the three months to May was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 11/2 per cent higher than in the three months to May 1984

Consumers' expenditure 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 41/2 per cent higher than a year pre-

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 April. In contrast, the volume of increased by 28,000 (seasonally

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100) **OUTPUT INDICES** 108-104-02-92 -Production industries (SIC 1980) Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980) 1983 1980 1981 1984 1982 1977

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 11/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1984.

The employed labour force in abolition of capital allowances in Great Britain is estimated to have

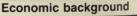
adjusted) in the first quarter of 1985, bringing the increase over the year to 293,000. The number of employees in employment fell slightly in the first quarter of this vear when rises in employment in service industries were offset by declines elsewhere: the total was nevertheless 131,000 higher than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

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding schoolleavers) 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

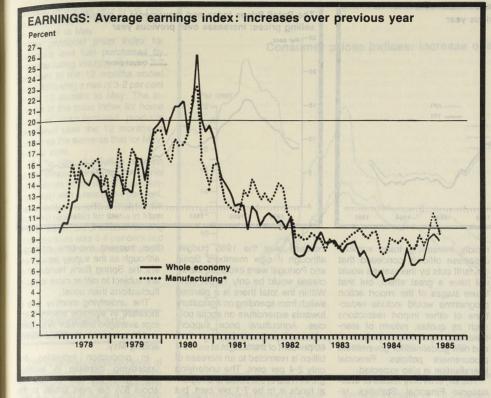
The actual increase in average earnings in the year to May 1985 was 8.8 per cent, substantially higher than the estimated under lying increase because of industrial action in the coal industry in May

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



The uk has now entered its fifth

GDP, on the average measure, is estimated to have grown by 3/4 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



order effects of which are likely to have reduced GDP by 1-11/2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with 1/2 per cent in the first quarter of 1984. It is estimated that the underlying rate of growth in economic activity was some 31/2 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 41/2 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. The effects of the coal strike are estimated to have reduced output by about 11/2 per cent in the three months to May compared with 31/2 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 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 11/2 per cent above the level of a year earlier, while energy and water supply rose by 111/2 per cent in the creased by 5 per cent over the same period.

Consumers' expenditure fell by1/2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter, but was 11/4 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 41/2 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 11/2 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 net receipts of dividends and interest. The personal savings ratio in the first quarter of 1985 was 111/2 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

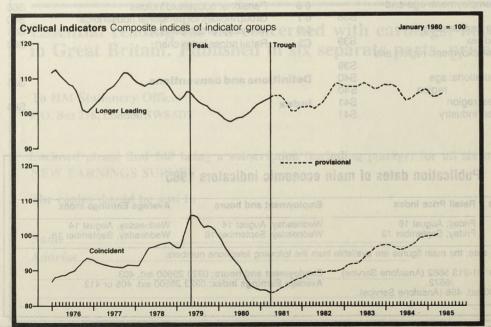
Sterling M3 grew by about 2 per cent in the month to mid-June, and мо grew by about 3/4 per cent in the same period. Sterling M3 has grown by 12 per cent over the 12 months to June, and Mo by 51/4 per cent, this compares with the target growth ranges for the 1985/86 period of 5-9 per cent and 3-7 per cent respec-

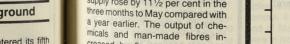
The only recent change in clearing bank base rates was on June 13 when two of the banks reduced their rates by a quarter of one per cent, to bring them into line with the others at 121/2 per cent

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 .lune 1984

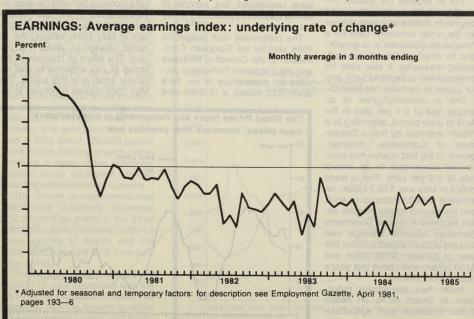
Visible trade in the three months to May was £1.1 billion in deficit, compared with £0.7 billion in the three months to February. Within the total, the surplus on trade on oil fell by £0.6 billion to £1.8 billion. The invisibles surplus was estimated to be £1.5 billion and so the current account is estimated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

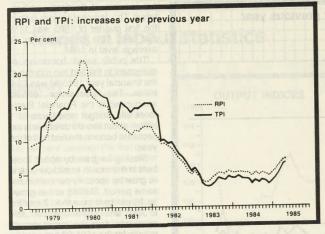
Total export volume was unchanged in the three months to May compared with the previous three

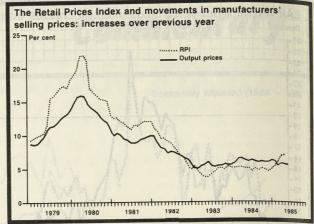




year of economic growth, and the consensus of outside forecasts is that growth this year will be between 3 and 31/2 per cent.







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 21/2 per cent in the three months to May to a level 71/2 per cent higher than a year ear-

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 offsetting 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 sixyear 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 blow 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

Average earnings

as much as 50 per cent

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 71/2 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 11/4 per cent. The effect of changes in the timing of pay settlements was relatively small over this period. The May 1985 figures continued to reflect 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 1/2 per cent and 3/4 per cent in the three months ending May.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was about 81/4 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 83/4 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 the start of the summer sales.

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 a year ago, it may be noted that the 12,000 both in the previous six months to December 1984 and the number of non-claimant school six months to June 1984. The fall of leavers registered at Careers 7,000 in the month to June follows a Offices is 20,000 less than in June modest rise of 1,000 in May and a 1984 sharp rise of 28,000 in the month to The number of people assisted April. Given these disparate moveby the employment and training ments it is difficult to quantify the measures at the end of May was size of the underlying trend. Apart 587,000, compared with 603,000 at from April, outflows from unemploythe end of April. The fall of 16,000 ment over the past five months mainly reflects reduced numbers have been higher than a year ago, on the Youth Training Scheme as while inflows to unemployment the number of 1983/84 entrants have also increased but to a lesser completing their stay offsets the extent. While this may be a sign that number of 1984/85 entrants at this the rate of increase in the trend has stage. There were also falls in the begun to moderate, it is not certain numbers assisted by the Young yet whether the underlying increase Workers Scheme and the Job Rehas moved outside the range of lease Scheme, and some increase

in the Enterprise Allowance

Scheme and the Community Prog-

ramme. It is estimated that at the

end of May about 425,000 people

were in jobs, training or early retire-

ment as a result of the schemes.

instead of an equivalent number

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 percen-

months to June compared with the

three months to March showed that

Scotland had the largest increase

(0.4 percentage points) and North-

ern Ireland also had a larger than

The regional pattern in the three

tage points.

claiming unemployment benefits.

enced 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

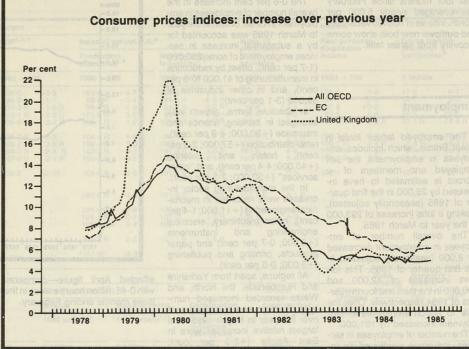
10,000 to 15,000 per month experi-

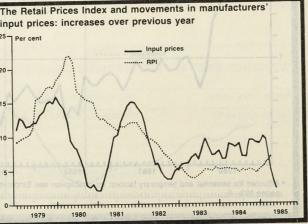
leavers may have signed on followaverage increase of +0.3 percening a decision by Social Security tage points. East Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside, North and Wales Commissioners on the eligibility for supplementary benefit of certain had increases of 0.2 points while the South East, South West, East Faster school leavers who have Midlands, and the North West, all been returning to school only to sit had increases of 0.1 points. There examinations during the summer was virtually no change in the West term. While the total of claimant school leavers is 12,000 more than 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

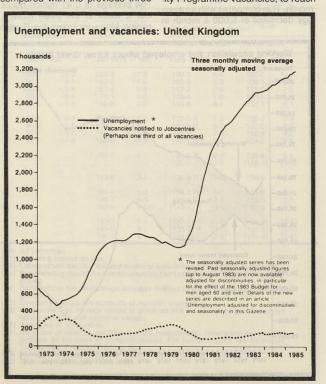
months) increased in Germany (+0.2 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (+0.1 to June). There was no change in Sweden (to March) and the United States and falls in the Netherlands (to April) Japan (to April). Belgiun and France (all -0.1), and Canada -0.21

The stock of unfilled vacancies at iobcentres (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





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



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 tax and prices index in-

March 1980. The increase over the February past four months since February has averaged nearly 5,000 per recovery from earlier falls.

Employment

The employed labour force in Great Britain, which includes employees in employment, the self cent), 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

175,000, the highest level since the three month period ending

The 0.6 per cent increase in the overall number of employees in emmonth. Inflows of notified vacancies ployment in Great Britain in the year and outflows now both show some 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).

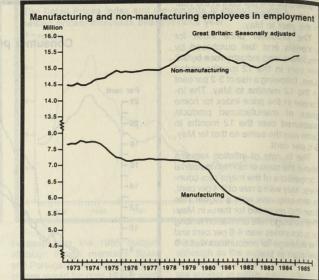
In absolute terms, growth was strongest in banking, finance and insurance (+90,000: 4.9 per cent). retail distribution (+57,000; 2.8 per hotels and catering (+40,000; 4·4 per cent), and "other services" (+30,000; 2·3 per cent).

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.

The number of working days lost

through stoppages of work due to

industrial disputes in June is pro-

visionally estimated as 166,000.

Industrial stoppages

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

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

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.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

papuluann	GDP	Output				Income	
	average measure ^{1, 2}	GDP ^{1, 3, 4}	Index of output U.K.	5	Index of production	Real personal	Gross trading profits of
			Production industries ^{1, 6}	Manufacturing industries ^{1, 7}	OECD countries ¹	disposable income	companies ⁸
PRITOR A	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion
980 981 982 983 984	100·0 -2·3 98·6 -1·4 100·6 2·0 103·6 R 3·0 106·4 R 2·7		100·0 -6·7 R 96·6 R -3·4 R 98·4 R 1·9 R 101·9 R 3·6 R 103·1 R 1·2 R	100·0 -8·8 R 94·0 R -6·0 R 94·2 R 0·2 R 96·9 R 2·9 R 100·6 R 3·8 R	100·1 -0·7 100·2 0·2 96·4 -3·8 99·5 3·2 106·6 7·1	100·0 1·0 97·7 -2·3 97·9 +0·2 99·5 1·6 101·8 R 2·3 R	17·8 0·1 18·7 5·0 22·3 19·1 26·5 19·0 33·1 R 24·8 R
984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105-9 R 3-2 105-2 2-5 106-4 R 2-2 108-0 R 2-7	R 105-2 R 3-0 R R 106-3 R 2-3 F	104·4 R 4·0 R 102·4 R 2·0 R 102·3 R -0·5 R 103·5 R -0·5 R	99-8 R 4-2 R 100-4 R 5-1 R 101-3 R 4-0 R 101-2 R 2-5 R	104·9 R 9·2 R 105·5 7·3 R 107·8 6·9 108·1 R 5·1 R	100-7 R 2-8 R 100-7 R 1-8 R 101-4 R 1-5 R 104-3 R 2-9	8·1 R 30·0 R 7·5 R 18·9 R 8·9 R 26·3 R 8·6 R 23·7 R
985 Q1 Q2	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
984 Dec	ngi virilitiana	ATERS' SERVE	103-8 R -0-5 R	101-9 R 2-5 R	107-9 R 5-1 R	and melitanes	disease for seesonal
985 Jan Feb Mar		dials siles	104·0 R -0·9 R 104·2 R -0·8 R 106·4 R 0·4 R	100-1 R 1-6 R 101-0 1-3 R 102-7 1-5 R	108·0 4·2 108·6 3·6 [108·6] [3·3]	060.17	26,000 and 26,000 and 20,04 half, 684
Apr		423.55. 1.25E	106-7 R 2-2 R	101-1 R 1-6 R	1,080,6 1,081,8	Kitari Kitari	of filenal.
May June		· 於陽解 100%	[107-8] [4-3]	2,217 981.19.	37425.9	300	28,23maQ.

	Mark S	Expendit	ture			9 0 755	20	888 a 888	A.S. a. Alba	21,128					Base lending	Monetary growth ¹⁴	Protection of the second
		Consum		Retail sa	iles	Fixed inv	estment ⁹	SON A [Ye	1 (1942) (12.5	21,275	相思	General governme	Risses and	Stock	rates†13	£M3	M0 ¹⁵
		1980 prid		Volume		Whole economy 1980 pric	es ¹⁰	Manufac industri 1980 pri	es	Constru distribut & financi industric 1980 pri	tion ial es ¹²	consumpt at 1980 pr	tion	1980 prices	economics year-trains year-trains on article	plasty and less) pull les etation	alkimite and the state of the s
-		£ billion		1980 = 1	100	£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1981 1982 1983 1984	136·8	100·0 100·2 102·2 107·1 110·7	-0.6 0.2 1.8 4.8 3.4	41·61 37·93 R 40·47 42·02 R 45·13 R	-5·2 -8·8 6·7 R 3·8 7·4 R	7-3 5-7 5-6 5-4 6-2 R	-10·9 -22·1 -1·7 -2·9 14·2 R	8·6 8·6 9·4 9·8 11·0	-1·4 -0·0 8·2 4·5 12·2	48-8 R 48-9 49-2 50-4 R 50-9	1·4 R 0·2 0·7 2·4 R 1·0	-2·91 -2·74 -1·18 -0·36 0·48 R	14 14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾			
	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	36·0 36·4 36·2 36·6	2·4 R 2·5 R 0·2 1·2 R	107·7 110·2 111·1 113·6	2·5 3·3 3·3 4·0	11.57 R 11.12 R 11.06 R 11.39 R	9·4 R 8·3 R 5·8 6·2 R	1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6	12·7 15·8 18·7 10·4	2·7 2·7 2·7 2·8	13·4 13·4 13·4 10·1 R	12-6 12-6 R 12-9 R 12-8 R	0·6 0·1 R 2·3 R 1·2 R	-0·36 R -0·30 R -0·15 R +0·33 R	8½-8¾ 9¼ 10½ 9½-9¾	2·0 2·2 2·8 2·3	1·0 1·5 1·1 1·1
1985	Q1 Q2	36-5 R	1-3 R	112·6 [115·0]	4·5 [4·4]	12.00	3.7	1.8	23-1	3-3 R	21·4 R	12.8	1.6	-0.14	13-13½ 12½	::	-0·4 ··
1984	Dec	8	1 33	115-6	3.8				G.						91/2-93/4	-0.5	1.5
1985	Jan Feb Mar		Diffettor property	111-6 112-0 113-8	4·2 4·3 4·4	The state of the s				 	Sales Sales		5000		14 14 13-13½	0·7 0·5 1·0	-0·9 0·1
	Apr May June	and affect	bicholas Springer	114·1 114·6 [116·1]	4·0 4·5 [4·4]	ALL NOS	1				Manual Ma			D No.	12½-12¾ 12½-12¾ 12½		0·7 -0·1 [+0·7]

	Visible	trade			Balance of payments (Compe	titiveness	Prices		18 3 7	8 1	1 355	
	Export	volume	Import	volume	Visible	Current	Effective 6	e exchange	Relative	e unit costs ^{1, 18}	Tax and index†15	prices	Producer	prices in	dex ^{†7, 19, 2}	0
40.00					Dalarice	Dalatice	rate		labout	costs	ilidex		Materials a	nd fuels	Home sa	ales
180 300	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 = 10	00	1980 =	100
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100-0 99-2 101-5 102-6 110-4	0·9 -0·8 2·3 1·1 7·6	100-0 96-1 100-7 107-9 118-8	-5·4 -3·9 4·8 7·1 10·1	1.5 3.4 2.1 -1.2 -4.3	3·6 6·9 4·9 3·2 0·6	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 78·8	10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2 -5·4	100·0 104·1 100·6 95·2 94·2	19·2 4·1 -3·4 -5·4 -1·1	132·8 152·5 167·4 174·1 180·8	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9	100·0 109·2 117·2 125·4 135·6	8·5 9·2 7·3 7·0 8·1	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·5 132·1	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·5 6·1
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·7 107·3 108·0 117·5	6·6 7·0 6·5 10·1	112·1 117·1 119·8 126·1	7·3 10·0 11·4 11·5	-0·1 -1·2 -1·6 -1·3	1·0 -0·2 -0·5 0·4	81·7 79·8 78·0 75·1	-1.5 -5.3 -8.1 -9.7	96·1 94·8 93·7 92·1	6·4 -1·5 -4·0 -4·9	178·7 179·5 181·3 183·8	4·3 4·1 3·5 3·6	129·5 R 133·0 R 132·2 135·7 R	7·2 8·7 7·5 9·2	129·0 132·0 132·8 134·5	5·9 6·3 6·2 6·1
1985 Q1 Q2	118-7	9.2	125-6	12.0	-1.3	0.1	72·1 78·9	-11·8 -1·2	054,830	800.30	186-5	4-4	139-5 R 135-9	[9·4] 3·5	136·6 [139·4]	5·9 [5·6]
1984 Dec	119-2	10-1	126-3	11.5	-0.3	0-0 R	74.0	-9.7	004.8	100,8	183-9	3.3	136-6 R	[9.0]	134-9	6.0
1985 Jan Feb Mar	116-6 121-7 117-8	11·0 8·8 9·2	118-6 124-6 133-7	10·1 11·2 12·0	-0·1 -0·3 -1·0	0·4 0·2 -0·5	71·5 71·3 73·4	-10·8 -12·1 -11·8	5,400 5,400	876,97 0,083 0,085	184·7 186·4 188·4	3·8 4·3 5·0	138-4 R 139-9 R [140-1] R	9·0 10·0 [9·4]	135-8 136-6 137-5	6·1 6·1 5·5
Apr May June	119·6 119·4	9·6 11·0	126·3 118·4	11·1 7·7	-0·3 0·2	[0·2] [0·7]	78-0 78-7 R 79-9	-8·4 -4·5 -1·1	004,604 804,81 814,81	18080 840.8 340.8	190·2 191·2 191·7	6·4 6·5 6·4	[137-7] R [135-7] R [134-2]	[5·2] [3·2] [2·2]	[139·2] [139·5] [139·6]	[5·7] [5·6] [5·6]

* For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

† Not seasonally adjusted.

The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a

For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.

For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

GDP at factor cost

(a) GuP at factor cost.
(b) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
(6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.
(7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.
(a) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(10) All industries.
 (11) Including leased assets.
 (12) Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 (13) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shows.

(14) Series show the percentage changes relative to the immediately preceding

(14) Series show the percentage changes relative to the immediately preceding period.
(15) Quarterly figures are products of monthly changes.
(16) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(17) Averages of daily rates.
(18) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.
(19) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(20) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain 26.750-25,500 24.750 24,250 23,500 23,250

EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees i	n employment*	Contraction Contraction	Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed	Unemployed	Working population:
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	8	force‡	sverage	and the same of th
INITED KINGDOM	mooni vices er	ngloyaman of	SCHENE MARIEN	Production Ma				
Jnadjusted for seasonal variation 982 Sep Dec	12,176 12,038	9,110 9,087	21,286 21,126	2,183 2,195	323 321	23,792 23,642	3,066 3,097	26,858 26,739
983 Mar	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June Sep Dec	11,937 11,981 11,902	9,115 9,163 9,259	21,053 21,144 21,162	2,221 2,289 2,358	322 325 325	23,596 23,759 23,844	2,984 3,167 3,079	26,580 26,926 26,924
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,813 11,838 11,895 R 11,838 R	9,198 9,317 9,357 R 9,465 R	21,011 21,156 21,251 R 21,304 R	2,426 2,494 [2,526] [2,557]	326 326 328 327	23,763 23,976 24,105 R 24,188 R	3,143 3,030 3,284 3,219	26,906 27,006 27,389 R 27,407 R
1985 Mar	11,738	9,405	21,143	[2,588]	326	24,058	3,268	27,325
INITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation 982 Sep Dec	12,109 12,040	9,097 9,053	21,206 21,093	2,183 2,195	323 321	23,711 23,610		26,707 26,699
983 Mar	11,983	9.029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June Sep Dec	11,936 11,914 11,905	9,090 9,150 9,226	21,026 21,064 21,132	2,221 2,289 2,358	322 325 325	23,569 23,679 23,814		26,672 26,771 26,886
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,872 11,838 11,828 R 11,842 R	9,265 9,291 9,345 R 9,433 R	21,137 21,128 21,173 R 21,275 R	2,426 2,494 [2,526] [2,557]	326 326 328 327	23,890 23,949 24,027 R 24,159 R		27,003 27,102 27,233 R 27,370 R
1985 Mar	11,796	9,473	21,269	[2,588]	326	24,184	Did vid general party	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.

EMPLOYMENT 2 EMPLOYMENT Employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980		II industr nd servic		Production construct		Productio industries		Manufac industrie		Service industries								
Landon of States	Rigurie Rigurie Di Val Roccy D In Mills Dy (B)	Allempioyees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonallyadjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classe)-9	on one of the original origin	1-5		1-4	aredo :	2-4	901	6-9	AUDI	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-3
1981 Jun		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 Jun		20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 May	y	20,587	20,560	7,146 7,138	7,168 7,148	6,159 6,152	6,177 6,161	5,507 5,502	5,523 5,510	13,110	13,063	339	315 313	337 337	464 462	345 344	784 784	819 818
July Aug Sep	y g	20,677	20,597	7,155 7,163 7,147	7,133 7,126 7,103	6,164 6,168 6,148	6,148 6,140 6,116	5,515 5,522 5,504	5,499 5,494 5,473	13,164	13,146	366	311 309 307	338 338 338	460 458 459	346 347 345	781 787 780	823 824 824
Oct Nov Dec	t	20,694	20,664	7,120 7,114 7,084	7,086 7,092 7,080	6,125 6,123 6,097	6,099 6,105 6,091	5,483 5,485 5,460	5,459 5,468 5,455	13,263	13,240	348	304 302 301	337 337 336	456 455 453	343 343 341	776 776 775	824 825 827
1984 Jan Feb Mai	n b	20,548	20,675	7,028 7,012 7,005	7,064 7,047 7,034	6,046 6,036 6,037	6,078 6,063 6,055	5,415 5,406 5,410	5,447 5,433 5,427	13,209	13,295	335	299 297 294	333 333 333	450 449 449	339 338 339	770 767 765	824 824 828
Apr Mar Jun	ril	20,694	20,666	6,993 6,994 6,997	7,025 7,016 7,007	6,028 6,031 6,036	6,051 6,048 6,046	5,403 5,408 5,415	5,425 5,424 5,424	13,367	13,319	330	293 291 290	332 332 331	450 448 444	340 341 341	766 770 772	826 828 830
July Aug Sep	y g	Vingstoya	20,708 R	7,014 7,017	6,994 6,980 6,986	6,051 6,051 6,060	6,035 6,022 6,028	5,431 5,432 5,443	5,415 5,404 5,412	13,397 R	13,380 R	360	289 288 288	330 330 330	445 445 448	342 343 344	770 769 773	832 833 836
Oct No	t		20,808 R	7,020 R 7,008 R	6,987 R 6,984 R 6,987 R	6,054 6,046 R 6,033	6,029 6,027 R 6,028	5,439 5,431 5,419	5,415 5,413 5,414	13,507 R	13,486 R	339	287 287 286 R	328 328 328	446 444 444	343 343 341	772 773 773	837 837 841
1985 Jar Fel Ma	n b	20,679		6,935 R 6,929 R 6,919 R	6,972 R 6,963 R 6,948 R	5,983 5,982 5,978	6,015 6,009 5,995	5,372 5,372 5,369	5,405 5,398 5,387	13,439	13,525	321	284 284 283	326 326 325	441 441 441	340 340 339	770 774 776	834 833 834
Api Ma	ril	ward mov	nwed (be teb lette	6,905 R 6,910	6,936 R 6,931	5,963 R 5,968	5,986 5,985	5,357 5,365	5,379 5,380				280 278	325 R 325	439 440	338 339	774 778	831 830

* See footnote to table 1-1.

EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees	in employment*		Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working population‡
(States (States)	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	dable pessorp	force‡		populations 918
PATRICIAN	A.257.1 8.5	BASSAS IS	cast cast	1.6 1.763.6 0.994.2 T	les d'ang	teles	aubat notasyteni	Production and the
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1982 Sep Dec	11,920 11,784	8,893 8,871	20,813 20,655	2,122 2,134	323 321	23,258 23,111	2,950 2,985	26,208 26,095
1983 Mar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June Sep Dec	11,688 11,732 11,654	8,899 8,945 9,040	20,587 20,677 20,694	2,160 2,228 2,297	322 325 325	23,069 23,231 23,316	2,871 3,044 2,961	25,940 26,274 26,277
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,568 11,593 11,647 R 11,591 R	8,980 9,101 9,140 R 9,246 R	20,548 20,694 20,787 R 20,837 R	2,365 2,433 [2,465] [2,496]	326 326 328 327	23,240 23,453 23,579 R 23,660 R	3,022 2,911 3,157 3,100	26,261 26,364 26,736 R 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	8 5.9	0-S0 544.5 545.5	10 8-66 10-6 8-66	A74 0 5 24 5 24	2017 03545	011 2 H 0		00.059
1982 Sep Dec	11,852 11,786	8,881 8,837	20,733 20,623	2,122 2,134	323 321	23,178 23,078		26,058 26,056
1983 Mar	11,732	8,815	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,047
June STATE STATE SEP Dec	11,687 11,665 11,657	8,873 8,932 9,007	20,560 20,597 20,664	2,160 2,228 2,297	322 325 325	23,042 23,151 23,286		26,032 26,120 26,239
1984 Mar June Sep Dec 50	11,627 11,592 11,580 R 11,595 R	9,048 9,074 9,128 R 9,213	20,675 20,666 20,708 R 20,808 R	2,365 2,433 [2,465] [2,496]	326 326 328 327	23,366 23,426 23,501 R 23,631 R		26,358 26,460 26,580 R 26,723 R
1985 Mar	11,552	9,254	20,806	[2,527]	326	23,659	thoug intern perfeli	26,774

neitr index of production

\$ 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 Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.#	Education	Medical and other health services:	Other services†
STATE PIEGO	A DESTRUCTION	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981	June	360	358	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286
1982	June	318	343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983	May June	305 304	321 321	376 375	617 618	537 534	454 455	486 486	987 987	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,819	1,527	1,284	1,281
,	July Aug Sep	302 298 299	319 319 317	379 377 379	625 631 627	537 538 538	457 457 452	486 484 483	991 995 999	1,131	2,038	974	883	420	1,822	1,817	1,462	1,292	1,324
	Oct Nov Dec	298 298 294	314 314 308	380 380 377	622 623 620	538 537 535	451 452 448	482 482 482	995 991 987	1,144	2,136	919	870	419	1,826	1,811	1,545	1,283	1,310
0.75	Jan Feb Mar	294 293 293	305 303 300	374 376 377	605 600 602	532 531 529	442 443 446	482 482 482	982 976 968	1,148	2,072	907	866	417	1,836	1,814	1,549	1,292	1,307
7.7	April May June	292 290 290	298 297 293	377 378 379	601 604 611	527 525 526	446 447 449	481 480 482	965 963 960	1,153	2,096	1,000	867 R	418	1.855	1,809	1,530	1,292	1,348
9 000	July Aug Sep	287 288 286	291 291 292	384 383 382	616 618 618	527 524 526	454 452 452	483 486 487	964 967 970	1,164	2,115	1,006	869	419 R	1,892	1,818 R		1,307 R	
0.28	Oct Nov Dec	286 285 285	291 291 288	382 382 381	618 614 609	525 523 523	451 450 444	488 488 489	966 R 962 R 958 R	1,170	2,211	963	853	418 R	1,991 R			1,307 R	
1985	Jan Feb Mar	282 283 281	287 286 284	376 378 378	597 593 595	521 521 517	438 438 437	484 484 485	953 R 947 R 942 R	1,163	2,129	947	844	419	1,926	1,812	1,553	1,307	1,337
7-25	April May	281 281	283 281	377 379	593 597	519 519	437 434	488 488	942 R 942 R 942	1,100	2,123	2011	0102-00	A Market	amaldmeb	embles	1,000	T Sou Action	1,337

† Excludes private domestic service.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	May 19	84	monseq.	March 1	985	[April 1	985]	[May 19		HOUSAND
SIC 1980	class or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All Male	Female	All Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,250-6	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-	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·	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-	1,543.8	5,364-9
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas Water supply	1 111 1610 1620 1700	540·9 221·2 124·8 72·6 54·7	82·2 10·1 29·1 24·3 9·8	623-0 231-3 153-9 96-9 64-5	526·5 211·9 122·2 70·0 52·9	81·5 9·8 29·2 24·0 10·0	608·0 R 524·4 221·7 209·5 151·4 122·2 94·0 69·8 62·9 54·0		605-7 R 521- 219-3 207- 151-3 122- 93-6 69- 64-0 53-	9·7 2 29·1 3 23·9	603·2 217·0 151·3 93·7 63·7
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	g 2	635-5	153-6	789-1	632-4	147-8	780-2 628-5	147-6	776-1 630-	148-7	778-8
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	22 2210 2220/223 224	193-6 88-6 48-6 56-3	18·3 5·0 6·0 7·3	211·9 93·6 54·7 63·7	193·1 89·5 47·7 55·9	15·7 4·4 5·2 6·1	208-8 192-2 93-9 88-6 52-9 47-8 62-0 55-8	4.3	207-0 192- 92-9 88- 52-4 47- 61-7 56-	4-3	206-9 92-3 52-3 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-	2-6	41-3
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	160·5 37·0	34·3 4·0	194-9 41-0	160·7 34·1	30·3 3·5	191·1 158·4 37·6 34·2	31·8 3·2	190·2 159·3 37·4 34·3		191·3 38·3
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	25 251 2570 258	229·8 99·1 45·5 19·0	96·1 19·9 35·2 16·8	325·9 119·0 80·6 35·8	97·1 45·4 19·0	97·1 20·2 35·3 17·6	324·3 226·5 117·3 97·0 80·7 45·1 36·6 19·0	34.9	322·9 227: 117·3 97: 80·1 45: 36·1 18:	2 20.6	324-6 117-9 80-9 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-	539-4	2,548-2
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 311 313 316	292·6 61·7 34·7 158·4	85·9 8·2 12·0 56·7	378-5 69-9 46-6 215-1	292-8 60-7 34-7 161-5	85·7 8·3 11·7 56·9	378-5 291-8 69-1 60-4 46-4 34-4 218-4 161-2	7·7 11·7	376-8 293- 68-1 58- 46-1 35- 218-2 163-	7.8	378-6 65-8 47-2 220-1
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	649.0 67.4	121·2 8·8	770-2 76-2	653.5 64.9	122·9 8·7	776-3 651-2 73-6 66-4		774·5 649· 75·2 67·		778-3 75-8
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industri etc Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321/324 322 325 326 328	67.6 63.7 74.1 23.6 302.2	10·9 13·4 10·2 4·7 58·5	78·5 77·1 84·3 28·3 360·8	67·4 65·6 71·6 24·4 308·9	12·9 13·2 9·8 4·8 58·7	80·3 66·4 78·8 65·0 81·4 70·8 29·2 24·4 367·6 307·9	9·7 4·8	79·0 63· 78·0 65· 80·6 71· 29·1 24· 367·7 308·	6 12·6 5 10·0 3 4·8	81·7 78·2 81·5 29·1 367·7
Office machinery and data processing equipment	nt 33	53.7	17.7	71-4	55-6	18-5	74-1 56-0	18-5	74-5 55-	18-5	74-1
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	34 3420 343 344 345 3460	436·5 87·7 64·5 136·6 74·8 30·2	211·0 27·2 29·2 63·4 57·5 14·0	647·5 114·9 93·7 200·0 132·3 44·2	439·0 85·9 64·5 138·5 76·7 30·6	209·7 26·9 29·2 62·7 57·1 14·0	648·7 437·5 112·8 85·6 93·7 64·0 201·3 137·9 133·8 76·6 44·5 30·7	26·8 28·7 62·7	645-8 436- 112-4 85- 92-7 64- 200-6 138- 132-7 76- 44-6 30-	4 27·4 29·0 62·1 1 55·9	645·0 112·8 93·0 200·2 132·0 44·3
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 3510 3530	256·2 95·8 112·5	33-4 8-9 20-5	289-5 104-8 133-0	248·7 96·0 107·7	32·8 8·9 20·2	281·5 248·1 104·9 95·1 127·9 107·4	32·9 8·8 20·2	281·0 247· 103·9 94· 127·7 107·	8-7	280-6 103-2 127-9
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 3610 3620 3640	265-8 93-5 30-5 135-1	31·2 8·1 1·4 19·4	296·9 101·6 32·0 154·5	253·5 83·5 29·7 134·1	30·7 7·8 1·3 19·3	284-2 251-8 91-3 82-0 31-0 29-7 153-4 133-9	7·8 1·3	282·5 250- 89·8 80- 31·0 29- 153·2 133-	8 8.0	280-9 88-8 31-0 152-7
Instrument engineering	37	73-6	35.0	108-6	75.5	35.7	111-2 75-3	35-3	110-6 75-	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-	855-8	2,037-8
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic o and fats Milk and milk products	41/42 ils 411/412 4130	356·5 59·6 31·7	247·7 39·9 11·2	99·5 42·9	351·0 59·9 31·0	244-2 40-3 11-1	595·2 350·5 100·2 60·3 42·1 31·0		98·1 59· 42·2 30·	7 37-5	97 ⁻² 42-1
Fruit and vegetable processing Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	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
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	419 421 422/4239	75·5 30·8 42·8	67·2 32·8 32·6	142·7 63·6 75·4	75·4 29·5 43·0	67·5 31·9 33·3	143·0 75·0 61·4 29·3 76·3 42·3	31.2	143·8 76· 60·6 29· 75·1 42·	3 31-4	145-9 60-7 75-1
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/426 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 Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing etc	43 4310 432 436 4336/434	118·4 25·1 23·4 24·2	112·8 16·9 15·8 57·2	231·2 42·0 39·2 81·4	117·1 24·9 23·3 23·8	110·5 16·4 15·4 56·0	227·6 117·3 41·3 25·0 38·7 23·3 79·8 24·0	16·5 15·2	228·0 117· 41·4 24· 38·5 23· 80·3 24·	8 16·5 3 15·2	229·0 41·3 38·6 80·9
Ora the Sas r Sas r 178, r 568, r 21	4350/437		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 Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	45 4510 453/4560	68·5 22·8 36·1	201·9 27·3 158·7	270·4 50·1 194·9	66·2 21·6 35·1	199·7 26·4 157·5	265·9 65·4 48·0 21·6 192·6 34·6	26-2	276·0 66· 47·8 21· 193·8 36·	2 26.3	267·1 47·5 194·5
Timber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture builders carpentry and joinery	46 4610/462	162-4	39-1	201-4	158-9	40-5	199-4 157-6	40-1	197-7 156-		196-2
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	59·9 82·9	9·7 20·7	69·6 103·7	58·3 81·2	9·9 21·6	68·2 57·4 102·8 80·7		67·4 57· 101·9 79·		67·2 100·8
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	47 4710 472 475	320·4 31·2 65·0 224·2	159·6 6·9 39·9 112·8	480·0 38·0 104·9 337·1	321·3 31·9 65·3 224·1	163-8 6-4 39-9 117-5	485·1 321·5 38·3 32·0 105·2 66·1 341·5 223·4	6·4 39·7	487·7 320· 38·4 31· 105·8 65· 343·5 224·	5 6·4 1 39·9	487·7 37·9 105·0 344·8
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	48 481/4820 483	123·0 48·3 74·7	49·0 14·5 34·5	172·0 62·8 109·2	119·7 45·5 74·2	48·9 14·4 34·5	168-6 120-3 59-9 44-9 108-7 75-3	13.9	168-4 119- 58-9 44- 109-5 75-	4 13.5	167-3 58-0 109-3
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition w Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 fork 5000/5011 5020 5030 5040	845·1 0 470·2 152·1 140·8 82·0	117·8 63·7 21·4 21·5 11·1	962-8 534-0 173-5 162-3 93-1	822-6 459-1 145-6 137-5 80-3	119-1 64-5 21-5 21-8 11-3	941-7 R 822-4 523-7 R 459-1 167-2 R 145-6 159-3 R 137-5 91-6 R 80-3	21.9	941-8 R 822- 523-7 R 459- 167-2 R 145- 159-3 R 137- 91-6 R 80-	0 64·7 6 21·6 5 21·9	941·8 523·7 167·1 159·3 91·6

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1.4 on a quarterly basis.

* 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).

Employees in employment*: March 1985 1 • 4

IOUSAND

REAT BRITAIN	Class	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Femal	e	All
HA MAN HA	Group	Par	All	Part- time		ha9 smlt	All	Part- time			All	Part- time	0001 0
11 conce. 80.5 c. c. 20.8	1-6 (2048) 9-1	11.567-9	8,980-5	4,076-0	20.548-4	11,591-4	9.245-8	4.281.2	20,837·2 R	11,493-4	9,185-8	4,252-8	20,679-2
all industries and services‡ griculture, forestry and fishing	0	255-8	78-7	32.0	334-6	253-2	85.4	31.3	338-6	240-5	80.7	29-6	321-2
dex of production and construction	5540 57 5540	636	411		or 1984								attumant o
dustries	1-5	5,259-3	1,745-4	431-1	7,004.7	5,236-0		440-2	6,991·4 R	5,184-0	1,735-2	433.6	6,919-3
ndex of production industries	1-4	4,409-1	1,628-0	378-1	6,037-0	The Sale	1,636-6	385-6	6,033·2 R	4,361.4	1,616-1	378-5	5,977.5
f which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,864-2	1,545-5	361-9	5,409.7	3,864-1	1,554.9	369-5	5,419-0	3,834.9	1,534-6	362-3	5,369-5
ervice industries:	6-9	6,052-7	7,156-4	3,612-9		e Cas	7,405.0	3,809.8	13,507·2 R	6,068-9	7,369-9	3,789.7	13,438-7
griculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0100	255·8 239·1	78.7 76.2	32·0 31·1	334·6 315·3	253·2 236·5	85.4 82.9	31·3 30·3	338·6 319·4	240·5 223·8	80·7 78·2	29.6 28.6	321.2 302.0
nergy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Deep coal mines Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1 111 1113 1300 140 1520 1610 1620 1700	544-9 224-3 217-2 28-6 20-4 13-6 125-2 73-2 54-7	82·4 10·2 9·4 3·7 3·0 2·1 29·0 24·5 9·7	16.2 2.5 2.4 0.2 0.3 0.1 6.5 4.5	627·3 234·5 226·6 32·3 23·5 15·7 154·2 97·6 64·4	532·5 215·1 207·9 31·2 19·6 13·9 123·5 71·0 53·3	81·7 9·9 9·1 3·6 2·7 2·2 29·1 24·1 9·8	16·1 2·5 2·3 0·2 0·4 0·2 6·6 4·4	614·2 R 224·9 217·0 34·9 22·4 16·1 152·6 95·1 63·1	526.5 211.9 204.8 31.2 19.3 14.0 122.2 70.0 52.9	81·5 9·8 9·0 3·6 2·6 2·2 29·2 24·0 10·0	16·2 2·5 2·3 0·2 0·4 0·2 6·7 4·3 2·0	608·0 221·7 213·7 34·8 21·9 16·3 151·4 94·0 62·9
Water supply ther mineral and ore extraction etc	2	635-3	152-7	32-1	788-0	634-7	149-9	32-1	784-6	632-4	147-8	32.5	780-2
etal manufacturing	22	191-9	19-0	4.7	210-9	191-6	16.5	4.5	208-1	193-1	15.7	4.5	208-8
Iron and steel	2210	88-9	5.2	1-1	94-1	89-1	4.7	1-1	93.8	89.5	4.4	1.0	93.9
Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming Non-terrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2220 223 224 2245 2246	24·2 22·6 56·1 22·5 19·9	3·7 7·6 2·7	0.6 0.9 2.1 0.8 0.8	26·8 26·3 63·7 25·2 22·8	23·5 23·5 55·5 22·5 20·1		0·5 0·8 2·1 0·7 0·8	27·0 61·9 24·9	24·6 23·1 55·9 22·4 20·7	1·9 3·4 6·1 2·1 2·6	0.6 0.8 2.1 0.6 0.9	26.4 26.4 62.0 24.5 23.2
xtraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38-4	3.0	0.9	41.4	38-6	2.8	0.9	41.3	38-6	2.7	0.9	41-3
on-metallic mineral products Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement etc Asbestos goods Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and plassware Refractory and ceramic goods	24 2410 2420 243 2440 2450/246 247 248	162·8 16·7 12·7 36·8 8·5 14·3 38·6 35·3	1.5 0.9 4.0 1.5 2.3 8.2	7·8 0·5 0·4 1·4 0·3 0·7 2·3	196·8 18·3 13·6 40·8 10·0 16·6 46·8 50·8	40.2	1·3 0·7 3·6 1·1 2·1 7·7	7·9 0·4 0·4 1·3 0·3 0·6 2·6	17·9 12·6 39·5 9·7 15·7 47·8	160·7 16·1 11·9 34·1 8·4 13·7 40·0 36·4	30·3 1·1 0·7 3·5 1·3 2·0 7·3 14·5	7.7 0.4 0.4 1.2 0.3 0.5 2.4 2.5	191.1 17.2 12.6 37.6 9.7 15.7 47.3
hemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except inds gases Paints, varnishes and printing ink Specialised industrial products Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Specialised household products	25 251 2511 255 256 2570 258 259	229·2 98·7 49·7 23·6 34·2 45·5 18·9 8·2	19·8 8·5 7·4 11·9 35·2 16·4	18·5 3·9 1·4 1·7 2·0 6·7 3·3 0·9	323·9 118·5 58·3 31·0 46·1 80·8 35·3 12·3	19-2	19·9 8·5 7·6 12·1 35·5 17·7	3·7 1·3 1·9 2·1 6·8 3·4	117·5 57·3 31·3 45·7 81·2 36·9	227·2 97·1 48·7 23·7 33·3 45·4 19·0 8·7	97·1 20·2 8·6 7·6 12·1 35·3 17·6 4·3	19·1 4·1 1·4 2·0 2·1 6·8 3·5 0·7	324: 117: 57: 31: 45: 80: 36: 12:
lan made fibres	26	13-0	1.9	0.3	14-9	13.0	2.0	0.3	15.0	12.8	1.9	0.3	14-
etal goods, engineering and vehicles	3 0 2	2,026-7	535-8	110-7	2,562-5	2,029.7	539-4	113-1	2,569-1	2,018-6	535-9	111.3	2,554
letal goods nes Ferrous metal foundries Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 3111 3112 3120 313 3142 316	291.3 47.7 14.3 23.4 34.8 14.1 157.1	5·3 3·2 5·5 11·6	0:6 1:6 3:4 0:6	52·9 17·5 28·9 46·4 17·5	14-9 22-9 34-5 13-9	5.0 3.3 5.5 11.7 3.3	1.5 0.5 1.9 3.5 0.8	51·2 18·2 28·4 46·2 17·2	292.8 46.3 14.5 22.5 34.7 13.4 161.5	85·7 5·0 3·3 5·4 11·7 3·3 56·9	0·5 1·9 3·6 0·7	46· 16·
Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers small tools Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries Mining machinery etc Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment Machinery for printing etc industries Machinery for printing etc industries	32 320 321 3221 3222 3230 324 325 3255 326 327	643-5 64-4 33-8 25-0 38-6 9-5 34-5 71-3 43-1 23-6 22-0	8·6 4·4 9·0 1·7 8·0 10·1 6·9 4·6	3·0 1·3 1·0 4·6 0·4 7·2 1·9 1·5	73·0 38·2 29·1 47·6 11·1 42·4 81·4 50·0 28·2	66.4 2 32.1 25.8 39.2 9.4 33.6 72.1 43.1	8-7 4-2 8-4-3 2-8-9 1-8-8 8-8 1-8-6 1-8-6 1-8-6	2 2-8 2 1-0 3 1-1 3 3-4 3 0-4 3 8-5 0 1-6 3 0-4	75·1 36·4 30·0 48·2 11·2 42·4 25 42·4 20 82·1 50·0 44 29·1	653·5 64·9 32·8 26·0 39·6 9·8 34·6 71·6 42·1 24·4 22·2	9·1 1·7 8·7 9·8 6·7 4·8	2·8 1·0 1·1 4·1 0·4 8·4 1·9 1·4	73- 37- 30- 48- 11- 43- 81- 48- 29-
Other machinery and mechanical equipment Internal combustion engine except road vehicles etc	328	301-7	57-6	12-6	359-3	306-0	59-0	13.3	3 365-1	308-9	58.7	13.1	367-
Compressors and fluid power equipment Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation	3281 3283 3284	37-4 42-3	8.7	1.2	51-0	42.9	9.5	5 1.	1 52.3	35·8 43·4	9.3	1.1	52-
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3290	19-3			26.7	7 18.	7.		3 26.1	18-5	7.6	0.3	
ffice machinery, data processing equipment	33	53-	7 18-0	2.0	71.	7 55-	5 18-	2 2	8 73-6	55-6	18-	5 2.	7 74
ectrical and electronic engineering Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunic equipment Telegraph and telephone appliance and	34 3410 3420 343 344	436: 28: 88: 64: 137:	0 10·0 9 26·8 1 29·1	1 1 5 I	38·0 2 115·1 3 93·2	0 28· 7 86· 2 64·	1 10· 2 26· 8 28·	2 1· 8 4· 9 5·	0 38·3 4 113·0 4 93·7	439-0 28-3 85-9 64-5 138-5	10-1 26-1 5 29-1	9 4.5	7 648 9 38 5 112 5 93
Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active components Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lighting equipment and electrical	3441 3443 3444 345 3460	33- 67- 18- 73- 30-	3 23·2 2 14·4 6 56·8	3.1	90.5 4 32.6 5 130.5	5 69· 6 19· 5 76·	8 24· 5 15· 8 57·	2 3· 3 2· 4 12·	6 93·9 6 34·8 9 134·2	31.0 69.5 19.3 76.7 30.6	24: 3 14: 57:	3 3.1 8 2.1 1 12.1	7 93 5 34 5 133
1- Pinont installation	3470, 34	8 14	7 9.6	3 1.1		71.75				14-7	9.	7 1.	4 24
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers and caravans Parts	35 3510 352 3530	259- 95- 49- 114-	6 8·9 8 3·9	9 0-	7 104-5	5 96· 7 45·	9 9· 5 3·	1 0· 8 1·	7 106·0 0 49·3	248-7 96-0 45-0 107-7	8.	9 0.5	7 104

