

# Employment Gazette

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Department of Employment

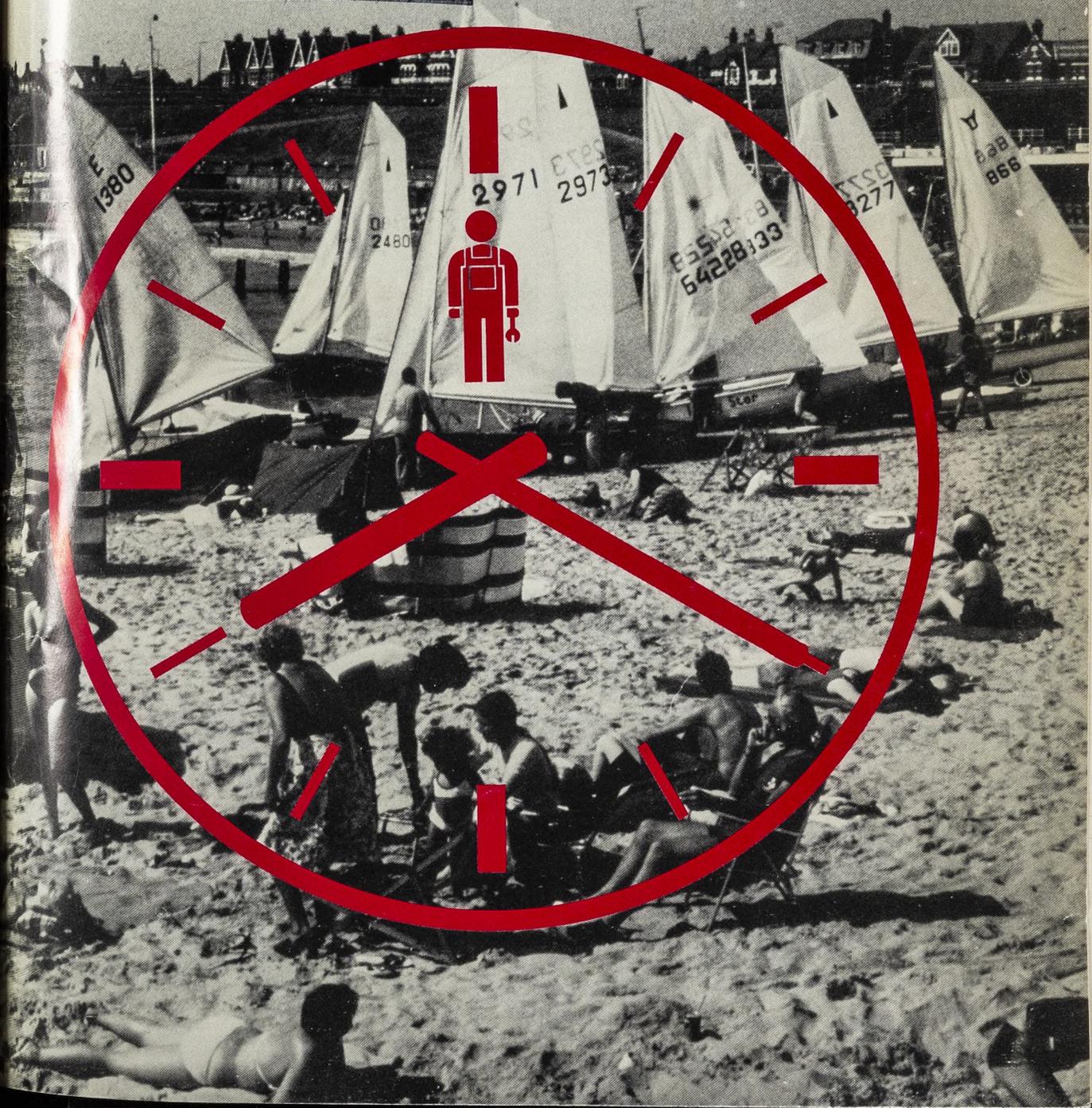
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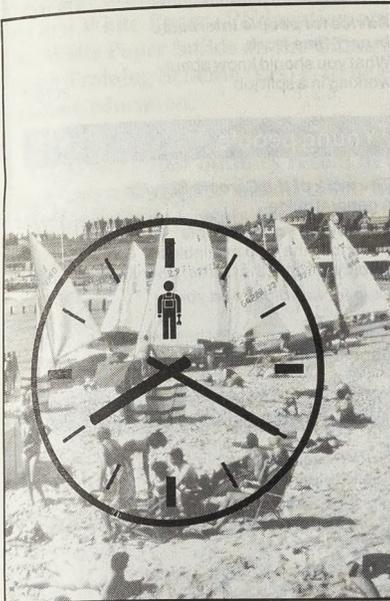
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# Employment Gazette

April 1985 Volume 93 No 4  
Department of Employment  
pages 129-168.



● Cover picture

Changes in manual workers hours and holiday entitlements are discussed on pages 154, 155 and 156.

Beach scene picture: Gt Yarmouth Borough Council.

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge from employment offices, Jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment. In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to **General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

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

## Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- 1 **Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
- 2 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756\*
- 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (2nd rev)
- 4 **Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
- 5 **Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- 6 **Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
- 7 **Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754
- 8 **Itemized pay statement** PL704
- 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** PL711
- 12 **Time off for public duties** PL702
- 13 **Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)
- 14 **Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
- 15 **Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
- 16 **Redundancy payments** PL744
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
- Industrial action and the law**  
A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 PL753
- The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms** PL715
- Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers** PL714
- Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers** PL716 (1st rev)
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers** RPLI (1983)
- Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers** PL720
- Code of practice—picketing**
- Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements**

## Industrial tribunals

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

## Overseas workers

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

## Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

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

## Other wages legislation

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

## Special employment measures

- Job Release Scheme**  
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 PL741
- Part-time Job Release Scheme**  
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 PL759\*
- Young Workers Scheme**  
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people PL742

## Just what your company needs

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

## Young people

- The work of the Careers Service**  
A general guide PL669
- Employing young people**  
Describes the help available to employers from the Careers Service PL690
- Help for handicapped young people**  
A guide to the specialist help available from the Careers Service PL675

## Quality of working life

- Work Research Unit**  
Publicity leaflet PL722
- Work Research Unit—1983 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction**
- Meeting the challenge of change**  
Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations PL687
- Meeting the challenge of change**  
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations PL688

## Employment agencies

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

## Equal pay

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

## Race relations

- The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers** PL748
- Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain** PL738

## Miscellaneous

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

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## Education and training for young people

A strategy to improve work-related education and training for 14-18 year olds is set out in a White Paper, "Education and training for young people" (Cmnd 9482). The White Paper builds on the Chancellor's recent Budget announcement that the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) is to be extended and supported by improvements in full-time education.

The White Paper outlines recent developments in full-time education and training; draws attention to action taken in other industrial countries; and sets out the Government's proposals for further action.



Pictured at the Press Conference are (left to right): Mr Peter Morrison, Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Tom King and Lord Young.

At a joint press conference with Lord Young (Minister without Portfolio) and Sir Keith Joseph (Secretary of State for Education and Science), the Secretary of State for Employment, Tom King, said: "Investment in education and training is crucial to our well-being as a nation. Inadequate preparation of young people for working life reduces their effectiveness and reduces job opportunities. It is no coincidence that countries like Germany and Japan prepare and train people better, and have a better qualified workforce. We have already taken steps to correct this imbalance, and have devoted resources to education and training on a large scale. This White Paper shows how education and training, properly coordinated, can increase employment opportunities for young people. The extension of the Youth Training Scheme is central to the success of our strategy."

## Reflect

The Minister without Portfolio, Lord Young, said: "These proposals reflect the recommendations of the inter-Departmental review of work-related education and

## Education and training for young people

The White Paper identifies three fields of action:

- In full-time education, where the successful elements of the TVEI pilot schemes need to be applied more widely. The Government is allocating £25 million for a scheme of TVEI-related in-service teacher training. The scheme will be administered on an interim basis by the MSC, until the Department of Education and Science has Parliamentary authority to introduce its new scheme, which was described in "Better schools".
- On youth training, the Chancellor announced in the Budget that the Government is prepared to make available extra resources of £125 million in 1986/87 and £300 million in 1987/88 to expand and develop the YTS. The new scheme will be work-based and lead to recognised vocational qualifications. It will be an permanent feature of vocational education and training. Employers have much to gain from the new scheme, and the government expects employers to make a substantial contribution towards its costs.
- On the structure of vocational qualifications, where the Government has identified the need for improvement and has asked the MSC to conduct a review with the Department of Education and Science, employment interests, local authorities and the examining bodies. The reviews will concentrate first on improving the structure of qualifications to meet the needs of the extended Youth Training Scheme.

training for 14-18 year olds which the Prime Minister asked me to undertake with colleagues. Employers need a flexible and adaptable labour force. The new Youth Training Scheme will give young people a solid vocational preparation which will put us on level terms with our competitors.

## Barriers

"But our proposals are about education as well as training. We cannot afford to neglect what goes on in schools or the system of post-16 vocational qualifications. Our proposals will help to break down the barriers between education and training, so that youngsters will get a better deal whether they stay on at school or go into the labour market."

Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, emphasised the links between the Government's 14-18 policies and the strategy for school education set out in "Better schools" (continued on page 132)

## Inspection still has a vital role

The Health & Safety Commission has reasserted the vital role inspection must play in the continuance of the Health and Safety Executive as a dynamic force in the maintenance and improvement of health and safety standards in employment.

Dr John Cullen, the Commission Chairman, says: "I see inspection as a cornerstone of our work, a crucial element in ensuring that necessary standards are observed. We intend to continue to devote a high proportion of our resources to checking compliance in the field. It is essential that inspection continues to provide a guarantee to employees that there will be intervention where necessary and for which they can appeal, and to employers where high standards may be at risk from competitors."

## Insurance

"Our *Plan of Work* published in March, whilst emphasising the importance attached to continuing inspection, puts forward for discussion ways in which standards of health and safety in this country could be enhanced. These include the further development of self-regulation and the part that the insurance industry could play in reinforcing the efforts of inspectors. Any new approach would only be adopted where HSE was satisfied that management was capable of delivering the goods and with the active commitment of employees."

"Finally, I emphasise that we should welcome informed comment on the *Plan of Work* but particularly on chapter six which suggests options for future developments."

## Education and training for young people

(continued from page 131)

(*Cmd 9469*) published earlier this month. "The White Paper on the 14-18 age group focuses on the large number of young people who need explicitly vocational programmes from the age of 16, based on a broad and balanced education with a strong technological element. The interim scheme of TVEI related in-service teacher training and the emphasis on recognised qualifications for the Youth Training Scheme are key outcomes of the review."

The Government has asked the MSC to consult employers, trades unions and others concerned about the content, funding and administration of the extended YTS and to report the outcome by the end of June. The new training scheme will begin in 1986 and the MSC have been asked to advise on the most practicable arrangements for providing a second year of training for as many as possible of the 16-year-old school leavers who will be entering YTS in 1985-86.

## Should trade unions engage in party politics —asks Tom King

With the political fund provision of the 1984 Trade Union Act coming into force, Employment Secretary Tom King has urged trade union members to consider the implications carefully.

He said: "My advice to trade union members is: 'Vote whichever way you wish but make sure you know what you are voting for'. And that quite clearly is the question: 'Do you want your trade union to engage in party politics?'"

The provisions would enable union members themselves to decide whether their unions should actively engage in party politics, Mr King said. "This was a right given to their grandparents in the Trade Union Act 1913. But under that Act it was sufficient for unions to ballot their members just once—on setting up their political funds. This means that most present day union members have never been able to exercise this important choice.

"And the importance of that choice must not be obscured. It is not simply a matter of union leaders acting as power brokers in the affairs of a political party, armed with massive block votes bought with millions of pounds from their unions' political funds. A union's involvement in party politics profoundly influences the whole way in which it behaves. The opportunity is now there, for the first time in many generations, for union members to decide just what sort of organisation they want to belong to."

## Main purpose

"It is quite untrue to suggest that the 1984 Act has prevented unions financing campaigns on Government policies from their general funds. The only circumstances in which expenditure on campaigns must come from a union's political fund are when the main purpose is to persuade people to vote for or against a particular political party or candidate. Campaigns on matters like jobs, health and safety and other issues affecting the members' interests may certainly be financed from unions' general

funds provided that their main purpose is not to persuade people to vote in a particular way.

"There is nothing whatever in the 1984 Act to stop trade unions lobbying their members of Parliament if they do not have a political fund. Several trade unions with no political funds currently retain Parliamentary advisers, paid for from their general funds, and there is nothing in the 1984 Act to change this. As before, only payments to MPs which amount to 'maintenance'—for example, for MPs 'sponsored' by a trade union—need come from political funds."

## Nice action



Sending down the first wood is Mr Tom King Employment Secretary when he visited a Community Programme scheme at Beeston Old Lads Club in Nottingham. The Lads Club scheme, managed by the Boys Brigade is funded by the Manpower Services Commission giving 11 long-term unemployed people full and part-time work on two projects: the maintenance and development of an eight-acre field and the development of recreational sporting facilities in the community.

## Criticism 'Yes'—but verbal vandalism—'No'

Constructive criticism of the Youth Training Scheme that can lead to positive changes is always welcome, mindless verbal vandalism is not, Employment Minister Peter Morrison told Chorley Industrial Society.

"Hardly a week goes by without some unsubstantiated accusation that YTS is being used as a source of cheap sweated labour or that the Government has no real interest in the scheme other than keeping young people out of the unemployment figures for a few months", the Minister said.

But these critics were totally ignoring the rigorous standards applied by the Manpower Services Commission in monitoring YTS. The MSC acted as "honest broker" to ensure all trainees were provided with a structured programme of training and related work experience, and that all schemes had to contain:

- A period of induction to ensure trainees understood the purpose of YTS and their role in it.
- Occupationally based training and planned work experience.
- 13 weeks off-the-job training/education.
- training in core-skills such as computer literacy and information technology.
- A systematic review of individual progress and issue of a certificate to every trainee completing the scheme.

Giving examples of changes made to the scheme to "give everyone a fair chance of success" Mr Morrison said it had been extended to allow disabled pupils leaving college up to age 21 to enter YTS as well as those 18 year olds who stayed on at school because of English language difficulties.

The Minister said that 379,000 places would be made available under the Youth Training Scheme for 1985-86, and judging by the results of a national survey a high proportion of trainees could be expected to find worthwhile employment. The success rates varied but there was plenty to be optimistic about with excellent results from schemes like the Construction Industry Training Board's where 90 per cent of 13,000 young people got jobs.

He concluded by saying that if anyone anywhere knew of Youth Training Scheme places being misused they should write to him personally. "I want to hear about any specific cases", he said.

## Big take up for youth training

There has been a big take up for the second year of the Construction Industry Training Board's Youth Training Scheme and of the Joint Industry Board's schemes for the electrical contracting industry (ECI) for 1984-85.

More than 15,500 trainees are now attending college or gaining work experience on site under the schemes.

A total of 17,700 started on the scheme but about 2,000 have since left due to obtaining employment, resuming full time education, or due to other reasons.

Targets for the third YTS and ECI schemes in 1985-86 show an increase over 1984-85

with a total of 18,944 trainees. It is hoped that the £40,000,000 contract for these places will be signed shortly with the Manpower Services Commission.

On the government's proposal to introduce a two year Youth Training Scheme, the Construction Industry Training Board will be meeting shortly with the MSC to ensure that industry's interests are properly taken care of.

In 1983-84, the first year of the YTS and ECI scheme, more than 14,000 youngsters completed their first year of training. More than 90 per cent of them are in full time employment.



Prince Charles pictured talking to some of those who attended a "Youth Meets Industry" residential workshop for 250 unemployed 18 to 25 year-olds from all parts of the country. Aim of the seven day workshop was to improve young people's chances of getting jobs by boosting self-confidence, helping them analyse their own skills and needs as well as encouraging them to form realistic ideas of individual potential. MSC staff manned an information stand throughout the week and gave advice about Government schemes. The "Youth Meets Industry" workshop was organised by the Prince's Trust, which in co-operation with the Royal Jubilee Trust, has set up the Youth Business Initiative. Joint sponsorship awards have been made to 700 young people to help start their own small businesses.

## They made a big profit on paper



We're in the money—that's the proud boast from budding businesswomen Irene Baldwin and Gloria Gilpin. But sadly the £5,500 profit Irene and Gloria made in their first three months of running a village shop was only on paper.

The two are on a Manpower Services Commission-sponsored course at Sunderland Polytechnic learning how to cope with the real business world.

The course is for 15 unemployed people who are going to start their own small businesses after a thorough grounding in management at the Polytechnic. Gloria, of Houghton-le-Spring, is to open a restaurant and Irene, from Sunderland, will be running a food take-away shop.

As part of their business training the members of the course were challenged to "beat the computer" and prove their skill in running a "mock" business. The computer challenged them to buy and run a Post Office and General Store in the mythical village of Bundle.

### An identity

Each of the 15 contestants were given an identity of a redundant man with £10,000 capital, a house worth £35,000, a car worth £500 and an income of £40 a week unemployment benefit. Each student was given identical costs, accountants and expected turnover of the village shop.

The object of the exercise was to feed the computer in great detail how they would buy, run and develop the shop. The "win-

ner" was the one judged by the computer to have made the most money out of the shop. At the end of the day-long exercise Irene and Gloria came out top with a profit of £5,500 after three months of trading.

### Pitfalls

Gloria said: "We have learned a lot about the pitfalls of running a business because the computer has judged us on all the real-life challenges of running a small company." And Irene added: "I have some experience of business, but this has taught me much more. I only hope that I can eventually make this kind of money profit in real life."

Course tutor Frank Patterson said there was a very serious purpose behind the computer exercise. "The idea was for them to be able to have a go at solving typical problems facing a small business without risking their own money," he said. "Hopefully all the course members can learn from the mistakes they made in taking on the computer and will not repeat them when they are on their own."

## Access to the HSE database is free

Still agonising about asbestos? Curious about CPL? Nonplussed about noise? Confused about CIMAH?

Action on all these has been originated through the Health and Safety Commission and Executive in the past 12-18 months. Now there will be an opportunity to get right up-to-date by using a computerised source of information on these and more than 60,000 other international aspects of workplace health and safety.

### Hour long

A free hour-long link will be available in May to computer users wishing to access HSELINE—the Executive's publicly available database—via their own equipment. This will be in conjunction with the host service of Pergamon INFOLINE in London. Alternatively IRS DIALTECH, the European Space Agency Information Retrieval Service, will provide a free sample search for those without direct access.

- Working with asbestos includes information on a wide range of controls such as the Asbestos Licensing Regulations;
- CPL means the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations designed to provide a comprehensive and uniform system of packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;
- Information on noise reduction at work includes the Executive's campaign to cut noise—induced hearing loss which threatens to send one million workers deaf by the end of the century;
- CIMAH means the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations aimed at reducing the likelihood and impact of major industrial accidents, such as the recent Bhopal tragedy.

### Further details

More details of the free hour are available from Pergamon Infoline Limited, 12 Vandy Street, London EC2A 2DE or Mike Everest, Department of Trade and Industry, IRS DIALTECH, Room 392, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

## "Respond to industry" call to LEAs

Local education authorities must pay attention to the needs of industry in their FE programmes and explore new, expanding areas like open learning. That was the message today from Mr David Tinsley, head of the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech Programme, when he addressed a conference of over 150 education chiefs in Birmingham.

"If LEAs are to make a major contribution to adult training they must adapt their services to new markets—and that means adults in industry," said Mr Tinsley, himself a former senior education official.

"It also means selling industry a service it wants and will pay for. Without a positive approach by colleges, employers will look elsewhere or, worse still, will not train at all.

"Employers look for cost-effectiveness, relevance to their needs, and the minimum of disruption to the work flow. Modular training, using open learning methods, can meet these expectations.

### Many examples

"There are many examples where cost-effectiveness has been proved; where modules have been selected on a pick-and-mix basis to meet precisely the needs of individuals; and where key technicians and

supervisors have been able to train without causing problems through prolonged absence on traditional courses."

Mr Tinsley said that more than half of the country's LEAs were now involved to some extent in the Open Tech Programme, which was funding over 100 projects aimed at key personnel in different industries.

He encouraged the rest to look at what open learning material and expertise was available and assess ways in which they too could use existing materials or develop new ones.

"Open learning puts the learner's needs first," said Mr Tinsley. "It enables people to learn at a time, place and pace that suit their circumstances and given them a wide choice of what to study.

"What I urge LEAs to do is consider the extent to which their existing systems allow the customer these choices and, if necessary, to initiate some changes before they lose business to those who have already woken up to the concept of open learning."

**"ON THE BALL"** at Chelsea Football Club is Minister of State for Employment Mr Peter Morrison, who recently visited Stamford Bridge with newspaper publisher and Oxford United Football Club chairman, Mr Robert Maxwell. They met and talked to the nine teenagers on a Youth Training Scheme who all train with the Chelsea footballing staff. In addition, the YTS footballers study soccer coaching, office administration, physiotherapy, ground maintenance, as well as spending one day a week at college. Chelsea is one of the many Football League clubs which run YTS schemes. (Photo: Daily Mirror)



## Open learning solves training problem

Open learning techniques that allow people to update their skills without disrupting their work will soon be playing a major part in training engineers in CAD/CAM, robotics and automation.

"One of the main problems facing companies is that the staff who most need to learn these new techniques are some of the most vital to their operation, who can't easily be spared for traditional courses," says David Tinsley, head of MSC's Open Tech Programme.

### Demanding training

"In addition, employers are increasingly demanding training that is specific to their operation and which doesn't cost the earth.

"Open learning is often the answer because it allows those key personnel to learn about CAD/CAM, robotics and automation when it is convenient to employer and employee, either on the firm's premises or at the employee's home."

Five of the projects being supported by Open Tech are in the field of CAD/CAM, robotics and automation, and they will soon be making a major contribution to training in this field.

## Wages Councils—striking the balance

The Government has invited comments by May 31 on the future of Wages Councils. A Consultative Paper issued on March 21 sets out broad options for discussion.

In the Budget debate, Secretary of State Mr Tom King drew attention to the Government's responsibility for striking a balance between protecting the conditions of those in jobs and improving employment prospects of the minority without them.

Wages Councils set minimum pay and holidays for about 2.75 million workers, mainly in the retailing, catering, clothing manufacture and hairdressing trades. The councils comprise representatives of employers and workers under independent chairmanship. Though they receive secretarial help from, and their "wages orders" are enforced by, Department of Employment officials, the councils are independent of Government and Ministers have no power to interfere in their decisions.

### Growing evidence

The Paper argues that there is a growing body of evidence of the general link between wages and employment. The role of the councils in setting legally enforceable minimum rates means that they interfere with the freedom of employers to offer, and job-seekers to take jobs at wages which might otherwise be acceptable. The effect of this is particularly obvious in relation to young people whose employment prospects, a number of studies have suggested, are affected by the level of their pay rates in relation to those for adults. In wages council industries young persons' rates in relation to adults' rates are higher than elsewhere in the private sector.

### General concern

Apart from the employment implications of the wages councils system, there is a general concern about the burdens the very detailed "wages orders" impose on businesses, especially on the smaller firms which characterise the industries in which the Councils operate. The Consultative Paper acknowledges, however, that there is a substantial body of opinion, including many employers, which believes that total deregulation could be harmful. Rather than abolition, they argue that reform is preferable, for example, to reduce councils' powers so they could require payment only of a minimum hourly rate for adults. The advocates of reform point out that industrial relations have generally been good in wages council industries; that many small companies have benefited from being able to conduct their wages negotiations as a

group; and that uncertainty and instability on wages and conditions might result from total abolition.

The Government is therefore anxious that in addition to scrutinising the available research and other evidence on the operation and effects of wages councils, it should obtain the widest spectrum of opinion on the two options of abolition and reform. Copies of the Consultative Paper have already been widely distributed to the employer bodies and trades unions most closely affected by the councils.

It is available (free of charge) to others who wish to contribute to the debate. Copies can be obtained from the Department of Employment (IRE 2), Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1 or by telephoning (01)-213 5551.

## Why the digging had to stop in London

Archaeological work at the site of Christ Church, Spitalfields, London has been stopped by agreement with the Health and Safety Executive, following the discovery of a possible smallpox victim from the early 19th Century.

Work at the archaeological site has been monitored by local HSE and specialist microbiological inspectors since it began five months ago and a code of practice was agreed by the HSE following year-long negotiations with the architect responsible for the redevelopment project at Spitalfields for just such an eventuality.

Since the discovery of the corpse, HSE

experts have consulted with officials from the Department of Health in an attempt to establish the cause of death and to determine whether any possible smallpox virus might still be active in this case. To this end, samples have been taken under carefully controlled conditions agreed with the inspectorate and are being sent to Atlanta, USA, for the appropriate tests.

Under the previously agreed procedure, work has stopped and the site has been closed and made secure, pending the outcome of the investigations. There has been no risk to the public in the surrounding area.

## Quarry accidents—HSE report

Twenty-three people were killed in quarry accidents during the two year period, 1982-83. A further 194 sustained major injuries, says a report published by the Health and Safety Executive. As in previous years, and despite sustained effort throughout the industry, site transport and haulage was a predominant cause of death and injury.

The report describes and comments on a number of accidents which occurred during the period, and recommends action that should be taken to avoid their recurrence. For example, there were 97 accidents

involving haulage and transport including conveyors. Fourteen were fatal and this figure accounts for 61 per cent of the total fatalities over the two year period.

The report also covers safety and health aspects in landfill sites, peat workings, on-shore exploratory drilling sites and ready-mix concrete dry batch plants located on quarry premises. One fatal and 14 major injury accidents occurred at these units.

*Quarries Health and Safety 1982-83* (ISBN 0 11 883793 1); price £3.00 available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers.

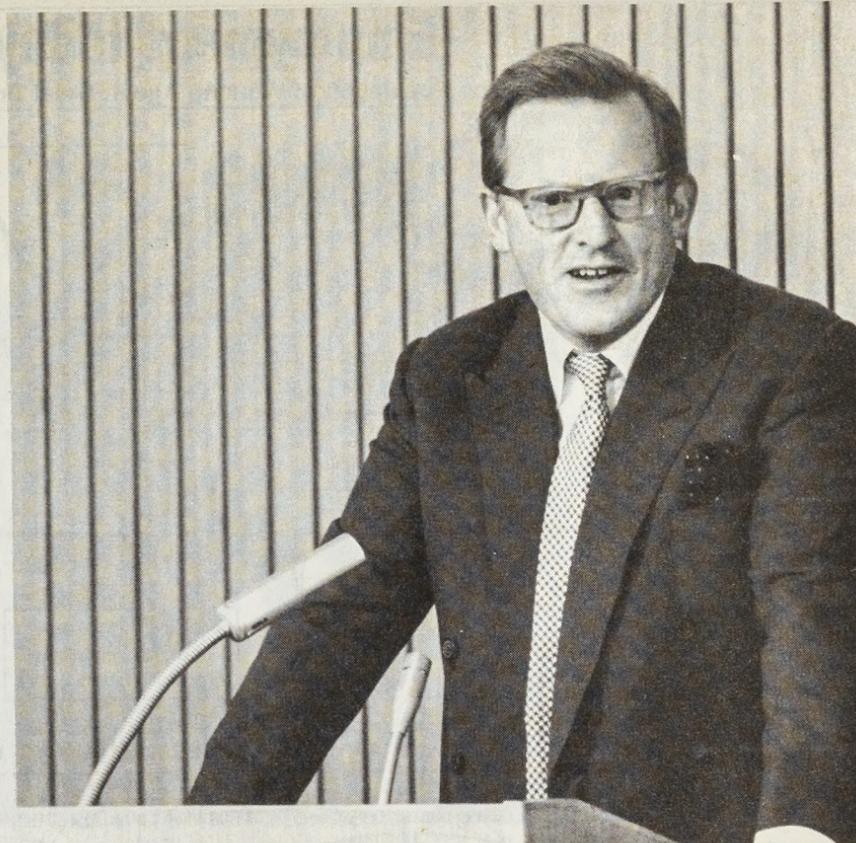
## Chairman appointed

Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment has, after consultation with the Secretaries of State for Education and Science and for Wales, appointed Mr H G De Ville as chairman of the Review Group on Vocational Qualifications, as announced in the White Paper on Education and Training for Young People.

Sixty-year-old Mr De Ville is just about to retire as executive deputy chairman of BICC Plc, where his responsibilities included personnel and management services. He had previously been for some ten years in charge of personnel and training at Ford Motors, Dagenham. Mr De Ville has extensive experience in manpower matters and has been a member of the Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) since 1976.

## Employment Gazette Reports

## Employment—the challenge for the nation



*"Employment cannot be created by Act of Parliament or by Government action alone. Government policy will be directed to bringing about conditions favourable to the maintenance of a high level of employment . . . But the success of the policy outlined in this Paper will ultimately depend on the understanding and support of the community as a whole and especially on the efforts of employers and workers in industry; for without a rising standard of industrial efficiency we cannot achieve a high level of employment combined with a rising standard of living."*

1944 White Paper on Employment

The task of creating jobs is a challenge for the nation as a whole. This is the message of the recent White Paper, issued by Employment Secretary Tom King. The White Paper brings together in a coherent form the Government long-term strategy for employment, what has so far been achieved and what remains to be done.

Everyone cares about the problem of unemployment. But caring is not enough states the White Paper. It makes clear that, to solve it requires understanding of the problem and determined action by the whole nation.

The White Paper gives the facts about UK employment trends and present patterns in the labour market. It analyses the origin and nature of the problem—especially the

## The challenge we face

"The creation of jobs and the reduction of unemployment is the biggest challenge we face as a nation," said Employment Secretary Tom King in presenting the White Paper, *Employment—the challenge for the nation*. "Everyone in Britain cares about unemployment but that alone is not enough. Every part of our society needs to know what contribution they can make towards facing that challenge."

"The White Paper explains the facts about employment and unemployment. There must be nationwide understanding of the nature and origin of the problem if we are to get the most effective nationwide action to solve it."

"It sets out the Government's strategy to help improve employment prospects. The Government has a clear responsibility to lead but the strategy cannot succeed unless everybody plays their part."

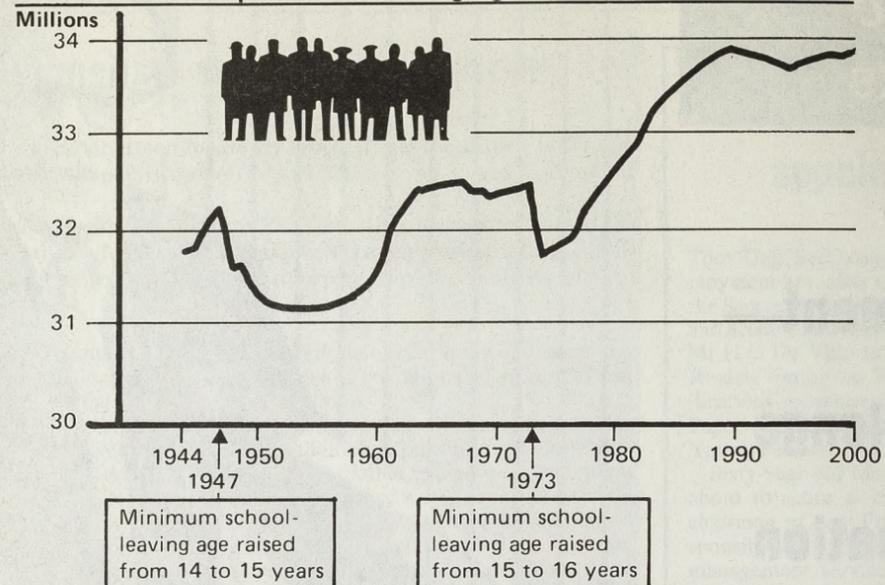
"These efforts are beginning to take effect, as the recent rise in the number of people at work—up by half a million in the last two years—shows."

"Now we must build on that progress and turn the increase in employment into a reduction in unemployment. Britain is living through the fastest period of economic change since the industrial revolution. In the past we often failed to respond as quickly as our competitors, leaving the unemployed to pay the price."

"We now have a chance to tackle unemployment but it will only succeed if everyone plays their part. That is the challenge we face as a nation, and that is the challenge this White Paper addresses."

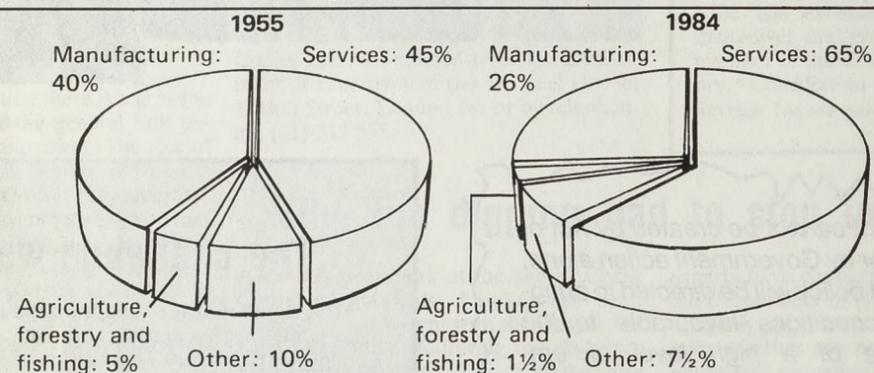
# Employment today

Trends in the Population of Working Age in Great Britain: 1944-2000



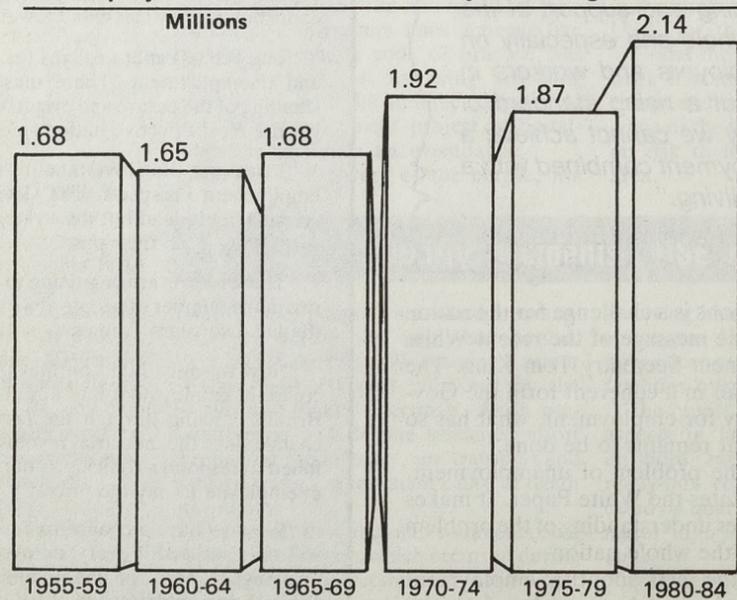
Source: OPCS estimates and GAD projections.

## Civilian Employment (excluding self-employment) in Great Britain, 1955 and 1984



Figures for 1955 on estimated standard industrial classification 1980.

## Self-employment in Great Britain: five-year average, 1955-1984



Source: Department of Employment.



Youth Training Scheme operating in the North West.

lack of adaptability and competitiveness; sets out the Government's strategy for jobs; and outlines what action is needed:

- on education and training
- on reform of the labour market and
- on the measures to help the unemployed.

The cumulative effect of the measures detailed, says the White Paper, will be to help hundreds of thousands more people into work. But the Government cannot do what the nation will not. It cannot on its own create jobs.

Jobs come from customers and from nowhere else. That, says the White Paper, is the simple and enduring truth underlying any useful discussion of employment. Jobs are created when businesses produce goods and services that people want at prices they can afford. Public service employment, however valuable, has to be paid for, and by one route or another the money can come in the end only from business.

### Past failures

Living standards have been generally rising throughout the Western world since 1950, but less so in Britain than elsewhere; the basic reason is that our economy has been less efficient states the White Paper.

- Between 1960 and 1982, average productivity in manufacturing industry grew by over 500 per cent in Japan, over 120 per cent in Germany and under 80 per cent in the United Kingdom. Yet we tried to pay ourselves as though we were doing as well as our main competitors.

- Both managers and workers too often failed to put the customer first.
- Many workers, especially those in powerful unions, felt they could hold economic reality at bay, often by strikes or the threat of them. Governments, albeit with the best of intentions, handicapped business by too much regulation and intervention.
- The entrepreneur was undervalued, neglected and sometimes actively discouraged.

The White Paper brings out the major changes in our employment scene over the past 30 years. Of 33½ million people of working age now, 26½ million are in a paid job or seeking one—four million more than in 1951 and one million more than in 1975. Over 23 million people are in work and this country has a higher proportion of the total working-age population in jobs—65 per cent in 1982—than in the main Continental countries.

The number of women in or looking for work has risen from 7 to 11 million and self-employment has grown from 1.7 million to 2.4 million since the early 1950s. Over this same period manufacturing employment had declined from 40 per cent to 26 per cent of the total: while the service sector has grown from 45 per cent to 65 per cent. These changes have affected working patterns. Part-time workers have increased by over a million in the past decade to nearly five million now.

Unemployment has been rising for many years in almost all the major industrialised countries, the more so since the oil price rises of 1973 and 1979. High unemployment among the young and the growth of long-term unemployment are the most worrying features. The White Paper illustrates the international problem and approaches to it being adopted in other countries.

### The strategy for jobs

These great shifts in employment reflect a world-wide economic transformation—the biggest since the first industrial revolution. Britain as a trading nation cannot opt out, stop or reverse this. The White paper makes this lesson clear—adaptation to change is inevitable. We are all involved and every part of our society has its contribution to make. The Government's role, though crucial, is limited. It has three tasks:

- most important, to maintain a sound and stable framework of economic and industrial policy. The first priority has to be the control of inflation.
- within the economic framework, to encourage jobs, for example by removing obstacles to employers taking on workers and by helping to modernise training.
- to take direct action to tackle problems of unemployment for groups particularly hit by the changes in industry.

An annex to the White Paper summarises the range of Government action so far taken in line with this strategy. The White Paper points out that since 1979 Government policies have laid a firm foundation for lasting recovery. Inflation is at its lowest levels since the 1960s. Our gross domestic product has grown by over nine per cent in the past four years and manufacturing productivity is up by 3½ per cent a year. Investment and exports are at record levels. Jobs increased by an estimated 340,000 in the year to September 1984 and self-employment is expanding particularly fast.

Young people taking advantage of the Youth Training Scheme.



### Easy-to-read summary

A convenient, easy-to-read summary of the new White Paper and the measures on training and jobs is contained in a special issue of the Department of Employment's free newspaper *Employment News*. Copies of this issue of *Employment News* (No 129, March 1985) may be obtained from: Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Telephone: 01-213 3202.

### The labour market—the weak link

But economic progress has not yet been accompanied by lower unemployment. What is the cause?

- not** a lack of demand. In each of the last two years demand has grown by about eight per cent. But too much of the growth has been dissipated in higher prices and in higher pay for those with jobs, at the expense of those without.
- not** lack of public-sector investment. Last year £22 billion was invested in the public sector; but this has to be justified by its true economic value. Pouring resources into projects that do not yield a good economic return wastes national wealth on which all jobs rest.
- not** technological change. Experience shows that on balance new technology leads to more jobs, not fewer, as its effects work through into greater wealth.

The White Paper identifies the biggest single cause of our high unemployment as the failure of our jobs market, the weak link in our economy. Government can help provide the conditions for an efficient labour market, but it cannot do the main job which is for managements, employees and the education system, working in common understanding and partnership.

The task is to improve the workings of the labour market in several ways:

- In quality** so that businesses can find the increasingly demanding skills they need, now and in the future.
- In cost and incentives** so that people are neither prevented from pricing themselves into jobs nor deterred from taking them up.
- In flexibility** so that employers and employees adapt quickly to new circumstances.
- In freedom** so that employers are not so burdened by regulations that they are reluctant to offer more jobs.

### The way forward

The White Paper points out that our educational system has long underrated the central role of wealth-creating business in national life and the importance of preparing for practical activity. There has been less training for young people and adults than Britain's successful competitors. Since 1979 however, Britain has begun a revolution in education and training.

Centre piece of this is the £800 million a year Youth Training Scheme which has provided up to a year's work-based training for 700,000 school leavers since it was launched in April 1983. Now a major expansion is planned for 1986. The expanded Scheme will offer a job related training lasting two years for 16-year-old and one year for 17-year-old school leavers, leading to a recognised vocational qualification. Once it is fully established every young person under 18 will have the choice of staying on in education, taking a job or receiving training.

This expansion will entail a major role and contribution



## NEW FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT

Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts

In recent years there has been a significant rise in the number of women who do paid work. This report looks at the place of employment in women's lives. This report on data collected in 1980 in a national survey of women of working age commissioned by the Department of Employment and carried out jointly by the Department and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys. The report includes information on: ● the amount of paid work women do over their lifetime. ● patterns of full and part-time working. ● occupational segregation. ● pay, employment conditions and trade union activity. ● reasons for doing paid work and attitudes to work. ● the share of domestic work between husbands and wives. ● women's experience of unemployment. ● occupational mobility. ● lone mothers and employment. ● how women look for jobs and job priorities.



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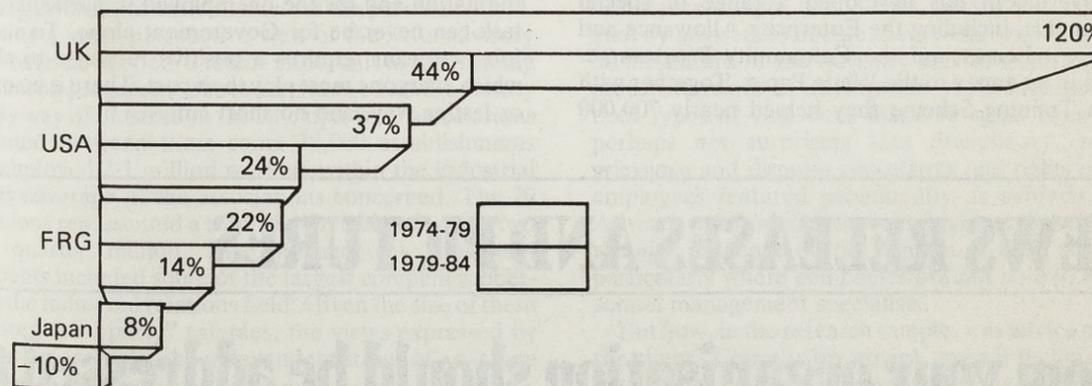
ISBN 0 11 691090 9  
£9.50



from employers, and will need support from the whole community. The Manpower Services Commission, following consultations, will bring forward detailed proposals by the end of June to give it effect. The Government is ready to provide extra funds of £125 million in 1986-87 and £300 million in 1987-88.

Improved training for the young needs to be matched by more and better adult training. The Manpower Services Commission will be helping 250,000 adults in 1986-87. But the major responsibility for training must fall to employers, as customers and users. The Government has developed a

Rise in the unit labour costs 1974-1979 and 1979-1984



NOTE: Local currency; Manufacturing industry

Source: International Monetary Fund



campaign to inform, advise and encourage industry in this, and is providing funds through the Manpower Services Commission for pump-priming, experiment and stimulation of industry's own effort.

### Flexibility and costs

Widespread changes are taking place in patterns of work, as the White Paper describes. Here again Government's role is to facilitate voluntary changes. The White Paper describes the Government's record in reducing restrictive practices and changing industrial relations law to achieve a better balance of bargaining power in industry.

Labour costs are a basic influence on jobs and the White Paper shows that with improving productivity unit labour costs have been rising less fast than previously. "But we still compare unfavourably in this respect with our major competitors. Despite recession and higher unemployment, those in work have enjoyed on average steadily rising real earnings—by nearly ten per cent altogether since 1979 and by three per cent last year. Slightly lower earnings growth could lead to a considerable increase in employment," says the White Paper.

Employers and workers must recognise that the biggest sufferers from excessive wage settlements are the unemployed. For its part the Government has sought to reduce the pressure on wage settlements and to give the unemployed more incentive to take jobs, by reducing the amount deducted from the wage packet in tax and national insurance.

The Government, says the White Paper, will also continue the action already taken to reduce the rules and regulations which affect the labour market. After consultation, it will either reform or abolish the elaborate and job-constricting Wages Council System. It will reduce the deterrent to taking on workers, by extending the qualifying period for the right to claim unfair dismissal to two years in all firms.

### Help for the unemployed

Many of the unemployed are victims of economic change, and no Government could ignore the hardship this caused them. But, says the White Paper, rejection of change is not the answer. The right course is to help the unemployed to cope with new circumstances and adapt to employers' new needs.

The Government has developed a range of special schemes for this, including the Enterprise Allowance and Job Release schemes and the Community Programme. Details are in an annex to the White Paper. Together with the Youth Training Scheme they helped nearly 700,000



Community Programme: Restoration of a fire engine at Stockton.

people in 1984, mostly in the two groups in greatest need—the young and the long-term unemployed. Now the Government intends to make a further big increase in the Community Programme, by 100,000 places to 230,000 in 1986-87; and it will try out new approaches to enhancing the value of this and similar schemes. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme is already being expanded and the expanded YTS will make a still bigger contribution to avoiding unemployment.

### Conclusion

The White Paper sets out the Government's clear strategy for jobs and the reduction of unemployment.

It is this strategy, says the White Paper, that has laid the solid foundations for continued economic recovery and the creation of jobs—with a net increase estimated at half a million over the last two years. This is a message of hope for the nation and for the unemployed in particular. But the task can never be for Government alone. To sustain the jobs we want requires a positive response to change in which everyone must play their part. There is no other sure or lasting way, and no short cut. ■

## SPECIAL FEATURE

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) devotes four times as many man-hours to advisory work as to collective conciliation. But what value is placed on the advice? And what is the overall contribution of advisory work to the improvement of industrial relations? Research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (formerly the Social Science Research Council) examined this advisory role and a full account appears in a new book *Improving Industrial Relations*\*.

In this article, the book's co-author Professor Eric Armstrong, Emeritus Professor of Industrial Relations, Manchester Business School, an ACAS arbitrator and a deputy chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee, discusses some of the research findings.



## Evaluating the advisory work of

**acas** ADVISORY  
CONCILIATION  
AND  
ARBITRATION  
SERVICE

□ The research is the first systematic and independent study of the ACAS advisory role and in essence, constitutes the substitution of evidence for speculation concerning the effectiveness of that role. Most of the evidence has been gathered from a sample of those centrally involved in the advisory transaction (that is the advisers themselves, managers, and trade union representatives). More than half of the ACAS advisory staff, in all nine regions, were interviewed by the researchers. Completed questionnaires comprising the client's evaluation of the ACAS advice in specific and general circumstances were received from 460 companies and 88 local trade union representatives.

In addition information and opinions were systematically gathered from 34 employers' associations, 29 trade unions, 10 management consultants and seven professional/training institutions with interests in the personnel field. In this way a multi-perspective view of the ACAS advisory role has been developed, a factor important to the forming of a balanced judgement about the value of ACAS advisory work. By way of illustration the 34 employers' associations represented between them some 78,000 establishments which employed 2.1 million workers within the industrial relations coverage of the associations concerned. The 29 trade unions represented a total membership of nearly two and a quarter million. The management consultant respondents included some of the largest companies operating in the industrial relations field. Given the size of these "interested third party" samples, the views expressed by them, on for example, the independent status of ACAS, are of particular interest.

In classifying its work ACAS makes a broad distinction between advisory visits and in-depth work. A requested advisory visit typically accounts for a day's work by an adviser and might well consist of helping a small company with the overhaul of its grievance/disciplinary procedures.

By contrast the average number of man-days required for a typical piece of in-depth work is about 12 and might well entail assistance with the reform of a payment system. There is a far greater likelihood of local trade union representatives becoming involved in in-depth work than in advisory visits. Because of the above and other differences, separate but similar enquiries were made of advisory visit and in-depth work ACAS clients.

### Major influence

Completed questionnaires were received in respect of 258 visits. Of these 163 were request visits, that is requested by the client himself. The remaining 95 visits were mostly development visits, that is visits, usually to companies, initiated by advisers to enable them to inform potential clients of the nature of the advisory service and to gather local industrial relations intelligence. As a high proportion of both types of visit were made to small companies, it is perhaps not surprising that disciplinary, redundancy, grievance and disputes procedures and rights of individual employees featured prominently as subjects of advice. Advisers acknowledge that employment legislation has had a major influence on the content of their advisory work particularly where companies are not able to employ personnel management specialists.

But how, in the research sample, was advice presented to the client? Conceivably advice, even if technically sound, may still be rejected if presented in the wrong manner. A "take-it or leave-it style" from the adviser may be just as

\**Improving Industrial Relations: the advisory role of ACAS* by Eric Armstrong and Rosemary Lucas. Publishers: Croom Helm, Provident House, Burrell Row, Beckenham, Kent, 1985.

## NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA

unacceptable to a client as missionary zeal. In regard to request visits 40 per cent of respondents held the advice to be presented neutrally (that is in the mode of "these are the options and their implications—but you, the client must decide what is to be done"). "Neutrally", constituted the single largest category of the five types of response recorded.

The 40 per cent rose to nearly 58 per cent in the case of non-requested visits which suggests that where a visit is not requested, the adviser sees himself more as an explicator than an assertive salesman. The evidence indicates that in the client's perception a variety of advisory styles is employed. While this suggests that a flexible approach to his work is adopted by the advisor, was:

- the particular style appropriate to the given circumstances;
- was the advice any good;
- did it achieve anything?

Over 98 per cent of request and non-requested visit clients judged the style of advice presentation to be appropriate to the circumstances. Nearly 66 per cent of request visit respondents evaluated the advice/information given as very good and nearly 32 per cent as good. The corresponding figures for non-requested visit respondents where information passed on for possible future use was likely to be more prominent, were 38 per cent very good and 51.5 per cent good. Where advice had been requested this had been implemented fully (56.1 per cent of respondents) or to an appreciable extent (29.7 per cent).

However, a high incidence of extensive implementation of advice and a high appreciation of the general quality of that requested advice may or may not bring about significant changes to the clients' industrial relations systems. Respondents were therefore asked:

“

Bearing in mind ACAS has a statutory duty to try to improve industrial relations and employment policies by advisory means, did the recent advice given to you bring about a change in the situation discussed with the adviser?

”

To this question 72.5 per cent of the request visit respondents said yes and the remainder no. Some part of the volume of no answers may be accounted for by situations where advice had still to be implemented and instances where the advice given was more akin to information for possible future use than for current action. Of the respondents who said there had been a change, 61 per cent evaluated the nature of the change as "significantly for the better" and 35 per cent as "marginally for the better". Another of the evaluation-seeking questions read:

“

From experience of the recent ACAS advisory visit, would your organisation, in principle, be prepared to use the ACAS advisory service again?

”

Of the request visit respondents, 98 per cent replied "yes"—the remainder—"maybe". The only "no's" came

from two non-requested visit respondents. If the two populations of request and non-requested visit respondents are combined there results a 94 per cent "repeat order" measure of satisfaction.

Although the figures above form only part of a much lengthier and more complex analysis, they do suggest a significant measure of general client satisfaction with the advisory visit.

In-depth work is not only lengthier but more complicated than advisory visit work. ACAS makes distinctions between four main types of in-depth work and as mentioned, trade union representatives are commonly involved in such work (for example, in the introduction of a job evaluation scheme). Even so, it may be useful to give an outline of the results of the in-depth survey which parallel those given for advisory visits.

Completed questionnaires were received from 290 respondents including 82 from trade unions. The 290 responses relate to 246 separate pieces of in-depth work which means that in a useful number of instances more than one evaluation is available of the same piece of advisory work. Both employer and trade union respondents selected procedural issues as frequent and important subjects of advice. This prompts the thought as to whether such procedural prominence is in some measure due to the parties' perceptions of ACAS as a third and independent party, which can provide fair-minded procedural assistance to employers and trade unions in separate and shared situations alike. Payment systems including job evaluation and communications were also identified by both employers and unions as important subjects of in-depth work.

#### Interesting difference

In regard to the manner in which the advice was presented some interesting differences of emphasis emerged between the employers' and trade unions' appraisals of the adviser's approach. While both groups chose neutrally as the most frequently employed style, 34 per cent of employers selected that description whereas the figure for trade union respondents was 53 per cent. The difference invites speculation. For example, a union, being by definition a bargaining agent and aware that ACAS has a duty to assist both sides of industry, might expect counsel from an ACAS adviser to be given in a "non-pushful" way which recognised the industrial relations expertise of the union representatives. If that surmise is right, the expectation has apparently been met. In some non-unionised companies, managements would have less experience of industrial relations and would arguably need more assertive advice. Where categories other than neutrally were chosen, such categories reflected degrees of persuasiveness exercised by the adviser. An example of this would be: "these are the options and their implications but you, the client might think option 'A' preferable to option 'B'—or, you would be strongly advised to adopt option 'A' rather than option 'B'."

Whatever the advisory style was perceived to be, 97 per cent of employers considered the style to be appropriate to the circumstances and 92 per cent of union respondents were of the same opinion. Given the choice of styles available for selection by respondents, the high percentages just mentioned suggest the advisers possess the necessary social skills to be able to present advice in an acceptable manner.

Years of experience in what used to be termed employment exchanges, a feature of many advisers' careers, may have contributed materially to the development of those skills. As to the advice given, 61 per cent of employers held

the general quality of the advice to be very good and 32 per cent as good. The corresponding figures for union respondents were 56 per cent and 34 per cent. Two per cent of employers and five per cent of union respondents held the advice to be poor or very poor. Overall therefore, 93 per cent of employers and 90 per cent of trade union respondents evaluated the advice as very good or good. Given earlier comments this suggests a skilful reading by advisers of industrial relations situations and an ability to be even-handed in providing good quality advice.

#### Future intentions

Eighty-seven per cent of employers stated that the in-depth advice given had been implemented fully or to an appreciable extent. When future intentions were taken into account, advice often being implemented in stages, the 87 per cent rose to 92 per cent. The trade union response figures were 64.5 per cent full and appreciable extent implementation rising to 68 per cent to include future implementation. The differences between the employer and trade union respondents figures are notable and while a full explanation for these differences cannot be undertaken here, some possible reasons may be indicated.

The two populations of responses are not the same in size. In the majority of instances the two sets of perceptions do not relate to the same pieces of in-depth work. For the most part it is the employer who is the direct client of ACAS. Rarely is a trade union, as an institution, as an employer, the direct client. But unions in their capacity as bargaining agents within companies may well agree on a joint employer/union request to ACAS for advisory help and subsequently become involved in in-depth work. Despite this, it still seems likely that the union(s) on site are less well placed than are employers to assess the exact extent of implementation. Generally they cannot take the same overview of a total given situation that an employer can. If several unions are involved in the same piece of in-depth work, each may see overlapping parts of the implementation process but not the whole process.

#### Nature of change

Of the employer respondents, 88 per cent acknowledged that as a result of the advice received there had been a change in the problem situation discussed with the adviser. Of a smaller number of employers who responded to the related supplementary question, just over two-thirds described the nature of the change as significantly for the better and 29 per cent as marginally for the better. Of the trade union respondents 90 per cent stated there had been a change as a result of the advisory work and from a smaller population of replies 62 per cent of union respondents stated that the change was significantly for the better and a further third chose marginally for the better.

Responding to the question on what might have happened had the advice not been followed, it is interesting to note that of 60 trade union respondents 15 answered—"a dispute" and eight—"a strike". Such results present a different aspect of advice implementation by indicating that in some circumstances the advice is held to be of sufficient value to warrant industrial action being taken to try to bring about its implementation. Conversely such evidence is a pointer to the probability that advisory work can, on some occasions, avert industrial action. From the responses of many employer and trade union respondents in the total

research, it is clear that advice can not only make an improvement to industrial relations perceived by the parties to be unsatisfactory but can also help to prevent strained relationships from deteriorating further.

#### Repeat order

Turning to the test of a repeat order from a satisfied client, all 208 employers in the sample answered the relevant question. Ninety-six per cent said "yes", in principle, they would use the advisory service again, three per cent said "maybe" and one per cent "no". From the ACAS viewpoint that must be a highly encouraging response. Virtually the same encouragement can be derived from the trade union reaction: the corresponding percentages being, 95 per cent "yes", four per cent "maybe" and one per cent "no". These supportive management and trade union responses prompt questions about the essential qualities of ACAS advisory work that make it widely acceptable to its consumers.

One factor that appears to be closely associated with the acceptability of advice is the status of the advice giver. It is worth recalling that the independent status of ACAS was formally established by the Employment Protection Act 1975. This Act provided that, except for financial accountability purposes, "the Service shall not be subject to directions of any kind from any Minister of the Crown as to the manner in which it is to exercise any of its functions under any enactment." (Schedule 1 para 11(1)). This central support for independence is buttressed in other ways. Oversight of the Service's operation is the responsibility of a statutorily created Council consisting of employers' and trade union representatives and a group of independents.



This helps to ensure that the operation of the service serves the wider interests of industrial relations rather than promoting those of a special interest group. In short, the constitutional independence of ACAS is assured. It does not of course follow that managements and trade union representatives who make use of ACAS advisory services will automatically regard ACAS as being an independent institution. Nevertheless, the independent status of ACAS seemed, *prima facie*, an important issue about which those co-operating in the research, including employers' associations, national trade unions and management consultants should be questioned.

#### Other factors

It also seemed important to question respondents about other factors which could be thought to be of prime relevance to the use made of the advisory service. The formation of an independent institution provides no guarantee of impartial behaviour by that institution or that it will be perceived as impartial by advice recipients. Impartiality was therefore chosen as a factor for evaluation. Two other factors were added. It seemed reasonable to assume that those receiving advice from ACAS, and interested parties such as management consultants, would expect ACAS advisers to demonstrate technical competence in handling industrial relations matters. It was also thought that as the

Table 1 Factors contributing most to the use made of the ACAS advisory service

Factor	No. of times mentioned as being of	Request and non-requested visits	In-depth work		Total clients	Interested parties				Total interested parties
			Employers	Trade unions		Employer's associations	Trade unions	Consultants	Trainers	
An impartial service (ie attempting to be fair to all interests concerned)	1st importance	131	121	44	296	12	13	2	3	30
	2nd importance	62	44	14	120	7	12	6	3	28
An independent service (ie independent of government and sectional interests)	1st importance	60	31	37	128	7	15	2	—	24
	2nd importance	65	49	13	127	11	5	3	3	22
A free service	1st importance	37	31	14	82	8	3	4	3	18
	2nd importance	37	34	7	78	3	3	1	1	8
A technically competent service	1st importance	90	58	11	159	3	3	—	2	8
	2nd importance	64	75	32	171	8	5	1	—	14

advisory service was free, as distinct from fee charging, this would also affect the use made of the service. To each of the respondent populations questions were put relating to the four factors. The aggregated responses of all groups are presented in the table.

To the client group the impartial provision of sound advice appears to be what matters most and to the interested parties group it is the combination of impartiality and independence that primarily attracts clients to ACAS for advice. These claims can be put forward with some confidence not only because of the distributions of replies among the factors but because respondents had the opportunity to identify other, additional factors of their own free choice but none did so. As intimated before, for trade unions as industrial relations experts themselves, the technical competence of ACAS advice would appear to be far less important than the impartial behaviour and independent status of the advice givers.

### Fees

While by no means held to be insignificant, the free nature of the service appears to be the least important feature of the advisory function for the client group. By the interested parties group it is placed a little higher, employers' associations and management consultants placing, from the nature of their supporting comments, particular weight on the appeal of free advice to small companies.

Although advice is not really free being paid for by, amongst others, tax paying employers and employees, it can be argued that the advice would be more highly valued if ACAS charged fees. A change in the law would be required before this could be done. Of the client group 94 per cent were of the opinion that the law should not be so changed. The corresponding figure for interested parties was 90 per cent, the great majority of employers' associations and management consultants "voting" against a change in the law.

To a related question on the possible adverse effect of a payment system on the impartiality/independence of advice, the answers were less clear cut but it was noticeable that an appreciable majority of the client group (that is those who would most likely be called upon to pay) held that the impartiality/independent value of advice would be damaged by a payment system.

It must be stressed that the above rather starkly presented results were compiled from responses which

included copious comments on the questions posed. The following quotations are typical of many observations received from clients:

- “
- Although ACAS is an arm of the Civil Service and funded by government—nevertheless my experience has always found them to be impartial.
  - I believe it is essential that the service must be seen as independent and impartial if it is to succeed. I also believe that it can only be used in those terms if its services are free.
  - I'm not sure if there is such a status as 'paid neutral consultant'.
- ”

Similar comments were made by interested third parties, for example:

- “
- Of those (member companies) having used ACAS advisory services the most advantageous factor given was this overriding impartiality, and the concomitant acceptability of their status by all parties. (an employers' association).
  - No (to changing law) because ACAS would then be perceived to be working for the side which was paying. The service would lose its important image. (management consultant).
- ”

In essence most respondents, client and interested party alike, seemed strongly in favour of maintaining the *status quo* position of ACAS independence and free advisory service. Furthermore, the overall results of the survey, inevitably cursorily presented here, constitute a broad measure of client and interested third party satisfaction with ACAS advisory performance. ■

**acas** ADVISORY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION SERVICE

## SPECIAL FEATURE



## Pensioner households RPI weights' revision

*Employment Gazette* gives the weights being used in 1985 for the two special indices of retail prices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households.



In its report dated May 17, 1968 the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (then called the Cost of Living Advisory Committee) recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled to cover the one- and two-person pensioner households whose expenditure is excluded from the weighting pattern of the general index of retail prices. The Committee recommended that the proposed indices should be compiled in the same way as the general index except that they should exclude housing costs. For purposes of these indices "pensioner households" are defined as those deriving at

least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. Such households account for less than half of all retired people, the remainder being covered by the general index of retail prices.

The weighting patterns used in calculating the indices for 1985 are based on the expenditure of "pensioner households" in the three years to June 1984 (as shown by the Family Expenditure Survey), revalued at January 1985 prices. These weights are given in table 1 below. Comparable figures for the general index (consistent with those published on page 105 of the March 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*) are given in table 2. ■

## NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Editor *Employment Gazette* Department of Employment  
Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NF 01-213 3562

Table 1 1985 weights for price indices covering one- and two-person pensioner households

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households		One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>369</b>	Men's footwear	3	6
Bread	24	23	Women's footwear	14	7
Flour	2	3	Children's footwear	—	1
Other cereals	7	6			
Biscuits	10	9			
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	13	12	<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>77</b>
Beef	18	29	Motoring and cycling	15	64
Lamb	13	16	Rail transport	2	2
Pork	8	11	Road transport	14	11
Bacon	12	14			
Ham (cooked)	6	5			
Other meat and meat products	31	32	<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>89</b>
Fish	16	16	Books	2	2
Butter	10	9	Newspapers and periodicals	32	30
Margarine	5	5	Writing paper and stationery	6	5
Lard & other cooking fats	3	3	Medicine and surgical, etc goods	7	6
Cheese	9	8	Toiletries	8	10
Eggs	11	9	Soap and detergents	13	10
Milk, fresh	35	32	Soda and polishes	8	6
Milk, canned, dried, etc	4	4	Other household goods	5	5
Tea	16	14	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	7	5
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	7	5	Photographic and optical goods	1	3
Soft drinks	6	6	Toys	2	1
Sugar	7	8	Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	4	6
Jam, marmalade & syrup	4	3			
Potatoes	10	12	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>86</b>
Vegetables, fresh, canned & frozen	22	22	Postage	6	4
Fruit, fresh, canned & dried	21	19	Telephone and telemessages	34	24
Sweets and chocolates	7	10	Television licences, TV and video rentals	37	26
Ice cream	1	2	Other entertainment	5	6
Other foods	18	16	Domestic help	7	3
Food for animals	6	6	Hairdressing	15	14
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	Boot and shoe repairing	2	2
Beer	13	30	Laundering	3	2
Spirits, wines, etc	10	17	Miscellaneous services	6	5
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>
Cigarettes	31	48			
Tobacco	2	6	<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>142</b>			
Coal	32	26			
Smokeless fuels	7	7			
Gas	57	40			
Electricity	85	57			
Oil and other fuel and light	18	12			
<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>			
Furniture	7	5			
Radio, television, etc	2	8			
Other household appliances	22	17			
Floor coverings	3	6			
Soft furnishings	7	5			
Chinaware, glassware, etc	1	1			
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	8	9			
<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>			
Men's outer clothing	5	10			
Men's underclothing	3	6			
Women's outer clothing	21	17			
Women's underclothing	8	6			
Children's outer clothing	1	1			
Children's underclothing	1	1			
Hose	5	4			
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	5	4			
Clothing materials	—	—			

Table 2 Weights for general index of retail prices excluding housing

Food	224
Alcoholic drink	89
Tobacco	44
Fuel and light	76
Durable household goods	77
Clothing and footwear	88
Transport and vehicles	185
Miscellaneous goods	91
Services	73
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	53
<b>All items</b>	<b>1,000</b>

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

Unemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, May 2	Friday, May 17	Wednesday, May 15	Wednesday, May 15
Friday, May 31	Friday, June 14	Wednesday, June 19	Wednesday, June 19

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

**Unemployment and vacancies:** 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572  
**Employment and hours:** 0923 28500 ext. 403.  
**Average Earnings Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412  
**Retail Prices Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service)

## Summary

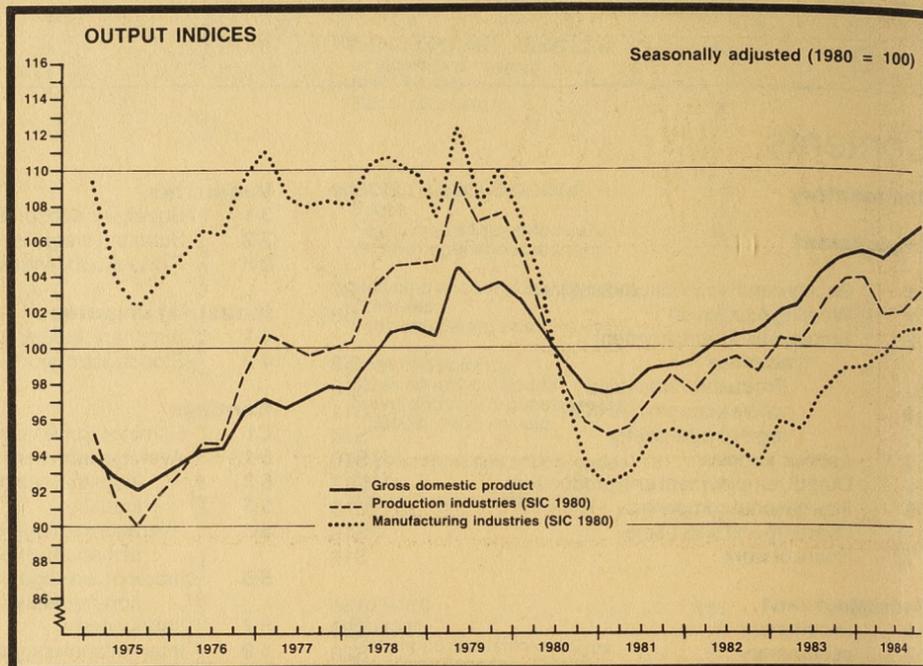
The Chancellor's Budget Statement forecast growth in GDP of 3½ per cent in 1985, of which 1 per cent represents recovery from the coal strike. This follows a provisionally estimated increase of 2½ per cent in 1984, with the coal strike reducing growth by about 1 per cent. GDP (output) rose by ¾ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 and was 2 per cent above its level of a year earlier despite the impact of the coal strike.

Output of the production industries increased by 1½ per cent in the three months to January 1985 compared with the previous three months but was broadly unchanged when compared with the same period a year earlier. It is estimated that the coal strike reduced output by 3½ per cent in both the three months to January 1985 and in the previous three months.

Consumers' expenditure, on revised estimates, increased by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984, following four quarters of little overall change. In 1984 as a whole, consumers' expenditure was 1½ per cent higher than in 1983. The volume of retail sales in the three months to February rose by ½ per cent compared with the previous three months and was 5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Real personal disposable income, after remaining fairly stable throughout 1984, grew by 2½ per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1984, partly as a result of public sector backpay and higher than usual net dividends and interest receipts.

Total fixed investment increased by 1 per cent in the final quarter of 1984 and by 7½ per cent in the year as a whole. However, the rate of growth of investment in the second half of 1984 was slower than in the first half.



The total volume of stocks in the economy rose by £0.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984 but there was a fall of £0.5 billion in the year as a whole, mainly reflecting the impact of the coal strike.

Clearing bank base rates were reduced by half a per cent on 20 March to 13½ per cent and further reduced to 13 per cent by two of the major clearing banks on 28 March after favourable reaction to the financial policies in the Budget and the recent weakness of the dollar. These factors also led to a sharp improvement in Sterling's effective exchange rate.

The employed labour force in Great Britain, is estimated to have increased by 142,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1984, following increases of 58,000

and 63,000 in the second and third quarters. In the year to December 1984, the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 343,000.

The number of employees in employment is estimated to have increased by 111,000 in the fourth quarter of 1984, bringing the total increase for the year as a whole to 141,000. The rise over the year was more than explained by an increase of 201,000 in female employment of which 187,000 were part-time jobs.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) increased by 3,000 in the month to March. This relatively modest rise probably reflects some recovery from the bad weather which adversely affected last month's figures (which showed a rise of 20,000). The average increase over the past six months was 9,000 per month, not significantly outside the range of 10 to 15 thousand per month which has been the underlying trend over the past year and a half. The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies increased by 3,000 in March, following four consecutive monthly falls.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January 1985 was about 0.0 per cent. The actual increase was [00000] this because of the net effect of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail price index was 6.1 per cent in

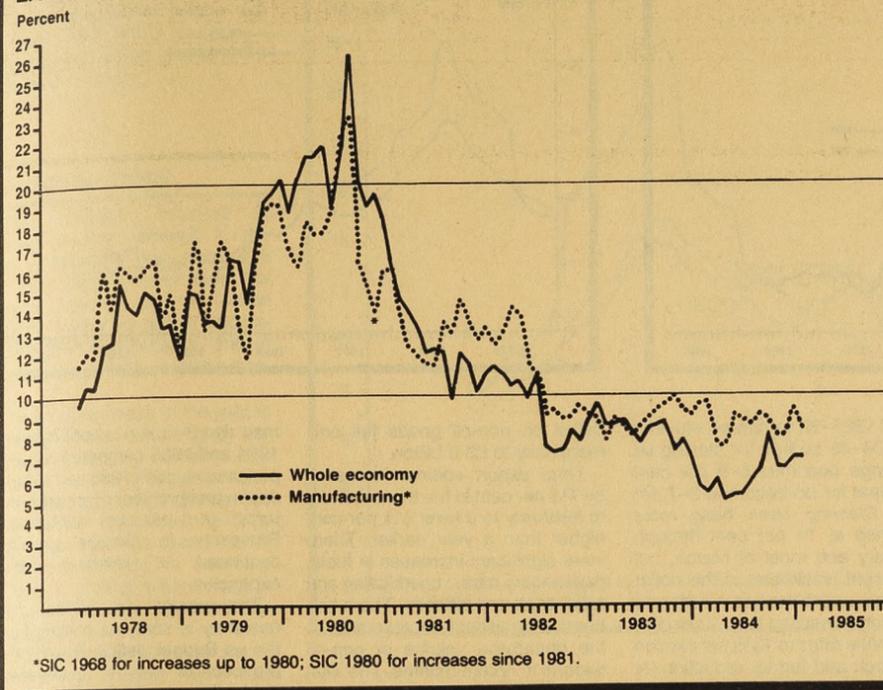
March, compared with 5.4 per cent in February.

## Economic background

The Chancellors' Budget *Financial Statement* indicated that the economy was expected to grow by 3½ per cent in 1985 of which 1 per cent represents recovery from the coal strike. The post-budget forecast of the London School is broadly in line with this, but the *cbi* is rather more optimistic, forecasting 4 per cent growth this year. All these forecasters predict some slackening of the rate of growth in 1986; the *cbi* forecasting 2.5 per cent, the London Business School 2.4 per cent and the "Financial Statement" 2½ per cent in the year to the first half of 1986.

Movements in the *cso composite leading indicators* remain difficult to interpret because of distortions to the series arising from the effect of industrial disputes over the past year or so. However, on the basis of current developments, previous expectations of a peak in economic activity early this year cannot now be supported; the occurrence of a peak would not necessarily imply a subsequent fall in the level of activity but rather a reduction in the underlying rate of growth. The longer leading indicator fell in the first two months of 1985 after a recovery in the second half of last year; though this fall is based only

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



\*SIC 1968 for increases up to 1980; SIC 1980 for increases since 1981.

on partial information at present. The shorter leading indicator remains below the peak of January 1984. However, the addition of further data to the series now suggests a continued recovery into 1985.

The *average measure of GDP*, on provisional estimates, rose by 2½ per cent between 1983 and 1984 following a 3 per cent rise between 1982 and 1983. Growth in 1984 was depressed by the effects of the coal strike, which is estimated to have reduced GDP by a little over 1 per cent.

GDP (output), which is considered to be the best indicator of short-term movements, grew by ¾ per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1984, and the average measure by 1½ per cent over the three months to January compared with the previous three months, but was broadly unchanged compared with a year earlier. It is estimated that the coal strike reduced the level of industrial production by about 3½ per cent in both three month periods, much the greater part reflecting the direct loss of coal output. Manufacturing output in the three months to January was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Within manufacturing, output of food, drink

and tobacco was up by 3 per cent between the three months to January and the previous three months, but there were falls of 3 per cent in metals, and of 2 per cent in other mineral industries. Energy and water supply rose by 5 per cent, principally due to increased production of North Sea oil and gas, but also reflecting some recovery in coal output.

The results of the *cbi industrial*

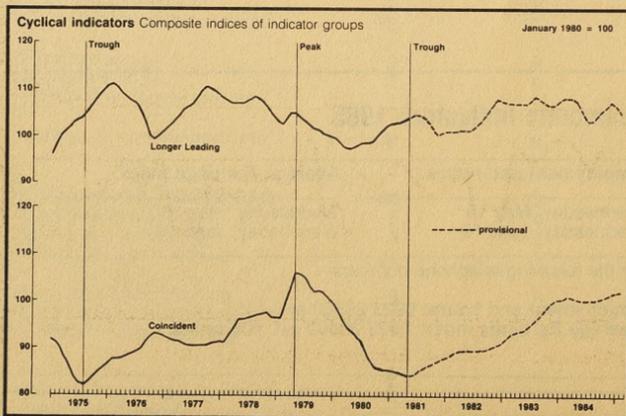
*trends survey* for March suggest the outlook for manufacturing industry is continuing to improve. A balance of only 6 per cent of respondents said that order books were below normal, which was the best result since 1979. A balance of 28 per cent expected an improvement in output over the next four months, compared with 22 per cent in February and 19 per cent in January. A balance of 2 per

cent said export orders were above normal, which was the first positive result since 1977.

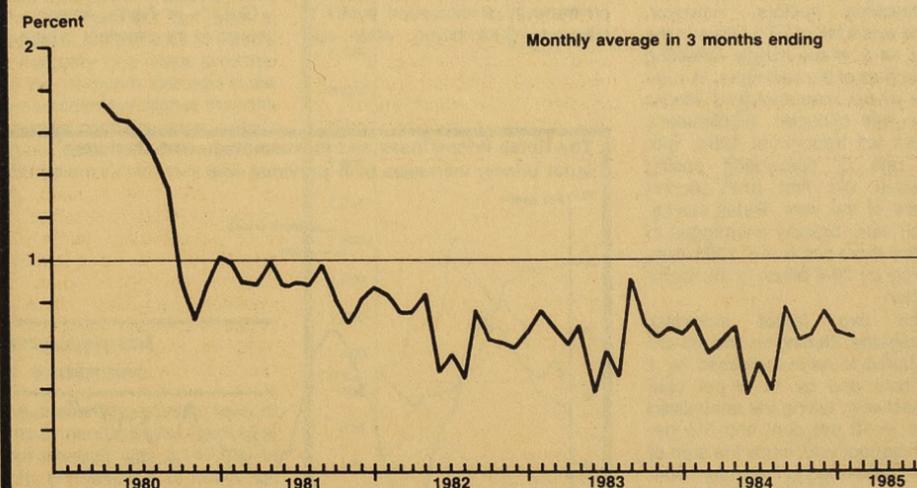
Consumers' expenditure, on revised estimates, increased by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984, mainly reflecting increased spending on retail goods, and followed four quarters of little overall change. In 1984 as a whole, consumers' expenditure was 1½ per cent higher than in 1983. Spending on motor vehicles, food and tobacco fell but this was offset by increased spending on other goods and services. The *volume of retail sales* in the three months to February was ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 5 per cent up on a year earlier. The "Financial Statement" forecast growth of 3 per cent in consumers' expenditure this year.

Real personal disposable income was more than 2 per cent higher in 1984 than in 1983. After remaining fairly stable through most of 1984, real personal disposable income grew by 2½ per cent between the third and fourth quarters. This reflected both a large increase in wages and salaries due to payment of public sector back pay and also higher than usual net receipts of dividends and interest. The personal savings ratio after remaining between 10-12 per cent for most of the past two years, increased to 13 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984.

Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of all industrial and commercial companies rose by 22 per cent in 1984 compared with 21 per cent in 1983. Profits of North Sea Oil companies and of non-oil industrial and commercial companies both rose by 22 per cent in 1984, compared with 23 per cent and 19 per cent respectively in 1983.

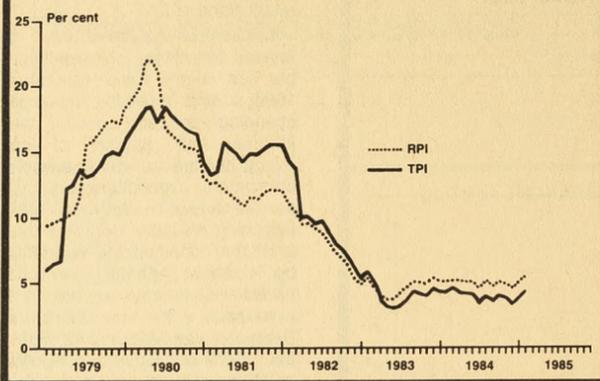


EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change\*



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

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



Total fixed investment rose by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 and by 7½ per cent in the year as a whole. Investment by manufacturing industry fell by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 but was 13 per cent higher in 1984 than in 1983. Investment in the construction, distribution, and financial industries rose by 3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 and by 12 per cent in the year as a whole.

The changes in company taxation in the 1983 Budget are likely to lead to a slackening of investment growth in 1985 and the "Financial Statement" forecasts an increase of 2 per cent this year (3½ per cent in the private sector). However, the December 1984 DTI investment intentions survey predicted that investment in manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected services will rise by nearly 8 per cent this year, while the recent CBI forecast predicts private investment growth of about 7 per cent.

The total volume of stocks in the whole economy rose by £0.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984, largely due to increases in the finished stocks held by manufacturers and retailers more than offsetting falls in the energy and water and wholesaling sectors. However, there was a fall of £0.5 billion in the year as a whole mainly reflecting the impact of the coal strike. In 1984 as a whole, manufacturers' stocks were little changed. Wholesaler's stocks fell throughout 1984, with the rate of destocking easing between the first and second halves of the year. Retail stocks, which were broadly unchanged in the first three quarters of 1984, rose sharply by £0.4 billion in the fourth quarter.

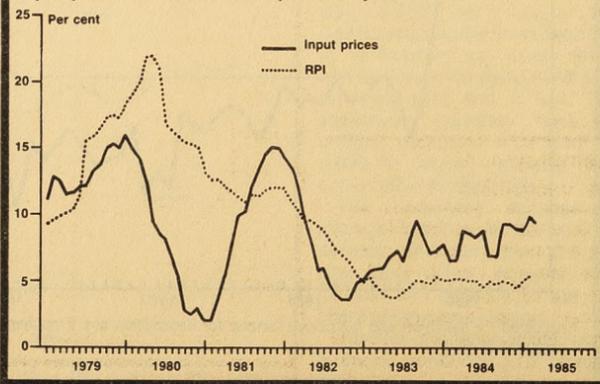
The two target monetary aggregates, sterling M3 and M0 are estimated to have increased by 1 per cent and by ¼-½ per cent respectively, taking the annualised rates to 10 per cent and 5½ per cent respectively, since the start of the target period in February 1984. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech that the target monetary growth ranges would be reduced by 1 per

cent in 1985-86 compared with that for 1984-85 so that for sterling M3 the range becomes 5-9 per cent while that for M0 becomes 3-7 per cent. Clearing bank base rates remained at 14 per cent through February and most of March, but the recent weakness of the dollar and favourable market reaction to the Budget resulted in a ½ per cent cut in base rates to 13½ per cent on 20 March and further reduction by two major clearing banks to 13 per cent on 28 March.

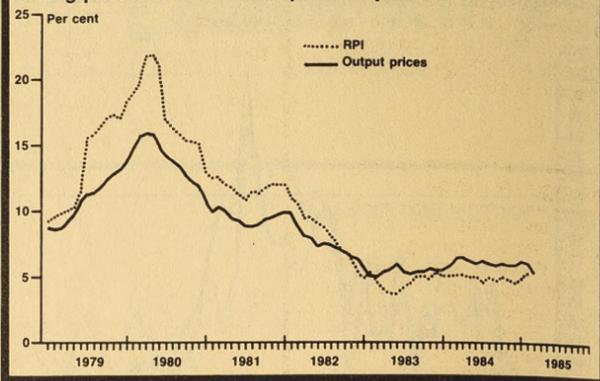
Sterling's effective exchange rate, after reaching a record low of 70.0 in late February, has since recovered, encouraged by the firm financial policies and high interest rates at home. The weakness of the dollar was also a factor but sterling also rose against other currencies. The average effective exchange rate was 73.4 in March 1985 compared with an average of 71.3 in February, and 81.0 in March 1984.

In the three months to February, the current account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £0.6 billion, after being roughly in balance in the previous three months. There was a deficit on visible trade of 0.7 billion compared with deficit of 1.9 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil increased by £1.1 billion to £2.4 billion, while the

The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' input prices: increases over previous year



The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' selling prices: increases over previous year



deficit on non-oil goods fell only marginally to £3.0 billion.

Total export volume increased by 4½ per cent in the three months to February to a level 8½ per cent higher than a year earlier. There were significant increases in fuels, passenger cars, chemicals and food, drink and tobacco. There has been a significant improvement in the underlying volume of non-oil exports in recent months. The total volume of imports fell by 2½ per cent in the latest three months to a level 11 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume seems to have levelled out in recent months.

### World outlook

The Financial Statement which accompanied the Budget noted that rapid expansion in North America and Japan helped to make 1984 the best year for world economic growth since 1976. GNP in the major seven industrial countries rose by about 5 per cent and world imports by nearly 10 per cent. Developing countries shared in the expansion of world trade, their exports increasing by around 13 per cent in volume terms.

Growth in North America now seems to be slowing, where GNP

may rise 3 or 4 per cent between 1984 and 1985 compared with 6½ per cent between 1983 and 1984. In Japan another year of growth in the region of 5 per cent is expected. Prospects in Europe are for continued, if relatively slow, expansion.

The greatest risk to the world economy is seen as coming from the US Budget deficit. Despite the prospect of cuts in government expenditure beginning in the fiscal year 1986-87, there remains a possibility that the federal deficit and larger corporate borrowing needs could push up short term interest rates again. The US current account deficit also may increase further, with large counterpart surpluses in Germany and Japan.

The Financial Statement world economy forecast for 1985 is for GNP growth in the major seven economies of 3½ per cent and world import growth of 5½ per cent.

A recent report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) pointed out that one of the main features of 1984 was the replacement of Germany by Japan as the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods. An important contribution to this was made by the electronic products sector, where Japan is particularly strong, and which grew by 25 per cent in value last year, more than twice the average growth for all manufactured goods. Automobile exports rose in value terms by about 10 per cent, and iron and steel products by more than 7 per cent. Exports of agricultural products and minerals rose by 5 per cent.

Possibly the most significant event in March has been signs of weakening of the dollar. The dollar had strengthened throughout 1984, despite falling US interest rates in the second half of the year and an increasing US current account deficit. By the end of February 1985, the effective dollar exchange rate was more than over 25 per cent above its level of two years ago and over 60 per cent above its 1979 level. However, in March there was substantial central bank intervention in foreign exchange markets, problems in the US

banking system in Ohio and Texas, and discouraging signals about the state of the US economy. As a result the dollar effective exchange rate fell from 153.5 (1975 average = 100) at the end of February to 146.9 at the end of March.

### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 7¼ per cent slightly lower than the year to January. This reduction appears mainly to reflect fluctuations in bonus payments, and in overtime payments, in some sectors.

The actual increase in the year to February 7.0 per cent, slightly below the underlying increase because of the net effect of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry depressed the level of average earnings recorded for the whole economy in February 1985 to a greater extent than in February 1984, reducing the actual increase by between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent. On the other hand, backpay in February 1985 was higher than in February last year and inflated the annual increase by just under ½ per cent.

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

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 8¼ per cent, similar to the increase (revised estimate) in the year to January. Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings was about 8½ per cent in the year to February, as in the year to January. The annual increases reflected higher overtime working so far in 1985 than in the comparable months of 1984 although there has been little change in overtime working since the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1984.

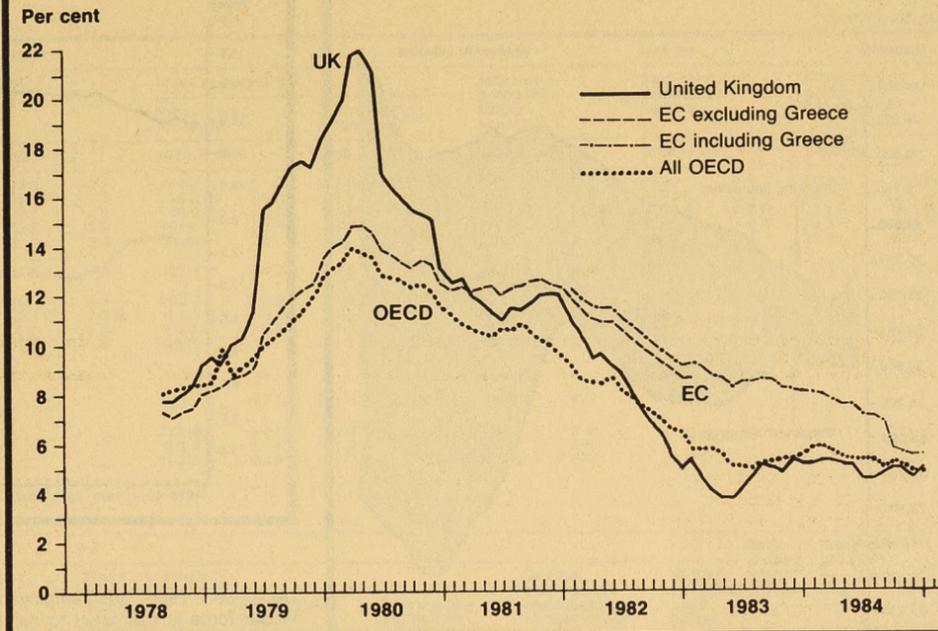
The actual increases in the year to February for production industries and for manufacturing industries were 6.1 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively. The increase for production industries was significantly depressed by the effect of the industrial action in the coal industry.

In the three months to February, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 6.1 per cent

Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



in March compared with 5.4 per cent in February. The index level itself rose by 0.9 per cent, about 0.1 of this being attributable to higher mortgage interest payments. Significant contributions were also made by petrol and oil, second hand cars, fruit and vegetables and certain types of clothing.

The tax and price index (TPI) increased by 1.1 per cent between February and March to stand 5.0 per cent higher than a year earlier, 1.1 percentage points below the corresponding change in the RPI.

The producer price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased by more than the RPI in the year to March, by 9.5 per cent. The 12 month increase in the output index for home sales of manufactured products moved in a contrary way to the RPI, from 6.1 per cent in February to 5.4 per cent in March.

In February (the latest available date) the 12 month increase in the RPI was somewhat higher than the average for OECD countries (4.9 per cent) but close to the average for the European Community (5.5 per cent).

### Unemployment and vacancies

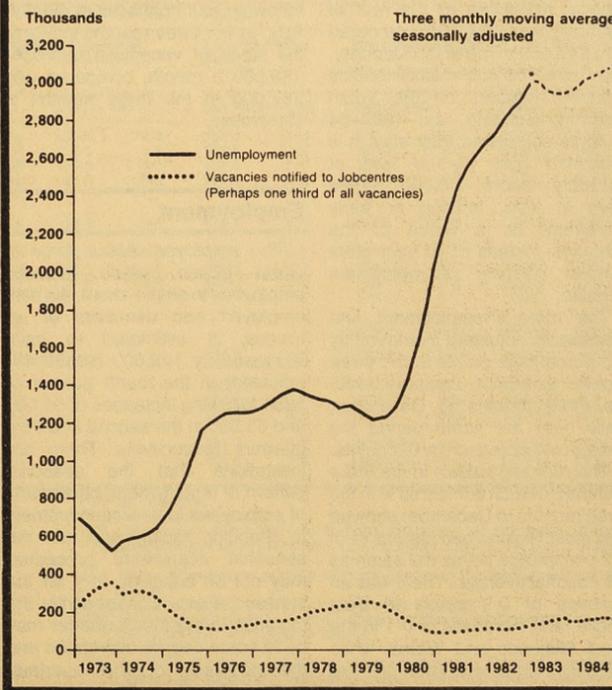
The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment in the UK (excluding school leavers) was 3,147,000 in March, an increase of 3,000 on February. In the three months to March there was an average increase of 13,000 a month, compared with 5,000 a month in the

three months to December. During the six months to March the rise averaged 9,000 a month, compared with 13,000 in the previous six months to September and 12,000 a month over the six months to March 1984. The modest rise of 3,000 in March follows increases of 18,000 in January and 20,000 in February. The February figure was adversely affected by

bad weather, and it seems likely that the March figure reflects some recovery from this. It is unlikely that the latest six months average increase of 9,000 per month indicates a significant change in the underlying trend, which has been in the range 10 to 15 thousand over the past year and a half.

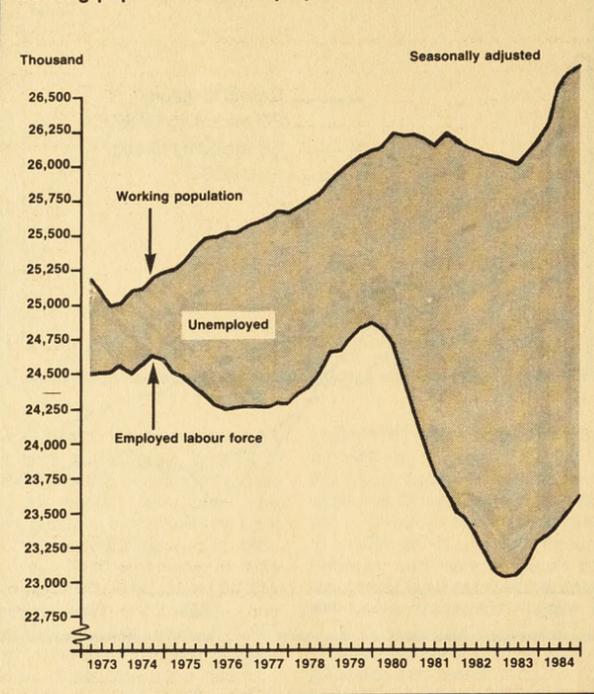
The recorded total in March decreased by 56,000 to 3,268,000

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom

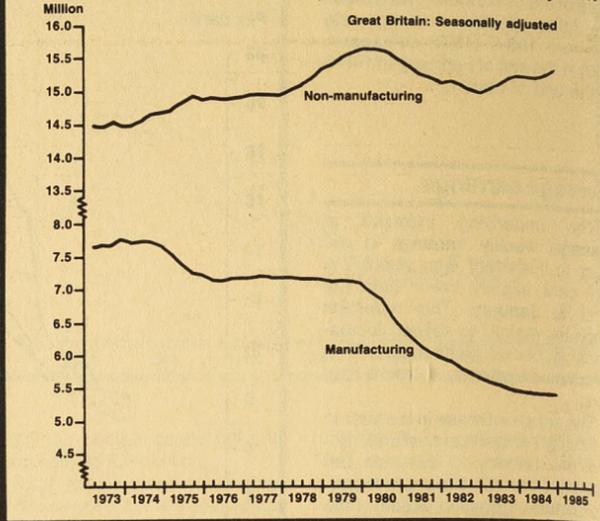


\*Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



[13.5 per cent of all employees]. This decrease of 56,000 reflects decreases of 10,000 school leavers and 46,000 adults. It is estimated that normal seasonal influences would lead to a fall of about 49,000 among adults. Hence the seasonally adjusted increase in adults of 3,000.

The March total included nearly 88,000 school leavers aged under 18, compared with 95,000 in March 1984.

The number of people assisted by the special employment and training measures at the end of February was 634,000, compared with 647,000 at the end of January. The fall of 13,000 mainly reflects reduced numbers on the Youth Training Scheme as 1983-84 entrants completed their stay. It is estimated that at the end of February, about 460,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The male unemployment rate [seasonally adjusted] increased by 0.2 percentage points in the three months to March, compared with the three months to December, while over the same period the female rate increased by 0.1 points.

The regional pattern in the three months to March compared with the three months to December showed that most regions had increases of 0.2 percentage points the same as the national average. There was an increase of 0.3 points in East Anglia, and increases of 0.1 in the West Midlands and Wales, while there was virtually no change in the North.

International comparisons of

unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in Sweden (+0.4 percentage points), France and the UK (both +0.2). There was virtually no change in Germany, Japan and the United States and falls in Canada and Belgium (both -0.4) and the Netherlands (-0.8).