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	Mar 1984		Name (Make Spirit	Chiela byconsen	Dec 1984	4901 c	nation of the last	Sull'S	Mar 1985		100 K/W	CAL YATE
	or Group	Male	Female	and the same of th	All	Male	Female	- 03 - 05 1 - 03	All	Male	Female	No.	All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part-	Female		All	Part- time	
Other transport equipment	36	268-4	31.4	4.1	299-8	257-6	30.9	3.6	288-5	253·5 83·5	30.7	3.7	284-2
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	3610 3620	94·4 31·8	8.2	1.9	102-6	86·3 29·9	7·7 1·3 2·5	1·6 0·2 0·2	94·1 31·2 8·9	29·7 6·1	1.3	0.2	91·3 31·0
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles Aerospace equipment	363,365 3640	0 6·6 135·6	19.5	1.6	8·8 155·2	6·4 135·0	19.3	1.6	154-3	134-1	19.3	1.5	8·4 153·4
Instrument engineering	37 3710	73·8 43·2	35·4 17·9	8·7 4·1	109·2 61·0	75·0 44·1	36·0 18·2	9.2	111·1 62·3	75·5 44·8	35·7 18·4	8.9	111·2 63·2
Measuring, precision instruments etc Medical and surgical equipment	3720 373	13·3 14·0	7·2 7·6	2.2	20.5	13.8	7.2	2.2	21·0 22·1	13·5 14·3	7·1 7·8	2.0	20.6
Optical precision instruments etc Clocks watches etc	3740	3.4	2.7	0.2	6.0	3.1	2.6	0.1	5.7	2.9	2.4	0.1	5.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,202-1	857-0	219-1	2,059-2	1,199-6	865.7	224-3	2,065.3	1,183-9	850.9	218-5	2,034-7
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and	41/42	355-1	246-9	89-4	602-1	356-4	252-3	94.9	608-7	351-0	244-2	91-1	595-2
fats Bacon curing and meat processing	411/412 4122	59·2 32·9	39·9 26·4	10.8	99·1 59·3	60·1 33·2	42·5 27·9	11.6	102·6 61·0	59·9 31·9	40·3 26·3	10·8 7·9	100·2 58·1
Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	4130 4147	31·3 16·6	11·0 17·0	2·9 5·3	42·3 33·6	30·9 17·6	10·9 18·8 7·7	3·0 5·4 4·0	41·8 36·4 12·2	31·0 16·4 4·6	11·1 16·7 7·3	2·9 5·2 4·0	42·1 33·0
Fish processing Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	4150 419	4·7 65·8	8·8 64·8	35.0	13.5	4·5 66·4 7·6	67·3 2·0	38.3	133.6	66.7	65·8 1·8	36·7 0·3	11·9 132·4
Sugar and sugar by-products Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	4200 421	6·3 30·4	1·9 31·9	15.0	8·3 62·3	29.7	32.1	15.3	61.8	29.5	31.9	14.5	7·8 61·4
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/418 422/4238		34-1	10.4	85.9	52.4	35.8	11.5	88-2	51.7	35.1	11.2	86-8
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240 4261, 42	13.5	8.2	0.7	21·7 57·0	13·4 45·4	8.1	0·6 2·1	21·5 56·5	13·2 44·3	7.7	0.7	20·9 55·2
Brewing and malting, cider and perry Soft drinks	4283 4290	16·2 13·5	6·6 11·5	1.7	22·8 25·0	17·1 11·3	6·5 9·4	1·6 1·0	23.7	16·8 11·0	6·4 9·3	1.8	23·2 20·3
Tobacco Textiles	43	118-3	112-8	21.5	231-1	118-3	112-4	21.5	230-6	117-1	110-5	20.6	227-6
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk	4310 432	25·0 23·6	16·7 16·1	3.9	41·7 39·7	24·9 23·6	16·5 15·4	3.5	41·4 39·0	24.9	16.4	2.9	41·3 38·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	436 4370	24·3 19·1	57·2 7·2	10.1	81·5 26·3	24·1 19·2	57·7 7·2	9.9	81·8 26·3	23·8 18·7	56·0 7·3	9.3	79·8 25·9
Carpets etc Other textiles	438 4336, 43		5.0	0.7	16.4	11-3	5.1	0.7	16.4	11.1	10.6	0.6	16.0
See and approximate Scale of Co. S.	4350, 43	8705	10.6	2.2	25.6	15.1	10.6	2.4	25·8 24·2	15-3	9.1	2.3	ite remitte
Leather and leather goods	44	14.7	9.7	2.7	24.3	14·6 67·1	9·5 201·3	31.9	268-4	66-2	199-7	30-6	
Footwear and clothing Footwear	4510 453, 456	69·9 22·6		34·6 2·8 25·3	273-6 49-7 197-3	21·9 35·7	27·0 158·1	2.7	48.9	21·6 35·1	26·4 157·5	2.6	48-0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532 4533	7.5 4.6	25.7	3.4	33.3	7·4 4·4	25·8 15·0	2.8	33·2 19·5	7.4	26·1 14·6	2.8	33-5
Womens and girls tailored outerwear Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3.3		2.5	18.3	3.0	15.3	2.7	18.3	2.9	15-2	2.8	18-2
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc Household textiles etc	4536 455	10.9	61·9 16·6	9·9 6·5	72·9 26·7	10·1 9·5	60·0 16·2	9·8 5·7	70·2 25·7	10·1 9·4	60·2 15·9	9·1 5·2	70·3 25·3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	160-7	39-9	11.9	200-6	161-7	41.0	12-1	202.7	158-9	40-5	11-6	199-4
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610,46		3.6	1.6	29.7	26-1	3.8	1.4	29.9	25.7	3.6		
Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc	4630 4640/46	32·9 50/	6-1	2.3	39-0			2.7	40.0	32.5	6.4		
Wooden and upholstered furniture	466 4671	20·0 61·2	8·6 18·0	2.4	28·6 79·1	19·5 61·7	8-9 18-0	2.2	28.5	19·5 61·0	8·9 18·0	4.5	79.0
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.5	3.7	1.3	24-1	20.9	3.7	1.5	24.6	20·2 321·3	3·6 163·8	1.2	
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board	47 4710	322·5 31·1	159·7 7·1	39.7	482·2 38·2	324·1 31·6	165·2 6·7	42·0 1·6 8·9	489·2 38·3 106·2	31·9 65·3	6·4 39·9	1.8	38-3
Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board	472 4725	65·2 29·1	39·5 15·2	8·2 3·6	104.8	65·8 28·8	40·4 15·4 118·0	4.0	44.2	28·9 224·1	15·3 117·5	4.4	44.2
Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers	475 4751	226·1 72·6	113·0 25·7	8.0	339·2 98·3	226·7 72·8	26.6	8.4	99.3	72.1	26-8		
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752/ 4753	22.2	15.7	2.6	37.9	22.0	16-4	2.8	38-4	21.7	16-9	2.9	38-6
Rubber and plastics Rubber products, tyre repair etc	48 481/482	123·1 0 48·2	48·9 14·7	11·5 2·7	172·0 62·8	121·8 47·0		11·8 3·0		119·7 45·5	48·9 14·4	2.9	59.9
Processing of plastics	483	74.9		8.8	109-1	74-9	34.5	8.8		74-2		naldation	
Other manufacturing Jewellery and coins	49 4910	37·9 8·2		7·9 1·7	73·3 13·8	35·6 8·3	5.5	1.8	13.9	35·3 8·3	5.7	2.0	13.9
Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods	4930 494	6·3 11·5	6.9	1.4	13·2 25·0	5·4 10·4	6.8	3.0	23.3	5·5 9·9	12.0	3.0	21.9
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 49			1.5	21.3					11.6			noine(Sanice
Construction Construction and repair of buildings,	5	850-3		53.0	967-7						64.5		Machinery
demolition work Civil engineering	5000, 50 5020	152.9	63·6 21·4	29·8 6·1	537·1 174·3	466·4 150·1	64·3 21·5 21·7	30·7 6·3	530·7 F 171·6 F 162·5 F	145·6 137·5	21.5	6.3	167-2
Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5030 5040	141·5 82·4	21·4 11·0	11-0 6-1	162·9 93·4	140·8 82·1	11.2	11·3 6·3	93·3 F	80.3	11.3		91.6
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	902-1	2,225-2	1,343-8	4,127-2	1,957-2	2,386-9	1,470-5	4,344.0	1,925-7	2,314-2		PROBLEG.
Wholesale distribution Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	61 6110	622 ·6 21·7	281·4 8·7	106·6 3·9	904·0 30·4	631·8 21·3	292·5 9·0	113·3 4·4	924·3 30·3	628-6 21-6	291.4 9.2	4.3	30.8
Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials	6120 6130	82·0 101·3		8·1 11·9	107·8 132·5	81·0 100·7		8·2 12·9	107·2 133·9	81·9 97·8	26·1 32·3	12.7	130.1
Motor vehicles and parts Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6148 6149	31·6 72·6	10.9	3·5 7·5	42·5 100·9	31·0 74·2	10.8	3·6 8·1	41.8	29·5 74·7	28.7	8.0	103.5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6150 6160	35·6 21·2	19·7 18·9	7·2 7·1	55·3 40·1	37·0 22·5	21·6 20·3	8·5 7·6	42-8	37·2 22·5	20.9	8.1	43.4
Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6170 6180	170·3 15·5	78.7	34·8 4·7	249·0 30·0	175·3 16·1	81·4 15·5	36·0 5·0	256·6 31·6	174·7 15·7	14.9	5.1	30.6
Other wholesale distribution	6190	70.9	44.7	17.9	115-6	72.8	46.0	18-8		72.9			ane oloofi
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	16.9		2.4	20.4					16.1	3.5	upe dista	toele stiff
Commission agents	63	11-2		2.9	18-1	11.2				11.3		inge gain	2,129
Retail distribution Food	64/65 6410	780·8 211·7	370-0	. 764-9 247-0	581.7	806·1 220·4	400-1	277.9	620-5	786·5 217·6	392.7	274.2	610-4
Confectioners, tobacconists etc Dispensing and other chemists	6420 6430	52·8 17·2	105·3 108·0	75·8 46·4	158·0 125·2	18-0	124.2	54.1	142-2	51·5 17·7 35·0	111-8	49-1	129-6
Clothing	6450	34.2	120-6	71.8	154.9	38-5	133.0	78.1	171.5	33.0	57.0	40.6	

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

REAT BRITAIN		ar 1984	1 ⁴⁴ C0 500	ndoes	Product	Dec 1984	o to	06.70-	and c	Mar 1985	R	New York	restores!
osg: zariaspeni tel conse gahusus att	or Mi Group	ale	Female	-95er 501 = -	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	80	All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6480	96.7	86-4	50.1	183.0	97-3	89.3	53-1	186-5	97.8	92.2	55.5	189-9
Motor vehicles and parts	6510 6520	143·4 53·2 26·9	44·5 26·2 41·9	16·3 14·7 27·0	187·9 79·4 68·8	144-3 53-9 27-3	45·2 26·7 43·0	16-9	189·4 80·6	143·3 52·7 27·1	44·9 26·8	17.3	188·2 79·5
Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	6530 6540 6560	46·4 76·8	57·0 265·3	28·3 141·9	103·4 342·1	48·6 82·5	63·4 295·7	26·5 32·8 166·8	70·3 112·1 378·2	45·6 76·3	42·7 60·3 270·7	26·9 30·2 148·3	69·9 105·9 347·0
lately and catering	66	310-7	596-5	444-8	907-2	332-5	630-3	472-8	962-9	325-5	621-4	463.9	947-0
Restaurants, snack bars, cares etc	661 6620	65·8 68·9	113.0	79·8 144·7	178-8 230-6	69·0 75·4	112·3 173·1	79·5 157·3	181·4 248·6	65·4 72·8	110·4 171·1	78·1 156·9	175-8 243-8
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	6630 6640	56·2 30·2	90·3 85·0	81·1 52·3	146·5 115·2	58·9 32·4	92·4 86·9	82·4 52·9	151·3 119·3	58·1 31·5	92·8 85·9	81·8 50·8	150-1
Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	6650 6670	79·5 10·0	137-3	82·3 4·7	216·8 19·2	84·7 12·0	153·0 12·5	92·7 8·0	237·7 24·5	84·2 13·6	147-8	87·8 8·6	232-
epair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles	67 6710	159·9 138·2	46·1 35·7	22·3 18·0	205·9 173·9	157-8 137-5	48·1 37·2	23·1 18·4	206·0 174·6	157·5 137·2	47·6 37·7	23·7 19·3	205- 174-
Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	6720, 6730	21·7 1,024·4	10.4	4.3	32.1	20.4	11.0	4.7	31.3	20.3	9.8	4.3	30.
ransport and communication	7100	145-6	258-3	53-6	1,282·7 155·7	1,009·1 137·5	262·1 9·7	56-1	1,271.3	1,001-4	262-2	55·0 0·7	1,263
allways ther inland transport	72	336-8	49.2	15-1	386-0	336-7	50-1	16-8	386-8	333-1	50-2	16.0	383
Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage	7210 7230	162·0 164·0	23.1	4·7 8·8	185·1 185·9	160·8 163·9	22.4	4·8 10·1	183·2 186·9	159·9 161·5	22.1	4·4 9·9	182· 184·
Other inland transport nes	7220, 7260	10.8	4.1	1.6	14.9	12.0	4.8	1.8	16.8	11.6	5.3	1.7	16-
ea transport	74	38-7	13.2	0.4	43-3	33·5 29·5	14.0	0.4	37·4 R 43·5	32.4	3.8	0.4	36-
ir transport upporting services to transport	76	78-4	14-6	2.6	93.0	76-1	14.0	2.4	90.1	75.0	14.0	0·6 2·5	89-
Inland transport Sea transport	7610 7630	13·1 38·1	3.3	1.1	16·5 42·2	13·6 35·8	3.3	0·9 1·2	16·8 39·7	13·6 35·0	3.3	1.0	17· 38·
Air transport	7640	27.1	7.2	0.2	34.3	26.7	6.9	0.2	33.5	26.4	6.8	0.2	33-
liscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	83·9 158·5 153·4	61·4 35·6 69·6	12·1 12·6 9·7	145-3 194-1 222-9	85·5 159·5 150·8	62·2 36·9 71·2	12·5 13·0 9·8	147·8 196·4 222·1	83·8 159·8 150·5	37·4 71·7	11·9 13·1 9·9	145- 197- 222-
anking, finance, insurance etc	8	946-9	888-8	251-4	1,835.7	972-9	928-0	271.6	1,900.9	982-8	942-9	279.8	1,925
anking and finance	81	212-2	291.5	60-5	503-7	215-9	299-3	64-0	515-2	217-0	301-0	64.7	518-
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	8140 8150	165·5 46·6	216·2 75·3	37·2 23·2	381·7 121·9	168·2 47·6	221·4 77·9	39.7	389·7 125·5	169.0	222-6 78-4	40·4 24·3	391- 126-
surance, except social security	82	133-1	98.9	17-2	232-0	136-6	102-4	18-4	238-9	137-6	103-1	19.0	240-
usiness services Auxiliary to banking and finance		472·2 12·7	435·2 9·3	150·9 2·2	907·5 22·0	489·4 13·4	458·3 9·2	164-9	947·6 22·6	497-2 13-7	469-5 9-1	170·9 2·3	966-
Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents	8320 8340	32·4 35·5	37·0 43·3	11·7 19·4	69·4 78·9	33·6 33·2	38·7 47·2	14·1 20·4	72·4 80·5	34·3 32·8	39·9 48·2	14.7	74-
Professional services nes Advertising	8370 8380	126.3	54·7 18·0	20·5 5·5	181·0 39·9	134·1 22·1	58·4 20·2	21·4 7·6	192·5 42·3	135·9 21·0	58·8 19·5	21·3 6·8	194
Computer services Business services nes	8394 8395	39·6 83·9 26·0	18·1 83·4 14·6	3·8 34·5 2·4	57·8 167·3	40·7 91·4 25·7	18·4 91·1	4·8 38·1	59·1 182·5	41·6 96·7	18·2 99·6	41.6	196
Central offices not allocable enting of movables	8396	67-1	25.1	8.3	40·6 92·2	69-6	14-6	2·7 9·2	40·3 97·4	25·9 68·9	14.5	2.7	40-
Construction machinery etc Consumer goods	84 8420 8460	33·3 17·7	5·5 11·2	2.1	38.9	33·4 19·1	5·7 13·5	2.2	39·1 R 32·6	33·4 18·8	5·7 13·0	9·2 2·3 4·9	96 39 31
Transport and movables nes	8410, 8430, 8480, 8490	16-1	8-4	8-87	24.4	17-1	8.7	2.0	25.7	16.8	8-7	2.0	25
wning and dealing in real estate	85	62.2	38-1	14.5	100-4	61-6	40.2	15-1	101-8	62-1	41.8	16-1	103
ther services	9 9 37.	2,179-4	3,784-1	1,964-1	5,963-5	2,162-9	3,828-0	2,011-6	5,990-9	2,159-0	3,850-7	2,032-6	6,009
ublic administration and defence† National government nes	91 9111	825·2 186·1	697·9 208·5	217-2	1,523·2 394·6	824·0 188·4	695-6 204-7	219·2 41·0	1,519·6 393·1 R	824·0 189·1	695·5 205·1	220·1 41·2	1, 519 394
Local government services nes	9112 9120	282.0	318·8 14·5	149·7 3·5	600·8 50·4	281·2 36·0	318·1 14·5	151.5	599·3 50·5	281·1 36·0	318·1 14·5	152·4 3·5	599 50
Police Fire services National defence	9140	142·0 55·7	48.4	13.4	60.7	142·1 55·8	48·1 5·0	13.7	190·2 60·8	142·3 55·7	48·1 5·0	13.6	190
Social security	9150 9190	91·2 32·4	36·4 66·2	4·3 2·9	127·6 98·6	87·5 33·0	37·8 67·4	4·2 3·1	125·3 R 100·3 R	86·7 33·0	37·3 67·3	4·1 3·1	124 100
anitary services Refuse disposal etc	92 921	112·5 69·9	178·8 10·7	164-9	291·2 80·6	111·7 68·7	177·7 10·5	167·8 4·5	289·4 79·2	110·9 68·4	181-8	170·7 4·3	292
Cleaning services	9230	42.5	168-1	160-5	210.6	43.0	167-2	163.3	210-3	42.5	171.4	166-3	78 213
ducation esearch and development	2 57 4 47		1,036-7	635-8	298 38	506-5	1,035-5	644-7	1,542-1	507-9	1,045-5	655-5	1,553
edical and other health services	94	88·9 266·4	37·2 1,026·0	5·6 477·1	1,292-3	92·4 263·2	39·2 1,039·4	6·3 490·0	131.6	91.4	38-8	5.6	130
Other medical care institutions	9510 9520	218·7 37·1	828·0 95·1	362-7 50-1	1,046.7	215·6 36·6	835-2 95-8	370·7 50·8	1,302·6 1,050·8 132·5	262-6 215-2 36-6	1,044·5 839·2	494·3 374·0	1,307 1,054
Dental practices	9530 9540	4·2 3·8	51.8	40-1	56·0 37·1	4.4	55·3 34·1	42·9 14·0	59·7 37·9	4·4 3·8	96·3 55·6 34·2	51·2 43·3 14·1	132 60 38
Other health services ther services	9550, 9560	2.5	17.9	10.9	20-4	2.7	19-1	11.7	21.7	2.7	19.2	11.8	21
Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	96 9611 9690	139·4 89·0	466·3 413·2	294·1 267·8	605·7 502·2	137-9 88-2	482·1 430·4	307·0 282·1	620·0 518·6	136·9 87·4	487·8 435·8	310·4 285·9	624 523
ecreational and cultural consists	9690	17·0 190·4	20·6 211·2	14·6 121·8	37·7 401·6	16·6 184·8	18·5 220·6	12-8	35.0	16.4	18.5	12.4	34
Radio television theatree at-	9711,9760 9741	12.3	15·2 30·3	9.4	27·6 71·0	11·4 41·1	15·4 31·1	9.8 8.3	405·4 26·8 72·2	184·6 10·9 40·7	219·3 15·2 31·1	9.7 8.3	404 26
Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	9770 9791	18·3 119·0	36·9 128·8	15·9 87·0	55.2	17·9 114·4	38·7 135·3	16·4 91·1	56·6 249·7	18·3 114·7	40.0	15·8 90·2	71 58 247
ersonal services: Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	98	42.5	128-6	47-5	171-1	41.0	136-4	51.0	177-4	39-3	136-1	51.9	175
Hairdressing and books 1	981 9811 9820	17·5 12·8	44·2 30·7	18·4 10·9	61·7 43·4	17·6 13·0	46·5 32·8	20·0 12·2	64·1 45·7	17·0 12·8	46·4 32·6	19·8 11·9	63 45
Personal services nes	9890	11.4	75·5 8·9	24·4 4·8	86·9 22·5	8·9 14·5	79·7 10·1	24·7 6·2	88·6 24·6	7·8 14·5	78-9 10-8	25·3 6·7	86 25

Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; these are included in class and division totals.

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).

† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed to type of service, are published at table 1-7.

† Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

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Standard region	Male	Female	Olans	Total	Index 1980	Produc- tion and	Index 1980	Produc- tion in-	Index 1980	Manu- facturin	Index g 1980	Service industries	Index 1980
region		All	Part- time		= 100	construc- tion in- dustries	= 100	dustries	= 100	industri	es = 100		= 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	4,022 4,004 4,013 4,026 4,015 3,991	3,143 3,132 3,166 3,177 3,230 3,220	1,364 1,355 1,384 1,377 1,428 1,420	7,166 7,136 7,178 7,204 7,245 7,211	96·1 95·7 96·3 96·6 97·2 96·7	1,999 1,983 1,979 1,990 1,980 1,963	86·8 86·1 86·0 86·4 86·0 85·3	1,681 1,670 1,667 1,674 1,667 1,654	86·9 86·3 86·1 86·5 86·2 85·5	1,566 1,556 1,555 1,562 1,556 1,544	86·6 86·1 86·0 86·4 86·1 85·4	5,094 5,083 5,128 5,138 5,195 5,182	100·3 100·1 101·0 101·1 102·3 102·0
Greater London (included in South East)† 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	1,986 1,968 1,970 1,965 1,965 1,956	1,494 1,487 1,493 1,497 1,521 1,517	542 536 544 541 559 559	3,480 3,454 3,463 3,461 3,487 3,472		799 789 785 783 777 767		650 643 639 636 631 622		601 595 592 589 585 577		2,679 2,662 2,675 2,676 2,707 2,704	
East Anglia 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	389 389 396 404 396 392	288 287 293 298 302 301	134 133 135 134 141 139	677 676 689 702 699 693	101·1 101·0 102·9 104·9 104·4 103·5	224 220 222 226 225 221	88·7 87·1 88·0 89·5 89·1 87·5	189 186 188 192 192 188	89·5 88·1 89·0 90·9 90·9 89·0	177 174 177 181 180 176	89·0 87·4 89·0 90·9 90·4 88·4	416 419 431 435 436 437	102-6 103-3 106-3 107-3 107-5 107-8
South West 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	853 849 858 864 856 845	651 648 669 674 671 664	342 344 357 359 364 360	1,505 1,496 1,527 1,538 1,527 1,509	95·3 94·7 96·7 97·4 96·7 95·6	467 464 468 471 468 468	85-8 85-2 86-0 86-5 86-0	389 388 391 393 391 391	85·1 84·9 85·5 86·0 85·5 85·5	362 360 364 366 364 365	85·0 84·5 85·5 85·9 85·5 85·7	990 987 1,014 1,018 1,011 996	100·3 100·0 102·8 103·2 102·5 100·9
West Midlands 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	1,125 1,114 1,114 1,121 1,122 1,112	809 801 804 809 819 806	353 351 350 349 360 355	1,934 1,915 1,919 1,930 1,940 1,918	88·7 87·8 88·0 88·5 89·0 88·0	840 833 832 833 833 821	78·5 77·8 77·7 77·9 77·9 76·7	760 754 754 755 757 746	78·5 77·8 77·8 77·9 78·1 77·0	709 704 705 707 709 698	77-7 77-1 77-3 77-5 77-7 76-5	1,064 1,053 1,060 1,065 1,078 1,069	98-6 97-5 98-2 98-7 99-9 99-0
East Midlands 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	800 790 792 798 791 785	618 611 619 623 629 622	284 279 287 286 293 287	1,418 1,401 1,411 1,420 1,420 1,420	92·7 91·6 92·2 92·8 92·8 91·9	633 621 624 629 625 621	85-1 83-5 83-9 84-6 84-0 83-5	572 561 564 569 564 561	85·1 83·3 83·8 84·5 83·8 83·3	492 483 487 493 490 488	85·0 83·5 84·2 85·2 84·7 84·3	751 749 756 756 763 755	99·8 99·5 100·5 100·5 101·4 100·3
Yorkshire and Humberside 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	1,021 1,009 1,004 1,006 1,004 991	751 742 747 749 762 746	370 365 372 372 386 376	1,772 1,751 1,752 1,755 1,765 1,737	90·7 89·6 89·7 89·8 90·3 88·9	707 696 691 697 694 682	80·5 79·2 78·6 79·3 79·0 77·6	622 614 609 615 613 602	80·5 79·5 78·8 79·6 79·3 77·9	518 511 508 514 513 503	79·2 78·2 77·7 78·6 78·5 76·9	1,037 1,027 1,033 1,028 1,043 1,027	99·3 98·3 98·9 98·4 99·8 98·3
North West 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	1,298 1,283 1,289 1,290 1,287 1,278	1,063 1,055 1,063 1,073 1,086 1,088	491 492 498 500 516 526	2,362 2,338 2,352 2,363 2,373 2,366	90·7 89·8 90·3 90·7 91·1 90·9	864 852 848 850 841 832	78·5 77·4 77·0 77·2 76·4 75·6	758 748 745 747 740 733	78·3 77·4 77·1 77·3 76·5 75·8	697 688 685 687 680 673	77·5 76·5 76·2 76·4 75·6 74·9	1,481 1,470 1,488 1,495 1,515 1,519	99·6 98·9 100·1 100·6 101·9 102·2
North 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	584 578 574 575 573 568	461 459 462 461 467 465	215 214 216 215 221 220	1,045 1,037 1,036 1,036 1,040 1,033	87·2 86·6 86·5 86·5 86·8 86·2	402 397 393 392 391 387	75·6 74·7 74·0 73·8 73·6 72·8	348 345 342 341 341 339	77·0 76·4 75·7 75·5 75·5 75·5	290 289 287 287 287 286	76·6 76·4 75·9 75·9 75·9 75·6	629 626 629 629 635 633	96·5 96·0 96·5 96·5 97·4 97·1
Wales 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	510 505 505 508 501 494	390 386 397 399 396 392	169 168 173 174 177 175	901 891 901 907 897 886	90·7 89·8 90·8 91·4 90·4 89·3	309 305 306 305 301 298	77·0 76·0 76·2 76·0 75·0 74·3	262 259 260 259 256 254	76-7 75-8 76-1 75-8 75-0 74-4	210 208 210 209 207 205	74·6 73·9 74·6 74·2 73·5 72·8	567 564 574 578 573 566	99·9 99·3 101·1 101·8 100·9 99·7
Scotland 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	1,051 1,047 1,048 1,055 1,047 1,037	865 861 881 877 884 882	376 375 385 387 395 396	1,917 1,908 1,929 1,933 1,932 1,920	92·7 92·3 93·3 93·5 93·4 92·8	640 633 634 635 633 626	81-2 80-3 80-5 80-6 80-3 79-4	517 512 514 515 514 510	81·7 80·9 81·2 81·4 81·2 80·6	440 436 437 436 434 431	78·9 78·2 78·4 78·2 77·8 77·3	1,234 1,232 1,253 1,254 1,259 1,254	100-0 99-8 101-5 101-6 102-0 101-6
Great Britain 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	11,654 11,568 11,593 11,647 11,591 11,493	9,041 8,981 9,101 9,140 9,246 9,186	4,097 4,076 4,157 4,154 4,281 4,253	20,695 20,549 20,694 20,787 20,837 20,679	93·0 92·3 93·0 93·4 93·6 92·9	7,084 7,005 6,997 7,030 6,991 6,919	82·2 81·3 81·2 81·6 81·2 80·3	6,097 6,037 6,036 6,060 6,033 5,978	82·3 81·5 81·4 81·8 81·4 80·7	5,460 5,410 5,415 5,443 5,419 5,370	81-6 80-8 80-9 81-3 80-9 80-2	13,263 13,209 13,367 13,397 13,507 13,439	99·8 99·4 100·6 100·8 101·6 101·1

Standard region	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
	0 25	01 1	2	3	41 6 18	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8 99	91-92	93-99
South East	0.0	gr Bo	6 <u>0r</u> -19	93.9	105.6	91-5 R	3.	80 uprior	0.001	9.001	8888	1 401 1 5921
983 Dec 984 Mar June Sep Dec 985 Mar	73 70 71 77 70 66	115 113 112 111 111 111	172 172 171 173 172 169	825 821 821 828 828 828	569 564 563 562 556 550	318 313 312 316 313 309	730 734 750 756 756 747	753 728 736 740 774 749	557 556 563 555 543 542	899 902 908 928 935 943	664 667 666 672 671 671	1,491 1,496 1,505 1,487 1,515 1,529
Greater London†												
983 Dec 984 Mar June Sep Dec 985 Mar	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	49 48 47 47 46 46	64 64 63 64 64 62	267 263 263 262 261 258	270 268 266 263 260 257	149 146 146 147 146 144	373 373 372 375 384 379	329 316 321 321 337 326	334 333 338 333 328 327	599 601 602 613 619 625	374 374 374 378 377 376	669 664 668 656 663 670
East Anglia	36	12	19	75	83	35	71	76	39	48	50	133
1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	36 37 35 40 37 35	12 12 12 11 11 11	19 19 19 19 19	75 75 77 79 78 79	80 81 83 83 78	34 34 34 34 34 33	72 81 82 78 78	75 77 76 81 78	38 39 42 43 43	48 50 50 50 51	49 50 50 50 50	136 135 134 135 138
South West 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	48 45 45 49 47 45	28 27 27 27 27 26 26	44 44 43 44 44 45	179 178 179 181 179 179	139 139 142 141 141 140	78 77 77 78 78 78	177 175 200 203 184 181	161 156 156 157 165 154	80 80 79 82 82 82	120 122 122 123 123 124	119 119 118 119 119 119	334 335 338 335 339 338
West Midlands 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	30 29 27 31 29 27	50 50 49 48 48	110 108 108 108 107 106	433 431 432 432 436 429	166 165 166 167 166 164	80 78 78 78 77 75	190 187 195 196 197 195	183 179 181 183 192 185	86 84 84 86 86	134 135 136 137 139 140	159 159 158 160 158 158	313 310 306 302 306 305
East Midlands 1983 Dec	33	81	58	186	248	61	121	131	73	84	109	234
1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	32 31 34 32 30	78 76 75 75 74	56 57 58 57 59	184 187 187 185 186	242 243 248 247 243	60 60 61 60 60	119 124 125 123 121	128 128 129 134 129	72 73 74 74 73	84 86 89 89 90	108 107 106 105 104	236 237 233 239 238
Yorkshire and Humberside						TIVE 9	THOEX OF	WERAGE W	Bas Bakey House			TWE
1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	29 28 28 30 29 27	104 103 101 101 100 99	106 105 103 105 104 103	181 178 177 177 177 177	230 228 228 232 231 224	85 83 82 82 81 80	176 174 183 184 184 181	180 173 173 173 173 182 176	96 95 93 92 89 88	113 114 114 117 118 118	128 128 127 127 127 127	344 342 343 334 342 336
North West 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec	17 16 16 18 17	61 61 60 60	110 110 109 109 107	302 299 299 299 297	284 279 278 279 276	106 104 102 103 101	233 231 235 239 239	245 236 241 248 262	140 139 140 140 138	180 180 184 187 188	217 218 219 220 218	464 465 469 461 470
North 1983 Dec	16	60 58	106	296	271 97	99	235	251	137	63	222	220
1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	13 13 14 14 14 13	56 56 55 54 54	67 67 68 68 68	126 123 122 123 122	96 96 97 96 95	52 51 51 49 48	95 96 96 96 95	109 109 110 111 109	56 55 57 57 57	63 63 64 63 64	84 84 84 84 83	220 222 219 224 225
Wales 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	25 22 22 24 23 22	52 51 50 50 49 49	57 57 58 57 57 57	88 86 86 85 84 83	65 65 66 67 66 65	47 46 46 46 45 45	80 79 85 85 79 78	88 86 90 89 92 88	46 46 43 47 46 46	51 51 52 54 53 53	111 110 109 108 107 107	191 193 195 195 196 194
Scotland 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	42 42 42 43 40 40	77 77 77 79 80 79	50 50 50 50 50 49 48	186 184 183 181 181	203 202 204 206 205 204	124 121 119 120 118	191 190 203 204 197 198	207 202 206 209 220 209	115 117 114 113 112 111	134 136 138 143 143	172 172 172 172 172 171 171	415 416 420 414 416 420
Great Britain 1983 Dec 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 1985 Mar	348 335 330 360 339 321	637 627 621 617 614 608	794 788 785 792 785 780	2,582 2,562 2,564 2,569 2,569 2,554	2,085 2,059 2,067 2,082 2,065 2,035	987 968 960 970 958 942	2,063 2,056 2,152 2,171 2,133 2,110	2,136 2,072 2,096 2,115 2,211 2,129	1,289 1,283 1,285 1,288 1,271 1,264	1,826 1,836 1,854 1,852 1,901 1,925	1,811 1,814 1,809 1,818 1,809 1,812	4,139 4,149 4,170 4,113 4,182 4,198

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).

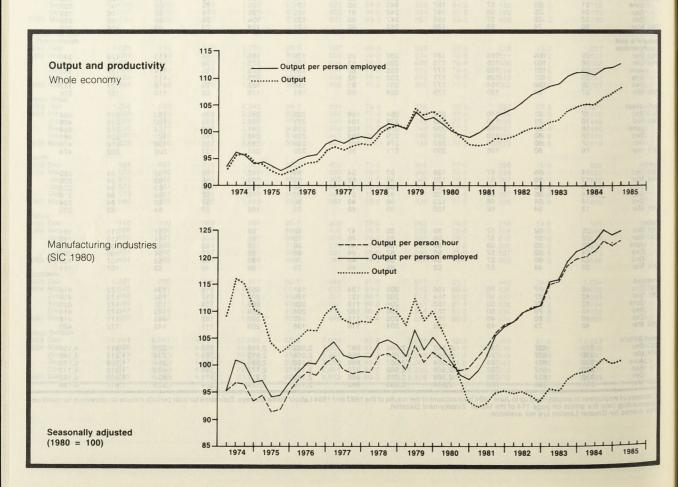
† The indices for Greater London are not available.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy	ngeria Securio della	Production in Divisions 1 to			Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4		100
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output 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
Q2	99·8	99·2	100·6	103·4	105-4	98·0	110-5	106-2	104-2	101·7
Q3	100·9	99·5	101·4	104·6	105-3	99·3 R	110-8	106-0	104-6	102·1
Q4	101·2	100·0	101·2	104·6	105-2	99·4 R	109-9	105-9	103-8	101·2
979 Q1	100·7	100·3	100·4	104·7	105·1	99·6	107-5	105·7	101·7	99·2
Q2	104·4	100·6	103·8	109·2	104·9	104·1	112-4	105·6	106·6	103·7
Q3	103·2	100·9	102·3	107·2	104·7	102·4	108-3	105·4	102·8	100·7
Q4	103·7	101·1	102·7	107·5	104·2	103·2	110-1	104·7	105·2	102·5
980 Q1	102·6	101·0	101-6	105·2	103-1	102-0 R	106·8	103·5	103·2	101·2
Q2	100·6	100·6	100-1	101·2	101-5	99-7	102·4	101·6	100·8	100·0
Q3	99·1	99·8	99-3	97·8	99-0 R	98-9 R	97·5	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97·7	98·7	99-0	95·8	96-4	99-4	93·4	95·9	97·4	99·5 R
981 Q1	97·6	97·7	99-9 R	95·1	94·0	101·1	92·5	93.5	99·0	101·7
Q2	97·8	96·8	101-1	95·6	92·0	103·9	93·0	91.5	101·7	103·4
Q3	98·9	96·2	102-8 R	97·1	90·7	107·2	94·8	90.0	105·5	106·0
Q4	98·9	95·7	103-3 R	98·4	89·5	109·8 R	95·3	88.8	107·3	107·6
982 Q1	99·3	95·3	104·3	97-4	88·5	110-2	94·9	87·8	108·1	108·1
Q2	100·1	94·9	105·5 R	98-9	87·4	113-2	95·1	86·7	109·8	109·9
Q3	100·7	94·4	106·7 R	99-4	86·2	115-3	94·5	85·4	110·7	110·9
Q4	100·8 R	93·9	107·4 R	98-6	84·9	116-1 R	93·4	84·1	111·1	111·1
983 Q1	101-8 R	93·6	108-8 R	100·5	83·9	119-8	95·8	83·1	115·4	115-1 R
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
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
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
984 Q1	105-2 R	94·8	111-1	104·0	81·9	126-9 R	99·0	81·3	121-9	120-1 R
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
Q3	106-3 R	95·3	111-6 R	102·4	81·7	125-3 R	101·5 R	81·2	125-2 R	123-6 R
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
985 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.



Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	vorked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of w	eek	Stood of	ff for whole	or part of	week	мосаис
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	ost	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	ost	
			operative working over- time	stionally stands of stands	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,311	29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5 34·3	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9	11·76 9·37 9·98 10·30 11·59	7	21 16 8 6 6	823 621 320 244 231	258 320 134 71 38	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 387	12·1 11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4	279 335 142 77 43	5·9 7·8 3·5 2·0 1·5	4,006 4,352 1,769 985 619	1920 kaung - pegana 1963 ka	14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4
Week ended 1983 May 14 June 11	1,234 1,168	32·7 30·9	8·3 8·4	10·28 9·85	10·01 9·70	6 7	256 297	77 69	774 714	10·1 10·4	83 76	2·2 2·0	1.030	1,134 1,091	12·3 13·3
July 16	1,201	31·4	8·7	10·47	10·37	7	267	44	477	10·9	51	1·3	743	1,002	15·1
Aug 13	1,122	29·0	8·8	9·88	10·37	4	142	38	368	9·8	41	1·1	510	681	12·6
Sep 10	1,238	31·9	8·9	10·98	11·04	5	199	39	372	9·6	44	1·1	571	661	13·0
Oct 15	1,326	33·7	8·9	11·74	11·30	4	152	36	325	9·0	40	0·9	477	517	12·0
Nov 12	1,345	34·5	8·7	11·68	11·29	5	180	37	341	9·2	42	1·1	521	482	12·5
Dec 10	1,327	34·5	8·9	11·78	11·14	4	161	35	341	9·9	39	1·0	502	507	13·0
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31·1	8·4	9·89	11·10	6	245	42	493	11·9	48	1·3	738	586	15·5
Feb 11	1,305	34·3	8·7	11·24	11·30	8	306	44	437	9·9	51	1·4	742	567	14·5
Mar 10	1,294	34·0	8·7	11·21	11·19	4	174	47	528	11·2	52	1·4	702	592	13·6
April 14	1,311	34·5	8·7	11·36	11.57	4	144	44	395	9·2	48	1·3	554	526	11·5
May 19	1,335	35·1	8·9	11·79	11.51	4	179	41	361	8·8	45	1·2	540	591	11·7
June 16	1,328	34·9	8·9	11·79	11.68	7	281	39	394	10·2	46	1·2	675	717	14·8
July 14	1,304	34·1	9·0	11.71	11.62	7	271	33	317	9·7	39	1·0	587	786	15·1
Aug 18	1,234	32·2	9·0	11.05	11.52	8	316	31	333	10·8	39	1·0	649	865	16·6
Sep 15	1,290	33·6	9·0	11.55	11.61	7	284	32	334	10·6	39	1·0	618	720	16·0
Oct 13	1,376	35·6	9·0	12·73	11·89	5	189	31	343	11·2	36	0·8	532	588	15·1
Nov 10	1,380	35·9	8·9	12·27	11·87	7	266	35	348	10·0	41	1·1	615	570	14·8
Dec 8	1,391	36·4	9·0	12·49	11·83	3	122	32	357	11·0	35	0·9	479	488	13·5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32·0	8·5	10·33	11.55	5	186	30	317	10·4	34	0·9	503	396	14·6
Feb 16	1,337	35·2	8·9	11·87	11.93	6	236	34	360	10·7	40	1·0	596	454	15·0
Mar 16	1,329	35·1	9·0	11·93	11.91	6	225	37	357	9·8	42	1·1	582	494	13·8
April 13	1,220 R	32·3 R	8-3 R	10·13 R	10·36	4 3	156	18 R	201 R	10·3 R	22 R	0·6	357 R	337	15·6 R
May 18	1,395	36·8	8-9	12·34	12·06		131	22	227	9·7	26	0·7	357	390	13·5

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

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES*	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKLY			0 AVERAGE = 100 ERATIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing 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
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100·0 89·1 84·4 82·1 82·1	100·0 89·3 84·9 83·8 85·8	100·0 86·6 80·7 76·3 72·6	100·0 89·3 83·4 81·6 81·5	100·0 93·9 91·2 88·5 85·6	100·0 98·7 100·5 101·5 102·4	100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0 103·5	100·0 98·9 100·9 103·1 104·3	100·0 101·5 103·9 105·5 105·6	100·0 99·1 99·6 100·2 100·4
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 Feb 12 Mar 12	81·3 81·5 81·6	83-1	77-9	81.2	88-3	100·8 100·8 101·0	101-4	102-3	104-9	100-0
April 16 May 14 June 11	81·4 81·7 81·6	82-6	76-4	80-5	88-2	101·0 101·2 101·0	101-0	101-3	105-2	99.8
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	82·2 82·4 82·7	84-3	75-9	82-2	89-3	101·5 101·7 101·9	102-0	103-8	105-8	100-6
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·6 83·0 82·8	85-2	74-9	82.6	88-2	102·1 102·5 102·4	103-4	104.9	106-2	100-6
1984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	81·7 81·9 81·8	85-6	73.7	82.2	85-1	102·5 102·5 102·3	103.7	104.4	106-2	100-2
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	81·9 82·0 82·2	85-3	71-2	81-3	86-3	102·5 102·4 102·4	103-1	102.4	105-8	100-4
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·3 81·9 82·3	85-3	71-8	81-2	86-2	102·2 102·2 102·2	102⋅7	104-0	105.2	100-6
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	82·3 82·5 82·7	86-8	73-6	81-3	84-9	102-6 102-7 102-8	104-6	106.5	105-2	100-2
1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	81·3 81·7 81·6	86-9	72-2	80-2	85-1	102·6 102·6 102·6	103-8	105.8	109-7	99-8
Apr 13 May 18	80·7 R 81·7					101·6 R 102·5		, 50 0	,00-1	33.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2

UNITE		MALE AN	D FEMALE					o bools	DONIGH AG	Make to ethor	NA TO SDA	-80000	
KINGI	DOM	UNEMPLO	YED		Tank stun	UNEMPLO	OYED EXCL	JDING SCHO	OL LEAVERS	to A elegible	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
		Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted*	lion) ally admen	lim) tog	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
				included in unem- ployed	school leavers‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	WGGKS	aged under 60	aged 60 and over
1980 1981 1982	Annual	1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·0	6·8 10·4 12·1	104·1 100·6 123·5	off Dig	1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4	628 628	12.75 18 18	- 500°S	52 2 0-71 E-8 0-8 0-01 S-8	8-05 8-05 8-03	1,422 1,422	17.5 27 (10)
1983† 1984	averages	3,104·7 3,159·8	12·9 13·1	134·9 113·0	48820 30-14-10-1 741-01 10-1	2,969·7 3,046·8				9-8 104 8-8 104 - 105 8-8			
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 Aug 11 Sep 8	3,020·6 3,009·9 3,167·4	12·6 12·5 13·2	115·5 112·1 214·6	211·1 211·9	2,905·0 2,897·8 2,952·8	2,937·8 2,935·8 2,944·4	12·2 12·2 12·3	4·2 -2·0 8·6	15·3 8·3 3·6	352 304 461	2,565 2,611 2,613	103 95 94
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	3,094·0 3,084·4 3,079·4	12·9 12·8 12·8	168·1 137·7 118·1	372101 9-6	2,925·9 2,946·7 2,961·3	2,944·8 2,947·2 2,958·3	12·3 12·3 12·3	0·4 2·4 11·1	2·3 3·8 4·6	361 317 291	2,642 2,680 2,703	91 87 86
1984	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,199·7 3,186·4 3,142·8	13·2 13·2 13·0	116·8 105·5 94·8	100 TAE	3,082·9 3,080·9 3,048·0	2,975·3 2,999·4 3,013·6	12·3 12·4 12·5	17·0 24·1 14·2	10·2 17·4 18·4	308 295 260	2,084 2,809 2,801	87 87 82
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3,107·7 3,084·5 3,029·7	12·8 12·8 12·5	85·3 104·2 95·3	123-6	3,022·4 2,980·3 2,934·5	3,012·0 3,026·2 3,031·8	12-5 12-5 12-5	-1·6 14·2 5·6	12·2 8·9 6·1	272 277 267	2,755 2,730 2,688	80 78 75
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3,100·5 3,115·9 3,283·6	12·8 12·9 13·6	92·4 89·9 181·9	166·7 160·1	3,008·1 3,025·9 3,101·7	3,049·4 3,066·3 3,090·6	12-6 12-7 12-8	17·6 16·9 24·3	12·5 13·4 19·6	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,225·1 3,222·6 3,219·4	13·3 13·3 13·3	150·6 127·9 111·3	01 00 000 01 00 000 00 00 000	3.074·6 3,094·7 3,108·1	3,093·6 3,097·1 3,106·4	12·8 12·8 12·8	3·0 3·5 9·3	14·7 10·3 5·3	371 325 293	2,781 2,826 2,856	74 71 70
1985	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,341·0 3,323·7 3,267·6	13·8 13·7 13·5	109·4 97·8 88·0	1467 104 886 0-14 104 886	3,231·5 3,225·9 3,179·6	3,123·9 3,144·0 3,148·0	12·9 13·0 13·0	17·5 20·1 4·0	10·1 15·6 13·9	302 299 264	2,965 2,956 2,936	74 68 67
	April 11 May 9 June 13	3,272·6 3,240·9 3,178·6	13·5 13·4 13·1	83·7 107·7 106·9	104-1	3,188·9 3,133·2 3,071·7	3,176-2 3,177-0 3,169-6	13·1 13·1 13·1	28·2 0·8 -7·4	17·4 11·0 7·2	293 305 285	2,909 2,869 2,828	70 67 66

-	A D D CONTRACTOR	SEMP	IOV	MENT
2.2	UI	EMP		MENI
0		The state of		
	G	Sun	nmar	V
				and the property and

1980 1981 1982	Annual	1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	6·7 10·2 11·9	97·8 94·0 117·3	W BOARSVA	1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3	rives*	OPERAT	DAKED BY ALL	HOURS W	TAL WEEKLY	INDEX OF TO	MATIRE TASAL
1983†* 1984	averages	2,987·6 3,038·4	12·7 12·9	130·7 109·7	detail - goods,	2,856·8 2,928·7						All manured was tree or tree o	
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 Aug 11 Sep 8	2,903·5 2,892·9 3,043·7	12·4 12·3 13·0	112·2 109·0 208·5	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9 2,835·2	2,824·4 2,821·6 2,828·9	12·0 12·0 12·1	2·3 -2·8 7·3	14·3 7·1 2·3	343 295 447	2,458 2,504 2,505	102 93 92
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,974·2 2,964·7 2,960·9	12·7 12·6 12·6	162-8 133-1 114-3	108-0 98-9 100-8 102-0	2,811·4 2,831·6 2,846·7	2,829·8 2,831·5 2,842·6	12·1 12·1 12·1	0·9 1·7 11·1	1·8 3·3 4·6	351 308 283	2,534 2,571 2,594	89 86 84
	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,077·4 3,063·8 3,021·9	13·0 13·0 12·8	113-2 102-2 91-9	570	2,964·3 2,961·7 2,930·0	2,859·2 2,881·8 2,895·7	12·1 12·2 12·3	16·6 22·6 13·9	9·8 16·8 17·7	299 286 252	2,692 2,697 2,689	86 81 80
	April 5 May 10 June 14	2,987·6 2,963·9 2,910·8	12·7 12·6 12·3	82·7 100·6 92·3	120.9	2,904·9 2,863·3 2,818·6	2,894·2 2,907·8 2,913·7	12·3 12·3 12·3	13·6 13·6 5·9	11·7 8·7 6·0	264 268 258	2,645 2,619 2,579	79 76 74
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6	12·6 12·7 13·4	89·7 87·4 176·6	163-0 156-0	2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9	2,930·8 2,947·7 2,971·2	12·4 12·5 12·6	17·1 16·9 23·5	12·2 13·3 19·2	355 300 462	2,550 2,624 2,622	74 71 72
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,103·2 3,101·6 3,100·0	13·1 13·1 13·1	146·5 124·5 108·6	9-SD1	2,956·7 2,977·0 2,991·4	2,975·2 2,978·9 2,988·6	12·6 12·6 12·7	4·0 3·7 9·7	14·8 10·4 5·8	360 316 285	2,670 2,716 2,746	73 70 69
112	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,217·9 3,200·7 3,145·9	13.6 13.6 13.3	107·0 95·6 86·1	Mega.	3,110·9 3,105·1 3,059·8	3,005·7 3,024·7 3,028·0	12·7 12·8 12·8	17·1 19·0 8 38 3·3	10·2 15·3 13·1	294 290 256	2,851 2,843 2,824	73 67 66
	April 11 May 9 June 13	3,150·3 3,120·0 3.057·2	13·3 13·2 13·0	81·9 105·3 104·8	101.5	3,068-4 3,014-7 2,952-4	3,055·5 3,056·8 3,048·1	12·9 12·9 12·9	27·5 1·3 -8·7	16·6 10·7 6·7	285 297 276	2,800 2,758 2,717	69 65 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.

MALE						FEMALE							UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLO	OYED	оразовА	UNEMPLO SCHOOL	YED EXCLU	UDING	UNEMPL	OYED	t		OYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
lumber	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	ly adjusted*	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted*	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
,180·6 ,843·3 ,133·2	8·3 12·9 15·0	55·0 55·6 70·1	1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2	10 76 50 87	6 12 0 18 9 14 6 SA	484·3 677·0 783·6	4·8 6·8 7·9	49·1 45·0 53·4	435·2 632·0 730·2		704 6-780 004 8-868		1980 1981 1982 Annual
,218·6 ,197·4	15·8 15·7	77·2 65·0	2,141·4 2,132·4			886·0 962·5	8·9 9·4	57·7 48·0	828·3 914·5				1983†† averages
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
245·4	16·1	66·9	2,178·4	2,098·1	15·0	954·3	9·3	49·8	904·5	877·2	8·6	362·8	1984 Jan 12
236·9	16·0	60·6	2,176·3	2,112·5	15·1	949·5	9·3	44·9	904·6	886·9	8·7	363·9	Feb 9
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
,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	366·4	April 5
,161·1	15·5	60·2	2,100·9	2,122·6	15·2	923·3	9·0	44·0	879·3	903·6	8·8	368·3	May 10
,119·6	15·2	55·1	2,064·5	2,121·5	15·2	910·1	8·9	40·2	870·0	910·3	8·9	376·1	June 14
,150·1	15·4	53·3	2,096·9	2,129·9	15·3	950·4	9·3	39·2	911·2	919·5	9·0	374·0	July 12
,151·1	15·4	52·3	2,098·8	2,137·9	15·3	964·8	9·4	37·7	927·1	928·4	9·1	382·5	Aug 9
,245·6	16·1	103·9	2,141·7	2,153·8	15·4	1,038·0	10·2	78·0	960·0	936·8	9·2	386·2	Sep 13
,218·0	15·9	86·1	2,131·9	2,156·9	15·4	1,007·1	9·8	64·5	942·6	936·7	9·2	388·5	Oct 11
,222·7	15·9	73·5	2,149·2	2,158·0	15·5	999·9	9·8	54·3	945·6	939·1	9·2	391·9	Nov 8
,232·5	16·0	64·4	2,168·1	2,162·0	15·5	986·9	9·7	47·0	939·9	944·4	9·2	392·6	Dec 6
316·0	16·6	63·4	2,252·6	2,172·4		1,024·9	10·0	46·0	978·9	951·5	9·3	407·9	1985 Jan 10
309·9	16·5	56·8	2,253·1	2,188·8		1,013·8	9·9	40·9	972·9	955·2	9·3	406·6	Feb 14
269·3	16·3	51·1	2,218·2	2,188·8		998·3	9·8	36·9	961·4	959·2	9·4	405·7	Mar 14
,270·7	16·3	48·7	2,222·0	2,204·7	15·8	1,001·8	9·8	35·0	966·9	971·5	9·5	413·2	April 11
,243·8	16·1	62·4	2,181·3	2,201·3	15·8	997·2	9·8	45·3	951·9	975·7	9·5	409·8	May 9
,196·8	15·7	61·9	2,134·9	2,192·0	15·7	981·7	9·6	44·9	936·8	977·6	9·6	405·2	Jun 13

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB** summary

1375	2795	2-5	NUN 78-E 1	33 C-01 B-8-S	3-8-6							up 3	dillilal y	STREET YEARS IN
1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	8·1 12·7 14·8	51·2 51·4 66·2	1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7	24 70 OF 84-9	5-2 8 35	461·3 649·1 752·6	4· 6· 7·	7	46·6 42·5 51·1	414·8 606·5 701·6	16-8-987 59	avers p	er-ten ses	1980 1981 1982 Annual
2,133·5 2,109·6	15·5 15·5	74·6 62·9	2,059·0 2,046·8			854·0 928·8	8. 9.		56·1 46·8	797·9 882·0				1983 1984 averages
2,061-8	15.0	66-3	1,995-5	2,023.0	14.7	808-7	8.	3 9-91	49.0	759-7	799-1	8-2	310-7	June 9
2,059·4 2,040·6 2,116·3	15·0 14·8 15·4	64·7 63·4 117·9	1,994·7 1,977·1 1,998·5	2,013.7	14·7 14·6 14·6	844·1 852·4 927·4	8. 8. 9.	8	47·5 45·5 90·6	796·6 806·8 836·8	805·5 807·9 816·4	8·3 8·3 8·4	314·3 321·1 325·2	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8
2,075·9 2,072·4 2,080·7	15·1 15·1 15·1	92·4 76·0 65·7	1,983·5 1,996·4 2,015·0	2,003-4	14·6 14·6 14·6	898·3 892·2 880·3	9.	2	70·3 57·1 48·6	827·9 835·2 831·7	822·1 828·1 834·9	8·5 8·5 8·6	327·4 330·7 334·1	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
2,156·6 2,147·4 2,116·6	15·8 15·8 15·5	64·7 58·5 52·6	2,091·9 2,088·9 2,064·0	2,026-9	14·8 14·9 14·9	920·9 916·5 905·3	9.	2	48·5 43·7 39·3	872·3 872·7 866·0	845-6 854-9 862-1	8·5 8·6 8·6	349·1 350·2 351·3	1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8
2,092·5 2,073·4 2,033·5	15·4 15·2 14·9	47·5 57·9 53·2	2,045·0 2,015·5 1,980·4	2,036-6	14·9 14·9 14·9	895·2 890·5 877·3	9.	9	35·2 42·7 39·1	859·9 847·8 838·2	864·4 871·2 877·6	8·7 8·7 8·8	352·7 354·6 353·5	April 5 May 10 June 14
2,063·2 2,064·6 2,155·6	15·1 15·1 15·8	51·5 50·6 100·6	2,011·7 2,014·0 2,055·0	2,052-2	15·0 15·1 15·2	915·7 930·5 1,000·9	9. 10.	3	38·2 36·8 76·0	877·5 893·7 925·0	886·6 895·5 903·6	8·9 9·0 9·1	359·5 368·2 372·1	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
2,130·8 2,135·7 2,145·8	15·6 15·7 15·7	83·6 71·4 62·6	2,047·2 2,064·2 2,083·2	2,072-6	15·2 15·2 15·2	972·4 965·9 954·2	9. 9. 9.	7	62·9 53·1 46·0	909·4 912·8 908·2	903·9 906·3 912·0	9·1 9·1 9·1	374·7 377·9 378·9	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6
2,226·8 2,220·1 2,180·3	16·3 16·3 16·0	61·8 55·4 49·8	2,165·1 2,164·7 2,130·5	2,102-1	15·3 15·4 15·4	991·0 980·6 965·6	9.	8	45·2 40·2 36·3	945·8 940·4 929·3	919·0 922·6 926·3	9·2 9·2 9·3	393·7 392·5 391·7	1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14
2,181·8 2,155·8 2,109·2	16·0 15·8 15·5	47·5 60·9 60·6	2,134·3 2,094·9 2,048·6	2,114-3	15·5 15·5 15·4	968·5 964·2 948·0	9. 8 9. 8 9.	7 191	34·4 44·4 44·2	934·1 919·8 903·8	938·1 942·5 943·7	9·4 9·4 9·5	398·8 395·7 390·8	April 11 May 9 Jun 13

Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August.