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally-adjusted) in March was 159,000, an increase of 3,000 on the February level, following four consecutive monthly falls. In the three months to March the stock of vacancies averaged 158,000 a month, compared with 167,000 in the three months to December.

### Employment

The employed labour force in Great Britain, which includes employees in employment, the self-employed and members of HM Forces, is estimated to have increased by 142,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1984 following increases of 58,000 and 63,000 in the second and third quarters respectively. There are indications that the seasonal pattern of employment, particularly of employees in service industries, is changing rapidly and that the seasonal adjustment procedure may not be adjusting fully for the current pattern. Consequently the increase in the fourth quarter may be to some degree overstated and the increases in other quarters, particularly the third quarter, understated. Over the year to

December 1984, the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 343,000.

The number of employees in employment in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 111,000 in the fourth quarter. This follows increases of 11,000 and 29,000 in the first and third quarters, and a decrease of 10,000 in the second quarter of 1984 giving an increase of 141,000 employees in the year to December 1984.

This rise of 141,000 in the total number of employees in 1984 was made up of an increase of 244,000 (1.8 per cent) in service industries, and decreases of 41,000 (0.8 per cent) in manufacturing industries, 23,000 (3.4 per cent) in energy and water supply industries, and 39,000 (2.9 per cent) in other industries. This increase can also be subdivided into increases of 14,000 and 187,000 in the numbers of full and part-time female employees and a reduction of 60,000 in the number of male employees.

Later figures for employment in manufacturing industries show a decrease of 8,000 (seasonally adjusted) between January and February 1985. During the three months ending in February the number of employers in manufacturing industries decreased by an average of 6,000 a month compared with an average increase of 3,000 per month in the three months ending November.

Growth in individual industries over the year to December was strongest in retail distribution (+75,000; 3.5 per cent), banking finance and insurance (+73,100; 4.0 per cent), and hotels and catering (+44,000; 4.8 per cent). In manufacturing, increases were recorded in office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (+14,000; 1.7 per cent), paper products, printing and publishing (+7,000 1.5 per cent), and manufacturing of metal goods (+4,000; 1.1 per cent). The largest

reductions, over the same period, were in construction (-33,000; 3.3 per cent), other transport equipment (-20,000; 6.5 per cent), and coal, oil and natural gas, (-14,000; 4.7 per cent).

Most regions showed an increase in the number of employees, the largest being in the South East (+90,000) 1.3 per cent, Scotland (+19,000; 1.0 per cent), East Anglia (+18,000; 2.7 per cent) and South West (+17,000; 1.1 per cent).

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.95 million hours a week in February (seasonally adjusted). The level of overtime working has fluctuated between 11½ and 12 million hours a week since April 1984. Short-time working, was 0.44 million hours a week lost in February giving an average of the same amount in the three months to February, compared with an average of 0.63 million hours lost a week in the three months to November.

### Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in March is provisionally estimated at 496,000. This compares with 1,961,000 in February, 2,151,000 in March last year and an average of 2,346,000 during the twelve month period to March 1985.

Of the days lost in March 1985, an estimated 300,000 days were attributable to various disputes in the coal extraction industry and of which 200,000 days were due to the protest over pit closures which ended on 4 March. Over one-half of the remaining days lost in March were attributable to strike action by teachers; the estimated effect of this industrial action remains highly provisional.

### Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure <sup>1,2</sup>		Output GDP <sup>1,3,4</sup>				Index of output U.K. <sup>5</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion	
					Production industries <sup>1,6</sup>	Manufacturing industries <sup>1,7</sup>			Real personal disposable income					
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7 R	100.0	-8.8 R	100.1	-0.7	100.0	1.0	17.8 R	0.1 R
1981	98.6 R	-1.4 R	98.3	-1.7	96.5 R	-3.5 R	93.9 R	-6.1 R	100.2	0.2	97.7 R	-2.3 R	18.7 R	5.0 R
1982	100.6 R	2.0 R	100.3	2.0	98.6 R	2.2 R	94.5 R	0.6 R	96.4 R	-3.8 R	97.9 R	+0.2 R	22.3 R	19.1 R
1983	103.7 R	3.1 R	103.3	3.0	101.9 R	3.3 R	96.9 R	2.5 R	99.5 R	1.6 R	99.5 R	1.6 R	26.5 R	19.0 R
1984	106.2	2.4	105.8	2.4	102.8	0.9	100.2 R	3.4 R	106.6	7.1	101.7	2.2	32.4	22.1
1983 Q4	105.3	3.8 R	104.9	4.0	103.9 R	5.4 R	98.8 R	5.8 R	102.9 R	8.8	101.3 R	3.3 R	7.0 R	19.6 R
1984 Q1	106.0 R	3.3 R	105.3	3.3	104.0 R	3.5 R	98.9 R	3.2 R	105.1 R	9.3	100.5 R	2.7 R	8.0 R	28.2 R
Q2	105.1 R	2.3 R	105.1 R	2.8 R	101.8 R	1.4 R	99.8 R	4.4 R	105.5 R	7.2	100.4 R	1.6 R	7.4 R	17.9 R
Q3	106.1 R	1.9 R	106.0	1.8	102.1 R	-0.7 R	101.0 R	3.6 R	107.7 R	6.8	101.5	1.7 R	8.8 R	24.4 R
Q4	107.7 R	2.3	106.9	1.9	103.3	-0.6	101.1 R	2.3 R	108.2	5.2	104.2	2.9	8.2	18.2
1985 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Sep	..	..	..	..	102.7 R	-0.7 R	101.4 R	3.5 R	107.2	6.8	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	102.8 R	-0.9 R	100.4 R	3.5 R	108.1	6.2	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	103.3 R	-0.4 R	101.2 R	3.1 R	108.6	5.6	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	103.8 R	-0.6 R	101.7 R	2.3 R	108.2	5.2	..	..	..	..
1985 Jan	..	..	..	..	[105.2]	[-0.2]	[101.3]	[2.5]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

### Expenditure

	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investment <sup>9</sup>		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices		Base lending rates <sup>13</sup>		Monetary growth <sup>14</sup>	
	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	1980 = 100	Whole economy 1980 prices <sup>10</sup>	Manufacturing industries 1980 prices <sup>7,11</sup>	Construction distribution & financial industries <sup>12</sup>	£ billion	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980	136.8	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.61 R	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.8	1.5	-2.91 R	14
1981	136.4 R	-0.3 R	100.4	0.4	37.96 R	-8.8 R	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-0.0	48.9	0.2	-2.74	14½
1982	137.6 R	0.8 R	102.5	2.1	40.47 R	6.6 R	5.6	-1.7	9.4	8.2	49.2 R	0.7 R	-1.18 R	10-10¼
1983	143.0 R	3.9 R	107.9	5.3	42.01 R	3.8 R	5.4	-2.9	9.8	4.5	50.5 R	2.5 R	-0.36 R	9
1984	145.2 R	1.5 R	112.0	3.8	45.20	7.6	6.1	13.0	11.0	12.3	50.9	1.0	0.53	9½-9¾
1983 Q4	36.2 R	3.5 R	109.9	5.8	10.72 R	2.9 R	1.4	3.7	2.6	7.7	12.7 R	2.0 R	0.23 R	9
1984 Q1	36.0 R	2.3 R	109.0	3.0	11.66 R	10.2 R	1.5	12.7	2.7	13.4	12.6 R	0.6 R	-0.35	8½-8¾
Q2	36.4 R	2.6 R	111.6	4.1	11.15 R	8.7 R	1.5	14.9	2.7	13.1	12.7	0.8 R	-0.33	9¼
Q3	36.2 R	0.2 R	112.5	3.7	11.14 R	6.5	1.6	16.8	2.7	11.1	12.7 R	1.1 R	-0.18	10½
Q4	36.6	1.0	115.1	4.7	11.26	5.0	1.6	7.2	2.8	10.2	12.9	1.5	-0.33	9½-9¾
1985 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-13½
1984 Sep	..	..	114.3	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½
Oct	..	..	113.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½
Nov	..	..	114.4	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾
Dec	..	..	117.0	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾
1985 Jan	..	..	112.8 R	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Feb	..	..	114.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-13½

	Visible trade		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index <sup>17, 19, 20</sup>						
	Export volume	Import volume	Visible balance <sup>16</sup>	Current balance <sup>16</sup>	Effective exchange rate <sup>1, 17</sup>	Relative unit labour costs <sup>1, 18</sup>	Tax and prices index <sup>19</sup>		Materials and fuels	Home sales						
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100		1980 = 100	1980 = 100						
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.5	3.6	96.1	10.1	100.0	19.2	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0
1981	99.2	-0.8	96.1	-3.9	3.4	6.9	95.3	-1.2	104.1	4.1	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.5	2.3	100.7	4.8	2.1	4.9	90.7	-4.8	100.6	-3.4	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	102.6 R	1.1	107.9	7.1	-1.2 R	2.5	83.3	-8.2	95.3	-5.3	174.1	4.0	125.4	7.0	124.5	5.5
1984	110.4 R	7.6	118.8	10.1	-4.3 R	0.1	78.8	-5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983 Q4	106.7 R	3.5	113.1	13.7	-0.4 R	0.3	83.2	-6.6	96.8	-2.6	177.4	4.1	128.4	7.5	126.8	5.6
1984 Q1	108.7 R	6.6	112.1	7.3	-0.1	0.6	81.7	-1.5	96.3	6.8	178.7	4.3	133.6	7.2	129.0	5.9
Q2	107.3 R	7.0	117.1	10.0	-1.2	-0.6	79.8	-5.3	95.1	-1.5	179.5	4.1	134.3	8.7	132.0	6.3
Q3	108.0 R	6.5	119.8	11.4	-1.6	-0.6	78.0	-8.1	94.6	-2.9	181.3	3.5	134.1	7.5	132.8	6.2
Q4	117.5 R	10.1	126.1	11.5	-1.3 R	0.6	75.1	-9.7	..	..	..	..	140.2	9.2	134.5	6.1
1985 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.1	-11.8	..	..	..	..	[146.2]	[9.4]	[136.6]	[5.9]
1984 Sep	108.5 R	6.5	126.9	11.4	-0.9	-0.5	77.3	-8.1	..	..	182.2	3.5	135.2	6.9	133.2	6.0
Oct	115.4 R	10.6	131.2	15.9	-0.8	0.2 R	75.6	-8.7	..	..	183.5	3.7	137.9	9.3	134.0 R	6.2
Nov	118.0 R	10.5	120.8	14.0	-0.2	0.3 R	75.7	-9.2	..	..	184.1	3.7	139.2	9.3	134.5 R	6.1
Dec	119.2 R	10.1	126.3	11.5	-0.3	0.1	74.0	-9.7	..	..	183.9	3.3	143.4	[9.0]	134.9	6.0
1985 Jan	116.5	10.3	118.2	14.9	-0.1	0.3	71.5	-10.8	..	..	184.7	3.8	145.5 R	9.0	[135.9]	[6.2]
Feb	121.5	7.7	124.4	10.5	-0.3	0.1	71.3	-12.1	..	..	186.4	4.3	[147.6 R]	[10.0]	[136.6]	[6.1]
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.4	-11.8	..	..	..	..	[145.6]	[9.5]	[137.3]	[5.4]

Notes: \* For each

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>A UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	12,203	9,197	21,400	2,170	324	23,894	2,770	26,663
1982 Sep	12,176	9,110	21,286	2,183	323	23,792	3,066	26,858
1982 Dec	12,038	9,087	21,126	2,195	321	23,642	3,097	26,739
1983 Mar	11,923	8,959	20,882	2,208	321	23,411	3,172	26,583
1983 June	11,938	9,112	21,050	2,221	322	23,593	2,984	26,577
1983 Sep R	11,982	9,158	21,141	2,289	325	23,755	3,167	26,923
1983 Dec R	11,903	9,256	21,159	2,358	325	23,842	3,079	26,922
1984 Mar R	11,814	9,195	21,009	2,426	326	23,761	3,143	26,904
1984 June R	11,839	9,313	21,152	2,494	326	23,972	3,030	27,002
1984 Sep R	11,892	9,344	21,236	[2,526]	328	24,089	3,284	27,373
1984 Dec	11,842	9,457	21,299	[2,557]	327	24,183	3,219	27,402
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	12,201	9,173	21,373	2,170	324	23,867		26,745
1982 Sep	12,109	9,097	21,206	2,183	323	23,711		26,707
1982 Dec	12,040	9,053	21,093	2,195	321	23,610		26,699
1983 Mar	11,983	9,028	21,011	2,208	321	23,540		26,686
1983 June	11,937	9,087	21,023	2,221	322	23,567		26,669
1983 Sep R	11,915	9,145	21,061	2,289	325	23,675		26,768
1983 Dec R	11,906	9,223	21,129	2,358	325	23,812		26,883
1984 Mar R	11,873	9,262	21,135	2,426	326	23,888		27,001
1984 June R	11,839	9,286	21,125	2,494	326	23,945		27,098
1984 Sep R	11,825	9,332	21,157	[2,526]	328	24,011		27,217
1984 Dec	11,845	9,425	21,270	[2,557]	327	24,154		27,365

\* Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. A detailed description of the derivation of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 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 for September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 of the March *Employment Gazette*.  
 ‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: industry\*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		SIC 1980																		
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments												
Divisions or Classes	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37																
1981 June	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857												
1982 June	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825												
1983 Feb	20,417	20,546	7,211	7,246	6,216	6,242	5,555	5,581	12,890	12,978	339	321	340	474	348	799	821												
1983 Mar			7,187	7,217	6,200	6,218	5,559	5,589			339	320	340	471	349	794	819												
1983 April			7,166	7,198	6,179	6,202	5,523	5,545			339	317	338	467	344	794	822												
1983 May			7,146	7,168	6,159	6,177	5,507	5,523			339	315	337	464	345	784	819												
1983 June	20,585	20,558	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,107	13,061	339	313	337	462	344	784	818												
1983 July			7,155	7,133	6,164	6,148	5,515	5,499			339	311	338	460	346	781	823												
1983 Aug			7,163	7,126	6,168	6,140	5,522	5,494			339	309	338	458	347	787	824												
1983 Sep	20,674	20,594	7,147	7,103	6,148	6,116	5,504	5,473	13,160	13,143	366	307	338	459	345	780	824												
1983 Oct			7,120	7,086	6,125	6,099	5,483	5,459			366	304	337	456	343	776	824												
1983 Nov			7,114	7,092	6,123	6,105	5,485	5,468			366	302	337	455	343	776	825												
1983 Dec	20,692	20,662	7,084	7,080	6,097	6,091	5,460	5,455	13,261	13,238	348	301	336	453	341	775	827												
1984 Jan			7,028	7,064	6,046	6,078	5,415	5,447			348	299	333	450	339	770	824												
1984 Feb			7,012	7,047	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433			348	297	333	449	338	767	824												
1984 Mar	20,546	20,673	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,055	5,410	5,427	13,207	13,293	335	294	333	449	339	765	828												
1984 April			6,993	7,025	6,028	6,051	5,403	5,425			335	293	332	450	340	766	826												
1984 May			6,994	7,016	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424			335	291	332	448	341	770	828												
1984 June	20,690	20,663	6,997	7,007	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,363	13,315	330	290	331	444	341	772	830												
1984 July			7,014	6,994	6,051	6,035	5,415	5,415			330	289	330	445	342	770	832												
1984 Aug			7,017	6,980	6,051	6,022	5,432	5,404			330	288	330	445	343	769	833												
1984 Sep	20,771	20,692	7,030	6,986	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,381	13,365	360	288	330	448	344	773	836												
1984 Oct			7,020	6,986	6,055	6,030	5,439	5,415			360	287	329	446	343	772	837												
1984 Nov			7,007	6,983	6,048	6,029	5,431	5,413			360	287	330	444	343	773	837												
1984 Dec	20,832	20,803	6,987	6,983	6,033	6,028	5,419	5,414	13,503	13,482	342	287	328	444	341	773	841												
1985 Jan			6,934	6,971	5,981	6,013	5,371	5,404			342	285	326	441	340	770	834												
1985 Feb			6,935	6,969	5,981	6,008	5,370	5,396			342	284	327	440	341	775	833												

\* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See footnote to Table 1.1.  
 Note: For dates prior to those given in tables 1.1 and 1.2 see Historical Supplement No 1 issued with this *Gazette*.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.1

## Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	11,945	8,982	20,927	2,109	324	23,360	2,664	26,023
1982 Sep	11,920	8,893	20,813	2,122	323	23,258	2,950	26,208
1982 Dec	11,784	8,871	20,655	2,134	321	23,111	2,985	26,095
1983 Mar	11,673	8,744	20,417	2,147	321	22,885	3,059	25,944
1983 June	11,689	8,896	20,585	2,160	322	23,067	2,871	25,937
1983 Sep R	11,733	8,940	20,674	2,228	325	23,227	3,044	26,271
1983 Dec R	11,655	9,037	20,692	2,297	325	23,314	2,961	26,275
1984 Mar R	11,569	8,977	20,546	2,365	326	23,238	3,022	26,260
1984 June R	11,593	9,097	20,690	2,433	326	23,449	2,911	26,360
1984 Sep R	11,644	9,127	20,771	[2,465]	328	23,563	3,157	26,720
1984 Dec	11,595	9,238	20,832	[2,496]	327	23,655	3,100	26,755
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	11,943	8,957	20,900	2,109	324	23,333		26,105
1982 Sep	11,852	8,881	20,733	2,122	323	23,178		26,058
1982 Dec	11,786	8,837	20,623	2,134	321	23,078		26,056
1983 Mar	11,733	8,813	20,546	2,147	321	23,014		26,046
1983 June	11,688	8,870	20,558	2,160	322	23,040		26,029
1983 Sep R	11,666	8,928	20,594	2,228	325	23,147		26,116
1983 Dec R	11,658	9,004	20,662	2,297	325	23,284		26,237
1984 Mar R	11,628	9,045	20,673	2,365	326	23,364		26,356
1984 June R	11,593	9,070	20,663	2,433	326	23,422		26,456
1984 Sep R	11,577	9,115	20,692	[2,465]	328	23,485		26,565
1984 Dec	11,598	9,205	20,803	[2,496]	327	23,627		26,718

‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK Service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
 || From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment office.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2

## Employees in employment: industry\*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		SIC 1980																								
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments																		
Divisions or Classes	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46	48-49	50	61-63	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94	96-98			
1981 June	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857	355	365	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,103	2,051	937	974	429	1,714	1,849	1,548	1,243	1



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group	Feb 1984			Dec 1984			[Jan 1985]			[Feb 1985]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Production and construction industries</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>5,272.1</b>	<b>1,739.7</b>	<b>7,011.9</b>	<b>5,231.7</b>	<b>1,755.3</b>	<b>6,987.1</b>	<b>5,199.5</b>	<b>1,734.9</b>	<b>6,934.5</b>	<b>5,200.9</b>	<b>1,733.6</b>	<b>6,934.5</b>
<b>Production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>4,413.3</b>	<b>1,622.4</b>	<b>6,035.7</b>	<b>4,396.6</b>	<b>1,636.6</b>	<b>6,033.2</b>	<b>4,364.5</b>	<b>1,616.0</b>	<b>5,980.6</b>	<b>4,366.1</b>	<b>1,614.6</b>	<b>5,980.7</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>3,866.3</b>	<b>1,539.9</b>	<b>5,406.2</b>	<b>3,864.1</b>	<b>1,554.9</b>	<b>5,419.0</b>	<b>3,834.2</b>	<b>1,534.6</b>	<b>5,368.8</b>	<b>3,836.4</b>	<b>1,533.1</b>	<b>5,369.6</b>
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>547.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>629.5</b>	<b>532.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>530.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>611.8</b>	<b>529.7</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>611.1</b>
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	226.5	10.2	236.7	215.2	9.9	225.0	214.2	9.8	224.0	213.6	9.8	223.4
Electricity	1610	125.2	29.0	154.2	123.5	29.1	152.6	123.2	29.1	152.3	123.2	29.2	152.4
Gas	1620	73.6	24.5	98.1	71.0	24.1	95.1	70.7	24.1	94.8	70.7	24.1	94.8
Water supply	1700	54.3	9.7	64.0	53.3	9.8	63.1	52.8	9.7	62.5	52.8	9.8	62.6
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>632.3</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>634.7</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>784.6</b>	<b>628.9</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>778.1</b>	<b>628.8</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>780.6</b>
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>206.2</b>
Iron and steel	2210	89.0	5.3	94.3	89.1	4.7	93.8	89.3	4.6	93.9	88.5	4.1	92.6
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	47.0	6.2	53.3	47.0	5.5	52.4	46.7	5.1	51.8	46.4	5.3	51.7
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.2	7.8	64.0	55.5	6.4	61.9	55.4	6.2	61.6	55.5	6.4	61.9
<b>Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.</b>	<b>21/23</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>192.4</b>
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	36.3	4.3	40.6	35.9	3.6	39.5	35.2	3.7	39.0	34.9	3.7	38.6
<b>Chemical industry</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>228.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>325.8</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>325.8</b>
Basic industrial chemicals	251	99.0	19.8	118.8	97.5	19.9	117.5	97.5	19.9	117.5	97.3	20.1	117.4
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45.7	35.3	81.0	45.7	35.5	81.2	45.6	35.3	80.9	45.5	35.8	81.4
Soap and toilet preparations	258	18.8	16.2	35.0	19.2	17.7	36.9	19.1	18.0	37.1	19.4	18.5	37.8
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,031.7</b>	<b>531.6</b>	<b>2,563.3</b>	<b>2,029.7</b>	<b>539.4</b>	<b>2,569.1</b>	<b>2,015.6</b>	<b>533.8</b>	<b>2,549.4</b>	<b>2,019.2</b>	<b>533.8</b>	<b>2,553.0</b>
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>290.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>293.9</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>380.7</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>375.6</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>377.1</b>
Foundries	311	62.7	8.3	71.0	61.1	8.4	69.4	60.7	7.9	68.7	61.0	8.0	69.0
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	33.8	11.4	45.1	34.5	11.4	46.2	34.4	11.4	45.8	34.4	11.6	46.0
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	156.3	56.9	213.2	161.6	57.9	219.5	159.8	56.6	216.3	160.2	56.9	217.1
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>646.6</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>766.8</b>	<b>650.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>773.3</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>770.3</b>	<b>652.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>774.5</b>
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	64.7	8.5	73.2	66.4	8.7	75.1	65.6	8.6	74.2	66.5	8.8	75.3
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	68.2	12.2	80.4	65.7	13.0	78.7	65.7	12.6	78.3	69.2	12.7	81.9
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	322	63.9	12.7	76.6	65.0	13.2	78.2	64.8	13.0	77.8	63.8	12.9	76.7
Mechanical power transmission equipment	325	72.0	10.1	82.1	72.1	10.0	82.1	72.2	9.8	82.0	70.9	9.5	80.3
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	303.3	57.2	360.5	306.0	59.0	365.1	305.4	58.4	363.8	307.5	58.5	365.9
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>644.7</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>656.6</b>	<b>440.2</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>650.4</b>	<b>439.8</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>649.3</b>
Basic electrical equipment	3420	88.9	26.8	115.7	86.2	26.8	113.0	86.6	27.4	114.0	86.7	27.1	113.9
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	63.5	28.7	92.2	64.8	28.9	93.7	64.5	28.5	93.1	64.2	28.6	92.8
Telecommunications equipment	344	137.0	63.4	200.5	139.4	64.1	203.4	138.6	63.9	202.5	138.6	62.8	201.4
Other electronic equipment	345	73.7	56.8	130.3	76.8	57.4	134.2	76.9	56.5	133.4	76.4	57.0	133.4
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30.2	14.1	44.4	35.0	14.1	49.1	30.6	14.0	44.6	30.6	13.9	44.5
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>285.3</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>282.3</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>282.4</b>
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95.8	8.9	104.8	96.9	9.1	106.0	96.3	9.0	105.4	95.7	9.0	104.7
Parts	3530	114.2	20.6	134.8	109.9	20.0	129.9	108.1	20.0	128.1	107.4	20.2	127.6
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>271.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>303.0</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>288.5</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>285.8</b>
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	97.7	8.2	105.9	86.3	7.7	94.1	85.8	7.8	93.6	84.4	7.8	92.1
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	31.5	1.5	33.0	29.9	1.3	31.2	29.9	1.3	31.2	29.7	1.4	31.1
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.6	19.6	155.2	135.0	19.3	154.3	134.3	19.3	153.6	134.4	19.3	153.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>110.1</b>
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,202.4</b>	<b>853.8</b>	<b>2,056.1</b>	<b>1,199.6</b>	<b>865.7</b>	<b>2,065.3</b>	<b>1,189.7</b>	<b>851.6</b>	<b>2,041.3</b>	<b>1,188.5</b>	<b>847.5</b>	<b>2,036.0</b>
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	<b>41/42</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>608.7</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>597.7</b>	<b>351.2</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>593.7</b>
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59.6	41.3	100.9	60.1	42.5	102.6	59.6	41.3	101.0	59.4	38.8	98.2
Milk and milk products	4130	31.3	11.0	42.3	30.9	10.9	41.8	30.7	10.9	41.6	30.6	10.8	41.4
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.8	17.3	34.1	17.6	18.8	36.4	16.7	16.8	33.6	16.8	16.3	33.1
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	73.6	65.0	138.6	75.1	69.0	144.1	74.9	67.0	141.9	75.0	67.0	141.9
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.8	30.6	60.5	29.7	32.1	61.8	29.1	31.1	60.2	29.2	31.4	60.6
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	43.1	31.8	74.9	43.6	34.1	77.7	43.3	33.8	77.1	43.2	33.5	76.7
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	59.7	19.3	79.0	58.8	19.2	78.0	58.1	18.7	76.8	57.8	19.0	76.8
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>229.3</b>
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.1	16.9	42.0	24.9	16.5	41.4	25.0	16.1	41.2	25.0	16.3	41.3
Cotton and silk	432	23.1	16.4	39.4	23.6	15.4	39.0	23.4	15.2	38.5	23.2	15.2	38.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.7	58.0	82.7	24.1	57.7	81.8	23.9	56.7	80.6	24.0	57.1	81.1
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	22.9	8.8	31.7	22.3	8.8	31.1	22.3	8.6	30.9	22.2	8.6	30.8
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>267.5</b>
Footwear	4510	22.5	26.9	49.4	21.9	27.0	48.9	21.6	26.9	48.5	21.6	26.6	48.2
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	37.6	159.1	196.7	35.7	158.1	193.8	36.6	157.4	194.0	36.5	157.3	193.8
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>199.4</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>198.1</b>
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/4630	59.3	9.8	69.1	59.6	10.4	69.9	58.9	10.2	69.1	58.3	10.0	68.3
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	80.8	21.1	101.9	82.6	21.7	104.3	82.2	21.7	103.9	80.7	21.4	102.1
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>322.8</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>482.0</b>	<b>324.1</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>489.2</b>	<b>322.0</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>484.4</b>	<b>322.9</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>483.4</b>
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.8	7.0	38.8	31.6	6.7	38.3	31.4	6.6	38.0	31.4	6.6	38.0
Conversion of paper and board	472	65.5	39.6	105.1	65.8	40.4	106.2	65.4	39.4	104.8	65.1	39.1	104.2
Printing and publishing	475	225.4	112.6	338.0	226.7	118.0	344.7	225.2	116.5	341.6	226.4	114.9	341.2
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>											

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: December 1984

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1983				Sep 1984				Dec 1984				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
Other transport equipment	36	276.1	32.3	4.2	308.4	260.5	31.3	3.9	291.8	257.6	30.9	3.6	288.5	
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	98.5	8.4	2.0	107.0	87.5	7.9	1.8	95.4	86.3	7.7	1.6	94.1	
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	33.0	1.5	0.2	34.5	30.1	1.3	0.2	31.5	29.9	1.3	0.2	31.2	
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	7.1	2.3	0.3	9.4	7.0	2.5	0.3	9.5	6.4	2.5	0.2	8.9	
Aerospace equipment	3640	137.5	20.0	1.8	157.5	135.9	19.6	1.6	155.5	135.0	19.3	1.6	154.3	
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	73.2	35.0	8.0	108.2	75.1	35.9	8.9	111.0	75.0	36.0	9.2	111.1	
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	42.9	17.8	3.7	60.7	44.0	18.1	4.3	62.1	44.1	18.2	4.4	62.3	
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	13.2	6.9	1.9	20.1	13.6	7.2	2.2	20.8	13.8	7.2	2.2	21.0	
Optical precision instruments etc	3730	13.7	7.5	2.3	21.2	14.2	7.8	2.2	22.1	14.1	8.0	2.4	22.1	
Clocks watches etc	3740	3.4	2.8	0.2	6.2	3.3	2.7	0.2	6.0	3.1	2.6	0.1	5.7	
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,217.4	867.4	221.8	2,084.8	1,212.4	869.9	224.9	2,082.3	1,199.6	865.7	224.3	2,065.3	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	365.1	254.4	90.8	619.5	361.4	256.5	94.7	617.9	356.4	252.3	94.9	608.7	
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	60.1	41.4	11.6	101.4	60.7	41.7	11.3	102.4	60.1	42.5	11.6	102.6	
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	33.9	27.7	8.9	61.6	33.6	27.2	8.4	60.8	33.2	27.9	8.6	61.0	
Milk and milk products	4130	31.3	11.1	2.7	42.4	31.2	11.1	2.9	42.3	30.9	10.9	3.0	41.8	
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	17.3	18.2	5.1	35.5	18.1	19.0	5.5	37.1	17.6	18.8	5.4	36.4	
Fish processing	4150	4.7	8.6	4.0	13.4	4.8	8.3	4.2	13.1	4.5	7.7	4.0	12.2	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	67.8	67.7	35.3	135.5	68.6	69.0	36.1	137.6	66.4	67.3	38.3	133.6	
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	8.2	2.3	0.4	10.5	6.5	1.9	0.4	8.5	7.6	2.0	0.3	9.6	
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.6	32.1	14.8	62.7	30.9	34.0	16.9	64.9	29.7	32.1	15.3	61.8	
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/422/4239	52.8	34.7	10.5	87.5	52.6	35.5	11.7	88.1	52.4	35.8	11.5	88.2	
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	14.0	8.3	0.7	22.3	13.5	8.2	0.6	21.6	13.4	8.1	0.6	21.5	
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	4241, 4270	47.1	11.4	2.3	58.5	45.5	11.1	2.1	56.5	45.4	11.1	2.1	56.5	
Soft drinks	4283	17.0	7.0	2.0	24.0	17.4	6.9	1.9	24.3	17.1	6.5	1.6	23.7	
Tobacco	4290	14.1	11.8	1.5	25.9	11.6	9.9	1.1	21.5	11.3	9.4	1.0	20.7	
<b>Textiles</b>	43	120.5	115.6	21.7	236.2	119.2	112.9	21.7	232.1	118.3	112.4	21.5	230.6	
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.3	17.4	4.3	42.7	25.2	16.5	4.5	41.7	24.9	16.5	4.0	41.4	
Cotton and silk	432	23.3	16.4	2.8	39.8	23.6	15.8	3.5	39.4	23.6	15.4	3.5	39.0	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	25.0	58.3	10.5	83.3	24.6	57.7	9.6	82.3	24.1	57.7	9.9	81.8	
Textile finishing	4370	20.1	7.3	1.3	27.4	19.6	7.2	1.2	26.8	19.2	7.2	1.0	26.3	
Carpets etc	438	11.6	5.1	0.7	16.7	11.2	5.0	0.7	16.2	11.3	5.1	0.7	16.4	
Other textiles	4336, 4340	43.5	15.3	1.1	2.2	26.4	15.0	10.7	2.3	25.7	15.1	10.6	2.4	25.8
<b>Leather and leather goods</b>	44	14.8	9.9	2.9	24.7	14.8	9.8	2.8	24.7	14.6	9.5	2.6	24.2	
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	70.5	203.7	35.0	274.3	68.2	200.9	33.2	269.1	67.1	201.3	31.9	268.4	
Footwear	4510	22.9	27.4	3.2	50.3	22.3	27.3	2.8	49.7	21.9	27.0	2.7	48.9	
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	38.0	160.1	26.2	198.0	36.3	157.9	24.5	194.2	35.7	158.1	23.5	193.8	
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7.6	25.8	3.4	33.4	7.6	26.6	3.2	34.2	7.4	25.8	2.8	33.2	
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4.9	15.6	2.0	20.5	4.5	14.8	1.9	19.4	4.4	15.0	1.8	19.5	
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3.4	14.6	2.3	18.0	3.0	14.9	2.6	17.9	3.0	15.3	2.7	18.3	
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	11.0	61.4	10.8	72.4	10.5	60.1	10.1	70.6	10.1	60.0	9.8	70.2	
Household textiles etc	455	9.7	16.2	5.6	26.0	9.5	15.7	5.9	25.2	9.5	16.2	5.7	25.7	
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	161.8	40.3	12.1	202.1	163.1	40.4	11.6	203.5	161.7	41.0	12.1	202.7	
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26.1	3.7	1.4	29.8	26.5	3.8	1.3	30.2	26.1	3.8	1.4	29.9	
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	33.7	6.2	2.3	39.8	34.2	6.1	2.4	40.2	33.5	6.5	2.7	40.0	
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/466	20.0	8.6	2.5	28.6	20.0	8.8	2.2	28.8	19.5	8.9	2.2	28.5	
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	61.4	18.1	4.5	79.5	62.1	18.0	4.5	80.1	61.7	18.0	4.4	79.7	
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.6	3.7	1.3	24.3	20.4	3.7	1.3	24.1	20.9	3.7	1.5	24.6	
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	47	323.3	158.9	39.4	482.2	324.2	162.8	40.9	487.0	324.1	165.2	42.0	489.2	
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.6	6.8	1.3	38.4	31.7	6.6	1.7	38.3	31.6	6.7	1.6	38.3	
Conversion of paper and board	472	65.8	39.7	8.2	105.5	66.3	40.6	8.6	106.8	65.8	40.4	8.9	106.2	
Packaging, production of board	4725	29.3	15.4	3.4	44.7	29.3	15.5	3.7	44.8	28.8	15.4	4.0	44.2	
Printing and publishing	475	225.9	112.4	29.9	338.3	226.3	115.6	30.7	341.8	226.7	118.0	31.5	344.7	
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	72.0	24.8	8.0	96.8	72.6	26.2	8.5	98.9	72.8	26.6	8.4	99.3	
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752/4753	22.1	15.8	2.7	37.9	21.9	16.0	2.6	37.9	22.0	16.4	2.8	38.4	
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	123.4	49.1	11.2	172.4	123.6	50.4	12.7	174.0	121.8	49.3	11.8	171.1	
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	48.5	14.8	2.8	63.3	47.4	14.8	3.0	62.2	47.0	14.7	3.0	61.7	
Processing of plastics	483	74.8	34.3	8.4	109.1	76.2	35.6	9.7	111.8	74.9	34.5	8.8	109.4	
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	49	38.0	35.4	8.6	73.4	37.9	36.3	7.3	74.1	35.6	34.8	7.5	70.4	
Jewellery and coins	4910	8.5	5.7	1.8	14.2	8.6	5.4	1.5	13.9	8.3	5.5	1.8	13.9	
Photo/cinematographic processing	4930	5.5	6.9	1.3	12.4	6.3	7.0	1.2	13.3	6.8	7.8	1.2	12.2	
Toys and sports goods	494	11.8	13.4	3.9	25.2	13.9	14.3	3.2	25.2	10.4	12.9	3.0	23.3	
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	12.2	9.4	1.6	21.6	12.1	9.6	1.4	21.7	11.5	9.5	1.4	21.1	
<b>Construction</b>	5	870.0	117.0	52.5	987.0	851.5	118.3	54.0	969.8	835.2	118.7	54.5	953.9	
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	485.2	63.3	29.5	548.6	471.7	64.0	30.4	535.7	462.7	64.3	30.7	527.0	
Civil engineering	5020	156.1	21.4	6.0	177.5	154.1	21.5	6.2	175.6	149.9	21.5	6.3	171.4	
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	144.5	21.3	10.9	165.9	142.7	21.6	11.2	164.3	140.6	21.7	11.3	162.3	
Building completion	5040	84.1	11.0	6.1	95.1	83.0	11.1	6.2	94.2	82.0	11.2	6.3	93.2	
<b>Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs</b>	6	1,915.8	2,283.0	1,380.9	4,198.8	1,955.4	2,330.4	1,414.9	4,285.8	1,957.2	2,386.9	1,470.5	4,344.0	
<b>Wholesale distribution</b>	61	619.9	280.6	102.8	900.5	630.7	288.6	109.2	919.4	631.8	292.5	113.3	924.3	
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	21.4	8.6	3.7	30.1	22.1	9.3	4.0	31.4	21.3	9.0	4.4	30.3	
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	79.6	25.3	7.3	105.0	80.6	26.0	8.2	106.6	81.0	26.1	8.2	107.2	
Timber and building materials	6130	98.5	30.5	11.6	129.0	101.2	32.8	12.5	133.9	100.7	33.2	12.9	133.9	
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	34.0	10.9	3.3	44.9	31.3	11.1	3.5	42.4	31.0	10.8	3.6	41.8	
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	72.0	27.6	7.1	99.7	74.0	28.3	7.8	102.3	74.2	28.6	8.1	102.8	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	35.5	19.8	7.1	55.3	36.3	20.7	7.5	57.0	37.0	21.6	8.5	58.6	
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	21.2	19.1	6.2	40.3	22.2	20.1	7.8	42.3	22.5	20.3	7.6	42.8	
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	171.9	79.4	33.6	251.3	175.4	80.1	35.4	255.5	175.3	81.4	36.0	256.6	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	16.0	15.3	4.7	31.3	15.7	15.0	4.9	30.7	16.1	15.5	5.0	31.6	
Other wholesale distribution	6190	69.7	44.1	18.2	113.8	71.9	45.3	17.9	117.2	72.8	46.0	18.8	118.8	
<b>Dealing in scrap and waste materials</b>	62	16.5	3.3	2.3	19.8	17.1	3.6	2.5	20.7	17.8	3.9	2.6	21.7	
<b>Commission agents</b>	63	11.3	6.8	2.9	1									

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Service industries	Index 1980 = 100
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
SIC 1980							1-5	1-4		2-4		6-9		
<b>South East</b>														
1983 Sep	4,030	3,103	1,327	7,133	95.7	2,014	87.5	1,693	87.5	1,577	87.2	5,041	99.3	
1983 Dec	4,022	3,143	1,364	7,166	96.1	1,999	86.8	1,681	86.9	1,566	86.6	5,094	100.3	
1984 Mar	4,004	3,132	1,355	7,135	95.7	1,983	86.1	1,670	86.3	1,556	86.1	5,082	100.0	
1984 June	4,012	3,164	1,384	7,176	96.2	1,979	86.0	1,667	86.2	1,555	86.0	5,127	100.9	
1984 Sep	4,034	3,174	1,376	7,208	96.7	1,990	86.4	1,674	86.5	1,562	86.4	5,141	101.2	
1984 Dec	4,026	3,229	1,430	7,256	97.3	1,978	85.9	1,667	86.2	1,556	86.1	5,207	102.5	
<b>Greater London (included in South East)†</b>														
1983 Sep	1,990	1,479	533	3,469		812		662		613		2,655		
1983 Dec	1,986	1,494	542	3,480		799		650		601		2,679		
1984 Mar	1,968	1,486	536	3,454		789		643		595		2,662		
1984 June	1,970	1,492	544	3,462		785		639		592		2,675		
1984 Sep	1,937	1,476	542	3,413		783		636		589		2,628		
1984 Dec	1,937	1,502	562	3,439		777		631		585		2,660		
<b>East Anglia</b>														
1983 Sep	399	286	127	685	102.4	222	88.0	187	88.7	175	88.1	422	104.1	
1983 Dec	389	288	134	677	101.1	224	88.6	189	89.5	177	89.0	416	102.7	
1984 Mar	389	287	133	676	101.0	220	87.2	186	88.1	174	87.5	419	103.3	
1984 June	396	293	135	689	102.9	222	88.1	188	89.3	177	88.8	431	106.2	
1984 Sep	402	297	134	699	104.4	226	89.7	192	91.0	181	90.7	433	106.8	
1984 Dec	393	302	141	695	103.8	225	89.1	192	91.0	180	90.4	433	106.8	
<b>South West</b>														
1983 Sep	863	658	342	1,521	96.3	468	85.9	390	85.2	362	84.9	1,003	101.7	
1983 Dec	853	651	342	1,505	95.3	467	85.8	389	85.1	362	84.9	990	100.4	
1984 Mar	849	648	344	1,496	94.7	464	85.3	388	84.8	360	84.6	987	100.0	
1984 June	858	669	357	1,527	96.7	468	86.0	391	85.6	364	85.5	1,014	102.8	
1984 Sep	861	673	359	1,534	97.1	471	86.5	393	85.9	366	86.0	1,014	102.8	
1984 Dec	852	670	364	1,522	96.4	468	86.0	391	85.6	364	85.5	1,006	101.9	
<b>West Midlands</b>														
1983 Sep	1,128	798	343	1,925	88.3	847	79.2	766	79.1	715	78.3	1,046	96.9	
1983 Dec	1,125	809	353	1,934	88.7	840	78.5	760	78.4	709	77.7	1,064	98.6	
1984 Mar	1,114	801	351	1,915	87.8	833	77.8	754	77.9	704	77.2	1,053	97.6	
1984 June	1,114	804	350	1,919	88.0	832	77.7	754	77.8	705	77.2	1,060	98.2	
1984 Sep	1,121	808	349	1,929	88.5	833	77.9	755	78.0	707	77.5	1,064	98.6	
1984 Dec	1,121	818	360	1,939	89.0	833	77.9	757	78.1	709	77.7	1,077	99.8	
<b>East Midlands</b>														
1983 Sep	809	612	275	1,421	92.9	638	85.7	576	85.6	494	85.4	748	99.4	
1983 Dec	800	618	284	1,418	92.7	633	85.2	572	85.0	492	85.0	751	99.8	
1984 Mar	790	611	279	1,401	91.6	621	83.5	561	83.3	483	83.4	749	99.8	
1984 June	792	619	287	1,411	92.2	624	83.9	564	83.7	487	84.2	756	100.4	
1984 Sep	796	622	286	1,419	92.7	629	84.6	568	84.4	493	85.2	755	100.4	
1984 Dec	790	629	294	1,419	92.7	624	83.9	564	83.8	490	84.7	762	101.3	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>														
1983 Sep	1,025	740	359	1,765	90.4	715	81.3	629	81.4	523	80.0	1,020	97.7	
1983 Dec	1,021	751	370	1,772	90.7	707	80.4	622	80.5	518	79.2	1,037	99.2	
1984 Mar	1,009	742	365	1,751	89.6	696	79.2	614	79.4	511	78.2	1,027	98.3	
1984 June	1,004	747	372	1,752	89.7	691	78.7	609	78.9	508	77.7	1,033	98.9	
1984 Sep	1,007	748	372	1,755	89.8	697	79.3	615	79.6	514	78.6	1,028	98.4	
1984 Dec	1,005	761	386	1,766	90.4	694	79.0	613	79.3	513	78.5	1,044	99.9	
<b>North West</b>														
1983 Sep	1,306	1,050	475	2,355	90.4	873	79.3	765	79.1	705	78.5	1,465	98.6	
1983 Dec	1,298	1,063	491	2,362	90.7	864	78.5	758	78.3	697	77.5	1,481	99.7	
1984 Mar	1,283	1,055	492	2,338	89.8	852	77.4	748	77.4	688	76.5	1,469	98.8	
1984 June	1,289	1,062	498	2,351	90.3	848	77.0	745	77.1	685	76.2	1,487	100.0	
1984 Sep	1,289	1,072	499	2,362	90.7	850	77.2	747	77.3	687	76.5	1,494	100.5	
1984 Dec	1,287	1,086	516	2,372	91.1	841	76.4	740	76.5	680	75.6	1,515	101.9	
<b>North</b>														
1983 Sep	592	453	205	1,045	87.2	410	77.2	355	78.5	295	78.0	620	95.1	
1983 Dec	584	461	215	1,045	87.2	402	75.6	348	77.0	290	76.6	629	96.5	
1984 Mar	578	459	214	1,037	86.6	397	74.8	345	76.4	289	76.3	626	96.0	
1984 June	574	462	216	1,036	86.5	393	74.0	342	75.8	287	75.8	629	96.5	
1984 Sep	574	460	215	1,034	86.3	392	73.8	341	75.5	287	75.8	627	96.2	
1984 Dec	571	466	220	1,037	86.6	390	73.4	341	75.5	287	75.9	632	97.0	
<b>Wales</b>														
1983 Sep	516	388	166	904	91.1	313	78.1	266	77.9	213	75.6	566	99.7	
1983 Dec	510	390	169	901	90.7	309	76.9	262	76.6	210	74.5	567	99.9	
1984 Mar	505	386	168	891	89.8	305	76.0	259	75.9	208	74.0	564	99.3	
1984 June	504	397	173	901	90.8	306	76.1	260	76.1	210	74.4	574	101.1	
1984 Sep	504	398	173	902	90.9	305	76.0	259	75.8	209	74.2	573	100.9	
1984 Dec	498	396	177	894	90.1	301	75.0	256	75.0	207	73.5	569	100.2	
<b>Scotland</b>														
1983 Sep	1,067	853	362	1,920	92.8	647	82.1	522	82.4	445	79.8	1,229	99.6	
1983 Dec	1,053	862	374	1,914	92.5	640	81.3	517	81.6	440	78.9	1,232	99.8	
1984 Mar	1,048	858	373	1,906	92.2	633	80.4	512	80.9	436	78.1	1,230	99.7	
1984 June	1,049	878	383	1,928	93.2	634	80.4	514	81.2	437	78.4	1,252	101.5	
1984 Sep	1,056	873	384	1,930	93.3	635	80.6	515	81.4	436	78.3	1,251	101.4	
1984 Dec	1,051	881	393	1,933	93.5	632	80.2	514	81.2	434	77.8	1,257	101.9	
<b>Great Britain</b>														
1983 Sep	11,733	8,941	3,981	20,674	92.9	7,147	83.0	6,148	83.0	5,504	82.2	13,160	99.0	
1983 Dec	11,656	9,037	4,095	20,693	93.0	7,084	82.2	6,097	82.3	5,460	81.6	13,261	99.8	
1984 Mar	11,569	8,978	4,074	20,546	92.3	7,005	81.3	6,037	81.5	5,410	80.8	13,207	99.4	
1984 June	11,593	9,097	4,155	20,690	92.9	6,997	81.2	6,036	81.4	5,415	80.9	13,363	100.6	
1984 Sep	11,644	9,127	4,149	20,771	93.3	7,030	81.6	6,060	81.8	5,443	81.3	13,381	100.7	
1984 Dec	11,595	9,238	4,282	20,832	93.6	6,987	81.1	6,033	81.4	5,419	80.9	13,503	101.6	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Energy and water supply		Metal manufacturing and chemicals		Metal goods, engineering and vehicles		Other manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering		Retail distribution		Transport and communication		Banking insurance and finance		Public administration and defence		Education, health and other services	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99												
<b>South East</b>																								
1983 Sep	78	116	175	825	577	321	732	717	563	898	664	1,467												
1983 Dec	73	115	172	82																				

# 1.6 EMPLOYMENT

## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1984 and September 1984

GREAT BRITAIN	Division or class of SIC	PER CENT											
		June 1984						Sep 1984					
		Engagement rate			Leaving rate			Engagement rate			Leaving rate		
SIC 1980	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
<b>Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels</b>	<b>2</b>	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.4
Metal manufacturing	22	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.4
Chemical industry	25	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.7
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	<b>3</b>	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.7
Metal goods nes	31	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Mechanical engineering	32	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	1.2	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.2
Other transport equipment	36	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.6
Instrument engineering	37	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	2.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.4	2.9
Textiles	43	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.2
Leather and leather goods	44	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.3	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.0	4.6	3.0
Footwear and clothing	45	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.0
Paper, printing and publishing	47	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.4
Rubber and plastics	48	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.1
Other manufacturing	49	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	4.5	3.7
<b>Total all manufacturing industries</b>		1.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.9

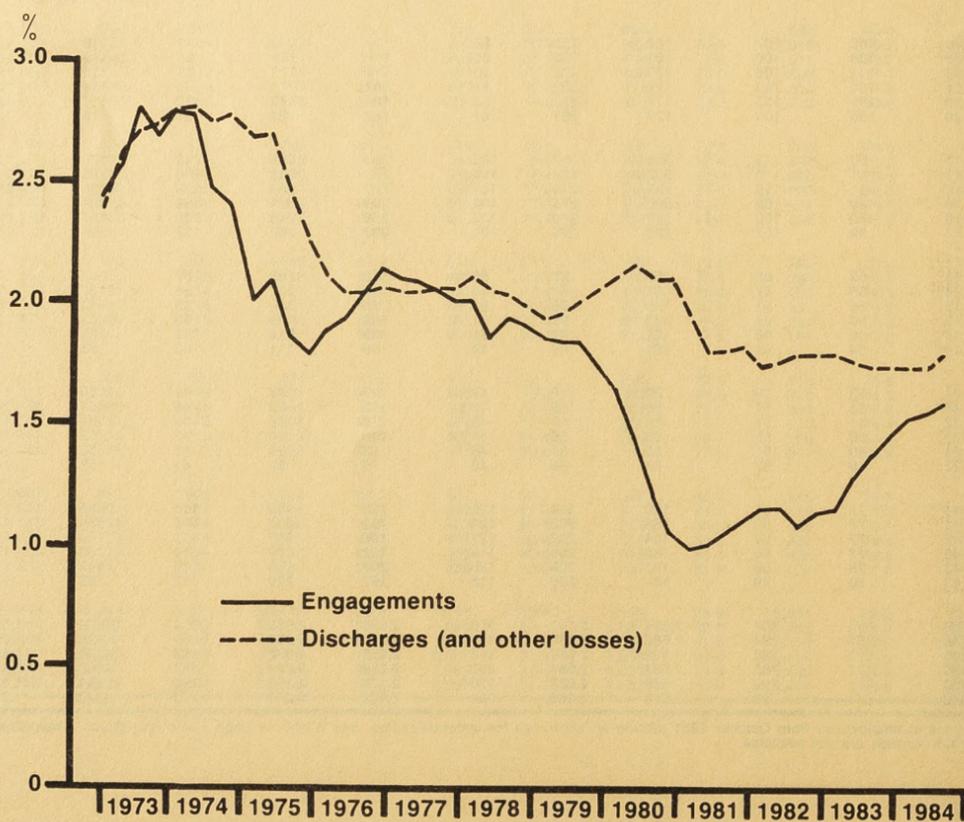
Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended June 16, 1984 and September 15, 1984 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods; the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1983	May	1.28	1.75
	Aug	1.38	1.73
	Nov	1.45	1.73
1984	Feb	1.53	1.73
	May	1.55	1.73

\* On which the moving average is centred.

Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain



The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

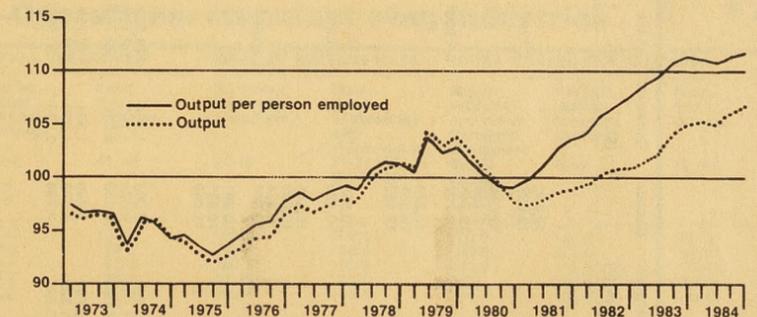
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99.9	99.4	100.5	103.3	105.4	98.0	109.8	106.1	103.5	100.9
1979	103.0	100.7	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.3	109.6	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.3	96.6	101.9 R	95.5	91.6	105.5	93.9	86.0	109.9	110.0
1982	100.3	94.6	106.1 R	98.6	85.8	113.7	94.5	82.2	118.0	117.2
1983	103.3	93.9	110.1	101.9	83.0	122.9	96.9	82.2	118.0	117.2
1984	105.8 R	95.2	111.2	102.8	81.8	125.8	100.2	81.2	123.4 R	121.9
1978 Q1	97.7	98.9	98.8 R	100.4	105.6	95.0	108.0	106.4	101.6	98.8
Q2	99.8 R	99.2	100.6	103.4	105.4	98.0	110.5	106.2	104.2	101.7
Q3	100.9 R	99.5	101.4	104.6	105.3	99.4	110.8	106.0	104.6	102.1
Q4	101.2 R	100.0	101.2	104.6	105.2	99.5	109.9	105.9	103.8	101.2
1979 Q1	100.7 R	100.3	100.4 R	104.7	105.1	99.6	107.5	105.7	101.7	99.2
Q2	104.4 R	100.6	103.8 R	109.2	104.9	112.4	105.6	106.6	103.7	103.7
Q3	103.2 R	100.9	102.3 R	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.7
Q4	103.7	101.1	102.7 R	107.5	104.2	103.2	110.1	104.7	105.2	102.5
1980 Q1	102.6	101.0	101.6	105.2	103.1	102.1	106.8	103.5	103.2	101.2
Q2	100.6 R	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.1	98.8	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.8	96.4	99.4	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.6
1981 Q1	97.6	97.7	100.0 R	95.1	94.0	101.1	92.5	93.5	99.0	101.6
Q2	97.8	96.8	101.1 R	95.6	92.0	103.9	93.0	91.5	101.7	103.4
Q3	98.9 R	96.2	102.9 R	97.1	90.7	107.2	94.8	90.0	105.5	106.1
Q4	98.9 R	95.7	103.4 R	98.4	89.5	109.9	95.3	88.8	107.3	107.6
1982 Q1	99.3	95.3	104.3	97.4	88.5	110.2	94.9	87.8	108.1	108.1
Q2	100.1 R	94.9	105.6	98.9	87.4	113.2	95.1	86.7	109.8	109.9
Q3	100.7	94.4	106.8 R	99.4	86.2	115.3	94.5	85.4	110.7	110.9
Q4	100.9	93.9	107.5	98.6	84.9	116.2	93.4	84.1	111.1	111.0
1983 Q1	101.9	93.6	108.9	100.5	83.9	119.8	95.8	83.1	115.4	115.1
Q2	102.2	93.6	109.2	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.4	82.3	115.9	115.6
Q3	104.1	93.9	110.9	102.8	82.6	124.6	97.6	81.9	119.3	118.5
Q4	104.9	94.4	111.2	103.9	82.3	126.3	98.8	81.6	121.2	119.6
1984 Q1	105.3	94.8	111.1	104.0	81.9	127.0 R	98.9	81.3	121.8	120.1
Q2	105.1 R	95.0	110.7 R	101.8	81.8	124.5	99.6	81.3	122.7	121.3
Q3	106.0	95.3	111.3	102.1	81.7	125.0	101.0	81.2	124.6	123.4
Q4	106.9 R	95.7	111.7	103.3	81.6	126.6	101.1	81.2	124.5	122.8

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

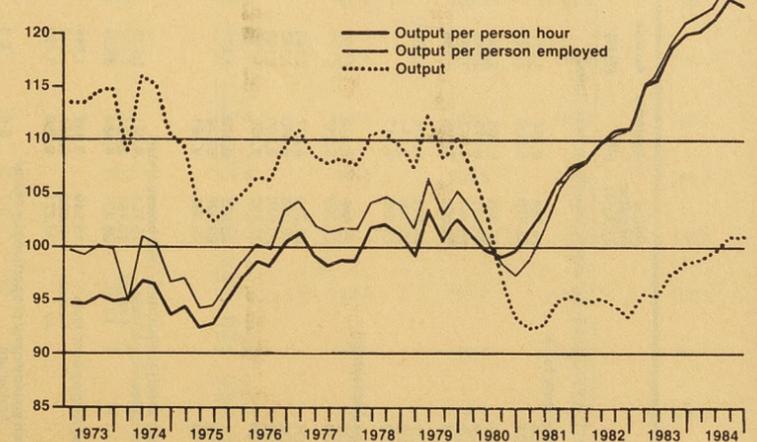
\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 Gazette.

Output and productivity

Whole economy



Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

# 1 6

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6) (7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (7)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)	Irish Republic (6) (8)	Italy (9)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6) (10)	Norway (5)	Spain (11)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1982 Q3	26,384	6,889	3,317	..	12,016	..	..	26,909	..	..	..	22,557	57,620	..	1,996	13,037	4,375	3,033	110,517
Q4	26,378	6,936	3,309	..	12,033	..	23,128	26,925	..	..	..	22,560	58,226	..	2,005	13,135	4,359	3,039	110,829
1983 Q1	26,365	6,965	3,296	..	12,048	..	..	26,965	..	..	..	22,716	58,852	..	1,997	13,102	4,367	3,029	110,700
Q2	26,347	6,979	3,293	..	12,186	..	..	26,909	..	..	..	22,597	58,778	..	2,032	13,106	4,378	3,015	111,277
Q3	26,447	6,977	3,297	..	12,245	..	..	26,879	..	..	..	22,791	58,953	..	2,035	13,210	4,386	3,012	112,057
Q4	26,563	7,016	3,288	..	12,227	..	22,903	26,847	..	..	..	22,933	59,000	..	2,032	13,265	4,371	3,018	112,012
1984 Q1	26,678	7,055	3,362	..	12,270	..	..	26,867	..	..	..	..	58,987	..	2,042	13,260	4,370	3,016	112,607
Q2	26,779	7,114	..	..	12,341	..	..	26,814	..	..	..	..	59,090	..	2,027	13,177	4,356	3,012	113,642
Q3	26,899	7,117	..	..	12,457	..	..	26,838	..	..	..	..	59,455	..	2,021	13,247	4,424	3,011	113,710
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			
1982 Q3	23,388	6,398	3,195	..	10,555	..	..	25,048	..	..	..	20,481	56,275	..	1,946	10,879	4,225	3,017	99,493
Q4	23,289	6,342	3,177	..	10,499	..	20,997	24,889	..	..	..	20,485	56,788	..	1,937	10,876	4,225	3,017	99,054
1983 Q1	23,219	6,277	3,146	..	10,546	..	..	24,722	..	..	..	20,508	57,247	..	1,923	10,757	4,224	3,003	99,214
Q2	23,245	6,260	3,160	..	10,693	..	..	24,655	..	..	..	20,569	57,215	..	1,963	10,825	4,225	2,990	100,037
Q3	23,355	6,260	3,162	..	10,824	..	..	24,607	..	..	..	20,576	57,383	..	1,966	10,848	4,224	2,984	101,528
Q4	23,492	6,359	3,168	..	10,864	..	20,676	24,611	..	..	..	20,575	57,489	..	1,975	10,805	4,226	2,988	102,506
1984 Q1	23,565	6,379	3,214	..	10,881	..	..	24,584	..	..	..	..	57,312	..	1,979	10,592	4,234	2,982	103,741
Q2	23,626	6,478	..	..	10,935	..	..	24,568	..	..	..	..	57,497	..	1,966	10,503	4,218	2,981	105,146
Q3	23,692	6,481	..	..	11,049	..	..	24,565	..	..	..	..	57,854	..	1,955	10,507	4,285	2,979	105,201
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1983 unless stated</b>																			Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	15,794	4,361	2,016	2,494	7,098	1,464	13,580	16,363	2,541	899	14,824	35,640	3,908	1,156	9,197	2,337	1,953	63,047	
Female	10,461	2,624	1,277	1,594	5,084	1,195	9,152	10,544	1,166	369	8,011	23,240	1,840	868	4,068	2,038	1,067	48,503	
All	26,255	6,984	3,294	4,088	12,183	2,659	22,732	26,907	3,707	1,268	22,835	58,886	5,639	2,024	13,265	4,375	3,020	111,550	
Civilian Employment: Male	13,649	3,935	1,946	2,283	6,240	1,304	12,752	15,090	2,419	792	13,823	34,690	3,353	1,122	7,606	2,258	1,937	56,787	
Female	9,622	2,351	1,213	1,337	4,495	1,059	8,116	9,559	1,072	339	6,734	22,630	1,631	835	3,199	1,966	1,057	44,047	
All	23,271	6,289	3,159	3,620	10,734	2,363	20,868	24,649	3,491	1,131	20,557	57,330	4,984	1,957	10,805	4,224	2,994	100,834	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																			
Male: Agriculture	3.7	8.0	8.3	3.7	7.1	..	..	4.7	24.8	..	11.9	8.0	..	9.3	18.7	7.6	8.0	5.0	
Industry	44.0	36.4	49.3	41.8	33.8	..	..	51.6	33.9	..	41.0	38.9	..	39.9	40.1	43.5	45.8	36.7	
Services	52.2	55.7	42.2	54.5	59.1	..	..	43.8	41.3	..	47.1	53.1	..	50.7	41.3	48.9	46.2	58.3	
Female: Agriculture	1.2	4.3	12.4	1.6	3.2	..	..	7.0	38.2	..	13.3	11.3	..	5.0	16.5	3.0	5.4	1.6	
Industry	19.0	15.2	21.8	16.1	14.0	..	..	26.9	18.4	..	25.8	28.4	..	12.2	18.0	14.3	22.6	16.8	
Services	79.8	80.4	65.6	82.2	82.7	..	..	66.2	43.6	..	60.8	60.3	..	82.5	65.5	82.8	72.0	81.6	
All: Agriculture	2.7	6.6	9.9	3.0	5.5	7.5	8.1	5.6	28.9	17.3	12.4	9.3	5.0	7.5	18.0	5.4	7.1	3.5	
Industry	33.7	28.5	38.8	32.3	25.5	28.5	33.9	42.0	29.2	31.1	36.0	34.8	28.8	28.1	33.5	29.9	37.6	28.0	
Services	63.6	64.9	51.3	64.7	69.0	64.0	58.0	52.4	42.0	51.5	51.6	56.0	66.3	64.3	48.4	64.7	55.3	68.5	

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

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

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

[3] Annual figures relate to June.

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

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

[6] Annual figures relate to 1982.

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

[8] Annual figures relate to April.

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

[10] Annual figures relate to January.

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006		14.3
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352		12.6
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	4,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769		12.4
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985		12.9
1984	1,311	34.3	8.9	11.59		6	231	38	387	10.4	43	1.5	619		14.4
<b>Week ended</b>															
1983 Feb 12	1,147	30.2	8.2	9.49	9.53	11	434	127	1,378	10.9	138	3.7	1,812	1,400	13.2
Mar 12	1,189	31.3	8.2	9.80	9.77	6	238	119	1,260	10.6	125	3.3	1,498	1,247	12.0
Apr 16	1,139	30.0	8.1	9.34	9.53	9	365	96	1,048	11.0	105	2.8	1,414	1,357	13.5
May 14	1,234	32.7	8.3	10.28	10.01	6	256	77	774	10.1	83	2.2	1,030	1,134	12.3
June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.70	7	297	69	714	10.4	76	2.0	1,011	1,091	13.3
July 16	1,201	31.4	8.7	10.47	10.37	7	267	44	477	10.9	51	1.3	743	1,002	15.1
Aug 13	1,122	29.0	8.8	9.88	10.37	4	142	38	368	9.8	41	1.1	510	681	12.6
Sep 10	1,238	31.9	8.9	10.98	11.04	5	199	39	372	9.6	44	1.1	571	661	13.0
Oct 15	1,326	33.7	8.9	11.74	11.30	4	152	36	325	9.0	40	0.9	477	517	12.0
Nov 12	1,345	34.5	8.7	11.68	11.29	5	180	37	341	9.2	42	1.1	521	482	12.5
Dec 10	1,327	34.5	8.9	11.78	11.14	4	161	35	341	9.9	39	1.0	502	507	13.0
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31.1	8.4	9.89	11.10	6	245	42	493	11.9	48	1.3	738	586	15.5
Feb 11	1,305	34.3	8.7	11.24	11.30	8	306	44	437	9.9	51	1.4	742	567	14.5
Mar 10	1,294	34.0	8.7	11.21	11.19	4	174	47	528	11.2	52	1.4	702	592	13.6
Apr 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	1,215	32.0	8.5	10.34	11.56	5	186	30	309	10.2	35	0.9	494	389	14.2
Feb 16	1,339	35.3	8.9	11.89	11.95	6	236	35	344	9.8	41	1.0	579	443	14.2

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49		43-45		41, 42	21-49		43-45		41, 42
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.3	86.6	89.3	93.9	98.7	98.9	98.9	101.5	99.1
1982	84.4	84.9 R	80.7 R	83.4	91.2	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.6
1983	82.1	83.8 R	76.3	81.6	88.5	101.5	102.0	103.1	105.5	100.2
1984	82.1 R	85.8	72.6	81.5	85.6	102.4	103.5	104.3	105.6	100.4
<b>Week ended</b>										
1982 Dec 11	82.2	83.1 R	78.7	81.4	90.0	100.8	101.2	100.8	104.6	99.7
1983 Jan 15	81.3					100.9				
Feb 12	81.5					100.9				
Mar 12	81.6	83.1 R	77.9	81.2	88.3	101.2	101.4	102.3	104.9	100.0
Apr 16	81.4					101.0				
May 14	81.7					101.1				
June 11	81.6	82.6 R	76.4	80.5	88.2	100.9	101.0	101.3	105.2	99.8
July 16	82.2					101.3				
Aug 13	82.4					101.6				
Sep 10	82.7	84.3	75.9	82.2	89.3	101.8	102.0	103.8	105.8	100.6
Oct 15	82.6					102.2				
Nov 12	83.0					102.7				
Dec 15	82.8	85.2	74.9	82.6	88.2	102.6	103.4	104.9	106.2	100.6
1984 Jan 14	81.7 R					102.6				
Feb 11	81.9 R					102.7				
Mar 10	81.8 R	85.6	73.7	82.2	85.1	102.5	103.7	104.4	106.2	100.2
Apr 14	81.9 R					102.5				
May 19	82.0 R					102.3				
June 16	82.2 R	85.3	71.2	81.3	86.3	102.2	103.1	102.4	105.8	100.4
July 14	82.3 R					102.0				
Aug 18	81.9 R					102.0				
Sep 15	82.3	85.3	71.8	81.2	86.2	102.1	102.7	104.0	105.2	100.6
Oct 13	82.3					102.6				
Nov 10	82.5					102.6				
Dec 8	82.7	86.8	73.6	81.3	84.9	103.1	104.6	106.5	105.2	100.2
1985 Jan 12	81.3					102.7				
Feb 16	81.7					102.8				

# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE																							
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			UNITED KINGDOM												
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	MARRIED													
						Number	Per cent						Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent								
R		R		R																				
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8																			
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8																			
1982	2,916.0	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4																			
1983††	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7																			
1984	3,159.8	13.1	113.0	..	3,046.8																			
1983 Mar 10	3,172.4	13.2	112.2	..	3,060.2	3,023.9	12.6	26.7	23.0	272	2,656	245												
April 14††	3,169.9	13.2	134.5	..	3,035.4	3,024.4	12.6	0.5(29.9)	13.5(23.3)	323	2,629	218												
May 12	3,049.4	12.7	125.6	..	2,923.7	2,969.3	12.4	-55.1(19.1)	-9.3(25.2)	275	2,626	148												
June 9	2,983.9	12.4	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	2,963.0	12.3	-6.3(22.6)	-20.3(23.9)	266	2,596	122												
July 14	3,020.6	12.6	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	2,947.0	12.3	-16.0(4.2)	-25.8(15.3)	352	2,565	103												
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.5	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	2,935.8	12.2	-11.2(-2.1)	-11.2(8.2)	304	2,611	95												
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.2	214.6	..	2,952.8	2,944.4	12.3	8.6	-6.2(3.6)	461	2,613	94												
Oct 13	3,094.0	12.9	168.1	..	2,925.9	2,944.8	12.3	0.4	-0.7(2.3)	361	2,642	91												
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.8	137.7	..	2,946.7	2,947.2	12.3	2.4	3.8	317	2,680	87												
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.8	118.1	..	2,961.3	2,958.3	12.3	11.1	-4.6	291	2,703	86												
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.2	116.8	..	3,082.9	2,975.3	12.3	17.0	10.2	308	2,084	87												
Feb 9	3,186.4	13.2	105.5	..	3,080.9	2,999.4	12.4	24.1	17.4	295	2,809	87												
Mar 8	3,142.8	13.0	94.8	..	3,048.0	3,013.6	12.5	14.2	18.4	260	2,801	82												
April 5	3,107.7	12.8	85.3	..	3,022.4	3,012.0	12.5	-1.6	12.2	272	2,755	80												
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	3,026.2	12.5	14.2	8.9	277	2,730	78												
June 14	3,029.7	12.5	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	3,031.8	12.5	5.6	6.1	267	2,688	75												
July 12	3,100.5	12.8	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	3,049.4	12.6	17.6	12.5	365	2,660	75												
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,066.3	12.7	16.9	13.4	308	2,735	73												
Sep 13	3,283.6	13.6	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,090.6	12.8	24.3	19.6	471	2,731	74												
Oct 11	3,225.1	13.3	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,093.6	12.8	3.0	14.7	371	2,781	74												
Nov 8	3,222.6	13.3	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,097.1	12.8	3.5	10.3	325	2,826	71												
Dec 6	3,219.4	13.3	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,106.4	12.8	9.3	5.3	293	2,856	70												
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	13.8	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,123.9	12.9	17.5	10.1	302	2,965	74												
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,144.0	13.0	20.1	15.6	299	2,956	68												
Mar 14	3,267.6	13.5	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,146.6	13.0	2.6	13.4	264	2,936	67												

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE																						
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			UNITED KINGDOM											
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	MARRIED												
						Number	Per cent						Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent							
R		R		R																			
1980	1,590.5	6.7	97.8	..	1,492.7																		
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4																		
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3																		
1983††	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8																		
1984	3,038.4	12.9	109.7	..	2,928.7																		
1983 Mar 10	3,058.7	13.0	108.8	..	2,950.0	2,913.8	12.4	25.8	22.4	264	2,553	242											
April 14††	3,053.3	13.0	129.8	..	2,923.7	2,912.3	12.4	-1.5(27.9)	12.6(22.4)	312	2,526	215											
May 12	2,934.4	12.5	121.6	..	2,812.8	2,856.9	12.2	-55.4(18.8)	-10.4(24.2)	267	2,522	145											
June 9	2,870.5	12.2	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	2,851.0	12.2	-5.9(21.9)	-20.9(22.9)	258	2,493	120											
July 14	2,903.5	12.4	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	2,833.4	12.1	-17.6(2.3)	-26.3(14.3)	343	2,458	102											
Aug 11	2,892.9	12.3	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	2,821.6	12.0	-11.8(-2.8)	-11.8(7.1)	295	2,504	93											
Sep 8	3,043.7	13.0	208.5	..	2,835.2	2,828.9	12.1	7.3	-7.4(2.3)	447	2,505	92											
Oct 13	2,974.2	12.7	162.8	..	2,811.4	2,829.8	12.1	0.9	-1.2(1.8)	351	2,534	89											
Nov 10	2,964.7	12.6	133.1	..	2,831.6	2,831.5	12.1	1.7	3.3	308	2,571	86											
Dec 8	2,960.9	12.6	114.3	..	2,846.7	2,842.6	12.1	11.1	4.6	283	2,594	84											
1984 Jan 12	3,077.4	13.0	113.2	..	2,964.3	2,859.2	12.1	16.6	9.8	299	2,692	86											
Feb 9	3,063.8	13.0	102.2	..	2,961.7	2,881.8	12.2	22.6	16.8	286	2,697	81											
Mar 8	3,021.9	12.8	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,895.7	12.3	13.9	17.7	252	2,689	80											
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,894.2	12.3	-1.5	11.7	264	2,645	79											
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,907.8	12.3	13.6	8.7	268	2,619	76											
June 14	2,910.8	12.3	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,913.7	12.3	5.9	6.0	258	2,579	74											
July 12	2,978.9	12.6	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,930.8	12.4	17.1	12.2	355	2,550	74											
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.7	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,947.7	12.5	16.9	13.3	300	2,624	71											
Sep 13	3,156.6	13.4	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,971.2	12.6	23.5	19.2	462	2,622	72											
Oct 11	3,103.2	13.1	146.5	..	2,956.7	2,975.2	12.6	4.0	14.8	360	2,670	73											
Nov 8	3,101.6	13.1	124.5	..	2,977.0	2,978.9	12.6	3.7	10.4	316	2,716	70											
Dec 6	3,100.0	13.1	108.6	..	2,991.4	2,988.6	12.7	9.7	5.8	285	2,746	69											
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	13.6	107.0	..	3,110.9	3,005.7	12.7	17.1	10.2	294	2,851	73											
Feb 14	3,200.7	13.6	95.6	..	3,105.1	3,024.7	12.8	19.0	15.3	290	2,843												

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	THOUSAND															
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
									Number	Per cent					R	R
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.0	9.0	4.3	531.0								
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.5	10.8	5.3	642.3								
1983††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.3	11.4	6.3	696.9								
1984	748.0	511.3	236.7	20.1	9.5	11.3	7.0	727.9								
1984 Mar 8	739.5	512.6	226.9	16.4	9.4	11.4	6.7	722.6	714.8	9.1	4.6	4.3	495.2	219.6		
Apr 5	732.0	506.8	225.2	15.0	9.3	11.2	6.6	717.0	715.7	9.1	0.9	3.2	494.5	221.2		
May 10	724.8	499.9	224.9	17.8	9.2	11.1	6.6	707.0	718.6	9.1	2.9	2.8	494.2	224.4		
Jun 14	716.1	492.8	223.3	16.8	9.1	10.9	6.6	699.3	723.6	9.2	5.0	2.9	496.5	227.1		
Jul 12	735.2	500.9	234.4	16.2	9.3	11.1	6.9	719.0	728.4	9.2	4.8	4.2	498.6	229.8		
Aug 9	744.6	503.3	241.3	15.4	9.4	11.2	7.1	729.2	733.8	9.3	5.4	5.1	501.2	232.6		
Sep 13	777.7	521.6	256.1	31.5	9.9	11.6	7.6	746.1	741.2	9.4	7.4	5.9	505.8	235.4		
Oct 11	767.4	516.5	250.9	27.9	9.7	11.5	7.4	739.5	741.9	9.4	0.7	4.5	506.4	235.5		
Nov 8	767.5	517.3	250.2	23.7	9.7	11.5	7.4	743.7	743.8	9.4	1.9	3.3	506.8	237.0		
Dec 6	766.2	519.6	246.6	20.4	9.7	11.5	7.3	745.8	747.6	9.5	3.8	2.1	508.6	239.0		
1985 Jan 10	795.6	541.8	253.8	18.5	10.1	12.0	7.5	777.1	753.6	9.5	6.0	3.9	513.4	240.2		
Feb 14	797.0	544.8	252.3	16.4	10.1	12.1	7.4	780.6	761.1	9.6	7.5	5.8	519.9	241.2		
Mar 14	784.0	534.7	249.2	14.7	9.9	11.9	7.4	769.3	761.7	9.6	0.6	4.7	518.9	242.8		
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>																
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	6.9	8.7	4.3	254.5								
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.5	10.5	5.4	312.6								
1983††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.5	11.6	6.4	347.9								
1984	380.9	265.6	115.3	10.2	9.9	11.9	7.2	370.7								
1984 Mar 8	373.3	262.9	110.5	9.0	9.7	11.8	6.9	364.4	363.1	9.5	2.1	2.2	255.9	107.2		
Apr 5	371.5	261.6	109.9	7.9	9.7	11.7	6.9	363.6	363.7	9.5	0.6	1.5	255.9	107.8		
May 10	370.2	260.0	110.2	8.9	9.7	11.7	6.9	361.3	365.1	9.5	1.4	1.4	256.0	109.1		
Jun 14	369.3	259.3	110.0	8.6	9.6	11.6	6.9	360.6	369.3	9.6	4.2	2.1	258.8	110.5		
Jul 12	377.8	263.1	114.7	8.3	9.9	11.8	7.2	369.4	371.5	9.7	2.2	2.6	259.7	111.8		
Aug 9	383.2	264.9	118.3	8.0	10.0	11.9	7.4	375.2	373.9	9.8	2.4	2.9	261.0	112.9		
Sep 13	397.3	272.8	124.4	14.5	10.4	12.2	7.8	382.7	378.3	9.9	4.4	3.0	263.9	114.4		
Oct 11	392.2	270.3	121.9	13.6	10.2	12.1	7.6	378.6	379.4	9.9	1.1	2.6	264.9	114.5		
Nov 8	391.1	270.3	120.8	12.1	10.2	12.1	7.5	379.0	380.9	9.9	1.5	2.3	265.8	115.1		
Dec 6	390.8	271.2	119.6	10.6	10.2	12.2	7.5	380.2	383.3	10.0	2.4	1.7	267.3	116.0		
1985 Jan 10	400.1	278.0	122.1	9.6	10.4	12.5	7.6	390.5	385.6	10.1	2.3	2.1	268.8	116.8		
Feb 14	400.8	279.3	121.5	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.6	382.2	387.9	10.1	2.3	2.3	270.9	117.0		
Mar 14	398.4	277.9	120.5	7.9	10.4	12.5	7.5	390.5	389.3	10.2	1.4	2.0	271.7	117.6		
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.3	10.3	5.3	59.4								
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.7	12.0	6.3	69.8								
1983††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.3	12.2	7.4	74.7								
1984	77.0	51.8	25.2	2.2	10.1	11.6	8.0	74.8								
1984 Mar 8	79.4	54.6	24.8	1.8	10.4	12.2	7.8	77.6	74.7	9.8	-0.1	0.3	51.2	23.5		
Apr 5	77.8	53.3	24.5	1.6	10.2	12.0	7.8	76.2	74.3	9.7	-0.4	—	50.8	23.5		
May 10	76.4	52.0	24.5	2.1	10.0	11.7	7.7	74.3	74.8	9.8	0.5	—	50.9	23.9		
Jun 14	73.5	49.6	23.9	1.9	9.6	11.1	7.6	71.5	74.9	9.8	0.1	0.1	50.7	24.2		
Jul 12	74.4	49.7	24.7	1.9	9.8	11.1	7.8	72.6	75.6	9.9	0.7	0.4	51.0	24.6		
Aug 9	74.3	49.3	25.0	1.7	9.8	11.1	7.9	72.6	75.8	9.9	0.2	0.3	50.9	24.9		
Sep 13	77.6	50.8	26.7	3.6	10.2	11.4	8.5	74.0	76.1	10.0	0.3	0.4	51.0	25.1		
Oct 11	77.2	50.7	26.5	2.9	10.1	11.4	8.4	74.2	75.5	9.9	-0.6	—	50.5	25.0		
Nov 8	77.7	51.2	26.5	2.4	10.2	11.5	8.4	75.3	75.8	9.9	0.3	—	50.6	25.2		
Dec 6	78.5	52.1	26.4	2.1	10.3	11.7	8.4	76.4	76.2	10.0	0.4	—	50.6	25.6		
1985 Jan 10	83.2	55.2	28.0	1.9	10.9	12.4	8.9	81.3	77.6	10.2	1.4	0.7	51.5	26.1		
Feb 14	84.5	56.4	28.1	1.7	11.1	12.6	8.9	82.8	78.7	10.3	1.1	1.0	52.3	26.4		
Mar 14	82.2	54.6	27.6	1.5	10.8	12.2	8.7	80.6	77.7	10.2	-1.0	0.5	51.4	26.3		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.2	11.3	6.3	151.2								
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.6	13.0	7.2	173.3								
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.2	8.4	182.3								
1984	193.9	127.3	66.6	5.0	11.4	13.0	9.1	188.9								
1984 Mar 8	194.8	128.9	65.9	4.0	11.4	13.2	9.0	190.8	185.1	10.8	1.2	1.3	122.7	62.4		
Apr 5	191.0	126.4	64.6	3.6	11.2	12.9	8.9	187.4	185.4	10.9	0.3	1.0	122.6	62.8		
May 10	185.5	122.9	62.6	4.5	10.9	12.6	8.6	181.1	185.8	10.9	0.4	0.6	122.7	63.1		
Jun 14	179.1	118.8	60.3	4.1	10.5	12.2	8.3	174.9	186.7	10.9	0.9	0.5	123.1	63.6		
Jul 12	183.8	120.7	63.1	4.0	10.8	12.4	8.6	179.8	188.4	11.0	1.7	1.0	123.8	64.6		
Aug 9	185.8	121.3	64.4	3.8	10.9	12.4	8.8	182.0	190.3	11.2	1.9	1.5	124.9	65.4		
Sep 13	198.6	128.7	70.0	8.4	11.6	13.2	9.6	190.2	193.4	11.3	3.1	2.2	126.9	66.5		
Oct 11	200.3	129.9	70.4	7.1	11.7	13.3	9.6	193.2	193.6	11.3	0.2	1.7	127.4	66.2		
Nov 8	203.5	132.1	71.4	5.9	11.9	13.5	9.8	197.6	194.3	11.4	0.7	1.3	127.9	66.4		
Dec 6	204.4	133.6	70.8	5.1	12.0	13.7	9.7	199.4	195.0	11.4	0.7	0.5	128.1	66.9		
1985 Jan 10	213.2	139.5	73.7	4.7	12.5	14.3	10.1	208.6	196.8	11.5	1.8	1.1	129.1	67.7		
Feb 14	213.7	140.4	73.3	4.2	12.5	14.4	10.0	209.6	199.5	11.7	2.7	1.7	131.3	68.2		
Mar 14	208.1	136.2	71.9	3.8	12.2	13.9	9.8	204.3	198.6	11.6	-0.9	1.2	130.2	68.4		

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	THOUSAND															
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
									Number	Per cent					R	R
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.5	15.2	8.3	278.3								
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.7	17.9	9.8	323.0								
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.7	18.7	11.0	338.6								



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							THOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Average change over 3 months ended		Male	Female	
										Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	R	R	
										R				R	R	
<b>NORTH</b>																
1981		192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.7	17.9	9.9	183.0							
1982		214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	16.6	20.3	10.9	203.9							
1983	Annual averages	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.9	21.8	12.0	213.9							
1984		231.3	166.4	64.9	9.8	18.4	22.6	12.4	221.5							
1984	Mar 8	225.9	163.9	62.1	7.6	17.9	22.3	11.8	218.3	217.4	17.3	2.2	1.7	158.3	59.1	
	Apr 5	224.7	163.3	61.4	6.9	17.8	22.2	11.7	217.9	217.9	17.3	0.5	1.7	158.6	59.3	
	May 10	225.9	163.9	63.0	8.8	17.9	22.3	11.8	217.1	219.9	17.5	2.0	1.6	160.0	59.9	
	Jun 14	223.1	161.7	61.4	8.0	17.7	22.0	11.7	215.1	220.8	17.5	0.9	1.1	160.5	60.3	
	Jul 12	227.0	163.6	63.4	8.1	18.0	22.2	12.1	218.8	221.7	17.6	0.9	1.3	160.9	60.8	
	Aug 9	226.6	162.4	64.2	8.2	18.0	22.1	12.3	218.4	222.6	17.7	0.9	0.9	161.0	61.6	
	Sep 13	243.1	171.7	71.3	17.1	19.3	23.3	13.6	225.9	224.2	17.8	1.6	1.1	162.2	62.0	
	Oct 11	236.6	168.4	68.2	13.4	18.8	22.9	13.0	223.2	224.6	17.8	0.4	1.0	162.3	62.3	
	Nov 8	237.9	170.0	67.9	11.4	18.9	23.1	13.0	226.5	226.0	17.9	1.4	1.1	163.4	62.6	
	Dec 6	236.5	169.8	66.7	10.0	18.8	23.1	12.7	226.5	225.9	17.9	-0.1	0.6	163.0	62.9	
1985	Jan 10	242.5	174.0	68.5	9.1	19.2	23.6	13.1	233.4	225.6	17.9	-0.3	0.3	162.6	63.0	
	Feb 14	237.1	169.9	67.2	8.0	18.8	23.1	12.8	229.1	224.8	17.8	-0.8	-0.4	161.8	63.0	
	Mar 14	233.6	167.5	66.1	7.2	18.5	22.8	12.6	226.4	225.5	17.9	0.7	-0.1	162.2	63.3	
<b>WALES</b>																
1981		145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.5	16.3	9.2	139.4							
1982		164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.4	18.8	10.4	157.1							
1983	Annual averages	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	16.0	19.4	11.0	162.1							
1984		173.0	123.0	50.0	6.8	16.2	19.8	11.3	166.3							
1984	Mar 8	171.9	122.9	49.0	5.2	16.1	19.7	11.1	166.7	164.0	15.4	1.2	1.3	117.8	46.2	
	Apr 5	169.9	121.7	48.2	4.7	15.9	19.6	10.9	165.2	164.1	15.4	0.1	1.0	117.7	46.4	
	May 10	169.1	121.2	47.9	6.7	15.9	19.5	10.8	162.4	165.3	15.5	1.2	0.8	118.8	46.5	
	Jun 14	163.2	117.1	46.1	5.5	15.3	18.8	10.4	157.8	164.5	15.4	-0.8	0.2	117.8	46.7	
	Jul 12	162.5	119.2	48.3	5.3	15.7	19.1	10.9	162.2	166.4	15.6	1.9	0.8	119.0	47.4	
	Aug 9	167.7	118.9	48.8	5.1	15.7	19.1	11.0	162.7	167.6	15.7	1.2	0.8	119.8	47.8	
	Sep 13	182.3	127.4	54.9	12.0	17.1	20.5	12.4	170.3	170.2	16.0	2.6	1.9	121.5	48.7	
	Oct 11	178.9	126.1	52.8	9.6	16.8	20.3	11.9	169.3	170.0	16.0	-0.2	1.2	121.5	48.5	
	Nov 8	180.0	127.0	53.0	8.0	16.9	20.4	12.0	172.0	170.9	16.0	0.9	1.1	121.8	49.1	
	Dec 6	180.4	128.1	52.3	6.9	16.9	20.6	11.8	173.5	171.4	16.1	0.5	0.4	122.3	49.1	
1985	Jan 10	185.9	131.9	53.9	6.6	17.4	21.2	12.2	179.3	171.9	16.1	0.5	0.6	122.6	49.3	
	Feb 14	183.8	130.9	52.9	5.8	17.3	21.0	12.0	178.0	172.4	16.2	0.5	0.5	123.1	49.3	
	Mar 14	180.6	128.7	51.8	5.2	16.9	20.7	11.7	175.4	172.6	16.2	0.2	0.4	123.6	49.0	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
1981		282.8	197.6	85.2	14.6	12.4	15.0	8.9	268.2							
1982		318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	14.0	17.1	9.9	300.2							
1983	Annual averages	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	15.0	17.9	10.9	315.0							
1984		341.4	235.1	106.3	18.4	15.1	18.4	10.8	323.0							
1984	Mar 8	343.5	236.4	107.1	19.3	15.2	18.5	10.9	324.2	321.3	14.2	—	2.3	223.1	98.2	
	Apr 5	337.4	232.5	104.9	17.3	14.9	18.2	10.7	320.1	319.8	14.2	-1.5	0.7	221.9	97.9	
	May 10	331.8	230.1	101.6	16.1	14.7	18.0	10.4	315.7	322.2	14.3	2.4	0.3	224.5	97.7	
	Jun 14	329.3	227.8	101.4	15.1	14.6	17.8	10.3	314.1	322.7	14.3	0.5	0.5	224.4	98.3	
	Jul 12	336.7	230.5	106.2	14.7	14.9	18.0	10.8	321.9	323.3	14.3	0.6	1.2	224.4	98.9	
	Aug 9	336.8	230.4	106.4	14.5	14.9	18.0	10.8	322.2	324.1	14.4	0.8	0.6	224.5	99.6	
	Sep 13	349.2	238.5	110.7	25.2	15.5	18.7	11.3	324.0	326.1	14.4	2.0	1.1	226.0	100.1	
	Oct 11	343.1	235.7	107.4	20.6	15.2	18.4	11.0	322.5	325.7	14.4	-0.4	0.8	225.7	100.0	
	Nov 8	343.4	236.7	106.7	17.8	15.2	18.5	10.9	325.6	325.4	14.4	-0.3	0.4	225.8	99.6	
	Dec 6	343.1	237.9	105.2	15.8	15.2	18.6	10.7	327.3	326.3	14.4	0.9	0.1	226.2	100.1	
1985	Jan 10	362.2	249.6	112.6	21.6	16.0	19.5	11.5	340.6	328.0	14.5	1.7	0.8	226.8	101.2	
	Feb 14	357.2	246.3	110.9	19.5	15.8	19.3	11.3	337.7	328.8	14.6	0.8	1.1	227.5	101.3	
	Mar 14	351.9	242.7	109.2	17.5	15.6	19.0	11.1	334.4	331.7	14.7	2.9	1.8	230.1	101.6	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>																
1981		98.0	70.0	27.9	6.6	16.8	20.7	11.4	91.4							
1982		108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	18.7	23.2	12.6	102.1							
1983	Annual averages	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	20.2	25.6	13.0	112.9							
1984		121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	20.9	26.4	13.5	118.1							
1984	Mar 8	120.9	88.4	32.4	2.9	20.8	26.6	13.0	118.0	117.9	20.3	0.3	0.7	85.9	32.0	
	Apr 5	120.1	87.6	32.5	2.6	20.7	26.4	13.0	117.5	117.8	20.3	-0.1	0.6	85.6	32.2	
	May 10	120.6	87.7	32.8	3.6	20.8	26.4	13.2	117.0	118.4	20.4	0.6	0.3	86.0	32.4	
	Jun 14	118.9	86.1	32.8	3.0	20.5	25.9	13.2	115.9	118.1	20.3	-0.3	0.1	85.4	32.7	
	Jul 12	121.6	87.0	34.7	2.8	20.9	26.2	13.9	118.9	118.6	20.4	0.5	0.3	85.7	32.9	
	Aug 9	120.7	86.5	34.2	2.5	20.8	26.1	13.7	118.2	118.6	20.4	—	0.1	85.7	32.9	
	Sep 13	127.1	90.0	37.1	5.3	21.9	27.1	14.9	121.8	119.4	20.5	0.8	0.4	86.2	33.2	
	Oct 11	122.0	87.2	34.8	4.1	21.0	26.3	13.9	117.9	118.4	20.4	-1.0	-0.1	85.6	32.8	
	Nov 8	121.0	87.0	34.0	3.3	20.8	26.2	13.6	117.7	118.2	20.3	-0.2	-0.1	85.4	32.8	
	Dec 6	119.4	86.7	32.7	2.7	20.5	26.1	13.1	116.7	117.8	20.3	-0.4	-0.5	85.4	32.4	
1985	Jan 10	123.1	89.2	33.9	2.5	21.2	26.9	13.6	120.6	118.2	20.3	0.4	-0.1	85.7	32.5	
	Feb 14	123.0	89.8	33.2	2.1	21.2	27.1	13.3	120.8	119.3	20.5	1.1	0.4	86.7	32.6	
	Mar 14	121.7	88.9	32.8	1.9	20.9	26.8	13.1	119.8	119.9	20.6	0.6	0.7	87.1	32.8	

See footnotes to table 2.1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

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

	Male			Female			All unemployed			Rate	
	Number	Per cent	Rate	Number	Per cent	Rate	Number	Per cent	Rate	per cent	
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>											
<b>South West</b>	9,348	4.543	13.891	21.9							
Development Areas	16,733	9.783	26,516	15.5							
Intermediate Areas	110,163	57,529	167,692	11.4							
Unassisted	136,244	71,855	208,099	12.2							
<b>West Midlands</b>											
Development Areas	196,567	79,440	276,007	16.8							
Intermediate Areas	48,556	24,727	73,283	11.9					</		

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
Newark	2,103	1,125	3,228	14.2	Wolverhampton	18,466	7,136	25,602	18.6
Newbury	1,553	887	2,440	8.1	Woodbridge and Leiston	987	433	1,420	8.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	46,947	17,901	64,848	18.1	Worcester	4,799	2,225	7,024	12.4
Newmarket	1,368	912	2,280	10.0	Workington	3,284	1,607	4,891	19.4
Newquay	1,600	1,072	2,672	27.3	Worksop	2,370	1,166	3,536	14.8
Newton Abbot	2,035	1,108	3,143	13.8	Worthing	4,069	1,896	5,965	8.9
Northallerton	687	377	1,064	9.0	Yeovil	2,109	1,344	3,453	8.8
Northampton	7,097	3,322	10,419	10.6	York	5,602	3,211	8,813	9.8
Northwich	4,289	2,178	6,467	14.2					
Norwich	9,419	4,372	13,791	10.2					
Nottingham	32,033	12,516	44,549	13.7	<b>Wales</b>				
Okehampton	383	204	587	13.4	Aberdare	2,977	1,096	4,073	21.9
Oldham	8,322	3,539	11,861	14.4	Aberystwyth	895	472	1,367	11.9
Oswestry	1,193	560	1,753	14.2	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,619	1,381	5,000	18.6
Oxford	8,666	4,797	13,463	8.0	Brecon	577	258	835	10.9
					Bridgend	6,321	2,731	9,052	16.8
Pendle	2,987	1,578	4,565	14.9	Cardiff	21,449	7,527	28,976	14.6
Penrith	808	575	1,383	10.7	Cardigan	1,052	470	1,522	24.2
Penzance and St. Ives	2,605	1,093	3,698	22.0	Carmarthen	1,071	511	1,582	9.4
Peterborough	8,314	3,616	11,930	13.6	Conwy and Colwyn	3,224	1,571	4,795	15.7
Pickering and Helmsley	349	217	566	8.7	Denbigh	823	436	1,259	14.6
Plymouth	11,211	6,661	17,872	14.8	Dolgellau and Barmouth	503	236	739	17.0
Poole	4,103	1,959	6,062	10.9	Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	5,119	1,894	7,013	19.8
Portsmouth	13,538	5,773	19,311	12.3	Fishguard	454	210	664	21.2
Preston	12,480	6,087	18,567	12.1	Haverfordwest	2,548	1,150	3,698	17.8
Reading	7,294	3,523	10,817	8.0	Holyhead	2,719	1,112	3,831	22.5
Redruth and Camborne	2,768	1,197	3,965	19.3	Lampeter and Aberaeron	768	300	1,068	23.3
Retford	1,654	1,009	2,663	13.4	Llandeilo	317	160	477	14.6
Richmondshire	848	751	1,599	13.3	Llandrindod Wells	698	371	1,069	14.5
Ripon	501	333	834	8.2	Llanelli	4,188	1,776	5,964	18.5
Rochdale	7,398	3,324	10,722	17.6	Machynlleth	421	162	583	19.5
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,342	6,314	21,656	20.7	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,746	2,810	10,556	20.1
Rugby and Daventry	3,435	1,976	5,411	11.4	Monmouth	441	195	636	13.1
Salisbury	2,347	1,402	3,749	9.3	Neath and Port Talbot	5,786	2,503	8,289	16.4
Scarborough and Filey	3,099	1,503	4,602	15.4	Newport	9,347	3,623	12,970	16.1
Scunthorpe	7,194	2,678	9,872	19.2	Newtown	791	312	1,103	13.3
Settle	263	209	472	9.1	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,399	1,844	6,243	16.6
Shaftesbury	826	440	1,266	9.0	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,259	3,074	11,333	17.7
Sheffield	30,583	12,403	42,986	15.0	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	703	378	1,081	17.8
Shrewsbury	3,411	1,545	4,956	11.9	Pwllheli	777	333	1,110	20.8
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,821	1,986	5,807	15.2	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,937	4,094	13,031	19.2
Skegness	1,909	803	2,712	24.7	South Pembrokeshire	2,158	892	3,050	22.7
Skipton	551	354	905	8.5	Swansea	13,287	5,126	18,413	16.5
Sleaford	811	536	1,347	12.8	Welshpool	892	311	1,203	15.1
Slough	7,620	3,994	11,614	6.9	Wrexham	5,665	2,519	8,184	18.0
South Molton	283	180	463	11.5					
South Tyneside	10,848	4,286	15,134	24.9	<b>Scotland</b>				
Southampton	13,906	5,660	19,566	11.2	Aberdeen	6,533	3,722	10,255	6.4
Southend	24,575	10,679	35,254	14.7	Alloa	2,247	1,029	3,276	18.7
Spalding and Holbeach	1,607	843	2,450	11.3	Annan	875	505	1,380	17.0
St. Austell	1,974	1,114	3,088	14.0	Arbroath	1,049	582	1,631	17.7
					Ayr	4,636	2,302	6,938	14.3
Stafford	4,038	2,432	6,470	10.0	Badenoch	402	288	690	18.3
Stamford	1,216	858	2,074	12.6	Banff	517	282	799	10.2
Stockton-on-Tees	11,201	4,217	15,418	20.0	Bathgate	7,028	3,202	10,230	21.8
Stoke	15,949	8,013	23,962	12.6	Berwickshire	461	294	755	15.7
Stroud	2,396	1,289	3,685	10.5	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	991	551	1,542	15.6
Sudbury	1,104	588	1,692	11.4	Brechin and Montrose	991	703	1,694	13.2
Sunderland	27,089	10,157	37,246	21.6	Buckie	364	250	614	15.6
Swindon	6,358	3,540	9,898	11.3	Campbeltown	512	245	757	17.5
Taunton	2,549	1,440	3,989	10.0	Crieff	305	190	495	14.4
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,331	3,655	12,986	21.7	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,029	1,069	4,098	24.1
Thanet	5,655	2,489	8,144	20.7	Dumbarton	3,972	2,204	6,176	21.1
Thetford	1,896	984	2,880	13.6	Dumfries	1,618	875	2,493	10.3
Thirsk	341	226	567	13.0	Dundee	11,374	5,478	16,852	17.3
Tiverton	747	408	1,155	12.4	Dunfermline	4,647	2,715	7,362	14.6
Torbay	5,848	3,028	8,876	20.4	Dunoon and Bute	1,010	524	1,534	19.8
Torrington	412	240	652	17.8	Edinburgh	23,059	10,581	33,640	11.2
Totnes	574	327	901	14.7	Elgin	1,076	736	1,812	12.0
Trowbridge and Frome	2,648	1,674	4,322	10.2	Falkirk	7,072	3,707	10,779	17.6
Truro	1,695	823	2,518	12.0	Forfar	693	508	1,201	11.1
Turnbridge Wells	3,651	1,899	5,550	6.6	Forres	394	249	643	22.4
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	732	478	1,210	11.8	Fraserburgh	566	252	818	13.5
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,413	5,033	16,446	14.4	Galashiels	744	436	1,180	7.7
Walsall	19,257	7,420	26,677	17.8	Girvan	582	249	831	22.5
Wareham and Swanage	570	420	990	10.6	Glasgow	81,711	31,342	113,053	17.5
Warminster	377	321	698	11.2	Greenock	6,653	2,454	9,107	19.2
Warrington	6,987	3,089	10,076	13.2	Haddington	635	417	1,052	9.0
Warwick	4,795	2,660	7,455	9.7	Hawick	503	269	772	9.3
Watford and Luton	18,864	9,374	28,238	9.0	Huntly	222	154	376	12.2
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,364	1,764	5,128	12.1	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,315	855	3,170	22.2
Wells	1,295	764	2,059	8.4	Inverness	2,980	1,417	4,397	11.9
Weston-super-Mare	3,570	2,037	5,607	15.6	Irvine	8,509	3,456	11,965	25.8
Whitby	1,065	480	1,545	24.3	Islay/Mid Argyll	449	243	692	15.2
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,278	644	1,922	14.4	Keith	389	256	645	12.3
Whitehaven	2,676	1,345	4,021	13.3	Kelso and Jedburgh	285	188	473	9.5
Widnes and Runcorn	6,413	3,245	9,658	19.4	Kilmarnock	4,162	1,722	5,884	19.0
Wigan and St. Helens	23,673	10,606	34,279	18.7	Kirkcaldy	6,935	3,541	10,476	16.0
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,451	1,338	3,789	5.1	Launceston	23,353	9,963	33,316	21.3
Windsor	381	246	627	10.5	Lochaber	957	701	1,658	20.8
Wirral and Chester	27,857	11,429	39,286	18.4	Lockerbie	314	242	556	14.0
Wisbech	1,989	742	2,731	16.4	Newton Stewart	482	281	763	23.2

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
North East Fife	1,171	787	1,958	11.9	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Oban	680	496	1,176	16.5	Ballymena	2,070	939	3,009	13.9
Orkney Islands	531	250	781	11.7	Belfast	43,093	17,239	60,332	17.8
Peebles	348	176	524	11.2	Coleraine	5,095	1,603	6,698	24.6
Perth	2,246	1,050	3,296	10.3	Cookstown	1,873	761	2,634	35.4
					Craigavon	7,667	3,380	11,047	20.4
Peterhead	1,085	647	1,732	13.1	Dungannon	2,798	1,037	3,835	28.9
Shetland Islands	498	242	740	6.3	Enniskillen	3,292	1,048	4,340	26.9
Skye and Wester Ross	667	390	1,057	22.4	Londonderry	9,991	2,481	12,472	28.9
Stewartry	678	393	1,071	14.3	Magherafelt	1,995	759	2,754	27.9
Stirling	3,144	1,714	4,858	11.7	Newry	5,426	1,964	7,390	31.2
Stranraer	974	468	1,442	17.5	Omagh				

# 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1984 Jan	204.3	391.1	664.4	718.3	451.0	403.8	269.9	97.0	3,199.7
Apr	160.6	368.6	651.3	711.5	445.9	403.5	275.0	90.3	3,107.7
Jul	164.1	350.9	688.3	709.8	439.8	397.0	267.3	83.5	3,100.5
Oct	234.0	374.9	677.5	725.5	449.7	405.7	274.0	83.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	197.7	374.0	714.5	776.5	483.0	428.2	284.4	82.6	3,341.0
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1984 Jan	6.4	12.2	20.8	22.4	14.1	12.6	8.4	3.0	100.0
Apr	5.2	11.9	21.0	22.9	14.3	13.0	8.9	2.9	100.0
Jul	5.3	11.3	22.2	22.9	14.2	12.8	8.6	2.7	100.0
Oct	7.3	11.6	22.0	22.5	13.9	12.6	8.5	2.6	100.0
1985 Jan	5.9	11.2	21.4	23.2	14.5	12.8	8.5	2.5	100.0
<b>MALE</b>									
1984 Jan	115.9	226.9	428.0	512.4	354.5	301.9	209.4	96.4	2,245.4
Apr	91.5	215.6	418.6	503.1	348.5	300.0	213.2	89.6	2,180.1
Jul	94.7	205.4	435.4	494.1	339.5	292.8	205.6	82.6	2,150.1
Oct	134.0	215.4	432.0	501.4	345.5	297.4	209.3	83.0	2,218.0
1985 Jan	113.9	218.9	459.1	539.6	371.9	314.1	217.1	81.4	2,316.0
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1984 Jan	5.2	10.1	19.1	22.8	15.8	13.4	9.3	4.3	100.0
Apr	4.2	9.9	19.2	23.1	16.0	13.8	9.8	4.1	100.0
Jul	4.4	9.6	20.2	23.0	15.8	13.6	9.6	3.8	100.0
Oct	6.0	9.7	19.5	22.6	15.6	13.4	9.4	3.7	100.0
1985 Jan	4.9	9.5	19.8	23.3	16.1	13.6	9.4	3.5	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1984 Jan	88.4	164.2	236.4	205.9	96.5	101.9	60.4	0.7	954.3
Apr	69.1	153.0	232.7	208.4	97.4	103.5	62.7	0.7	927.6
Jul	69.4	145.5	252.9	215.5	100.2	104.2	61.7	0.9	950.4
Oct	99.9	159.5	245.5	224.1	104.2	108.3	64.6	1.0	1,007.1
1985 Jan	83.8	155.0	255.4	236.8	111.1	114.1	67.3	1.3	1,024.9
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
1984 Jan	9.3	17.2	24.8	21.6	10.1	10.7	6.3	0.1	100.0
Apr	7.4	16.5	25.1	22.5	10.5	11.2	6.8	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.3	15.3	26.6	22.7	10.5	11.0	6.5	0.1	100.0
Oct	9.9	15.8	24.4	22.2	10.3	10.8	6.4	0.1	100.0
1985 Jan	8.2	15.1	24.9	23.1	10.8	11.1	6.6	0.1	100.0

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

# 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1984 Jan	192.9	115.4	248.3	275.5	589.6	589.9	1,188.0	3,199.7
Apr	156.9	116.4	206.8	248.3	485.3	675.8	1,218.2	3,107.7
Jul	214.8	150.4	214.7	222.5	432.4	631.2	1,234.4	3,100.5
Oct	205.2	165.3	346.4	232.5	452.7	546.2	1,276.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	192.2	110.1	253.3	284.7	603.5	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1984 Jan	6.0	3.6	7.8	8.6	18.4	18.4	37.1	100.0
Apr	5.0	3.7	6.7	9.0	15.6	21.7	39.2	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.8	6.9	7.2	13.9	20.4	39.8	100.0
Oct	6.4	5.1	10.7	7.2	14.0	16.9	39.6	100.0
1985 Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
<b>MALE</b>								
1984 Jan	118.5	75.5	168.2	183.0	378.8	392.2	929.1	2,245.4
Apr	103.0	75.8	134.8	157.9	321.0	439.1	948.5	2,180.1
Jul	132.0	94.0	138.2	142.2	279.2	409.6	955.2	2,150.1
Oct	130.8	103.6	208.5	149.6	289.4	356.4	979.7	2,218.0
1985 Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186.1	382.7	376.5	1,010.7	2,316.0
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1984 Jan	5.3	3.4	7.5	8.2	16.9	17.5	41.4	100.0
Apr	4.7	3.5	6.2	7.2	14.7	20.1	43.5	100.0
Jul	6.1	4.4	6.4	6.6	13.0	19.1	44.4	100.0
Oct	5.9	4.7	9.4	6.7	13.0	16.1	44.2	100.0
1985 Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1984 Jan	74.4	40.0	80.1	92.5	210.8	197.7	258.9	954.3
Apr	53.9	40.6	72.0	90.4	164.3	236.8	269.7	927.6
Jul	82.9	56.4	76.5	80.6	153.2	221.7	279.2	950.4
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
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
1984 Jan	7.8	4.2	8.4	9.7	22.1	20.7	27.1	100.0
Apr	5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17.7	25.5	29.1	100.0
Jul	8.7	5.9	8.0	8.5	16.1	23.3	29.4	100.0
Oct	7.4	6.1	13.7	8.2	16.2	18.8	29.5	100.0
1985 Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	29.8	100.0

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>									
Bedfordshire	14,885	7,730	22,615	10.5	West Sussex	11,928	6,480	18,408	7.4
Luton	7,030	3,121	10,151		Adur	1,155	542	1,697	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,635	1,178	2,813		Arun	2,657	1,321	3,978	
North Bedfordshire	3,701	1,929	5,630		Chichester	1,709	872	2,581	
South Bedfordshire	2,519	1,502	4,021		Crawley	1,521	949	2,470	
Berkshire	15,489	7,960	23,449	7.5	Horsham	1,431	899	2,330	
Bracknell	1,917	1,048	2,965		Mid Sussex	1,492	990	2,482	
Newbury	2,064	1,227	3,291		Worthing	1,963	907	2,870	
Reading	4,884	1,991	6,875		<b>Greater London</b>				
Slough	3,160	1,549	4,709		Barking and Dagenham	6,055	2,393	8,448	
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,014	1,169	3,183		Barnet	7,204	3,726	10,930	
Wokingham	1,450	976	2,426		Bexley	5,316	3,064	8,380	
Buckinghamshire	12,501	6,628	19,129	8.5	Brent	11,186	5,068	16,254	
Aylesbury Vale	2,229	1,337	3,566		Bromley	6,512	3,142	9,654	
Chiltern	1,064	621	1,685		Camden	10,873	4,559	15,432	
Milton Keynes	5,771	2,888	8,659		City of London	90	34	124	
South Buckinghamshire	836	416	1,252		City of Westminster	10,801	4,245	15,046	
Wycombe	2,601	1,366	3,967		Croydon	9,041	4,503	13,544	
East Sussex	20,318	8,999	29,317	12.0	Ealing	9,252	4,908	14,160	
Brighton	6,930	2,908	9,838		Enfield	7,101	3,120	10,221	
Eastbourne	2,232	1,021	3,253		Greenwich	9,907	4,230	14,237	
Hastings	3,253	1,219	4,472		Hackney	14,484	5,501	19,985	
Hove	3,083	1,389	4,472		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,595	3,497	12,092	
Lewes	1,572	827	2,399		Haringey	11,743	5,199	16,942	
Rother	1,559	725	2,284		Harrow	3,911	2,170	6,081	
Wealden	1,689	910	2,599		Havering	6,477	2,978	9,455	
Essex	44,050	21,346	65,396	12.5	Hillingdon	4,688	2,672	7,360	
Basilston	6,457	2,863	9,320		Hounslow	5,805	3,152	8,957	
Braintree	2,458	1,646	4,104		Islington	11,596	4,647	16,243	
Brentwood	1,346	642	1,988		Kensington and Chelsea	7,025	3,114	10,139	
Castle Point	2,469	1,158	3,627		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,812	1,240	4,052	
Chelmsford	2,600	1,566	4,166		Lambeth	18,507	7,175	25,682	
Colchester	3,930	2,194	6,124		Lewisham	12,284	4,901	17,185	
Epping Forest	2,466	1,298	3,764		Merton	4,418	2,101	6,519	
Harlow	2,614	1,531	4,145		Newham	12,120	4,706	16,826	
Maldon	1,256	647	1,903		Redbridge	6,111	3,051	9,162	
Rochford	1,665	806	2,471		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,332	1,803	5,135	
Southend-on-Sea	6,446	2,498	8,944		Southwark	15,214	5,383	20,597	
Tendring	4,044	1,708	5,752		Sutton	3,389	1,854	5,243	
Thurrock	5,375	2,254	7,629		Tower Hamlets	12,131	3,769	15,900	
Uttlesford	924	535	1,459		Waltham Forest	8,271	3,554	11,825	
<b>Hampshire</b>									
Basingstoke and Deane	41,182	19,659	60,841	10.0	Wandsworth	11,653	4,893	16,546	
East Hampshire	1,462	805	2,267		<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
Eastleigh	1,810	1,151	2,961		Cambridgeshire	16,387	8,140	24,527	9.9
Fareham	1,901	1,168	3,069		Cambridge	2,608	1,185	3,793	
Gosport	2,154	1,478	3,632		East Cambridgeshire	865	556	1,421	
Hart	842	558	1,400		Fenland	2,692	1,140	3,832	
Havant	4,520	1,742	6,262		Huntingdon	2,478	1,692	4,170	
New Forest	3,386	1,560	4,946		Peterborough	6,481	2,669	9,150	
Portsmouth	7,950	3,386	11,336		South Cambridgeshire	1,263	898	2,16	

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	14,414	7,327	21,741	10.1	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	41,744	17,262	59,006	13.2
Cheltenham	2,788	1,258	4,046		Ashfield	4,229	1,598	5,827	
Cotswold	1,229	683	1,912		Bassetlaw	3,775	2,022	5,797	
Forest of Dean	2,563	1,486	4,049		Broxtowe	3,332	1,497	4,829	
Gloucester	3,716	1,560	5,276		Gedling	2,986	1,523	4,509	
Stroud	2,405	1,339	3,744		Mansfield	4,104	1,731	5,835	
Tewkesbury	1,713	1,001	2,714		Newark	3,216	1,757	4,973	
					Nottingham	17,551	5,907	23,458	
<b>Somerset</b>	10,706	6,286	16,992	10.5	Rushcliffe	2,551	1,227	3,778	
Mendip	1,993	1,168	3,161						
Sedgemoor	2,775	1,455	4,230		<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Taunton Deane	2,452	1,393	3,845		<b>Humberside</b>	42,001	15,813	57,814	17.2
West Somerset	863	563	1,426		Beverley	2,345	1,394	3,739	
Yeovil	2,623	1,707	4,330		Boothferry	2,361	1,178	3,539	
					Cleethorpes	3,350	1,257	4,607	
<b>Wiltshire</b>	13,009	8,076	21,085	10.2	East Yorkshire	2,234	1,156	3,390	
Kennet	1,169	882	2,051		Glanford	2,375	1,119	3,494	
North Wiltshire	2,157	1,550	3,707		Great Grimsby	5,839	1,688	7,527	
Salisbury	2,254	1,348	3,602		Holderness	1,450	779	2,229	
Thamesdown	5,196	2,772	7,968		Kingston-upon-Hull	17,705	5,910	23,615	
West Wiltshire	2,233	1,524	3,757		Scunthorpe	4,342	1,332	5,674	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					<b>North Yorkshire</b>	17,316	10,026	27,342	10.8
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	21,842	10,924	32,766	14.0	Craven	887	617	1,504	
Bromsgrove	2,910	1,429	4,339		Hambleton	1,599	962	2,561	
Hereford	1,763	983	2,746		Harrowgate	2,816	1,597	4,413	
Leominster	1,115	544	1,659		Richmondshire	867	755	1,622	
Malvern Hills	2,333	1,027	3,360		Ryedale	1,487	935	2,422	
Redditch	3,149	1,599	4,748		Scarborough	4,133	1,962	6,095	
South Herefordshire	1,280	722	2,002		Selby	1,817	1,230	3,047	
Worcester	3,369	1,409	4,778		York	3,710	1,968	5,678	
Wychovan	2,456	1,410	3,866						
Wyre Forest	3,467	1,801	5,268		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	66,988	28,331	95,319	17.0
					Barnsley	10,588	4,594	15,182	
<b>Shropshire</b>	16,126	8,624	22,950	16.8	Doncaster	15,076	6,986	22,062	
Bridgnorth	1,526	834	2,360		Rotherham	12,812	5,643	18,455	
North Shropshire	1,467	741	2,208		Sheffield	28,512	11,108	39,620	
Oswestry	1,011	463	1,474						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	3,090	1,376	4,466		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	86,537	35,914	122,451	13.9
South Shropshire	1,046	496	1,542		Bradford	22,352	7,834	30,186	
The Wrekin	7,986	2,914	10,900		Calderdale	6,862	3,330	10,192	
					Kirkcaldy	13,586	6,499	20,085	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	35,702	18,436	54,138	13.9	Leeds	31,010	12,413	43,423	
Carmock Chase	3,729	2,009	5,738		Wakefield	12,727	5,838	18,565	
East Staffordshire	3,318	1,734	5,052						
Lichfield	2,749	1,475	4,224		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,728	1,827	5,555		<b>Cheshire</b>	36,041	17,116	53,157	13.5
South Staffordshire	3,468	1,824	5,292		Chester	4,798	2,219	7,017	
Stafford	2,984	1,724	4,708		Congleton	1,743	1,233	2,976	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,303	1,442	3,745		Crewe and Nantwich	3,036	1,756	4,792	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,156	4,789	14,945		Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,063	1,843	5,906	
Tamworth	3,267	1,612	4,879		Halton	7,898	2,950	10,848	
					Macclesfield	3,404	1,905	5,309	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	15,014	8,276	23,290	12.5	Vale Royal	4,112	2,121	6,233	
North Warwickshire	1,874	1,131	3,005		Warrington	6,987	3,089	10,076	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,824	2,395	7,219						
Rugby	2,641	1,526	4,167		<b>Lancashire</b>	54,551	25,851	80,402	14.5
Stratford-on-Avon	2,205	1,383	3,588		Blackburn	6,576	2,652	9,228	
Warwick	3,470	1,841	5,311		Blackpool	8,397	3,904	12,301	
					Burnley	3,873	1,818	5,691	
<b>West Midlands</b>	156,439	59,707	216,146	16.5	Chorley	2,833	1,631	4,464	
Birmingham	66,540	24,035	90,575		Fylde	1,697	940	2,637	
Coventry	18,198	7,755	25,953		Hyndburn	2,800	1,339	4,139	
Dudley	13,975	6,082	20,057		Lancaster	4,808	2,466	7,274	
Sandwell	18,882	7,361	26,243		Pendle	2,987	1,578	4,565	
Solihull	7,690	3,327	11,017		Preston	6,390	2,521	8,911	
Walsall	14,870	5,153	20,023		Ribble Valley	739	542	1,281	
Wolverhampton	16,284	5,994	22,278		Rossendale	2,117	1,038	3,155	
					South Ribble	2,943	1,738	4,681	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					West Lancashire	5,266	2,158	7,424	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	33,720	15,126	48,846	13.7	Wyre	3,125	1,526	4,651	
Amber Valley	3,219	1,472	4,691		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	125,964	51,257	177,221	15.2
Bolsover	2,677	1,225	3,902		Bolton	12,339	5,217	17,556	
Chesterfield	4,277	1,855	6,132		Bury	6,140	3,085	9,225	
Derby	10,638	3,930	14,568		Manchester	33,081	10,849	43,930	
Erewash	3,999	1,713	5,712		Oldham	9,069	4,011	13,080	
High Peak	2,506	1,453	3,959		Rochdale	9,986	4,312	14,298	
North East Derbyshire	3,443	1,734	5,177		Salford	13,928	4,821	18,749	
South Derbyshire	1,669	943	2,612		Stockport	9,875	4,591	14,466	
West Derbyshire	1,292	801	2,093		Tameside	9,106	4,275	13,381	
					Trafford	8,802	3,426	12,228	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	27,261	13,249	40,510	10.7	Wigan	13,638	6,670	20,308	
Blaby	1,446	871	2,317						
Hinkley and Bosworth	2,075	1,280	3,355		<b>Merseyside</b>	100,913	37,603	138,516	20.9
Charnwood	3,280	1,768	5,048		Knowsley	15,228	5,171	20,399	
Harborough	1,061	594	1,655		Liverpool	40,791	14,671	55,462	
Leicester	14,632	5,979	20,611		St Helens	10,404	4,130	14,534	
Melton	1,043	633	1,676		Sefton	15,389	6,204	21,593	
North West Leicestershire	2,283	1,158	3,441		Wirral	19,101	7,427	26,528	
Oadby and Wigston	874	561	1,435						
Rutland	567	405	972		<b>NORTH</b>				
					<b>Cleveland</b>	41,133	14,108	55,241	22.5
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	19,854	9,474	29,328	14.5	Hartlepool	7,395	2,477	9,872	
Boston	2,179	1,038	3,217		Langbaugh	10,064	3,624	13,688	
East Lindsey	4,462	2,111	6,573		Middlesbrough	12,473	3,790	16,263	
Lincoln	4,348	1,491	5,839		Stockton-on-Tees	11,201	4,217	15,418	
North Kesteven	1,885	1,122	3,007						
South Holland	1,664	871	2,535		<b>Cumbria</b>	14,670	8,350	23,020	12.4
South Kesteven	3,028	1,667	4,695		Allerdale	3,830	2,024	5,854	
West Lindsey	2,288	1,174	3,462		Barrow-in-Furness	2,110	1,486	3,596	
					Carlisle	3,355	1,754	5,109	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	17,684	8,691	26,375	12.4	Copeland	2,804	1,390	4,194	
Corby	3,524	1,478	5,002		Eden	940	672	1,612	
Daventry	1,235	794	2,029		South Lakeland	1,631	1,044	2,675	
East Northamptonshire	1,306	810	2,116						
Kettering	2,047	988	3,035						
Northampton	6,339	2,808	9,147						
South Northamptonshire	978	730	1,708						
Wellingborough	2,255	1,083	3,338						

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Durham</b>	29,594	11,809	41,403	18.5	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	5,235	2,913	8,148	14.2
Chester-le-Street	2,332	972	3,304		Annandale and Eskdale	1,189	747	1,936	
Darlington	4,551	1,982	6,533		Nithsdale	1,912	1,024	2,936	
Derwentside	5,591	2,056	7,647		Stewartry	678	393	1,071	
Durham	3,072	1,372	4,444		Wigton	1,456	749	2,205	
Easington	4,657	1,901	6,558						
Sedgefield	4,682	1,884	6,566		<b>Fife region</b>	12,950	7,192	20,142	15.1
Teesdale	1,325	401	1,726		Dunfermline	4,565	2,658	7,223	
Wear Valley	3,785	1,241	5,026		Kirkcaldy	6,852	3,482	10,334	
					North East Fife	1,533	1,052	2,585	
<b>Northumberland</b>	10,165	4,918	15,083	15.2					
Alnwick	941	549	1,490						

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire</b>							
Luton South	4,618	2,031	6,649	Epsom and Ewell	1,284	634	1,918
Mid Bedfordshire	1,770	1,165	2,935	Esher	972	526	1,498
North Bedfordshire	3,124	1,543	4,667	Guildford	1,424	661	2,085
North Luton	2,943	1,502	4,445	Mole Valley	1,112	581	1,693
South West Bedfordshire	2,430	1,489	3,919	North West Surrey	1,472	850	2,322
<b>Berkshire</b>							
East Berkshire	2,322	1,225	3,547	Reigate	1,429	729	2,158
Newbury	1,717	985	2,702	South West Surrey	1,119	538	1,657
Reading East	2,953	1,212	4,165	Spelthorne	1,517	838	2,355
Reading West	2,545	1,189	3,734	Woking	1,587	892	2,479
Slough	3,160	1,549	4,709	<b>West Sussex</b>			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,609	992	2,601	Arundel	2,279	1,130	3,409
Wokingham	1,183	808	1,991	Chichester	1,709	872	2,581
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>							
Aylesbury	1,723	983	2,706	Crawley	1,755	1,142	2,897
Beaconsfield	1,142	572	1,714	Horsham	1,431	899	2,330
Buckingham	1,716	982	2,698	Mid Sussex	1,258	797	2,055
Chesham and Amersham	1,051	633	1,684	Shoreham	1,533	733	2,266
Milton Keynes	4,910	2,500	7,410	Worthing	1,963	907	2,870
Wyocombe	1,959	958	2,917	<b>Greater London</b>			
<b>East Sussex</b>							
Bexhill and Battle	1,359	619	1,978	Barking	2,920	1,105	4,025
Brighton Kemptown	3,565	1,348	4,913	Battersea	4,829	1,933	6,762
Brighton Pavilion	3,365	1,560	4,925	Beckenham	2,191	1,015	3,206
Eastbourne	2,398	1,103	3,501	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,864	1,639	7,503
Hastings and Rye	3,622	1,387	5,009	Bexley Heath	2,452	921	3,373
Hove	3,083	1,389	4,472	Bow and Popular	6,267	2,130	8,397
Lewes	1,654	853	2,507	Brent East	4,450	1,961	6,411
Wealden	1,272	740	2,012	Brent North	2,085	1,087	3,172
<b>Essex</b>							
Basildon	5,001	2,108	7,109	Brent South	4,651	2,020	6,671
Billerica	2,570	1,365	3,935	Brentford and Isleworth	2,740	1,460	4,200
Braintree	2,130	1,416	3,546	Carshalton and Wallington	2,069	993	3,062
Brentwood and Ongar	1,619	773	2,392	Chelsea	3,099	1,395	4,494
Castle Point	2,469	1,158	3,627	Chingford	1,760	901	2,661
Chelmsford	1,989	1,165	3,154	Chipping Barnet	2,366	769	3,135
Epping Forest	1,923	999	2,922	Chislehurst	1,614	668	2,282
Harlow	2,884	1,699	4,583	Croydon Central	2,623	1,059	3,682
Harwich	3,426	1,404	4,830	Croydon North East	2,464	1,313	3,777
North Colchester	2,965	1,479	4,444	Croydon North West	2,624	1,368	3,992
Rochford	1,962	1,052	3,014	Croydon South	1,330	763	2,093
Saffron Walden	1,566	920	2,486	Dagenham	3,135	1,288	4,423
South Colchester and Maldon	2,939	1,666	4,605	Dulwich	3,414	1,473	4,887
Southend East	3,714	1,368	5,082	Ealing North	2,549	1,255	3,804
Southend West	2,732	1,130	3,862	Ealing South	3,145	1,476	4,621
Thurrock	4,261	1,644	5,905	Ealing Southall	3,558	2,177	5,735
<b>Hampshire</b>							
Aldershot	1,871	1,257	3,128	Edmonton	2,880	1,239	4,099
Basingstoke	2,161	1,238	3,399	Eltham	2,557	1,119	3,676
East Hampshire	1,581	927	2,508	Enfield North	2,469	1,002	3,471
Eastleigh	2,568	1,486	4,054	Enfield Southgate	1,772	880	2,652
Fareham	2,083	1,187	3,270	Erith and Crayford	2,718	1,485	4,203
Gosport	2,333	1,638	3,971	Feltham and Heston	3,065	1,692	4,757
Havant	3,905	1,469	5,374	Finchley	1,894	1,062	2,956
Isle of Wight	4,700	2,448	7,148	Fulham	3,692	1,669	5,361
New Forest	1,701	710	2,411	Greenwich	3,266	1,339	4,605
North West Hampshire	1,506	943	2,449	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,069	2,635	9,704
Portsmouth North	3,391	1,423	4,814	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,115	2,866	9,981
Portsmouth South	5,174	2,236	7,410	Hammersmith	4,903	1,828	6,731
Romsey and Waterside	2,237	1,154	3,391	Hampstead and Highgate	4,270	2,100	6,370
Southampton Itchen	4,790	1,785	6,575	Harrow East	2,238	1,281	3,519
Southampton Test	4,342	1,533	5,875	Harrow West	1,673	889	2,562
Winchester	1,539	673	2,212	Hayes and Harlington	1,776	1,067	2,843
<b>Hertfordshire</b>							
Broxbourne	1,805	1,026	2,831	Hendon North	1,959	898	2,857
Hertford and Stortford	1,275	824	2,099	Hendon South	1,985	997	2,982
Hertsmere	1,730	838	2,568	Holborn and St Pancras	6,603	2,459	9,062
North Hertfordshire	2,278	1,198	3,476	Hornchurch	2,194	1,053	3,247
South West Hertfordshire	1,695	851	2,546	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,021	2,478	7,499
St Albans	1,637	820	2,457	Ilford North	1,930	997	2,927
Stevenage	2,572	1,598	4,170	Ilford South	2,738	1,314	4,052
Watford	2,222	1,031	3,253	Islington North	6,476	2,590	9,066
Welwyn Hatfield	1,870	1,014	2,884	Islington South and Finsbury	5,120	2,057	7,177
West Hertfordshire	2,255	1,274	3,529	Kensington	3,926	1,719	5,645
<b>Kent</b>							
Ashford	2,592	1,249	3,841	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,730	739	2,469
Canterbury	2,766	1,284	4,050	Lewisham East	3,282	1,361	4,643
Dartford	2,399	1,228	3,627	Lewisham West	3,615	1,504	5,119
Dover	2,730	1,673	4,403	Lewisham Deptford	5,387	2,036	7,423
Faversham	3,840	1,876	5,716	Leyton	3,759	1,459	5,218
Folkestone and Hythe	3,247	1,486	4,733	Mitcham and Morden	2,541	1,126	3,667
Gillingham	3,665	1,814	5,479	Newham North East	3,885	1,680	5,565
Gravesham	3,541	1,625	5,166	Newham North West	4,052	1,602	5,654
Maidstone	2,552	1,240	3,792	Newham South	4,183	1,424	5,607
Medway	3,676	1,773	5,449	Norwood	6,305	2,439	8,744
Mid Kent	3,391	1,678	5,069	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,146	658	1,804
North Thanet	3,758	1,624	5,382	Orpington	1,475	713	2,188
Sevenoaks	1,616	805	2,421	Peckham	6,573	2,224	8,797
South Thanet	3,135	1,567	4,702	Putney	2,823	1,216	4,039
Tonbridge and Malling	1,957	1,006	2,963	Ravensbourne	1,232	746	1,978
Tunbridge Wells	1,748	836	2,584	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,829	991	2,820
<b>Oxfordshire</b>							
Banbury	2,115	1,394	3,509	Romford	1,975	944	2,919
Henley	1,308	741	2,049	Ruislip-Northwood	1,043	697	1,740
Oxford East	2,853	1,313	4,166	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,227	1,886	6,913
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,014	1,083	3,097	Streatham	4,657	1,900	6,557
Wantage	1,566	935	2,501	Surbiton	1,082	501	1,583
Witney	1,745	1,239	2,984	Sutton and Cheam	1,320	861	2,181
<b>Surrey</b>							
Chertsey and Walton	1,409	757	2,166	The City of London	4,519	1,574	6,093
East Surrey	1,080	593	1,673	and Westminster South	4,001	1,744	5,745
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>							
Cambridge	2,369	1,068	3,437	Tottenham	6,722	2,721	9,443
Huntingdon	2,217	1,481	3,698	Twickenham	1,503	812	2,315
North East Cambridgeshire	3,224	1,402	4,626	Upminster	2,308	981	3,289
Peterborough	5,850	2,279	8,129	Uxbridge	1,869	908	2,777
<b>Staffordshire</b>							
Burton	3,318	1,734	5,052	Vauxhall	7,545	2,836	10,381
Cannock and Burntwood	3,715	1,911	5,626	Walthamstow	2,752	1,194	3,946
Mid Staffordshire	2,848	1,595	4,443	Wanstead and Woodford	1,443	740	2,183
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,775	1,266	4,041	Westminster North	6,372	2,705	9,077
South East Staffordshire	3,806	1,953	5,759	Wimbledon	1,877	975	2,852
South Staffordshire	3,468	1,824	5,292	Woolwich	4,084	1,872	5,956

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed				
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>											
Stafford	2,558	1,469	4,027	<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>							
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,303	1,442	3,745	Stafford	2,558	1,469	4,027				
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,989	1,755	5,744	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,303	1,442	3,745				
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,774	1,761	5,535	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,989	1,755	5,744				
Stoke-on-Trent South	3,148	1,726	4,874	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,774	1,761	5,535				
<b>Warwickshire</b>											
North Warwickshire	3,341	1,909	5,250	Stoke-on-Trent South	3,148	1,726	4,874				
Nuneaton	3,591	1,769	5,360	<b>Warwickshire</b>							
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,886	1,665	4,551	North Warwickshire	3,341	1,909	5,250				
Stratford-on-Avon	2,205	1,383	3,588	Nuneaton	3,591	1,769	5,360				
Warwick and Leamington	2,991	1,550	4,541	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,886	1,665	4,551				
<b>West Midlands</b>											
Aldridge-Brownhills	3,089	1,242	4,331	Stratford-on-Avon	2,205	1,383	3,588				
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,701	1,620	5,321	Warwick and Leamington	2,991	1,550	4,541				
Birmingham Erdington	6,264	2,333	8,597	<b>West Midlands</b>							
Birmingham Hall Green	4,170	1,738	5,908	Aldridge-Brownhills	3,089	1,242	4,331				
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,889	2,029	7,918	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,701	1,620	5,321				
Birmingham Ladywood	7,452	2,611	10,063	Birmingham Erdington	6,264	2,333	8,597				
Birmingham Northfield	6,311	2,239	8,550	Birmingham Hall Green	4,170	1,738	5,908				
Birmingham Perry Barr	6,264	2,270	8,534	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,889	2,029	7,918				
Birmingham Small Heath	8,228	2,385	10,613	Birmingham Ladywood	7,452	2,611	10,063				
Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,452	2,081	9,533	Birmingham Northfield	6,311	2,239	8,550				
Birmingham Yardley	3,788	1,590	5,378	Birmingham Perry Barr	6,264	2,270	8,534				
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,636	1,864	6,500	Birmingham Small Heath	8,228	2,385	10,613				
Coventry North East	6,422	2,466	8,888	Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,452	2,081	9,533				
Coventry North West	3,492	1,711	5,203	Birmingham Yardley	3,788	1,590	5,378				
Coventry South East	5,013	1,932	6,945	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,636	1,864	6,500				
Coventry South West	3,271	1,646	4,917	Coventry North East	6,422	2,466	8,888				
Dudley East	5,884	2,341	8,225	Coventry North West	3,492	1,711	5,203				
Dudley West	4,526										

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Stockport	3,447	1,469	4,916
Harrogate	2,101	1,155	3,256	Stretford	6,714	2,239	8,953
Richmond	2,277	1,589	3,866	Wigan	4,511	2,124	6,635
Ryedale	1,897	1,190	3,087	Worsley	4,104	1,747	5,851
Scarborough	3,795	1,782	5,577				
Selby	1,934	1,283	3,217	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Skipton and Ripon	1,602	1,059	2,661	Birkenhead	7,562	2,371	9,933
York	3,710	1,968	5,678	Boctle	8,555	2,695	11,250
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Crosby	3,530	1,805	5,335
Barnsley Central	3,900	1,538	5,438	Knowsley North	7,702	2,325	10,027
Barnsley East	3,473	1,423	4,896	Knowsley South	7,526	2,846	10,372
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,215	1,633	4,848	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,716	2,429	8,145
Don Valley	4,499	2,151	6,650	Liverpool Garston	5,948	2,061	8,009
Doncaster Central	5,252	2,303	7,555	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,957	1,986	6,943
Doncaster North	5,325	2,532	7,857	Liverpool Riverside	9,281	2,939	12,220
Rother Valley	3,623	1,864	5,487	Liverpool Walton	7,603	2,829	10,432
Rotherham	5,056	1,925	6,981	Liverpool West Derby	7,286	2,427	9,713
Sheffield Central	7,353	2,284	9,637	Southport	3,304	1,704	5,008
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,967	1,722	5,689	St Helens North	4,807	2,064	6,871
Sheffield Brightside	5,649	1,985	7,634	St Helens South	5,597	2,066	7,663
Sheffield Hallam	3,044	1,540	4,584	Wallasey	5,483	2,271	7,754
Sheffield Heeley	4,731	1,843	6,574	Wirral South	2,906	1,367	4,273
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,768	1,734	5,502	Wirral West	3,150	1,418	4,568
Wentworth	4,133	1,854	5,987				
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>NORTH</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,696	1,603	5,299	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Bradford North	5,714	1,860	7,574	Hartlepool	7,395	2,477	9,872
Bradford South	4,687	1,614	6,301	Langbaugh	6,037	2,225	8,262
Bradford West	6,543	1,966	8,509	Middlesbrough	8,530	2,481	11,011
Calder Valley	2,614	1,605	4,219	Redcar	6,824	2,296	9,120
Colne Valley	2,457	1,436	3,893	Stockton North	6,991	2,358	9,349
Dewsbury	3,531	1,670	5,201	Stockton South	5,356	2,271	7,627
Elmet	2,350	1,192	3,542				
Halifax	4,248	1,725	5,973	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Hemsworth	3,209	1,599	4,808	Barrow and Furness	2,359	1,671	4,030
Huddersfield	3,902	1,790	5,692	Carlisle	2,778	1,346	4,124
Keighley	2,802	1,257	4,059	Copeland	2,804	1,390	4,194
Leeds Central	5,812	1,927	7,739	Penrith and the Borders	1,923	1,396	3,371
Leeds East	5,936	1,987	7,923	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,480	913	2,393
Leeds North East	3,401	1,468	4,869	Workington	3,274	1,634	4,908
Leeds North West	2,941	1,283	4,224				
Leeds West	4,354	1,636	5,990	<b>Durham</b>			
Morley and Leeds South	3,580	1,380	4,960	Bishop Auckland	5,426	1,947	7,373
Normanton	2,433	1,390	3,823	City of Durham	3,072	1,372	4,444
Pontefract and Castleford	3,903	1,613	5,516	Darlington	4,233	1,807	6,040
Pudsey	2,090	1,215	3,305	Easington	4,048	1,715	5,763
Shipley	2,606	1,137	3,743	North Durham	5,000	1,989	6,989
Wakefield	3,728	1,561	5,289	North West Durham	4,468	1,574	6,042
				Sedgefield	3,347	1,405	4,752
<b>NORTH WEST</b>							
<b>Cheshire</b>				<b>Northumberland</b>			
City of Chester	4,052	1,726	5,778	Benwick-upon-Tweed	2,206	1,246	3,452
Congleton	1,844	1,317	3,161	Blyth Valley	3,225	1,438	4,663
Crewe and Nantwich	2,935	1,672	4,607	Hexham	1,528	909	2,437
Eddisbury	3,434	1,715	5,149	Wansbeck	3,206	1,325	4,531
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,378	2,068	6,446				
Halton	5,865	2,374	8,239	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Macclesfield	2,116	1,298	3,414	Blaydon	3,568	1,486	5,054
Tatton	2,397	1,281	3,678	Gateshead East	5,271	2,042	7,313
Warrington North	4,757	1,874	6,631	Houghton and Washington	5,804	2,327	8,131
Warrington South	4,263	1,791	6,054	Jarrow	5,611	2,060	7,671
				Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,312	1,773	6,085
<b>Lancashire</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,071	1,849	6,920
Blackburn	5,594	2,008	7,602	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,802	1,834	6,636
Blackpool North	4,141	1,862	6,003	South Shields	5,237	2,226	7,463
Blackpool South	4,256	2,042	6,298	Sunderland North	8,573	2,683	11,256
Burnley	3,873	1,818	5,691	Sunderland South	6,352	2,391	8,743
Chorley	2,981	1,744	4,725	Tyne Bridge	7,459	2,110	9,569
Fylde	1,848	1,041	2,889	Tynemouth	4,477	1,832	6,309
Hyndburn	2,800	1,339	4,139	Wallsend	5,430	2,271	7,701
Lancaster	2,384	1,170	3,554				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,659	1,450	4,109	<b>WALES</b>			
Pendle	2,987	1,578	4,565	<b>Clywd</b>			
Preston	5,761	2,071	7,832	Alyn and Deeside	3,202	1,543	4,745
Ribble Valley	1,217	891	2,108	Clwyd North West	3,700	1,712	5,412
Rossendale and Darwen	3,099	1,682	4,781	Clwyd South West	2,695	1,264	3,959
South Ribble	2,943	1,738	4,681	Delyn	3,685	1,607	5,292
West Lancashire	5,118	2,045	7,163	Wrexham	3,484	1,596	5,080
Wyre	2,890	1,372	4,262				
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				<b>Dyfed</b>			
Altrincham and Sale	2,261	1,038	3,299	Cardmarthen	2,644	1,208	3,852
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,395	1,618	5,013	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,737	1,273	4,010
Bolton North East	4,115	1,564	5,679	Llanelli	3,455	1,470	4,925
Bolton South East	4,823	2,014	6,837	Pembroke	4,769	2,069	6,838
Bolton West	3,401	1,639	5,040				
Bury North	3,056	1,520	4,576	<b>Gwent</b>			
Bury South	3,084	1,565	4,649	Blaenau Gwent	4,068	1,401	5,469
Cheadle	1,716	1,016	2,732	Islwyn	2,584	1,050	3,634
Davyhulme	3,500	1,319	4,819	Monmouth	2,357	1,147	3,504
Denton and Reddish	4,009	1,788	5,797	Newport East	3,851	1,428	5,279
Eccles	3,853	1,616	5,469	Newport West	3,995	1,504	5,499
Hazel Grove	2,317	1,203	3,520	Torfaen	3,956	1,605	5,561
Heywood and Middleton	4,404	1,816	6,220				
Leigh	4,076	1,901	5,977	<b>Gwynedd</b>			
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,341	1,320	3,661	Caernarfon	2,764	1,112	3,876
Makerfield	4,086	2,168	6,254	Conwy	2,850	1,181	4,031
Manchester Central	9,150	2,704	11,854	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,486	760	2,246
Manchester Blackley	4,900	1,645	6,545	Ynys Mon	3,395	1,394	4,789
Manchester Gorton	5,073	1,750	6,823				
Manchester Withington	4,798	1,963	6,761	<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,487	1,617	7,104	Bridgend	2,851	1,272	4,123
Oldham Central and Royton	4,472	1,777	6,249	Caerphilly	4,360	1,545	5,905
Oldham West	3,089	1,424	4,513	Cynon Valley	3,341	1,234	4,575
Rochdale	4,749	1,986	6,735	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,212	1,467	5,679
Salford East	6,936	1,935	8,871	Ogmore	3,408	1,277	4,685
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,097	1,772	5,869	Pontypridd	3,478	1,349	4,827
				Rhondda	4,049	1,473	5,522