Trom April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An the seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past data (up to August 1983) are now 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.

	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED	ELL TEAT	PER C	ENT	no a pencio recon	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDII	NG SCHOOL	LEAVERS	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Salar Sa
	All	Male Sylvay 103	Female	School leavers included in un- employe	d (conto)	Male	Female	Actual	Season: Number	Mark Spring	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Femal
SOUTH EAST	ynes	109 96	IN IN		helucint heyold		-	17863	oth	under.		bayalq	-	_
1981 1982 Annual	547·6 664·6	407·5 490·8	140·1 173·8	16·5 22·4	7·0 8·5	9·0 10·8	4·3 5·3	531·0 642·3						
983†† averages	721·4 748·0	514·5 511·0	206·9 236·5	24·5 20·1	9·3 9·5	11·4 11·3	6·3 7·0	696·9 727·4						
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-
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	735-2 744-6 777-7	500·9 503·3 521·6	234·4 241·3 256·1	16·2 15·4 31·5	9·3 9·4 9·9	11·1 11·2 11·6	6·9 7·1 7·6	719·0 729·2 746·1	728·9 733·9 741·5	9·2 9·3 9·4	4·9 5·0 7·6	4·3 4·8 5·8	499·1 501·3 506·1	229- 232- 235-
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	767·4 767·5 766·2	516·5 517·3 519·6	250·9 250·2 246·6	27·9 23·7 20·4	9·7 9·7 9·7	11.5 11.5 11.5	7·4 7·4 7·3	739·5 743·7 745·8	742·1 744·1 747·7	9·4 9·4 9·5	0·6 2·0 3·5	4·4 3·4 2·1	506·7 507·1 508·9	235- 237- 238-
985 Jan 10 Feb 14	795·6 797·0	541·8 544·8	253·8 252·3	18·5 16·4	10·1 10·1	12·0 12·1	7·5 7·4	777·1 780·6	753·9 761·2 761·2	9·5 9·6 9·6	6·2 7·3 0·0	3·9 5·7 4·5	513·7 519·9 518·3	240- 241-
Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	784-2 772-2	534·7 533·2 523·7	249·2 251·0 248·5	14·7 13·9 16·5	9·9 9·9 9·8	11·9 11·8 11·6	7·4 7·4 7·3	769·3 770·3 755·7	768·6 768·3	9·7 9·7	7·4 -0·3	4·9 2·4	521·4 520·2	242 247 248
Jun 13 GREATER LONDON (inclu	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
981 1982 Annual	263·5 323·3	195·8 238·5	67·6 84·8	9·0 10·7	6·9 8·5	8·7 10·5	4·3 5·4	254·5 312·6						
983 ^{††} averages	359·9 380·6	258·8 265·4	101·1 115·2	12·0 10·2	9·5 9·9	11·6 11·9	6·4 7·2	347·9 370·4						
984 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
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	377·8 383·2 397·3	263·1 264·9 272·8	114·7 118·3 124·4	8·3 8·0 14·5	9·9 10·0 10·4	11.8 11.9 12.2	7·2 7·4 7·8	369·4 375·2 382·7	371·0 373·3 377·7	9·7 9·7 9·9	2·0 2·3 4·4	2·5 2·7 2·9	259·2 260·4 263·4	111 112 114
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	392·2 391·1 390·8	270-3 270-3 271-2	121·9 120·8 119·6	13·6 12·1 10·6	10·2 10·2 10·2	12·1 12·1 12·2	7·6 7·5 7·5	378·6 379·0 380·2	379·0 380·8 382·9	9·9 9·9 10·0	1·3 1·8 2·1	2·7 2·5 1·7	264·5 265·7 266·9	114 115 116
985 Jan 10 Feb 14	400·1 400·8	278·0 279·3 277·9	122·1 121·5 120·5	9·6 8·6 7·9	10·4 10·5 10·4	12·5 12·5 12·5	7·6 7·6 7·5	390·5 392·2 390·5	385·3 387·5 389·1	10·1 10·1 10·2	2·4 2·2 1·6	2·1 2·2 2·1	268·5 270·5 271·3	116 117 117
Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9	398·4 400·7 397·7	279·1 276·6	121·6 121·1	7·4 8·4	10·5 10·4	12·5 12·4	7·6 7·6	393·3 398·4	392·9 393·3	10·3 10·3	3·8 0·4	2.5	273·5 273·2	119
Jun 13 AST ANGLIA	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
981	61·4 72·2	45·9 53·2	15·5 19·0	2·0 2·4	8·3 9·7	10·3 12·0	5·2 6·3	59·4 69·8						
983†† averages	77·5 77·3	54·8 52·0	22·6 25·3	2·7 2·2	10·3 10·1	12·2 11·7	7·4 8·0	74·7 75·1						
984 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
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	74·4 74·3 77·6	49·7 49·3 50·8	24·7 25·0 26·7	1·9 1·7 3·6	9·8 9·8 10·2	11·1 11·1 11·4	7·8 7·9 8·5	72·6 72·6 74·0	75·4 75·8 76·0	9·9 9·9 10·0	0·6 0·4 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	50·9 50·8 50·8	24 24 25
Oct 11 Nov 8	77·2 77·7 78·5	50·7 51·2 52·1	26·5 26·5 26·4	2·9 2·4 2·1	10·1 10·2 10·3	11·4 11·5 11·7	8·4 8·4 8·4	74·2 75·3 76·4	75·4 75·7 76·3	9·9 9·9 10·0	-0·5 0·3 0·5	0·0 0·0 0·1	50·4 50·5 50·7	25 25 25
Dec 6 985 Jan 10 Feb 14	83·2 84·5	55·2 56·4	28·0 28·1	1·9 1·7	10·9 11·1	12·4 12·6	8·9 8·9	81·3 82·8	77·1 78·2	10·1 10·3	0.9	0·6 0·8	51·2 52·0 51·5	26 26 26
Mar 14 Apr 11	82·2 82·4	54.6	27·6 27·8	1.6	10.8	12·2 12·2 11·9	8·8 8·8 8·8	80·6 80·8 79·0	77·9 79·0 79·6	10·2 10·4 10·4	-0·3 1·1 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·4	52·1 52·4	26
May 9 Jun 13	81·0 78·9	53·2 51·7	27·8 27·2	2·0 2·1	10·6 10·3	11.6	8.6	76.8	80.1	10.5	0.6	0.7	52.7	27
SOUTH WEST	155-6	112-0	43.6	4.4	9.2	11.3	6.3	151.2						
982 Annual averages	179.0	128.0	51·0 59·3	6.2	11.2	13.1	7·2 8·4	173.3						
984 Jun 14	193·7 179·1	127·2 118·8	66-5	5.0	11.4	13.0	9·1 8·3	188·7 174·9	186.9	11.0	1.2	0.6	123-3	63
Jul 12 Aug 9	183·8 185·8	120·7 121·3	63·1 64·4	4·0 3·8	10·8 10·9	12·4 12·4	8·6 8·8	179·8 182·0	188·4 190·2	11·0 11·1	1.5 1.8 3.0	0·9 1·5 2·1	123·8 124·9 126·8	64 65 66
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	198·6 200·3 203·5	128·7 129·9 132·1	70·0 70·4 71·4	8·4 7·1 5·9	11.6 11.7 11.9	13·2 13·3 13·5	9·6 9·8	190·2 193·2 197·6	193·2 193·6 194·4	11·3 11·4	0·5 0·8	1.7	127·3 128·0	66
Dec 6 1985 Jan 10	204·4 213·2	133·6 139·5	70·8 73·7	5·1 4·7	12·0 12·5	13·7 14·3	9.7	199-4	195·0 196·9	11.4	0.6	0.6	129-1	67 68
Feb 14 Mar 14	213·7 208·1	140·4 136·2	73·3 71·9	4·2 3·8	12·5 12·2	14·4 13·9	10.0	209·6 204·3	199·1 198·7	11·7 11·6	2·2 -0·4	1·6 1·2	131.0 130.3	68
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	205·5 200·8 192·3	135·0 131·5 128·8	70·6 69·3 66·8	3·5 4·4 4·3	12·0 11·8 11·3	13·8 13·5 12·8	9·7 9·5 9·2	202·0 196·4 188·0	200·5 201·1 200·3	11·7 11·8 11·7	1·8 0·6 -0·9	1·2 0·7 0·5	131·4 131·4 130·2	69

See footnotes to table 2-1.
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 are accurately and to be consistent with
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 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 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 have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures will be accurately and to be consistent with have previously been approximated as a sum of the figures will be accurately and to be accurately accurately and to be acc
1983. The figures given here are revised back to February 1984.

THE REAL PROPERTY.	ERRVA	NUMBER	RUNEME	PLOYED	VE Jaman	PER C	ENT	7,125 2	UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDIN	IG SCHOOL	LEAVERS		
			Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All and	Male	Female	Actual	Season		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
VEST MIDLANDS	JOE 1	-					-	Castelon Obstro	Total Pointer	P.Sut			36	70	HTRO
1981 1982 Annual		290·6 337·9	213·9 249·9	76·6 87·9	12·3 14·8	12·5 14·7	15·2 17·9	8·3 9·8	278·3 323·1	0 0					
1983†† 1984		354·7 345·4	257·3 243·0	97·4 102·4	16·0 12·8	15·7 15·3	18·7 18·0	11·0 11·3	338-6 332-6						
1984 Jun 14		334-9	236·6 239·6	98·2 101·4	10-7	14·9 15·1	17·5	10.9	324·1 330·6	331·6 332·4	14.7	0.1	0.5	235·2 235·4	96·3 97·0
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		342·1 360·4	239·7 249·0	102-4	10·4 20·5	15·2 16·0	17·7 18·4	11.3	331·7 339·9	333·9 335·6	14.8	1·5 1·7	0·8 1·3	236·3 236·9	97·6 98·7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		353·0 347·3 346·9	245·2 242·2 243·2	105-0	17·3 14·6 13·0	15·7 15·4 15·4	18·2 17·9 18·0	11.9 11.6 11.5	335·6 332·6 333·9	336·9 335·2 336·0	14·9 14·9 14·9	1·3 -1·7 0·8	1·5 0·4 0·1	237·9 236·9 237·2	99·0 98·4 98·8
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14		357·1 355·3 349·3	250·5 249·4 245·1	106·6 105·9 104·2	12·0 10·8 9·7	15·8 15·8 15·5	18·5 18·5 18·1	11.8 11.7 11.5	345·1 344·5 339·5	337·1 338·7 337·6	15·0 15·0 15·0	1·1 1·6 -1·1	0·1 1·2 0·5	237·5 238·6 237·5	99·6 100·1 100·1
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13		348·2 347·0 341·4	244·3 243·0 238·6	103·9 104·0	9·2 11·4 11·0	15·5 15·4 15·1	18·1 18·0 17·7	11·5 11·5 11·4	339·0 335·5 330·3	338·1 337·2 334·0	15·0 15·0 14·8	0·5 -1·0 -3·2	0·3 -0·5 -1·2	237·9 236·4 233·2	100·2 100·7 100·8
EAST MIDLANDS		155-3	115-3	39.9	5.6	9.6	11.9	6-1	149.7						
1981 1982 Annual averages		176-6	130-7	45.9	6-4	11.0	13-6	7.0	170.2	- 60					
983†† 984		188-0	134·8 134·1	53·2 60·2	6·9 5·9	11·8 12·2	14.4	8·1 8·9	181·2 188·4						
984 Jun 14 Jul 12		186·5 191·6	129.4	57·0 60·0	5.3	11.7	14.1	8-4	181.2	186-5	11.7	0.2	0.2	129-4	57·2 58·1
Aug 9 Sep 13		192·3 202·2	131·5 136·4	60·9 65·7	4·8 9·8	12·0 12·7	14·3 14·8	9·0 9·7	187·6 192·3	190·4 192·0	11.9	1.8	1·3 1·8	131·4 132·2	59·0 59·8
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		199·0 196·8 198·3	135·2 134·5 136·0	63·8 62·4 62·3	8·2 7·0 6·1	12·5 12·3 12·4	14·7 14·6 14·8	9·4 9·2 9·2	190·8 189·9 192·1	193·2 192·3 193·4	12·1 12·0 12·1	1·3 -0·9 1·1	1·5 0·6 0·5	133·1 132·5 132·9	60·2 59·9 60·5
985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14		207·1 207·6 204·1	142·1 143·2 140·3	65·1 64·4 63·8	5·7 5·2 4·6	13·0 13·0 12·8	15·4 15·5 15·2	9·6 9·5 9·4	201·4 202·3 199·4	194·8 196·4 196·4	12·2 12·3 12·3	1·4 1·6 0·0	0·5 1·4 1·0	133·8 135·1 134·5	61·0 61·4 61·9
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13		203·7 202·1 197·8	139·3 137·5 133·7	64·4 64·5 64·1	4·4 6·7 6·9	12·8 12·7 12·4	15·1 14·9 14·5	9·5 9·5 9·5	199·3 195·4 190·9	197·0 197·0 196·5	12·3 12·3 12·3	0·6 0·0 -0·6	0·7 0·2 0·0	134·4 134·0 133·0	62·6 63·0 63·5
YORKSHIRE AND HUM	BERSIDE	31.0													
1981 1982 Annual		237·2 273·2	175·9 201·1	61·3 72·0	9·8 13·0	11·4 13·2	14·0 16·2	7·4 8·7	227·4 260·1	5.2					
1983†† averages		288·7 291·9	207·4 204·8	81·3 87·6	14·8 12·7	14·1 14·4	17·0 17·1	9·9 10·5	273·8 279·2						
1984 Jun 14		279-1	196.5	82·6 86·2	10.8	13·7 14·1	16.4	9·9 10·4	268-3	277-2	13.6	0.1	0.7	196.0	81-2
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		286·2 285·7 308·4	199·1 212·8	86.6	10·0 23·1	14·1 15·2	16·6 17·7	10.4	275·8 275·7 285·3	279·7 280·6 283·9	13·8 13·8 14·0	2·5 0·9 3·4	1·4 1·1 2·3	197·6 198·2 200·8	82·1 82·4 83·1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		300·8 300·0 298·8	209·2 209·4 209·7	90.6	18·2 15·1 13·0	14·8 14·8 14·7	17·4 17·4 17·5	11·0 10·9 10·7	282·7 284·9 285·8	285-2 285-0 285-4	14·0 14·0 14·0	1·2 -0·1 0·4	1.8 1.5 0.5	201·7 201·1 201·3	83·5 83·9 84·2
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14		309·6 307·7 302·9	217·4 216·4 212·8	91.3	11·9 10·5 9·4	15·2 15·1 14·9	18·1 18·0 17·7	11·1 11·0 10·8	297·6 297·2 293·5	287-2 289-2 290-8	14·1 14·2 14·3	1.8 1.9 1.6	0·7 1·4 1·8	202·4 203·9 204·9	84·8 85·3 85·9
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13		303·8 303·0 296·3	213·1 211·4 206·6	90·7 91·7	9·2 14·0 13·7	15·0 14·9 14·6	17·7 17·6 17·2	10·9 11·0 10·8	294·5 289·1 282·5	293·1 293·0 291·8	14·4 14·4 14·4	2·3 -0·1 -1·2	2·0 1·3 0·3	206·3 205·6 204·7	86·8 87·4 87·1
NORTH WEST		354-9	257.9	97.0	13-9	12.7	15.7	8-3	341.0						
1982 Annual 1983†† Annual averages		407-8	298-6	109-2	16-6	14.7	18-4	9.4	391.2	and the					
1984 Jun 14		437·1 442·9	315·7 313·2	129-6	18·8 16·0	15·8 15·9	19·6 19·7	10.5	418·2 426·9	2-7 3	e i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Jul 12		426-1	303.0	128.0	13.9	15·3 15·7	19.0	10.4	412.1	424·4 425·5	15·3 15·3	1.1	-1·1 0·2	302·0 302·3	122·4 123·2
Aug 9 Sep 12		439·2 457·2	308·7 318·7	138-4	13·5 25·4	15·8 16·5	19·4 20·0	11.0	425·7 431·8	428·3 428·4	15·4 15·4	2·8 0·1	0·9 1·3	303·7 304·0	124·7 124·4
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		446·9 447·5 447·0	313·8 315·3 315·9	132-3	21·3 18·5 16·2	16·1 16·1 16·1	19·7 19·8 19·8	11·2 11·2 11·0	425·5 429·0 430·7	428·0 429·9 431·4	15·4 15·5 15·5	-0·4 1·9 1·6	0·8 0·5 1·0	304·4 305·5 306·1	123·6 124·3 125·3
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14		461·5 456·8 449·3	324·8 322·5 317·5	134.4	15·0 13·5 12·4	16·6 16·4 16·2	20·4 20·3 19·9	11·5 11·3 11·1	446·4 443·3 436·9	433·0 434·9 434·8	15·6 15·7 15·7	1.6 1.9 0.0	1.7 1.7 1.1	306·8 308·4 308·3	126·2 126·4 126·5
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13		451·3 450·3 441·7	318·6 317·4 311·3	132-9	12·0 16·6 17·1	16·2 16·2 15·9	20·0 19·9 19·6	11·2 11·2 11·0	439·2 433·6 424·6	438·1 439·1 437·8	15·8 15·8 15·8	3·3 1·0 -1·4	1·7 1·4 1·0	310·0 310·5 309·2	128·1 128·6 128·6

See footnotes to table 2-1.

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

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			NUMBER	RUNEMPI	OYED	4014113	PER C	Maria de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del compos	INDU R			Carlo Carlo	NG SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
			All	Male	Female	School leavers include in un- employe		Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number	The same of the sa	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH	T	Carrie	-	-	-	-	-			-					SGMA	AUM TE
1981	Annual		192·0 214·6	141·1 158·8	50·9 55·8	8·9 10·9	14·7 16·6	17·9 20·3	9·9 10·9	183·0 203·9						
1983††	averages		225·7 230·5	164·7 165·9	61·0 64·6	11·8 9·8	17·9 18·3	21·8 22·5	12·0 12·3	213·9 220·7						
1984 Jun 14			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 Aug 9 Sep 13			227·0 226·6 243·1	163-6 162-4 171-7	63·4 64·2 71·3	8·1 8·2 17·1	18·0 18·0 19·3	22·2 22·1 23·3	12·1 12·3 13·6	218·8 218·4 225·9	221·7 222·5 224·1	17·6 17·7 17·8	1·1 0·8 1·6	1·4 0·9 1·2	160·8 160·9 162·0	61·6 61·6 62·1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6			236-6 237-9 236-5	168·4 170·0 169·8	68·2 67·9 66·7	13·4 11·4 10·0	18·8 18·9 18·8	22·9 23·1 23·1	13·0 13·0 12·7	223·2 226·5 226·5	224·3 225·6 225·7	17·8 17·9 17·9	0·2 1·2 0·1	0·9 1·0 0·5	162·1 163·1 162·8	62·3 62·5 62·9
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14			242·5 237·1 233·6	174-0 169-9 167-5	68·5 67·2 66·1	9·1 8·0 7·2	19·2 18·8 18·5	23·6 23·1 22·8	13·1 12·8 12·6	233·4 229·1 226·4	225·8 225·3 226·1	17·9 17·9 17·9	0·1 -0·5 0·8	0·5 -0·1 0·1	162·7 162·2 162·7	63·1 63·2 63·4
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13			236·5 237·3 233·7	169·9 169·5 166·5	66·6 67·8 67·2	6·9 11·6 12·2	18·8 18·8 18·5	23·1 23·0 22·6	12·7 12·9 12·8	229·6 225·7 221·5	229·2 228·3 227·2	18·2 18·1 18·0	3·1 -0·9 -1·0	1·1 1·0 0·4	164·8 163·8 162·8	64·5 64·5 64·5
WALES			n Sings	(Tapt)	00.4	0.5.0	10.5	16.0	0.2	139-4						
1981	Annual averages		145·9 164·8	106.8	39·1 43·8	6·5 7·7	13.5	16·3 18·8	9.2	157-1	15-9					
1983††	uvoragoo		170·4 173·3	122·9 123·2	47·5 50·1	8·3 6·8	16·0 16·3	19.4	11.0	162·1 166·5	9-00				110.0	40.0
1984 Jun 14 Jul 12			163·2 167·5	117-1	46-1	5·5 5·3	15.3	18-8	10.4	157-8	164·7 166·6	15-5	1.8	0.8	118-0	46-8
Aug 9 Sep 13			167·7 182·3	118·9 127·4	48·8 54·9	5·1 12·0	15·7 17·1	19·1 20·5	11.0	162·7 170·3	167·8 170·2	15·7 16·0	1.2	0·8 1·8	119·9 121·6	47·9 48·7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6			178·9 180·0 180·4	126·1 127·0 128·1	52·8 53·0 52·3	9·6 8·0 6·9	16·8 16·9 16·9	20·3 20·4 20·6	11·9 12·0 11·8	169·3 172·0 173·5	170-2 170-8 171-5	16·0 16·0 16·1	0·0 0·6 0·7	1·2 1·0 0·4	121·6 121·8 122·4	48·6 49·0 49·1
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14			185·9 183·8 180·6	131·9 130·9 128·7	53·9 52·9 51·8	6·6 5·8 5·2	17·4 17·3 16·9	21·2 21·0 20·7	12·2 12·0 11·7	179·3 178·0 175·4	171·8 172·4 172·8	16·1 16·2 16·2	0·3 0·5 0·4	0·5 0·5 0·4	122·6 123·1 123·6	49-2 49-3 49-2
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13			180·0 178·5 173·4	128·1 126·8 123·5	52·0 51·7 49·9	5·0 6·6 6·0	16·9 16·8 16·3	20·6 20·4 19·8	11·7 11·7 11·3	175·0 171·8 167·5	173·7 174·5 174·8	16·3 16·4 16·4	0.9 0.8 0.2	0·6 0·7 0·7	123·7 124·2 124·4	50·0 50·3 50·4
SCOTLAND																
1981	Annual		282·8 318·0	197·6 223·9	85·2 94·1	14·6 17·8	12.4	15·0 17·1	8.9 9.8	268·2 300·2	72.0					
1983††	averages		335·6 341·6	232·1 235·2	103·4 106·4	20·6 18·4	14-9	17·9 18·4	10.9	315·0 323·1						00.0
1984 Jun 14 Jul 12			329-3	227-8	101·4 106·2	15-1	14-6	17·8 18·0	10.8	314-1	322·9 323·5	14.3	0.8	0·5 1·2	224.6	98-9
Aug 9 Sep 13			336·8 349·2	230·4 238·5	106·4 110·7	14·5 25·2	14·9 15·5	18·0 18·7	10.8	322·2 324·0	324·4 326·4	14-4	0.9	0·8 1·2	224·8 226·4	99.6
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6			343·1 343·4 343·1	235·7 236·7 237·9	107·4 106·7 105·2	20·6 17·8 15·8	15·2 15·2 15·2	18·4 18·5 18·6	11·0 10·9 10·7	322·5 325·6 327·3	326·2 325·9 326·3	14·4 14·4 14·4	-0·2 -0·4 0·4	0.9 0.5 0.0	226·2 226·2	100·1 99·7 100·1
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14			362·2 357·2 351·9	249·6 246·3 242·7	112·6 110·9 109·2	21·6 19·5 17·5	16-0 15-8 15-6	19·5 19·3 19·0	11·5 11·3 11·1	340·6 337·7 334·4	328-0 329-2 331-6	14·5 14·6 14·7	1·7 1·2 2·4	0·6 1·1 1·8	227·0 228·0 230·0	101-0 101-2 101-6
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13			354·7 347·9 345·6	245·8 241·9 239·9	108·9 106·1 105·7	16·2 15·4 15·5	15·7 15·4 15·3	19·2 18·9 18·8	11·1 10·8 10·8	338·5 332·5 330·2	338·1 338·7 339·4	15·0 15·0 15·0	6·5 0·5 0·7	3·4 3·1 2·6	235·4 235·7 236·4	102·7 102·9 103·0
NORTHERN	IRELAND			70.0	07.0	6.6	16.0	20.7	11.5	91.4						
1981	Annual averages		98·0 108·3	70·0 77·3	27·9 31·0	6·6 6·2	16-8	20.7	12.6	102-1	5.90					
1983††	averages		117·1 121·4	85·1 87·7	32·0 33·7	3.3	20.2	25.5 26.3	13·0 13·7	112.9	440.4				85-4	32.
1984 Jun 14 Jul 12	302.0		118-9	86-1	32·8 34·7	3.0	20.5	25-9	13.9	115-9	118-1	20.4	0.5	0.3	85.7	32-
Aug 9 Sep 13	1-808		120·7 127·1	86·5 90·0	34·2 37·1	2·5 5·3	20.8	26·1 27·1		118-2	118·6 119·4	20.4	0.8	0.1	85·7 86·2 85·6	33-4
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6			122-0 121-0 119-4	87·2 87·0 86·7	34·8 34·0 32·7	4·1 3·3 2·7	21·0 20·8 20·5	26·3 26·2 26·1	13·9 13·6 13·1	117·9 117·7 116·7	118·4 118·2 117·8	20·4 20·3 20·3	-0.4	-0·1 -0·1 -0·5	85·4 85·4	32-4
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14			123·1 123·0 121·7	89·2 89·8 88·9	33.9 33.2 32.8	2·5 2·1 1·9	21·2 21·2 20·9	26·9 27·1 26·8	13·6 13·3 13·1	120-6 120-8 119-8	118-2 119-3 120-0	20·3 20·5 20·7	SSE 1-18-08	-0·1 0·4 0·7	85·7 86·7 87·1	32-5 32-5 32-5
Apr 11 May 9			122·3 120·9 121·4	88·9 87·9 87·6	33·3 33·0 33·8	1·8 2·4 2·1	21·0 20·8 20·9	26·8 26·5 26·4	13·4 13·2 13·6	120·5 118·5 119·3	120·7 120·2 121·5	20·8 20·7 20·9	-0.5	0·8 0·3 0·5	87·3 87·0 87·6	33- 33- 33-

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

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

Unemployed in region	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	All Rate unamployed	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
) 100 19U				per cent	ines req				per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS				Wolvedangsao	Carlisle Samuel San 8	3,674	1,980	5,654	11.2
South West					Castleford and Pontefract Chard	5,273 455	2,446 289	7,719 744	13.3
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	8,188 15,947	3,723 9,123	11,911 25,070	18-8 14-6	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	4,815 3,858	3,188 2,008	8,003 5,866	8·0 7·9
Unassisted	101,328 125,463	54,003 66,849	155,331 192,312	10·6 11·3	Chesterfield	6,908	3,298	10,206	13.9
All	1 200 1,379				Chichester Chippenham	2,605 1,538	1,387	3,992 2,605	7·7 8·9
West Midlands Development Areas	191,788	78,467	270,255	16.5	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	2,568	1,524 368	4,092 970	15·9 7·9
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	46,837 238,625	24,289 102,756	71,126 341,381	11·6 15·1					37.5
All	230,023	102,730	341,301	Walso o osaw	Clacton B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	2,419 371	965 274	3,384 645	17·4 5·2
East Midlands Development Areas	3,451	1,597	5,048	21.7	Colchester Corby	4,925 3,451	2,965 1,597	7,890 5,048	11.1
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	1,318 128,896	579 61,916	1,897 190,812	15·5 12·2	Coventry and Hinckley	25,022	11,751	36,773	15·3 brokO
All	133,665	64,092	197,757	12-4	Crawley	5,100	3,473	8,573	5·1 11·2
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas	22,731	9,501	32,232	19-9	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham	3,308	1,985 745	5,293 2,291	13.6
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	105,424 78,422	43,263 36,927	148,687 115,349	16·1 12·2	Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	4,957	2,290	7,247 911	15-1
All	206,577	89,691	296,268	14-6	Derby 2 4 4 4 5 7	12,646	5,357	18,003	12-4
North West	174	E0 0E0	107.052	19-5	Devizes Devizes	620 746	364 405	984 1,151	8·1 10·3
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	134,900 95,003	53,053 38,645	187,953 133,648	14.7	Diss Doncaster	12,836	6,175	19,011	18.3
Unassisted All	81,428 311,331	38,678 130,376	120,106 441,707	13·2 15·9	Dorchester and Weymouth	2,082	1,213	3,295	
North					Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell	2,636 32,316	1,594 13,367	4,230 45,683	11·2 16·9
Development Areas Intermediate	137,202 16,572	52,250 7,399	189,452 23,971	20·8 14·9	Durham Eastbourne	6,275 2,950	2,844 1,399	9,119 4,349	14-2
Unassisted	12,707 166,481	7,571 67,220	20,278 233,701	10·7 18·5	Evesham	1,571	959	2,530	9.2
All	PTR 0	07,220	200,701	Mercury and Re	Exeter 1000 018.15	5,324	2,761	8,085	9-4
Wales Development Areas	49,154	19,861	69,015	18-4	Fakenham Falmouth	929	536 589	1,465 2,021	13.7
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	65,082 9,261	25,528 4,536	90,610 13,797	15·7 12·2	Folkestone Gainsborough	2,970	1,388 579	4,358 1,897	14·5 15·5
All	123,497	49,925	173,422	16-3					
Scotland Development Areas	151,009	60,854	211,863	18-8	Gloucester Goole and Selby	4,623 2,329	2,094 1,488	6,717 3,817	9·8 14·1
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	36,939 51,959	17,681 27,193	54,620 79,152	16.6	Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,550 1,668	2,484 896	6,034 2,564	12·0 11·9
All 181 EASIST	239,907	105,728	345,635	15.3	Great Yarmouth 988 8	3,819	1,697	5,516	13-4
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Grimsby	9,160	3,322	12,482 9,997	16-1
South East	511,999	244,154	756,153	9.6	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	6,236 2,125	3,761 1,140	3,265	8.6
East Anglia	51,692	27,162	78,854	10.3	Hartlepool Harwich	7,882 714	2,761 298	10,643 1,012	25·0 12·4
GREAT BRITAIN	F00 00F	000 000	707 474	10.5	Hastings	4,186	1,832	6,018	13.0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	506,635 528,073	200,839 220,685	707,474 748,758	19·5 15·9	Haverhill Heathrow	719 31,340	466 17,224	1,185	10·7 7·1
Unassisted All	1,074,529 2,109,237	526,429 947,953	1,600,958 3,057 190	10·5 13·0	Helston	802	473	48,564 1,275	20.3
Northern Ireland	87,601	33,791	121,392	20.9	Hereford and Leominster	3,357	1,852	5,209	12.1
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Hertford and Harlow Hexham	10,114	6,184 598	16,298 1,433	7·5 10·6
England	276-	435		Banfi	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	2,876 1,072	1,756 548	4,632 1,620	8-2
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield	4,369 5,062	2,120 2,042	6,489 7,104	14·4 12·6	Horncastle and Market Rasen	915	626	1,541	14-3
Alnwick and Amble Andover	1,019	610 955	1,629 2,061	15·5 7·6	Huddersfield	7,472	3,953	11,425	13.8
Ashford	2,343	1,261	3,604	11.7	Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots	21,047 2,029	8,077 1,552	29,124 3,581	16·4 9·0
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	5,617	3,340	8,957	6.0	Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,620 3,592	2,890 1,708	8,510 5,300	8.7
Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,727 8,967 2,073	1,065 4,239 965	2,792 13,206 3,038	10·5 16·7 12·8	Keighley	2,568	1,254	3,822	12.7
Barrow-in-Furness	2,295	1,696	3,991	11.0	Kendal Keswick	819	494	1,313 296	6.6
Basingstoke and Alton Bath	2,644	1,668	4,312	6.4	Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	198 2,263	1,248	3,511	9.3
Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	3,469 1,003	1,917	5,386 1,490	11.2		3,610	1,907	5,517	15-2
Berwick-on-Tweed	3,905 662	2,245 357	6,150 1,019	8.0	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	3,502 4,394	1,915 2,383	5,417 6,777	13·3 14·2
Bicester Bideford	645	533	1,178	8-8	Launceston Leeds	529 29,174	292 11,910	821 41,084	13·1 12·6
Birmingham Bishop Auckland	1,009 85,210	538 33,593 2,544	1,547 118,803	17·2 15·9	Leek	658	372	1,030	8.7
Blackburn	6,678 7,035	2,544 2,994	9,222 10,029	22·0 15·7	Leicester	18,514	8,763	27,277	10.9
Blackpool Blandford	11,527	5,189	16,716	14-4	Lincoln Liverpool	5,792 75,573	2,442 27,912	8,234 103,485	13·6 20·5
Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury	379 1,860	389 919	768 2,779	9·7 14·5	London Loughborough and Coalville	254,808 3,677	108,882 2,101	363,690 5,778	10.4
Boston	19,765 2,135	9,008	28,773 3,142	16·6 13·3	1,221,7 84,7 64,4 192.6				
Bournemouth Bradford	8,009	3,563	11,572	12-2	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft	1,313 2,785	563 1,527	1,876 4,312	15·5 13·9
Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	22,788 2,400	8,436 1,318	31,224 3,718	15·5 13·0	Ludlow Macclesfield	974 2,715	515 1,693	1,489 4,408	13·6 8·5
Bridport Bridport	1,647 485	887 294	2,534 779	14·2 10·8	Malton	270	170	440	6-8
Brighton Bristol	12,176	5,796	17,972	11.3	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester	1,673	719	2,392 107,915	12·6 14·1
Bude Burnley	23,574	11,214	34,788 915	11·0 16·7	Mansfield	77,666 5,808	30,249 2,662	8,470	14.0
Burton-on-Trent	4,026 4,301	1,907 2,437	5,933 6,738	13·5 11·3	Matlock Medway and Maidstone	772 17,525	8,745	1,218 26,270	7·1 12·3
Bury St. Edmunds Buxton	1,164	863	2,027	6.9	Melton Mowbray	1,190	865	2,055	10-0
Calderdale Cambridge	1,267 6,649	876 3.244	2,143 9,893	10·6 12·6	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes	22,714 5,940	7,725 3,146	30,439 9,086	23·2 12·9
Canterbury	4,959 3,504	3,001 1,739	7,960 5,243	6·6 12·2	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	591 5,340	363 2,265	954 7,605	10·6 15·8
	0,004	1,700	3,243	12.2	Morpeti and Ashington	3,340	2,200	7,003	100

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*.

eteFl RA	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	perological description of the second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
mea req			lin um-	per cent	1060-10q	Dent stre	CH Ch PACSUS CO HILLY CH	ange er 3	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 Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,908 637 6,772 4,169 9,356	1,016 381 3,294 2,188 4,481	2,924 1,018 10,066 6,357 13,837	12·8 8·6 10·2 13·9 10·3	Worthing Yeovil York	3,784 1,930 5,381	1,820 1,379 3,107	5,604 3,309 8,488	8·4 8·4 9·5
Nottingham	31,126	12,690	43,816	13·5	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Brecon	2,918	1,018	3,936	21·2
Okehampton	319	183	502	11·5		874	444	1,318	11·5
Oldham	8,240	3,540	11,780	14·3		3,556	1,306	4,862	18·1
Oswestry	1,080	580	1,660	13·4		482	223	705	9·2
Oxford	8,133	4,591	12,724	7·5		6,099	2,678	8,777	16·3
Pendle	2,997	1,651	4,648	15·2	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	21,161	7,431	28,592	14·4
Penrith	722	510	1,232	9·5		986	445	1,431	22·8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,209	857	3,066	18·2		1,019	481	1,500	8·9
Peterborough	7,828	3,504	11,332	12·9		2,802	1,309	4,111	13·5
Pickering and Helmsley	305	183	488	7·5		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	568	287	855	14·1
Shrewsbury	3,140	1,501	4,641	11·1	Pwilheli	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 Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,360 481 759 7,113 258	524 343 523 3,893 162	1,884 824 1,282 11,006 420	17·2 7·7 12·2 6·6 10·4	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,021 12,910 541 5,294	685 4,970 289 2,442	2,706 17,880 830 7,736	20·1 16·0 12·6 17·1
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,194 12,885 23,085 1,483 1,736	4,493 5,370 10,557 988 999	15,687 18,255 33,642 2,471 2,735	25·8 10·4 14·1 11·4 12·4	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	5,773 2,359 746 1,026	3,525 972 453 626	9,298 3,331 1,199 1,652	5·8 19·0 14·7 17·9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,941 1,072 10,983 16,361 2,227	2,412 783 4,452 7,933 1,286	6,353 1,856 15,435 24,294 3,513	9·8 11·3 20·0 12·7 10·0	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	4,551 367 435 7,055 363 828	2,178 188 276 2,950 274 458	6,729 555 711 10,005 637 1,286	13·9 15·2 9·1 21·3 13·3 13·0
Sudbury	1,095	612	1,707	11·5	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	860	633	1,493	11·7
Sunderland	27,065	10,339	37,404	21·7		335	259	594	15·1
Swindon	5,753	3,456	9,209	10·5		473	237	710	16·5
Taunton	2,474	1,412	3,886	9·7		270	147	417	12·1
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,764	3,475	12,239	20·4		3,193	1,012	4,205	24·8
Thanet	5,179	2,206	7,385	18·7	Dumbarton	3,852	2,050	5,902	20·2
Thetford	1,577	1,030	2,607	13·2	Dumfries	1,590	889	2,479	10·3
Thirsk	313	218	531	12·2	Dundee	11,250	5,524	16,774	17·3
Tiverton	648	368	1,016	10·9	Dunfermline	4,618	2,665	7,283	14·4
Torbay	4,910	2,363	7,273	16·7	Dunoon and Bute	839	448	1,287	16·6
Torrington	398	219	617	16·9	Edinburgh	22,772	10,258	33,030	11·0
Totnes	511	307	818	13·3	Elgin	1,098	724	1,822	12·0
Trowbridge and Frome	2,522	1,649	4,171	9·8	Falkirk	7,320	3,687	11,007	18·0
Truro	1,529	757	2,286	10·9	Forfar	629	496	1,125	10·4
Tunbridge Wells	3,390	1,848	5,238	6·3	Forres	394	259	653	22·7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	648	437	1,085	10·6	Fraserburgh	559	276	835	13·8
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,126	4,809	15,935	14·0	Galashiels	709	430	1,139	7·4
Walsall	18,761	7,287	26,048	17·4	Girvan	543	215	758	20·5
Wareham and Swanage	487	335	822	8·8	Glasgow	82,508	31,310	113,818	17·6
Warminster	363	311	674	10·8	Greenock	6,678	2,601	9,279	19·5
Warrington	6,758	3,055	9,813	12·8	Haddington	606	374	980	8·4
Warwick	4,570	2,625	7,195	9·3	Hawick	485	282	767	9·2
Watford and Luton	17,688	9,388	27,076	8·6	Huntly	183	147	330	10·7
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,048	1,792	4,840	11·4	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,381	749	3,130	21·9
Wells	1,255	761	2,016	8·3	Inverness	3,016	1,274	4,290	11·6
Weston-super-Mare	3,223	1,875	5,098	14·2	Irvine	8,382	3,394	11,776	25·4
Whitby	913	375	1,288	20·3	Islay/Mid Argyll	388	196	584	12·8
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,234	600	1,834	13·8	Keith	369	229	598	11·4
Whitehaven	2,621	1,306	3,927	13·0	Kelso and Jedburgh	270	181	451	9·0
Widnes and Runcorn	8,361	3,105	11,466	19·1	Kilmarnock	4,043	1,708	5,751	18·6
Wigan and St. Helens	24,098	10,888	34,986	19·1	Kirkcaldy	7,309	3,582	10,891	16·7
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,326	1,406	3,732	5·0	Lanarkshire	23,022	9,679	32,701	20·9
Windermere	242	134	376	6·3	Lochaber	851	393	1,244	15·6
Wirral and Chester	26,868	11,148	38,016	17·8	Lockerbie	274	204	478	12·0
Wisbech	1,863	754	2,617	15·7	Newton Stewart	422	236	658	20·0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

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

Maria de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l	2.00	Male	Female	All	Rate d	711.5		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
1,225	8-58 8-88	6-	283	0.768 408-7	per cent	700-8	688-3	350-9	224-0		per cent
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth		1,036 544 489 295 2,086	757 294 234 171 1,044	1,793 838 723 466 3,130	10·9 11·8 10·9 9·9 9·7	Northern Ire Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	land of boyolo	2,062 42,773 5,003 1,788 7,609	957 17,772 1,642 736 3,370	3,019 60,545 6,645 2,524 10,979	13·9 17·8 24·4 33·9 20·2
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling		917 402 626 612 3,216	597 251 270 343 1,586	1,514 653 896 955 4,802	11·5 5·5 19·0 12·7 11·5	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2-12 100 FS 10 Departiem 8-815	2,659 3,141 9,804 1,934 5,430	1,059 1,132 2,638 785 2,029	3,718 4,273 12,442 2,719 7,459	28·0 26·4 28·8 27·6 31·5
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick		897 546 416 1,264 567	410 193 274 436 220	1,307 739 690 1,700 787	15.8 18.9 11.3 17.4 16.9	Omagh Strabane		2,284 3,114	914 757	3,198 3,871	21·6 39·1

* 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 Növember 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FI	EMALE	9-81														
1983 April †	583·0	307·7	321.0	1,191·8	589·3	313·0	591-6	1,493·8	135·3	98·2	250·8	484·3	1,307·6	718·8	1,143·4	3,169·9
July	602·8	272·6		1,196·4	548·7	297·3	618-0	1,463·9	114·8	81·8	163·6	360·2	1,266·3	651·7	1,102·6	3,020·6
Oct	701·3	221·0		1,261·3	561·4	273·6	638-9	1,473·9	117·0	76·8	165·0	358·8	1,379·7	571·4	1,142·9	3,094·0
1984 Jan Apr July Oct	674·9 530·2 586·5 719·5	237·7 300·9 264·0 200·7	349·4 352·9	1,259·7 1,180·5 1,203·4 1,286·4	625·6 574·5 549·8 578·2	277·3 296·0 290·9 275·0	670·2 690·4 705·6 727·6	1,573·0 1,560·9 1,546·3 1,580·9	121·3 108·9 98·6 104·4	74·9 78·9 76·4 70·4	170·7 178·4 175·9 183·1	366·9 366·3 350·8 357·9	1,421·7 1,213·7 1,234·9 1,402·1	589·9 675·8 631·3 546·2	1,188·0 1,218·2 1,234·4 1,276·9	3,199·7 3,107·7 3,100·5 3,225·1
1985 Jan	693·2	227·9		1,286·2	642·3	287·2	758·2	1,687·7	108·3	66·0	192·7	367·1	1,443·8	581·2	1,316·0	3,341·0
Apr	547·5	306·8		1,213·3	603·0	312·1	778·0	1,693·0	99·4	69·7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
MALE															0.020	
1983 April †	344·2	187·1	213·4	744·5	415·1	222·5	496·5	1,134·1	120.0	86·5	220·9	427·5	879·4	496·1	930·8	2,306·4
July	351·4	163·5	225·6	740·5	373·7	209·1	516·4	1,099·3	100·5	70·6	133·1	304·2	825·6	443·2	875·2	2,144·0
Oct	400·3	131·7	233·7	765·7	379·2	186·2	531·2	1,096·6	101·7	66·5	131·9	300·1	881·2	384·4	896·8	2,162·4
1984 Jan	390·2	142·4	238·2	770·8	428·5	185·1	555·2	1,168·8	105·3	64·8	135·7	305·8	924·0	392·2	929·1	2,245·4
Apr	310·8	176·0	238·8	725·7	387·1	195·4	569·1	1,151·6	94·5	67·7	140·6	302·8	792·5	439·1	948·5	2,180·1
July	342·7	153·4	239·4	735·5	357·7	190·8	577·9	1,126·4	84·9	65·4	137·9	288·2	785·3	409·6	955·2	2,150·1
Oct	417·5	118·7	245·2	781·4	375·4	177·3	591·6	1,144·3	89·0	60·4	142·9	292·3	881·9	356·4	979·7	2,218·0
1985 Jan	408·9	137·7	245·3	791·9	427·8	182·6	615·2	1,225.7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298·5	928·9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393·8	199·3	628·5		84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
FEMALE 1983 April July Oct	238·8 251·4 301·1	120·5 109·1 89·3	87·7 95·4 105·3	447·0 455·9 495·7	174·1 175·0 182·1	90·5 88·1 87·4	95·1 101·6 107·7	359·7 364·7 377·3	15·3 14·3 15·3	11·7 11·2 10·4	29·9 30·6 33·0	56·9 56·1 58·7	428·2 440·7 498·5	222·7 208·5 187·0	212·6 227·5 246·1	863·5 876·6 931·6
1984 Jan	284·6	95·4	108·9	489·0	197·0	92·2	115·0	404·3	16·1	10·1	35·0	61·1	497·7	197·7	258·9	954·3
Apr	219·4	124·9	110·5	454·9	187·4	100·6	121·3	409·3	14·4	11·2	37·8	63·5	421·2	236·8	269·7	927·6
July	243·8	110·6	113·5	467·9	192·0	100·2	127·7	419·9	13·7	10·9	38·0	62·6	449·5	221·7	279·2	950·4
Oct	302·0	82·0	120·9	504·9	202·8	97·7	136·0	436·6	15·4	10·0	40·2	65·6	520·2	189·8	297·1	1,007·1
1985 Jan	284·3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104·6	143·0	462·0	16·1	9·8	42·6	68·6	514·9	204·7	305·3	1,024·9
Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112·8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8

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

INITED 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 984 Apr Jul Oct	160·6 164·1 234·0	368-6 350-9 374-9	651·3 688·3 677·5	711·5 709·6 725·5	445-9 439-8 449-7	403·5 397·0 405·7	276·0 267·3 274·0	90·3 83·5 83·9	Thousan 3,107·7 3,100·5 3,225·1
985 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
984 Apr Jul Oct	5.2 5.3 7.3	of number unem 11.9 11.3 11.6	21.0 22.2 21.0	22·9 22·9 22·5	14-3 14-2 13-9	13·0 02 12·8 12·6	8·9 8·6 8·5	2·9 2·7 2·6	Per cer 100-0 100-0 100-0
985 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
IALE 984 Apr Jul Oct	91·5 94·7 134·0	215·6 205·4 215·4	418-6 435-4 432-0	503·1 494·1 501·4	348·5 339·5 345·5	300·0 292·8 297·4	213-2 205-6 209-3	89·6 82·6 83·0	Thousan 2,180·1 2,150·1 2,218·0
985 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 unem	ployed	ACTURES INDENTAGE	10.0	40.0		POLICE TO A COLUMN	Per cer
984 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
985 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
EMALE 984 Apr Jul Oct	69·1 69·4 99·9	153·0 145·5 159·5	232·7 252·9 245·5	208·4 215·5 224·1	97·4 100·2 104·2	103·5 104·2 108·3	62-7 61-7 64-6	0·7 0·9 1·0	Thousan 927-6 950-4 1,007-1
985 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
984 Apr Jul Oct	Proportion 7·4 7·3 9·9	of number unem 16·5 15·3 15·8	25·1 26·6 24·4	22·5 22·7 22·2	10·5 10·5 10·3	11·2 11·0 10·8	6·8 6·5 6·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	Per cer 100-0 100-0 100-0
985 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 October respectively.