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>Powys</b>				<b>Strathclyde region</b>			
Brecon and Radnor	1,737	902	2,639	Argyll and Bute	2,487	1,402	3,889
Montgomery	1,603	676	2,279	Ayr	3,438	1,693	5,131
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,515	1,778	6,293
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Clydebank and Milngavie	3,327	1,296	4,623
Cardiff Central	4,466	1,786	6,252	Clydesdale	3,312	1,621	4,933
Cardiff North	1,943	743	2,686	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,994	1,524	4,518
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,492	1,388	5,880	Cunninghame North	3,786	1,745	5,531
Cardiff West	4,833	1,445	6,278	Cunninghame South	4,727	1,744	6,471
Vale of Glamorgan	3,703	1,599	5,302	Dumbarton	3,872	2,204	6,076
				East Kilbride	3,141	1,816	4,957
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Eastwood	2,176	1,093	3,269
Aberavon	3,567	1,343	4,910	Glasgow Cathcart	3,117	1,237	4,354
Gower	2,523	1,220	3,743	Glasgow Central	5,424	1,806	7,230
Neath	3,019	1,580	4,599	Glasgow Garscadden	4,941	1,529	6,470
Swansea East	4,755	1,540	6,295	Glasgow Govan	4,553	1,655	6,208
Swansea West	4,704	1,675	6,379	Glasgow Hillhead	3,618	1,752	5,370
				Glasgow Maryhill	5,624	2,063	7,687
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Glasgow Pollock	7,271	2,100	9,371
<b>Borders region</b>				Glasgow Provan	5,191	1,850	7,041
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,249	751	2,000	Glasgow Rutherglen	4,986	1,657	6,643
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,092	612	1,704	Glasgow Shettleston	6,461	2,182	8,643
				Glasgow Springburn	5,967	2,008	7,975
<b>Central region</b>				Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,614	2,039	6,653
Clackmannan	2,996	1,445	4,441	Hamilton	4,162	1,722	5,884
Falkirk East	3,415	1,696	5,111	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,432	1,782	6,214
Falkirk West	3,031	1,542	4,573	Monklands East	3,604	1,582	5,186
Stirling	2,669	1,509	4,178	Monklands West	4,501	1,993	6,494
				Motherwell North	4,071	1,806	5,877
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Motherwell South	3,899	1,676	5,575
Dumfries	2,578	1,469	4,047	Paisley North	4,030	1,667	5,697
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,657	1,444	4,101	Paisley South	2,309	1,200	3,509

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1984 Feb 9	814	325	44	184	121	173	134	195	66	102	297	2,130	—	2,130
Mar 8	420	215	32	106	104	77	109	155	73	86	136	1,298	—	1,298
Apr 5	14,563	5,631	1,638	2,694	2,032	2,566	3,906	3,545	1,088	2,616	4,360	39,008	552	39,560
May 10	1,867	1,116	132	525	530	501	884	965	298	256	919	6,877	—	6,877
Jun 14	2,270	1,206	248	561	813	483	921	1,626	678	430	8,549	16,579	6,325	22,904
Jul 12	44,098	18,076	4,431	10,759	15,141	9,791	16,856	24,242	9,214	11,259	23,236	169,027	8,888	177,916
Aug 12	51,462	22,759	4,673	12,924	16,989	11,162	17,487	26,051	9,368	11,932	23,587	185,635	9,023	194,658
Sep 13	61,735	26,111	5,494	15,507	19,266	14,066	20,724	30,349	11,699	13,965	26,146	218,951	9,945	228,896
Oct 11	9,853	5,247	814	2,042	2,617	1,656	2,096	3,429	1,126	1,296	3,817	28,746	2,043	30,789
Nov 8	2,320	1,472	213	360	553	450	432	865	225	296	773	6,487	—	6,487
Dec 6	1,600	1,221	47	171	168	140	138	215	96	121	217	2,913	—	2,913
1985 Jan 10	7,064	2,981	677	1,972	1,142	894	2,887	2,137	816	1,099	1,065	19,753	567	20,320
Feb 14	639	292	52	159	186	127	158	220	89	111	324	2,065	—	2,065
Mar 14	584	307	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102	—	2,102

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

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1984 Feb 9	950	197	160	678	1,474	1,788	2,470	1,673	1,646	669	4,738	16,246	1,728	17,974
Mar 8	894	222	176	397	1,606	1,783	1,673	1,260	648	513	1,723	10,673	1,385	12,058
Apr 5	877	248	210	378	1,753	1,797	4,503	1,239	942	1,348	1,691	14,738	1,129	15,867
May 10	727	214	108	326	1,667	967	5,204	887	903	966	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
Jun 14	1,018	246	131	305	8,221	1,216	5,312	1,057	920	1,392	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304
Jul 12	1,136	551	57	209	3,199	873	4,818	977	939	1,314	2,043	15,565	1,159	16,724
Aug 9	737	180	59	228	1,183	967	3,888	993	694	1,196	1,772	11,717	1,051	12,768
Sep 13	943	413	50	244	1,033	1,134	2,957	841	699	760	1,638	10,299	1,028	11,327
Oct 11	1,309	1,098	62	384	1,698	941	3,104	1,020	770	894	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,110	531	114	227	1,034	1,219	3,162	965	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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1980	1,665	1,561	409	53	322	865	184	1,451	889	37	102	1,776	1,140	325	22.3	1,277	86**	6.3	7,637
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,272	42	128	1,993	1,259	480	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,273
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
<b>1983 Q4</b>																			
	3,086	2,945	656	137	509	1,295	281	2,205	2,230	70	201	2,797	1,463	839	64.9	2,302	146	28.2	9,168
<b>1984 Q1</b>																			
	3,176	3,071	720	179	520	1,497	319	2,252	2,490	86	215	2,996	1,713	852	75.6	2,442	145	34.2	9,406
<b>Q2</b>																			
	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430	269	2,183	2,166	60	211	2,935	1,637	813	63.3	2,414	127	32.4	8,420
<b>Q3</b>																			
	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	52	213	2,866	1,577	826	66.4	2,455	147	29.7	8,382
<b>Q4</b>																			
	3,222	3,092	592	138	509	1,325	261	2,522	2,220	86	218	3,025	1,507	799	61.1	2,591	129	32.0	7,945
<b>Monthly</b>																			
<b>1984 Apr</b>																			
	3,108	3,022	677	133	509	1,468	288	2,235	2,254	69	214	2,960	1,680	815	69.0	2,444	137	33.5	8,525
<b>May</b>																			
	3,084	2,980	637	110	504	1,460	266	2,168	2,133	57	208	2,930	1,600	807	59.2	2,404	115	32.3	8,154
<b>Jun</b>																			
	3,030	2,934	634	92	494	1,362	252	2,148	2,113	54	211	2,915	1,630	816	61.6	2,393	128	31.4	8,582
<b>Jul</b>																			
	3,101	3,008	596	91	520	1,326	240	2,184	2,202	55	212	2,859	1,570	818	64.9	2,404	147	30.5	8,714
<b>Aug</b>																			
	3,116	3,026	605	92	524	1,347	258	2,241	2,202	50	214	2,838	1,570	840	72.1	2,449	153	29.5	8,382
<b>Sep</b>																			
	3,284	3,102	621	96	512	1,363	256	2,416	2,144	50	212	2,901	1,590	821	62.3	2,512	140	28.9	8,051
<b>Oct</b>																			
	3,225	3,075	579	117	511	1,305	262	2,516	2,145	61	212	2,968	1,590	803	60.2	2,577	138	29.6	7,989
<b>Nov</b>																			
	3,223	3,095	571	139	510	1,355	258	2,525	2,189	89	217	3,033	1,510	798	58.3	2,591	125	32.3	7,869
<b>Dec</b>																			
	3,219	3,108	627	157	506	1,316	262	2,525	2,325	108	225	3,073	1,420	797	64.8	2,604	123	34.1	7,978
<b>1985 Jan</b>																			
	3,341	3,232	658	198	530	1,483	253	2,553	2,619	113	234	3,214	1,600	804	70.3	2,614	149	32.4	9,131
<b>Feb</b>																			
	3,324	3,226	673	194	533	1,455	253	2,553	2,611	103	234	3,229	1,600	802	70.3	2,614	130	32.4	8,902
<b>Mar</b>																			
	3,268	3,180	673	194	533	1,455	253	2,553	2,611	103	234	3,229	1,600	802	70.3	2,614	130	32.4	8,625
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																			
	13.5		9.3 p	6.7	19.4	12.5	10.0	13.3	10.0	6.0	17.8	14.1	2.7	17.2	3.5	21.8	3.0	1.2 e	7.5
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
<b>1983 Q4</b>																			
		2,950	680	123	508	1,363	279	2,084	2,257	67	202	2,328	1,550	828	64.1	2,278	150		9,509
<b>1984 Q1</b>																			
		2,996	664	122	505	1,389	281	2,191	2,230	64	209	2,543	1,600	838	70.5	2,383	142		8,882
<b>Q2</b>																			
		3,023	657	144	512	1,406	273	2,306	2,279	68	212	2,519	1,590	841	66.5	2,437	135		8,529
<b>Q3</b>																			
		3,069	632	153	525	1,402	270	2,354	2,303	68	216	2,192	1,650	825	69.0	2,537	135		8,447
<b>Q4</b>																			
		3,099	615	125	508	1,390	258	2,381	2,254	83 e	219	2,347	1,650	793	60.3	2,553	135		8,233
<b>Monthly</b>																			
<b>1984 Apr</b>																			
		3,012	676	137	511	1,397	274	2,296	2,269	66	213	2,519	1,540	842	68.2	2,417	151		8,800
<b>May</b>																			
		3,026	639	141	514	1,442	271	2,296	2,276	70	211	2,519	1,570	848	63.8	2,427	127		8,560
<b>Jun</b>																			
		3,032	657	155	513	1,379	273	2,325	2,290	68	214	2,519	1,570	834	67.5	2,466	127		8,228
<b>Jul</b>																			
		3,049	631	153	521	1,361	271	2,343	2,304	70	215	2,192	1,650	822	69.6	2,490	146		8,491
<b>Aug</b>																			
		3,066	637	158	533	1,391	272	2,360	2,307	67	216	2,192	1,650	833	71.8	2,546	135		8,481
<b>Sep</b>																			
		3,091	628	148	521	1,453	270	2,364	2,294	66	217	2,192	1,650	819	65.6	2,573	124		8,370
<b>Oct</b>																			
		3,094	615	133	516	1,403	263	2,373	2,267	73	216	2,347	1,660	807	62.0	2,578	144		8,367
<b>Nov</b>																			
		3,097	622	125	513	1,411	256	2,383	2,254	83	219	2,347	1,610	795	58.5	2,542	134		8,142
<b>Dec</b>																			
		3,106	608	116	494 e	1,356	253	2,401	2,242	92 e	222	2,347	1,530 e	777	60.4	2,538	128		8,191
<b>1985 Jan</b>																			
		3,128	614	118 e	510 e	1,400		2,444	2,297	86 e	226			780	62.9 e		145		8,484
<b>Feb</b>																			
		3,144	602	124 e	513 e	1,383		2,444	2,298	80 e	229			783					8,399
<b>Mar</b>																			
		3,147				1,405		2,444	2,320		227								8,396
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																			
<b>latest month</b>																			
		13.0	8.3 p	4.3 e	18.6 e	11.2	9.6	12.7	9.3	4.7 e	17.5	10.1	2.9 e	16.8	3.1 e	21.3	3.3		7.3
<b>latest three months</b>																			
<b>change on previous three months</b>																			
		+0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	—	-0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	—	-0.6	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1		+0.1

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.  
 (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.  
 (2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.  
 \* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

¶ Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

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



# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†											
		Male and Female				Male				Female			
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers
1984 Mar 8	318.5	10.6	307.9	-6.6	206.8	6.1	200.7	-10.5	111.6	48.8	4.4	107.2	+3.8
Apr 5	328.7	9.0	319.8	+3.9	215.2	5.2	210.0	-7.5	113.5	50.3	3.7	109.8	+3.6
May 10	336.3	31.1	305.2	+3.9	215.4	18.1	197.3	-7.5	120.8	50.9	13.0	107.9	+3.6
June 14	316.6	13.3	303.3	-0.1	204.9	7.7	197.2	-4.9	111.7	47.2	5.7	106.1	+4.8
July 12	419.1	14.7	404.3	+22.5	260.8	8.2	252.6	+9.4	158.3	52.1	6.6	151.7	+13.1
Aug 9	363.8	13.8	350.0	-0.6	227.9	8.1	219.9	-6.3	135.8	53.4	5.7	130.1	+5.8
Sep 13	511.0	100.3	410.7	+11.0	308.7	56.5	252.3	+4.1	202.3	54.5	43.9	158.4	+7.0
Oct 11	446.3	32.0	414.3	-4.7	281.2	17.9	263.3	-3.7	165.1	57.5	14.1	151.0	-1.0
Nov 8	391.0	15.0	376.0	+3.9	250.1	8.4	241.6	0.0	140.9	55.4	6.5	134.4	+3.9
Dec 6	353.8	10.7	343.1	+3.5	231.6	6.1	225.6	-1.1	122.2	50.7	4.6	117.6	+4.7
1985 Jan 10	343.4	13.8	329.6	-7.3	217.8	7.9	209.9	-5.9	125.6	50.7	5.9	119.8	-1.5
Feb 14	378.5	14.5	364.0	+16.4	247.4	8.2	239.3	+12.7	131.0	54.9	6.3	124.7	+3.8
Mar 14	326.1	9.6	316.4	+8.5	209.3	5.6	203.7	+3.0	116.8	52.4	4.1	112.7	+5.5

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡											
		Male and Female				Male				Female			
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers
1984 Mar 8	365.7	15.0	350.7	+12.2	241.3	8.5	232.8	+5.6	124.4	47.8	6.5	117.9	+6.7
Apr 5	366.8	12.3	354.5	+8.9	242.3	6.8	235.5	+1.7	124.5	48.6	5.5	119.0	+7.2
May 10	356.4	10.2	346.2	+8.9	231.8	5.9	225.9	+1.7	124.6	49.3	4.3	120.3	+7.2
June 14	364.0	14.7	349.4	+7.0	240.9	8.4	232.5	+2.6	123.2	48.2	6.3	116.9	+4.4
July 12	342.3	12.6	329.8	-6.6	227.7	7.0	220.7	-8.1	114.6	44.7	5.5	109.1	+1.5
Aug 9	347.1	11.0	336.2	-19.6	226.9	5.9	220.9	-18.6	120.3	44.2	5.0	115.2	-1.0
Sep 13	365.6	21.7	343.9	+9.3	226.9	12.3	214.5	-5.2	138.8	51.3	9.4	129.4	+14.5
Oct 11	509.7	54.5	455.1	-4.9	311.0	30.6	280.4	-11.2	198.6	55.1	23.9	174.8	+6.0
Nov 8	393.8	30.7	363.1	+3.9	245.0	17.0	228.0	-4.6	148.8	51.8	13.7	135.1	+8.6
Dec 6	357.3	20.7	336.6	+4.5	221.0	11.4	209.6	-1.6	136.2	49.9	9.3	126.9	+6.1
1985 Jan 10	238.0	9.3	228.8	-9.4	145.3	5.1	140.2	-10.4	92.7	37.5	4.2	88.5	+1.0
Feb 14	393.5	16.4	377.1	+19.5	252.8	9.0	243.8	+10.4	140.7	56.0	7.4	133.3	+9.1
Mar 14	386.8	12.9	374.0	+23.3	253.3	7.3	246.0	+13.2	133.5	53.4	5.6	128.0	+10.1

\* 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 4 1/2 week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

‡ While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote †† to table 2.1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

INFLOW OUTFLOW THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages	OUTFLOW										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59†§	60 and over‡§	Under 18		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59†§	60 and over‡§			
<b>MALE</b>																						
1984 March	17.3	21.4	42.0	26.7	20.2	30.7	22.2	11.0	8.9	200.4	18.1	25.2	48.9	29.6	22.3	33.7	21.7	8.6	10.9	219.0		
April	16.0	21.9	44.6	27.6	21.0	31.5	23.6	12.9	10.2	209.2	15.7	26.2	48.9	30.0	22.6	34.5	22.5	8.9	10.8	220.1		
May	27.6	20.4	42.1	26.4	19.8	30.2	21.9	11.2	9.2	208.9	12.7	24.3	46.3	27.5	20.5	31.6	20.9	8.7	10.3	202.8		
June	18.4	21.9	43.9	26.0	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.6	8.5	198.4	15.3	26.4	50.2	30.0	22.4	34.0	22.3	8.9	10.9	220.3		
July	19.5	29.7	78.2	31.0	21.3	31.3	22.4	11.3	9.3	254.1	13.9	25.7	50.3	28.8	20.8	31.9	20.8	8.2	10.1	210.4		
August	19.6	25.7	55.6	28.6	20.4	30.6	21.5	10.6	8.9	221.6	12.2	24.4	53.1	27.6	20.1	29.6	19.8	7.5	9.2	203.6		
September	70.5	46.7	55.6	29.2	21.1	31.6	22.6	12.3	9.3	298.8	20.0	25.4	55.9	27.8	19.5	29.1	18.8	7.5	8.8	213.0		
October	32.9	35.5	62.0	33.4	23.4	35.4	25.3	13.7	11.6	273.2	40.3	47.5	67.8	37.6	21.7	31.9	20.1	8.3	10.1	279.2		
November	23.2	28.5	54.1	31.7	23.1	35.4	25.2	12.1	9.8	243.0	26.9	28.6	51.2	27.4	19.6	29.2	19.1	7.7	10.5	220.1		
December	19.7	25.3	49.8	30.5	22.6	34.2	23.8	11.0	8.6	225.5	20.9	25.5	46.8	25.5	18.2	27.5	18.0	7.3	10.4	200.2		
1985 January	19.2	23.2	46.8	27.7	20.7	31.8	22.0	11.1	9.2	211.7	10.3	15.4	31.0	17.2	12.4	18.9	12.7	5.3	7.5	130.6		
February	22.0	27.1	52.9	32.8	24.0	37.3	24.8	10.7	8.6	240.1	18.6	25.2	51.3	30.3	22.0	33.3	21.5	8.2	11.2	221.7		
March	16.6	22.3	44.7	27.5	20.0	30.7	22.1	10.6	8.4	202.9	16.9	26.5	53.1	31.9	23.2	35.6	22.0	8.4	10.3	227.9		
<b>FEMALE</b>																						
1984 March	12.7	16.2	28.1	16.6	9.5	12.8	8.8	3.0	—	107.7	13.8	20.2	31.1	17.0	9.5	12.1	7.7	2.4	0.1	114.0		
April	11.4	16.1	29.0	17.3	9.8	13.3	9.0	3.2	—	109.5	12.4	20.4	31.8	17.3	9.6	12.3	7.9	2.4	0.1	114.1		
May	20.0	15.1	28.2	17.8	9.9	13.3	9.3	3.0	—	116.3	10.1	20.3	32.3	17.4	9.9	12.7	8.1	2.6	0.1	113.4		
June	13.0	16.0	29.2	16.6	9.1	12.0	8.3	3.0	—	107.1	11.7	20.5	32.3	17.7	9.5	12.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	114.3		
July	14.6	24.2	57.2	19.5	10.6	14.1	9.0	3.0	—	152.3	10.5	19.5	32.2	16.9	8.9	11.2	7.2	2.2	0.1	108.6		
August	14.0	19.8	39.9	19.4	10.8	14.8	9.5	3.2	—	131.5	9.7	19.4	36.1	16.8	8.6	10.6	6.7	2.1	0.1	110.1		
September	54.5	43.5	37.3	19.4	10.9	14.8	10.0	4.1	—	194.4	15.3	21.6	42.5	18.5	10.7	14.2	8.1	2.3	0.1	133.3		
October	26.3	29.9	41.2	21.3	11.6	15.0	10.5	3.9	—	159.6	31.7	41.6	48.0	20.9	11.6	14.6	8.4	2.6	0.1	179.6		
November	17.9	22.3	36.5	20.3	10.9	14.7	10.4	3.6	—	136.5	21.8	25.6	36.9	18.9	10.6	12.9	7.8	2.4	0.1	137.0		
December	14.5	18.4	31.8	18.5	9.8	13.2	9.1	2.9	—	118.3	16.9	22.7	35.1	18.1	10.0	12.4	7.4	2.2	0.1	125.0		
1985 January	15.3	19.0	32.3	17.9	10.4	14.3	9.2	3.0	—	121.4	8.5	14.0	23.6	13.6	7.5	9.5	5.7	1.7	0.1	84.3		
February	16.5	19.5	32.8	19.6	11.0	14.4	9.7	3.1	—	126.6	14.7	20.8	35.1	20.3	11.1	13.6	8.1	2.4	0.1	126.2		
March	12.1	15.9	29.0	18.2	10.6	14.2	9.5	3.1	—	112.6	12.6	20.5	33.9	19.2	11.0	13.8	8.3	2.5	0.1	121.8		
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>																						
<b>MALE</b>																						
1984 March	-4.9	+0.1	+0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-2.6	-2.4	-1.0	-2.8	-15.4	-4.5	+2.9	+2.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	-1.4	-0.4	+2.7	+1.5		
April*	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3		
May*	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3		
June	-1.7	+0.2	+3.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8	-2.2	-7.7	-0.6	+3.4	+2.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-13.3	-9.8		
July	-1.8	+2.0	+8.3	+1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	+6.8	-0.4	+1.4	+0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-2.1	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	-12.0		
August	-2.4	-0.3	+3.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-2.1	-1.5	-7.3	-1.9	-0.6	-3.5	-2.6	-1.8	-3.8	-2.8	-1.9	-3.6	-22.4		
September	-9.8	+1.0	+4.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-6.8	+3.6	+0.9	+0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-2.8	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-7.0		
October	-10.3	-1.0	+4.3	+0.6	-0.5	-1.0	-1.5	-1.3	-0.3	-11.9	-10.7	+2.8	+1.7	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-2.3	-1.1	-1.3	-16.0		
November	-0.9	+1.6	+2.6	+0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5	-0.9	-5.8	+0.6	+1.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.7	-12.5		
December	-0.5	+1.4	+2.9	+0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-2.7	+1.0	+1.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4	-5.0		
1985 January	-2.1	-0.1	+1.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-7.1	-2.0	-1.0	+0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-1.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-9.2		
February	+0.4	+1.8	+5.1	+2.9	+1.3	+3.0	+0.5	-1.1	-0.9	+12.9	+2.0	+1.4	+5.0	+1.2	+0.2	+0.9	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	+5.3		
March	-0.7	+0.9	+2.7	+0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	+2.5	-1.2	+1.3	+4.2	+2.3	+0.9	+1.9	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+8.9		
<b>FEMALE</b>																						
1984 March	-4.5	-0.6	+1.3	+1.5	+0.9	+1.3	0.0	-0.2	—	-0.3	-5.5	+1.0	+2.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	+1.4		
April*	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3		
May*	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3		
June	-1.9	-0.6	+2.3	+1.8	+0.8	+0.7	+0.1	0.0	—	+3.2	-1.2	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+4.4		
July	-1.6	+0.5	+6.5	+2.1	+0.6	+0.8	-0.1	-0.1	—	+10.7	-1.3	+0.3	+1.7	+1.6	+1.2	+0.4	+0.5	-0.1	-0.3	+2.6		
August	-1.9	-1.0	+3.6	+1.7	+0.9	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+5.3	-1.8	-0.5	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.8		
September	-11.4	-0.4	+1.9	+1.5	+1.1	+1.8	+0.7	+0.2	—	-4.7	+2.4	+1.4	+3.7	+1.9	+1.2	+1.5	+0.5	-0.2	0.0	+12.2		
October	-9.3	-3.8	+1.8	+1.4	+0.9	+1.0	+0.5	0.0	—	-7.7	-10.1	+3.3	+3.5	+2.0	+0.7	+0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1		
November	-1.4	+0.4	+1.1	+1.1	+0.8	+1.1	+0.5	-0.1	—	+3.4	-4.9	+0.5	+2.4	+1.9	+1.2	+0.7	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+1.8		
December	-0.9	+0.4	+1.8	+1.3	+0.5	+0.9	+0.3	-0.2	—	+4.2	-2.9	+0.3	+2.3	+1.6	+1.1	+1.1	+0.4	-0.3	0.0	+3.6		
1985 January	-3.2	-2.0	+0.1	+0.4	+0.5	+1.0	+0.2	-0.2	—	+3.3	-1.5	-0.9	+0.3	+1.1	+0.3	+0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.5		
February	-0.2	-0.1	+0.8	+1.0	+0.7	+1.0	+0.6	0.0	—	+3.7	-1.6	+0.2	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	+5.6		
March	-0.6	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.7	+0.1	—	+4.9	-1.2	+0.3	+2.8	+2.2	+1.5	+1.7	+0.6	+0.1	0.0	+7.8		

\* 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 4 1/2 week month.  
 ‡ From April to August 1983 the figures for men aged 59 and over reflect the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget, because some of them no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office, estimates of this effect on computerised records are not available. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow.  
 § Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

# 2.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
Unemployment rates** (per cent)										
January 1984	26.6	29.7	22.3	16.3	13.6	11.4	11.5	17.2	10.2	15.8
January 1985	26.4	29.0	24.0	17.4	14.2	12.0	12.0	17.8	8.6	16.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1983-January 1984	15.1	10.1	7.9	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	5.0
October 1984-January 1985	14.4	10.6	8.2	5.4	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.9
Change	-0.7	+0.5	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1983-January 1984	54.7	31.6	31.3	27.9	26.5	25.3	20.9	14.0	48.7	28.7
October 1984-January 1985	50.1	33.4	30.1	26.5	24.0	22.8	17.9	12.2	49.6	26.6
Change	-4.6	+1.8	-1.2	-1.4	-2.5	-2.5	-3.0	-1.8	+0.9	-2.1
<b>FEMALE</b>										
Unemployment rates** (per cent)										
January 1984	21.8	23.3	15.1	12.2	7.0	4.2	4.9	4.8		9.2
January 1985	20.9	22.3	16.4	14.0	8.1	4.8	5.5	5.3		9.9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1983-January 1984	13.2	9.0	6.6	5.2	3.0	1.8	1.4	0.8		3.7
October 1984-January 1985	11.9	8.8	6.7	5.3	3.2	1.9	1.4	0.8		3.7
Change	-1.3	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1983-January 1984	58.8	39.5	40.8	37.8	40.4	38.0	22.8	18.5		38.4
October 1984-January 1985	54.2	41.3	39.5	36.5	37.3	35.0	20.8	14.8		36.3
Change	-4.6	+1.8	-1.3	-1.3	-3.1	-3.0	-2.0	-3.7		-2.1
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
Unemployment rates** (per cent)										
January 1984	24.3	26.6	19.1	14.7	11.1	8.3	8.6	10.7		13.0
January 1985	23.7	25.8	20.5	16.1	11.9	8.9	9.1	10.7		13.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1983-January 1984	14.2	9.6	7.3	5.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.4		4.4
October 1984-January 1985	13.2	9.7	7.5	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.1		4.4
Change	-1.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3		0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1983-January 1984	56.5	35.0	34.7	31.1	29.8	28.1	21.3	24.2		31.6
October 1984-January 1985	51.9	36.7	33.5	29.9	27.4	25.7	18.7	21.2		29.7
Change	-4.6	+1.7	-1.2	-1.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.6	-3.0		-1.9

\* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.  
 † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.  
 ‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.  
 § While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.  
 \*\* The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are provisional. The revisions to employment estimates, announced in the March 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, will be incorporated as soon as the necessary estimates by age have been calculated. Meanwhile the denominators used here are for 1983.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.23

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

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	<b>MALE</b>											
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1984	11.6	11.9	12.3	13.5	18.4	14.7	17.3	20.1	22.7	20.0	19.0	15.8
January 1985	12.0	12.5	12.4	14.3	18.5	15.4	18.1	20.4	23.6	21.2	19.5	16.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1983-January 1984	4.4	3.9	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.2	5.6	6.1	5.0
October 1984-January 1985	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.0
Change	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1983-January 1984	34.7	31.4	35.0	34.2	24.2	28.8	27.3	24.5	25.1	24.8	27.0	28.7
October 1984-January 1985	31.6	28.4	32.0	31.7	22.3	27.4	25.6	23.2	23.5	22.1	26.1	26.6
Change	-3.1	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.6	-2.7	-0.9	-2.1
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1984	6.8	6.9	7.9	9.2	11.2	8.6	10.3	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.3	9.2
January 1985	7.5	7.6	8.9	10.1	11.8	9.6	11.1	11.5	13.1	12.2	11.5	9.9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1983-January 1984	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.8
October 1984-January 1985	3.1	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.8
Change	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1983-January 1984	44.3	41.8	43.6	39.7	32.6	39.4	37.3	35.6	34.2	37.1	36.5	38.4
October 1984-January 1985	40.6	38.2	39.0	37.6	31.6	37.6	35.1	34.4	32.7	33.8	35.5	36.3
Change	-3.7	-3.6	-4.6	-2.1	-1.0	-1.8	-2.2	-1.2	-1.5	-3.3	-1.0	-2.1
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1984	9.5	9.8	10.5	11.7	15.5	12.1	14.5	16.2	18.3	16.4	15.6	13.0
January 1985	10.1	10.4	10.9	12.5	15.8	13.0	15.2	16.6	19.2	17.4	16.0	13.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1983-January 1984	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.5	4.5
October 1984-January 1985	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.4	4.5
Change	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1983-January 1984	37.6	34.5	37.7	36.1	26.6	32.0	30.3	27.7	27.6	28.3	30.0	31.6
October 1984-January 1985	34.5	31.4	34.4	33.8	25.2	30.7	28.4	26.5	26.1	25.5	29.0	29.7
Change	-3.1	-3.1	-3.3	-2.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.9	-1.2	-1.5	-2.8	1.0	-1.9

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

# 2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
October 1983-January 1984	7.7	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	12.6	16.1	28.2	12.0
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	12.2	13.3	12.8	12.6	11.9	11.9	12.9	26.3	12.0
Change	+0.1	-0.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-3.2	-1.9	0.0
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
January 1984	16.9	25.3	32.4	38.7	43.9	47.3	55.2	59.6	28.9	37.1
January 1985	16.5	24.1	31.7	40.3	47.7	52.6	65.8	74.0	27.9	39.0
Change	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	+1.6	+3.8	+5.3	+10.6	+14.4	-1.0	+1.9
<b>FEMALE</b>										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
October 1983-January 1984	7.5	10.9	12.7	15.6	13.3	10.7	11.5	15.9	(48.3)†	11.0
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	10.8	13.8	18.8	15.6	10.9	11.3	14.3	(45.8)†	11.7
Change	+0.3	-0.1	+1.1	+3.2	+2.3	+0.2	-0.2	-1.6	(-2.5)†	+0.7
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
January 1984	16.0	22.9	24.1	23.2	23.7	26.3	43.4	66.0	(131.7)†	24.7
January 1985	16.2	22.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	28.0	48.9	78.3	(142.6)†	25.8
Change	+0.2	-0.2	+0.9	+1.7	+1.5	+1.7	+5.5	+12.3	(+10.9)†	+1.1
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
October 1983-January 1984	7.6	11.7	12.9	13.4	12.8	11.6	12.3	16.1	28.6	11.6
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	11.5	13.5	15.0	13.4	11.6	11.8	13.1	26.6	11.9
Change	+0.2	-0.2	+0.6	+1.6	+0.6	0.0	-0.5	-3.0	-2.0	+0.3
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
January 1984	16.5	24.2	28.6	31.4	36.4	40.6	51.2	61.1	29.1	32.5
January 1985	16.4	23.5	28.8	33.0	38.2	44.1	60.6	74.9	28.4	34.2
Change	-0.1	-0.7	+0.2	+1.6	+1.8	+3.5	+9.4	+13.8	-0.7	+1.7

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

Median\* duration of unemployment by region and sex

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	<b>MALE</b>											
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
October 1983-January 1984	11.2	12.7	10.0	10.8	16.8	11.7	11.8	13.9	12.0	12.5	11.7	12.0
October 1984-January 1985	11.0	12.4	9.2	10.5	15.7	11.7	11.9	14.1	12.0	12.7	12.5	12.0
Change	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.8	0.0
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1984	30.8	34.7	27.7	26.5	49.8	34.7	37.9	44.2	43.3	39.1	36.6	37.1
January 1985	32.8	37.1	29.4	27.4	53.1	37.8	40.6	48.4	47.2	41.1	38.2	39.0
Change	+2.0	+2.4	+1.7	+0.9	+3.3	+3.1	+2.7	+4.2	+3.9	+2.0	+1.6	+1.9
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
October 1983-January 1984	9.4	10.3	9.3	9.9	13.6	10.9	11.8	11.5	12.3	11.4	12.3	11.0
October 1984-January 1985	10.2	11.0	10.2	10.8	14.8	11.6	12.5	12.4	13.2	11.8	12.6	11.7
Change	+0.8	+0.7	+0.9	+0.9	+1.2	+0.7	+0.7	+0.9	+0.9	+0.4	+0.3	+0.7
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1984	22.6	23.7	21.5	22.0	30.8	23.6	25.4	26.3	28.5	24.8	25.1	24.7
January 1985	24.4	25.5	23.1	23.2	32.2	25.0	26.9	27.8	29.6	25.5	25.5	25.8
Change	+1.8	+1.8	+1.6	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+1.5	+1.5	+1.1	+0.7	+0.4	+1.1
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (Computerised records only)												
October 1983-January 1984	10.5	11.7	9.7	10.4	15.6	11.4	11.8	12.7	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6
October 1984-January 1985	10.7	11.8	9.6	1								

# 2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows and completed durations by age\*: October 12, 1984 to January 10, 1985

Great Britain Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	Age groups												All			
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60 and over		
<b>MALE</b>																
Inflow	25.0	36.7	39.4	37.0	149.8	89.5	66.0	57.1	43.9	37.4	33.1	34.3	27.6	676.7		
Outflow	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	6.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	30.9		
over 1 and up to 2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	7.6	4.5	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	34.3		
over 2 and up to 4	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	13.4	7.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	59.9		
over 4 and up to 6	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	10.5	5.9	4.3	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.0	48.4		
over 6 and up to 8	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	8.5	4.6	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	40.5		
over 8 and up to 13	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	15.8	8.0	5.7	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	69.9		
over 13 and up to 26	2.9	6.6	6.2	6.2	24.9	11.8	8.1	6.7	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	93.5		
over 26 and up to 39	0.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	10.8	5.6	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	44.0		
over 39 and up to 52	0.1	1.1	2.0	1.8	6.7	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.6	29.7		
over 52 and up to 65	—	1.0	1.7	2.0	5.3	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	7.6	30.0		
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	13.6		
over 78 and up to 104	—	0.1	1.1	1.4	3.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.7		
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0.6	1.3	5.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.7		
over 156	—	—	—	0.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.6		
Duration not available	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.9	5.0	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	5.5	12.2	42.0		
<b>All</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>580.6</b>		

Great Britain Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	Age groups												All		
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over			
<b>FEMALE</b>															
Inflow	19.6	28.0	32.1	27.3	100.3	56.5	31.1	24.0	18.3	16.0	12.5	9.5	375.2		
Outflow	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	4.7	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	18.9		
one or less	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.7	2.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	21.5		
over 1 and up to 2	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.0	10.2	4.8	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.7	38.3		
over 2 and up to 4	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.5	8.1	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	31.0		
over 4 and up to 6	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.0	6.2	2.8	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	26.3		
over 6 and up to 8	4.4	5.3	5.9	3.7	10.9	5.1	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	45.0		
over 8 and up to 13	2.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	17.7	7.7	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	57.2		
over 13 and up to 26	0.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	7.6	4.6	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	26.4		
over 26 and up to 39	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	6.1	4.4	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	20.9		
over 39 and up to 52	—	0.9	1.3	1.9	7.5	7.3	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	27.2		
over 52 and up to 65	—	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	8.7		
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.8		
over 78 and up to 104	—	—	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.8		
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	—	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	—	3.2		
over 156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Duration not available	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3	3.2	17.5		
<b>All</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>356.6</b>		

\* 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: October 12, 1984 to January 10, 1985

Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	Region												Great Britain	
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland			
<b>MALE</b>														
Inflow	192.3	85.5	21.5	52.4	60.7	44.6	62.8	84.8	46.0	34.3	77.2	676.7		
Outflow	10.7	4.6	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.7	2.1	1.3	3.2	30.9		
one or less	10.4	4.3	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.9	34.3		
over 1 and up to 2	18.5	8.0	2.1	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.6	6.9	4.4	2.6	6.4	59.9		
over 2 and up to 4	14.8	6.4	1.6	4.0	4.1	3.2	4.4	5.6	3.3	2.3	5.0	48.4		
over 4 and up to 6	11.9	5.2	1.3	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.9	4.7	2.8	2.0	4.2	40.5		
over 6 and up to 8	20.5	9.1	2.1	5.5	6.0	4.3	6.9	8.3	5.0	3.7	7.8	69.9		
over 8 and up to 13	26.9	13.0	2.4	6.9	9.0	6.0	8.7	11.9	6.4	4.8	10.4	93.5		
over 13 and up to 26	12.4	6.3	1.1	2.9	4.4	2.7	4.1	5.8	3.2	2.3	5.1	44.0		
over 26 and up to 39	8.6	4.4	0.8	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.7	4.0	1.8	1.5	3.4	29.7		
over 39 and up to 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
over 52 and up to 65	8.1	4.0	0.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.0	4.1	2.1	1.4	3.1	30.0		
over 65 and up to 78	3.7	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.6	13.6		
over 78 and up to 104	3.8	2.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	14.7		
over 104 and up to 156	4.2	2.3	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.9	1.9	16.7		
over 156	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.6	12.6		
Duration not available	10.2	4.7	1.2	3.6	4.5	3.2	4.4	5.8	2.9	2.3	4.0	42.0		
<b>All</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>580.6</b>		
<b>FEMALE</b>														
Inflow	105.6	46.8	12.0	30.5	32.7	25.4	33.0	49.9	22.9	19.1	44.2	375.2		
Outflow	6.4	2.6	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.9	2.0	18.9		
one or less	6.8	2.8	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.0	2.5	21.5		
over 1 and up to 2	12.2	5.4	1.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.9	2.1	1.8	3.9	38.3		
over 2 and up to 4	10.0	4.5	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	1.7	1.5	3.1	31.0		
over 4 and up to 6	8.0	3.5	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	26.3		
over 6 and up to 8	12.9	5.9	1.4	3.5	4.2	2.8	4.1	5.7	3.0	2.6	4.8	45.0		
over 8 and up to 13	16.5	8.0	1.6	4.3	5.7	3.8	5.2	7.4	3.6	3.0	6.4	57.2		
over 13 and up to 26	7.4	3.5	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	26.4		
over 26 and up to 39	5.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.3	1.0	2.6	20.9		
over 39 and up to 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
over 52 and up to 65	7.0	3.0	0.8	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.9	1.3	3.1	27.2		
over 65 and up to 78	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	8.7		
over 78 and up to 104	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	7.8		
over 104 and up to 156	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	6.8		
over 156	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.2		
Duration not available	4.4	1.9	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	17.5		
<b>All</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>356.6</b>		

\* Included in the South East.

# CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	30,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178 R	493,704 R
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	14,758 R	25,675 R	20,643 R	26,570 R	37,935	25,727 R	196,165 R	11,441	30,164 R	237,770 R
1983 Q4	15,325	8,596	933	7,167	7,604	6,014	9,875	11,994	7,411	66,323	4,499	8,448	79,270
1984 Q1	8,458	4,106	814	3,286	5,910	4,451	8,388	10,138	6,087 R	47,532 R	3,031	7,763	58,326 R
Q2	11,691	5,129	282	3,9									

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1984 Mar 2	54.8	24.5	5.4	12.9	10.3	8.3	9.8	15.3	7.5	7.1	15.0	146.0	1.3	147.3
Mar 30	54.7	25.3	5.3	12.7	10.7	8.6	9.3	14.8	7.6	6.9	15.8	146.6	1.3	147.9
May 4	57.8	25.7	5.7	14.5	11.0	8.0	9.8	16.1	8.0	7.6	15.7	154.2	1.5	155.7
Jun 8	60.3	27.1	5.6	13.4	12.1	7.9	10.0	16.8	8.5	7.9	15.1	157.0	1.7	158.7
Jul 6	62.8	27.9	5.4	14.9	12.5	8.5	10.2	16.3	8.8	7.8	15.2	162.5	1.7	164.2
Aug 3	61.1	27.7	5.2	13.9	12.3	8.4	10.3	16.1	8.3	8.1	16.1	159.9	1.7	161.6
Sep 7	62.8	28.7	5.7	15.3	12.8	9.9	10.7	17.4	8.9	8.1	16.3	168.0	1.6	169.6
Oct 5	62.0	27.2	5.5	15.5	13.5	10.2	10.6	17.3	8.3	8.0	17.7	168.8	1.7	170.5
Nov 2	63.1	27.8	5.7	14.8	13.0	9.1	10.2	17.5	8.0	7.7	16.7	165.8	1.8	167.6
Nov 30	62.8	28.3	5.5	14.3	11.8	8.8	9.7	16.2	7.8	7.3	15.6	159.8	1.5	161.3
1985 Jan 4	60.1	27.4	5.2	14.0	11.9	8.5	9.1	15.9	7.5	8.0	15.8	155.8	1.3	157.2
Feb 8	59.8	27.0	5.5	14.0	11.9	8.3	8.9	15.6	7.5	8.0	15.2	154.7	1.4	156.1
Mar 8	60.1	26.8	5.5	14.9	12.6	8.7	9.3	15.7	8.0	8.4	14.8	157.6	1.6	159.2

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Notified to Jobcentres</b>														
1980	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 Mar 2	52.1	23.0	5.3	12.6	10.2	8.3	9.6	15.2	7.5	7.0	14.4	142.4	1.3	143.7
Mar 30	56.3	25.5	5.5	13.9	10.9	8.8	9.5	16.1	8.2	8.1	16.3	153.8	1.3	155.1
May 4	62.2	27.4	6.1	16.4	11.5	9.0	10.5	17.7	8.4	8.9	17.0	167.8	1.5	169.4
Jun 8	65.4	29.3	6.0	15.7	12.3	8.6	10.7	18.0	9.0	8.8	16.7	171.0	1.8	172.8
Jul 6	64.5	28.4	5.6	15.3	12.4	8.3	10.5	16.6	8.9	8.0	15.7	165.8	1.8	167.6
Aug 3	61.1	26.9	5.2	13.9	12.3	8.4	10.1	15.9	8.4	8.0	16.4	159.6	1.7	161.3
Sep 7	65.4	29.7	5.9	15.6	13.2	9.9	10.9	17.1	9.0	7.9	16.9	171.7	1.6	173.4
Oct 5	66.3	30.5	5.6	15.1	14.0	10.3	11.0	17.4	8.5	7.7	18.0	174.0	1.7	175.7
Nov 2	62.0	28.2	5.5	13.7	13.2	9.0	10.0	16.9	7.9	7.1	16.6	161.9	1.8	163.7
Nov 30	57.2	25.7	5.2	12.5	11.3	8.2	8.9	15.1	7.1	6.4	14.6	146.4	1.4	147.8
1985 Jan 4	54.5	25.1	4.9	12.0	11.2	7.8	8.4	14.7	6.8	7.1	13.8	141.2	1.2	142.4
Feb 8	55.0	25.1	5.2	12.8	11.4	7.8	8.4	14.7	7.1	7.4	13.8	143.7	1.3	145.1
Mar 8	57.4	25.3	5.4	14.7	12.4	8.7	9.1	15.6	8.1	8.4	14.2	154.0	1.6	155.6
<b>Notified to careers offices</b>														
1980	8.4	5.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.2	0.1	14.4
1981	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8
1982	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
1983	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1984 Mar 2	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.4	7.4
Mar 30	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.1	0.4	8.5
May 4	5.2	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.0	0.5	10.5
Jun 8	5.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.6	0.6	12.2
Jul 6	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.5	10.2
Aug 3	4.3	2.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.8	0.6	9.4
Sep 7	4.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	9.4	0.6	10.0
Oct 5	4.5	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.7	9.7
Nov 2	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.3	0.7	9.1
Nov 30	3.9	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.3	0.7	8.1
1985 Jan 4	3.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.7	7.7
Feb 8	4.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.6	0.8	8.3
Mar 8	4.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.8	9.6

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

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Average of 3 months ended											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Inflow</b>	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
1978	226	219	215	223	231	238	238	236	232	228	225	224
1979	214	207	202	201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149
1980	152	150	147	142	142	144	144	147	151	155	157	157
1981	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	163	162	162	164
1982	166	170	171	172	172	178	185	198	201	203	200	200
1983	193	188	184	190	195	198	201	205	206	208	211	214
1984	206	200	196									
1985												
<b>Outflow</b>	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230
1978	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233
1979	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152
1980	152	150	148	144	143	147	145	145	146	152	155	155
1981	157	160	163	164	165	164	164	163	163	161	162	163
1982	165	167	167	170	172	176	180	189	194	198	200	205
1983	199	192	185	189	191	194	198	204	205	207	210	217
1984	210	203	197									
1985												
<b>Excess inflow over outflow</b>	7	9	8	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	4
1978	-1	-3	-3	2	7	8	4	-2	-4	-6	-5	-9
1979	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-7	-4
1980	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	2	5	3	2	2
1981	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1982	1	3	4	2	0	2	5	9	7	5	0	-5
1983	-6	-4	-1	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	-3
1984	-4	-3	-1									
1985												

\* The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627-635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.  
Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

## Stoppages: March 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress in month of which:	60	200,000	496,000
Beginning in month continuing from earlier months	37	31,400†	158,000
	23	168,600‡	338,000

† Includes 28,900 directly involved.  
‡ Includes 300 involved for the first time in the month.

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

## Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in March 1985		Beginning in the first three months of 1985	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	19	14,900	78	96,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	—	5	500
Redundancy questions	5	2,300	14	9,500
Trade union matters	1	100	11	2,600
Working conditions and supervision	1	100	12	5,900
Manning and work allocation	3	1,700	20	3,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	7	9,700	18	13,800
<b>All causes</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>132,300</b>

## Prominent stoppages in quarter ending March 31, 1985

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved†		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
<b>Coal extraction</b>						
Great Britain	12.3.84	4.3.85	112,000	6,000	4,000,000	Protest at pit closures. (Total working day lost 26,100,000).
Great Britain	5.3.85	29.3.85	15,000	—	100,000	Various causes.
<b>Mineral processing and manufacturing</b>						
Cwmbran/Pontypool	20.2.85	8.3.85	2,800	—	30,800	In support of pay claim.
<b>Metal goods</b>						
Mansfield	4.2.85	4.3.85	390	60	9,200	In support of pay claim.
<b>Engineering</b>						
Gateshead	28.1.85	4.3.85	520	—	10,000	For improved pay offer.
Grantham/Lincoln	7.3.85	20.3.85	600	—	5,600	For improved pay offer.
<b>Motor vehicles</b>						
Birmingham	5.3.85	27.3.85	480	—	8,100	Over use of cleaning contractors and dissatisfaction over pay system.
<b>Other transport equipment</b>						
Glasgow	26.3.85	Cont.	3,800	1,600	16,200	Protest over sale of yard.
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>						
Castleford	8.10.84	23.1.85	60	700	11,800	Proposed change in lunch break agreement. (Total working days lost 50,500).
Southall	20.3.85	Cont.	800	—	6,100	Against reduced manning levels.
<b>Textiles</b>						
Lurgan	15.1.85	15.3.85	110	10	5,300	Proposed change in working practices.
<b>Construction</b>						
Wallsend	14.1.85	25.1.85	700	—	7,000	Alleged intimidation of worker by a supervisor.
<b>Supporting and misc. transport services</b>						
Southampton	22.10.84	24.1.85	600	—	8,200	Over the introduction of new working practices. (Total working days lost 30,000).
<b>Public administration, education and health services</b>						
Scotland	5.12.84	Cont.	15,000	—	64,800	For an independent pay review.
Pentre, Mid-Glamorgan	11.12.84	30.1.85	360	500	18,900	Over feared redundancies. (Total working days lost 26,000).
Birkenhead	28.1.85	8.2.85	3,000	—	20,000	Over feared redundancies.
Great Britain	26.2.85	Cont.	66,000	—	108,000	For improved pay offer.
<b>Other services</b>						
Mold	5.9.84	26.3.85	260	—	11,400	For improved pay offer. (Total working days lost 28,500).