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNIT	ED KI	NGDOM		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
MALI	E AND	FEMALE	Mar Sala	ac	majorden out	has de	ties constitute	on bone ac	HARLING THE	Constitution of	Thousand
1984		Time		156·9 214·8 205·2	116·4 150·4 165·3	206·8 214·7 346·4	248·3 222·5 232·5	485·3 432·4 452·7	675·8 631·2 546·2	1,218·2 1,234·4 1,276·9	3,107·7 3,100·5 3,225·1
1985	Jan Apr			192·2 165·4	110·1 127·2	253·3 218·1	284·7 248·6	603·5 490·5	581·2 688·5	1,316·0 1,334·2	3,341·0 3,272·6
				Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Per cent
1984	Apr			5.0	3.7	6.7	8.0	15-6	21.7	39-2	100.0
	Jul Oct			6·9 6·4	4·8 5·1	6·9 10·7	7·2 7·2	13·9 14·0	20·4 16·9	39·8 39·6	100·0 100·0
1985	Jan Apr			5·8 5·1	3.3	7·6 6·7	8·5 7·6	18·1 15·0	17·4 21·0	39·4 40·8	100·0 100·0
MALE	F 2.7 F										Thousand
1984				103-0 132-0 130-8	75·8 94·0 103·6	134·8 138·2 208·5	157·9 142·2 149·6	321·0 279·2 289·4	439·1 409·6 356·4	948·5 955·2 979·7	2,180·1 2,150·1 2,218·0
1985	Jan Apr			120·0 104·7	71·9 82·4	108·2 139·7	186·1 159·4	382·7 319·0	376·5 441·6	1,010·7 1,023·8	2,316·0 2,270·7
				Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Percent
1984	Apr			4.7	3.5	6.2	7-2	14.7	20.1	43.5	100-0
	Jul Oct			6·1 5·9	4.4	6·4 9·4	6·6 6·7	13·0 13·0	19·10 3 3 3 16·10 16·10 3 3 3	44·4 44·2	100·0 100·0
1985	Jan Apr			5·2 4·6	3·1 3·6	7·3 6·2	8·0 7·0	16·5 14·1	16·3 19·4	43·6 45·1	100·0 100·0
FEM.	ME										Thousand
1984				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 nu	mber unemployed						Percent
1984	Apr			5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17.7	25.5	29.1	100.0
	Jul Oct			8·7 7·4	5·9 6·1	8·0 13·7	8·5 8·2	16·1 16·2	23·3 18·8	29·4 29·5	100.0
1985	Jan			7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	29.8	100.0
O STORY	Apr			6.1	3·7 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.

nevolomenu	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	All Fars unsmployed	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
OUTH EAST	17,422	40,317	entr	per cent	per cent		ST,612,887	7,850 mile	per cent
Bedfordshire	14,265 6,812	7,756 3,151	22,021 9,963	10-2	West Sussex Adur	10,656 1,091	6,130 525	16,786 1,616	6.8
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	1,528	1,168	2,696		Arun Chichester	2,374 1,483	1,191	3,565 2,284	
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	3,522 2,403	1,931 1,506	5,453 3,909		Crawley Horsham	1,172	850 893	2,022 2,163	
Berkshire	14,418	7,749	22,167	7.0	Mid Sussex	1,270 1,346	961	2,307	
Bracknell Newbury	1,681 1,859	1,031 1,184	2,712 3,043		Worthing	1,920	909	2,829	apprent of
Reading	4,614 3,041	1,948 1,478	6,562 4,519		Greater London Barking and Dagenham	273,731 6,118	119,320 2,436	393,051 8,554	10.3
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	1,909	1,160	3,069		Barnet Bexley	6,852 5,120	3,690 3,145	8,554 10,542 8,265	
Wokingham	1,314	948	2,262	yahaya di	Brent Bromley	10,847	4,926 3,114	15,773 9,487	
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale	11, 733 2,074	6,427 1,296	18,160 3,370	8.0	Camden	6,373 10,572	4,513	15,085	
Chiltern Milton Keynes	990 5,482	605 2,775	1,595 8,257		City of London City of Westminster	90 9,894	4,037	127 13,931	
South Buckinghamshire	769 2,418	409 1,342	1,178 3,760		Cróydon Ealing	8,695 9,250	4,355 4,903	13,050 14,153	
Wycombe				44.0	Ealing Enfield Greenwich	6,871 9,859	3,099 4,384	9,970 14,243	
ast Sussex Brighton	18,649 6,545	8,735 2,860	27,384 9,405	11.2	Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	14,664	5,538	20,202 12,088	
Eastbourne Hastings	1,960 2,850	843 1,188	2,803 4,038		Haringey	8,581 11,822	3,507 5,079	16,901	aren brofan
Hove Lewes	2,973	1,409 859	4,382 2,321		Harrow Havering	3,674 6,260	2,153 2,930	5,827 9,190	
Rother	1,398	680 896	2,078 2,357		Hillingdon Hounslow	4,403 5,515	2,588 3,227	6,991 8,742	
Wealden				11.0	Islington Kensington and Chelsea	11,350 6,784	4,551 3,018	15,901 9,802	
ssex Basildon	41,258 6,130	21,174 2,761	62,432 8,891	11.9	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,602	1,246	3,848	
Braintree Brentwood	2,330 1,295	1,677	4,007 1,978		Lambeth Lewisham	19,071 12,273	7,408 4,843	26,479 17,116	
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,277 2,455	1,117	3,394 4.066		Merton Newham	4,242 12,216	2,066 4,574	6,308 16,790	
Colchester	3,747 2,336	2,216	5,963 3,652		Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	6,057 3,192	3,046 1,728	9,103 4,920	
Epping Forest Harlow	2,428	1,316 1,466	3,894		Southwark Sutton	15,222	5,362	20,584 5,103	
Maldon Rochford	1,145 1,547	688 780	1,833 2,327		Tower Hamlets	3,269 12,299	1,834 3,701	16,000	
Southend-on-Sea Tendring	6,084	2,533 1,574	8,617 5,261		Waltham Forest Wandsworth	8,155 11,539	3,462 4,820	11,617 16,359	
Thurrock Uttlesford	5,017 780	2,235 517	7,252 1,297		EAST ANGLIA				
mpshire	38,466	19,415	57,881	9.5	Cambridgeshire	15,624	8,248	23,872	9.6
Basingstoke and Deane	2,436	1,533	3,969	Street Continue	Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	2,837	1,378	4,215 1,299	May Stan
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,343 1,731	793 1,187	2,136 2,918		Fenland	747 2,508	552 1,160	3,668	
Fareham Gosport	1,750 2,051	1,180 1,484	2,930 3,535		Huntingdon Peterborough	2,233 6,169	1,705 2,537	3,938 8,706	
Hart Havant	783 4,257	582 1,676	1,365 5,933		South Cambridgeshire	1,130	916	2,046	
New Forest Portsmouth	2,926	1,423 3,490	4,349 11,038		Norfolk Breckland	22,113 2,754	11,125 1,781	33,238 4,535	11.9
Rushmoor	7,548 1,322	890	2,212		Broadland Great Yarmouth	1,740	1,051	2,791	
Southampton Test Valley	9,332 1,488	3,510 935	12,842 2,423		Norwich	3,464 6,078	1,528 2,485	4,992 8,563	
Winchester	1,499	732	2,231		North Norfolk South Norfolk	2,193 1,908	1,088 1,094	3,281 3,002	
ertfordshire Broxbourne	17,949 1,586	10,309 856	28,258 2,442	6-9	West Norfolk	3,976	2,098	6,074	
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	2,474 1,436	1,604 1,001	4,078 2,437		Suffolk Babergh	13,955 1,497	7,789 847	21,744 2,344	9.2
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,463	727	2,190		Forest Heath Ipswich	804	546 1,771	1,350 5,597	
St Albans	2,240 1,868	1,273 1,019	3,513 2,887		Mid Suffolk	3,826 1,166	750	1,916	
Stevenage Three Rivers	2,131 1,185	1,351 583	3,482 1,768		St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal	1,709 1,609	1,207 867	2,916 2,476	
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,788 1,778	896 999	2,684 2,777		Waveney	3,344	1,801	5,145	
e of Wight	3,592	1,708	5,300	12-1	SOUTH WEST				
Medina South Wight	2,076 1,516	1,027 681	3,103 2,197	SWAN STATE	Avon Bath	30,124 2,482	14,907 1,250	45,031 3,732	11.0
ent	43,331	21,775	65,106	11.9	Bristol Kingswood	17,907 1,860	7,474 1,229	25,381 3,089	
Ashford Canterbury	2,420	1,296 1,739	3,716 5,243	yord	Northavon Wansdyke	2,384	1,668	4,052 2,277	
Dartford	3,504 1,906	1,038	2,944		Woodspring	1,410 4,081	867 2,419	6,500	
Dover Gillingham	2,636 3,411	1,594 1,720	4,230 5,131		Cornwall	15,006	7,538	22,544 2,765	15.9
Gravesham Maidstone	3,295 3,034	1,535 1,560	4,830 4,594		Caradon Carrick	1,685 2,782	1,080 1,292	4.074	
Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks	6,018 1,891	2,980 975	8,998 2,866		Kerrier North Cornwall	3,382 1,900	1,668 1,022	5,050 2,922	
Shepway Swale	2,970	1,388	4.358		Penwith Restormel	2,535	993	3,528 4,163	
Thanet	3,619 5,179	1,915 2,206	5,534 7,385		Scilly Isles	2,689	1,474	4,163	
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,791 1,657	1,039 790	2,830 2,447		Devon	29.424 2,231	15,599	45,023 3,437	12-8
fordshire	10,862	6,402	17,264	7.7	East Devon Exeter	3,208	1,206 1,581	4,789	
Cherwell Oxford	2,207 3,445	1,481 1,601	3,688 5,046		Mid Devon North Devon	1,180 2,356	694 1,151	1,874 3,507	
South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire	2,179	1,194	3,373 2,321		Plymouth South Hams	9,237	5,130	14,367	
Vale of White Horse	1,353 1,678	968 1,158	2,321 2,836		Teignbridge	1,405 2,613	884 1,371	2,289 3,984	
urrey	13,089	7,254	20,343		Torbay Torridge	4,751 1,554	2,269 787	7,020 2,341	
Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	1,433	755 460	2,188 1,327		West Devon	889	526	1,415	
Mole Valley	1,677	856	2,533		Dorset Bournemouth	15,335	7,762	23,097	10.6
Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	979 1,579	539 853	1,518 2,432		Christchurch	5,892 887	2,548 424	1.311	
Spelthorne	1,016 1,432	609 798	1,625 2,230		North Dorset Poole	675 3,212	545 1,559	4.771	
Surrey Heath Tandridge	854 957	579 582	1,433 1,539 1,789		Purbeck West Dorset	682 1,207		1,123	
Waverley			1,000				100		

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

MA HALL AND THE WILLIAM TO WAR	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	MA Ratu	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset	13,720 2,798 1,133 2,351 3,659 2,226 1,553	7,173 1,305 666 1,380 1,526 1,318 978	20,893 4,103 1,799 3,731 5,185 3,544 2,531	per cent 9-7	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassellaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	40,317 4,023 3,498 3,144 2,907 4,022 3,038 17,260 2,425	17,422 1,627 2,008 1,536 1,522 1,719 1,764 5,952 1,294	57,739 5,650 5,506 4,680 4,429 5,741 4,802 23,212 3,719	per cent 13-0
Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	1,867 2,572 2,401 685 2,399	1,171 1,421 1,366 419 1,724	3,038 3,993 3,767 1,104 4,123		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	39,812	15,805	55,617	16-5
Witshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	11,930 1,123 1,992 1,944 4,682 2,189	7,769 860 1,474 1,233 2,694 1,508	19,699 1,983 3,466 3,177 7,376 3,697	9.5	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	2,221 2,083 3,231 1,909 2,146 5,451 1,341 17,385 4,045	1,333 1,172 1,266 1,055 1,126 1,803 728 5,948 1,374	3,554 3,255 4,497 2,964 3,272 7,254 2,069 23,333 5,419	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	20,405 2,714 1,720 982 2,215 2,978 1,156 3,050 2,207 3,383	10,630 1,369 936 528 1,009 1,578 709 1,331 1,417 1,753	31,035 4,083 2,656 1,510 3,224 4,556 1,865 4,381 3,624 5,136	13·2	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrowgate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	16,002 807 1,553 2,738 773 1,379 3,431 1,763 3,558	9,247 568 947 1,579 704 935 1,435 1,222 1,857	25,249 1,375 2,500 4,317 1,477 2,314 4,866 2,985 5,415	9.9
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	15,049 1,428 1,369 923 2,846 985 7,498	6,577 804 683 497 1,336 493 2,764	21,626 2,232 2,052 1,420 4,182 1,478 10,262	15-8	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford	66,250 10,238 14,733 12,639 28,640 84,513 22,094	28,934 4,757 6,879 5,600 11,698 35,705 8,021	95,184 14,995 21,612 18,239 40,338 120,218 30,115 9,893	13-6
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	35,008 3,545 3,030 2,542 3,786 3,247 2,990 2,126 10,617 3,125	18,036 1,927 1,659 1,364 1,758 1,817 1,782 1,324 4,854 1,551	53,044 5,472 4,689 3,906 5,544 5,064 4,772 3,450 15,471 4,676	13-6	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton	6,649 13,557 29,990 12,223 34,912 4,626 1,695	3,244 6,490 12,313 5,637 16,734 2,177 1,251	9,893 20,047 42,303 17,860 51,646 6,803 2,946	13-1
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	14,392 1,735 4,675 2,604 1,984 3,394	8,201 1,126 2,392 1,529 1,322 1,832	22,593 2,861 7,067 4,133 3,306 5,226	12·1	Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,980 3,811 7,881 3,150 4,011 6,758	1,737 1,764 2,830 1,836 2,084 3,055	4,717 5,575 10,711 4,986 6,095 9,813	
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	153,771 65,618 17,725 13,729 18,740 7,329 14,582 16,048	59,312 23,898 7,743 6,037 7,303 3,263 5,125 5,943	213,083 89,516 25,468 19,766 26,043 10,592 19,707 21,991	Suffolk Support Fabre on Vegeses Wid Suffolk	Lancashire Blackpum Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	52,521 6,727 7,376 3,981 2,788 1,537 2,742 4,403 2,997 6,369	24,887 2,783 3,056 1,863 1,575 875 1,284 2,405 1,651 2,507	77,408 9,510 10,432 5,844 4,363 2,412 4,026 6,808 4,648 8,876	14-0
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak	32,557 3,285 2,560 4,150 10,406 3,821 2,350	15,499 1,612 1,214 1,874 4,117 1,694 1,433	48,056 4,897 3,774 6,024 14,523 5,515 3,783	13.4 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	714 1,977 2,836 5,176 2,898 124,403 12,007 5,997 32,727	548 1,058 1,696 2,151 1,435 51,487 5,224 3,087	1,262 3,035 4,532 7,327 4,333 175,890 17,231 9,084	15-1
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Hinkley and Bosworth Charnwood	3,258 1,553 1,174 26,043 1,349 1,948 2,934	1,813 997 745 13,339 944 1,220 1,755	5,071 2,550 1,919 39,382 2,293 3,168 4,689	10-4	Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	32,727 8,986 9,810 13,817 9,443 9,058 8,486 14,072	10,873 4,032 4,245 4,897 4,501 4,235 3,441 6,952	43,600 13,018 14,055 18,714 13,944 13,293 11,927 21,024	
Harborough Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	986 14,379 944 2,163 816 524	637 5,913 690 1,229 555 396	1,623 20,292 1,634 3,392 1,371 920		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	99,495 15,049 40,556 10,458 14,901 18,531	37,268 5,097 14,659 4,158 6,086 7,268	136,763 20,146 55,215 14,616 20,987 25,799	20-6
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	18,257 1,985 3,655 4,293 1,809 1,540 2,77 2,198	9,118 921 1,726 1,567 1,102 1,036 1,606 1,160	27,375 2,906 5,381 5,860 2,911 2,576 4,383 3,358	13·6	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	40,663 7,355 9,749 12,576	14,521 2,564 3,633 3,872	55,184 9,919 13,382 16,448 15,435	22-5
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	16,491 3,278 1,112 1,126 1,901 6,074 901 2,099	8,714 1,486 806 793 1,001 2,804 705 1,119	25,205 4,764 1,918 1,919 2,902 8,878 1,606 3,218	11·9	Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	10,983 13,905 3,665 2,021 3,263 2,752 857 1,347	4,452 7,874 1,898 1,453 1,713 1,348 595 867	21,779 5,563 3,474 4,976 4,100 1,452 2,214	11-7

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

Unemployment in col	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	ha beyolgeenu	Male	Female	All	
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Dewentside Durham	29,314 2,333 4,475 5,432 3,003	12,394 983 2,068 2,099 1,408	41,708 3,316 6,543 7,531 4,411	per cent 18-6	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	4,859 1,020 1,908 612 1,319	2,697 657 1,051 343 646	7,556 1,677 2,959 955 1,965	13-2
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,783 4,727 847 3,714	2,016 2,093 384 1,343	6,799 6,820 1,231 5,057	Spaffroma Working Work Surges	Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	13,176 4,558 7,235 1,383	7,135 2,592 3,529 1,014	20,311 7,150 10,764 2,397	15-2
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	9,708 842 708 3,223 1,258 1,181 2,496	4,867 521 387 1,484 635 767 1,073	14,575 1,363 1,095 4,707 1,893 1,948 3,569	14-7 xucriA Chickens Character Shirt Sussex Shirther Westring	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,204 1,911 4,939 698 460 2,196	6,427 1,149 2,627 745 435 1,471	16,631 3,060 7,566 1,443 895 3,667	7-6 con Total Control
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	72,891 12,285 18,632 10,142 11,194 20,638	27,564 4,556 6,789 4,235 4,493 7,491	100,455 16,841 25,421 14,377 15,687 28,129	Beader P. E. Beaders Beaders Beal and Beaders Beader Baser Baser Beader Beader Beaders Beam North	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	8,770 367 954 2,290 851 389 2,854 490 575	3,561 188 482 961 393 176 1,005 151 205	12,331 555 1,436 3,251 1,244 565 3,859 641 780	15.0
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr	15,699 2,954 1,656 2,812 1,057	7,337 1,358 840 1,260 647	23,036 4,312 2,496 4,072 1,704	17-2	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	30,683 18,185 2,282 2,911 7,305	13,797 8,088 1,283 1,261 3,165	44,480 26,273 3,565 4,172 10,470	12-3
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	2,490 4,730 13,048 1,565 2,041 1,255 2,990 3,176 2,021	1,084 2,148 5,635 687 938 653 1,302 1,370 685	3,574 6,878 18,683 2,252 2,979 1,908 4,292 4,546 2,706	16-6	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Cilydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbarton	138,615 2,127 770 57,633 2,999 2,097 3,019 3,206 8,356 3,852	55,097 1,115 466 19,379 1,081 1,108 1,524 943 3,379 2,050	193,712 3,242 1,236 77,012 4,080 3,205 4,543 4,149 11,735 5,902	18-5 Acceptance of the control of th
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Ielwyn Mormouth Newport Torlaen Gwynedd Aberconwy	20,163 4,162 2,577 2,185 7,172 4,067 9,476 1,562 2,861	8,247 1,427 1,123 1,155 2,735 1,807 3,822 650 1,018	28,410 5,589 3,700 3,340 9,907 5,874 13,298 2,212 3,879	16-7	East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,158 1,050 5,628 6,494 4,043 4,763 6,712 8,585 10,904 3,219	1,861 685 2,467 2,424 1,708 2,300 2,612 3,492 4,844 1,659	5,019 1,735 8,095 8,918 5,751 7,063 9,324 12,077 15,748 4,878	
Arton Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon— Isle of Anglesey	841 1,010 3,202	319 442 1,393	1,160 1,452 4,595	Hartneren Hartneren Hartow Eas Hartow Wes Hartow Wes	Tayside region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	16,735 2,662 10,777 3,296	8,743 1,818 5,178 1,747	25,478 4,480 15,955 5,043	14-7
Mid-Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda	25,177 3,279 2,996 5,455 3,945	9,480 1,146 1,103 2,222 1,454	34,657 4,425 4,099 7,677 5,399 7,484	18-5	Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	489 402	234 251	723 653	10·1 5·0
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely Powys Brecknock	5,543 3,959 2,919 1,001	1,941 1,614 1,488 520	7,484 5,573 4,407 1,521	12-3	Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	2,412	436 914	3,326	17-4
Montgomery Radnor South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	1,353 565 19,126 14,713 4,413	6,863 4,923 1,940	2,019 867 25,989 19,636 6,353	13-8	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	1,947 2,418 2,062 1,249 1,032 22,567	1,088 1,126 957 347 581 7,724	3,035 3,544 3,019 1,596 1,613 30,291	
West Glamorgan Atan Lim Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	17,889 2,627 2,279 2,829 10,154	7,053 1,008 1,155 1,336 3,554	24,942 3,635 3,434 4,165 13,708	15-8	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,408 1,863 2,726 1,788 4,159 7,909 1,995 2,659	705 994 1,000 736 1,663 2,067 997	2,113 2,857 3,726 2,524 5,822 9,976 2,992	
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,122 363 709 755 295	1,338 274 430 463 171	3,460 637 1,139 1,218 466	9-1	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	3,141 1,547 1,895 3,885 1,934 1,028	1,059 1,132 682 571 1,880 785 295	3,718 4,273 2,229 2,466 5,765 2,719 1,323	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	12,588 2,219 7,070 3,299	6,012 891 3,472 1,649	18,600 3,110 10,542 4,948	16-0	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,430 3,336 1,813 2,284 3,114	2,029 1,605 1,183 914 757	7,459 4,941 2,996 3,198 3,871	

Provisional figures aggregated by electoral wards. Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets, using denominators which are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed.

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

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 1985

Dayolgranu Dayolgranu	Male	Female	All unemployed	Ma All Rate unemployed	ale	Female	All unemployed
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire	4,418 1,636 3,010 2,871 2,330	2,002 1,174 1,552 1,549 1,479	6,420 2,810 4,562 4,420 3,809	Epsom and Ewell Esher Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne	1,235 912 1,300 1,025 1,301 1,211 1,015 1,432	618 477 634 574 817 695 522 798 810	1,853 1,389 1,934 1,599 2,118 1,906 1,537 2,230 2,269
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	2,005 1,534 2,809 2,403 3,041 1,585 1,041	1,235 908 1,185 1,190 1,478 956 797	3,240 2,442 3,994 3,593 4,519 2,541 1,838	Woking West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	2,026 1,483 1,380 1,270 1,138 1,439	1,012 801 1,011 893 800 704	3,038 2,284 2,391 2,163 1,938 2,143
Ruckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,574 1,080 1,639 980 4,637 1,823	934 574 979 614 2,386 940	2,508 1,654 2,618 1,594 7,023 2,763	Shoreham Worthing Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexley Heath Bow and Poplar	2,919 4,836 2,146 6,091	1,132 1,908 1,029 1,608	2,829 4,051 6,744 3,175 7,699
set Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden	1,241 3,339 3,206 2,098 3,152 2,973 1,526 1,114	610 1,349 1,511 925 1,327 1,409 886 718	1,851 4,688 4,717 3,023 4,479 4,382 2,412 1,832	Brent East Brent North Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	1,380 6,208 4,310 2,064 4,473 2,592 1,986 2,979 1,710 1,225 1,566	932 2,093 1,896 1,058 1,972 1,474 987 1,317 833 766 658	2,312 8,301 6,206 3,122 6,445 4,066 2,973 4,296 2,543 1,991 2,224
Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West Thurrock	4,765 2,361 2,050 1,554 2,277 1,887 1,821 2,684 3,133 2,694 1,816 1,359 2,752 3,519 2,565 4,021	2,002 1,372 1,448 827 1,117 1,219 1,006 1,632 1,263 1,521 1,007 911 1,694 1,396 1,137 1,622	6,767 3,733 3,498 2,381 3,394 3,106 2,827 4,316 4,396 4,215 2,823 2,270 4,446 4,915 3,702 5,643	Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet Chislehurst Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich Ealing North Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton Etham Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Craylord Feitham and Heston Finchley Fulham Greenwich	2,457 2,443 2,532 1,263 3,199 2,455 3,171 3,624 2,770 2,493 2,655 1,739 2,655 1,868 3,688 3,688	991 1,308 756 1,304 1,442 1,259 1,444 2,200 1,201 1,074 1,075 893 1,504 1,753 1,035 1,679 1,359	3,448 3,751 3,832 2,019 4,503 4,766 3,714 4,615 5,824 3,971 3,967 2,632 4,159 4,676 2,903 5,367 4,676
mpshire Idershot Jasingstoke ast Hampshire astleigh areham Jasport Javant Javant Javant Jee of Wight Jew Forest Jorth West Hampshire Jortsmouth North Jortsmouth South Jortsmouth Jortsmouth	1,702 2,041 1,463 2,434 1,922 2,218 3,671 3,592 1,481 1,344 3,199 4,935 1,984 4,594 4,035	1,178 1,233 931 1,522 1,204 1,633 1,421 1,708 668 947 1,468 2,277 1,043 1,757 1,418 715	2,880 3,274 2,394 3,956 3,126 3,851 5,300 2,149 2,291 4,667 7,212 3,027 6,351 5,453 2,158	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	4,893 4,120 2,089 1,585 1,694 1,890 6,452 2,117 5,008 1,897 2,725 6,343 5,007 3,805	2,662 2,876 1,828 2,062 1,229 924 1,087 888 1,001 2,451 1,044 2,440 998 1,307 2,558 1,993 1,701	9,786 10,416 6,721 6,182 3,318 2,509 2,781 2,778 2,870 8,903 3,161 7,448 2,895 4,032 8,901 7,000 5,506
ortfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertford shire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,746 1,207 1,565 2,163 1,483 1,525 2,335 2,083 1,787 2,055	944 850 788 1,202 810 830 1,508 1,041 1,021 1,315	2,690 2,057 2,353 3,365 2,293 2,355 3,843 3,124 2,808 3,370	Kingstön-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bextey and Sidcup Orpington Peckham	1,609 3,243 3,540 5,490 3,657 2,416 3,905 4,101 4,210 6,482 1,085 1,467 6,451	779 1,360 1,510 1,973 1,464 1,141 1,590 1,550 1,434 2,576 709 702 2,232	2,388 4,603 5,050 7,463 5,121 3,557 5,651 5,654 9,058 1,794 2,169 8,683
ant Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent North Thanet	2,420 2,655 2,257 2,407 3,450 2,970 3,473 3,295 2,433 3,386 3,233 3,500	1,296 1,305 1,238 1,424 1,824 1,388 1,754 1,535 1,162 1,745 1,633 1,478	3,716 3,965 3,495 3,831 5,274 4,358 5,227 4,830 3,595 5,131 4,866 4,978	Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne: Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam The City of London and Westminster South Tooting Tottenham	1,910 1,023 5,447 4,753 993 1,283 3,960 3,902 6,814	1,161 725 962 944 656 1,688 1,879 467 847 1,522 1,751 2,639	3,962 1,919 2,727 2,854 1,679 7,135 6,632 1,460 2,130 5,482 5,653 9,453
Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,540 2,864 1,791 1,657	775 1,389 1,039 790	2,315 4,253 4,253 2,830 2,447	Twickenham Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	1,427 2,233 1,686 7,836 2,788 1,435 6,024	766 942 845 2,953 1,165 741 2,552	2,193 3,175 2,531 10,789 3,953 2,176 8,576 2,751
Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	2,017 1,181 2,831 1,861 1,429 1,543	1,324 725 1,266 1,051 911 1,125	3,341 1,906 4,097 2,912 2,340 2,668	Wimbledon Woolwich EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,826 4,104 2,616	925 1,951	6,055 3,854
Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	1,242 957	727 582	1,969 1,539	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough	2,023 2,964 5,560	1,238 1,529 1,438 2,114	3,552 4,402 7,674

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	1 D	!		-4 lune 40 400
ul- amploymen	t in Par	llamentar	constituencies*	at June 13, 1983

na unomphyset	Male	Female	All unemployed	bevolgmenu a	Male	Female	All unemployed
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,061	788 1,141	1,849 POCKOCKS 2,541 POCKOCKS 2,541 POCKOCKS	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,548 2,126 4,218 3,805	1,517 1,324 1,770 1,758	4,065 3,450 5,988 5,563
Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	3,464 2,059 2,193 3,197 2,506 4,248 1,908 2,538	1,528 1,226 1,088 1,580 1,222 1,689 1,094 1,698	4,992 3,285 3,281 4,777 3,728 5,937 3,002 4,236	Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	3,352 3,151 3,496 2,817 1,984 2,944	1,723 1,930 1,734 1,667 1,322 1,548	5,081 5,081 5,230 4,484 3,306 4,492
Sutfolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,838 2,049 2,943 2,172 1,609 3,344	1,301 1,128 1,393 1,299 867 1,801	3,139 3,177 4,336 3,471 2,476 5,145	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hadge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	2,901 3,749 6,180 4,070 5,792 7,361 6,308 6,172 8,089	1,252 1,631 2,278 1,722 2,011 2,593 2,255 2,204 2,417	4,153 5,380 8,458 5,792 7,803 9,954 8,553 8,376
SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	2,482 3,348 3,517 5,402 4,722 2,455 2,028 1,706 2,719 1,745	1,250 1,480 1,407 2,044 2,076 1,398 1,436 1,156 1,444 1,216	3,732 4,828 4,924 7,446 6,798 3,853 3,464 2,862 4,163 2,961	Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	7,398 3,623 4,563 6,206 3,372 4,932 3,215 5,783 4,424 3,522 5,075 2,254 2,313 6,137	2,071 1,598 1,848 2,473 1,706 1,905 1,659 2,297 2,123 1,617 2,030 1,233 1,270 1,901	9,469 5,221 6,411 8,679 5,078 6,837 4,874 8,080 6,547 5,139 7,105 3,487 3,583 8,038
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	3,870 2,848 2,126 3,438 2,724	1,757 1,528 1,354 1,500 1,399	5,627 4,376 3,480 4,938 4,123	Walsall South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	5,544 5,002 4,159 4,473 5,106 6,243 5,412	1,972 1,928 1,759 1,691 1,925 2,283 1,702	7,516 6,930 5,918 6,164 7,031 8,526 7,114
Devon Exeler Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Tornidge and West Devon	3,208 1,920 2,441 3,226 3,739 2,272 2,283 2,387 1,658 3,847 2,443	1,581 1,037 1,187 1,766 1,908 1,456 1,335 1,248 965 1,803 1,313	4,789 2,957 3,628 4,992 5,647 3,728 3,618 3,635 2,623 5,650 3,756	Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,872 3,059 3,779 3,675 5,802 3,659 2,454 3,130	1,362 1,449 1,677 1,496 2,119 1,621 1,514	4,234 4,508 5,456 5,171 7,921 5,280 3,988
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	3,658 2,873 1,567 1,358 2,573 2,125 1,181	1,597 1,248 763 925 1,262 1,253 714	5,255 4,121 2,330 2,283 3,835 3,378 1,895	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East	2,482 1,645 1,716 2,085 1,435 3,772	1,775 1,499 987 1,154 1,286 982 1,848	4,905 3,981 2,632 2,870 3,371 2,417 5,620
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,969 1,800 3,733 2,301 2,917	1,454 1,085 1,579 1,347 1,708	4,423 2,885 5,312 3,648 4,625	Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire	5,350 5,257 2,196 2,355 1,877	2,097 1,968 1,178 1,404 1,422	7,447 7,225 3,374 3,759 3,299
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,439 1,579 2,464 1,808	1,331 1,098 1,396 1,108 1,168	3,770 2,677 3,860 2,916	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	3,334 2,519 2,832 2,773 4,794 2,005	1,559 1,327 1,578 1,371 1,849 1,434	4,893 3,846 4,410 4,144 6,643 3,439
Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	1,908 1,992 1,856 3,897 2,277	1,457 1,474 1,201 2,097 1,540	3,365 3,466 3,057 5,994 3,817	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	3,881 1,552 2,068 3,490 2,878 2,622	1,914 1,181 1,114 1,587 1,434 1,484	5,795 2,733 3,182 5,077 4,312 4,106
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcesters Wyre Forest	2,714 2,631 2,122 3,919 2,360 3,276 3,383	1,369 1,495 1,159 2,209 1,177 1,468 1,753	4,083 4,126 3,281 6,128 3,537 4,744 5,136	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,610 3,171 2,558 2,451 3,536 2,672 7,156 5,359 4,745 2,425	1,425 1,678 1,289 1,267 1,480 1,618 2,496 1,718 1,738 1,294	5,035 4,849 3,847 3,718 5,016 4,290 9,652 7,077 6,483 3,719
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	2,413 2,791 2,846 6,999	1,297 1,457 1,336 2,487	3,710 4,248 4,182 9,486	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry	2,634 2,101 2,563	1,419 1,231 1,508	4,053 3,332 4,071
Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	3,030 3,526 2,696 2,847 3,613 3,247	1,659 1,825 1,525 1,254 1,864 1,817	4,689 5,351 4,221 4,101 5,477 5,064	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	2,890 4,461 4,961 5,451 6,087 6,122 5,176	1,549 1,896 1,870 1,803 1,778 2,168 2,002	4,439 6,357 6,831 7,254 7,865 8,290 7,178

Unemployment in Pa	Male	Female	All unemployed	bacelqinens	Male	Female	All unemployed
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon	2,102 2,134 1,725 3,178 1,862 1,443	1,148 1,534 1,119 1,309 1,281 999	3,250 3,668 2,844 4,487 3,143 2,442 5,415	Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle	3,323 6,672 4,729 4,026 7,509 8,402	1,439 2,291 2,182 1,801 2,404 2,721	4,762 8,963 6,911 5,827 9,913 11,123
York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hellaborough Wentworth	3,558 3,765 3,386 3,097 4,386 5,157 5,190 3,472 5,083 7,400 3,972 5,659 2,996 4,861 3,752 4,084	1,857 1,599 1,532 1,626 2,196 2,240 2,443 1,838 1,975 2,379 1,913 2,061 1,582 1,954 1,809 1,787	5,354 4,918 4,723 6,582 7,397 7,633 5,310 7,058 9,779 5,885 7,720 4,578 6,815 5,561 5,871	Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riversidel Liverpool Riversidel Liverpool Watton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	3,467 7,567 7,482 5,768 5,832 4,940 9,192 7,569 7,255 3,032 4,777 5,681 5,361 2,720 2,941	1,781 2,258 2,839 2,430 2,119 1,977 2,952 2,814 2,367 1,584 2,075 2,083 2,094 1,388 1,382	5,248 9,825 10,321 8,198 7,951 6,917 12,144 10,383 9,622 4,616 6,852 7,764 7,455 4,108 4,323
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Coine Valley Dewsbury Elmet	3,635 5,703 4,637 6,595 2,636 2,572 3,426 2,216	1,578 1,941 1,656 1,992 1,566 1,479 1,632 1,161	5,213 7,644 6,293 8,587 4,202 4,051 5,058 3,377	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	7,355 5,923 8,581 6,662 6,862 5,280	2,564 2,285 2,519 2,281 2,476 2,396	9,919 8,208 11,100 8,943 9,338 7,676
Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West	4,013 3,061 3,924 2,641 5,658 5,816 3,222 2,821	1,678 1,512 1,801 1,258 1,881 1,953 1,439 1,324	5,691 4,573 5,725 3,899 7,539 7,769 4,661 4,145	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	2,259 2,709 2,752 1,877 1,185 3,123	1,648 1,305 1,348 1,301 723 1,549	3,907 4,014 4,100 3,178 1,908 4,672
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	4,149 3,495 2,361 3,643 2,095 2,518 3,676	1,621 1,402 1,348 1,638 1,212 1,174 1,459	5,770 4,897 3,709 5,281 3,307 3,692 5,135	North Durham	5,313 3,003 4,185 4,127 4,964 4,278 3,444	2,011 1,408 1,894 1,802 2,034 1,635 1,610	7,324 4,411 6,079 5,929 6,998 5,913 5,054
NORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham	2,027 3,223 1,403	1,127 1,484 923	3,154 4,707 2,326
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	3,950 1,787 2,888 3,346 4,100 5,769 1,880 2,322 4,627 4,243	1,703 1,340 1,648 1,710 1,985 2,258 1,212 1,251 1,900 1,727	5,653 3,127 4,536 5,056 6,085 8,027 3,092 3,573 6,527 5,970	Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields	3,055 3,507 5,350 5,821 5,849 4,344 5,412 4,743 5,345	1,535 2,054 2,404 2,172 1,783 1,952 1,880 2,321	4,388 5,042 7,404 8,225 8,021 6,127 7,364 6,623 7,666
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde	5,746 3,744 3,632 3,981 2,931 1,691	2,066 1,486 1,570 1,863 1,686 979	7,812 5,230 5,202 5,844 4,617 2,670	Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	8,522 6,295 7,561 4,432 5,710	2,695 2,392 2,141 1,857 2,378	11,217 8,687 9,702 6,289 8,088
Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,742 2,260 2,362 2,997 5,738 1,191 2,958 2,836 5,033 2,679	1,284 1,189 1,361 1,651 2,065 886 1,775 1,696 2,040 1,290	4,026 3,449 3,723 4,648 7,803 2,077 4,733 4,532 7,073	Wrexham	3,180 3,402 2,445 3,413 3,259	1,546 1,247 1,547	4,626 4,948 3,692 4,960 4,810
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,137 3,371 3,972	1,027 1,611 1,588	3,164 4,982	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke No Llanelli Pembroke	2,570 rth 2,583 3,240 4,655	1,198 1,471	3,741 3,781 4,711 6,450
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	4,764 3,271 2,997 3,000 1,596 3,375 3,915 3,859	1,992 1,644 1,510 1,577 994 1,309 1,739 1,589	6,756 4,915 4,507 4,577 2,590 4,684 5,654 5,448	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfeon	4,012 2,577 2,201 3,667 3,888 3,818	1,123 1,128 1,435 1,539	5,364 3,700 3,329 5,102 5,427 5,488
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddlewortl Makerfield Manchester Central	2,209 4,246 4,202 2,308 4,159 9,130	1,213 1,777 2,021 1,270 2,240 2,742	3,422 6,023 6,223 3,578 6,399 11,872	Gwynedd Caernarfon	2,501 2,550 1,223 3,202	963 552	3,415 3,513 1,775 4,595
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde	5,1816 5,101 4,737 5,245 4,414 3,075 4,753 6,914 4,087	1,652 1,719 1,983 1,591 1,786 1,458 1,986 2,016	6,468 6,820 6,720 6,836 6,200 4,533 6,739 8,930 5,827	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd	2,731 4,329 3,279 4,210 3,318 3,365 3,945	1,234 1,532 1,146 1,512 1,227 1,375	3,965 5,861 4,425 5,722 4,545 4,740 5,399

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Usemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at June 13, 198

am ritain freiand Kingdon	ile	Female	All unemployed	abnabiki abnabiki taeW	Male	Female	All	36
The second second	5 9 9	D						
				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 e Far.ar Gay.or	3,343	1,597	4,940 6,272	
Nong to the same of the same o				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie	4,626 3,353	1,646 1,294	4,647	
outh Glamorgan	4547	1 750	6 275	Clydesdale Clydesdale	3,169	1,606	4,775	
Cardiff Central	4,517 1,852	1,758 746	6,275 2,598	Cumbernauld and Kilsvth	3.019	1,524	4.543	
Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth	4,481	1,375	5,856	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	3,682	1,667	5,349	
Cardiff West	4,747	1,448	6,195	Cunninghame South	4,674	1,712	6,386	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,529	1,536	5,065	Dumbarton	3,852	2,050	5,902	
vale of Citation 9	-anne	0.00		East Kilbride	3,158	1,861	5,019	
est Glamorgan		1 111	88 0	Eastwood	2,271	1,164	3,435	
Aberavon	3,426	1,286	4,712	Glasgow Cathcart	3,172	1,272	7,158	
Gower	2,467	1,235	3,702	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	5,391 5,033	1,466	6,499	
Neath	2,800	1,443 1,516	4,243 6,151	Glasgow Govan	4,680	1,748	6,428	
Swansea East	4,635 4,561	1,573	6,134	Glasgow Hillhead	3,712	1,788	5,500	
Swansea West	4,501	1,575	0,104	Glasgow Maryhill	5,755	2,057	7,812	
OTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	6,000	1,768	7,768	
OTEANS				Glasgow Provan	7,234	2,054	9,288	
orders region				Glasgow Rutherglen	5,320	1,770	7,090	
Royburgh and Berwickshire	1,118	737	1,855	Glasgow Shettleston	4,916	1,575	6,491	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Launderdale	1,004	601	1,605	Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,420	2,114 2,090	8,534 8,093	
				Hamilton	6,003	1,969	6,525	
ntral region	2 110	1,354	4,472	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,556 4,043	1,708	5,751	
Clackmannan	3,118 3,578	1,659	5,237	Monklands East	4,370	1,730	6,100	
Falkirk East Falkirk West	3,137	1,583	4,720	Monklands West	3,484	1,524	5,008	
Stirling	2,755	1,416	4,171	Motherwell North	4,585	1,915	6,500	
Stilling	_,			Motherwell South	4,000	1,577	5,577	
imfries and Galloway region				Paisley North	3,918	1,758	5,676	
Dumfries	2,394	1,406	3,800	Paisley South	3,989	1,633	5,622	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,465	1,291	3,756	Renfrew West and Inverciyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,267	1,308 1,270	3,575 3,763	
1.2 2.35万尺规				Stratnkeivin and Bearsden	2,493	1,270	3,703	
fe region	3,644	1,872	5,516	Tayside region		RIS BATLANDER	RATE OF THE PARTY OF	
Central Fife Dunfermline East	2,941	1,564	4,505	Angus East	2 307	1.554	3,861	
Dunfermline West	2,040	1,237	3,277	Dundee East	2,307 5,798	1,554 2,578	8,376	
Kirkcaldy	3,168	1,448	4,616	Dundee West	4,629	2,298	6,927	
North East Fife	1,383	1,014	2,397	North Tayside	1,601	1,030	2,631	
				Perth and Kinross	2,400	1,283	3,683	
ampian region			0.400	Oderson and Obelland Inlands	004	405	4.070	
Aberdeen North	2,358	1,078	3,436 2,794	Orkney and Shetland islands	891	485	1,376	
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan	1,844 1,911	950 1,149	3,060	Western Isles	1,264	436	1,700	
Gordon	937	1,029	1,966	Trodom lates	1,204	400	1,700	
Kincardine and Deeside	958	750	1,708	AFERMAN WESSER THE S				
Moray	2,196	1,471	3,667	NORTHERN IRELAND				
15.565 1.158 16.284	SMO.	1,314	888	Belfast East	3,142	1,354	4,496	
ghland region	772	0011	498	Belfast North	6,343	2,174	8,517	Aug 9
aithness and Sutherland	1,529	687	2,216	Belfast South	3,785	1,775	5,560	
nverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,705	1,615	5,320	Belfast West	9,668	2,579	12,247	
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,536	1,259	4,795	East Antrim East Londonderry	4,614 6,171	2,042 2,173	6,656 8,344	
thian region				Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,800	2,191	7,991	
East Lothian	2,282	1,283	3,565	Fovle	9,537	2,459	11,996	
Edinburgh Central	3,306	1,422	4.728	Lagan Valley	3,996	1,940	5,936	
Edinburgh East	3,237	1,372	4,609	Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster	5,942	2,198	8,140	
Edinburgh Leith	4,466	1.669	6,135	Newry & Armagh	6,176	2.369	8,545	
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,455	1,203	3,658	North Antrim	4,339	1,599	5,938	
Edinburgh South	2,827	1,246	4,073	North Down	2,642	1,521	4,163	
Edinburgh West	1,541	883	2,424	South Antrim	4,089	1,864	5,953	
Linlithgow Livingston	4,236 3,422	1,725 1,733	5,961 5,155	South Down Strangford	4,107 2,499	2,012 1,526	6,119 4,025	

^{*}Provisional figures aggregated by electoral wards.

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
			Countries	umakeep	epyaci		side							
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 Aug 12 Sep 13	44,098 51,462 61,735	18,076 22,759 26,111	4,431 4,673 5,494	10,759 12,924 15,507	15,141 16,989 19,266	9,791 11,162 14,066	16,856 17,487 20,724	24,242 26,051 30,349	9,214 9,368 11,699	11,259 11,932 13,965	23,236 23,587 26,146	169,027 185,635 218,951	8,888 9,023 9,945	177,916 194,658 228,896
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	9,853 2,320 1,600	5,247 1,472 1,221	814 213 47	2,042 360 171	2,617 553 168	1,656 450 140	2,096 432 138	3,429 865 215	1,126 225 96	1,296 296 121	3,817 773 217	28,746 6,487 2,913	2,043	30,789 6,487 2,913
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	7,064 639 584	2,981 292 307	677 52 57	1,972 159 379	1,142 186 182	894 127 113	2,887 158 153	2,137 220 210	816 89 95	1,099 111 101	1,065 324 228	19,753 2,065 2,102	567 —	20,320 2,065 2,102
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	15,118 1,523 2,658	6,418 915 1,446	1,178 108 1,007	3,459 442 553	2,769 413 999	3,056 312 590	5,743 425 888	4,562 522 1,746	2,202 243 748	2,653 246 483	4,491 789 8,183	45,231 5,023 17,855	886 4,001	46,117 5,023 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

Postopie sale Populary Lauria Contrai Lauria Fasti Lauria Funda Wi	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands		York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdon
MALE AND FEM. 1984 Jun 14	ALE 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.

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ACCOUNTS OF MICHAEL AND ACCOUNTS	United Ki	ingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel-	Canada x	xx Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
#-000 #7 - #1 - #1 -	incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	lia xx		gium‡	211 211 212 213 213	marks	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Cher pe	Republic		1 1 2 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		157	101	18.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Party
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,665 2,520 2,917 3,105 3,160	1,561 2,420 2,793 2,970 3,047	409 394 495 697 642	53 69 105 127 130	322 392 457 505 513	865 898 1,314 1,448 1,399	184 241 258 281 275	1,451 1,773 2,008 2,041 2,310	889 1,272 1,833 2,258 2,265	37 42 51 62 71	102 128 157 193 214	1,776 1,993 2,379 2,707 2,955	1,140 1,259 1,359 1,561 1,608	325 480 655 801 822	22·3 28·4 41·4 63·6 66·6	1,277 1,566 1,873 2,207 2,476	86** 108 137 151 137	6·3 5·9 13·2 26·3 32·1	7,637 8,273 10,678 10,717 8,539
Quarterly averages 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,176 3,074 3,167 3,222	3,071 2,979 3,045 3,092	720 649 607 592	179 112 93 138	520 502 519 509	1,497 1,430 1,345 1,325	319 269 251 261	2,252 2,183 2,281 2,522	2,490 2,166 2,183 2,220	86 60 52 88	215 211 213 218	2,996 2,935 2,866 3,025	1,713 1,637 1,577 1,507	852 813 826 799	75·6 63·3 66·4 61·1	2,442 2,414 2,455 2,591	145 127 147 129	34·2 32·4 29·7 32·0	9,406 8,420 8,382 7,945
1985 Q1 Q1	3,311 3,231	3,021 3,131	668	188	530	1,495	302	2,482	2,568	105	233	2,966	1,633	793	65.7		136	33-7	8,886
Monthly 1984 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	3,030 3,101 3,116 3,284 3,225 3,223 3,219	2,934 3,008 3,026 3,102 3,075 3,095 3,108	634 596 605 621 579 571 627	92 91 92 96 117 139 157	494 520 524 512 511 510 506	1,362 1,326 1,347 1,363 1,305 1,355 1,316	252 240 258 256 262 258 262	2,148 2,184 2,241 2,416 2,516 2,525 2,525	2,113 2,202 2,202 2,144 2,145 2,189 2,325	54 55 50 50 63 92 109	211 212 214 212 212 212 217 225	2,915 2,859 2,838 2,901 2,968 3,033 2,825	1,630 1,570 1,570 1,590 1,590 1,510 1,420	816 818 840 821 803 798 796	61·6 64·9 72·1 62·3 60·2 58·3 64·8	2,393 2,404 2,449 2,512 2,577 2,591 2,604	128 147 153 140 138 125 123	31·4 30·5 29·5 28·9 29·6 32·3 34·1	8,582 8,714 8,382 8,051 7,989 7,869 7,978
1985 Jan Feb Mar	3,341 3,324 3,268	3,232 3,226 3,180	658 674 672	198 194 171	530 534 526	1,483 1,455 1,546	313 303 290	2,542 2,485 2,420	2,619 2,611 2,474	113 103 100	234 234 230	2,955 2,970 2,973	1,520 1,640 1,740	804 802 773	70·3 67·9 59·0	2,626 2,669	149 130 129	36·2 33·9 30·9	9,131 8,902 8,625
Apr May Jun	3,273 3,241 3,179	3,189 3,133 3,072	614 608	143	481	1,437 1,329		2,338 2,283	2,305 2,193	80	228 224	2,928	1,570	748				29.2	8,150 8,011
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 UNEMPLOY	ED, SEAS	ONALLY AT	JUSTED												COLD DA	A STATE OF THE STA	1		
Quarterly averages 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,996 3,023 3,069 3,099	664 657 632 614	122 144 153 125	505 512 525 508	1,389 1,406 1,402 1,390	281 273 270 258	2,198 2,298 2,351 2,387	2,230 2,279 2,299 2,255	64 68 68 85	209 212 216 219	2,535 2,516 2,191 2,347	1,600 1,597 1,643 1,610	838 840 821 791	70.5 66.5 69.0 60.3	2,383 2,437 2,537 2,553	142 135 135 135	77 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	8,882 8,529 8,447 8,233
1985 Q1 Q2		3,139 3,174	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
Monthly 1984 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		3,032 3,049 3,066 3,091 3,094 3,097 3,106	657 631 637 628 615 621 608	155 153 158 148 133 125 116	513 521 533 521 516 513 495	1,379 1,361 1,391 1,453 1,403 1,411 1,356	273 271 272 269 263 256 253	2,315 2,335 2,353 2,364 2,373 2,383 2,406	2,289 2,301 2,303 2,292 2,267 2,255 2,245	68 70 67 66 75 86 94	214 215 216 217 216 219 222	2,191	1,650 1,650 1,640 1,640 1,650 1,620 1,560	834 822 833 816 803 793 777	67·5 69·6 71·8 65·6 62·0 58·5 60·4	2,466 2,490 2,546 2,573 2,578 2,542 2,538	127 146 135 124 144 134 128	posto gnibulez buse buse provent prove	8,228 8,491 8,481 8,370 8,367 8,142 8,191
1985 Jan Feb Mar		3,128 3,144 3,148	614 603 632	118 e 124 e 148 e	510 e 514 e 520 e	1,400 1,383 1,405	258 264 261	2,433 2,421 2,416	2,298 2,299 2,320	86 e 80 e 86 e	226 229 227		1,460 1,530 1,540 e	780 783 779	62·9 e 62·8 e 59·0	2,539 2,575	145 128 131		8,484 8,399 8,396
Apr May Jun		3,176 3,177 3,170	613 608	147 e	497 e 491 e	1,372 1,322		2,400 2,412	2,317 2,333	77 e	227 227		1,450 e	774					8,426 8,413
Percentage rate:		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
atest three months change on previous hree months		+0.1	+0.1	+0.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0·1	-0.1	+0.2	-0·4 e	+0.1	+0.5	8 −0·1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	NC NC	5	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.

latest unadjusted data. * Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC. calculated as expercentage 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. Average or 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 arranged for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of

the total labour force.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

-9·4 +19·5 +23·3

-26·5 +42·0 +29·6

328·0 388·3 379·0

145·3 252·8 253·3

UNITED

1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14

Apr 11 May 9 June 13

238·0 393·5 386·8

336·7 402·4 396·6

9·3 16·4 12·9

INFLOW+

THOUSAND

+1·0 +9·1 +10·1

KING	DOM	mil LOW	CONTRACTOR.											
	h ending	Male and	d Female	1000	W 50	Male	TATORANDE DA	executive and the second		Female		Brusin		
A SUPPLIES A	E SUMMER PRINTS	All Z.270	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart+
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 Aug 9 Sep 13	419·1 363·8 511·0	14·7 13·8 100·3	404·3 350·0 410·7	+22·5 -0·6 +11·0	260·8 227·9 308·7	8·2 8·1 56·5	252-6 219-9 252-3	+9·4 -6·3 +4·1	158·3 135·8 202·3	52·1 53·4 54·5	6·6 5·7 43·9	151·7 130·1 158·4	+13·1 +5·8 +7·0
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	446·3 391·0 353·8	32·0 15·0 10·7	414·3 376·0 343·1	-4·7 +3·9 +3·5	281·2 250·1 231·6	17·9 8·4 6·1	263·3 241·6 225·6	-3·7 0·0 -1·1	165·1 140·9 122·2	57·5 55·4 50·7	14·1 6·5 4·6	151·0 134·4 117·6	-1.0 +3.9 +4.7
	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	343·4 378·5 326·1	13·8 14·5 9·6	329·6 364·0 316·4	-7·3 +16·4 +8·5	217·8 247·4 209·3	7·9 8·2 5·6	209·9 239·3 203·7	-5·9 +12·7 +3·0	125·6 131·0 116·8	50·7 54·9 52·4	5·9 6·3 4·1	119·8 124·7 112·7	-1.5 +3.8 +5.5
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13	342·1 368·2 342·5	9·0 44·5 22·9	333·1 323·7 319·6	+13·3 +18·5 +16·3	219·2 231·6 216·3	5·2 25·8 13·2	214·0 205·9 203·1	+4·0 +8·5 +5·9	122·9 136·6 126·2	56·7 55·6 54·9	3·8 18·8 9·8	119·1 117·8 116·4	+9·3 +9·9 +10·3
UNITE		OUTFLO	W †	the second state of the	KALING MY TOP	Contractor of the	in unional by a							
	ending	Male and	Female	18 22 82	10 M 60 M	Male	928	3 98	\$ 988	Female	9 9021	8 600	18	101
the thirty at	SOEL LP	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	AII 8998	Married 8 dags	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
984	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 Aug 9 Sep 13	342·3 347·1 365·6	12·6 11·0 21·7	329-8 336-2 343-9	-6.6 -19.6 +9.3	227·7 226·9 226·9	7·0 5·9 12·3	220·7 220·9 214·5	-8·1 -18·6 -5·2	114·6 120·3 138·8	44·7 44·2 51·3	5·5 5·0 9·4	109·1 115·2 129·4	+1.5 -1.0 +14.5
100	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	509·7 393·8 357·3	54·5 30·7 20·7	455·1 363·1 336·6	-4·9 +3·9 +4·5	311·0 245·0 221·0	30·6 17·0 11·4	280·4 228·0 209·6	-11·2 -4·6 -1·6	198-6 148-8 136-2	55·1 51·8 49·9	23·9 13·7 9·3	174·8 135·1 126·9	+6·0 +8·6 +6·1

^{48·6} 59·3 59·0

140·2 243·8 246·0

-10·4 +10·4 +13·2

5·1 9·0 7·3

4·9 8·3 9·9

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^{*} 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 flows, while offlows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to same overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote †† to table 2-1.

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

INFLOW

OUTFLOW

THOUSAND

	7.7	10 11 12	nel:		250	7 (4) 113		290	T 20 1 2 C 0		OUTLE		200	CHIEF LAND		Marie L		200	-	A Property of the Parket
Great Britain Month ending	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	- Cilder 10	10 10	144	1 20	4490	Title	50	148	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		-	300		100		-20	2 mm	229 8 3	6 44
1984 June July August September October November December	18·4 19·5 19·6 70·5 32·9 23·2 19·7	21·9 29·7 25·7 46·7 35·5 28·5 25·3	43·9 78·2 55·6 55·6 62·0 54·1 49·8	26·0 31·0 28·6 29·2 33·4 31·7 30·5	19·2 21·3 20·4 21·1 23·4 23·1 22·6	29·1 31·3 30·6 31·6 35·4 35·4 34·2	20·8 22·4 21·5 22·6 25·3 25·2 23·8	10·6 11·3 10·6 12·3 13·7 12·1 11·0	8-5 9-3 8-9 9-3 11-6 9-8 8-6	198-4 254-1 221-6 298-8 273-2 243-0 225-5	15·3 13·9 12·2 20·0 40·3 26·9 20·9	26·4 25·7 24·4 25·4 47·5 28·6 25·5	50·2 50·3 53·1 55·9 67·8 51·2 46·8	30·0 28·8 27·6 27·8 31·6 27·4 25·5	22·4 20·8 20·1 19·5 21·7 19·6 18·2	34·0 31·9 29·6 29·1 31·9 29·2 27·5	22·3 20·8 19·8 18·8 20·1 19·1 18·0	8·9 8·2 7·5 7·5 8·3 7·7 7·3	10·9 10·1 9·2 8·8 10·1 10·5 10·4	220·3 210·4 203·6 213·0 279·2 220·1 200·2
1985 January February March April R May R June	19-2 22-0 16-6 15-3 36-3 24-8	23·2 27·1 22·3 22·1 22·7 23·4	46·8 52·9 44·7 47·4 45·4 47·1	27·7 32·8 27·5 28·3 27·9 26·7	20·7 24·0 20·0 20·9 20·1 19·2	31·8 37·3 30·7 32·6 30·8 29·1	22·0 24·8 22·1 24·1 22·1 20·8	11·1 10·7 10·6 12·8 10·8 10·1	9·2 8·6 8·4 10·3 8·6 7·8	211-7 240-1 202-9 213-8 224-8 209-1	10·3 18·6 16·9 12·3 16·0 17·6	15·4 25·2 26·5 23·2 26·4 27·5	31·0 51·3 53·1 45·8 54·4 55·9	17·2 30·3 31·9 27·4 31·7 31·9	12·4 22·0 23·2 19·8 23·0 22·9	18·9 33·3 35·6 30·8 35·6 35·1	12·7 21·5 22·0 19·7 22·8 22·4	5·3 8·2 8·4 7·8 9·0 8·9	7·5 11·2 10·3 9·0 9·9 9·5	130-6 221-7 227-9 195-7 229-0 231-6
FEMALE 1984 June July August September October November December	13-0 14-6 14-0 54-5 26-3 17-9 14-5	16·0 24·2 19·8 43·5 29·9 22·3 18·4	29·2 57·2 39·9 37·3 41·2 36·5 31·8	16·6 19·5 19·4 19·4 21·3 20·3 18·5	9·1 10·6 10·8 10·9 11·6 10·9 9·8	12·0 14·1 14·8 14·8 15·0 14·7 13·2	8·3 9·0 9·5 10·0 10·5 10·4 9·1	2·9 3·0 3·2 4·1 3·9 3·6 2·9	1 12 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	107·1 152·3 131·5 194·4 159·6 136·5 118·3	11.7 10.5 9.7 15.3 31.7 21.8 16.9	20·5 19·5 19·4 21·6 41·6 25·6 22·7	32·3 32·2 36·1 42·5 48·0 36·9 35·1	17·7 16·9 16·8 18·5 20·9 18·9 18·1	9·5 8·9 8·6 10·7 11·6 10·6	12·2 11·2 10·6 14·2 14·6 12·9	7·8 7·2 6·7 8·1 8·4 7·8	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·3 2·6 2·4 2·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	114·3 108·6 110·1 133·3 179·6 137·0 125·0
1985 January February March April R May R June	15·3 16·5 12·1 11·1 26·5 18·0	19·0 19·5 15·9 15·8 16·1 16·9	32·3 32·8 29·0 30·8 30·7 31·0	17·9 19·6 18·2 19·2 20·0 18·6	10·4 11·0 10·6 11·5 11·0 10·5	14·3 14·4 14·2 16·1 14·5 14·1	9·2 9·7 9·5 10·6 9·7 9·1	3·0 3·1 3·1 3·6 3·3 3·1	A STATE OF THE STA	121-4 126-6 112-6 118-7 131-8 121-2	8·5 14·7 12·6 9·5 11·7 13·7	14·0 20·8 20·5 18·1 20·5 20·6	23·6 35·1 33·9 31·1 35·9 35·5	13·6 20·3 19·2 17·7 20·8 20·3	7·5 11·1 11·0 9·8 11·9 11·4	9-5 13-6 13-8 12-1 15-8 14-4	5.7 8.1 8.3 7.4 9.3 8.8	1.7 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.8	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	84-3 126-2 121-8 108-2 128-5 127-7
Changes on a year e	earlier																			
1984 June July August September October November December	-1·7 -1·8 -2·4 -9·8 -10·3 -0·9 -0·5	+0·2 +2·0 -0·3 +1·0 -1·8 +1·6 +1·4	+3·1 +8·3 +3·6 +4·0 +4·3 +2·6 +2·9	-0·2 +1·4 -0·1 +0·9 +0·6 +0·2 +0·8	-1·1 -0·2 -1·1 +0·1 -0·5 -0·4 -0·2	-1·4 -0·1 -0·5 -0·4 -1·0 -0·1 -1·0	-1.6 -0.4 -0.9 -0.8 -1.5 -1.0 -1.5	-1·8 -1·2 -2·1 -0·9 -1·3 -1·3	-2·2 -1·3 -1·5 -0·9 -0·3 -1·5 -1·8	-7·7 +6·8 -7·3 -6·8 -11·9 -0·9 -1·7	-0.6 -0.4 -1.9 +3.6 -10.7 -5.8 -2.7	+3·4 +1·4 -0·6 +0·9 +2·8 +0·6 +1·0	+2·3 +0·1 -3·5 +0·7 +1·7 +1·6 +1·8	+0·3 -0·8 -2·6 -1·1 -1·3 -0·4 -0·1	+0·1 -1·5 -1·8 -0·9 -1·8 -1·2 -0·6	+0·2 -2·1 -3·8 -2·8 -1·9 -1·9 -0·7	-0.9 -2.0 -2.8 -2.7 -2.3 -2.3 -1.5	-1·2 -1·9 -1·5 -1·1 -1·3 -0·9	-13·3 -2·7 -3·6 -2·2 -1·3 -1·7 -1·4	-9.8 -12.0 -22.4 -7.0 -16.0 -12.5 -5.0
1985 January February March April* R May* R June	-2·1 +0·4 -0·7 +4·0 +4·0 +6·4	-0·1 +1·8 +0·9 +1·3 +1·3 +1·5	+1·1 +5·1 +2·7 +3·1 +3·2	-0·3 +2·9 +0·8 +1·1 +1·1 +0·7	-0·7 +1·3 -0·2 +0·1 +0·1 0·0	-0·4 +3·0 0·0 +0·9 +0·9	-1·7 +0·5 -0·1 +0·4 +0·4	-1.6 -1.1 -0.4 -0.3 -0.3 -0.5	-1·3 -0·9 -0·5 -0·3 -0·3 -0·7	-7·1 +12·9 +2·5 +10·3 +10·3 +10·7	-2·0 -2·0 -1·2 -3·4 -3·4 +2·3	-1·0 +1·4 +1·3 -0·5 -0·5 +1·1	+0·4 +5·0 +4·2 +3·0 +3·0 +5·7	-0.9 +1.2 +2.3 +0.8 +0.8 +1.9	-1·1 +0·2 +0·9 -0·2 -0·2 +0·5	-1.6 +0.9 +1.9 +0.2 +0.2 +1.1	-1.6 0.0 +0.3 -0.5 -0.5 +0.1	-1·0 -0·5 -0·2 -0·4 -0·4 0·0	-1·3 -1·0 -0·6 -1·1 -1·1 -1·4	-9·2 +5·3 +8·9 +0·9 +0·9 +11·3
FEMALE 1984 June July August September October November December	-1.9 -1.6 -1.9 -11.4 -9.3 -1.4 -0.9	-0.6 +0.5 -1.0 -0.4 -3.8 +0.4 +0.4	+2·3 +6·5 +3·6 +1·9 +1·8 +1·1 +1·8	+1·8 +2·1 +1·7 +1·5 +1·4 +1·1 +1·3	+0·8 +0·6 +0·8 +1·1 +0·9 +0·8 +0·5	+0·7 +0·8 +1·5 +1·8 +1·0 +1·1 +0·9	+0·1 -0·1 +0·4 +0·7 +0·5 +0·5 +0·3	0·0 -0·1 +0·1 +0·2 0·0 -0·1 -0·2	Hely Hess F25 S-55 G12 S-55 G12 S-55 G400, subs 88	+3·2 +10·7 +5·3 -4·7 -7·7 +3·4 +4·2	-1.2 -1.3 -1.8 +2.4 -10.1 -4.9 -2.9	+0·9 +0·3 -0·5 +1·4 +3·3 +0·5	+1·3 +1·7 +0·8 +3·7 +3·5 +2·4 +2·3	+1·1 +1·6 +1·2 +1·9 +2·0 +1·9	+0.8 +0.4 +0.3 +1.2 +0.7 +1.2 +1.1	+1.0 +0.5 0.0 +1.5 +0.8 +0.7 +1.1	0·0 -0·1 -0·3 +0·5 -0·2 +0·1 +0·4	-0.4 -0.3 -0.3 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2 -0.2	0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	+4·4 +2·6 -0·8 +12·2 -0·1 +1·8 +3·6
1985 January February March April* R May* R June	-3·2 -0·2 -0·6 +3·1 +3·1 +5·0	-2·0 -0·1 -0·3 -0·1 -0·1 +0·9	+0·1 +0·8 +0·9 +2·2 +2·2 +1·8	+0·4 +1·0 +1·4 +2·1 +2·1 +2·0	+0.5 +0.7 +1.1 +0.3 +0.3 +1.4	+1·0 +1·0 +1·4 +2·0 +2·0 +2·1	+0·2 +0·6 +0·7 +1·0 +1·0 +0·8	-0·2 0·0 +0·1 +0·4 +0·4 +0·2		+3·3 +3·7 +4·9 +12·4 +12·4	-1.5 -1.6 -1.2 -0.7 -0.7 +2.0	-0.9 +0.2 +0.3 +1.1 +1.1 +0.1	+0·3 +2·6 +2·8 +1·5 +1·5 +3·2	+1·1 +2·3 +2·2 +1·9 +1·9 +2·6	+0·3 +1·1 +1·5 +1·1 +1·1 +1·9	+0·4 +1·0 +1·7 +1·5 +1·5 +2·2	-0·1 +0·2 +0·6 +0·4 +0·4 +1·0	-0·3 -0·1 +0·1 0·0 0·0 +0·4	0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	-0·5 +5·6 +7·8 -4·6 -4·6 +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.

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

Great Britain	Age gro	oup			4月分子五	一直是在	per minus	のなるのです	一度量明	
	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)	nge All s	Lottopas	Exclusion	o g Change	431	Ma	robus 5	leron.	Law Salation	-
April 1984 April 1985	18·4 18·8	28·9 27·9	21·0 22·8	15·9 17·2	13·7 14·4	11·5 12·3	11·9 12·4	18·5 18·9	10·0 8·7	15- 15-
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†**	200.0									
January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985	10.6	8.7	6·5 7·7	4·6 5·3	3·8 4·2	3·1 3·5	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.
Change	+0.6	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	3·0 +0·1	3·1 +0·1	+0
likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed:										-0
January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985	51·7 51·9	33·3 37·6	33·3 35·1	33.0	30.7	29.6	22.8	13.8	50.4	30-
Change	+0.2	+4.3	+1.8	33·6 +0·6	31·5 +0·8	29.9	24.1	15·6 +1·8	56·6 +6·2	32-
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	1 11 1	All ages
EMALE	DI UNION OF A PARTY OF D	614 44	203-17	14	1763	190	-	Over		1
Inemployment rates§** (per cent) April 1984	日本日本 日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日	Take pin								
April 1985	14·8 14·6	23·7 22·3	14·6 15·6	12·0 13·8	7·3 8·6	4.2	5·2 5·8	5·3 5·9		9.
ikelihood of becoming unemployed†**						4.1.4				9.
January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985	8.3	7.5	5.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.7		3.
Change	8·8 +0·5	8·3 +0·8	6·1 +0·7	5·2 +0·7	3.5	2.0	1.5	0·8 +0·1		3-
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed:		official and the second	Excluding	Chiznes		104	+0.2	70.1		+0-
January 1984-April 1984	52.9	37.6	39-6	40-2	41.9	39.7	23.9	16.4		37-
January 1985-April 1985 Change	54·1 +1·2	42·6 +5·0	42·1 +2·5	40·9 +0·7	42·5 +0·6	39.4	24.8	18-6		39
IALE AND FEMALE	2400	+3.0	72.5	+0.7	+0.6	-0.3	+0.9	+2.2		+1-
nemployment rates§** (per cent)										
April 1984 April 1985	16·7 16·7	26·5 25·3	18·2 19·6	14.4	11-3	8.3	8-9	11.3		12-
	10.7	25.3	19.6	15-8	12-2	9-1	9.5	11-3		13-
kelihood of becoming unemployed†** January 1984-April 1984	9.5	8.3	6.0	4.6	3.4	2.4	9 00	00000		
January 1985-April 1985 Change	10-2	9.3	7.0	5.3	3.9	2.8	2.1	2.1		3-
10 and 10	+0.7	+1.0	+1.0	+0.7	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1		+0.
kelihood of ceasing to be unemployed: January 1984-April 1984	52.3	35-1	35-6	25.4	00.4	-0.0	6			
January 1985-April 1985 Change	52.9	39.6	37-6	35·4 36·1	33·4 34·4	31-8 32-1	23.1	23·6 25·1		32-
Change	+0.6	+4.5	+2.0	+0.7	+1.0	+0.3	+1.2	+1.5		+1.

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.

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 unemp

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

Great Britain		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Completed spells (Computerised r January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985 Change	ecords only)	9·7 9·9 +0·2		15·2 14·7 -0·5	14·1 13·3 -0·8	14·2 13·2 -1·0	13·3 12·3 -1·0	13·3 12·4 -0·9	15·7 14·4 -1·3	25·1 23·6 -1·5	14·4 13·6 -0·8
Uncompleted spells (All records) April 1984 April 1985 Change		19·9 20·0 +0·1	31·7 30·0 -1·7	36·0 35·7 -0·3	41·7 43·4 +1·7	47·4 50·5 +3·1	51·1 56·2 +5·1	59·8 69·0 +9·2	64·7 79·9 +15·2	29·9 29·0 -0·9	40·7 42·6 +1·9
FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised rd January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985 Change		9·4 9·7 +0·3		15·1 16·2 +1·1	17·3 19·9 +2·6	14·3 17·1 +2·8	11·7 13·0 +1·3	13·0 13·7 +0·7	16·3 16·9 +0·6	43·7 40·7 -3·0	13-7 15-0 +1-3
Uncompleted spells (All records) April 1984 April 1985 Change		19·9 20·0 +0·1	30·1 29·5 -0·6	27·6 28·6 +1·0	25·1 26·6 +1·5	25·4 26·6 +1·2	28·7 29·7 +1·0	45·7 49·5 +3·8	71·6 83·9 +12·3	128·3 146·7 +18·4	29·7 30·6 +0·9
MALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised re January 1984-April 1984 January 1985-April 1985 Change	ecords only)	9·5 9·8 +0·3	15·9 15·2 -0·7	15·2 15·3 +0·1	15·2 15·7 +0·5	14·2 14·4 +0·2	12·8 12·5 -0·3	13·2 12·6 -0·6	15·8 15·0 -0·8	25·3 23·8 -1·5	14·2 14·1 -0·1
Uncompleted spells (All records) April 1984 April 1985 Change		19-9 20-0 +0-1	31·0 29·8 +1·2	32·6 33·0 +0·4	34·0 35·3 +1·3	38·3 39·8 +1·5	43·4 46·1 +2·7	55·2 62·6 +7·4	66·2 80·9 +14·7	30·2 29·5 -0·7	36·3 37·3 +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.

JULY 1985 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.23

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

Land to the state of the state	Angele-	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Britain
								Humber- side	705.66				myoleanan (S.S. Sal)
20.741 5.70	2.000	11 001	10.500	6.6	WE 17	0.25	60,708	14.235	162,10		BOU.	1004	100 TRAM
IALE Inemployment rates (per cent)		8-88,595	8-589,438	8 01 65 6	100	17-9	14-6	16-8	19-6	22-2	19-6	18-2	15.4
April 1984		11·2 11·8	11.7	12·0 12·2	12·9 13·8	18-1	15.1	17.7	20.0	23.1	20-6	19.2	16.0
April 1985		9.53.777	8-E 40 A135	23.25	198 37	387 0							
kelihood of becoming unemployed†		7.00	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4-4	4.5	5.5	4.7	5-1	4.3
		3.9	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.0	4.9
January 1985-April 1965		+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+0.7	+0.6	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.3	+0.6	+0.9	+0.6
Change													
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed:		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 1984–April 1984 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 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
MALE IT AND NO													
nemployment rates (per cent)		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 1984 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
kelihood of becoming unemployed?		8-81 181	7.9 1,373	0.0	7.00	200	3-1	3.3	3.4	3-4	3-5	3.6	3-1
lanuary 1984-April 1984		2-8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	9.81 4.1	4.1	4.3	3.6
January 1985–April 1985		+0.3	+0.2	+0.7	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.7	+0.6	+0.7	+0.5
Change 22 (7.43)													
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed	04-(883)	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 1984–April 1984 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 8-8		-0.4	-1.6	+2.0	+2.2	+2.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.6	+2.5	+2.7	+3.0	+1.6
ALE AND FEMALE													
nemployment rates (per cent)		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 1984 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
kelihood of becoming unemployed†			7-1	3.1	1.8	50 00		1	11 0		40	4.5	3-8
January 1984-April 1984		3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	3·8 4·2	4.0	4·0 4·5	4·6 5·1	4.2	5.2	4.3
January 1985–April 1985		+0.4	+0.2	+0.9	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.6	+0.7	+0.5
Change		0.1	8-1-6	35	5.2	8-8							
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed		200	35.4	38-1	38-2	26-2	32.9	30-6	28-5	27-8	29-1	34.0	32.7
January 1984–April 1984 January 1985–April 1985	1.0	38.8	35.4	42.2	40.4	28.6	34.7	31.4	29.4	29.4	31.3	35.0	34.2
Change	3.0	+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.

	UNEMPLOYMENT duration of unemployment by region and sex	2.	21
/ledian*	duration of unemployment by region and sex	6	4

88	South	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) January 1984—April 1984 January 1985—April 1985 Change	12·7 11·6	14·6 13·9	12·2 9·8	13·5 12·6	18·2 16·3	13·2 12·7	14·4 14·3	17·1 17·0	15·8 16·6	17·1 17·2	13·0 13·3	14·4 13·6
Incompleted spells (all records) April 1984 April 1985 Change	34·2	36·6	33·0	32·4	54·0	37·9	41·6	48·5	47·1	43·1	42·3	40·7
	35·5	38·3	33·4	33·5	55·9	41·2	45·1	50·8	50·9	45·8	41·9	42·6
	+1·3	+1·7	+0·4	+1·1	+1·9	+3·3	+3·5	+2·3	+3·8	+2·7	-0·4	+1·9
EMALE Ompleted spells (Computerised records only) January 1984—April 1984 January 1985—April 1985 Change	11·5	12·0	11·8	13·5	17·8	12·6	15·2	14·9	18·1	16·2	14·0	13·7
	12·8	13·5	12·6	14·6	18·9	14·5	16·8	15·6	18·6	17·2	14·2	15·0
ncompleted spells (all records) April 1984 April 1985 Change	25·9	27·0	26·1	27·1	34·8	27·9	30·3	31·9	33·5	30·8	30·0	29·7
	28·0	29·3	26·8	28·7	35·3	29·1	31·5	32·6	33·7	31·3	29·7	30·6
	+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 January 1985–April 1985 Change	\$ 12.3 25 12.0	13-5 13-8	12·1 10·8	13·5 13·2	18·1 17·2	13·0 13·3	14·6 15·1	16·3 16·5	16·5 17·3	16·8 17·2	13·4 13·6	14·2 14·1
Incompleted spells (all records) April 1984 April 1985 Change	31·2	33·3	30·5	30·3	46·2	34·3	37·0	41·5	41·6	37·7	37·1	36·3
	32·7	35·1	30·9	31·6	47·1	36·2	38·8	43·1	44·2	38·9	36·9	37·3
	+1·5	+1·8	+0·4	+1·3	+0·9	+1·9	+1·8	+1·6	+2·6	+1·2	-0·2	+1·0

See footnotes to table 2.22.
See footnote to table 2.23.

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age*: January 11 to April 11, 1985

Great Britain Duration of completed spells of	Age gro	ups	PLANT ON	resente dilli	tellibria 12	MINOR NO.	11,400	ALCO PT IN		1111	-00	75 W	Alberta Table	
unemployment in weeks	under 17	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60 and over	All
MALE Inflow	20.6	34.3	36.5	35.7	146-1	89-3	65.5	57-6	43.9	37.4	33-8	34.0	27-1	661.7
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 39 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	1.4 1.7 2.7 1.9 1.4 2.3 4.3 0.8	2·1 2·3 3·5 2·6 2·1 4·1 8·3 3·8 1·6	2·1 2·3 3·5 2·7 2·4 4·6 9·3 4·8 2·1	2·0 2·1 3·3 2·6 2·3 4·4 8·2 4·3 1·9	8·7 9·3 14·4 11·2 9·6 18·0 31·4 17·2 7·7	5·7 6·0 9·2 6·7 5·8 11·0 17·7 8·2 4·5	4·2 4·5 6·5 5·0 4·3 7·9 12·7 5·6 3·3	3.9 4.0 6.0 4.5 3.8 7.0 10.9 4.8 2.7	2·9 3·1 4·5 3·4 2·9 5·4 8·2 3·7 2·0	2·3 2·5 3·8 2·8 2·3 4·6 7·1 3·1 1·8	1.8 1.9 2.9 2.2 1.8 3.6 5.8 2.6 1.7	1.4 1.6 2.3 1.8 1.5 3.0 5.6 2.6 1.9	1.4 1.9 2.6 1.8 1.4 2.5 4.5 2.7 2.6	39·9 43·3 65·1 49·4 41·6 78·4 134·2 64·2 33·8
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156		0·7 0·6 0·2	1·3 1·1 1·3 0·6	1·4 1·4 1·7 1·3 0·2	5·1 3·8 4·8 5·4 3·9	3·4 2·5 2·9 3·1 3·0	2·4 1·8 2·1 2·4 2·5	2·0 1·4 1·7 1·9 2·0	1.6 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6	1·3 0·9 1·1 1·3 1·4	1·2 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·2	1·7 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·1	7·6 1·1 0·3 0·2 0·1	29·7 16·5 17·7 18·0 15·0
Duration not available	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.5	7.3	6-0	2.7	3.9	2.0	7.5	8.9	13-5	60.0
All	18-6	33-5	39-0	38-0	153-0	97.0	71-1	59-4	46-9	38-3	34-5	33-3	44-3	706-7
Sinta .	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	t palaeso t	All
EMALE Inflow	15.2	25.3	26.9	24-9	93-0	57-1	33-1	25.6	19-1	16-9	12.9	9.8		359-7
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 29 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	1·1 1·4 2·1 1·0 1·7 3·5 0·7	1·5 1·8 2·8 2·1 1·7 3·2 6·2 2·7 1·2	1.6 1.8 2.9 2.3 1.9 3.7 7.9 3.5 1.3	1.6 1.7 2.8 2.2 1.9 3.4 6.6 3.3 1.4	5·0 5·7 9·7 7·4 6·2 11·5 19·7 11·4 6·5	2·8 3·1 4·8 3·9 3·1 5·8 10·0 5·9 5·2	1.9 1.9 2.9 2.3 1.8 3.4 5.4 3.2 2.6	1.7 1.6 2.4 1.9 1.4 2.6 4.1 2.2 1.5	1.2 1.2 1.7 1.3 1.0 1.9 3.2 1.5	1.0 0.9 1.4 1.1 0.8 1.6 2.6 1.3	0·8 0·7 1·0 0·7 0·6 1·1 1·9 1·0	0·5 0·5 0·6 0·5 0·4 0·7 1·6 0·9		20·7 22·3 35·1 27·3 21·8 40·4 72·6 37·7 23·0
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	\$150 = 0.10 = 0.10 =	0·6 0·5 0·1	1·0 0·8 0·9 0·5	1·2 1·1 1·3 1·0 0·2	7·5 2·7 2·8 2·7 1·9	7·8 1·9 1·6 1·1 0·6	3·7 1·0 0·8 0·6 0·3	1·9 0·6 0·5 0·4 0·2	1·2 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·2	1·0 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·4	0·6 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·2 0·1 0·1		27·1 9·7 9·2 7·3 3·8
Duration not available	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.0	5.0		24-4
All	14-5	25-6	31.0	30-3	102-2	61-0	34-3	24-6	18-3	15-3	12-5	12-6		382-2

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

2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by region: January 11 to April 11, 1985

													F. Market and	Marie Caller	Inousa
Duration of completed unemployment in week				South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE Inflow				197-0	90.3	22.3	49-3	60-2	42-9	59.0	79.0	43.0	32-9	76-1	661.7
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52				13·9 14·3 21·5 15·6 13·0 23·6 36·8 17·0 9·3	5·3 5·2 8·2 6·3 5·3 9·7 15·9 8·1 4·6	1·7 1·9 2·7 1·9 1·5 2·7 4·2 1·7	3·5 2·9 5·0 4·0 3·4 6·6 11·4 4·9 2·3	2·8 4·3 5·5 4·0 3·6 6·7 12·0 6·2 3·4	2·4 3·4 4·3 3·3 2·6 5·0 8·7 3·8 1·9	3·2 3·9 5·6 4·2 3·7 7·0 12·4 5·9 3·1	4·2 3·9 6·5 5·4 4·5 8·8 16·6 8·2 4·5	2·4 2·2 3·7 2·9 2·6 4·9 9·6 4·9 2·6	1.6 1.7 2.8 2.3 2.0 4.0 7.7 4.1 2.0	4·2 4·8 7·5 5·8 4·6 9·0 14·8 7·5 3·9	39·9 43·3 65·1 49·4 41·6 78·4 134·2 64·2 33·8
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156				8·2 4·5 4·7 4·8 3·1	3.9 2.3 2.6 2.7 1.8	0.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3	2·1 1·1 1·0 0·9 0·7	3·1 1·8 2·1 2·3 2·3	2·2 1·0 1·0 1·0 0·8	2·8 1·5 1·5 1·6 1·3	3·9 2·3 2·7 2·8 2·5	2·0 1·2 1·3 1·3 1·2	1·5 1·0 1·1 1·0 0·9	3·1 1·7 1·9 2·0 1·7	29·7 16·5 17·7 18·0 15·0
Duration not available				15.4	7.2	1.6	4.1	6-2	4.2	5.7	8-3	4.2	3.2	7.3	60.0
All				205.7	89-1	23.0	53-8	66-5	45-6	63-3	85-1	47-1	36-8	79-9	706-7
FEMALE Inflow	ng condus	record	a 51/43	105-4	48-4	11.6	27-6	31-8	24-6	31-8	44-9	21.7	18-4	41.9	359.7
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 8 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 30 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 29 and up to 39				6·8 6·7 11·1 8·4 6·6 12·0 20·0 10·3 6·1	2·7 3·0 4·8 3·7 3·0 5·3 9·1 4·8 2·8	0·6 0·7 1·3 0·9 0·7 1·4 2·3 1·1 0·6	1.6 1.4 2.8 2.3 1.8 3.6 6.6 2.9 1.6	1·3 2·0 2·7 2·2 1·8 3·3 6·2 3·7 2·3	1·2 1·9 2·4 1·8 1·4 2·6 4·5 2·4 1·6	1.5 2.0 2.9 2.2 1.7 3.3 6.3 3.4 2.2	2·7 2·5 4·2 3·4 2·8 5·3 9·4 4·8 3·0	1.4 1.1 1.8 1.4 1.1 2:3 4.6 2.5 1.6	1·0 1·0 1·6 1·4 1·1 2·1 4·3 2·3 1·3	2·5 3·0 4·4 3·3 2·6 4·6 8·2 4·3 2·8	20·7 22·3 35·1 27·3 21·8 40·4 72·6 37·7 23·0
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156				7·4 2·4 2·1 1·6 0·7	3·2 1·2 1·0 0·9 0·4	0·7 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·1	2·1 0·7 0·6 0·4 0·2	2·7 1·1 1·2 1·0 0·6	2·0 0·6 0·6 0·4 0·2	2·7 0·9 0·9 0·6 0·3	3·3 1·3 1·3 1·1 0·6	1·8 0·7 0·7 0·6 0·3	1·3 0·5 0·6 0·5 0·2	3·1 1·0 1·1 0·9 0·5	27·1 9·7 9·2 7·3 3·8
Duration not available				6-0	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.4	1-6	1.3	3-2	24.4
All				108-2	48.9	11-8	30-8	34-4	25-3	33-3	49-0	23-7	20-3	45-5	382-2

^{*} Included in the South East.

confirmed redundancies* 2.30

												Service of the latest and the latest	mullim
p. Apl	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977 1978	24,510 25,741 26,798	7,602 9,183 15,179	2,866 4,405 2,981	12,651 11,968 11,031	6,135 10,006 19,320	5,658 6,346 8,449	13,258 15,150 17,838	31,736 37,617 40,705 92,596	18,840 18,648 14,985 33,276	115,654 129,881 142,107 391,311	11,931 18,914 11,663 45,215	30,775 23,768 33,014 57,178	158,360 172,563 186,784 493,704
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	70,015 105,878 80,300 58,345 42,501	33,951 54,998 49,396 34,078 24,239	7,554 11,463 6,471 4,165 2,356	26,598 30,998 24,898 23,777 14,758	69,436 59,556 40,229 40,413 25,675	40,957 33,720 29,429 23,259 20,643	50,879 63,102 45,957 37,807 26,570	91,739 67,117 51,019 37,935	40,103 32,424 30,274 25,727	436,559 326,825 269,059 196,165	36,432 24,647 16,041 11,441	59,039 48,944 41,538 30,164	532,030 400,416 326,638 237,770
1984 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8,458 11,691 11,980 10,372	4,106 5,129 8,525 6,479	814 282 974 286	3,286 3,917 3,817 3,738	5,910 6,550 8,193 5,022	4,451 4,840 5,714 5,638	8,388 6,537 6,409 5,236	10,138 9,175 8,274 10,348	6,087 9,359 5,620 4,661	47,532 52,351 50,981 45,301	3,031 2,319 3,356 2,735	7,763 10,031 7,715 4,655	58,326 64,701 62,052 52,691
1985 Q1	7,888	5,528	869	3,327	4,969	4,144	4,539	7,125	6,149	39,010	2,748	6,006	47,764
1984 Aug Sep Oct Nov	4,062 4,046 3,475 2,648	3,116 2,700 2,661 1,591 2,227	232 648 14 21 251	1,575 1,175 1,014 1,222 1,502	2,828 2,680 1,687 1,604 1,731	2,172 1,596 2,059 1,572 2,007	1,786 2,726 1,803 1,338 2,095	2,406 2,798 3,168 3,293 3,887	1,635 1,620 840 1,605 2,216	16,696 17,289 14,060 13,303 17,938	1,161 1,069 943 649 1,143	2,854 1,156 1,302 1,958 1,395	20,711 19,514 16,305 15,910 20,476
Dec 1985 Jan Feb Mar Apr May† June†	2,751 1,791 3,346 4,464 (2,619) (1,660)	2,167 1,353 2,008 2,149 (1,455) (1,106)	16 192 661 194 (516) (283)	1,191 669 1,467 902 (1,067) (190)	1,373 1,258 2,338 1,976 (3,228) (764)	1,538 862 1,744 849 (1,459) (652)	1,175 1,613 1,751 1,386 (1,038) (1,320)	2,403 1,914 2,808 2,471 (2,390) (2,253)	1,621 1,754 2,774 1,972 (1,877) (1,888)	12,068 10,053 16,889 14,214 (14,194) (9,010)	724 874 1,150 1,102 (1,318) (485)	1,385 1,812 2,809 2,980 (2,016) (1,396)	14,177 12,739 20,848 18,296 (17,528) (10,891)

confirmed redundancies* 2.3

SIC 1980	Division	Class	18	ew en	na spriate	M stone R	Mile Nie	ody delig	nA () Inchi	rod da	ES TOTAL	
		Group	1983††	1984	1984 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1985 Q1	1985 Apr	May†	June†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	874 874	222 222	70 70	42 42	14 14	96 96	62 62	92 92	(75) (75)	(29) (29)
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	a-silva set a a variaci variaci	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	11,407 144 373 540 2,376 14,841	7,449 209 679 0 988 9,325	2,819 95 122 0 255 3,291	2,304 0 95 0 138 2,537	1,561 53 138 0 346 2,098	765 61 324 0 249 1,399	999 14 0 0 105 1,118	667 14 92 0 20 793	(798) (14) (57) (0) (13) (882)	(2,351) (14) (44) (0) (19) (2,428)
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres	0.0 15.7 0.0 16.4 0.0 16.9 0.0 16.9	21,23 22 24 25 26	217 20,248 6,193 8,267 1,409	359 8,508 3,715 5,184 275	49 2,294 1,462 1,579 130	22 3,176 839 1,049 66	86 1,811 671 1,226 70	202 1,227 743 1,330 9	20 820 617 776 258	12 417 213 530 24	(14) (373) (500) (261) (0)	(0) (82) (90) (188) (0)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals	2		36,334	18,041	5,514	5,152	3,864	3,511	2,491	1,196	(1,148)	(360)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering	13-8	30 31 32	7,398 18,098 44,975	7,111 8,978 30,069	3,187 1,780 7,668	1,386 1,999 10,029	1,579 2,953 5,925	959 2,246 6,447	1,784 1,814 4,914	78 989 2,051	(193) (554) (2,175)	(190) (217) (883)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	1,678 18,186 15,054	1,842 13,798 13,380	450 3,171 2,361	869 4,412 2,780	309 3,539 4,627	214 2,676 3,612	299 3,934 3,034	922 1,364 807	(93) (1,090) (199)	(128) (509) (356)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods and engineering and	8-0 0-2 0-3	36 37	12,044 5,621	9,670 1,150	1,719 432	4,323 180	1,824 279	1,804 259	706 341	222 22	(249) (88)	(190) (33)
vehicles industries	3		123,054	85,998	20,768	25,978	21,035	18,217	16,826	6,455	(4,641)	(2,506)
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	8-0 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	22,040 9,957 9,054 3,206 9,409 8,689 62,355	17,413 5,545 8,130 3,721 5,985 5,743 46,282	3,629 1,523 1,701 633 1,316 1,737 10,539	5,789 1,539 2,335 587 1,441 1,199 12,890	3,471 1,155 2,479 877 1,333 1,098 10,413	4,524 1,328 1,615 1,624 1,895 1,709 12,695	4,469 1,866 2,107 703 1,574 1,074 11,793	1,195 571 727 226 446 1,307 4,472	(989) (617) (523) (318) (301) (2,382) (5,130)	(887) (301) (348) (303) (439) (187) (2,465)
Construction Construction	5	50	23,621 23,621	22,572 22,572	5,205 5,205	5,867 5,867	5,547 5,547	5,953 5,953	3,235 3,235	1,273 1,273	(1,646) (1,646)	(867) (867)
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,080 16,235 4,000 706 28,021	7,234 13,194 3,117 817 24,362	2,065 2,954 744 230 5,993	1,829 3,003 999 128 5,959	1,841 4,525 572 206 7,144	1,499 2,712 802 253 5,266	1,592 3,884 440 392 6,308	594 1,185 124 50 1,953	(281) (1,049) (779) (46) (2,155)	(362) (446) (255) (29) (1,092)
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7 800	71-77 79	9,171 6,469 15,640	6,191 565 6,756	1,492 143 1,635	1,071 200 1,271	2,117 146 2,263	1,511 76 1,587	2,051 132 2,183	417 16 433	(561) (4) (565)	(187) (10) (197)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,986	6,443	1,047	1,724	2,269	1,403	1,034	656	(231)	(322)
Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	8		4,986	6,443	1,047	1,724	2,269	1,403	1,034	656	(231)	(322)
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	8,956 2,096 5,861 16,913	13,188 1,599 2,727 17,514	2,963 520 781 4,264	1,940 393 948 3,281	6,318 492 595 7,405	1,967 194 403 2,564	1,142 1,018 554 2,714	587 332 54 973	(373) (550) (132) (1,055)	(313) (307) (5) (625)
All production industries	1-4		236,583	159,901	40,112	46,557	37,410	35,822	32,228	12,916	(11,801)	(7,759)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		221,743	150,576	36,821	44,020	35,312	34,423	31,110	12,123	(10,919)	(5,331)
All service industries	6-9		65,560	55,075	12,939	12,235	19,081	10,820	12,239	4,015	(4,006)	(2,236)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		326,638	237,770	58,326	64,701	62,052	52,691	47,764	18,296	(17,528)	(10,891)

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

* Included in the South East.
† Provisional figures as at July 1, 1985; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 20,000 in May and 17,000 in June.
††These figures for 1983 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification system made in January 1984.

VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

	Strikelis int at complete	South East		Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
									and Humber- side							1 Th
1984	Jun 8	60-3	18,8	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 Aug 3 Sep 7	62·8 61·1 62·8	50, f	27·9 27·7 28·7	5·4 5·2 5·7	14·9 13·9 15·3	12·5 12·3 12·8	8·5 8·4 9·9	10·2 10·3 10·7	16·3 16·1 17·4	8·8 8·3 8·9	7·8 8·1 8·1	15·2 16·1 16·3	162·5 159·9 168·0	1.7 1.7 1.6	164·2 161·6 169·6
D68	Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	62·0 63·1 62·8	TE S	27·2 27·8 28·3	5·5 5·7 5·5	15·5 14·8 14·3	13·5 13·0 11·8	10·2 9·1 8·8	10·6 10·2 9·7	17·3 17·5 16·2	8·3 8·0 7·8	8·0 7·7 7·3	17·7 16·7 15·6	168·8 165·8 159·8	1.7 1.8 1.5	170-5 167-6 161-3
000	Jan 4 Feb 8 Mar 8	60·1 59·8 60·1	ST.S	27·4 27·0 26·8	5·2 5·5 5·5	14·0 14·0 14·9	11·9 11·9 12·6	8·5 8·3 8·7	9·1 8·9 9·3	15·9 15·6 15·7	7·5 7·5 8·0	8·0 8·0 8·4	15·8 15·2 14·8	155·8 154·7 157·6	1·3 1·4 1·6	157·2 156·1 159·2
	Mar 29* May 3* Jun 7	61·5 62·3 65·6	VD 2	27·5 27·2 28·6	6·0 6·1 6·2	15·8 16·0 15·6	13·4 13·1 14·3	9·4 8·9 10·0	10·1 9·8 11·0	16·5 16·6 17·3	8·8 9·3 9·1	8·1 7·7 8·4	15·3 15·4 15·8	165·0 165·2 173·0	1·7 1·8 1·8	166-7 167-1 174-8

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
10.1	200 (83)		to Jobcentres	- 11	181	9 94	100	side	- 1.7 	20-	O. Pero		900	N JAN YOUR N	N NILLENSON
1980	Annual averages	62·5	31·4	4·9	10·4	8·0	8·0	8·1	11·4	6·1	6·1	16·5	142·0	1·0	143·0
1981		36·8	17·5	3·5	7·7	6·0	5·8	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·6	96·3	0·7	97·0
1982		41·3	19·9	4·1	9·9	6·9	7·0	7·0	10·2	5·1	5·7	13·2	110·3	1·0	111·3
1983		50·5	22·4	4·8	12·6	11·3	8·4	10·1	15·2	7·4	7·2	16·4	143·9	1·2	145·1
1984		59·3	26·6	5·4	13·9	11·9	8·7	10·0	16·1	8·0	7·5	15·7	156·6	1·5	158·1
1984 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	3	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		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		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 Nov	2	66·3 62·0 57·2	30·5 28·2 25·7	5·6 5·5 5·2	15·1 13·7 12·5	14·0 13·2 11·3	10·3 9·0 8·2	11.0 10.0 8.9	17·4 16·9 15·1	8·5 7·9 7·1	7·7 7·1 6·4	18·0 16·6 14·6	174·0 161·9 146·4	1.7 1.8 1.4	175·7 163·7 147·8
985 Jan	8	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		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		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	3*	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		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		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
980)		Notified 8-4	to careers of	fices 0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	000	480	15,0	35 511		germanii gel		
981 982 983 984	Annual averages	2·4 2·9 3·6 4·3	1.4 1.6 1.9 2.1	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3	0·2 0·4 0·5 0·6	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.9	0·8 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·5	0·9 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·6	0·7 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	0.6 0.2 0.3 0.3	14·2 4·7 5·9 7·2 8·5	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5	14·4 4·8 6·1 7·4 9·0
984 Jun 8	8 (889)	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	3	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		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	2	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 3		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 3		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
985 Jan 4	8	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 2	3 (881,5)	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

lotes: 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 artifical increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.

Occupation: notified to Jobcentres 3.4

				one 1984 Ut	ccupation.	nothica t	o ooboont.	
UNITED KINGDOM	in the least	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
	SALUE.	16.6	18-2	15.6	21.2	3·7 2·0	44·1 29·4	Thousand 119·3 83·5
1980 Sep Dec		14-4	13.7	12.3	11.7			90·7 breaklesson
1981 Mar June Sep Dec		14·5 15·6 14·9 14·0	16·2 17·5 17·2 14·5	13·8 15·3 16·9 15·2	12·0 13·0 15·6 13·6	2·4 3·4 3·5 2·4	31·8 38·3 36·8 32·6	90.7 103.0 104.9 92.2
1982 Mar June Sep		14·9 16·5 15·7 14·6	17·5 20·1 18·2 17·2	15·9 18·6 18·4 16·4	15·4 17·4 18·1 15·4	3·6 4·3 3·4 2·8	38·3 46·8 40·8 36·1	105-6 123-7 114-6 102-5
Dec 1983 Mar June Sep		16·4 10·4 11·0 9·0	22·0 26·0 23·7 20·4	16·7 19·4 21·2 18·9	18·4 21·0 24·9 21·2	4·5 4·4 4·5 3·3	43·1 55·6 56·6 47·4	121-1 136-8 141-8 120-1
Dec 1984 Mar June Sep*		9.9 13.3 13.6 12.9	23·6 27·8 25·9 23·6	18·3 22·0 24·3 20·5	21·8 23·9 24·2 20·3	3·9 4·9 5·5 3·8	49·2 62·2 60·4 51·1	126-7 154-1 153-9 132-2
Dec 1985 Mar		13.9	26.1	18-7	21.3	4.6	56-6 organia baristan	britanio dissoluti il britanio di managariami
1000		Proportion of va	cancies in all occupatio	ns	Stoppages	3.1	.0 37.0 he ni betsias	Per cent 100-0
1980 Sep Dec		13·9 17·2	15·3 16·4	13·1 14·7	17·8 14·0	2.4	35-2	100.0
1981 Mar June Sep Dec		16·0 15·1 14·2 15·2	17·9 17·0 16·4 15·7	15·2 14·9 16·1 16·5	13·2 12·6 14·9 14·8	2·6 3·3 3·3 2·6	35·1 37·2 35·1 35·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Mar June Sep Dec		14·1 13·3 13·7	16·6 16·2 15·9 16·8	15·1 15·0 16·1 16·0	14·6 14·1 15·8 15·0	3·4 3·5 3·0 2·7	36·3 37·8 35·6 35·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1983 Mar June Sep Dec		13·5 7·6 7·7 7·5	18-2 19-0 16-7 17-0	13·8 14·2 14·9 15·7	15·2 15·4 17·6 17·6	3·7 3·2 3·1 2·8	35·6 40·6 39·9 39·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1984 Mar June Sep* Dec		7·8 8·6 8·8 9·7	18-6 18-1 16-9 17-9	14·4 14·3 15·8 15·5	17·2 15·5 15·7 15·4	3·1 3·2 = 3.0 = 3.6 3·6 2·9	38·8 1 40·4 40·4 39·3 38·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1985 Mar		9.8	18-5	13-2	15.1	3.3	(lat40-12nibulake) gn	100-0 MANUEL TO
1900 Ivial								

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.

Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3.5

REAT BRITAIN	Average	of 3 month	s ended	tre -	ZIE	520,000,000	Orastion	u disay meneng	R the Witte	ACCUSION OF DISC.	ston bros iggin	osk bris	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Sag June 388	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	HIVA
flow	18 4 30 10 4 50 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	N 500 45 HOW	ne a promise	2000	0002	OFF TON CRAF	005	227	229	232	234	234	
978	202	208	213	217	217 231	221 238	225 238	236	232	228	225	224	
979 980	226 214	219 207	215 202	223 201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149	
981	152	150	147	142	142	144	144	147	151	155	157	157	
982 witholesh em no bolls	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	163	162	162	164	
983	166	170	171	172	172	178	185	198	201	203	200	200	
984	193	188	184	190	195	198	201	205	206	208	211	214	
985	206	200	196	199 †	199 †	202							
utflow													
978	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230	
979	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233	
980	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152	
981	152	150	148	144	143	147	145	145	146	152 -	155	155	
982	157	160	163	164	165	164	164	163	163	161	162	163	
983	165	167	167	170	172	176	180	189	194	198	200	205	
984	199	192	185	189	191	194	198	204	205	207	210	217	
985	210	203	197	196 †	192 †	194							
xcess inflow													
over outflow													
978	7	9	8	6	4	5 8	5	5	5	7	6	4	
979	-1	-3	-3	2	7		4	-2	-4	-6	-5 -7	-9	
980 981	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-7 2	-4 2	
982	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	2	5	3	0	1	
983	3	2 3	1 4	0 2	0	0 2	5	9	7	5	0	-5	
984	-6	-4	-1	2	4	4	3	or our printers	1	1	1	-5 -3	
985	-6 -4	-4 -3	-1	2 3 †	7 †		3						

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

† The vacancy flow figures were distorted during the months ending April and May 1985. See also footnote to tables 3·1 and 3·2. During the month to April there were delays in the recording of notified vacancies and of vacancies which had either been filled or withdrawn by employers. Consequently the flow figures were artificially low. The distortions in the flows in the month to April 1985 were however substantially offset in the following month. The flow figures for April and May have therefore been combined before calculating the three month averages which should be minimally affected.