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

## Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to Mar 1985			Jan to Mar 1984		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	1	300	1,000
Coal extraction	7	136,900	4,109,000	69	279,500	2,052,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	400	1,000	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	—	—	—	8	4,500	25,000
Metal processing and manufacture	9	1,300	7,000	8	1,300	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	4	3,400	36,000	14	2,600	13,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	4	900	2,000	15	11,700	32,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	2,300	22,000	16	2,200	9,000
Engineering	20	5,600	37,000	44	35,400	135,000
Motor vehicles	7	2,400	11,000	41	67,400	87,000
Other transport equipment	7	7,700	22,000	13	25,400	69,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	2,200	20,000	22	9,600	82,000
Textiles	2	100	6,000	7	1,600	5,000
Footwear and clothing	1	100	—	7	5,500	39,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	300	2,000	4	800	15,000
Paper, printing and publishing	4	1,500	10,000	14	3,900	32,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	300	2,000	13	2,100	31,000
Construction	9	1,900	11,000	9	7,600	25,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	4	200	2,000	11	2,300	7,000
Transport services and communication	22	12,100	16,000	52	66,700	80,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	6	900	9,000	12	9,000	11,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2,500	5,000	3	8,800	16,000
Public administration, education and health services	21	81,400	231,000	36	202,900	181,000
Other services	5	600	13,000	10	1,400	31,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>265,100</b>	<b>4,573,000</b>	<b>407‡</b>	<b>752,600</b>	<b>2,981,000</b>

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

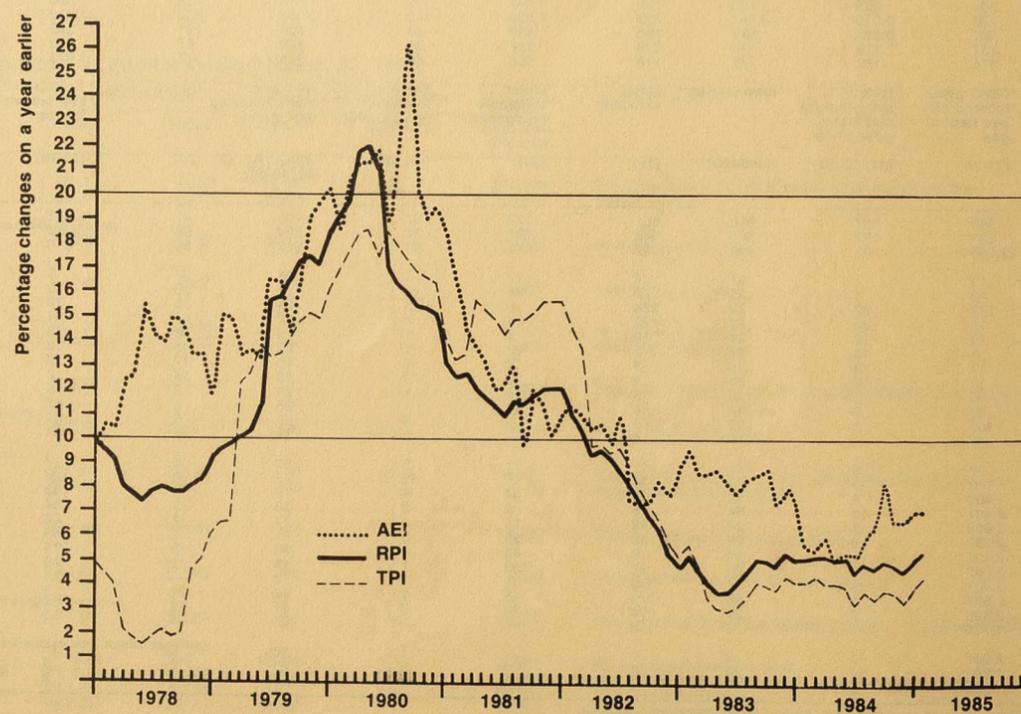
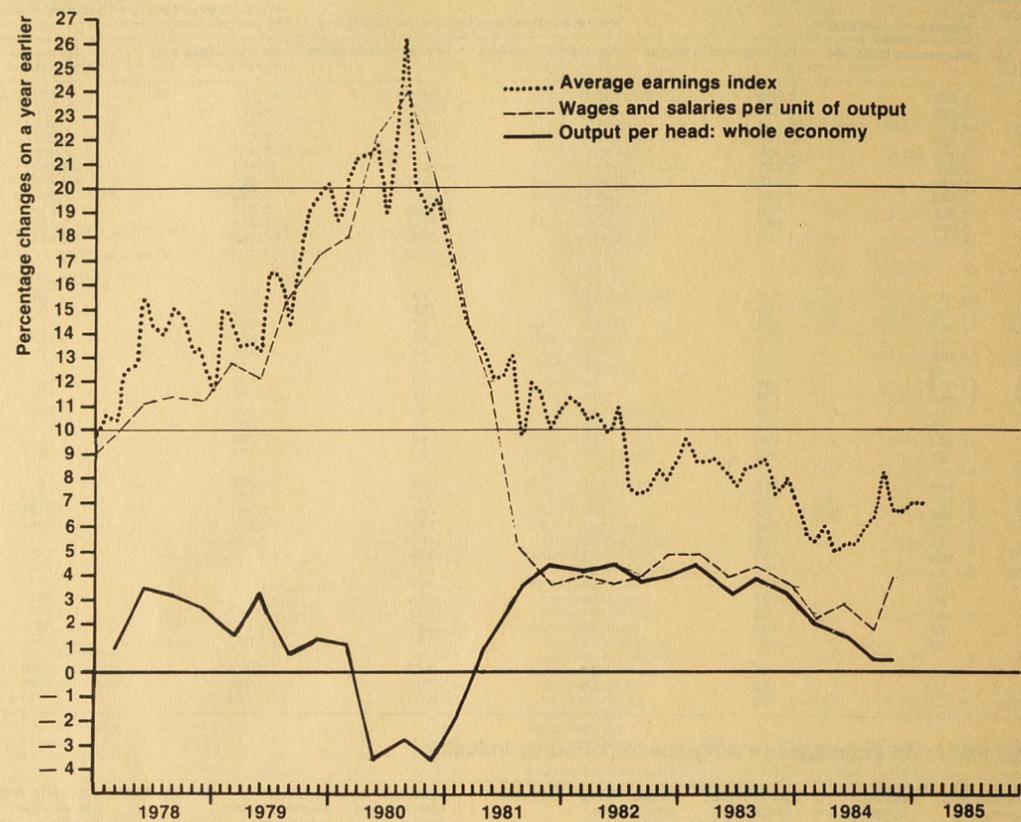
# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thou)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1974‡	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
1975	2,282	2,332	809	789	6,012	5,002
1976	2,016	2,034	666§	668§	3,284	2,308
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
1980	1,330	1,348	830§	834§	11,964	10,896
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	1,919
1983	1,352	1,364	573§	574§	3,754	1,776
1984	1,154	1,169	1,375§	1,405§	26,564	2,604
1985 Jan	97	109	69	70	327	98
Feb	99	129	56	96	746	108
Mar	150	182	76	97	527	314
Apr	119	154	41	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	70	303	166
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	147
Dec	54	86	32	68	153	31
1984 Jan	144	159	127	156	298	122
Feb	137	183	331	399	531	197
Mar	126	172	263	282	2,151	232
Apr	103	137	122	275	2,642	136
May	96	130	175	398	2,959	136
June	104	145	50	234	2,717	233
July	84	124	58	211	2,511	149
Aug	90	110	61	220	2,316	227
Sep	78	122	56	216	2,583	223
Oct	104	143	61	221	3,042	301
Nov	64	102	65	231	2,910	481
Dec	24	47	6	146	1,903	167
1985 Jan	55	68	18	147	2,116	33
Feb	66	91	86	205	1,961	68
Mar	37	60	32	200	496	75

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

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	THOUSAND
SIC 1968	II	VI-XII	VII, VII and IX	X	XI	XII-XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	XX	XXII	I, XXI XXIII-XXVII	
1974‡	5,628	1,106	2,005	693	2,033	255	1,406	252	705	666	
1975	56	564	1,737	509	1,121	350	720	247	422	286	
1976	78	478	543	62	895	65	266	570	132	196	
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3,095	264	1,660	297	301	1,390	
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,047	179	1,514	416	360	750	
1979	128	1,910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	1,419	4,541	
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367	
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293	
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301	
	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)	
SIC 1980											
1982	380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299	
1983	591	177	507	545	191	32	324	68	295	1,024	
1984	22,265	83	409	1,042	489	64	517	93	660	941	
1985 Jan	10	1	37	17	17	1	24	2	6	212	
Feb	46	4	25	29	34	2	13	10	5	577	
Mar	167	22	62	234	14	3	25	6	30	10	
Apr	10	80	22	122	5	1	17	4	54	20	
May	29	12	24	19	5	1	9	3	19	17	
June	3	18	14	5	23	1	22	5	12	14	
July	11	9	35	3	12	7	70	17	17	5	
Aug	13	18	84	4	10	2	40	14	2	20	
Sept	90	1	120	5	15	1	24	2	8	32	
Oct	62	3	44	46	47	1	25	2	45	27	
Nov	109	7	29	56	9	6	40	5	61	43	
Dec	40	—	10	4	—	2	14	1	34	47	
1984 Jan	96	3	41	12	11	3	53	5	12	63	
Feb	149	3	33	41	11	32	77	6	26	153	
Mar	1,808	6	62	33	47	9	75	14	53	45	
Apr	2,401	11	64	18	8	2	33	7	24	74	

# C1 EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy



# EARNINGS 5.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)			Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)			Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months
SIC 1980			Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980	111.4			109.1			109.4		
1981	125.8			123.6			124.1		
1982	137.6			137.4			138.2		
1983	149.2			149.7			150.0		
1984	158.3			162.8			158.5		
Annual averages									
1980 Jan*	100.0	101.1		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.6	
Feb*	102.6	103.7		101.2	101.9		101.1	101.8	
Mar*	105.9	105.9		104.4	104.3		105.5	105.1	
April	107.1	107.7		105.7	106.1		106.1	106.3	
May	109.2	109.2		108.3	107.3		108.6	107.5	
June	112.5	111.4		111.6	110.0		111.7	110.2	
July	113.3	112.2		112.5	111.5		112.7	111.6	
Aug	114.0	114.1		110.8	111.9		111.1	112.1	
Sep	117.9	118.0		111.7	112.8		111.9	113.1	
Oct	116.0	116.2		112.2	113.0		112.5	113.4	
Nov	117.8	117.3		115.2	114.5		115.2	114.5	
Dec	120.8	119.6		116.1	115.5		115.9	115.5	
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	115.7	116.5	15.9	116.4	117.3	16.6
Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	117.3	118.2	16.0	117.8	118.7	16.6
Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	118.9	118.9	14.0	119.9	119.4	13.6
April	121.9	122.6	13.8	118.4	119.2	12.3	119.1	119.7	12.6
May	123.5	123.6	13.2	121.0	120.0	11.8	121.5	120.5	12.1
June	126.0	124.8	12.0	124.5	122.6	11.5	125.2	123.5	12.1
July	126.9	125.8	12.1	125.4	124.2	11.4	126.2	124.8	11.8
Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	126.0	126.9	13.4	126.3	127.3	13.6
Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	126.2	127.4	12.9	126.6	127.9	13.1
Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	128.6	129.4	14.5	128.9	129.9	14.6
Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	130.8	129.9	13.4	130.9	130.0	13.5
Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	130.8	130.2	12.7	130.9	130.5	13.0
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	131.1	132.0	13.3	131.6	132.6	13.0
Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	131.8	132.8	12.4	133.7	134.7	13.5
Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	134.4	134.4	13.0	135.2	134.6	12.7
April	134.5	135.4	10.4	134.8	136.0	14.1	135.2	136.1	13.7
May	136.5	136.7	10.6	137.5	136.5	13.8	137.8	136.9	13.6
June	138.3	137.0	9.8	138.8	136.7	11.5	139.6	137.4	11.4
July	140.7	139.5	10.9	139.2	137.8	11.0	140.1	138.5	11.0
Aug	138.8	138.5	7.5	137.6	138.4	9.1	138.4	139.3	9.4
Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	137.9	139.3	9.3	138.7	140.2	9.6
Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	140.0	140.9	8.9	139.9	141.1	8.6
Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	142.5	141.6	9.0	143.7	142.8	9.8
Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8	143.2	142.7	9.6	144.0	143.8	10.2
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	142.9	144.0	9.1	143.5	144.6	9.0
Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	143.7	144.8	9.0	144.1	145.2	7.8
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	145.1	145.0	7.9	145.9	145.3	7.9
April	146.0	147.0	8.6	146.7	148.1	8.9	147.4	148.5	9.1
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	149.2	148.2	8.6	149.3	148.4	8.4
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	150.2	147.8	8.1	150.4	148.2	7.7
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	151.2	149.7	8.6	151.8	150.0	8.3
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	149.9	150.8	9.0	150.4	151.3	8.6
Sep	150.5	150.7	8.5	150.9	152.4	9.4	151.4	153.0	9.1
Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	153.3	154.4	9.6	154.1	155.4	10.1
Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	156.5	155.6	9.9	155.7	154.7	8.3
Dec	155.1	153.4	8.0	157.0	156.6	9.7	155.9	155.8	8.3
1984 Jan	152.7	154.7	7.1	155.9	157.0	9.0	154.9	156.0	7.9
Feb	153.8	155.6	5.7	157.5	158.7	9.6	156.5	157.8	8.7
Mar	154.2	154.4	5.5	159.3	159.2	9.8	154.3	153.7	5.8
April	154.7	155.8	6.0	158.0	159.5	7.7	153.4	154.5	4.0
May	155.7	156.0	5.0	160.6	159.5	7.6	155.7	154.7	4.2
June	157.5	156.0	5.3	163.8	161.1	9.0	158.4	156.1	5.3
July	159.6	158.2	5.3	164.6	162.9	8.8	159.5	157.6	5.1
Aug	159.2	159.0	5.9	162.8	163.7	8.6	157.7	158.7	4.9
Sep	159.9	160.2	6.3	164.5	166.1	9.0	159.7	161.4	5.5
Oct	164.2	164.5	8.2	167.2	168.3	9.0	162.2	163.6	5.3
Nov	162.8	162.0	6.5	169.1	168.1	8.0	164.4	163.4	5.6
Dec	165.3	163.5	6.6	170.0	169.5	8.2	164.9	164.7	5.7
1985 Jan	163.4	165.5	7.0	170.5	171.7	9.4	165.9	167.1	7.1
[Feb]	164.6	166.5	7.0	170.4	171.8	8.3	166.2	167.5	6.1

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*, February 1985, p82.

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980 Annual averages	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981 Annual averages	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982 Annual averages	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983 Annual averages	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984 Annual averages	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1980 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980 Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	103.2	99.4	101.1	102.7
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
1980 April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
1980 May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
1980 June	118.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
1980 July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
1980 Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
1980 Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
1980 Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
1980 Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
1980 Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
1984 Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.4	154.5	150.5	155.5	151.6
1984 Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
1984 April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
1984 July	177.4	51.3	167.2	175.8	181.6	160.0	164.2	158.8	169.6	152.2	153.7	153.0	162.4	157.0
1984 Aug	186.1	51.0	162.1	172.3	164.6	161.3	162.2	155.3	166.2	147.0	152.6	150.6	159.4	152.6
1984 Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	158.3	153.0	162.8	155.5
1984 Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	174.1	154.7	164.2	158.2
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	170.9	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 [Feb]	...	78.2	173.1	175.8	169.7	165.0	170.7	165.0	175.2	161.9	164.7	158.3	169.8	164.2

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77, 79)	(81-82, 8					



# 5.4

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

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

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

\* Except sea transport.

# 5.5

## EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults\*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†
Men	689	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5
Women	311	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	743.9
Men and women	1,000	258.1	298.1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3

\* Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 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

# 5.4

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	All industries covered (a) SIC 1968
90.62	114.47	101.16	137.73	108.09	111.64	116.58	113.36	126.12	123.77	£ 113.06
96.67	127.96	111.31	154.22	113.15	123.23	126.08	121.55	142.28	138.19	125.58
103.59	141.91	124.38	162.63	124.08	134.26	138.54	131.53	157.69	150.67	137.06
113.70	154.28	135.47	183.28	138.06	147.23	150.14	140.40	169.12	162.46	149.13
40.1	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47.1	43.0
41.1	43.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40.1	46.9	43.0
41.4	44.2	43.0	41.2	41.8	42.0	47.9	43.8	40.0	46.7	42.9
41.5	44.5	43.5	42.1	43.0	42.6	47.4	43.6	40.8	46.7	43.3
226.0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8	pence 262.9
240.1	293.5	263.8	368.1	270.7	293.4	274.1	277.5	354.8	294.6	292.0
257.5	321.1	289.3	394.7	296.8	319.7	289.2	300.3	394.2	322.6	319.5
274.0	346.7	311.4	435.3	321.1	345.6	316.8	322.0	414.5	347.9	344.4
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14	£ 68.73
64.02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76	76.44
69.58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	114.12	83.96
73.22	92.51	99.65	111.70	86.80	90.29	—	78.57	111.72	123.32	91.18
36.4	37.3	36.8	38.2	37.3	37.3	—	38.5	37.0	42.3	37.5
36.5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5	—	39.1	36.3	42.8	37.7
37.5	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	37.8	—	37.9	35.1	42.6	38.0
37.0	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.1	—	39.2	35.8	41.7	38.2
161.0	190.4	201.1	215.1	174.1	183.4	—	159.6	220.9	217.8	pence 183.3
175.4	211.0	216.9	248.2	188.2	201.9	—	170.1	272.9	247.1	202.8
185.5	224.0	237.6	271.7	206.1	220.0	—	182.9	294.1	267.9	220.9
197.9	240.9	260.9	290.9	224.9	237.0	—	200.4	312.1	295.7	238.7
Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered (b) SIC 1980		
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15-17)	(50)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(21-79)		
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63		
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30		
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3		
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4		
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5		
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7		
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26		
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34		
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2		
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2		
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1		
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9		

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered (b) SIC 1980
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15-17)	(50)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(21-79)
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5</								

# 5.7 LABOUR COSTS

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
<b>Labour costs</b>							<b>Pence per hour</b>
	1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	..
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..
	1979	295.1	431.1	263.9	377.1	298.9	..
	1980	361.0	532.7	333.6	495.1	368.6	..
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	..
	1982	432.8	691.1	386.8	682.0	446.6	..
	1983	466.1	736.4	416.1	731.6	480.5	..
<b>Percentage shares of labour costs *</b>							<b>Percent</b>
<b>Wages and salaries †</b>	1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	..
	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	..
	1982	82.7	72.3	85.5	75.8	82.0	..
	1983	83.1	71.4	86.0	75.5	82.3	..
<i>of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay</i>	1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	..
	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	..
	1982	10.2	8.5	7.9	11.9	9.9	..
	1983	10.4	8.4	8.0	11.8	10.1	..
<b>Statutory National Insurance contributions</b>	1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	..
	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	..
	1982	8.3	6.3	9.1	6.4	8.1	..
	1983	7.6	5.7	8.4	5.8	7.5	..
<b>Private social welfare payments</b>	1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	..
	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	..
	1982	5.3	10.3	3.0	13.5	5.9	..
	1983	5.5	10.7	3.1	13.9	6.0	..
<b>Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡</b>	1973	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	..
	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	..
	1982	3.7	11.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	..
	1983	3.8	12.2	2.5	4.8	4.1	..

SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy
<b>Labour costs per unit of output §</b>							
			<b>% change over a year earlier</b>				<b>% change over a year earlier</b>
	1978	70.5	14.8	78.2	73.6	71.0	71.8
	1979	82.6	17.2	79.0	83.1	82.2	82.6
	1980	100.0	21.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1981	107.6	7.6	106.5	105.9	112.0	109.5
	1982	112.4	4.5	106.6	109.0	110.8	113.0
	1983	113.3	0.8	101.4	108.5	110.8	117.0
	1984	..	..	..	..	..	119.9
	1983 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	116.1
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	116.3
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	117.5
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	117.8
	1984 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	118.3
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	120.0
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	119.2
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	121.5
<b>Wages and salaries per unit of output §</b>							
	1978	71.0	13.2	79.2	74.5	71.9	72.3
	1979	81.8	15.2	79.5	83.5	82.7	82.7
	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1981	109.4	9.4	106.0	106.0	111.5	108.9
	1982	114.4	4.6	106.7	109.2	111.3	113.4
	1983	116.2	1.6	102.2	109.4	111.9	118.1
	1984	120.7	3.9	..	..	..	121.5
	1983 Q1	114.7	1.9	..	..	..	117.0
	Q2	116.9	2.8	..	..	..	117.2
	Q3	115.9	1.2	..	..	..	118.6
	Q4	117.5	0.7	..	..	..	119.0
	1984 Q1	118.9	3.7	..	..	..	119.5
	Q2	119.5	2.1	..	..	..	121.6
	Q3	120.4	3.9	..	..	..	120.6
	Q4	124.3	5.8	..	..	..	123.7
	1984 Oct	124.8	6.6	..	..	..	..
	Nov	124.0	5.0	..	..	..	..
	Dec	124.1	5.9	..	..	..	..
	1985 Jan	125.8	6.6	..	..	..	..
	Feb	124.5	4.0	..	..	..	..
<b>3 months ending:</b>							
	1984 Oct	121.8	4.3	..	..	..	..
	Nov	123.4	5.0	..	..	..	..
	Dec	124.3	5.8	..	..	..	..
	1985 Jan	124.6	5.8	..	..	..	..
	Feb	124.8	5.5	..	..	..	..

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)

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8)(10)
Indices 1980 = 100																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	..	62.4	87.1	66
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	46.2	75.5	81	75	..	73.6	88.5	72
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	114.5	105	127	116	123.1 R	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.1 R	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	158.8	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	..	128	136	..	156.7	117	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	138.4	..	126
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1983 Q3	138.5	118.4	122	129	129.5	147.1	115	206	150	174.8 R	114.7	113	133	155.6	128.5	119.5	122
Q4	142.6	118.4	126	132	130.5	150.1	115	219	157	179.3 R	116.8	113	136	157.4	129.9	119.1	123
1984 Q1	145.2	122.3	125	135	130.5	153.0	115	235	159	185.9 R	119.4	114	136	183.0	130.9	..	125
Q2	146.8	124.4	127	136	135.6	155.3	116	254	163 R	188.6 R	120.4	114	141	187.4 R	137.3	..	125
Q3	150.6	122.3	126	137	135.3	158.3	118	263	166	..	119.4	114	146	173.1	141.0	..	126
Q4	154.6	..	132	138	..	160.2	118	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	144.5	..	128
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1984 Aug	150.1	125.4	..	136	132.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.4	114	..	..	139.1	..	126
Sep	152.3	121.0	126	138	135.1	..	..	..	166	..	121.6	114	..	..	141.5	..	127
Oct	154.3	131.7	..	137	136.1	160.2	118	..	..	..	121.8	115	..	..	142.6	..	127
Nov	154.1	123.3	..	139	135.7	..	..	..	..	..	122.7	115	..	..	143.9	..	128
Dec	155.4	..	132	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	147.0	..	129
1985 Jan	156.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
Per cent																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	7
1982	11	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19 R	12	..	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	..	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1983 Q3	9	5	5	2	7	10	3	16	11	19 R	2	1	6	18	7	7	3
Q4	10	4	4	2	4	12	3	19	12	18 R	4	1	7	17	8	6	4
1984 Q1	10	6	6	4	4	10	3	29	12	17 R	4	1	7	15	3	..	4
Q2	8	5	6	6	5	8	2	29	12	16 R	5	1	8	15	6	..	4
Q3	9	3	4	6	4	8	3	28	11	..	4	1	9 R	11	10	..	3
Q4	8	..	5	5	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	4
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1984 Aug	9	3	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	..	4
Sep	9	0	4	6	5	..	..	..	10	..	5	1	..	..	10	..	4
Oct	9	7	..	5	5	7	3	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	10	..	4
Nov	8	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	..	4
Dec	8	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	4
1985 Jan	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

**RETAIL PRICES**

**6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for March 12**

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4	1.4
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344.8	0.4	1.4	1.4
Mar	345.1	0.3	1.6	5.2	345.8	0.3	1.4	1.4
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.6	5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3	2.3
May	351.0	0.4	2.7	5.1	351.3	0.3	2.4	2.4
June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6	2.6
July	351.5	-0.1	4.5	5.0	352.7	0.1	2.7	2.7
Aug	354.8	0.9	3.1	4.7	356.5	1.1	3.4	3.4
Sep	355.5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357.9	0.4	3.5	3.5
Oct	357.7	0.6	2.9	5.0	360.0	0.6	2.8	2.8
Nov	358.8	0.3	2.2	4.9	361.3	0.4	2.8	2.8
Dec	358.5	-0.1	1.9	4.6	361.0	-0.1	2.4	2.4
1985 Jan	359.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	361.8	0.2	2.6	2.6
Feb	362.7	0.8	2.2	5.4	364.7	0.8	2.3	2.3
Mar	366.1	0.9	3.0	6.1	367.8	0.9	2.8	2.8

The rise in the index between February and March was largely caused by increased prices for petrol and fresh vegetables and by higher mortgage interest payments. Increases were also recorded for some clothing and household items, restoring the price levels prevailing before the seasonal sales.

**Food:** Most items of food increased in price over the month especially fresh vegetables and fruit. Meat prices were generally a little lower. The effect of these changes on the group index was a rise of about one per cent while the index for seasonal foods rose by about four per cent.

**Alcoholic drink:** There was a rise of rather less than a half of one per cent in the index for this group over the month. Most items priced showed small increases.

**Tobacco:** Cigarettes and tobacco rose slightly during the month with the overall effect of raising the group index by rather less than a half of one per cent.

**Housing:** There were rises in the interest paid by owner-occupiers on mortgages and in insurance costs. Also materials for repairs and maintenance rose in price. The index for the group rose by about one per cent.

**Fuel and light:** Increased average charges for gas and small price increases on coal caused the group index to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

**Durable household goods:** Small increases in the price of many items, following the ending of the seasonal sales, caused a rise of rather less than one per cent in the group index.

**Clothing and footwear:** Almost all items of clothing and footwear were higher in price in March. Prices were generally restored to the level prevailing before the marked reductions offered during the seasonal sales. The overall effect on the group index was a rise of about 2/4 per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** The group index rose by about 1 3/4 per cent. This rise was almost entirely due to higher petrol prices. This rise in petrol prices occurred about four weeks prior to the Budget.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were many small increases throughout the items priced in this group with the result that the index rose by about one per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Small increases in prices of restaurant and take-away meals caused a rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the group index.

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

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)			Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12			1	12
<b>All items</b>	366.1	0.9	6.1				
<b>All items excluding food</b>	374.6	1.0	6.7				
<b>Seasonal food</b>	325.8	4.0	-1.8				
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	337.6	0.3	4.6				
<b>I Food</b>	335.4	0.9	3.6	<b>V Fuel and light</b>	491.7	0.6	3.7
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	345.7	4	4	Coal and smokeless fuels	532.2	11	11
Bread	325.3	3	3	Coal	544.1	12	12
Flour	267.7	-1	3	Smokeless fuels	501.8	8	8
Other cereals	422.1	7	7	Gas	386.8	3	3
Biscuits	326.8	4	4	Electricity	502.2	2	2
Meat and bacon	270.3	3	3	Oil and other fuel and light	682.9	8	8
Beef	320.1	0	0	<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	261.5	0.7	2.3
Lamb	263.6	2	2	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	281.0	4	4
Pork	249.9	5	5	Radio, television and other household appliances	207.8	-1	6
Bacon	251.4	6	6	Pottery, glassware and hardware	384.2	6	6
Ham (cooked)	243.0	5	5	<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	221.0	2.2	3.8
Other meat and meat products	247.7	3	3	Men's outer clothing	240.9	4	4
Fish	282.0	7	7	Men's underclothing	321.4	9	9
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	365.7	9	9	Women's outer clothing	159.1	3	3
Butter	439.4	9	9	Women's underclothing	288.7	0	0
Margarine	277.6	7	7	Children's clothing	264.5	8	8
Lard and other cooking fats	267.1	15	15	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	246.9	3	3
Milk, cheese and eggs	334.2	4	4	Footwear	227.6	1	1
Cheese	381.2	5	5	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	388.3	1.7	5.4
Eggs	192.5	2	2	Motoring and cycling	374.9	5	5
Milk, fresh	395.6	5	5	Purchase of motor vehicles	314.6	2	2
Milk, canned, dried etc	401.1	1	1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	426.0	7	7
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	416.8	11	11	Petrol and oil	476.0	10	10
Tea	539.9	19	19	Motor licences	358.4	6	6
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	446.9	12	12	Motor insurance	342.0	3	3
Soft drinks	349.0	4	4	Fares	486.7	5	5
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	446.5	5	5	Rail transport	510.1	6	6
Sugar	427.8	-1	1	Road transport	475.8	4	4
Jam, marmalade and syrup	331.3	2	2	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	386.5	0.9	7.6
Sweets and chocolates	445.6	6	6	Books, newspapers and periodicals	552.8	10	10
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	397.2	-5	5	Books	580.7	11	11
Potatoes	420.1	-21	21	Newspapers and periodicals	543.2	10	10
Other vegetables	374.5	8	8	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	383.7	8	8
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	325.2	9	9	Soaps, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	403.1	8	8
Other food	342.4	4	4	Soaps and detergents	350.4	7	7
<b>Food for animals</b>	286.8	2	2	Soda and polishes	478.5	6	6
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	400.9	0.3	5.4	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	318.7	6	6
Beer	476.3	8	8	<b>X Services</b>	370.8	0.2	5.4
Spirits, wines etc	303.8	2	2	Postage and telephones	395.1	7	7
<b>III Tobacco</b>	514.5	0.3	12.4	Postage	478.4	5	5
Cigarettes	516.3	13	13	Telephones, telemessages, etc	370.0	7	7
Tobacco	493.8	10	10	Entertainment	288.7	2	2
<b>IV Housing</b>	431.2	0.8	12.4	Entertainment (other than TV)	444.8	5	5
Rent	389.1	7	7	Other services	463.2	8	8
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	428.2	27	27	Domestic help	473.8	3	3
Rates and water charges	491.2	6	6	Hairdressing	468.1	7	7
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	410.3	6	6	Boot and shoe repairing	431.5	3	3
				Laundry	429.6	7	7
				<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	404.8	0.4	6.1

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 1983 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914-1983" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

**RETAIL PRICES** 6.3

**Average retail prices of items of food**

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

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

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

**Average prices on March 12, 1985**

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Bread</b>		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	581	169.7	150-186	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	546	39.7	32-46
Shank (without bone)	552	296.4	222-360	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	307	47.2	43-52
Silverside (without bone) †	589	210.2	192-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	368	30.8	28-33
Best beef mince	577	121.5	98-148	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	429	32.5	31-34
Fore ribs (with bone)	466	149.7	120-186	<b>Flour</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	556	149.0	122-177	Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	551	42.8	35-52
Rump steak †	587	284.7	242-320	<b>Butter</b>			
Stewing steak	584	151.9	132-171	Home-produced, per 500g	460	99.1	74-114
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				New Zealand, per 500g	389	103.5	98-108
Loin (with bone)	532	188.1	156-218	Danish, per 500g	452	115.4	110-124
Breast †	485	51.7	36-78	<b>Margarine</b>			
Best end of neck	433	125.4	70-189	Standard quality, per 250g	97	22.1	19-26
Shoulder (with bone)	518	106.8	86-140	Lower priced, per 250g	78	19.9	18-21
Leg (with bone)	527	168.2	148-189	<b>Lard, per 500g</b>	533	40.2	35-46
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				<b>Cheese</b>			
Loin (with bone)	327	141.5	124-162	Cheddar type	585	123.4	106-140
Breast †	279	40.5	29-54	<b>Eggs</b>			
Best end of neck	310	86.2	72-98	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	397	98.3	88-108
Shoulder (with bone)	310	86.2	72-98	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	383	83.0	74-92
Leg (with bone)	331	148.2	136-162	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	73	73.8	56-88
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (foot off)	510	108.7	82-148	per pint	470	21.8	-
Belly †	567	82.4	70-96	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	598	140.7	128-168	Higher priced, per 125g	242	56.9	54-60
Fillet (without bone)	430	185.2	128-270	Medium priced, per 125g	1,030	52.4	49-58
<b>Bacon</b>				Lower priced, per 125g	532	47.2	45-54
Collar †	284	114.4	88-140	<b>Coffee</b>			
Gammon †	333	171.2	134-198	Pure, instant, per 100g	577	141.3	136-150
Middle cut †, smoked	323	135.2	116-150	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, smoked	307	161.9	142-180	Granulated, per kg	611	47.3	45-49
Back, unsmoked	375	154.6	136-174	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Streaky, smoked	242	107.2	90-132	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	482	211.9	159-255	White	409	8.0	6-10
<b>Sausages</b>				Red	238	9.0	7-10
Pork	581	78.6	64-92	Potatoes, new loose	99	25.7	18-28
Beef	442	70.8	58-88	Tomatoes	508	57.8	48-68
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	399	51.5	39-60	Cabbage, greens	386	26.3	14-39
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	545	90.7	80-104	Cabbage, hearted	455	21.3	14-30
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cauliflower	230	45.4	25-66
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	360	60.7	54-70	Brussels sprouts	306	29.4	20-36
Fresh or chilled	462	79.6	70-86	Carrots	575	20.6	13-29
(4lb), oven ready	462	79.6	70-86	Onions	581	17.1	12-24
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	556	28.1	23-33
Cod filets	315	146.9	122-174	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Haddock filets	314	155.6	130-180	Apples, cooking	536	25.4	19-31
Haddock, smoked whole	270	151.0	122-183	Apples, dessert	565	31.7	25-40
Pilchard filets	281	165.4	140-198	Pears, dessert	546	31.7	26-39
Herrings	249	68.9	56-80	Oranges	400	34.6	25-47
Kippers, with bone	322	93.5	80-112	Bananas	555	45.2	40-49
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	491	133.3	120-150				

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



# 6.5

## RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

# 6.6

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5

# 6.7

## Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All Items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	336.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	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
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	315.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8

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

# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

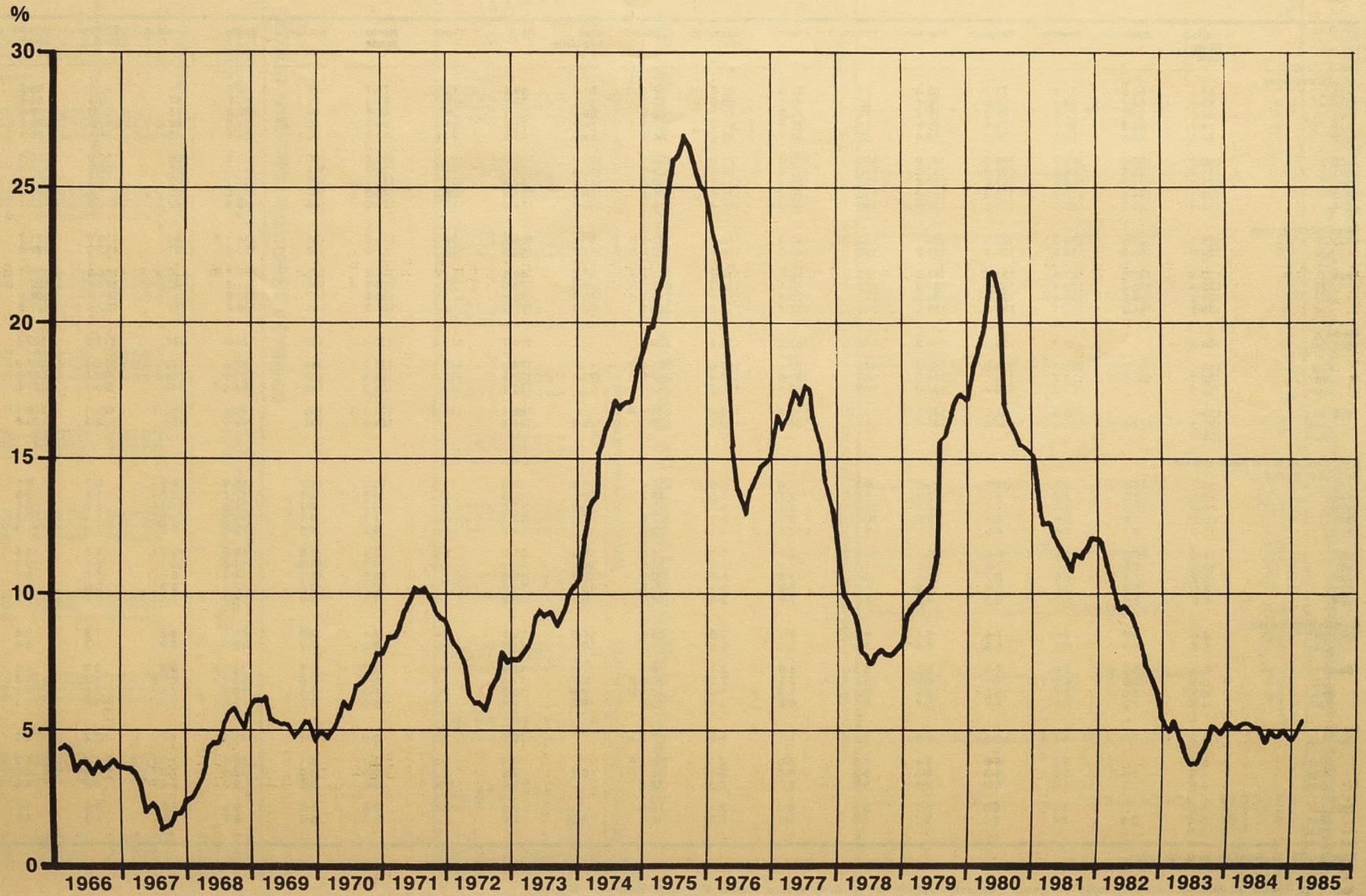
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
																			<b>Indices 1980 = 100</b>	
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.2	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.5	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.4	
1984	133.4	139.5	122.9	134.0	137.6 R	140	149.3 R	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.2	126.1	132.0	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1983 Q3	128.2	135.1	116.8	127.5	133.1	132	140.3	116.2	182.2 R	158.3	158.8	109.5	116.6	138	148.1 R	134	116.0	121.7	126.2	
Q4	129.6	138.3	118.0	129.1	134.2	135	143.0	116.7	193.2 R	161.2	164.3	110.7	117.8	140	153.4	137	117.0	122.8	127.9	
1984 Q1	130.4	137.8	121.8	131.5	135.8	137	145.4	117.7	201.2 R	165.0	169.1	111.2	118.8	143	158.6 R	140	118.2	124.1	129.6	
Q2	133.0	138.0	122.4	133.4	137.0	139	148.1	118.3	212.4 R	168.8	173.0	112.1	119.8	145	161.5	142	119.0	125.5	131.5	
Q3	134.2	139.9	123.4	134.9	138.3	141	150.6	118.3	216.1 R	170.9	175.5	111.9	120.0	147	165.9	144	119.2	126.9	132.8	
Q4	135.9	141.9	124.1	136.1	139.2	143	152.7	119.2	228.1	172.1	179.7	113.3	121.3	148	168.4	147	120.5	127.8	134.4	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1984 Sep	134.8	..	123.7	135.4	138.3	141	151.3	118.3	219.8	..	176.7	112.8	120.4	147	166.5	145	119.3	127.4	133.4	
Oct	135.6	..	123.9	136.0	138.6	142	152.3	119.0	225.3 R	..	178.4	113.7	121.2	148	167.5	146	120.1	127.8	134.2	
Nov	136.1	141.9 R	124.2	136.1	139.5	143	152.8	119.2	227.8 R	172.1	179.8	113.0	121.4	148	168.3	146	120.7	127.8	134.3	
Dec	135.9	..	124.3	136.4	139.6	143	153.1	119.3	231.1	..	180.9	113.2	121.2	149	169.5 R	149	120.7	127.8	134.6	
1985 Jan	136.4	..	125.3	137.2	140.1 R	143 R	153.9	120.0	236.4 R	..	182.7 R	113.8	121.1 R	150	172.6	150 R	121.8	128.1 R	135.3	
Feb	137.5	141.4	125.9	138.6	141.0	144	154.7	120.5	235.7	175.2	184.6	..	121.5	151	173.9	151	122.9	128.5	136.1	
Mar	138.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																				
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.2	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	3.9	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.3	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1983 Q3	4.6	9.3	3.1	7.6	5.4	5.6	9.8	2.8	20.0	10.0	13.9	1.4	2.4	7.8	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	4.7	
Q4	5.0	8.7	3.7	6.9	4.5	5.6	9.8	2.6	20.2	10.3	11.0	1.7	2.8	7.2	12.5	8.9	1.7	3.3	5.1	
1984 Q1	5.2	5.9	5.6	7.0	5.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	18.7	10.1	12.1	2.4	3.6	6.5	12.0 R	8.2	3.0	4.5	5.7	
Q2	5.1	3.9	6.1	7.1	4.6	6.7	7.8	2.9	17.3 R	9.7	11.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	11.4	8.4	2.9	4.3	5.5	
Q3	4.7	3.6	5.7	5.9	3.8	6.4	7.3	1.8	18.4 R	7.9	10.5	2.2	2.9	6.5	12.1	7.6	2.8	4.2	5.2	
Q4	4.8	2.6	5.2	5.4	3.7	5.9	6.8	2.1	18.0	6.7	9.4	2.3	3.0	5.7	9.8	7.3	3.0	4.1	5.1	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1984 Sep	4.7	..	5.6	5.3	3.8	6.2	7.1	1.5	17.7 R	..	9.9	2.3	2.8	6.1	11.3	7.7	2.7	4.2	5.0	
Oct	5.0	..	5.2	5.8	3.4	6.0	7.0	2.1	18.3 R	..	9.4	2.2	3.1	6.1	10.5	7.3	3.2	4.2	5.1	
Nov	4.9	2.6 R	5.3	5.3	4.0	5.8	6.9	2.1	18.1 R	6.7	9.2	2.2	3.0	6.0	10.0	7.3	2.9	4.0	5.1	
Dec	4.6	..	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.6	6.7	2.0	18.0	..	9.4	2.6	2.8	5.9	9.0	8.2	2.9	4.0	4.9	
1985 Jan	5.0	..	3.4	5.0	3.7	5.8	6.5	2.1	19.0	..	9.1	2.9	2.5	5.7	9.5	7.3	3.5	3.6	4.9	
Feb	5.4	2.6	3.4	5.3	3.7	5.3	6.4	2.3	18.3	6.2	9.0	..	2.3	5.5	9.7	8.7	4.0	3.5	4.9	
Mar	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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

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

# Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year

C2





## DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

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

# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Apr 85:	1-1	Detailed analysis	A	May 84:	216
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322	Advance notifications	Q (M)	Apr 85:	163
Employees in employment				Payments:			
Industry: GB				GB latest quarter	Q	Apr 85:	165
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Apr 85:	1-4	Industry	A	May 84:	218
Time series, by order group	M	Apr 85:	1-2				
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Apr 85:	1-3	<b>Earnings and hours</b>			
Occupation				Average earnings			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 84:	1-10	Whole economy (new series) index			
Local authorities manpower	Q	Mar 85:	1-7	Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 85:	5-1
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Industry	M	Apr 85:	5-3
Region: GB				Underlying trend			
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed, 1981: by region	Q	Apr 85:	1-5	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
: by industry		July 84:	321	Latest key results	A	Oct 84:	461
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		June 83:	257	Time series	M (A)	Mar 85:	5-6
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Apr 85:	5-4
International comparisons	M	Apr 85:	1-9	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83:	Supp 2	Manufacturing			
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	July 84:	1-14	Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	June 84:	1-15	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Apr 85:	5-9
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	A	Feb 85:	73	Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	383
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	July 83:	315	Agriculture	A	June 84:	265
Trade union membership	A	Apr 85:	1-6	Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
		Jan 85:	28	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Apr 85:	5-5
				Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
				wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
				Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 85:	155
				Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	156
				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
				Latest figures: industry	M	Apr 85:	1-11
				Region: summary	Q	Feb 85:	1-13
				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Apr 85:	1-12
				<b>Output per head</b>			
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## SPECIAL FEATURE



### International comparisons of industrial stoppages for 1983

This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in the UK with that in other countries. Such comparisons of international disputes statistics are complicated by differences between countries in methods of compiling data and the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics and the article also discusses these differences.

The latest available data on international disputes statistics would indicate that in 1983 the United Kingdom occupied a broadly middle-ranking position compared with other OECD countries, as it has during the ten-year period 1974-83. Over this period, the countries showing the highest incidence of working days lost per employee were Italy, Greece, Spain, Canada, Ireland, and Australia.

Those countries recording relatively few days lost per employee included the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Japan. A similar pattern occurs when comparison is restricted to those industry groups in which the recorded incidence of days lost is relatively high.

However, considerable care must be taken when making detailed comparisons because of the different coverage of

**Table 1 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees<sup>1</sup> in all industries and services 1974-83**

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average <sup>2</sup>		
											1974-78	1979-83	1974-83
United Kingdom	650	270	150	450	410	1,270	520	200	250	180	380	500	440
Australia	1,250	700	760	330	420	780	640	780	410	320	690	590	640
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	180	200	290	220	320	200	70	—	—	—	240	(130)	(210)
Canada	1,120	1,300	1,360	380	830	840	930	890	610	460	990	750	860
Denmark	100	50	110	120	60	80	90	320	50	40	90	110	100
Finland	230	160	680	1,310	70	130	840	340	110	360	490	360	420
France	200	230	290	210	130	210	100	90	130	90	210	120	170
Germany (F.R.)	50	—	30	—	200	20	10	—	—	—	60	10	30
Greece	—	—	530	810	630	1,040	1,740	480	840	—	(660)	(1,020)	(870)
Ireland	730	390	1,030	570	770	1,750	480	510	510	400	700	730	720
Italy	1,430	1,970	1,810	1,160	710	1,900	1,120	720	1,270	960	1,410	1,190	1,300
Japan	270	220	90	40	40	20	30	10	10	10	130	20	70
Netherlands	—	—	—	60	—	70	10	10	50	30	10	30	20
New Zealand	180	210	480	430	380	370	360	360	300	350	340	350	340
Norway	230	10	90	20	40	—	60	20	170	—	70	50	60
Portugal	—	—	—	130	130	200	200	280*	170	—	(130)	(210)	(190)
Spain	200	210	1,470	1,940	1,380	2,310	790	680	370	590	1,030	970	1,000
Sweden	20	100	10	20	10	10	1,150	50	—	10	30	250	140
Switzerland	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.  
 — Not available.  
 \* Less than five days lost per thousand employees.