VACANCIES Regions: occupations

Notified to Jobcentres: March 1985†

	East Control Aug	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East s Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Table	1 Summary		100 5	52.5	5-3	S-15 T-170-1	10	15-61	1007	-	18-2	182	a-ar		00 Bes
Manag	gerial and professional	4,608	1,802	502	1,595	973	767	910	1,511	746	847	1,224	13,683	195	13,878
Clerica	al 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
	and similar occupations, including foremer rocessing, production, repairing, etc	n, 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
Genera	al 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 oc	cupations	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					8.75		18-31			8-65		18-6		150 40
1	Managerial (General management)	37	25	3	4	5	4	1.09	8	2	2	6	72	_	72
П	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
٧	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					S A Print									John Sen
30	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	0.00	7,241	3,255	598	1,597	1,400	928	985	1,718	835	851	1,322	17,475	123	17,598
X	Security and protective services	1,062	594	63	179	114	132	96	184	83	120	207	2,240	32	2,272
^	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	1 904	24 9,600	4.045
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)		1,405	238	425	679	877	431	935	501	262	710	7,743	119	7,862
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ing 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							
XVIII	Miscellaneous	1,376	455	172	366	343	295		491	229	230	488	6,175	90	6,265
			23,908	4,959	177	10,399		289 7,643	591	238	469	543	4,682	231	4,913

* 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.

nages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to J	une 1985		Jan to June 1984				
give in program	Stop- pages	Stoppages	in control	Stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in		
SIC 1980	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry	7,485		0430		LEEDINGS.	1,626		
and fishing	300-2	- A	printing.	1	300	1,000 9,356,000		
nani extraction	51	157,000	4,164,000	70	279,700	9,330,000		
nove mineral oil	2	400	6,000	1	500	1,000		
and natural gas	2	400	0,000	2				
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	4,400	53,000	13	5,600	31,000		
Metal processing	565.5					44 000		
and manufacture	16	2,300	11,000	14	2,700	11,000		
Wineral processing		4 100	41 000	19	3,200	17,000		
andmanufacture	9	4,100	41,000	19	3,200	17,500		
Chemicals and man-	7	1,000	4,000	19	12,300	46,000		
made fibres	-	1,000	4,000					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16	3,200	30,000		3,200	28,000		
Engineering	46	11,000	92,000		60,600	245,000		
Motor vehicles	20	9,100	29,000	76	108,900	255,000		
Other transport	3811118	00 000	C4 000	27	39,800	127,000		
equipment	17	30,900	64,000	21	39,000	127,000		
Food, drink and	15	6.000	66,000	40	17,600	140,000		
tobacco	7	1,600	12,000		3,300	11,000		
Textiles Footwear and clothing	2	100	8.8	- 11	5,700	42,000		
Timber and wooden	0.6.0					113.3		
furniture	5	1,200	14,000) 9	1,600	21,000		
Paper, printing and	18690	4 000	22 000	29	7,200	80,000		
nublishing	16	4,900	33,000	29	7,200	00,000		
Other manufacturing	5	500	4.000	18	2,600	35,000		
industries	15	4,700	52,000		12,300	41,000		
Construction Distribution, hotels	841	,,,,,,				112		
and catering, repairs	8	600	3,000	22	3,000	11,000		
Transport services	251230	10 500	70.000		112 400	215,000		
and communication	58	48,500	70,000	90	113,400	215,000		
Supporting and								
miscellaneous	16	2,100	13,000	27	13,600	20,000		
transport services Banking, finance,	38	2,100	881	2	110	19847		
insurance, business					47	015		
services and leasing	SE 4	2,600	5,000	0 4	10,800	18,000		
Public administration,								
education and	F19395	444 400	444.00	0 01	386,800	478,000		
health services	44	111,400			4,400			
Other services	9	1,600	24,000	21	4,400	72,000		
Allindustries	390	409,100	5.234.00		4 000 000	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.

Stoppages of work* 4.1

1120116				400
Sto	ppa	ges:	June	198

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	29	10,200†	34,000
continuing from earlier months	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.

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	13	3,500	170	147,400	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	_	500	19	4.900	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2 3	600	38	43,700	
Redundancy questions	1	-	17	6,900	
Trade union matters 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	263,900	

sinent stonnages in quarter ending June 30, 1985

Industry and location	Date when sto	ppage	Number of	workers involved†	Number of working	Cause or object	
ALCOST TO THE	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in quarter	675 ADDH 148-2 981 7-7 8-78	382
Coal extraction	6 Bas 150	interior participation of	erastunare	ulawieoi 1	Severanness /	For improved pay offer (Total working days lost 144,000)	
National	1.3.84	2.4.85	5,000	granio n a nd	5,500 14,700	Protest against dismissal of employees.	
Hemsworth	29.4.85	20.5.85	3,190	463.5	14,700	Protest against distills said employees.	
Electricity, gas, other energy	av and water				(36) 2 (36)	(SEA (SEA (SEA (SEA (SEA (SEA (SEA (SEA	
Great Britain	22.4.85	10.6.85	4,110	-	53,200	Over bonus payments and the introduction of new technology.	
Engineering					# 0 3n		
Coatbridge	23.4.85	31.5.85	300	10	8,200	For improved pay offer.	
Chorley	26.4.85	24.5.85	380	- 8E	7,500	For improved pay offer.	
Dundee	7.5.85	14.6.85	380	- 10	10,500	For improved pay offer.	
Liverpool	9.5.85	27.6.85	800	100	10,400	For improved pay offer.	
Motorvehicles						95029 12 1 10 1 2 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Ellesmere Port	1.5.85	10.5.85	190	2,500	8,800	Demarcation dispute.	
Other transport equipment	18 TO					1587 8t 40 CESW	
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	-1	6,900	Protest against proposed privatisation plans.	
Liverpool	24.5.85	Cont.	400		9,700	For improved pay offer.	
Food, drink and tobacco						2	
Dumbarton	16.5.85	7.6.85	60	290	5,200	Dispute over terms of pay and productivity award	
Corby, Long Buckby.	185					For improved pay offer	
Broxburn, Widnes	29.5.85	Cont.	1,500	200	34,100	For improved pay offer.	
Timber and wooden furnitu	Ire						
Colne	11.6.85	Cont.	680	20	9,800	For improved pay offer.	
W 20 TE	58.88					A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Construction					3000	O t	
Barrow-in-Furness	7.5.85	31.5.85	400		7,200	Over bonus payments for shift working. Over disciplinary action.	
Barnsley	9.5.85	17.5.85	800	SOURCE STORY STORY	5,600	Over disciplinary action.	
Transport services and co	mmunication						
Great Britain	14.4.85	3.5.85	3,430	_	5,100	Overfear of redundancy.	
England	15.4.85	24.4.85	11,450	8	26,600	For additional payments.	
Scotland	17.4.85	18.4.85	6,110	-8	6,110	Over fear of redundancy.	
Publicadariate	2						
Public administration, edu Scotland	ication and hea	aith services	20,000		46,600	For an independent pay review.	
England, Wales.	5.12.84	Cont.	20,000	- 173 h	40,000	Tot an incopolicon pay to trom.	
Nireland	26.2.85	Cont.	61,940		140,300	For improved pay offer.	
	20.2.00						
Other services		fittil particips	in which may		t months are co	Over the dismissal of an employee.	
Nationwide	7.5.85	23.5.85	850	Flow size Are not	11,000	Over the dismissal of all employee.	

 $^\dagger \text{The figures}$ shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work: summary

Inited Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in	stoppages (thou)	Working days lost in all in period (thou)	stoppages in progres
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
974‡	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7.498
975	2,282	2,332	789	809	6.012	5,002
976	2,016	2,034	666§	668§	3,284	2,308
977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
980	1,330	1,348	830§	834§	11,964	10,896
981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
982	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	1,919
983	1,352	1,364	573§	574§	3,754	1,776
984	1,154	1,169	1,375§	1,405§	26,564	2,604
983 April	119 of grios	154	41 1010101	65	386	298
May	118	153	36	44	139	70
June	119	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	166
Oct	118	153	47	0.03.70 008.71 04	303	166
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	147
Dec	54	86	32	68 00%	153	31 printed books
984 Jan	144	159	127	0,1156 000,1 0	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	234 000 51	2,717	233
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 004811 00	3,042	301
Nov	64 89789	102	65	231	2,910	481
Dec		47	6	146	1,903	167
85 Jan	59	3 73 aprimas bas as	19	149	2,132	35
Feb	76	106	87	210	1,991	73
Mar	73	100 21200 10 1120	to 68 of the Co.	227	529	92
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
SIC 1968	II W	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			-
1975	56	564	1,737	509	1,121	350	720	252 247	705	666
1976	78	478	543	62	895	65	266	570	422	286
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3.095	264	1,660		132	196
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,047	179	1,514	297 416	301	1,390
1979	128	1.910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	360	750
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	povi 44 ni snochow	698	281	1,419 253	4,541
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86		367
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395		359	1,293
					10000	00	393	44	1,675	1,301
	Coal, coke,	Metal	Engineering	Motor	Other	Textiles,	All other	Construction	Transport	All ather see
	mineral oil	manufacture		vehicles	transport	footwear	manufacturing	Construction	Transport and commun-	All other non-
	and natural gas	and metal goods nes			equipment	and clothing	industries		ication	manufacturing industries and services
	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42,	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17,
SIC 1980	- Panel Committee	en 19 mananda um s	payments and the	aunod savo 520			44, 46-49)	a.a.o.o.	14.25 5.21	61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982	380	197	538	551	172	61	400	44.0	4.075	1 000
1983	591	177	507	545	191	32	324	41 68	1,675	1,299
1984	22,265	83	409	1.042	489	64	517	93	295 660	1,024
1000 4 11	TOWN FIRM						008 8	33	000	941
1983 April	10	80	62	122	14	3	17	4	54	20
May	29	12	24	19	5	Che 1 Vacannes	9	3	19	17
June	3	18	14	Sin 5 small	23	2,500 1	22	9.35	12	14
July	11 13	9	35	3	12	7	70	17	17	5
Aug	90	18	84	4	10	2	40	14	2	20
Sept	62	sol avail gouriow is.	120	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	15	1 008,1	24	2	8	32
Nov		.ans3 nottestav	44	46	47	1-	25	2	45	27
Dec	109 40	,	29	56	9	6	40	5	61	43
Dec	40		10	4	_	2	14	1	34	47
984 Jan	96	swa 3/ Joubone b	410 200 21	12	00115	3 000				
Feb	149	3	33	41	11		53		12	63
Mar	1,808	6	62	33	47	32 9	77	6	26	153
April	2,401	11	64	18	8	2	75	14	53	45
May	2,602	8	24	52	11	4	33 37	7	24	74
June	2,302	9	21 To ved be	98	38	3 09		2	58	161
July	2,101	1	17	9	83	4	61	7	60	115
Aug	2,002	5	24	21	158	4	35	6	219	37
Sep	2,201	29	37	56 1940	81	2	18	1	66	20
Oct	2,604	6	58	179	15	1	17	-0 29	125	34
Nov	2,300	2	26	384	26	2	42	22	3	111
Dec	1,700	1	2	139	_		41 26	23	8	98
005 lon	2.000		- Komatinubert				084.6 2430	A C TO	A A P	Asset Stone
985 Jan Feb	2,008	8	at 5 mysq lan	Fer wo	008,39	2	20	20	15	53
	1,815	17	21	21100	2	3	28	13	15	82
Mar	308	5	11	10	20	1	44	1	9	119
April May	19	2	7	5	25	5	6 600	les-survivos aut Aires	46	72
June	19	8	34	10	0034		18	13	3	120
				1	13		46	5		84

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	The second			Manufact (Revised (Division	uring industr definition) s 2–4)	ries			n industries definition) (1–4)	Answering Answering Massering	CHRAT CHRAN	MATIRS
	Actual	Seasonally	y adjusted	100000	Actual	ALICE STREET,	y adjusted	nen yprei	Actual	Seasonall			
(2-(8)		tacturing (48-485)	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months	(GP)	(as 25) - (b	%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months	Underlyin % change over previous 12 month	SIC 1980 CLASS
980 981 982 983 Annual averages	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2 158·3	111 d 701 124-9 151 137-9 151 143-151 143-151	100c5 + 100c5 + 100c5 + 120c5	109-901 108-961 108-961	109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8	0-000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 8 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0	109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5	01 0 0 1 80 18.6 0 1 1 6 10 0 0 1 1 6 10 0 0 1 1 1 6 10 0 0 1 1 1 6	131.4 8 1111 131.8 8 1111 131.8 9 0 0 0 1 167.0 0 0 0 0 0 1	JAN :	1980 = 100
984) 980 Jan* Feb* Mar*	100·0 102·6 105·9	101·1 103·7 105·9			100·0 101·2 104·4	100·5 101·9 104·3			100·0 101·1 105·5	100·6 101·8 105·1			
April May June	107·1 109·2 112·5	107·7 109·2 111·4			105·7 108·3 111·6	106·1 107·3 110·0		90x 1 1 5	106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2			
July Aug Sep	113·3 114·0 117·9	112·2 114·1 118·0			112·5 110·8 111·7	111.5 111.9 112.8			112·7 111·1 111·9	111.6 112.1 113.1			
Oct Nov Dec	116·0 117·8 120·8	116·2 117·3 119·6			112·2 115·2 116·1	113-0 114-5 115-5			112-5 115-2 115-9	113·4 114·5 115·5			
981 Jan Feb Mar	118·2 119·3 121·2	119·7 120·7 121·3	18·4 16·4 14·5	17 15½ 15½	115·7 117·3 118·9	116-5 118-2 118-9	15·9 16·0 14·0	14½ 14 14	116·4 117·8 119·9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16-6 16-6 13-6	15 14½ 14½	
April May June	121·9 123·5 126·0	122-6 123-6 124-8	13·8 13·2 12·0	14 13½ 12½	118·4 121·0 124·5	119·2 120·0 122·6	12·3 11·8 11·5	14 13½ 13½	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12·6 12·1 12·1	14½ 14 14	
July Aug Sep	126·9 129·0 129·4	125·8 128·9 129·5	12·1 13·0 9·7	11½ 11½ 11½	125·4 126·0 126·2	124·2 126·9 127·4	11-4 13-4 12-9	13½ 13½ 13½ 13½	126·2 126·3 126·6	124·8 127·3 127·9	11·8 13·6 13·1	14 13¾ 13¾	
Oct Nov Dec	130·0 131·4 133·1	130·2 130·8 131·7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11 11	128·6 130·8 130·8	129·4 129·9 130·2	14·5 13·4 12·7	13½ 13¼ 13	128·9 130·9 130·9	129·9 130·0 130·5	14·6 13·5 13·0	13¾ 13½ 13	
982 Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 ³ / ₄ 12 11 ³ / ₄	131·6 133·7 135·2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12	
April May June	134·5 136·5 138·3	135·4 136·7 137·0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138·8	136·0 136·5 136·7	14·1 13·8 11·5	11¾ 11½ 11¼	135·2 137·8 139·6	136·1 136·9 137·6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11	
July Aug Sep	140·7 138·8 138·7	139·5 138·6 138·9	10·9 7·5 7·3	9½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½	
Oct Nov Dec	139·6 142·4 143·6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140-9 141-6 142-7	8·9 9·0 9·6	9 ¹ / ₄ 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8·6 9·8 10·2	9½ 9¼ 9	
1983 Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8-8 9-6 8-6	8 8 73/4	142·9 143·7 145·1	144-0 144-8 145-0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8¾ 8½	143·5 144·1 145·9	144·6 145·2 145·3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₂	
April May June	146·0 148·3 149·7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8-6 8-7 8-2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148-1 148-2 147-8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148·5 148·4 148·2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8	
July Aug Sep	151·7 150·4 150·5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7·7 8·4 8·5	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9	
Oct Nov Dec	151·7 152·8 155·1	152·0 152·1 153·4	8·7 7·3 8·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154-4 155-6 156-6	9·6 9·9 9·7	9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾	154·1 155·7 155·9	155·4 154·7 155·8	10·1 8·3 8·3	91/4 91/4 91/4	
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155-9 157-5 159-3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9·0 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156·0 157·8 153·7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9	
April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155·8 156·0 156·0	6·0 5·0 5·3	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	158·0 160·6 163·8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	
July Aug Sep	159·6 159·2 159·9	158·2 159·0 160·2	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	164·6 162·8 164·5	162·9 163·7 166·1	8·8 8·6 9·0	9 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	159·5 157·7 159·7	157·6 158·7 161·4	5·1 4·9 5·5	81/4	
Oct Nov Dec	164-2 162-8 165-3	164·5 162·0 163·5	8·2 6·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	167·2 169·1 170·0	168·3 168·1 169·5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	162-2 164-4 164-9	163·6 163·4 164·7	5·3 5·6 5·7	8 8 8	
1985 Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6 168·1	165-5 166-5 168-3	7·0 7·0 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	170·5 170·6 173·9	171.7 172.0 173.8	9·4 8·4 9·2	8½ 8½ 8¾ 8¾	165-9 166-3 171-7	167·1 167·6 171·0	7·1 6·2 11·3	8½ 8½ 8¼ 8¼	
April [May]	169·4 169·5	170·6 169·8	9·5 8·8	7½ 7½	176·0 175·9	177·6 174·7	11·3 9·5	8 ³ / ₄	174·3 174·5	175·5 173·5	13·6 12·2	81/4 81/4	

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

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

*For the derivation of the underlying change, see Employment Gazette, May 1985, p213.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5 169·6	106-1 118-6 131-1 134-7 67-7	104·4 119·8 135·8 147·8 162·5	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2 170·4	** 125·0 137·3 150·7 167·1	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0 164·9	106·9 117·3 130·6 142·3 156·1	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 167·1	100·5 111·4 125·3 138·6 149·0	111·4 124·0 137·3 143·2 157·4	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3 151·9	109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9	1980 = 10 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4
1980 Jan Feb Mar	100·0 108·3 111·4	100·0 100·1 109·5	100·0 106·4 100·8	100·0 100·2 120·7	**	100·0 101·6 102·0	100·0 100·6 104·5	100·0 101·9 104·0	100·0 101·2 105·2	100·0 99·2 99·9	100·0 103·2 121·5	100·0 99·4 99·2	100·0 101·1 107·0	100·0 102·7 104·2
April May June	117·9 117·2 118·5	106·9 103·0 106·0	100·5 99·8 105·0	112·1 117·8 119·4	100·0 117·1 112·5	106·0 108·9 114·3	102·5 103·3 114·5	104·9 106·1 107·8	105·8 107·4 109·8	98·7 99·5 103·6	108·8 106·8 111·5	101·3 103·0 104·3	104·2 106·7 109·9	105·0 105·9 109·2
July Aug Sep	117·5 124·0 131·6	107·9 106·1 107·6	105-6 105-9 104-8	121·6 119·6 119·7	117-9 109-4 109-5	111-8 110-3 111-8	113·7 111·9 113·4	108·5 108·3 108·9	112-6 110-9 111-6	102-6 98-3 99-3	113.5 113.0 111.5	105·3 103·7 104·8	109·6 110·2 110·7	109·0 107·2 109·3
Oct Nov Dec	127·9 120·1 118·5	108·8 108·8 108·5	106·2 106·9 110·4	121·8 121·6 119·5	107·2 114·1 115·0	111·7 114·0 116·7	111·9 119·2 121·9	109·5 110·5 112·3	113·3 114·8 115·5	98·9 103·0 102·4	114·5 117·2 115·2	105·5 108·9 108·6	112·9 116·3 119·4	111.0 113.2 111.0
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118·1 119·9 125·9	120·5 118·5 120·7	114·0 116·7 116·4	120·4 121·9 130·5	110·1 116·6 118·4	113·3 113·4 116·0	114·8 115·8 119·2	111·3 112·3 114·0	115-8 116-6 119-6	102·8 109·5 109·7	116·3 118·9 118·4	109·7 110·8 113·3	117·4 116·8 117·3	114·4 116·8 117·1
April May June	132·9 130·2 131·7	117·0 113·7 116·3	116·9 120·2 117·9	128·9 132·4 140·7	118-3 121-6 123-0	116·0 119·7 125·3	117·4 120·9 124·3	113·7 115·7 117·0	118·9 121·7 123·9	108·2 101·9 112·1	119·5 124·0 123·8	111·1 114·4 116·3	118·7 121·7 126·0	112·8 118·0 122·6
July Aug Sep	130·0 143·8 147·7	118·8 117·5 118·4	123·3 121·0 121·1	140-6 135-5 136-7	131·8 128·4 131·3	123·7 124·1 123·9	123·7 134·4 126·9	117·0 117·7 119·9	126·5 124·5 125·3	114·6 112·3 112·2	126·7 129·2 123·5	116·7 117·7 119·7	125·2 125·9 126·1	122·4 122·7 122·5
Oct Nov Dec	143·0 131·4 126·5	120·3 121·0 120·2	121·1 123·0 126·2	138·1 138·5 138·3	133·8 133·9 132·2	125·0 127·2 131·9	131·0 133·2 135·6	122·0 122·9 123·8	127·8 129·3 131·3	113·7 121·4 117·8	133·9 127·7 126·1	121·1 126·4 124·8	126·9 131·6 132·6	124·8 126·1 122·6
982 Jan Feb Mar	125·1 134·6 138·9	120·6 146·6 132·7	133·8 131·7 132·7	141·7 142·0 140·7	136·4 134·3 134·6	126·7 130·4 134·6	132·5 131·1 133·0	123·9 125·7 128·0	131·8 132·5 136·7	120·4 121·4 123·7	130·2 131·0 133·4	123·2 125·2 128·6	129·9 129·9 131·5	127·2 127·5 130·0
April May June	144·2 140·6 144·0	128·8 130·7 128·0	132·0 132·8 135·6	139·3 141·3 153·2	137·4 136·9 135·7	134·8 137·6 141·6	134·4 135·0 140·8	127·7 130·1 131·6	136·9 137·6 140·5	119·7 124·9 125·7	137·4 137·8	127·3 131·0	133·6 139·3	130·0 133·2
July Aug Sep	152·2 154·0 160·8	129·1 130·2 128·6	142·4 135·3 137·4	154·5 150·0 151·5	145·9 136·3 135·0	138·9 137·2 138·5	140·9 139·0 139·0	132·9 130·8 131·1	140·7 139·6 140·2	128·3 124·8 121·7	141·4 137·4 136·3 138·9	129·5 129·8 128·7	137·9 136·5 137·8	134·1 133·2 131·6
Oct Nov Dec	152·8 143·4 139·5	117·6 139·6 140·5	137·0 138·2 140·7	151·8 157·2 150·4	140·8 136·1 138·1	139·2 140·5 142·0	140·8 149·5 150·9	133·2 135·5 136·5	143·2 144·1 146·3	125·7 129·5 137·8	141·2 142·3 140·0	130·0 131·0 133·9	139·4 139·1 142·7 143·0	131·3 133·1 135·5
983 Jan Feb Mar	138·0 145·2 145·1	141·3 139·5 139·0	146·3 146·1 146·1	146·2 145·9 156·0	140·9 140·4 141·8	141·2 141·9 142·7	143·7 145·0 143·3	135·1 136·0 138·1	147·0 147·1 150·1	133·9 134·6 134·7	138·5 139·5 143·7	132·9 133·5 134·1 137·3	142·2 142·6	134·7 137·9 139·0
April May June	155·1 151·0 156·7	136·5 131·2 133·7	147·3 146·3 148·6	158·9 158·2 160·1	146·2 147·4 147·6	144·9 146·5 152·3	146·2 149·4 150·3	138·8 141·7 143·2	150·6 152·2	133·7 139·0	142·7 144·0	136·4 141·0	144·1 146·6 149·4	140·6 141·7 144·0
July Aug	167·2 162·7 178·0	135·4 135·5 137·0	156·7 149·0 150·9	164·9 161·8 162·6	166·3 151·7	147·7 149·7	151·9 157·1 152·9	143·4 141·8	154·8 152·8	139·0 140·1 137·1	144·5 141·5 137·9	139·2 140·3 140·7	150·9 151·1 149·7	144·6 145·1 143·7
Sep Oct Nov Dec	173·6 160·4	140·1 123·9 123·6	143·9 140·9	169·7 165·1	152·1 163·8 154·3	151·3 150·2 156·8	153·1 164·7	143·2 145·3 148·6	153·3 157·5 156·8	137·8 139·8 146·0	142·4 146·1 150·6	142·1 144·1 147·9	150·8 152·0 155·5 159·7	145·5 146·6 147·2
984 Jan Feb	156·7 155·3 158·6	121·5 125·2	151·9 158·1 159·9	161·5 162·7 163·0	155·8 167·3 159·3	156·6 151·4 153·8	166·1 155·8 158·1	152·8 148·8 151·3	158·7 158·3 160·0	147·2 145·7 147·4	147·4 148·4 154·5	146·6 145·2 149·0	153·9 155·5	146·1 149·8 151·6
Mar April May	156-6 165-2 163-1	54·4 55·7 51·0	161·6 164·0 158·4	164·9 167·0 171·1	162·6 171·2 161·4	155·5 154·1 158·5	158·2 157·6 159·9	153·7 150·5 153·6	163·4 166·9 165·1	147·0 148·0 149·6	154·2 151·9 152·3	151·2 147·9 151·4	155·5 155·7 158·2	153·4 145·2 155·1
July Aug	171·2 177·4 186·1	51·6 51·3 51·0	162·0 167·2 162·1	170·1 175·8 172·3	162-6 181-6 164-6	160·0 158·6	164·8 164·2 171·3	158·8 155·3	167·5 169·6 166·2	147·7 152·2 147·0	163·4 153·7 152·6	151·7 153·0 150·6	162·4 159·4	157·0 152·6
Oct Nov	188·6 181·3 168·2	57·5 57·6 67·1	163·9 162·7 164·3	174·0 177·0 176·6	163·7 176·1 164·4	164·2 162·6 165·2	164·8 166·0 179·0	156·5 161·2 162·7	168·3 170·7 172·9	147·7 153·1	158·3 174·1 161·7	153·0 154·7 157·3	162·8 164·2 169·5	155·5 158·2 159·5
985 Jan Feb	163·5 163·9 170·3	68·5 74·0 78·2	165·7 170·5 173·1	170·7 174·9 175·9	170·9 177·5 169·7	167·4 163·0 165·5	179·5 170·8 170·4	163·9 164·2 165·5	176·8 173·8 175·6	151·4 171·0 162·3	163·8 161·8 164·6	157·6 156·7 158·7	171·6 167·5 170·0	158·3 163·1 164·2 166·6
Mar	170-4	122·5 137·9 139·5	173.6 173.5 179.1	175·9 173·8 175·9	175·8 188·0 174·9	168·5 170·0 169·9	173·1 173·8 174·8	169·1 168·9 171·3	181·4 185·3 181·3	167·8 167·2 170·2	168-5 168-1 167-3	161·9 161·6 164·8	167·9 171·9 174·0	166-6 167-0 168-2

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
	108.10	3018 00 (47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81-82 83pt 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
(44-45)	105.9	110.4	107-6	111.5	107-2	108-0	108-4	112.7	114-2	123-8	113-3	111·4 125·8	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981
107-6 121-4 134-1 145-2 155-6	115·2 126·9 139·9 150·2	128·2 142·8 156·6 170·1	121·1 134·0 144·0 157·1	125·8 137·6 148·0 156·7	120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9	120·5 127·6 137·9 148·0	120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1	128·9 144·6 157·5 170·4	129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3	140·8 147·9 163·6 170·3	128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4	137·6 149·2 158·3	1982 1983 1984
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0**	1980 Jan
102·1	105·5	100·9	103·0	104·1	102·0	99·7	99·2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101·0	103·8	104·6	106·8	103·3	101·2	99·0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104-8	101·7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107·2	104·1	106·3	110-2	112·6	108-6	107·1	April
106-0	102·2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109·0	106·2	106·1	115-2	114·8	109-5	109·2	May
107-6	104·2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106·0	114·3	123·5	113-8	118·1	107-4	112·5	June
109·1	111·9	113·4	109·1	114·7	109·2	106·5	108-2	115-6	116·2	120·8	117.6	113·3	July
107·2	109·9	113·0	110·1	112·5	108·0	111·7	106-9	114-5	120·1	132·7	117.1	114·0	Aug
109·8	109·4	115·6	109·6	116·5	108·9	109·9	115-7	113-5	120·1	154·7	116.1	117·9	Sep
110·5	106·8	116·0	110·3	116·5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113·9	118·5	137-1	119·0	116·0	Oct
112·4	108·1	118·1	113·3	118·3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118·2	118·5	134-0	122·8	117·8	Nov
117·7	110·1	117·4	111·6	124·1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127·1	129·4	137-5	126·5	120·8	Dec
115·1	115·9	117·6	114·7	118·0	114·3	113·4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130·8	122·4	118·2	1981 Jan
117·2	112·6	118·3	115·1	120·5	115·4	113·0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131·3	122·9	119·3	Feb
119·9	108·7	120·7	116·0	124·9	116·1	114·7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131·3	123·4	121·2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121·9	115·0	122·5	118-9	119-6	117·2	122·7	126·6	135·7	123-6	121·9	April
120·2	112·5	125·7	120·2	122·3	118-3	121-4	116·3	127·7	123·6	142·5	128-5	123·5	May
122·3	114·3	134·0	122·6	126·8	120-5	120-3	119·9	132·7	124·6	141·2	126-3	126·0	June
121·3	114·8	132·6	123·1	126·2	121·7	121·8	122·4	128·6	125·8	143·5	126·6	126·9	July
121·1	117·8	131·3	122·7	125·1	121·0	122·8	121·4	129·3	140·4	149·2	127·2	129·0	Aug
123·0	117·7	132·8	123·9	128·1	121·6	121·2	128·0	128·1	137·5	146·2	130·7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118·6	133·7	125·4	128-2	122·4	122·9	123·3	128·8	135·8	147·8	129·2	130·0	Oct
126·9	123·6	134·5	126·7	130-6	124·9	121·9	127·7	134·8	135·1	144·1	134·9	131·4	Nov
128·2	114·9	135·8	127·9	136-0	129·0	132·4	128·8	143·6	133·0	146·2	139·8	133·1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135-8	128·4	130·0	128·1	123·0	127·7	133·2	133·4	141·7	138·1	131·2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136-0	130·2	132·9	127·1	123·7	126·1	135·6	136·2	144·4	140·0	132·8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140-3	131·8	136·6	130·1	124·7	127·6	149·4	135·1	142·7	138·4	134·6	Mar
132·1	123·7	140·8	131·5	135·2	130-9	126·0	129-6	140·7	135·8	141·9	140·0	134·5	April
132·9	128·1	145·0	133·2	136·6	131-4	128·5	129-2	141·6	142·7	142·9	142·2	136·5	May
133·6	124·8	145·7	137·2	138·6	131-7	129·0	134-4	151·6	139·2	145·6	140·9	138·3	June
134·0	126·8	145·0	135-0	140·0	133·1	127·0	137·3	143·1	140·3	161-6	144-6	140·7	July
134·3	128·0	143·1	135-3	136·7	132·6	127·4	131·9	143·0	140·1	156-6	146-2	138·8	Aug
135·2	133·4	141·4	135-0	138·6	133·2	127·2	133·3	143·1	142·1	148-6	150-0	138·7	Sep
135-8	131·9	145·1	136·0	139·0	134·6	127·7	133·5	144·3	142·7	150·5	148·6	139-6	Oct
138-8	133·0	147·9	138·7	141·8	136·7	128·0	138·2	149·0	148·9	148·6	148·9	142-4	Nov
141-2	126·0	147·3	136·1	144·7	141·2	139·2	137·2	160·8	143·5	150·0	146·6	143-6	Dec
141-2	141·7	146·4	137·6	140·7	138-6	130·9	135·2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142-6	1983 Jan
143-0	143·8	147·3	139·3	142·3	138-9	131·6	137·6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145-4	Feb
144-2	133·9	149·7	139·6	147·9	140-0	132·8	140·3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146-1	Mar
143·7	138-3	156-4	141·3	145·5	142·3	133·1	142·3	150·9	147·0	156·2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138-5	156-3	145·2	145·7	147·3	136·7	141·4	158·2	150·7	158·1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134-7	159-3	144·2	150·7	143·3	137·1	144·4	162·0	150·2	163·2	154·5	149·7	June
145-4	138·5	157·7	144·6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157·4	150·6	169·2	156·1	151·7	July
145-0	143·7	157·3	143·3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156·3	150·8	168·7	163·3	150·4	Aug
145-1	141·2	159·9	146·1	148·6	144·4	·141·0	147·3	153·3	151·7	162·6	157·9	150·5	Sep
146·3	141·2	162·2	147·2	150·3	143·4	141·2	146·3	155-9	153·0	163·8	158·0	151·7	Oct
147·7	151·0	163·4	151·0	152·9	145·6	140·4	149·5	159-3	152·4	161·2	166·9	152·8	Nov
148·8	132·8	163·1	148·2	153·7	151·3	150·6	151·2	177-8	152·1	162·8	165·3	155·1	Dec
150·4	151·3	160·3	150·4	148·0	149·0	142·6	146·8	162·3	153-6	162·3	164·5	152·7	1984 Jan
152·7	146·5	161·4	152·3	152·5	148·3	141·2	148·7	160·6	154-8	162·8	163·2	153·8	Feb
157·5	152·2	163·6	152·4	155·3	150·6	141·5	149·6	177·3	154-1	161·3	169·1	154·2	Mar
149-3	137·0	162·9	150·4	155·5	155·3	147·6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
155-8	145·1	170·2	156·8	154·7	151·9	146·7	151·0	168·4	160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158-7	152·9	172·2	158·7	160·0	153·5	146·7	151·8	173·9	158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
155-3	147·7	170·0	159·3	157·0	157·1	147·1	158·8	167·9	158·5	171·7	166·9	159·6	July
155-5	156·7	175·3	157·1	154·4	153·2	150·4	153·3	166·8	158·2	182·2	171·2	159·2	Aug
154-8	156·7	177·8	157·9	157·8	154·5	149·2	159·4	166·6	156·5	176·9	167·3	159·9	Sep
157-2	151·6	176·0	160-8	158·9	154·3	150·2	158·4	168·1	177·0	187·1	172·1	164·2	Oct
159-0	154·7	177·4	165-4	161·0	157·6	149·4	160·5	173·0	162·5	173·4	175·3	162·8	Nov
161-5	149·6	173·7	163-3	165·6	161·9	162·8	161·3	192·5	161·3	174·0	184·3	165·3	Dec
162-3	160·6	174·1	163·9	158·1	159·6	153-0	158·9	174·6	164-2	170·9	182·4	163·4	1985 Jan
163-9	156·2	175·0	164·2	162·1	159·7	149-5	159·0	174·3	169-1	173·7	178·0	164·6	Feb
167-0	154·3	179·5	165·9	169·4	161·6	151-3	162·3	190·4	166-4	172·4	179·5	168·1	Mar
166-9	158·7	182·9	167·0	167·6	167·3	152·8	164·6	178·0	165·4	173·0	178-6	169·4	April
166-6	154·0	183·7	170·2	165·7	163·8	156·7	164·2	185·0	165·2	175·2	176-9	169·5	[May]

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM (a) SIC 1968 October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather leather goods and fur
MALE (full-time on a	dult rates)		100 E	Total St	ng Taccurrage		100		ganu	taet	and I	
Weekly earnings 1980	115-61	136-07	123-36	118-20	109-34	101-95	107-41	109-63	109-41	103-05	07.00	3
1981	126-36	151-26	138-48	132.96	119-51	114-17	118-31	127.04	119.08	114.64	97·90 106·60	92.74
1982	138-28	175.01	148-46	139.01	130.01	121-30	128-47	141-81	132.73	123.74	113.78	105-39
1983	148-55	196.68	163.53	154-23	140.70	133-83	138-54	148-55	146-81	136-90	126.47	107·12 115·09
Hours worked												OYUK
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												Dence
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	288-0	274-4	284.4	294-1	298-4	274-3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405-1	344.5	335-8	314-0	293.0	307-3	324-5	334.3	299-6	267-7	253-2
1983	327.9	434-2	380.3	365-5	335.8	323-3	330-6	347-1	360-7	325-2	288.7	267.0
FEMALE (full-time o	n adult rates)											
Weekly earnings	71.00			70.04	51110	TOBUS. Y	69-2	- 100 A	A			3
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	38-1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37-1	37.7
1982	38-4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38-4	38-4	37.6	38-2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
1983	39.0	39-4	38-4	38-3	39.0	39.3	38-0	37.4	38.3	37-9	38.1	37.6
Hourly earnings												pence
1980	196-8	224.7	199.7	193-8	199-2	189-1	196-2	201-0	214-1	188-6	164-6	163-2
1981	218-0	240.9	224-1	213-1	214.7	209-8	213-1	223-8	239-3	204-6	177-8	178-1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233-1	235-4	228-5	237-6	246-1	259-8	225-3	189-8	189-9
1983	255.3	275.7	263.4	251.1	254-2	248-4	257-3	267-9	283-6	241.2	204-1	197.9
										CONTRACTOR OF SHARE	THE PERSON NAMED IN	

b) SIC 1980	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
lass nat gaer	(21-22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
IALE (full-time on add Weekly earnings	a series and the series and	A-867 V-S	村 方海片	1 4-841	18片里。	1251 1397 66	180 6 361	131-18-7E) 128	E CAPE S	£
1983 1984	156·30 168·84	152·57 162·96	162·13 173·63	139·45 152·37	137·78 145·73	146-96 159-01	146·82 159·05	137·93 148·45	148·17 161·86	120-66 128-59
Hours worked										
1983 1984	41·7 42·2	45·1 45·1	42·8 43·0	41.7	41.9	41.0	41-1 0 DAT	42.4	45-2	43.9
1904 008	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42-8	45.3	44.0
Hourly earnings										pence
1983 1984	374·7 400·3	338·6 361·4	379·1 403·5	334·3 359·3	328·5 347·9	358-0	357-6	325-3	327.5	274.7
		8 301.4	403.3	339.3	347.9	385-1	382-4	347-0	356-9	292-2
EMALE (full-time on a Weekly earnings	idult rates)							130 30-761 138		£
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 1984	38·5 38·8	38-4 38-5	38·2 38·5	38.7	38-1	38-5	37.7	38-3	39-1	38-1
1904	30.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	38-3	38.5	38.3	37-9	38-8	38-4
Hourly earnings	040.0	040.7	601	0.925	Make 199	BE1 19 6101	t 137 B.Sar			pence
1983 1984	240·8 265·4	240·7 259·0	264·7 286·1	253·1 275·6	254·8 267·9	284·7 304·6	269-8	245·7 262·4	254·9 274·2	203·7 215·8

EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

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

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

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

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	All industries covered (a) SIC 1968
90·62 98·67 106·59 113·70	114·47 127·96 141·91 154·28	101·16 111·31 124·38 135·47	137·73 154·22 162·63 183·28	108-09 113-15 124-08 138-06	111·64 123·23 134·26 147·23	116.58 126.08 138.54 150.14	113·36 121·55 131·53 140·40	126·12 142·28 157·69 169·12	123-77 138-19 150-67 162-46	£ 113·06 125·58 137·06 149·13
40·1 41·1 41·4 41·5	43·2 43·6 44·2 44·5	41·7 42·2 43·0 43·5	42·5 41·9 41·2 42·1	41·7 41·8 41·8 43·0	41·9 42·0 42·0 42·6	47·9 46·0 47·9 47·4	44·0 43·8 43·8 43·6	42·2 40·1 40·0 40·8	47·1 46·9 46·7 46·7	43.0 43.0 42.9 43.3
226·0 240·1 257·5 274·0	265·0 293·5 321·1 346·7	242·6 263·8 289·3 311·4	324·1 368·1 394·7 435·3	259·2 270·7 296·8 321·1	266·4 293·4 319·7 345·6	243·4 274·1 289·2 316·8	257·6 277·5 300·3 322·0	298·9 354·8 394·2 414·5	262·8 294·6 322·6 347·9	pence 262-9 262-9 292-0 319-5 344-4
58·62 64·02 69·58 73·22	71·01 79·13 85·78 92·51	74·01 81·55 90·75 99·65	82·15 92·83 102·44 111·70	64·95 70·58 78·51 86·80	68·40 75·71 83·17 90·29	9-1 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0	61·45 66·49 69·33 78·57	81·75 99·07 103·22 111·72	92·14 105·76 114·12 123·32	£ 68·73 76·44 83·96 91·18
36·4 36·5 37·5 37·0	37·3 37·5 38·3 38·4	36·8 37·6 38·2 38·2	38·2 37·4 37·7 38·4	37·3 37·5 38·1 38·6	37·3 37·5 37·8 38·1	8-80 8-80 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	38·5 39·1 37·9 39·2	37·0 36·3 35·1 35·8	42·3 42·8 42·6 41·7	37.5 37.7 38.0 38.2
161·0 175·4 185·5 197·9	190·4 211·0 224·0 240·9	201·1 216·9 237·6 260·9	215·1 248·2 271·7 290·9	174·1 188·2 206·1 224·9	183·4 201·9 220·0 237·0	0-14 0-1 0-14 0-1 0-14 0-1 0-1 12-2-1-10-1	159·6 170·1 182·9 200·4	220·9 272·9 294·1 312·1	217·8 247·1 267·9 295·7	pence 183-3 202-8 220-9 238-7

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture		Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
(44–45)	(46)	8-88	(47)	(48–49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(b) SIC 1980 (21-79)
113-94 119-69	133·35 139·92		184·22 198·43	140·51 151·41	146·19 157·50	169·13 179·77	139·99 147·80	162·43 173·32	£ 148-63 159-30
42·0 41·8	43·0 42·9		42·1 42·5	43·1 43·3	42·5 42·8	40·8 40·7	43·6 43·3	46·5 46·7	43·3 43·4
271·6 286·5	309·8 326·3		437·7 467·1	325·9 349·7	343·6 341 367·7 341	415·0 441·5	321·2 341·4	349·5 371·2	pence 343·5 366·7
73·60 78·58	97·36 102·63		112·07 119·71	87·52 92·48	90·32 96·30	112·46 126·00	77·98 87·81	118-08 126-69	£ 91.26 97.34
37·1 37·0	38·4 38·4		38·6 38·8	38-6 38-6	38·1 38·1	36·1 37·5	39·2 38·8	40·8 41·5	38-2 38-2
198-6 212-6	253·7 267·2		290·6 308·3	226·6 239·8	237·2 252·9	311·4 336·1	199·0 226·6	289·4 305·4	pence 239·1 254·9

* Except sea transport.

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

1,000	388-9	\$10\$	1593	a-aar	375 4	9.000	41.9	8.091	Fixed weighted: A	pril 1970 = 100	1984
All Industries an	d Services		May	127.6	7.0					s Survey estimates	Notes: New Earning
	PROPERTY.	Weights	1977	197	2 DADAMAN	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men Women		575 425	253·6 304·5	287 334		322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5
Men and women	DESCRIPTION	1,000	267-3	300	0	336-2	420.7	487-4	533.0	581.9	629-6

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN		STATE OF THE PARTY	URING INDU	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T	proprost-	noturing of	NO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	TRIES AND S	ERVICES	nasin	almost de
		Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				excluding affected i	those whose	pay was			excluding affected b	those whose	The second second
April of each year		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	80-1957 940-0510 913-0510	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	10-15-14 95-12-14 96-36-40 96-36-41	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†	15 5 6 6 15 7 6 6	3 TO 1	BATTO	0.990	\$2.00 E	- B-13	797	1 10 20	Salas Salas	19:52	28 C 14
Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984		81-8 94-5 111-2 119-3 { 134-8 { 134-4 { 142-8 141-0 153-6	84-7 97-9 115-2 124-7 138-1 137-8 147-4 145-5 158-9	45·8 46·0 45·0 43·5 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·6 44·4	184-8 212-8 255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1	181-8 208-7 250-0 279-8 307-9 306-7 329-2 325-5 348-5	78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4 140·3 138·4 148·8	80·7 93·0 111·7 121·9 133·8 143·6 141·6 152·7	46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8 44·3	175-5 201-2 245-8 275-3 302-0 326-5 322-7 345-0	172.8 197.5 240.5 269.1 294.7 319.0 315.2 336.1
Non-manual occupation 1978	ns and an area	102.4	103-0	39-4	258-1	258-9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257-1	257.0
1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†		116-8 143-6 159-6 { 180-1 178-5 { 193-2 191-4 211-7	117·7 144·8 161·8 181·4 179·8 194·6 192·9 213·5	39·6 39·4 38·8 38·8 38·9 39·1 39·1 39·3	293.8 362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8	294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1	112·1 140·4 161·2 177·9 193·7 190·6 207·3	113.0 141.3 163.1 178.9 194.9 191.8 209.0	38·8 38·7 38·4 38·2 38·4 38·4 38·5	288.6 360.8 419.1 462.5 503.4 494.8 537.4	257·9 289·5 361·3 419·7 462·3 502·9 494·2 536·4
All occupations 1978		87-3	90.0	44.0	202-9	202-2	86-9	89-1	43.1	204-3	204-9
1979 1980 1981 1982*		100·5 120·3 131·3 {148·8 147·9	103·7 124·3 137·1 152·6 151·8	44·2 43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3	233·1 284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2	231·8 281·8 320·8 354·0 351·4	98·8 121·5 136·5 151·5	101·4 124·5 140·5	43·2 42·7 41·7	232·2 288·2 332·0 365·6	232·4 287·6 331·2 364·6
1983† 31571114		158·6 156·4	163·3 161·2	42·2 42·2	383·0 378·1	380·0 375·0	163·8 161·1	167·5 164·7	41·5 41·4	399·1 392·6	398.0
1984 FULL-TIME WOMEN†		171.2	176-8	42.8	409-9	406.2	174-3	178-8	41.7	423.0	421.4
Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†		49·3 55·4 66·4 72·5 { 79·9 79·6 { 86·7 91·9	51·2 57·9 69·5 76·3 82·9 82·6 90·3 90·4 96·0	39·9 39·9 39·8 39·6 39·6 39·6 39·7 39·7 39·7	128-5 145-4 174-5 192-8 209-5 208-9 227-3 227-7 240-9	127·5 144·2 172·8 191·4 207·1 206·6 224·9 225·3 238·1	48·0 53·4 65·9 72·1 78·3 85·6 85·8 90·8	49·4 55·2 68·0 74·5 80·1 87·9 88·1 93·5	39·6 39·6 39·6 39·4 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4	125·3 139·9 172·1 189·8 205·0 224·3 224·9 238·0	124·4 138·7 170·4 188·2 202·7 222·6 235·1
Non-manual occupation 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†	15 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	54·9 62·3 76·7 86·4 97·2 97·0 {105·5 106·2 115·8	55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3 97·6 97·4 106·2 107·0 117·2	37-2 37-2 37-3 37-1 37-2 37-2 37-2 37-2 37-2 37-4	148·0 168·5 205·8 234·2 260·3 259·8 283·3 285·4 310·8	147-5 168-0 204-9 233-4 259-0 258-5 281-9 284-0 308-7	58-5 65-3 82-0 95-6 104-3 114-2 115-1 123-0	59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9 115·1 116·1 124·3	36·7 36·7 36·7 36·5 36·5 36·5 36·5 36·5	158-1 176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3	157·9 176·6 220·7 259·2 282·2 309·0 311·9 333·1
All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983† 1984	36.8 8.75 06.6 140.0 a.083 280.7 25.4 a.202 152.0	51·3 57·9 70·3 78·1 { 87·1 86·8 { 94·5 94·7 101·7	81·5 89·7 89·4 97·6 97·9	38.8 38.8 38.7 38.4 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.6	136-1 154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9	135·4 153·7 186·1 210·6 230·4 229·7 250·1 251·0	55·4 61·8 77·3 89·3 97·5 106·9 107·6	56·4 63·0 78·8 91·4 99·0 108·8 109·5	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.2 37.1 37.2 37.2	148·2 166·0 207·0 241·8 263·1 288·5 290·6	148·0 165·7 206·4 241·2 262·1 287·5 289·5
ULL-TIME ADULTS				30.0	270.9	268-8	114.9	117-2	37-2	310-3	309-1
(a) MEN, 21 years and All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	over AND WOMEN, 1	78·8 90·4 108·4 118·6 {134·0 133·3	81·5 93·7 112·4 124·3 138·0 137·2	42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3 41·4	188-7 216-7 263-3 299-0 329-6 327-2 354-1	187·0 214·2 259·8 295·6 325·4 323·1 349·9	121·6 134·1	89·6 110·2 124·9 136·5	41·4 41·5 41·1 40·3 40·2 40·0	188·6 213·6 264·8 305·1 334·6 365·1	187-9 212-4 262-8 303-2 332-1 362-5
(b) MALES AND FEMA All occupations 1978 1979	LES, 18 years and ove	77·8 89·1		42·8 43·0	186-5	184-7	76-3	78-1	41-4	186-1	185-3
1980 1981 1982* 1983		106·9 116·8 {132·0 {131·2	110·9 122·5 135·9 135·2	42·3 41·2 41·3 41·4	213·9 259·8 294·7 324·6 322·3	211·3 256·2 291·2 320·3 318·2	119·8 132·1	108-7 123-1 134-5	41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2	210·7 261·1 300·4 329·3	209·3 259·0 298·4 326·7
1983 1983 1984	S on adult rates	142-2	147-0	11·4 11·9	349·1 351·5 380·6	344·8 347·3 375·4	144-5	147-4	40·1 40·1 40·3	359·5 362·6 389·9	356·8 360·0 386·7

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 All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

1 27 7		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
SIC 1968 Labour costs	1973 1975 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34 432-8 466-1	143.45 249.36 365.12 431.1 532.7 603.34 691.1 736.4	107·32 156·95 222·46 263·9 333·6 357·43 386·8 416·1	129·61 217·22 324·00 377·1 495·1 595·10 682·0 731·6	109·37 166·76 249·14 298·9 368·6 405·57 446·6 480·5	Pence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *		177 9 34		- 30		3	Percent
Wages and salaries †	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	89·9 84·3 82·1 82·7 83·1	82·5 76·2 73·3 72·3 71·4	91·1 86·8 85·0 85·5 86·0	84·7 78·2 75·8 75·8 75·5	89·3 83·9 81·6 82·0 82·3	(8
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	8·4 9·2 10·0 10·2 10·4	12·0 9·3 8·7 8·5 8·4	6·4 6·8 7·8 7·9 8·0	9.8 11.2 11.5 11.9 11.8	9·2 9·0 9·7 9·9 10·1	
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	4·9 8·5 9·0 8·3 7.6	4·3 6·7 7·0 6·3 5·7	4·9 9·1 9·9 9·1 8·4	4·5 6·9 7·0 6·4 5·8	4·9 8·4 8·9 8·1 7·5	2
Private social welfare payments	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	3·5 4·8 5·2 5·3 5·5	5·9 9·4 10·1 10·3 10·7	1·6 2·3 2·8 3.0 3·1	8·0 12·2 13·1 13·5 13·9	3·7 5·1 5·6 5·9 6·0	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	1.6 2.3 3.7 3.7 3.8	7·3 7·7 9·6 11·1 12·2	2·4 1·9 2·3 2·4 2·5	2·9 2·6 4·1 4·3 4·8	2·2 2·6 3·9 4·0 4·1	## P

SIC 1980	1 ~	Manufact	uring	Energy and water supply	Produc industr		Construction	Production and Con- struction industries†	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output	t §	a a contra	% change over a year earlier						0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	% change over a year earlier
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	70·5 82·6 100·0 107·6 112·4 113·3	14·8 17·2 21·1 7·6 4·5 0·8	78·2 79·0 100·0 106·5 106·6	73·6 83·1 100·0 105·9 109·0 108·5	0.000	71·0 82·2 100·0 112·0 110·8	73·2 82·9 100·0 106·8 109·4 108·8	71.8 82.6 100.0 109.5 113.0 117.1 119.6	1980 = 10 12·0 15·0 21·1 9·5 3·2 3·6 2·1
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		# 1	162.7 19		- man - 10000 - 10000	P	116·2 116·4 117·6 117·9	3·6 3·8 4·1 3·2
	1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	event :			# T		**************************************	8 × 111 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 ×	118·3 119·8 118·9 120·8	1·8 2·9 1·1 2·5
1 23	1985 Q1				77	43944			122-2	3.3
Wages and salaries per unit o	of output § 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	71·0 81·8 100·0 109·3 114·7 116·2 120·2	13·2 15·2 22·2 9·3 4·9 1·3 3·4	79·2 79·5 100·0 106·0 106·7 102·2	74·5 83·5 100·0 106·0 109·2 109·4		71.9 82.7 100.0 111.5 111.3 111.9	74·1 83·3 100·0 106·8 109·6 109·7	72·3 82·7 100·0 108·9 113·4 118·1 121·2	11·2 14·4 20·9 8·9 4·1 4·1 2·6
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	114·6 116·7 116·0 117·5	1·7 2·5 0·9 0·3		, S		188538	20020	117·0 117·3 118·7 119·1	4·8 4·1 4·4 3·6
	1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	118·0 118·5 120·3 123·8	3·0 1·5 3·7 5·4	Na			10 1 10 0 10 0 0 1 10 0 1 1 10 0	22832	119.5 121.3 120.3 123.1	2·1 3·3 1·3 3·4
	1985 Q1	126-2	6.9		N. No.				124-4	4.1
	1985 Jan Feb Mar	127·2 126·2 125·2	9·1 6·1 5·7							
3	Apr May	129·8 127·9	10·6 7·5							
³ months ending:	1985 Jan Feb Mar	124·8 125·7 126·2	6·4 6·9 6·9							
	Apr May	127·1 127·6	7·4 7·9							

Notes: * Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
† Including holiday bonuses up to 1973.
† Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
† Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

| Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
... Not available.

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

S	
9	

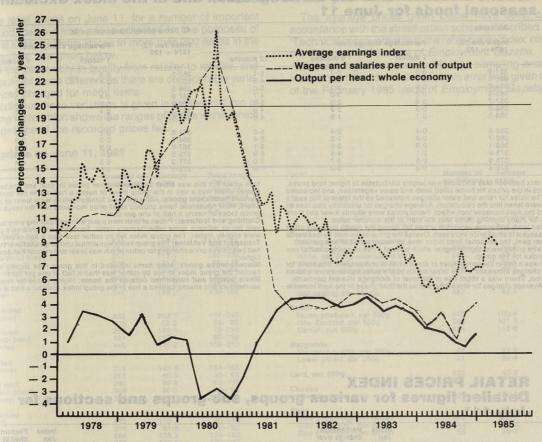
100	100	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
100000		(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 975 976 977 978 979		49·9 58·2 64·2 73·4 84·9	70·0 76·3 82·9 87·6 92·1	65 73 79 85 92	62 70 78 83 91	58·9 66·4 73·2 80·7 89·9	53·0 60·4 68·1 76·9 86·9	74 79 84 89 94	34 44 53 65 79	46 54 62 71 83	38·2 46·2 59·1 68·6 81·9	67·2 75·5 81·9 86·8 93·0	78 81 87 92 96	64 75 82 89 91	9-3-0-0	62·4 73·6 78·5 85·3 91·9	87·1 88·5 90·0 93·1 95·1	ces 1980 = 100 66 72 78 85 92
980 981 982 983 984		100·0 113·3 126·0 137·4 149·3	100·0 106·2 112·7 117·8 123·7	100 110 117 122 127	100 112 125 130 136	100·0 109·5 120·4 128·3 134·4	100·0 112·3 R 130·0 R 144·9 R 156·7	100 105 110 114 117	100 127 170 203 256	100 116 133 149	100·0 123·1 144·1 172·3 192·0	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0 120·3	100 103 110 113 114	100 110 121 132 146	100·0 119·9 138·1 158·8 178·6	100·0 110·5 119·2 128·6 140·9	100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	100 110 117 121 126
Quarterly averages 984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		145·2 146·8 150·6 154·6	122-3 124-4 122-3 125-2	125 127 126 132	135 136 137 138	130·5 135·6 135·3 136·9	153·0 155·3 158·3 160·2	115 116 118 118	235 254 263 272	159 163 166	185·9 188·6 193·6 197·1	118-9 R 120-6 R 119-5 R 121-6	114 114 114 115	136 141 146 149	183-0 187-4 171-9 R	136·6 141·3 141·2 144·5	TO SEE	125 125 126 128
985 Q1		158-2	Banner	18·· 1	140	18 · 200	162·7 R	organismus	el e			123.5	118		8886	18888	NAME OF	130
Monthly 984 Nov Dec		154·1 155·4	123·3 120·5	132	139 139	135·7 138·9	0.63.04A	288354			198·0 198·0	122·2 121·1.	115 115	::	::	143·9 147·0		128 129
985 Jan Feb Mar		157·4 157·0 159·4			140 140 R 141	8 : 3 E B	162·7 R	2000	1118		30.100 m	123·0 123·7 123·7	118 118 117 R		MANUAL SE	144·9 146·2	580 H	130 130 130
Apr		162-9			38888			700000		200								130
ncreases on a	year ear	lier																Per cen
975 976 977 978 979		26 17 10 14 16	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	20.50	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
980 981 982 983 984		18 13 11 9	8 6 5 5	9 10 11 4 5	10 12 12 4 5	11 9 10 7 5	15 12 R 16 R 11 8 R	6 5 5 3	27 27 33 19 26	21 16 15 12	22 24 17 20 11	7 6 5 4	5 3 7 3	10 10 10 9 11	20 15 15	9 11 8 8 10	5 5 6 7	9 9 7 4
Quarterly averages 984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		10 8 9 8	6 5 3 6	6 6 4 5	4 6 6 5	4 5 4 5	10 8 8 7	3 2 3 3	29 29 28 24	12 12 11	17 16 	5 5 4 4	1 1 1 2	7 8 9	15 15 11	8 10 10	000	4 4 3 4
985 Q1		9	8.8 355	0 00	4	HE HAS	6		2442	335 53	haa	4	4	# # E.S.	å ₁	13	8 3	4
Monthly 984 Nov Dec		8 8	6 4		6 5	5 5	* 5444	to the late		*	iò	4 4	2 2	10 (A 6) (A (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A)	, attend	11 12	Supply 1	4 4
985 Jan Feb Mar		9 8 9	E:E \$81		4 5 4	# : ###	6					4 4 3	4 4 3 R			11 7	I wal	4 4 4
Apr		11											1	3	7.5			1

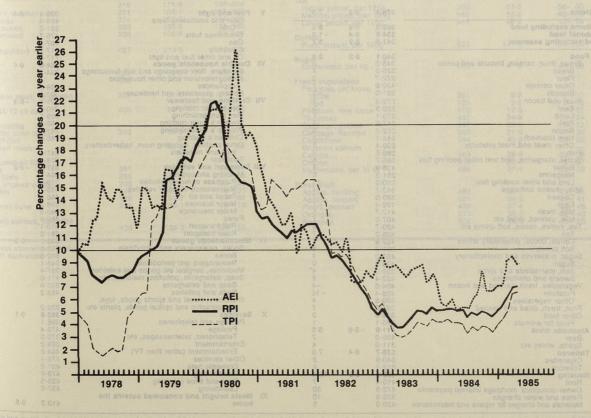
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings
6 Including mining.

7 Including mining and transport 8 Hourly earnings. 9 All industries. 10 Production workers.





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

	All items					All items except s	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over		A OUT	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months		1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1984 June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5-1	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	2.8
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	2·8 2·4
985 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.

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.

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

	Jan 1974	Percent change (month:	over		nodi diei bisi	Jan 1974	Percen change (month	over
S Jac (E) HERVY PROCE	= 100	1	12			= 100	1	12
All items	376-4	0.2	7.0	v	Fuel and light	500-4	0.4	4.4
All items excluding food	386-3	0.2	8.0		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	494.3		3
Seasonal food	334.5	0.4	-1.6		Smokeless fuels	501·5 476·7		3
Food excluding seasonal	341-5	0.2	3.7		Gas	407.2		4
				_	Electricity	517.7		3
I Food	340-1	0.2	2.9		Oil and other fuel and light	717-8		15
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Bread	346·3 326·3		3	VI	Durable household goods	264-6	0.4	2.9
Flour	272.7		2		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	284-2		4
Other cereals	430.8		7		appliances	209-3		0
Biscuits	321.0		-1		Pottery, glassware and hardware	392.5		7
Meat and bacon	272.3		2	VII	Clothing and footwear	221.1	-0.3	3.6
Beef	320.3		ō		Men's outer clothing	240.0		4
Lamb	273.1		7		Men's underclothing	309.5		4
Pork	247.5		1		Women's outer clothing	159-8		4
Bacon	252.0		3		Women's underclothing	291.5		2
Ham (cooked)	244-1		3		Children's clothing	265-3		8
Other meat and meat products	250.4		3		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	289-5		9		hats and materials	247-2		3
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	365.7		6		Footwear	228-1		1
Butter	438-9		4	VIII	Transport and vehicles	397-6	-0.0	5.7
Margarine	281-3		6		Motoring and cycling	384-5		6
Lard and other cooking fats Milk, cheese and eggs	260-9		11		Purchase of motor vehicles	319-8		6
Cheese and eggs	343.7		1 4 7		Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	433.7		10
Eggs	386·0 192·4		1-1		Motor licences	488·3 398·2		11
Milk, fresh	412.7		5		Motor insurance	346.6		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	407.0		1		Fares	489.9		5
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	420.7		6		Rail transport	510.1		6
Tea	535.2		7		Road transport	481-3		4
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	459.9		7	IX	Miscellaneous goods	393-1	0.3	7.8
Soft drinks	351.4		5		Books, newspapers and periodicals	559-1		10
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	453.0		4		Books	602-6		10
Sugar	429-3		0		Newspapers and periodicals	545-1		10
Jam, marmalade and syrup	339-3		4		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	397-4		10
Sweets and chocolates	452.4		5		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	411.0		8
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	404.6		-4		Soap and detergents	355.9		8
Potatoes	429.4		-16		Soda and polishes	488-2		8
Other vegetables	380.8		4		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	. 0		6
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	337.0		3	x	photographic and optical goods, plants etc	322-2	0.1	7.7
Food for animals	346·0 285·1		3	^	Services Postage and telephones	383-8	0.1	7
II Alcoholic drink	411.0	-0.0	6.0		Postage and telephones Postage	395·1 478·4		5
Beer	489.0	0.0	7		Telephones, telemessages, etc	370.0		7
Spirits, wines etc	311.0		4		Entertainment	309.2		8
III Tobacco	538-7	0.4	7.8		Entertainment (other than TV)	464.6		6
Cigarettes	540.9	MANAGE CO.	8	1	Other services	475.4		9
Tobacco	512-1		6		Domestic help	491.2		6
IV Housing	463-8	0.5	18-8		Hairdressing	479.6		8
Rent 3881 / Asset 288	410.4		7		Boot and shoe repairing	435.5		3
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	472.9		50		Laundering	437-6		7
Rates and water charges	538.9		10	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the			5-1
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	420.0		6		home	413-2	0.5	2.1

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.

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.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S55 of the February 1985 issue of Employment Gazette.

Average prices on June 11, 1985

Hem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	AC Nem* Set	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
37	836	p	p	- 18 - 72	45	р	р
Beef: home-killed	F41	168-0	144–186	Bread			
Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone)	541 511	299.0	226-370	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	487	39-8	32- 47
cilverside (without bone) T	557	213-4	192–238 98–148	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	294 340	47·6 31·1	43- 52 28- 33
Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	528 442	121·2 150·3	120-186	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	373	32.8	32- 34
Brisket (without bone)	520	148·2 291·0	120-177 246-325	CONTROL THE THE PARTY TO THE TENT			
Rump steak † Stewing steak	554 545	148.2	130–168	Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	487	43-4	37- 52
Lamb: home-killed				Butter	912-0 T. JES	400.4	04 116
Loin (with bone)	433 405	202·5 52·2	174–242 38– 80	Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g	445 393	103·4 101·3	94–116 94–108
Breast † Best end of neck	353	139-1	72-210	Danish, per 500g	434	112-6	104-122
Shoulder (with bone)	424	115·1 176·2	90–159 150–210	Tar Margarine 1992 8 8 8 1998 6 8 1			
Leg (with bone)	445	170.2	150-210	Standard quality, per 250g	84	21.9	19- 25
Lamb: imported	300 0.00110	110.0	104 165	Lower priced, per 250g	81	20.4	19- 21
Loin (with bone)	316 258	143·6 40·3	124–165 30– 52	Lard, per 500g	522	40.2	35- 47
Breast † Best end of neck	260	99-8	62-136				
Shoulder (with bone)	308 324	86·3 148·0	78- 98 138-162	Cheese Cheddar type	533	124-8	104-140
Leg (with bone)	37 324 5852	140.0	100.000	And the second s			
Pork: home-killed	473	110-7	90-150	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	372	98-1	88-108
Leg (foot off) Belly †	516	81.6	70- 92	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	348 55	82·8 69·1	74- 94 56- 94
Loin (with bone)	564	139.3 186-6	124–168 132–265	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	22	09.1	36- 34
Fillet (without bone)	392	180.0	132-203	Milk	463	22.7	
Bacon a second a seco		6030 8 8 8	50 6 8-8483-113 /	per pint	463	22.1	HARTEN I
Collar †	241 316	113·9 171·8	90-132 138-204	Tea days ours Tead	205	F7.0	F6 60
Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked	291	136-1	116-150	Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g	205 969	57·2 52·3	56- 60 48- 58
Back, smoked	274 359	162·7 155·9	144–186 136–180	Lower priced, per 125g	488	46.7	43- 54
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	206	106-8	90-128	Coffee			
TATAL THE OPENSAGE OF BITTER	970 8 7 0184	010.0	150 260	Pure, instant, per 100g	523	141-6	136-150
Ham (not shoulder)	427	213-8	159–260	Sugar			
Sausages		346-0	1-868	Granulated, per kg	555	47.5	46- 50
Pork Beef	553 405	78·2 71·7	64- 90 58- 86	CARP LOUIS A SCREEN B FEE TO B 8 85			
				Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose	349.7		OFTOA
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	356	51-6	41- 60	White	251 139	8·2 9·3	6- 10 7- 13
Corned beef, 12 oz can	465	93-2	80-108	Red Potatoes, new loose	470	17.9	14- 20
				Tomatoes	497 447	54·9 23·4	48- 64 16- 32
Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready	352	62-6	58- 70	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	305	21.5	15- 30
Fresh or chilled		80-8	72- 88	Cauliflower	244	40.8	22- 58
(4lb), oven ready	441	80.8	72-00	Brussels sprouts Carrots	464	29.9	22- 38
Fresh and smoked fish	1321-4 A-USA	23 0 A 988	120 177	Onions	510	20-4	15- 27
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	281 265	151·7 161·5	130-177 134-186	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	488	27-4	22- 32
Haddock, smoked whole	235	156-0	130-183	Fresh fruit	Sec. 1 538		er senar
Plaice fillets Herrings	246 226	169·1 69·7	140-201 54- 86	Apples, cooking	492 501	26·0 34·3	20- 31 25- 41
Kippers, with bone	285	93.1	78-110	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	470	37.4	29- 45
1,015 9-965	320.1			Oranges	373 528	35·2 45·6	26- 48 40- 50
Canned (red) salmon, half-size				Bananas			

Per lb unless otherwise stated.

Or Scottish equivalent

Meals bought

Services

UNITED KINGDOM

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*	or with the	accordant	10 8	e purpose	ATT HOLDONS	91100-295	repensor D	All items	All items
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl	y manufactu	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except	except items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All lister of an expension of the control of the co	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weig	hts 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3		57·1-57·6 66·0-66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3
estroso estroso la responsación so responsación	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 176·2-178·9 171·7-173·6 174·5-177·1 167·1-169·8	35·9-36·9 38·0-39·0 38·5-39·7 37·7-38·9 34·5-35·9 34·3-35·3 33·9-34·9 35·8-36·5 33·7-34·3	56.9-57.3 62.0-62.2 63.3-63.9 60.9-61.5 59.1-59.7 56.8-57.2 52.8-53.3 56.7-57.0 54.9-55.3	92·8-94·2 100·0-101·2 101·8-103·6 98·6-100·4 93·6-95·6 91·1-92·5 87·0-88·2 92·7-93·6 88·6-89·4	50·7 53·0 51·4 52·5 48·0 48·4 47·7 46·8 45·4	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·4 35·0-36·9 33·1-34·9	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	958·0-960·8 953·3-955·8 966·5-969·6 964·0-966·6 966·8-969·6 969·2-971·9 965·7-967·6 971·5-974·1 966·1-968·7
	1985	1,000	190	[28.9]	[161-2]	[32]	[53·1]	[85·1]	42.0	[34·0]	810	[971-1]
Jan 1 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	Annual averages	108·5 134·8 157·1 182·0 197·1 223·5 263·7 295·0 320·4 335·1 351·8	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8 326·1	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 224·5 244·7 276·9 282·8 319·0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8 330.0 342.2	115-9 156-8 171-6 208-2 231-1 255-9 293-6 317-1 331-9 346-3 362-4	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 354-3	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8 299·6 306·5 317·2	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3 258·3 264·4 280·7	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 2265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4 358·9	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 327-1 353-1
1975		119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	128-9	143-3	137-5	98-1	113-3	120-4	120-5
1976 1977	Jan 13 Jan 18	147·9 172·4	148·3 183·1	158·6 214·8	146-6	151·2 178·7	162-4	157-8	137·3 169·6	132·4 165·7	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9
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 1981	Jan 15 Jan 13	245·3 277·3	244·8 266·7	223·6 225·8	248-9	256·4 286·7	277·7 308·2	269-1	236·5 264·2	218·3 232·0	245-5	246-2
1982		310-6	296-1	287.6	297.5	306-2	323-4	316.4	296-1	255-4	314-6	279-3
1983		325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325-6	341.0	334-8				
1900	Apr 12	332.5	304-6	270-8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337-3	305.8	260-8	332-6	328-5
	May 17 June 14	333·9 334·7	305·6 308·8	270·8 281·5	312·2 314·0	328·6 329·1	345·3 346·6	338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340·3 341·7 341·9	334·8 336·2
	July 12	336-5	308.7		314.0	330.0	346-1	339.6	307-2	264.7	344-3	336-7
	Aug 16 Sep 13	338·0 339·5	309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	315·0 315·7	330·7 331·4	348·7 348·9	341·4 341·8	307·6 308·6	264·6 265·8	345·9 346·9	340·2 341·0
	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 Dec 13	341·9 342·8	316·1 318·5	311·0 321·1	317·5 318·7	335·5 335·1	349·1 351·7	343·6 345·0	310·1 311·5	267·6 268·3	349·0 349·4	343·1 343·7
984	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 Mar 13	344·0 345·1	321·4 323·8	327·0 331·9	320·7 322·6	334·0 338·7	355·5 356·8	346·9 349·5	311·2 312·1	273·0 274·8	350·3 351·0	344·8 345·8
	Apr 10 May 15	349·7 351·0	327·3 329·4	343·8 347·7	324·5 326·2	341·0 342·0	358·6 361·1	351·5 353·4	312·9 313·4	277·5 280·2	355·9 357·0	350·1 351·3
	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 Aug 14	351·5 354·8	328·5 326·9	325·3 311·5	330-3	342·5 344·2	364·9 365·6	355-9 357-0	319·8 319·8	281·6 282·9	358·0 362·5 364·0	352·7 356·5
	Sep 11	355-5	324-9	295.8		344-6	365-9	357-3	320.5	283-8		357.9
	Oct 16 Nov 13	357·7 358·8	326·2 326·6	296·9 294·0	333-2	347·3 347·1	367·0 367·7	359·1 359·4	320·8 321·4	284·8 287·8	366·4 367·6	360·0 361·3
985	Dec 11 Jan 15	358·5 359·8	327·6 330·6	292·6 306·9		346·7	369-1	360-1	322-8	289.7	367.0	361.0
300	Feb 12 Mar 12	362·7 366·1	332·5 335·4	313·3 325·8	336-6	349·6 350·5	371·6 373·7 375·6	362·4 364·0 365·5	321·6 320·6 320·9	291·7 293·7 294·4	367·8 371·0 374·6	361·8 364·7 367·8
	Apr 16	373.9	338-8	333.7	340-0	352-6	376.9	367-1	326-1	294-4	383.5	
	May 14 June 11	375·6 376·4	339·3 340·1	333·2 334·5	340·8 345·2	351·8 352·3	379·2 380·6	368·2 369·3	326·3 326·8	296·2 296·4	385·5 386·3	375·5 377·3 378·1

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.

and services mainly produced	drink			light	goods	footwear	vehicles	goods		and consumed outside the home	
national- ised industries†											
80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63	54 52	51 48	1974 Weights 1975
90 91 96 93 93 104 99	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75	46 48 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983
87 Dec-Jan 86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985
108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 368-0 417-6 440-9	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·0 366·5 387·7	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2 413·3 440·9 489·0	105·8 125·5 143·2 161·8 173·4 208·9 269·5 318·2 358·3 367·1 400·7	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2 380·0 433·3 465·4 478·8	107·9 131·2 144·2 166·8 182·1 201·9 226·3 237·2 243·8 256·7	109·4 125·7 139·4 177·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3 210·5 214·8 214·6	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3 374.7	111.2 138.6 161.3 188.3 206.7 236.4 276.9 300.7 325.8 345.6 364.7	106·8 135·5 159·5 173·3 192·0 213·9 262·7 300·8 331·6 342·9 357·3	108·2 132·4 157·3 188·7 207·8 239·9 290·0 318·0 341·7 364·0 390·8	Jan 15, 1974 = 100
119·9 172·8 198·7 220·1	118·2 149·0 173·7 188·9	124·0 162·6 193·2 222·8	110·3 134·8 154·1 164·3	124·9 168·7 198·8 219·9	118·3 140·8 157·0 175·2	118·6 131·5 148·5 163·6	130·3 157·0 178·9 198·7	125-2 152-3 176-2 198-6	115·8 154·0 166·8 186·6	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5	Jan 14 1975 Jan 13 1976 Jan 18 1977 Jan 17 1978
234·5 274·7 348·9 387·0	198·9 241·4 277·7 321·8	231·5 269·7 296·6 392·1	190·3 237·4 285·0 350·0	233·1 277·1 355·7 401·9	187·3 216·1 231·0 239·5	176·1 197·1 207·5 207·1	218·5 268·4 299·5 330·5	216·4 258·8 293·4 312·5	202·0 246·9 289·2 325·6	218·7 267·8 307·5 329·7	Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980 Jan 13 1981 Jan 12 1982
441·4 443·4 441·8 437·8	353·7 363·9 366·7 368·2	426·2 440·3 443·2 444·0	348·1 363·5 363·4 364·0	467·0 465·5 462·6 461·8	245·8 249·7 250·8 251·2	210·9 214·5 214·2 213·7	353·9 363·6 367·4 366·3	337·4 342·0 345·1 345·7	337·6 341·1 342·0 342·7	353·7 358·9 361·4 363·5	Jan 11 1983 Apr 12 May 17 June 14
437·8 439·9 440·4	369·4 371·4 371·8	443·5 443·2 443·5	373·0 375·5 376·7	461·9 465·2 466·0	250·1 250·7 251·6	213·3 215·5 215·8	370·5 371·8 373·1	347·1 347·5 348·6	343-6 344-2 344-7	364·1 366·1 368·9	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13
440·5 443·9 444·2	373·4 372·7 373·2	444·0 448·6 450·0	379-6 380-5 381-6	466·7 468·8 469·0	252·0 252·3 253·0	216·7 218·0 217·1	373·0 372·3 371·7	349·7 352·3 353·4	345·1 349·1 350·0	370·8 373·4 375·7	Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13
445-8 447-7 448-9	376·1 379·0 380·2	450·8 455·1 457·6	382·6 383·8 383·6	469·3 472·1 474·0	252·3 254·5 255·6	210·4 212·7 213·0	370·8 368·6 368·3	353·3 357·5 359·3	350·6 350·9 351·8	378·5 379·7 381·6	Jan 10 1984 Feb 14 Mar 13
453-3 454-5 455-5	385·6 387·6 387·9	488·0 498·1 499·7	393·1 390·6 390·5	475·7 477·6 479·3	255·8 255·9 257·2	213-7 214-8 213-5	372·2 374·4 376·3	363·4 363·6 364·5	355·5 355·9 356·3	383·9 390·1 393·2	Apr 10 May 15 June 12
455·8 456·3 456·8	387·7 389·0 392·4	500·1 499·6 501·1	392·0 413·9 417·8	479·9 480·3 480·6	256·2 257·7 258·8	214·1 215·3 216·7	375·6 376·3 375·6	364·4 365·8 367·1	357·6 358·0 359·3	392·7 393·6 395·7	July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11
457·6 462·6 463·7	397·1 394·8 395·2	504·0 507·0 506·6	420·8 423·1 416·2	483·0 486·0 487·3	258·5 258·8 259·1	216·2 216·6 218·5	379·9 380·0 378·8	370·5 372·6 374·9	360·3 365·1 366·3	398·3 400·1 401·6	Oct 16 Nov 13
465-9 466-8 469-0	397·9 399·7 400·9	508·1 513·1 514·5	416·4 427·7 431·2	487·5 488·7 491·7	257·7 259·7 261·5	217·4 216·3 221·0	379·6 381·8 388·3	374·9 378·4 382·9 386·5	369·7 370·0 370·8	401·8 403·0 404·8	Dec 11 Jan 15 1985 Feb 12 Mar 12
477-9 478-8 480-2	409·2 411·2 411·0	530·8 536·4 538·7	458·4 461·3 463·8	497·4 498·5 500·4	262·4 263·5 264·6	221·6 221·8 221·1	394·7 397·7 397·6	390·3 391·8 393·1	381·8 383·5 383·8	408·4 411·2 413·2	Apr 16 May 14 June 11

Transport Miscel-and laneous

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Food	Alcoho drink	lic Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house-	Clothing	Trans- port and	Miscel- Service	bought	Goods
мозани сатии	box	Roads Apopulation and consenses and and and and and and and and	Sarvices (2.8) (2.8) (4.10) (4.10) (4.10) (4.10) (4.10) (4.10)	Miscol- Alancous Alancous Alancous Miscola Mis	Trickenter Thomas basis	gnistos: erna norigos en Vestarios russerios con pares	hold goods	footwear	vehicles	goods	and con- sumed outside the home	services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7	7 12 25 16 22 33 16 8 13 12 9 8 20 22 13 17 7 13 8 4	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15 7	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27 11 15
1984 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 Apr 10 May 15 June 12	555 555	6 6 7 8 8 7	6 6 6 6 5	6 6 6 11 12 13	10 10 10 8 7 7	1 2 2 2 2 3 4	3 3 3 2 2 2	-0 -0 -0 -0 -0 0	5 4 3 2 2 2	5 4 6 4 6 4 5 4 5 4	7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2 2 2 3
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	4 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 6 4 4 3 3	5 5 6 6 6	13 13 13 14 13 13	5 10 11 11 11 11 9	4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4	2 3 3 3 3 2	0 -0 0 -0 -1 1	1 1 1 2 2 2	5 4 5 4 5 4 6 4 6 5 6 5	8 8 7 7 7 7	4 4 4 4 4 4
1985 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	5 5 6	3 3 4	6 5 5	13 13 12	9 11 12	4 4 4	2 2 2	3 2 4	2 4 5	7 5 7 5 8 5	6 6	5 4 4
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	7 7 7	4 3 3	6 6	9 8 8	17 18 19	5 4 4	3 3 3	4 3 4	6 6	7 7 8 8 8 8	6 5 5 5	5 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-per	One-person pensioner households					ner househo	lds	General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
N Anul	Q1	Q2	Q3 ⁽	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Salk .			0-636	7.7182	0.010000	6-035F	TOURS	7 8 15A	0.0.0	254-0 d-67	JAN	15, 1974 = 10
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			320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342-3	327.5	331.5				314.7	316-3	
1984	346-7	353-6	353.8	357.5			334-4	339.7	323-2	328.7	332.0	335-4
1985	363.2	333.6	333.8	357.5	343·8 360·7	351.4	351.3	355-1	337·5 353·0	344.3	345.3	348-5

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	bought and consumed
Teron-quarron of the	DELACE DISTRICT	er negeone	us of annea me	Box covered (is sliperate in	hous, For home					outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	NER HOUS	EHOLDS			com securit colonicis se	Marin Control of	And and transport from	And the second second	-	
1980	0040	0.10	of Prices Indian	- 1910 1984							JAN 15, 1974 = 10
1981	264·2 294·3	248-1	263-8	290.5	316-9	230.6	206-1	322-5	298-4	248-8	288-3
1982	321.7	269-2	307.5	358.9	381-6	241.4	208.0	363-3	333-6	276-6	313.6
1983	336-2	291.5	341.6	414-1	430-6	248-2	211.6	398-8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1984	352-9	300·7 320·2	336·7 386·6	441-6	462-3	255-3	215-3	422-3	393.9	311.5	358-2
				489-8	479-2	263.0	215-5	438.3	417-3	321.3	384-3
INDEX FOR TWO-PE			SEHOLDS								
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 PRIC	ES							400 0	0011	
1980	262.5	255.9	261-8	290-1	313-2	226-3	205.4	000 7	070.0	000 7	290.0
1981	291-2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237-2	208.3	288.7	276-9	262.7	318.0
1982	314-3	299.3	341.0	413-3	433.3	243.8	210.5	322-6	300.7	300.8	341.7
1983	329-8	308-8	366.5	440.9	465-4	250-4	214.8	343·5 366·3	325-8	331-6	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478-8	256.7	214.6	300.3	345.6	342.9	390.8

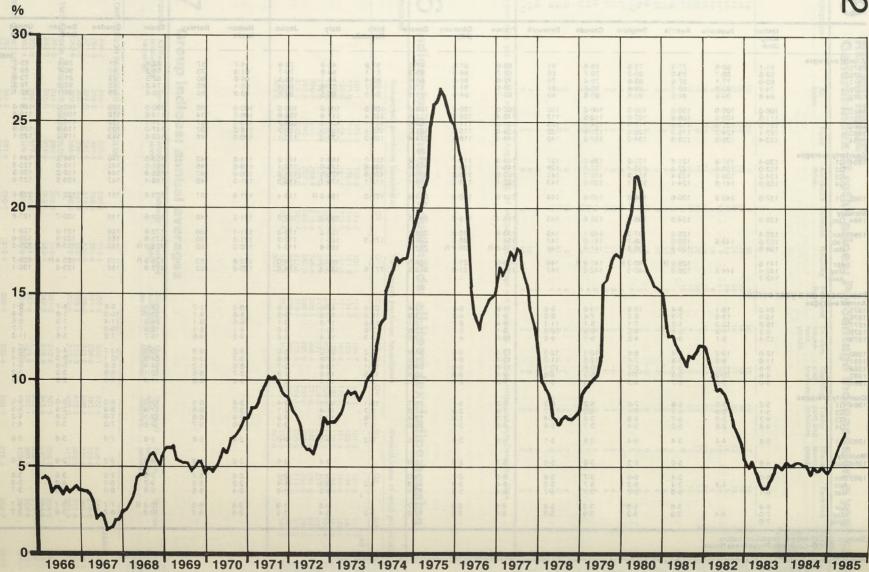
Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one-and-two person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For these pensioners,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

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices 9

# 1 B	United King-	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
989 6	dom		-	- 1	-			2 2 3	183		2 K E		100	198	4 2	9.5			ces 1980 = 10
Innual averages 975 976 977 978 979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60·5 68·7 77·1 83·2 90·8	77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73-5 80-2 85-9 89-8 93-8	65·8 70·7 76·4 83·2 90·8	61 66 74 81 89	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5 88·1	81·8 85·5 88·6 91·0 94·8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51·8 61·1 69·4 74·7 84·6	46.9 54.8 64.1 71.9 82.5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74-7 81-3 86-6 90-1 93-9	67 73 80 86 90	42·6 50·2 62·5 74·8 86·6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
980	100.0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100	100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100·0 104·9	100·0 106·7	100 114	100·0 114·6	100 112	100·0 106·5	100·0 110·4	100·0 110·5
981 982 983 984	111.9 121.5 127.1 133.4	109·6 121·8 134·2 139·5	106·8 112·6 116·3 122·9	107·6 117·0 126·0 134·0	112·5 124·6 131·9 137·6	112 123 132 140	113-4 126-8 139-0 149-3	106·3 111·9 115·6 118·4	124·5 150·6 181·0 214·4	120·4 141·1 155·8 169·3	117·8 137·3 157·3 174·3	107·7 109·7 112·1	113·1 116·2 120·0	127 137 146	131·1 147·0 163·6	122 133 143	112·5 115·9 119·2	117·1 120·9 126·1	119·1 125·4 132·0
uarterly averages 984 Q1 Q2 Q3	130·4 133·0 134·2	137·8 138·0 139·9 141·9	121·8 122·4 123·4 124·1	131·5 133·4 134·9 136·1	135·8 137·0 138·3 139·2	137 139 141 143	145·4 148·1 150·6 152·7	117·7 118·3 118·3 119·2	201-2 212-4 216-1 228-1	165·0 168·8 170·9 172·1	169·1 173·0 175·5 179·7	111·2 112·1 111·9 113·3	118·8 119·8 120·0 121·3	143 145 147 148	158-6 161-5 165-9 168-4	140 142 144 147	118·2 119·0 119·2 120·5	124·1 125·5 126·9 127·8	129·6 131·4 132·7 134·2
Q4 985 Q1	135·9 137·6	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
lonthly			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
984 Dec 985 Jan Feb Mar	135·9 136·4 137·5 138·8	143.9	125·3 126·0 126·6	137·2 138·7 139·8	140·1 141·0 141·4	143 144 146	153·9 154·7 155·8 R	120-0 120-5 120-9 R	236·4 236·0 242·7	175.3	182·9 185·1 186·6	113·8 112·9 113·4	121·1 121·5 122·3	150 150 152	172·6 173·8 175·0 R	150 151 152	121·8 122·9 123·6	128·1 128·6 129·2	135·1 135·6 136·4
Apr May June	141·8 142·4 142·7	144:2	126-9 R 126-5	140-3 R 140-5	141·9 R 142·2	146 147	156·9 157·7	121·1 121·2	246·5 248·6	177:6	188·2 189·3	114·0 114·5	122·8 122·9	153 153	176-8 R 177-9	153 155	123-4 R 123-3	129·7 130·1	137·2 137·8
ncreases on a ye	ear earlie	-			_													15-4	Pero
nnual averages 975 976 977 978 979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
980 981 982 983 984	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·2 3·9	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7	6·6 7·6 8·7 7·7 6·3	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·1	13·6 13·4 11·8 9·6 7·3	5·5 6·3 5·3 3·3 2·4	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5 18·1	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3	10-9 13-6 11-2 8-6 6-6	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3	12.9 10.5 7.8 5.3 5.3
Quarterly averages 984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5·2 5·1 4·7 4·8	5·9 3·9 3·6 2·6	5·6 6·1 5·7 5·2	7·0 7·1 5·9 5·4	5·2 4·6 3·8 3·7	6·3 6·7 6·4 5·9	8·8 7·8 7·3 6·8	3·1 2·9 1·8 2·1	18·7 17·3 18·4 18·0	10·1 9·7 7·9 6·7	12·1 11·4 10·5 9·4	2·4 2·1 2·2 2·3	3·6 3·7 2·9 3·0	6·5 6·6 6·5 5·7	12·0 11·4 12·1 9·8	8·2 8·4 7·6 7·3	3·0 2·9 2·8 3·0	4·5 4·3 4·2 4·1	5·7 5·5 5·2 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			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
984 Dec 985 Jan Feb Mar	4·6 5·0 5·4 6·1	4.4	3·4 3·4 3·6	5·0 5·3 5·7	3·7 3·7 3·7	5·8 5·3 5·7	6·5 6·4 6·4	2·1 2·3 2·5	19·0 18·3 18·1	6.2	9·1 9·0 9·3	2·9 1·4 1·6	2·5 2·3 2·4	5·7 5·5 5·5	9·5 9·7 9·6	7·3 8·7 8·0	3·5 4·0 4·0	3·6 3·5 3·7	4·9 4·7 4·7
Apr May June	6·9 7·0 7·0	4.4	3·8 3·8	5·5 5·3	3.9 3.9	5·8 5·5	6·5 6·5	2·5 2·5	17·7 17·0	5.2	9·5 9·4	1.9 1.6	2·5 2·6	5·5 5·7	10·2 R 10·2	7·7 8·2	3·7 3·8	3·7 3·7	4·7 4·8

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.



DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

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 stop-

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

The following standard symbols are used:

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- a quency	Latest	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	lulu OF.	Work outsi	Detailed analysis	A A	May 85:	or page
Labour force estimates,	W (Q)	July 85:	1.1	Advance notifications	Q (M)	July 85:	202
and projection		July 84:	322	Payments: GB latest quarter	0	but on	28
Employees in employment Industry: GB				Industry	A	July 85: May 85:	287
All industries: by Division class or grou		July 85:	1-4	Familian and have		, 00.	202
: time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M up M	July 85:	1.2	Earnings and hours Average earnings			
Occupation	up ivi	July 85:	I amniai 1:3	Whole economy (new series) index			
Administrative, technical and				Main industrial sectors	M M	July 85:	Volo 5-1
clerical in manufacturing	Anozase	Nov 84:	1-10	Industry Underlying trend	I I M MAIL	July 85: Feb 84:	5.3
Local authorities manpower Occupations in engineering	Q	June 85 Oct 82:		New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		1 60 64.	82
Region: GB	27407	OCI 62.	421	Latest key results Time series	A A	Oct 84:	461
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q ·	July 85:	1.5	Average weekly and hourly earnings	M (A)	July 85:	5-6
Self employed, 1981: by region		July 84:	321	and hours worked (manual workers)			
: by industry Census of Employment: Sep 1981		June 83:	257	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
GB and regions by industry				Summary (Oct)	M (A)	July 85:	lvi)
on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	5.4
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Manufacturing Indices of hours	8 D 3 8 O	A 04	
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 03.	Supp 2	International comparisons of wage		Apr 84:	5-8
International comparisons	M	June 85:	1.9	per head	M	July 85:	5.9
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83: June 85:	Supp 2 1-14	Aerospace Agriculture	A	Aug 84:	383
Apprentices and trainees by region:	•	Julie 05.	3000-71014	Coal mining	EX OF RE	June 84: Feb 84:	265 82
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1.15	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 85:	5.5
Registered disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	bozu met	Feb 85:	73	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)	D	Ans 94.	
hours worked: women and young				Normal weekly hours	Ablonsa	Apr 84: Apr 85:	5-8 155
persons		July 83:	315	Holiday entitlements	Tout A short	Apr 85:	156
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q X90	June 85: Jan 85:	1.6	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
exable income needed to compen-	e in gross o	1880 1001 54	Measures	Latest figures: industry	М	July 85:	1-11
				Region: summary	Q	June 85:	1-13
Inemployment and vacancies				Hours of work: manufacturing	М	July 85:	1-12
Inemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Output per head			
Summary: UK	М	July 85:	2-1	Output per head: quarterly and			
GB	M	July 85:	2.2	annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	July 85:	1.8
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	July 85:	2.5	Manufacturing index, time series	М	July 85:	5.7
Broad category: UK Broad category: GB	M	July 85: July 85:	2·1 2·2	Quarterly and annual indices	M	July 85:	5.7
Detailed category: GB, UK	Quality	June 85:	2.6	Labour costs			
Region: summary	Q	June 85:	2.6	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q)	July 85: Dec 84:	2·7 2·15	Per unit of output	M	July 85:	5.7
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	July 85:	2.8	Retail prices			
Region and area				General index (RPI)	Manufactu	less H-XXC	
Time series summary: by region	M	July 85:	2.3	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	July 85: July 85:	6·2 6·2
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	July 85:	2.4	Recent movements and the index	O COMPANIES OF THE PARTY OF THE	outy oo.	0.2
: counties, local areas	M	July 85:	2.9	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	M	July 85:	6-1
(formerly table 2-4)	М	total or	01 (00110)	and weights	M	July 85:	6.4
: Parliamentary constituences Age and duration: summary	Q	July 85: June 85:	2.10	Changes on a year earlier: time			
Flows: ATAN 3		EFF GEVE	INKNIPL	series Annual summary	MA	July 85: Mar 85:	6·5 95
GB, time series and made a se however	D	Mar 84:	2.19	Revision of weights	A misho	Mar 85:	103
UK, time series organical associations in	M	July 85:	2.19	Pensioner household Indices		Vorkers my	
GB, Age time series GB Regions	M Q	July 85: July 85:	2·20 2·23/2·24/	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q)	July 85:	6.6
		ouly oo.	2.26	Revision of weights	M (A)	July 85: Apr 85:	147
GB Age	Q 1008	July 85:	2.21/2.22/	Food prices	M	July 85:	6-3
Students: by region	M	July 85:	2·25 2·13	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	June 82: July 85:	267 6·8
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2.17	done to Summon anothern fluttings	ni Whithouth	July 65.	
Disabled workers: GB	M	July 85:	286	Household spending All expenditure: per household	rular those i	hills OF	7-1
International comparisons Ethnic Origin	М	July 85: June 84:	2·18 260	: per person	Q	July 85: July 85:	7-1
transport to deliver and the transport and transport and the transport and transport and the transport and t		Julie 04.	On do 200	Composition of expenditure			
emporarily stopped: UK	Demisine	noce, wince	TO SOLVESS	: quarterly summary : in detail	Q	July 85: Feb 85:	7·2 7·3
Latest figures: by region	M	July 85:	2.14	Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Feb 85:	7.3
acancies (remaining unfilled)				Industrial disputes: stoppages of		OW JEST	
Region	The Tallett	1.1.05	of hadrow	Summary: latest figures	MOTK	July 85:	4-1
Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted	M	July 85: July 85:	3·1 3·2	: time series	M	July 85:	4-2
Industry: UK	QMOTTA	Mar 85:	3.3	Latest year and annual series	A	July 84:	310
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (C)			Industry Monthly			
Region summary	M (Q)	July 85: July 85:	3·4 3·6	Broad sector: time series	M	July 85:	4-1
Flows: GB, time series	M	July 85:	3.5	Annual		July 94:	308
		botardi	120 0	Prominent stoppages	A	July 84: July 84:	311
				Main causes of stoppage	aldal	ievs 108	
edundancies				Cumulative	M eldigites	July 85:	4·1 309
nfirmed: 10 8001 , not soulizest) 1				Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A A	July 84: July 84:	309
GB latest month Regions	M	July 85:	2.30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in	series		
	Ministration	July 85:	2.30	recent years by industry	A	July 84:	308
ndustries	M	July 85:	2.31	International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149

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.)

 $^{^{\}ast}$ The author was formerly an economic adviser in the Employment Market Research Unit.

t"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 . . ."
"Linked" was printed as 'limited'.

^{**} 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.

Trends in university first degree graduate output: main subject groups

Year	Medical etc	Engineer- ing and tech- nology	Science	Business and Social Studies	Langu- ages	Other Arts	All subjects
	4,433	6,325	13,432	14,157	7,285	5,888	53,857
1976 = 100 1977 1978 1979	100 114 109 120	100 101 104 110	100 98 101 103	100 105 111 115	100 104 109 113	100 103 108 112	100 104 108 112
1980 1981 1982 1983	121 120 123 128	115 122 128 135	104 109 114 122	119 122 126 129	118 120 126 127	108 109 114 116	115 118 123 128

(b) Trends in polytechnic first degree graduate output*

Year	Health	Engineer- ing and tech- nology	Science	Business† and Social Studies	Langu- ages	Other Arts	All subjects
1976 = 100	322	2,291	1,818	3,854	431	271	11,589
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	107	105	99	116	102 137	96 87	116 138
1978 1979	131 136	117 117	125	134 136	118	448	157
1980	143	116	133	143	113	433	158
1981	158	119	153	154	138	468	164
1982	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	Universi	ty	Polytech	nnic	College
	1976	1983	1976	1982	1983
Education Medicine and related Engineering/technology	1·1 8·2 11·7	2·0 8·3 12·4	4·6 2·8 19·8	5·4 2·6 14·9	3,294
Agriculture etc Biological Science Physical Science	1·6 9·1 14·5	2·0 8·3 14·2	0 8·0 7·7	0 9·5 6·0	
Science combinations Business related	1.4	1.3	0	0	
social science 9. Other social studies,	4·8 9·9	6·0 8·9	12·0 15·8	13·6 13·2	4,593
10. Law 11. Social science	5-4	4.9	5.5	5.1	
combinations 12. Architecture etc	6·1 1·6	6·7 1·5	0 5·9	0 6-8	
13. Languages 14. Other arts* 15. Art and Design,	13·5 9·4	13·5 7·8	3·7 2·3	3·2 7·2	
Drama, Music	1.5	2.1	12-0	12.5	
Total = 100%	53,857	68,842	11,589	19,881	7,887

*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 CNAA 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.

ogy.

*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-former 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, within 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

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

¹⁹⁸² for polytechnics. University figures are for UK graduates, polytechnics are for total exclud-19 overseas returned home.

eography, government, psychology, sociology, social anthropology, subject combinations. xcluding Art, Design in the polytechnics.

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

Year	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			
977	15	7	6	9	18	12			
979	14	6	5	9	15	11			
981	13	6	7	8	15	14			
1983	14	4	8	8	10	15			

Year	Science	е		Langua	iges		Other arts			
	Rese- arch	Teac- hing	Other Trn.	Rese- arch	Teac- hing	Other Trn.	Rese- arch	Teac- hing	Other Trn.	
Women										
1972	18	31	8	8	39	14	6	42	15	
1975	18	24	8 3 3 5	8 7	34	14	7	37	14	
1979	19	16	3		24	13	6 5	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 5	14	22	11	
1979	26	7	6 2 2 3	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 exhuded 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.

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

	Public service	Educa- tion	Indus- try	Com- merce	Other*	All = 100 per cent
Men			1000	J. 77		
1972	28	6 5 4	38	18	10	15,863
1973 1975	24 29	5	43 40	18 18	10	16,736 15,746
1977	23	3	43	21	10	17,695
1979	22	4	43	23	10	20,223
1981 1983	23 23	4 4	39 39	27 28	7 7	19,090 20,978
Women						4.005
1972 1973	48 45	15 12	12 15	14 16	12 13	4,935 5,862
1975	49	13	13	15	11	6,640
1977	38	10	18	21	13	8,171
1979	35	9	19 16	23 30	13	9,916 9,925
1981 1983	36 34	10	15	31	10	12,053
Men and wo						
1972 1973	33 30	8 7 7	32 36	17 17	10 11	20,798 22,598
1975	35	7	32	17	10	22,386
1977	27	5	36	21	11	25,866
1979	26 27	6	35 31	23 28	11 7	30,139
1981 1983	27	6	30	29	8	29,015 33,031
Men and wo	men					
1973 Engineering	11	1	81	5	2	5,010
Science	18	10	47	5 22	2 4	5,038
Languages	28	18	13	22 21	20	1,646
Other arts	31	15	12	21	22	1,304
1983	on anisha	marote				
Engineering	8	2 7	80	7	2	5,880
Science Languages	15 19	8	40 13	32 46	5 15	6,807 2,576
Other arts	22	.8	11	38	23	2,225

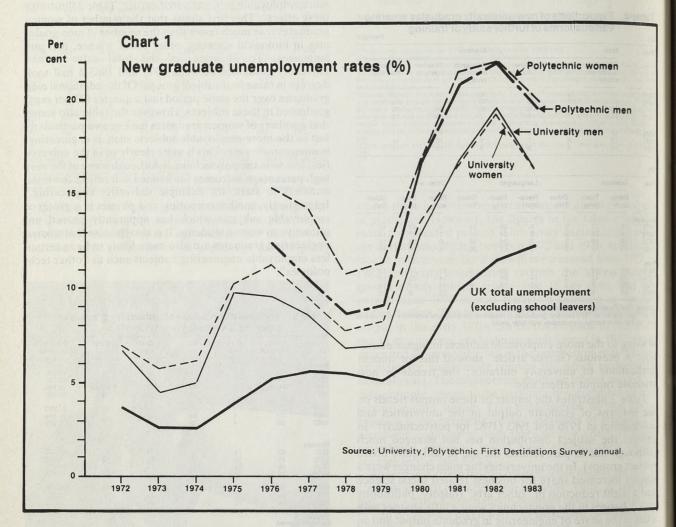
^{*}Private practice, entertainment leisure

[&]quot;The labour market for new graduates" by Jason Tarsh, Employment Gazette, May 982, pp 205-215.

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



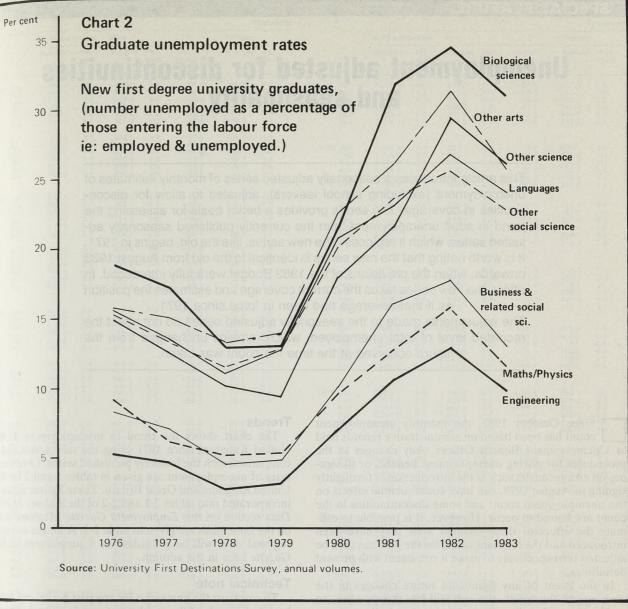
theless, as previous articles have suggested, the employment *patterns* of graduates whose details are recorded have significance for all graduates. Trends in these destinations are also illuminating.

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.)

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 nontraditional types of employment, to examine these trends in more detail.

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 use employment from the numerator.

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 $2\cdot 1$ and $2\cdot 2$ of the Labour Market Data section on this Employment Gazette. Regional data on the same basis are given in table $2\cdot 3$. 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

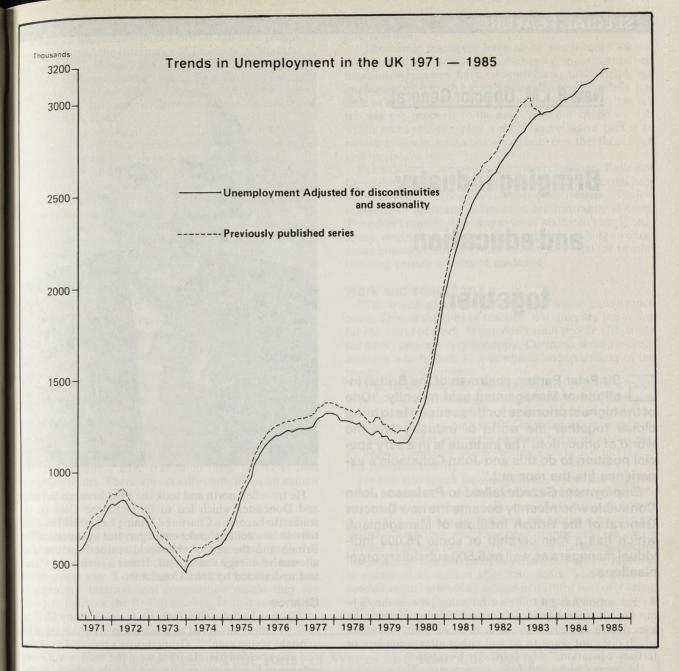
(9)	Male and f	emale	Male	1114628	septeths.	Female			Male and		Male	1 91011	other let be	Female	Por
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Size of adjust- ment†	Number	Per cent	nn in 🎎	Number	Per cent	Number	Per	Size of adjust- ment†	Number	Per
971 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	580·3 602·2 625·7 653·7 700·2 714·5	2·5 2·6 2·7 2·9 3·1 3·1	494·0 510·8 529·0 555·5 593·5 606·2	3.5 3.6 3.7 3.9 4.2 4.2	-52·8 -52·8 -52·9 -52·9 -52·9 -53·0	86·3 91·4 96·7 98·2 106·7 108·3	1·0 1·1 1·1 1·2 1·3 1·3	Jul Au Se Oc No De	1,260·5 1,245·5 1,230·7 1,208·5	5·2 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·0 5·0	914·3 913·8 902·2 889·3 871·9 861·9	6·4 6·4 6·3 6·2 6·1 6·0	-57·6 -60·8 -64·0 -67·2 -68·5 -68·6	341·0 346·7 343·3 341·4 336·6 334·2	3·5 3·6 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·4
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	724·5 732·7 750·9 783·3 817·1 826·8	3·2 3·2 3·3 3·4 3·6 3·6	616·2 623·4 634·8 660·6 689·1 696·4	4·3 4·4 4·4 4·6 4·8 4·9	-53·0 -54·4 -55·8 -57·1 -58·4 -59·7	108·3 109·3 116·1 122·7 128·0 130·4	1·3 1·3 1·4 1·4 1·5 1·5	1979 Jar Fel Ma Ap Ma Jur	1,219·0 r 1,214·9 r 1,184·6 y 1,184·1	4·9 5·0 5·0 4·9 4·9 4·8	867·3 882·1 877·7 852·1 845·3 826·6	6·1 6·2 6·1 6·0 5·9 5·8	-68·7 -68·3 -68·2 -68·5 -69·0	334·1 336·9 337·2 332·5 338·8 337·9	3·3 3·4 3·4 3·3 3·4 3·4
972 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	821·5 837·8 850·7 846·7 813·9 788·3	3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.4	694-3 707-7 716-5 711-2 680-8 658-5	4·9 5·0 5·0 5·0 4·8 4·6	-61·0 -60·4 -60·0 -59·5 -59·0 -58·4	127·2 130·1 134·2 135·5 133·1 129·8	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5	Jul Au Se Oc No De	g 1,148-4 p 1,144-6 t 1,153-2 v 1,145-7	4·8 4·7 4·7 4·7 4·7 4·7	820·5 810·6 807·1 812·8 805·7 810·9	5·7 5·7 5·6 5·7 5·6 5·7	-69·5 -70·0 -70·6 -71·1 -71·6 -71·6	341·1 337·8 337·5 340·4 340·0 345·3	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·5
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	778·8 766·1 764·8 745·6 728·9 698·7	3·4 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·2 3·1	650·9 639·6 639·6 621·0 605·0 577·6	4·6 4·5 4·5 4·4 4·3 4·1	-57·9 -58·2 -58·5 -58·8 -59·2 -59·3	127·9 126·5 125·2 124·6 123·9 121·1	1·5 1·5 1·5 1·4 1·4	1980 Jai Fe Ma Ap Ma	to 1,212·4 r 1,245·1 r 1,296·0 ry 1,339·2	4·8 5·0 5·1 5·3 5·5 5·7	821·6 847·4 869·0 907·4 937·4	5·8 6·0 6·1 6·4 6·6	-71·8 -71·8 -71·9 -71·9 -72·3	354·0 365·0 376·1 388·6 401·8	3·5 3·6 3·7 3·9 4·0
973 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	661.5 627.6 610.8 595.5 582.9 574.7	2·8 2·7 2·6 2·6 2·5 2·5	547·0 518·1 503·3 489·1 480·6 473·2	3.9 3.7 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.3	-59·4 -58·8 -58·1 -57·5 -56·8 -56·2	114·5 109·5 107·5 106·4 102·3 101·5	1·3 1·2 1·2 1·2 1·1 1·1	Jul Aug Sej Oci No	1,394·4 1,466·4 1,562·3 1,641·4 1,733·1	5·7 6·0 6·4 6·7 7·1 7·6	980·1 1,034·5 1,105·4 1,168·3 1,236·4 1,323·8	6·9 7·3 7·8 8·2 8·7 9·3	-72·5 -72·7 -73·7 -74·6 -75·5 -76·8	431.9 456.9 473.1 496.7 520.8	4·3 4·5 4·7 4·9 5·2
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	550·1 530·5 506·6 489·2 471·9 453·7	2·4 2·3 2·2 2·1 2·0 2·0	454·0 438·7 420·5 408·2 395·2 378·3	3·2 3·1 3·0 2·9 2·8 2·7	-55.5 -55.4 -55.2 -55.0 -54.9 -54.3	96·1 91·8 86·1 81·0 76·7 75·4	1·1 1·0 1·0 0·9 0·9 0·8	1981 Jar Fei Ma Ap	1,934·4 2,003·5 2,072·2 r 2,144·0	7·9 8·3 8·5 8·8 9·1	1,391·8 1,443·4 1,469·9 1,553·8	9·8 10·2 10·5 10·9 11·3	-84·4 -89·8 -92·4 -95·1 -97·8	542·6 560·1 575·3 590·2 605·2	5·4 5·6 5·8 5·9 6·1
974 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	503-6 523-1 532-1 537-8 536-5 552-7	2·2 2·2 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·4	421.9 438.2 446.4 446.6 445.5 457.2	3·0 3·1 3·2 3·2 3·2 3·3	-53·8 -53·3 -52·7 -52·1 -51·5 -51·5	81·7 84·9 85·7 91·2 91·0 95·5	0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0	Ma Jui Ju Au Se	y 2,267·0 2,311·2 2,357·8 g 2,395·2 p 2,435·3	9·3 9·5 9·7 9·9 10·0	1,652·0 1,685·9 1,720·4 1,746·7 1,773·7	11.6 11.9 12.1 12.3 12.5	-101·0 -104·4 -107·0 -110·8 -114·7	615·0 625·3 637·4 648·5 661·6	6·2 6·3 6·4 6·5 6·7
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	554·0 573·7 582·9 591·0 600·8 620·9	2·4 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·6 2·7	461·4 477·6 484·3 494·2 501·5 515·6	3·3 3·4 3·4 3·5 3·6 3·7	-51·5 -51·5 -51·6 -51·6 -51·6	92·6 96·1 98·6 96·8 99·3 105·3	1·0 1·0 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·1	October 1982 Ja	v 2,503-8 c 2,520-5 n 2,552-7 b 2,564-6	10·2 10·3 10·4	1,797.6 1,821.2 1,833.8 1,860.9 1,866.9	12·6 12·8 12·9	-118·5 -118·6 -116·1 -113·8 -114·3	671·8 682·6 686·7 691·8 697·7	6·8 6·9 6·9 7·0 7·0
1975 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	649·7 675·8 711·8 756·6 811·7 854·6	2·8 2·9 3·0 3·2 3·4 3·6	538·6 556·6 582·0 618·0 658·9 692·4	3·8 3·9 4·1 4·4 4·6 4·9	-51·7 -51·8 -51·9 -51·9 -52·1 -52·2	111·1 119·2 129·8 138·6 152·8 162·2	1·2 1·3 1·4 1·5 1·6 1·7	Ma Ap Ma Ju Ju Au	r 2,604·4 2,619·7 2,649·7	10·7 10·8 10·8 11·0	1,872·5 1,892·7 1,903·4 1,924·7	13·3 13·4 13·5 13·6	-114·6 -115·7 -121·1 -119·5	703·1 711·7 716·3 725·0 732·2 740·7	7·1 7·2 7·2 7·3 7·4 7·5
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	899·4 929·9 966·7 1,026·1 1,066·9 1,099·5	3·8 3·9 4·1 4·4 4·5 4·7	728·6 752·7 780·0 820·6 850·5 873·4	5·1 5·3 5·5 5·8 6·0 6·2	-52·3 -52·5 -52·7 -52·8 -53·0 -53·2	170·8 177·2 186·7 205·5 216·4 226·1	1·8 1·9 2·0 2·2 2·3 2·4	Se Oc No De	p 2,728-3 2,756-3 v 2,780-0 c 2,811-6	11·3 11·4 11·5 11·6	1,979-6 1,998-3 2,015-2 2,038-1	14·0 14·1 14·3 14·4	-130·3 -136·2 -141·2 -145·4	748-7 758-0 764-8 773-5	7·5 7·6 7·7 7·8
1976 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,123·1 1,147·2 1,161·9 1,178·1 1,199·0 1,198·8	4·7 4·8 4·9 4·9 5·0 5·0	889·1 902·4 909·8 920·9 934·3 931·6	6·2 6·3 6·4 6·4 6·5 6·5	-53·4 -53·4 -53·4 -53·5 -53·7 -54·4	234·0 244·8 252·1 257·2 264·7 267·2	2·5 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·8 2·8	1983 Ja Fe Mi Ap Mi Ju	2,841.0 2,867.5 or 2,891.9 ay 2,911.0 n 2,933.6	11·8 11·9 12·0 12.1 12·2	2,049·5 2,066·2 2,080·5 2,090·2 2,104·4	14·5 14·6 14·7 14·8 14·8 14·9	-149·6 -153·8 -158·0 -132·5 -58·3 -29·4	783-6 791-5 801-3 811-4 820-8 829-2	7·9 8·0 8·1 8·2 8·2 8·3
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,205·6 1,219·8 1,220·9 1,214·4 1,221·9 1,224·9	5·1 5·1 5·1 5·1 5·1 5·1	931·7 936·1 934·1 926·8 929·5 929·6	6·5 6·5 6·5 6·5 6·5	-55·1 -55·9 -56·6 -57·4 -58·1 -58·8	273·9 283·7 286·8 287·6 292·4 295·3	2·9 3·0 3·0 3·0 3·1 3·1	Ju At Se Or No De	2,935-8 2,944-4 ct 2,944-8 ov 2,947-2	12·2 12·3 12·3 12·3 12·3 12·3	2,101·6 2,097·0 2,096·8 2,091·8 2,087·6 2,092·0	14·9 14·9 14·9 14·9 14·8 14·9	-9·2 0 0 0 0	836·2 838·8 847·6 853·0 859·6 866·3	8·4 8·5 8·6 8·6 8·7
977 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,226·6 1,224·2 1,226·5 1,237·5 1,240·2 1,270·9	5·1 5·1 5·1 5·2 5·2 5·3	927-4 924-2 924-0 931-6 932-0 953-5	6·5 6·5 6·5 6·5 6·5	-59·5 -60·2 -60·9 -61·7 -62·2 -62·2	299·2 300·0 302·5 305·9 308·2 317·4	3·1 3·1 3·2 3·2 3·2 3·3	1984 Ja Fe M Aj M Ju	eb 2,999·4 ar 3,013·6 or 3,012·0 ay 3,026·2	12·3 12·4 12·5 12·5 12·5 12·5	2,098·1 2,112·5 2,119·5 2,115·4 2,122·6 2,121·5	15·0 15·1 15·2 15·2 15·2 15·2	0 0 0 0 0	877·2 886·9 894·1 896·6 903·6 910·3	8·6 8·7 8·7 8·8 8·8 8·9
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,290·0 1,294·2 1,314·5 1,312·8 1,311·4 1,306·0	5·4 5·4 5·5 5·5 5·5	961·3 964·5 975·6 973·0 969·2 963·2	6·7 6·7 6·8 6·8 6·8 6·7	-62·1 -62·1 -62·1 -62·0 -62·0 -62·5	328·7 329·7 338·9 339·8 342·2 342·8	3·4 3·4 3·5 3·5 3·6 3·6	Ju Au Se Oc No De	g 3,066·3 p 3,090·6 t 3,093·6 tv 3,097·1	12·6 12·7 12·8 12·8 12·8 12·8	2,129·9 2,137·9 2,153·8 2,156·9 2,158·0 2,162·0	15·3 15·3 15·4 15·4 15·5 15·5	0 0 0 0 0	919·5 928·4 936·8 936·7 939·1 944·4	9·0 9·1 9·2 9·2 9·2 9·2
978 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,292·0 1,275·3 1,272·6 1,271·9 1,263·7 1,261·6	5·4 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·2 5·2	952·8 939·0 936·4 931·0 924·4 920·0	6·7 6·6 6·5 6·5 6·5	-63·1 -63·8 -64·3 -64·9 -65·7 -61·6	339·2 336·3 336·2 340·9 339·3 341·6	3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5	M A M	an 3,123·9 eb 3,144·0 ar 3,148·0 pr 3,176·2 ay 3,177·0 an 3,169·6	12·9 13·0 13·0 13·1 43·1 13·1	2,172·4 2,188·8 2,188·8 2,204·7 2,201·3 2,192·0	15·6 15·7 15·7 15·8 15·8 15·7	0 0 0 0	951·5 955·2 959·2 971·5 975·7 977·6	9·3 9·3 9·4 9·5 9·5

 $^{ ext{The}}$ adjustments made to the raw data to allow for discontinuities, before seasonal adjustment.

Table 2 Unemployment (excluding school leavers) in Great Britain adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality

USVENIED I	Male and f	emale	Male	View	Name of the	Female	ousands		Male and	female	Male	ni si	state He	Female		
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Size of adjust-ment†	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Size of adjust-ment†	Number	Per	
1971 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	546·2 568·2 592·1 619·5 665·3 679·5	2·4 2·5 2·7 2·8 3·0 3·0	466·7 483·4 501·7 527·7 565·6 578·3	3·3 3·5 3·6 3·8 4·0 4·1	-51·7 -51·8 -51·8 -51·9 -52·0	79·5 84·8 90·4 91·8 99·7 101·2	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,198·5 1,203·3 1,188·3 1,174·9 1,154·3 1,141·4	5·1 5·1 5·0 5·0 4·9 4·8	874·1 873·4 861·8 850·0 833·8 823·3	6·2 6·2 6·1 6·1 5·9 5·9	-56·4 -59·6 -62·8 -66·0 -67·3 -67·3	324·4 329·9 326·5 324·9 320·5 318·1	3·4 3·5 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·3	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	689·1 696·6 713·4 744·9 778·6 788·2	3·1 3·1 3·2 3·3 3·5 3·5	588·0 594·7 605·0 630·3 658·7 665·8	4·2 4·3 4·5 4·7 4·8	-52·0 -53·3 -54·7 -56·0 -57·3 -58·6	101·1 101·9 108·4 114·6 119·9 122·4	1·2 1·2 1·3 1·4 1·4 1·5	1979 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,146·3 1,162·7 1,159·0 1,129·4 1,128·5 1,109·7	4·8 4·9 4·9 4·8 4·7 4·7	828-3 842-1 838-1 813-1 806-3 788-6	5·9 6·0 6·0 5·8 5·6	-67·4 -67·2 -67·0 -66·9 -67·2 -67·7	318·0 320·6 320·9 316·3 322·2 321·1	3·3 3·3 3·3 3·2 3·3 3·3	
1972 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	782·8 799·8 812·5 806·6 776·5 751·5	3.5 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.5 3.4	663·9 678·0 686·9 680·5 652·0 630·6	4·8 4·9 4·9 4·9 4·7 4·5	-59·9 -59·4 -59·0 -58·5 -58·0 -57·5	118-9 121-8 125-6 126-1 124-5 120-9	1·4 1·4 1·5 1·5 1·5	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,105·6 1,092·4 1,088·7 1,097·3 1,090·1 1,099·6	4·7 4·6 4·6 4·6 4·6 4·6	781·9 772·1 768·7 774·5 767·4 771·6	5·6 5·5 5·5 5·5 5·5	-68·2 -68·7 -69·3 -69·8 -70·3 -70·3	323·7 320·3 320·0 322·8 322·7 328·0	3·3 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·4	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	742·4 730·6 730·6 712·6 696·0 665·5	3·3 3·3 3·3 3·2 3·1 3·0	623·1 612·6 613·8 596·2 580·4 552·9	4·5 4·4 4·4 4·3 4·2 4·0	-57·0 -57·3 -57·6 -57·9 -58·3 -58·4	119·3 118·0 116·8 116·4 115·6 112·6	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3	1980 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,119·2 1,154·6 1,186·3 1,235·7 1,278·2 1,331·8	4·7 4·9 5·0 5·2 5·4 5·6	782·5 807·5 828·4 865·9 895·3 936·9	5·6 5·8 5·9 6·2 6·4 6·7	-70·4 -70·4 -70·5 -70·5 -70·9 -71·1	336-7 347-1 357-9 369-8 382-9 394-9	3·4 3·5 3·6 3·8 3·9 4·0	
1973 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	629·9 596·3 579·6 565·2 553·6 546·1	2·8 2·6 2·6 2·5 2·4 2·4	523·4 494·8 480·1 466·8 458·8 451·7	3·8 3·6 3·4 3·4 3·3 3·2	-58·5 -57·9 -57·3 -56·7 -56·0 -55·4	106·5 101·5 99·5 98·4 94·8 94·4	1·2 1·2 1·1 1·1 1·1	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,400·5 1,493·2 1,569·6 1,657·1 1,765·3 1,852·7	5·9 6·3 6·6 7·0 7·4 7·8	989·1 1,057·7 1,118·2 1,183·1 1,268·3 1,334·4	7·1 7·6 8·0 8·5 9·1 9·5	-71·3 -72·3 -73·2 -74·1 -75·4 -82·9	411·4 435·5 451·4 474·0 497·0 518·3	4·2 4·4 4·6 4·8 5·1 5·3	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	522·4 503·6 480·4 463·9 447·0 428·9	2·3 2·2 2·1 2·0 2·0 1·9	433·3 418·4 400·6 389·1 376·3 359·5	3·1 3·0 2·9 2·8 2·7 2·6	-54·7 -54·6 -54·4 -54·2 -54·1 -53·5	89·1 85·2 79·8 74·8 70·7 69·4	1·0 1·0 0·9 0·9 0·8 0·8	1981 Jan Feb Mar Apr	1,919·8 1,986·9 2,056·7 2,120·0	8·1 8·4 8·7 9·0 9·2	1,384·3 1,436·5 1,491·9 1,540·0	9·9 10·3 10·7 11·0 11·4	-88·2 -90·8 -93·4 -96·1 -99·3	535·5 550·4 564·8 580·0 589·3	5·5 5·7 5·8 6·0	
974 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	478·3 497·2 506·5 512·2 511·2 526·5	2·1 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·3	402·4 418·2 426·8 427·2 426·3 437·2	2·9 3·0 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·2	-53·0 -52·5 -51·9 -51·4 -50·8 -50·8	75.9 79.0 79.7 85.0 84.9 89.3	0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	2,177·4 2,220·6 2,267·5 2,304·6 2,343·8 2,376·7	9·4 9·6 9·7 9·9 10·0	1,588·1 1,620·9 1,655·2 1,681·0 1,707·6 1,731·1	11.6 11.8 12.0 12.2 12.4	-102·6 -105·2 -109·0 -112·8 -116·6	599·7 612·3 623·6 636·2 645·6	6·1 6·2 6·3 6·4 6·6 6·7	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	527·5 547·3 555·8 563·3 572·4 592·1	2·3 2·4 2·4 2·5 2·5 2·6	441·2 457·7 464·0 473·1 479·9 493·7	3·2 3·3 3·4 3·5 3·6	-50·8 -50·8 -50·8 -50·9 -50·9 -50·9	86·3 89·6 91·8 90·2 92·5 98·4	1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·1	Nov Dec	2,411·0 2,427·2 2,457·8 2,469·4 2,469·3	10·2 10·2 10·4 10·5 10·5	1,754·7 1,767·2 1,793·2 1,799·2 1,804·1	12·5 12·6 12·9 12·9 13·0	-116·7 -114·3 -112·1 -112·6 -112·9	656·3 660·0 664·6 670·2 675·2	6·8 6·8 6·9 6·9 7·0	
975 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	620·9 645·6 681·0 723·8 777·3 819·6	2·7 2·8 3·0 3·1 3·4 3·6	516·9 534·1 559·2 593·5 633·4 666·6	3·7 3·8 4·0 4·3 4·6 4·8	-51·0 -51·1 -51·2 -51·2 -51·4 -51·5	104·0 111·5 121·8 130·3 143·9 153·0	1·1 1·2 1·3 1·4 1·6 1·7	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	2,479·3 2,506·6 2,520·9 2,549·0 2,579·1 2,604·0	10·6 10·7 10·8	1,823·2 1,833·0 1,852·8 1,875·5 1,892·4	13·1 13·2 13·3 13·5 13·6	-114·0 -119·4 -117·8 -118·2 -121·1	683·4 687·9 696·2 703·6 711·6	7·1 7·1 7·2 7·3 7·4	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	863·8 892·3 927·9 984·2 1,024·0 1,056·6	3·8 3·9 4·0 4·3 4·4 4·6	702·1 724·6 751·1 789·7 819·1 842·1	5·0 5·2 5·4 5·7 5·9 6·1	-51·6 -51·7 -51·9 -52·0 -52·2 -52·4	161·7 167·7 176·8 194·5 204·9 214·5	1·8 1·8 1·9 2·1 2·3 2·4	Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,626·3 2,651·7 2,674·9 2,704·9	11·1 11·2 11·3 11·5	1,906·8 1,923·9 1,939·2 1,960·9	13·7 13·8 13·9 14·1	-128·5 -134·4 -139·4 -143·6	719·5 727·8 735·7 744·0	7·4 7·5 7·6 7·7	
976 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,079·1 1,102·8 1,116·4 1,132·4 1,152·0 1,150·8	4·6 4·7 4·8 4·9 5·0 4·9	857·4 870·7 877·4 888·3 900·9 897·6	6·1 6·2 6·2 6·3 6·4 6·4	-52·6 -52·6 -52·6 -52·7 -52·9 -53·6	221·7 232·1 239·0 244·1 251·1 253·2	2·4 2·5 2·6 2·6 2·7 2·7	Feb Mar Apr May Jun	2,733.6 2,759.1 2,781.4 2,800.2 2,822.1	11.7 11.8 11.9 11.9 12.0	1,971-5 1,987-4 2,000-1 2,009-4 2,023-0 2,018-9	14·3 14·5 14·5 14·6 14·7	-152·1 -156·3 -130·9 -56·7 -28·9	762·1 771·7 781·3 790·8 799·1	7·9 8·0 8·1 8·1 8·2	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,157·4 1,171·1 1,171·9 1,165·6 1,172·8 1,175·4	5·0 5·0 5·0 5·0 5·0 5·1	897·4 901·6 899·3 892·1 894·6 894·6	6·4 6·4 6·4 6·4 6·4	-54·3 -55·1 -55·8 -56·5 -57·2 -57·9	260·0 269·5 272·6 273·5 278·2 280·8	2·8 2·9 3·0 3·0 3·0 3·0	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,821·6 2,828·9 2,829·8 2,831·5 2,842·6	12·0 12·1 12;1 12·1 12·1	2,013·7 2,012·5 2,007·7 2,003·4 2,007·7	14·6 14·6 14·6 14·6 14·6	0 0 0 0 0	807·9 816·4 822·1 828·1 834·9	8·3 8·4 8·5 8·5 8·6	
1977 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	1,176-5 1,174-4 1,176-3 1,187-0 1,188-8 1,218-8	5·0 5·0 5·0 5·1 5·1 5·2	891·9 888·8 888·1 895·6 895·0 916·0	6·3 6·3 6·3 6·4 6·4 6·5	-58·6 -59·3 -60·0 -60·8 -61·3 -61·3	284·6 285·6 288·2 291·4 293·8 302·8	3·0 3·0 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·2	1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	2,859·2 2,881·8 2,895·7 2,894·2 2,907·8 2,913·7	12·1 12·2 12·3 12·3 12·3 12·3	2,013·6 2,026·9 2,033·6 2,029·8 2,036·6 2,036·1	14·8 14·9 14·9 14·9 14·9 14·9	0 0 0 0 0	845·6 854·9 862·1 864·4 871·2 877·6	8·5 8·6 8·6 8·7 8·7 8·8	
Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,237-3 1,241-5 1,261-6 1,260-0 1,258-0 1,251-8	5·3 5·3 5·4 5·4 5·4 5·4	923-6 926-8 937-8 935-0 931-0 924-5	6·6 6·6 6·7 6·7 6·6 6·6	-61·2 -61·1 -61·1 -61·0 -61·0	313·7 314·7 323·8 325·0 327·0 327·3	3·3 3·4 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,930·8 2,947·7 2,971·2 2,975·2 2,978·9 2,988·6	12·4 12·5 12·6 12·6 12·6 12·7	2,044·2 2,052·2 2,067·6 2,071·3 2,072·6 2,076·6	15·0 15·1 15·2 15·2 15·2 15·2	0 0 0 0 0	886·6 895·5 903·6 903·9 906·3 912·0	8·9 9·0 9·1 9·1 9·1 9·1	
1978 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	1,237·3 1,220·5 1,217·1 1,215·1 1,207·4 1,204·9	5·3 5·2 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·1	913·7 899·8 896·6 890·3 884·4 879·7	6·5 6·4 6·4 6·3 6·3	-62·1 -62·7 -63·2 -63·8 -64·5 -60·4	323·6 320·7 320·5 324·8 323·0 325·2	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	1985 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	3,005·7 3,024·7 3,028·0 3,055·5 3,056·8 3,048·1	12·7 12·8 12·8 12·9 12·9 12·9	2,086·7 2,102·1 2,101·7 2,117·4 2,114·3 2,104·4	15·3 15·4 15·4 15·5 15·5	0 0 0 0 0 0	919·0 922·6 926·3 938·1 942·5 943·7	9·2 9·2 9·3 9·4 9·4 9·5	

† The adjustments made to the raw data to allow for discontinuities, before seasonal adjustment.



the DHSS biannual survey on claimants by type of benefit, by age group. Using the DHSS data for periods before and after the Budget measures, it was possible to estimate the proportion of claimants removed by the Budget provisions. These proportions were calculated and applied separately for the three age groups affected, 55 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 and over, for each type of benefit, and for each region. The assumption made was that in earlier periods a similar proportion of claimants would have been removed. Therefore, in combination with the level of the count for earlier periods and age data from the Department of Employment's claimant records, any changes in the age and benefit type composition of the unemployment count could be allowed for. DHSS data was not available for Northern Ireland, so the proportions used were those calculated for Great Britain. Further adjustments were made to the 60 to 64 year old group to allow for the initial introduction of ong term supplementary rate for older men in December 1981. The regional adjustments were scaled to sum to the adjustments for Great Britain. The size of the adjustments made to the United Kingdom and Great Britain data are given in tables 1 and 2.

The adjusted series also allows for the estimated effect of the introduction of fortnightly attendance at Unemployment Benefit Offices in October 1979. This increased the count by an estimated 20.0 thousand for Great Britain and has been added as a constant to all values prior to October 1979.

Seasonal adjustment

The series to be published monthly incorporates an adjustment for seasonal influences. This is done to provide a clearer picture of the underlying trend. The timing and strength of these influences varies from year to year, but their effects tend to fit a broad pattern and seasonal adjustments are calculated as an average experience over a number of years. However, because the seasonal influences can change over a long period, for instance the Christmas and New Year holidays are longer than in the past, current adjustment gives more weight to recent years.

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."

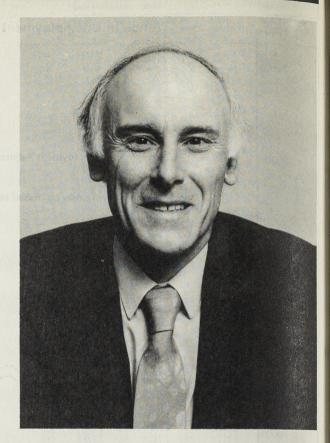
Employment Gazette talked to Professor John Constable who recently became the new Director General of the British Institute of Management. which has a membership of some 76,000 individual managers as well as 6,500 subsidiary organisations.

"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

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



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 wo visits to Harvard which eventually led to the award of a Octorate in Business Administration. All told he spent seven years at Durham, the last two as assistant director of he Business School.

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

But over the years, a wind of change has blown across the ormer 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 pased. Now they are management and problem orientated. nstead of statistical techniques for managers, courses over areas such as marketing and management functions.

"Part of today's difficulties—and most difficulties can be vercome—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 ractices 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 traditionpractices. 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, competition in manufacturing industry is becoming completely

"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.

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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.

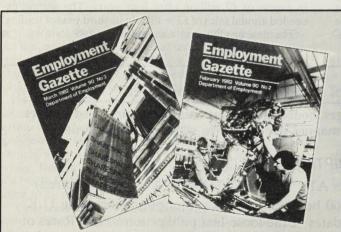
Table A presents estimates of labour costs per hour for production and construction industries (Orders II to XX of Standard Industrial Classification 1968) between 1964 and 1983, together with estimates for manufacturing for 1983 and 1984. Because of the industrial dispute in the coal industry in 1984, 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

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



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Estimation of labour costs between full surveys

The estimates of the component items of labour costs for 982 to 1984 have been derived as follows:

Wages and salaries

The Department carries out regular inquiries into the werage earnings of manual workers each October. Estinates for earnings for calendar year 1984 have been htained by relating the precise figures for October to the ess 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 htained using non-manual earnings figures for April 1984 rom the New Earnings Survey and adjusting these using he monthly inquiry.

lational Insurance

The reductions in the surcharge during 1982, 1983 and 984 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

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	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	
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	Manufactur industries	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		city and	All production and construction industries	
80 871 60 16 747 01 81 85 88	28	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	206·22 323·95 358·1 387·5 421·5	84·3 82·1 82·7 83·1	278·35 424·40 499·5 525·5	76·2 73·3 72·3 71·4	193·20 303·72 330·7 357·8 381·1	86·8 85·0 85·5 86·0	253·47 450·90 516·8 552·3 582·8	78·2 75·8 75·8 75·5	209·01 330·87 366·3 395·4	83·9 81·6 82·0 82·3
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	22·50 39·23 44·2 48·6 52·9	9·2 10·0 10·2 10·4	34·02 52·28 59·1 62·1	9·3 8·7 8·5 8·4	15·31 28·01 30·6 33·2	6·8 7·8 7·9 8·0	36·26 68·60 80·9 86·4 91·2	11.2 11.5 11.9 11.8	22·45 39·30 44·3 48·3	9·0 9·7 9·9 10·1
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	20·77 35·36 35·8 35·5 36·8	8·5 9·0 8·3 7·6	24·48 41·99 43·3 41·8	6·7 7·0 6·3 5·7	20·33 35·31 35·3 35·0 35·6	9·1 9·9 9·1 8·4	22·25 41·70 43·4 42·7 43·0	6·9 7·0 6·4 5·8	20·90 35·88 36·3 35·9	8·4 8·9 8·1 7·5
Provision for reduncancy (net]	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	1·31 8·40 7·4 8·3 4·7	0·5 2·1 1·7 1·8	0.53.87 16.61 29.9 41.5	1·1 2·8 4·3 5·6	0·37 2·15 2·3 2·8 2·3	0·2 0·6 0·6 0·7 —7·1	1·41 11·31 14·4 18·9	0·4 1·9 2·1 2·6	1·31 8·00 7·8 9·3	0·5 2·0 1·8 1·9
Employers' liability insurance	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0·97 1·41 1·5 1·7 1·8	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	2·54 4·95 5·6 5·8	0·7 0·8 0·8 0·8	1·71 2·21 2·4 2·6 2·8	0.8 0.6 0.6 0.6	0·47 1·11 1·3 1·4 1·4	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	1·12 1·66 1·8 2·0	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	11·72 20·39 23·1 25·7 28·9	4·8 5·2 5·3 5·5	34·27 61·12 71·6 78·4	9·4 10·1 10·3 10·7	5·01 10·04 11·6 13·0 14·6	2·3 2·8 3·0 3·1	39·67 78·04 92·3 101·6 110·9	12·2 13·1 13·5 13·9	12·70 22·84 26·2 29·1	5·1 5·6 5·9 6·1
Benefits in kind	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0·29 0·45 0·5 0·5 0·6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	11·29 18·38 20·7 21·7	3·1 3·1 3·0 2·9	0·10 0·28 0·3 0·3 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·05 0·34 0·4 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·65 1·14 1·3 1·3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3
			1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ALL SELECTION AND ADDRESS.						No. of the last of

Table 1 continued

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufactur industries	ing	Mining and	quarrying	Construction	on	Gas, electri water	city and	All product construction	ion and on industries
nd ziech of no bosek en de gesert harr et giert er ee deleg	gand Japan ddal f	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs
Subsidised services	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	3·28 5·06 5·5 6·0 6·5	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3	10·70 15·78 17·8 18·8	2·9 2·6 2·6 2·5	1.68 2.84 3.1 3.4 3.6	0·8 0·8 0·8 0·8	4·12 7·48 8·5 9·1 9·6	1·3 1·3 1·2 1·2	3·36 5·25 5·8 6·2	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0·83 1.23 1·4 1·5 1·6	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	1.53 2.38 2.7 2.9	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0.56 0.98 1.1 1.2 1.2	0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3	2·62 4·31 4·9 5·2 5·5	0·8 0·7 0·7 0·7	0·89 1·37 1·5 1·7	0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3
Government subsidies	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	-0.84 -1.81 -0.5 -0.6 0.1	-0·3 -0·5 -0·1 -0·1	-1·92 -0·18 	-0·5 	-0·49 -0·10 —	-0·2 	-0·07 -0·09 —		-0.80 -1.45 -0.4 -0.4	-0·3 -0·4 -0·1 -0·1
All labour costs	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	244·54 394·34 432·8 466·1 503·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	365·12 603·43 691·1 736·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	222-46 357-43 386-8 416-1 441-5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	324·00 595·10 682·0 731·6 760·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	249·14 405·57 446·6 480·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

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

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufactur industries	ing	Mining and	quarrying	Construction	on Aller	Gas, electri	icity and	All product	ion and
		Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	187·76 291·61 325·3 351·7 376·6	85·1 83·0 83·5 83·9	272·11 426·61 481·6 502·1	76·6 74·2 73·2 72·4	178-85 276-36 298-5 324-3 344-1	87·9 86·3 87·0 87·5	226·92 404·58 457·2 494·6 517·6	80·4 78·0 78·0 77·8	191·29 299·11 332·4 358·8	84·7 82·5 82·9 83·2
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	19·53 35·15 39·9 43·9 47·1	8·9 10·0 10·3 10·5	34·43 51·42 57·8 60·3	9·7 8·9 8·8 8·7	12-91 23-45 25-4 27-7 29-4	6·3 7·3 7·4 7·5	32·14 61·27 71·1 76·9 80·5	11·4 11·8 12·1 12·1	19·54 34·82 39·4 43·0	8·6 9·6 9·8 10·0
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	19·58 32·91 33·6 33·3 34·0	8·9 9·4 8·6 7·9	24·15 41·33 42·4 40·7	6·8 7·2 6·4 5·9	19·48 33·38 33·2 33·1 33·5	9·6 10·4 9·6 8·9	20.96 38.95 40.1 39.8 39.8	7·4 7·5 6·8 6·2	19·81 33·57 34·1 33·8	8·8 9·3 8·5 7·8
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	1·11 7·67 6·8 7·7 4·3	0·5 2·2 1·8 1·8	4·46 18·90 34·1 47·2	1·3 3·3 5·2 6·8	0·33 2·07 2·2 2·7 2·2	0·2 0·7 0·7 0·7	0.95 9.82 12.3 16.4 6.3	0·3 1·9 2·1 2·6	1·18 7·47 7·6 9·0	0·5 2·1 1·9 2·1
Employers' liability insurance	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	1·10 1·57 1·7 1·9 2·0	0·5 0·5 0·4 0·5	2·79 5·48 6·2 6·4	0·8 1·0 0·9 0·9	1.88 2.38 2.6 2.8 3.0	0-9 0-7 0-7 0-8	0·34 1·00 1·1 1·2 1·3	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	1·28 1·87 2·1 2·2	0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	8·16 14·11 16·3 18·3 20·3	3·7 4·0 4·2 4·4	30·41 47·09 52·5 54·3	8·6 8·2 8·0 7·8	1·43 2·87 3·3 3·9 4·4	0·7 0·9 1·0 1·1	26·78 53·45 62·5 70·1 76·0	9·5 10·3 10·7 11·0	8·63 15·04 17·3 19·2	3·8 4·2 4·4 4·5
Benefits in kind	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0-21 0-31 0-3 0-3 0-4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	12·28 19·83 22·3 23·2	3·5 3·4 3·4 3·4	0·03 0·09 0·1 0·1 0·1	Ξ	0·03 0·33 0·4 0·4 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·70 1·20 1·3 1·4	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3
Subsidised services	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	3·06 4·63 5·2 5·5	1·4 1·3 1·3 1·3	9·88 15·04 16·9 17·6	2·8 2·6 2·6 2·5	1.58 2.32 2.5 2.7 2.9	0·8 0·7 0·7 0·7	3.93 6.76 7.6 8.2 8.6	1·4 1·3 1·3 1·3	3·15 4·81 5·4 5·7	1.4 1.3 1.3 1.3
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0.68 1.01 1.1 1.2 1.3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·91 1·54 1·7 1·8	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·46 0·81 0·9 0·9	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	2·52 4·20 4·7 5·1 5·3	0·9 0·8 0·8	0·71 1·10 1·2 1·3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3
Government subsidies	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	-1.02 -2.26 -0.7 -0.7 -0.1	-0·5 -0·6 -0·2 -0·2	-1·51 -0·21 	-0·4 	-0·49 -0·09 —	-0·2 	-0·05 -0·05 	— pagir nya	-0.93 -1.78 -0.5 -0.5	-0·4 -0·5 -0·1 -0·1
All labour costs	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	220-64 351-56 389-6 419-2 446-7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	355-47 577-61 657-7 693-3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	203·54 320·19 343·3 370·5 391·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	282·39 519·05 585·9 635·8 655·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	225-81 362-38 400-9 430-9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

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

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufactur industries	ing	Mining and	quarrying	Construction	on	Gas, electri water	city and	All product	ion and n industries
		Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs	Average expendi- ture per employee (pence per hour)	As a per- centage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	253·57 399·05 434·7 471·0 526·4	82·9 80·8 81·5 81·8	316·23 514·77 592·7 647·6	74-6 69-7 68-5 67-3	246·56 388·48 430·4 461·7 495·8	84·2 82·2 82·6 82·8	282·17 499·36 579·2 599·5 651·0	76·5 74·0 74·0 73·6	256·04 407·24 447·7 479·6	82·3 79·9 80·4 80·7
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	30·10 48·75 54·1 59·5 66·6	9.9 9.9 10·1 10·3	31·54 56·73 65·4 71·4	7.4 7.7 7.6 7.4	23·40 42·12 46·8 50·3 54·0	8·0 8·9 9·0 9·0	40·70 76·29 91·1 94·3 102·4	11·1 11·3 11·6 11·6	30·15 50·04 56·0 60·6	8·7 9·8 10·1 10·2
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	23·82 41·06 40·9 40·6 43·2	7·8 8·3 7·7 7·0	26·50 45·43 47·8 47·9	6·3 6·2 5·5 5·0	23·49 41·30 41·9 41·2 42·2	8·0 8·7 8·0 7·4	23·64 44·57 47·0 44·7 46·3	6·4 6·6 6·0 5·5	23·82 41·42 41·6 40·9	7·7 8·1 7·5 6·9
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	1.82 10.10 8.7 9.9 5.7	0·6 2·0 1·6 1·7	0·29 4·57 8·4 11·8	0·1 0·6 1·0 1·2	0·51 2·39 2·6 3·1 2·6	0·2 0·5 0·5 0·6	1.91 12.86 16.5 21.2 8.1	9·5 1·9 2·1 2·6	1.66 9.30 8.5 9.8	0·5 1·8 1·5 1·6
Employers' liability insurance	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0.63 1.03 1.1 1.2 1.3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	1.06 2.19 2.5 2.8	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	1.09 1.69 1.9 2.0 2.2	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0·61 1·22 1·4 1·5 1·6	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·70 1·15 1·2 1·3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2
Voluntary social welfare payments	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	20·83 35·04 38·9 43·0 49·1	6·8 7·1 7·3 7·5	57·75 134·73 171·1 204·6	13.6 18.2 19.8 21.3	18·31 32·26 37·1 41·4 46·0	6·3 6·8 7·1 7·4	53.62 103.77 123.5 131.8 147.4	14·5 15·4 15·8 16·2	23·51 41·62 47·5 52·2	7·6 8·2 8·6 8·8
Benefits in kind	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	0·50 0·80 0·9 1·0 1·1	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	5·29 10·79 12·5 13·6	1·3 1·5 1·4 1·4	0·36 0·85 1·0 1·0	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 —	0.08 0.35 0.4 0.4 0.4	0·1 	0·54 1·0 1·1 1·2	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 —
Subsidised services	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	3.84 6.05 6.5 7.0 7.9	1·3 1·2 1·2 1·2	15·64 19·66 22·6 24·7	3·7 2·7 2·6 2·6	2·05 4·46 4·9 5·3 5·7	0·7 0·9 0·9 0·9	4·32 8·23 9·5 9·8 10·6	1·2 1·2 1·2 1·2	3·90 6·30 6·9 7·4	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2
Training (exluding wage and salary elements)	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	1·21 1·76 1·9 2·1 2·3	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	5·30 6·80 7·8 8·5	1·3 0·9 0·9 0·9	0·94 1·50 1·6 1·8 1·9	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	2·73 4·42 5·1 5·2 5·7	0·7 0·7 0·7 0·7	1·37 2·02 2·2 2·4	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4
Government subsidies	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	-0·37 -0·75 -0·2 -0·2	-0·1 -0·2 	-4·40 -0·01 	-1·0 	-0·51 -0·14 —	-0·2 	-0·08 -0·12 —		-0.45 -0.63 -0.2 -0.2	-0·1 -0·1 =
All labour costs	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	305-84 494-13 533-4 575-6 637-0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	423-66 738-91 865-4 961-5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	292-80 472-79 521-4 557-5 597-1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	368-99 674-66 782-6 814-1 871-1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	311·09 509·42 555·3 556·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between 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 ly in work. 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.

Employment of young people

the abolition of Wages Councils.

ment, including pay levels.

Sir William Van Straubenzee (Woking-

ham) asked the Secretary of State for Em-

ployment, whether he would estimate the

effect on the employment of young people of

Mr Bottomley: There is general agree-

ment that the abolition of Wages Councils

would slow down pay increases resulting in

an increase in employment for both young

people and adults. Employment opportuni-

ties for young people are initially limited to

the balance between the value of their con-

tribution and the costs of their employ-

(June 21)

(June 11)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Alan Clark Peter Bottomlev

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) actual-

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 (emplovees in employment plus the self-employed plus Her Majesty's Forces) was estimated to be 24,185,000.



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

Payment of benefits

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 work-

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.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



Enterprise Allowance Scheme

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

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

Racial discrimination

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

Mr Clark: The Government is firmly ommitted 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 hese ends and the Department's Race Relations Employment Advisers are giving priority to advising employers and trade nions on the implications of the code.

The Manpower Services Commission eeks to ensure equal access for people of lifferent races to all its public employment and training services and also supports anguage training to improve the employment prospects of members of ethnic

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.

Training for school leavers

Mr Michael Hancock (Portsmouth (June 25) 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 gives practical guidance on how to achieve 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 tthat 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

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	88.00
1985-86 [estimated]:	116,00
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

(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

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

	Total entrants	Percent- age under 25	
O-t 1000 May 1000	28.539	Per cent	
Oct 1982-May 1983 June 1983-May 1984	142,906	55	
June 1984–May 1985	166,168	63	
	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.		i

(July 1)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

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 yrs and the proportion who would be without work or would enter yrs while in employment.

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

☐ This article reports on progress leave further education or employment part way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on yrs.

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

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 backruns 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 develop-

ment costs, apart from the IDS con-

tribution. 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 SWIH 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)

Disabled iobseekers

☐ Registration as a disabled person On October 18, 1982, the com under the Disabled Persons (Empulsory requirement to register for ployment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is employment as a condition for the voluntary. Those eligible to register receipt of unemployment benefit are those who, because of injury, was removed for people aged 18 disease or congenital deformity are years and over. The figures below substantially obtaining or keeping employment have chosen to register for employ of a kind which would otherwise be ment at MSC jobcentres including suited to their age, experience and those seeking a change of job qualifications.

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to December and March) Employ those people who, although elig- ment Gazette will provide updated April 15, 1985, the latest date for istrants at both MSC jobcentres and which figures are available, the local authority careers offices, and number of people registered under more detailed information about the Acts was 404,170.

handicapped in relate to those disabled people who

Every quarter (June, September, choose not to register. At informatpon about disabled regtheir placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers Jobcentres (June 1985)*

Registered for employment at June 7, 1985 Employment registrations taken from	85,451
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

The same of the	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 be similar to those of the 1984 Surpublished in a series of six booklets time-table will be broadly similar to agreements (if any) affecting the the time-table used last year; book- employees in the survey. lets will appear at three-weekly intervals, so that the complete series the survey will appear in the Octo-

February.

The contents of the booklets will vey but Part F will also contain infrom October 1985. The publication formation on the types of collective

An article containing results of will be available by the end of ber issue of Employment Gazette.

Labour Force Survey

☐ The preliminary results of the and the survey estimates have 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

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 SWIH 9NF

topics

nn no longer engage in industrial nutes in the knowledge that beise of protective barriers there ill be no lasting damage to the iness, Sir Pat Lowry, chairman ACAS said at the annual conferace of the Advisory, Conciliation nd Arbitration Service in Wales.

The conference, held in Swansea. cussed the question—"Industrial ations-confrontation or co-

We have to minimise confrontan. The question is how," said Sir . He emphasised the importance employee involvement. "Emees will only give their wholeed commitment to the enterfor which they work if they are larly informed about its succesits problems and its prospects are properly consulted," he id. "But much more than a coment to full blooded employee olvement is required if we are to ve towards more constructive nd co-operative industrial relas " said the ACAS chairman.

He presented separate agendas, management and trade unions. good practices which, if followed uld lead to a mutually improved dustrial relations climate in any

The management view

Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of eed International, told the confernce that confrontation was not an herent part of the collective barning process. Sir Alex who is also irman of the CBI employment licy committee and industrial reons group, said co-operation was ot an easy option. It required denination to work towards a cliate of trust.

When differences did arise they eded to be resolved in such a way at the complementary interests of ployers and employees-in ealth creation and security of emyment-were not prejudiced.

The industrial relations challenge as to achieve a shared understandg of what was needed to improve petitiveness. That understandwould embrace those issues hich often appeared to divide peole at work: profits, pay and the eed for flexibility in rapidly changg market conditions. And it dended on fair industrial relations uctures, effective employee inlvement, communication and nsultation and an open approach decision making.

Employee involvement must elop naturally," Sir Alex said. t is a workplace priority, not nething which can be imposed by islation. Progress depends on

Management and trade unions management initiative. The rate of progress can, however, be profoundly influenced by trade un-

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 inemployment had more than anything else affected relationships in industry. Manufacturing establishments were shrinking and the replacement service establishments were much smaller. There was a

□ Regulations which prohibit the

most hazardous types of asbestos

and the most hazardous processes

using asbestos have been laid before

into force on January 1, 1986, will

asbestos) fibre;

The Regulations, which come

• the import of crocidolite (blue

• the supply of those minerals

• the use of those minerals and

• installation of new asbestos in-

any other product;

asbestos spraying;

sulation

asbestos) and amosite (brown

and products containing them

as an article or substance for

products containing them in

the manufacture and repair of

Parliament

prohibit:

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

Asbestos Regulations

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 relations—Breaking industrial 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 re-

commendations made in the First

and Final Reports of the Health and

Safety Commission's Advisory

ments of the European Asbestos

(Marketing and Use) Directive.

The United Kingdom has decided

to go further than the European

Directives by prohibiting in addi-

tion amosite and the installation of

new ashestos insulation. The use of

chrysotile (white asbestos) is not

prohibited but work activities

where it is used are subject to strin-

The Asbestos (Prohibitions)

Regulations 1985 form the second

tier of the HSC's three part legisla-

tive programme of action on asbes-

gent controls.

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 notifiv 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	32,10
Feb	32,15
Mar	37,998
Apr	36,99
May	36,87
Jun	33,86

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protect tion 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 statuy notification figures is given in an article on ge 245 in the June 1983 issue of Employment

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

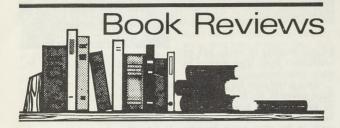
Committee on Asbestos (ACA). The prohibition on crocidolite and asbestos spraying are also require-

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

Small Business

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



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,

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 hard-

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

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

 \square 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 Educa-

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 inhouse 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 Commer cial and Industrial Education, 16 Park Crescent, London WIN 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 occupation psychologist who has worked in industry, public service and universities. His interest ir 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 around

☐ 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 011883612 sprice £2.50 available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers. IND (G) 30 (L) Buried Cables—Beware!. Available free L) Buried Cables—Beware!. Available free h HSE public enquiry point (051-951 4381) or local HSE offices.

Dd 0738369 C86 - 7/85

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.