(1) Employees in employment; some figures have been estimated.  
 (2) Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.  
 \* Only an estimated 85 per cent of stoppages were recorded in 1981.

each country's statistics, and these differences are discussed at the end of the article.

**Overall comparisons**

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees in employment (wage-earners and salaried employees) recorded for each of 20 countries for each year from 1974 to 1983, the latest year for which information was available in most countries. The United States has not been included in the table because the cover-

age of its disputes statistics has changed to include only large stoppages and so comparisons with other countries are not very meaningful; this is discussed further at the end of the article.

There was considerable variation between years in the incidence of working days lost and so five or ten-year comparisons between countries are more appropriate than annual comparisons. In just over half the countries the number of working days lost per thousand employees fell between the first five-year period (1974-78) and the second (1979-83).

**Table 2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees<sup>1</sup> in selected industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication) 1974-83**

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Average <sup>2</sup>		
											1974-78	1979-83	1974-83
United Kingdom	1,280	540	300	840	840	2,410	1,160	330	460	330	760	1,000	870
Australia	2,630	1,370	1,440	610	850	1,580	1,360	1,710	910	590	1,400	1,230	1,320
Austria	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	340	340	560	420	650	350	140	—	—	—	460	(250)	(400)
Canada	2,600	2,780	2,560	830	1,930	1,650	1,510	1,870	1,410	600	2,140	1,430	1,770
Denmark	230	130	240	260	100	150	200	720	100	80	190	250	220
Finland	450	300	1,260	2,280	150	260	1,290	570	220	380	880	540	710
France	250	390	420	260	200	350	170	160	260	160	300	220	260
Germany (F.R.)	60	10	40	—	360	40	10	10	—	—	90	10	50
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	850	1,280	720	920	—	—	(940)	(940)
Ireland	660	670	1,970	910	1,110	3,610	650	950	650	570	1,060	1,310	1,190
Italy	1,800	1,730	2,310	1,560	880	2,560	1,590	950	1,920	1,490	1,650	1,700	1,680
Japan	450	390	150	70	60	40	50	20	20	20	220	30	130
Netherlands	—	—	10	140	—	180	30	10	60	40	30	70	50
New Zealand	—	—	1,000	840	830	810	750	760	670	810	(890)	760	(810)
Norway	470	10	70	40	90	10	140	40	390	10	130	120	130
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	290	360	490*	290	430	—	(370)	(370)
Spain	350	370	2,590	3,400	1,840	3,280	—	—	—	—	1,680	—	(1,930)
Sweden	10	20	20	20	10	20	2,250	60	—	10	20	480	240
Switzerland	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—

Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.  
 — Not available.  
 \* Less than five days lost per thousand employees.

(1) Employees in employment; some figures have been estimated.  
 (2) Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.  
 \* Only an estimated 85 per cent of stoppages were recorded in 1981.

During the more recent five-year period, 1979-83, the United Kingdom lost an annual average of 500 days per thousand employees in employment (that is, about half a working day per employee per year) as a result of stoppages caused by industrial disputes. The figure for the UK was dominated by the effect of a particularly large dispute in the engineering industry in 1979. Whilst comparisons must be made with care, this average was substantially exceeded by Italy, Greece, Spain, Canada, Ireland and Australia over the same period. Countries recording a lower incidence of days lost due to industrial disputes than the UK included the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Switzerland.

The figures for time lost, whether caused by strikes or lock-outs, refer to normal working days which would otherwise have been worked, and thus exclude any allowance for lost overtime.

**Selected industries**

Table 2 shows a similar comparison for the countries shown in table 1, for four broad sectors of industry which are especially prone to strikes, namely, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication. This comparison goes some way towards removing the effect of different industrial structures since these industries tend to be dominated by larger firms. A country with a larger proportion of the workforce engaged in industries made up mainly of small businesses, may record fewer days lost simply because the number of workers involved or the aggregate number of days lost in any single dispute may be too small to warrant inclusion in the official statistics. The table is less up to date because disputes data by industry are not always available for more recent years.

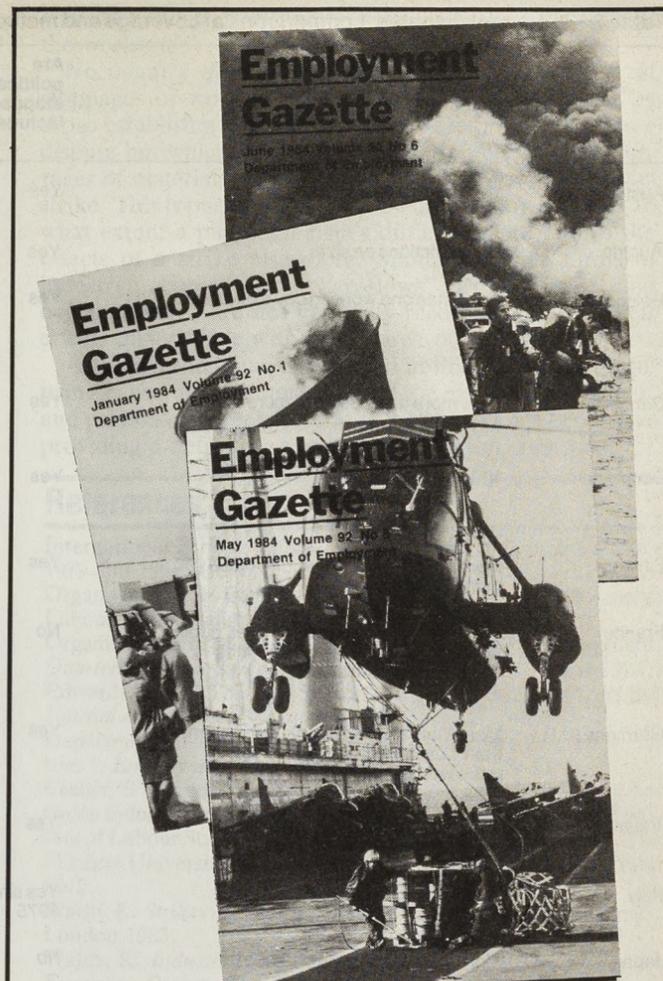
Very broadly, incidence of working days lost the selected industries was about twice as high as in all industries and services taken together, with Italy, Spain, Australia, Ireland, and Canada again suffering a large number of days lost per thousand employees in employment. The UK position remained roughly half way between the highest and lowest recorded figures from 1974-78, but moved towards the higher end in the second five-year period (1979-83).

**Coverage and comparability**

As with most international statistics, those on industrial stoppages need to be compared carefully: in particular small differences among the rates shown in tables 1 and 2 are not significant. Most countries do not require employers to provide details of strikes but instead rely on voluntary notifications of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by news media reports. An exception to this method is the case of Denmark which relies for its data collection on voluntary reports from employers' organisations, the government's Statistical Office making only an annual summary.

There are, however, greater differences between countries in the criteria which exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered on the official records.

Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the thresholds being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of some or all of these. These are summarised in table 3: the UK, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. The Federal Republic of Germany adopts the



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**Table 3 Industrial disputes: comparisons of coverage and methodology**

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
Australia	10 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from arbitrators, employers, and unions
Austria	No restrictions on size	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information
Belgium	More than one working day's duration	Yes	No	Local police reports sent to National Conciliation Service. Follow-up questionnaires sent from National Statistical Institute
Canada	10 or more days lost or of more than a half day's duration	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres also Press and Provincial Labor Depts
Denmark	100 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports from employers' organisations sent annually to Statistical Office
Finland	More than 4 hours' duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	Yes	Returns from mail questionnaires to employers and employees
France	No restrictions on size. However, public sector and agricultural employees are excluded from statistics	No	No	Labour inspectors' reports
Germany (F.R.)	More than 10 workers involved and more than 1 day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to Labour Offices
Ireland	10 or more days lost or of more than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Reports from local employment offices
Italy	No restrictions on size	Yes since 1975	No	Local police reports sent to Central Institute of Statistics
Japan	More than half a day's duration	No	No	Interviews by Prefectorial Labour Policy section or local Labour Policy Office of employers and employees
Netherlands	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	District Employment Offices inform Central Bureau of Statistics. Public servants are forbidden to strike
New Zealand	More than 10 working days lost. Statistics exclude public sector strikes	No	Yes	Information gathered by district offices of Dept of Labour
Norway	More than one day's duration	Yes	No	Questions to employees' and employers' organisations
Portugal	No restrictions on size. However, statistics exclude disputes which involve more than one company	Not known	No	
Spain	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	Monthly returns made by local province delegates of Ministry of Labour Statistics. Figures exclude Catalonia
Sweden	More than one hour's duration	Yes	No	Press reports compiled by State Conciliation Service are checked by employers' organisations and sent to Central Statistical Office
Switzerland	More than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for industry, crafts, occupations, and employment collects press reports, and checks with trade unions and employers
United Kingdom	More than ten workers involved and of more than one day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	No	Yes	Local unemployment benefit offices make reports to Department of Employment HQ, which also checks press, unions, and large employers
United States	More than one day's or shift's duration and more than 1,000 workers involved	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies, followed up by questionnaires

Note: Details for Greece not available.

same criteria and a number of other countries' thresholds are similar—these differences will affect the number of disputes recorded, but will not greatly influence the computed number of working days lost.

However, there are two notable exceptions to the above generalisation—the United States and Denmark. Since 1981, the United States has only recorded those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers, whereas, previously, the threshold was six workers. It is estimated that this change has reduced the recorded numbers of days lost by between 30 and 40 per cent, and for this reason figures for the United States have been excluded from our analysis. This reduction in the scope of the coverage is likely to increase as the small firm sector expands. Similarly, but not to such a great extent, Danish statistics do not record disputes in which fewer than 100 working days are lost.

### Significant differences

There are, perhaps, more significant differences relating firstly to political strikes, and secondly to the inclusion or exclusion of workers indirectly involved in disputes. Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the UK, France, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. However, because the difficulty of deciding what constitutes a political stoppage, the effect of this exclusion on the number of recorded days lost is uncertain; in the UK this exclusion is not significant. As for those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage, that is, those who are unable to work because others at their place of work are on strike, only about half the countries listed in table 3 attempt to include these, for example, the UK, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United States.

Among countries which exclude indirectly involved workers are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan. This could, potentially, lead to serious under-recording of the amount of working time lost at establishments suffering industrial stoppages, depending on the extent to which these stoppages are the result of a

general withdrawal of labour or the actions of a minority of the workforce.

No country attempts to record the overall effects of stoppages of work including, for example, time lost by those establishments whose workers are not involved in a dispute but which are unable to function because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments which are on strike. This is partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's difficulties are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere. Similarly, other forms of industrial action, such as "go-slows", work-to-rules, and overtime bans, are not generally recorded, nor are their effects quantifiable with any degree of certainty.

Although the figures presented in this article are useful in indicating approximate levels of the effects of stoppages, and particularly, recent trends, they should not be seen as providing a definitive comparison between countries.

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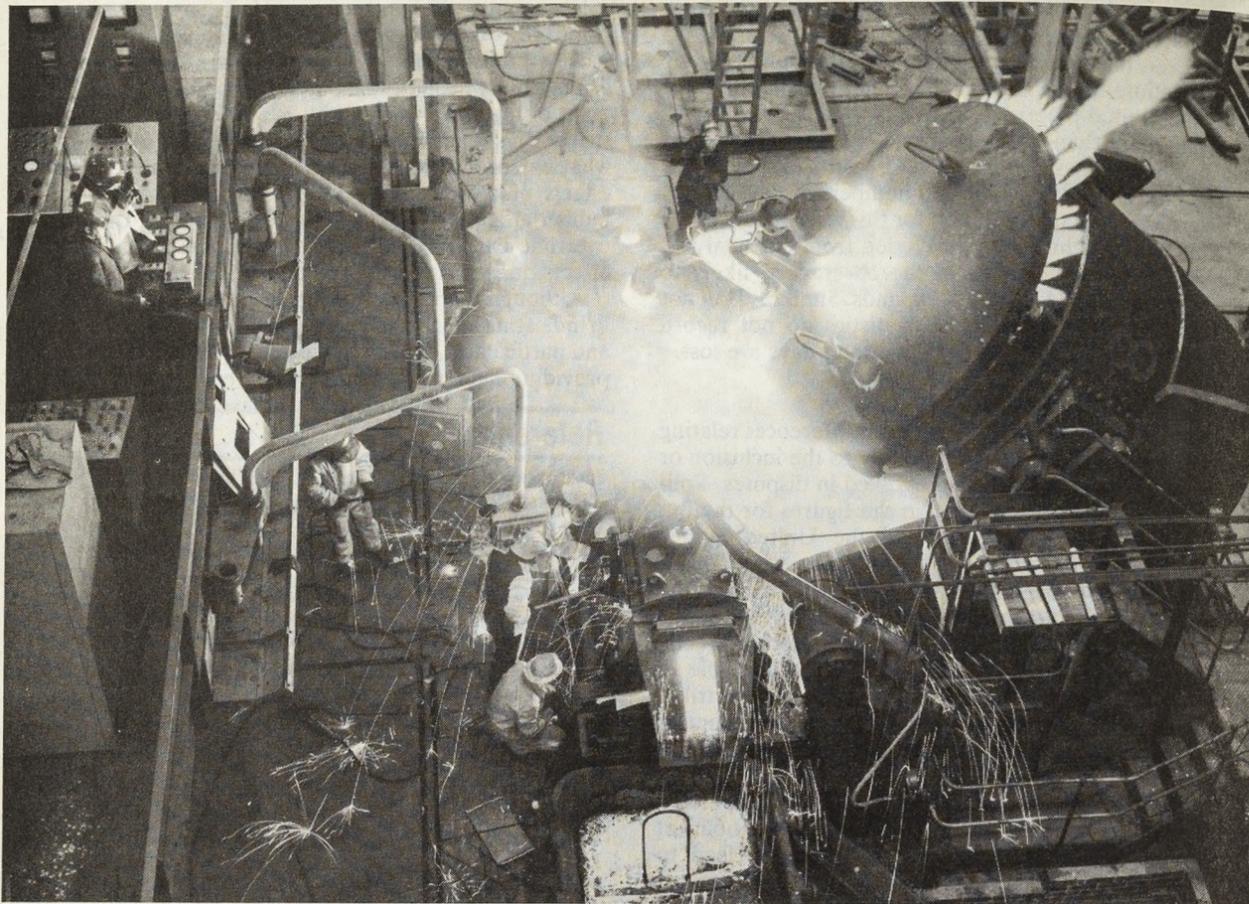
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## Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements

*Employment Gazette* summarises the changes affecting manual workers featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders by Wages Councils during 1984 and gives some indications of future changes.

Reductions in normal hours of work and increases in holiday entitlements continued to be a feature of national collective agreements affecting manual workers negotiated during 1984. Average basic hours are currently 39.0 compared with 40.0 in 1978. The majority of hours changes during 1984 were from a basic 40 hour week to a basic 39 hour week.

Average basic holiday entitlements were 21¼ days by the end of 1984. The majority of changes in holiday entitlement during 1984 were for an additional one day.

The main changes affecting manual workers featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders made by Wages Boards or Councils during 1984 are summarised in tables 2 and 4. The holiday changes came into effect during 1984, but some of the hours changes will be implemented in 1985 or later (see table 2).

Full details of normal weekly hours and paid holiday entitlements, together with other details on rates of pay,

relating to these agreements are published in *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*\*

### Hours

Normal hours of work are taken to be the hours of work for which basic rates of wages are payable, in other words exclusive of main meal breaks and overtime hours.

There was virtually no change in average normal hours between the beginning of 1975 and the beginning of 1979. During the past six years however there has been a general move from a basic 40 hour week to a basic 39 hour week. By December 1984 the average was 39.0 hours per week compared with an average of 39.2 hours in December 1983. Agreements made so far in 1985 indicate a continuation of

\* Loose-leaf publication, updated each month, available on annual subscription from Department of Employment (Statistics A1), Orphanage Road, Watford (Tel: 0923 28500 ext 525). A subscription form is provided at the end of this article.

Table 1 Changes in normal weekly hours

	Numbers of workers affected ('000's)	Average reduction in hours of those affected
1971	623	1.0
1972	1,618*	1.1
1973	749	1.6
1974	703	1.6
1975	340	1.5
1976	7	1.0
1977	3	1.3
1978	127	2.5†
1979	35	5.3‡
1980	489	1.2
1981	3,230	1.0
1982	1,949	1.1
1983	1,614	1.1
1984	1,024	1.0

\* Mainly workers in retail distributive trades.  
† Includes a reduction in the case of Post Office engineering workers from 40 to 37½ hours.  
‡ Includes a reduction in the case of Local Authority Fire Staff from 48 to 42 hours.

Table 2 Changes in normal weekly hours—industries covered by national negotiating arrangements

Operative date	Industry	Estimated coverage	Reduction (hours)
1984 Jan	Wholesale grocery and provision trade—E & W	25,000	1 (39 > 38)
	Licensed non-residential establishment—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower industry—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
Feb	Dairy industry—Scotland	8,500	1 (40 > 39)
	Laundry—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Boot and shoe repairing and bespoke footwear manufacture—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
Mar	Retail bespoke tailoring—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
April	Baking (Master Bakers)—E & W	14,700	1 (40 > 39)
	Building brick and allied industries—E & W	4,400	1 (40 > 39)
	Exhibition industry—GB	4,500	1 (37 > 36)
	Newspaper printing—E & W (excluding London and Manchester)	19,000	½ (37½ > 37)
	Water industry—E & W	31,000	1 (39 > 38)
	Water industry—Scotland	2,300	1 (39 > 38)
May	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire, W. Yorkshire, Greater Manchester	10,000	½ (40 > 39½)
	Civil air transport (British Airways engineering and maintenance)—UK	6,700	2½ (40 > 37½)

Table 2 (continued)

Operative date	Industry	Estimated coverage	Reduction (hours)
Aug	Clothing manufacturing—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Clothing manufacturing—GB (British Clothing Industries Association)	60,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Catering—NI (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
Sep	Wire and wire rope industries—GB	7,500	1 (40 > 39)
Oct	Wool textile industry—West of England	1,200	½ (40 > 39½)
	Clothing manufacturing—NI (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
Nov	Flour milling—GB	7,500	2½ (40 > 37½)
Dec	Baking (Multiple bakers national agreement)—E & W	16,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Flax spinning and weaving—NI	4,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Linen weaving—NI	3,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Knitting industries—E & W	70,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Made-up textiles—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
1985 Jan	Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire, W. Yorkshire, Greater Manchester	22,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Rope, twine and net making—GB (Wages Council)	*	½ (40 > 39½)
	Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods—NI (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
April	Malt distilling—Scotland	2,700	1 (40 > 39)
	Flax and hemp (preparing, spinning and weaving)—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Fibreboard packaging industry—UK	6,000	1 (40 > 39)
May	Narrow fabrics industry—GB	3,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire, W. Yorkshire, Greater Manchester	10,000	½ (39½ > 39)
June	Jute preparing, spinning and weaving—Dundee (dayshift workers) (Agreement in principle)	2,000	1 (40 > 39)
	Carpet manufacturing—GB	7,000	½ (40 > 39½)
	Toy manufacture—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
July	Rope, twine and net making—GB (Wages Council)	*	½ (39½ > 39)
	Knitting industries—Hawick	4,000	1 (40 > 39)
Dec	Carpet manufacture—GB	7,000	½ (39½ > 39)
1986 Jan	Aerated waters manufacture—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40 > 39)
1987 Jan	Exhibition industry—GB	4,500	1 (36 > 35)

\* Precise figures on a comparable basis for Wages Councils are not available.

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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 March 5 and April 2 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.

## Gas

*Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what public relations activity he had initiated to emphasise the characteristics of gas and the hazards which might result from mistakes or ill-considered actions by customers when using gas.*

Mr Bottomley: The British Gas Corporation is responsible for the safe day-to-day operation of the gas supply system and mounts regular publicity campaigns explaining how to use gas safely.

The Health and Safety Executive is publishing a leaflet *The Gas Regulations for Everybody's Safety* aimed at householders and all who use gas. It draws attention to the nature of the hazards of gas and the need for adequate ventilation and regular maintenance of appliances, and stresses that by law only competent installers may work with gas. It also gives advice on what people should do if they suspect a gas leak.

The leaflet will be well publicised and will shortly be available from Citizens' Advice Bureaux, gas showrooms, gas suppliers, public libraries, the Regional Gas Consumers' Councils, Regional Offices of the Confederation of Registered Gas Installers and the Health and Safety Executive.

(March 7)

## Closed-shops

*Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information he had as to how many companies had now held or were due to hold ballots relating to a closed shop situation as a result of recent legislation; and if he would make a statement.*

Mr Bottomley: Press reports indicate that so far some 80 closed shop ballots have been held, mostly covering very small groups of employees. This means that the great majority of the four million or so employees covered by closed shops are now free to decide for themselves whether they wish to remain union members. I welcome this restoration of freedom of choice. In addition a number of major employers have ended their closed shops or given a commitment that no one will be dismissed for non-union membership. Of course, the Employment

Act 1982 imposes no specific obligation on employers to hold secret ballots on the continuation of closed shop agreements. If no ballot is held, the effect is exactly the same as if a ballot is held and the required majority is not achieved, and dismissal for non-membership of a trade union is automatically unfair.

(April 2)

## Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **Tom King**

Minister of State: **Peter Morrison**

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

## Adult training

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

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

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

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

Our own adult training programmes are

being redirected from 1985-86 to make them more responsive to employers' needs, to stimulate employers' own training efforts and to provide further help for unemployed people who need training at a more basic level.

These changes will enable the Manpower Services Commission to support the training of 250,000 adults a year by 1986-87—more than double the number helped in 1983-84.

(March 11)

## Workers

*Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what distinction was made in the figures for the number of people in employment between full and part-time workers.*

Mr Clark: Part-time workers are defined in the Department's employment estimates as those who normally work for not more than 30 hours a week excluding main meal breaks and overtime.

(March 12)

## Factory Inspectorate

*Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked what steps had been taken to ensure that all craft and industrial premises was registered with the Factory Inspectorate.*

Mr Bottomley: In the Factory Inspectorate's annual work programme three per cent of inspectors' time is used to find unregistered factories. In the year 1985/86 their target is to inspect 20,000 such premises.

In those areas where inspectors anticipate a large turnover of factory occupiers and the setting up of new premises, they undertake local initiatives in order to seek out and to inspect them.

Many first-time employers are ignorant of the legal requirement under the Factories Act to register their premises and the Health and Safety Executive, together with the CBI small firms unit, is preparing a leaflet to give publicity to this duty.

Whenever possible, information about premises is exchanged between the Factory Inspectorate and local authorities.

(April 2)



Picture: Gt. Yarmouth Borough Council

Table 3 Holidays with pay

	Percentage of manual workers with basic* holidays of						Percentage with extra service entitlement
	Two weeks	Between two and three weeks	Three weeks	Between three and four weeks	Four weeks	Between four and five weeks	
1972	8	16	39	33	4		12
1973	6	9	36	45	4		14
1974	1	1	30	40	28		20
1975	1	1	17	51	30		26
1976		1	18	47	34		32
1977		1	18	47	34		32
1978		1	17	47	35		36
1979		1	7	42	50		38
1980			2	24	19	55	40
1981			2	11	25	61	37†
1982				5	21	53	35†
1983				5	17	60	36†
1984				5	15	61	35†

\* Additional to public and customary holidays. There are currently eight days of public holidays.

† The fall since 1980 is mainly attributable to the deletion from some Wages Council orders and agreements of references to extra service entitlements. This does not necessarily imply that previous arrangements will not continue on a voluntary basis.

the fall, with relatively few employees (about 15 per cent) still with basic weekly hours of 40 or more. A significant minority of employees (about ten per cent of those covered in this analysis) have basic hours of less than 39 now.

As table 1 indicates, about one million manual workers (out of about 9½ million covered by national collective agreements) had reductions in normal weekly hours in 1984 (averaging about one hour for those affected), continuing the gradual slackening in the pace of hours reductions. The main changes during 1984 and agreed future changes are shown in table 2.

## Holidays with pay

The trend towards increased entitlements to paid holidays (additional to public or customary holidays) which began to accelerate around the middle of 1979, continued, although at a much slower rate, during 1984. There was an increase in the numbers of those with entitlements of more than four weeks. By the end of 1984, 95 per cent of manual workers subject to national collective agreements had a minimum entitlement of four weeks or more and nearly a fifth had a minimum entitlement of five weeks or more. The average was about 21¾ days. National agreements or wages orders covering about ¾ million workers provided

Table 4 Recent changes in holiday entitlements

Industry covered by national agreement or wages order	Estimated number of workers affected	Change in holidays-with-pay entitlement (excluding public or customary holidays)
Baking (National Agreement)—E & W	15,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 1 day from April 1984
Biscuit manufacture—GB	33,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 2 days from April 1984
Chemicals manufacture (JIC)—GB	45,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 3 days for the holiday year beginning October 1984
Pharmaceutical and fire chemicals manufacture—GB	13,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 3 days for the holiday year beginning October 1984
Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture—GB	10,800	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 3 days from May 1984
Knitting industry—E & W	60,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks for the 1984/85 holiday year
Cast stone and cast concrete products industry—E & W	22,500	An additional day (to total 4 weeks 1 day) to be taken between November and March each year
Road passenger transport (Municipal undertakings)—GB & Belfast	18,500	Increase of 1 day to total 5 weeks for the 1984 holiday year
Road passenger transport (National Council)—GB	55,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 4 days for the 1984 holiday year
Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)—GB	14,200	An additional day for each 5 years of service to total 5 weeks after 25 years' service, operative from December 1984
Unlicensed place of refreshment—GB (Wages Council)	*	A further 2 days (to total 4 weeks 2 days) for employees with 5 years' service or more, operative June 1984
Catering—NI (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to total 3 weeks 3 days from August 1984
Hairdressing—GB (Wages Council)	*	Service requirement for 4 weeks holiday reduced to one year's service, operative June 1984
Government industrial establishments—UK	147,000	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 1½ days basic entitlement, 4 weeks 3½ days after 10 years' service

for increases in holiday entitlement in 1984.

Actual holiday entitlements will tend to be higher than the minimum entitlements laid down in national agreements and wages orders because of additions for seniority, local arrangements, and so on. Table 4 gives details of the main changes in minimum holiday entitlements arising from agreements in 1984 where groups of 10,000 or more workers were involved. A fuller list covering all agreements and wages orders notified to the Department is available at a cost of £2 from Department of Employment (Statistics A1), Orphanage Road, Watford.



### Community programme

*Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what would be the net cost of expanding the community programme to 500,000 places, taking into account benefit savings and tax flows.*

Mr King: On the 1984/85 basis, it is estimated that the gross cost of mounting a 500,000 place scheme would be £2,200 million. It is likely that such a significant expansion of the scheme would require changes in the rules and would be likely to result in rather higher net costs than the present estimate of some £2,200 per unemployed person.

(March 5)

*Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, why staff on the Community Programme were employed on short-term contracts.*

Mr Morrison: Participation on the community programme helps to improve the employment prospects of people who have been unemployed for some time. A maximum period of 12 months is considered the most effective use of available resources although managers, supervisors and key workers may be kept on for longer if suitable unemployed replacement workers are not available.

(April 2)



### Local authorities

*Mr David Amess (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in what ways local authorities contributed to his Department's efforts to alleviate unemployment and to create jobs.*

Mr Clark: Local authorities play a significant role in several of this Department's employment and training measures and their contribution to the success of these schemes is appreciated. More generally, by judicious use of their powers local authorities can help to encourage economic activity appropriate to their areas, and thus help to generate employment opportunities.

(April 2)

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

### Accident statistics

*Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would make a statement on the availability of statistics on accidents on the Youth Training Scheme.*

Mr Morrison: I will continue to make statistics on accidents to trainees on the youth training scheme available to this House. Statistics are also made available to area manpower boards. Accident statistics for the youth training scheme are normally prepared by the Manpower Services Commission on a quarterly basis for each of the 55 training division administrative areas

(March 5)

### Special measures

*Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would consider providing funds to the public services and voluntary organisations to create permanent jobs as an alternative to expanding Manpower Services Commission special measures.*

Mr Morrison: We already review regularly our employment and training measures in order to ensure their objectives continue to justify the use of taxpayers' money and could not be achieved more cost-effectively by alternative uses of that money.

(March 5)

### Administration costs

*Mr K Harvey Proctor (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the total cost of administration of his Department, expressed in constant prices, in each of the last five years.*

Mr Morrison: In my reply of February 1 the figures for 1983-84 contained elements of capital expenditure excluded from figures in the previous years, the costs of

1983-84 prices	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Department of Employment	234.3	255.6	299.0	316.3	336.1
Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service	15.3	15.1	12.4	12.6	12.8
Manpower Services Commission	335.7	337.1	330.4	338.3	333.4
Health and Safety Commission	70.4	75.9	73.0	75.0	76.8
<b>Total for the Department of Employment Group</b>	<b>655.7</b>	<b>683.7</b>	<b>714.8</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>759.1</b>

administration of the constituent parts of the Department expressed in 1983-84 prices in the last five years, using the same definition of administration costs throughout is in the table below.

This information is taken from the Annual Scrutinies of Departmental Running Costs.

(March 7)

### Youth training

*Ms Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps were taken to ensure that those directly recruited through the statutory agencies, to youth training schemes were notified to the careers services; and if he considered that sufficient information was given by the Manpower Services Commission to the careers services through the Spectrum computer system.*

Mr Morrison: When a young person is recruited to the youth training scheme directly by a managing agent the Manpower Services Commission automatically notifies the careers office and jobcentre responsible for recruitment to that particular scheme.

The Manpower Services Commission and my Department are currently conducting a review of the arrangements whereby Spectrum information on young people entering the youth training scheme is sent by the Commission to the local careers service.

(March 22)

*Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would take steps to encourage young people of Asian and West Indian origin to apply for places on Mode A youth training schemes.*

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission actively pursues an equal opportunities policy and encourages the participation of all eligible youngsters in Mode A schemes wherever possible.

(April 1)

*Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what new specific vocational opportunities he intended to introduce into the youth training scheme; and what initiatives he planned to promote, to extend the involvement of the private sector and charities in the Community Programme.*

Mr Morrison: We have asked the Manpower Services Commission to make detailed recommendations for an extended youth training scheme, including its design and content, after consultations with interested parties. We have also invited the Commission to investigate immediately ways in which the community programme may be developed in relation to the private sector and charities and we are awaiting their response. £10 million may be available for experiments in this area.

(April 1)

*Mr A J Beith (Berwick upon Tweed) asked what was the average annual cost of a youth training scheme training place, Modes A and B.*

Mr Morrison: The latest estimated cost for 1984-85 of a full year entrant on the youth training scheme is:

Mode A	£2,050
Mode B1	£3,800
Mode B2	£2,300
Weighted average	£2,400

These figures exclude the cost of unfilled places, vacated places, travel costs, lodging allowances, etc.

(April 1)



### Young workers scheme

*Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what he estimated to be the saving from the abolition of the young workers scheme.*

Mr Clark: The savings in a full year from the abolition of the young workers scheme, announced in the Budget statement, were estimated as £25 million.

(March 25)

*Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the Government's policy on the training of the young; and if he would make a statement.*

Mr Morrison: We aim through training to prepare young people for the world of work, to make them more employable, and to help provide a workforce capable of meeting industry's needs.

The key element in this policy, the youth training scheme, has given the chance of a year's broad-based foundation to some 700,000 young people since 1983, and some 60 per cent of trainees have found a job afterwards. Now we shall build on that achievement, offering from April 1986 two years' training to 16-year-old school leavers and one year to 17-year-old leavers. The extended scheme will provide training in specific occupational skills, with a recognised qualification at the end. It should also

prove a significant step in the reform and modernisation of skill training in Britain.

(April 2)

### Employment

*Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked for how many hours per month as a minimum a new employee had to be required to work in order to figure as one full digit in the official total of persons in employment.*

Mr Bottomley: The Department's enquiries into the number of employees in employment ask employers to state the number of persons employed by them on a particular date. No information is sought as to how long a person has been employed. Employers are asked to distinguish whether a person works full-time or part-time. Full-time employees are those who are normally expected to work more than 30 hours per week excluding main meal breaks and overtime. Part-time workers are included in the total on a one-to-one basis.

(April 4)

### Truck Acts

*Mr David Steel (Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had plans to seek to amend the Truck Acts to allow employers to insist on cashless pay.*

Mr Bottomley: As the then Secretary of State for Employment announced on July 21, 1983 at column 214 the Government propose in due course to invite Parliament to repeal the Truck Acts and associated legislation and to replace them with up-to-date provisions concerning deductions from wages.

The method of payment of wages will then be a matter for agreement between the employer and employee.

(March 11)

### Craft skills

*Mr Richard Alexander (Newark) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied with the level of apprenticeship in craft skills being offered by the building industry and the training that was otherwise available.*

Mr Morrison: The Construction Industry Training Board is generally satisfied with levels of training in the industry. However, the Board is encouraging employers to reform training arrangements so that national skill shortages are avoided.

(March 5)\*

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



## VDUs

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what research his Department was currently supporting into the effects on health of those operating visual display units; and if he had considered asking the Health and Safety Commission to review matters in order to establish the facts.

Mr Bottomley: The Health and Safety Executive published a research paper in 1980 and a guidance note in 1983 both of which consider the health aspects of operating VDUs. Further guidance is to be published shortly. Current work being undertaken by the Executive includes studies on skin problems in VDU operators, possible reproductive problems, the ergonomic design of VDU equipment and the design of workplaces and lighting for VDU operation. The commissioning of further research into aspects of VDU job design is being considered. The Health and Safety Executive continues to keep the subject under review. (March 25)

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would introduce regulations to require the provision of suitable lighting for workers who used visual display units.

Mr Bottomley: There is no evidence to suggest that specific regulations covering the provision of suitable lighting for workers who use visual display units are needed. The Factories Act 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act 1963 both require the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable lighting in workrooms. In addition the general provisions of section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 require employers to provide and maintain suitable lighting. (March 21)

## Redundancy Fund

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the additional cost to employers of the reduction in the level of rebate from the Redundancy Fund from 41 per cent to 35 per cent.

Mr Bottomley: The reduction was included in the Chancellor's Outline Public Expenditure Plans announced on November 12, 1984. The estimated saving (ie the cost to employers) was £37 million in a full year. (March 12)

## Operating costs

Mr Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would give in 1985 prices the operating cost per approved place allowed to the sponsoring agency on the Community Programme since its inception; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Since the programme's inception sponsors and agents have been reimbursed operating costs up to a maximum of £440 per year for each full or part-time approved place over 52 weeks, with the exception that managers and supervisors places do not attract operating costs.

The level of operating costs is kept under review and, to date, the level of costs actually claimed by sponsors and allowed for reimbursement has remained considerably below the maximum. (April 4)

## Job creation

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what studies his Department had made recently into methods whereby new public works schemes could give rise to new job creation.

Mr Clark: The Government's approach to public works programmes is to consider each one on its own merits, in terms of rates of return to the community. It is our view that spending on Government investment schemes would be a very expensive way to create jobs. (March 5)\*



## School leavers

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied with the real job opportunities for school leavers.

Mr Morrison: Our economic policies are designed to provide the conditions under which industry and commerce can create sustainable jobs for school leavers and

others. Meanwhile, the Government is concerned to see that there are constructive and worthwhile opportunities for young people. (March 5)

## Football

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Riverside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what representations he had received from the Football League concerning the implications of the level of pool betting duty for the extension of jobs under the youth training scheme; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: I have received a letter from Mr Jack Dunnett, the President of the Football League, supporting the case for a reduction in the level of pool betting duty.

The Football League are participating in the youth training scheme. I am most encouraged by their support during the second year of the scheme. (March 12)

## Agricultural workers

Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would publish in the Official Report the amount paid out in redundancy payments to agricultural workers each year since 1970 and the numbers affected.

Mr Bottomley: Separate figures are not available for this industry. Figures for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries combined are given below:

	Amount paid (millions)	No of employees
1972	£1.1	4,313
1973	£0.9	3,118
1974	£1.1	3,038
1975	£1.8	4,334
1976	£2.2	4,742
1977	£2.1	3,743
1978	£2.3	3,599
1979	£2.5	3,316
1980	£4.3	4,670
1981	£6.5	7,197
1982	£6.1	6,065
1983	£7.1	6,291
1st Quarter of 1984	£1.8	1,477

(March 28)

## Noise

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many prohibitions, improvement notices and prosecutions on noise problems had been taken since the start of the recent campaign.

Mr Bottomley: The relevant figures sought in each case, from the start of the campaign on October 1 1983 to the latest date readily available, are:

2 Prohibition Notices (up to April 3, 1984).  
62 Improvement Notices (up to April 30, 1984).  
and 1 prosecution (up to December 31, 1984).

The answer covers the activities of HM Factory Inspectorate, HM Agricultural Inspectorate and HM Mines and Quarries Inspectorate, although the notices concerned were in each case issued by HM Factory Inspectorate. (March 27)

## Average earnings

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish harmonised figures for January 1984 or the latest date available showing average earnings for: (a) men, and (b) women in each of the member states of the European Community.

Mr Bottomley: The latest harmonised figures on average earnings for all European Community member states relate to October 1982 and were published in 'Hourly Earnings and Hours of Work-X, 1982' (Eurostat, 1983). The data for most countries were updated to April 1983 in 'Earnings in Industry and Services' (Eurostat, 1984). For the UK alone, the latest information on average earnings was published in the February 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*. (April 3)

## Employee involvement

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what plans he had to encourage employers to involve employees in the running of their companies.

Mr Bottomley: The Government are firmly committed to the principle of employers informing and consulting employees about matters which affect them.

We take every suitable opportunity to encourage the voluntary adoption and development of arrangements appropriate to individual companies' circumstances. The establishment of genuine employee involvement arrangements does not affect management's responsibility for making business and organisational decisions. (April 2)

## Industrial training

Mr Archy Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire) asked what had been the total expenditure on industrial training in 1983-84 and 1984-85; and what proportion of this had been accounted for by the public sector.

Mr Morrison: Comprehensive and detailed information about expenditure on training and vocational education especially by employers, is not available. A tentative estimate for 1982-83 (the latest available)

indicates that total expenditure was of the order of £6 billion, just over half of which was met by the public sector. I should emphasise however that this figure should be regarded as no more than a guide to orders of magnitude. (April 2)

## Enterprise allowance

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North) asked how many businesses had received enterprise allowance from the inception of the scheme to the latest cut-off date.

Mr Clark: By February 28, 1985 72,630 people had entered the enterprise allowance scheme since it was introduced on a pilot basis in early 1982. The actual number of businesses supported is slightly lower as some participants have set up in partnership with other recipients of the allowance; but exact figures are not available. (April 3)

## Employment White Paper

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked whether the estimates of the rise in the unit labour costs of various countries given in figure 9 of the White Paper, *Employment: The Challenge for the Nation*, Cmnd 9474, have been adjusted to allow for movements in each country's exchange rate; and whether he would publish an index for each of the countries cited showing the rise in unit labour costs in each year since 1974, or the nearest approximation available, taking 1974 as a base date and deriving the index in terms of United States dollars.

Mr Bottomley: As the note to figure 9 of the White Paper *Employment: The Chal-*

*lenge for the Nation* (Cmnd 9474) makes clear, the data portrayed relate to unit labour costs in local currency terms.

The table below gives figures adjusted for exchange rate changes. Although short run movements in exchange rates will affect competitiveness, movements in domestic labour costs are a crucial long run determinant. Over the period since 1974, unit labour costs adjusted for exchange rate changes have risen by more in the United Kingdom (+33 per cent) than in the United States (+26½ per cent). They fell in the Federal Republic of Germany (-8½ per cent) and Japan (-18½ per cent). (April 4)

## Unit labour costs adjusted for exchange rate changes

	1980 = 100			
	UK	US	Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)	Japan
1974	64.7	116.3	98.8	131.8
1975	69.1	104.0	90.7	124.6
1976	63.3	108.7	91.9	123.0
1977	62.4	106.1	96.8	128.6
1978	68.0	98.1	100.8	141.5
1979	81.1	98.0	101.9	118.7
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	100.4	112.7	91.0	111.0
1982	94.6	126.3	94.0	97.2
1983	86.2	131.1	93.5	105.1
1984 Q3	86.2	147.0	90.4	107.4

Source: International Monetary Fund.



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## Employment topics

### Disabled jobseekers

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

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

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

Registered for employment at March 8, 1985	77,538
Employment registrations taken from February 11, 1985 to March 8, 1985	6,070
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service February 11, 1985 to March 8, 1985	2,871

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

### Youth Training Scheme

This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1984-85. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of February 1985.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1984-85;
- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who would be without work;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who would be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to

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

Between the beginning of April 1984 and the end of February 1985, there were 379,824 entrants to YTS of whom 278,633 had entered Mode A schemes.

The Mode A entrants figure represents 73 per cent of the total number of entrants to training. There were 283,363 young people in training at the end of February a decrease of 9,777 since the end of January. Of those in training, 215,264 (76 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Planned entrants April 1984-March 1985	Entrants to training April 1984-Feb 1985	In training at February 28 1985
Scotland	42,440	40,820	33,250
Northern	27,133	26,478	19,070
North West	59,208	59,513	41,736
Yorks & Humberside	40,268	41,022	29,802
Midlands	82,774	79,729	56,940
Wales	23,453	22,932	17,618
South West	31,192	27,806	21,692
South East	68,700	58,572	45,599
London	29,392	22,952	17,656
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>404,560</b>	<b>379,824</b>	<b>283,363</b>

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

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

### Redundancies: advance 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.

1984		1985	
Oct	33,672	Jan	32,101
Nov	33,658	Feb	32,153
Dec	20,201	Mar	37,998

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

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

### Forthcoming statistical articles

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

#### Recent trends in redundancies

This article will present data on redundancies confirmed as due to occur in 1984 and analyse them by industry and region and updates the article which appeared in the May 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

#### Articles in preparation

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

#### Young people leaving school

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

#### Labour Force Survey 1984

This article currently in preparation, will present preliminary results from the 1984 Labour Force Survey including analyses of economic status and occupation.

## Joint goal

Chairman of ICI John Harvey-Jones, has joined with ASLEF leader Ray Buckton and Ron Todd of the TGWU in urging managers and union representatives in organisations throughout the country to meet urgently to improve their industrial relations. They are amongst the 12 signatories to a new Industrial Society joint statement—"Competitiveness with Justice—our Joint Goal". It has been sent to all the Society's 15,000 member organisations.

## Signatories

Say the signatories, who include six trade union general secretaries and six leading company directors: "At this time when jobs and the standard of living in this country depend on our ability to compete worldwide and create the things that people need, we wish to state that there is an essential role, both

for management to lead the enterprise and trade unions to represent their members.

## Key objectives

"There are a number of key objectives that both have in common", continues the statement. "We urgently commend all employers and trade unionists to take action to improve management-union relations."

Says Industrial Society director John Garnett: "After the last year, there is an urgent need not only for managers and trade unionists to appreciate the role of each other, but for all of us to talk of the common purpose that unites us, not those things that drive us apart. Trade unions have a positive role to play: it is vital that all of us take action now to build more productive relations."

## BPIF/SOGAT training agreement

A new recruitment, training and retraining agreement between the BPIF and British Printing Industries Federation and SOGAT has been agreed, it comes into effect on August 1, when printing companies will benefit from flexible recruitment and training arrangements across the whole range of skilled production occupations.

## Training council

Skilled print finishing, carton converting and stationery occupations are added to those in origination and machine printing already covered by the very similar 1983 BPIF/NGA Training Agreement and establishes a common pattern of training for the industry. A BPIF/SOGAT Joint Training Council will be set up as a matter of priority to oversee the introduction of the new arrangements.

Subject to recruitment planning at local level, flexible recruitment, as well as the provision for retraining of existing employees, are principal features of the new scheme. Training periods will vary, depending on the time needed by each individual to achieve agreed standards of competence.

This abolishes the old concept of 'time-serving' as it existed under the apprenticeship system and introduces a more relevant and cost-effective approach based on trainees achieving standards of competence.

## Training modules

These standards will be specified in training modules which trainees must complete for qualified status; all trainees will have a log-book recording their progress; and new entrants under 18 will attend a college-based further education course.

## Guide to classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

A guide to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

## New regulations

The new regulations, which are designed to increase health and safety protection for both workers and the general public by requiring dangerous substances including preparations and other mixtures to be adequately packaged and suitably labelled, come into full effect on January 1, 1986, or for smaller

packages, on January 1, 1987.

They will ensure that a package used to supply and convey a dangerous substance, whether it be a commercial drum of toluene or a small bottle of bleach or paint stripper for the home, carries an eye-catching label showing the potential danger of the substance together with advice on appropriate safety precautions to be adopted.

The guidance booklet provides general advice on the CPL Regulations themselves, and on their supporting documents—the Authorised and Approved List and the two Approved Codes of Practice on classification and labelling of sub-

stances for supply and/or conveyance by road, and on packaging of dangerous substances for conveyance by road.

## Labelling

The Authorised and Approved List includes information relevant to labelling approved by the Health and Safety Commission, but for the vast majority of substances the labelling details have to be drawn up by the manufacturer, importer or other supplier, or the consignor using the information in the regulations and companion documents.

As well as the guidance booklet,

Approved List, and approved codes of practice, HSE has produced a special leaflet. This includes an order form for purchasing the total "package" in one easy operation. The leaflet "New Regulations on Packaging and Labels for Dangerous Substances" is available from the Health & Safety Executive, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle L20 3QY. (Tel 051-951 4223).

*A guide to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984, (HSR 22), HM Stationery Office, price £5.00. ISBN 0 11 883794 X.*

## New Earnings Survey, 1984

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

To HM Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT: please find enclosed £48, a subscription, including postage for all six parts of New Earnings Survey.

## Subscription form

Copies should be sent to:

Name .....

Address .....

## Safe transport?

An important new free leaflet designed to encourage an objective examination and re-appraisal of transport safety arrangements in most of Britain's workplaces, has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Entitled 'Danger! Transport at Work', the leaflet draws attention to the stark fact that up to a quarter of fatal accidents at work involve transport, amounting to more than 100 deaths each year. Many other serious accidents occur, often causing expensive damage to plant and buildings.

## Three versions

The leaflet is available in three versions: the first is concerned with industry in general, including construction; a second is particularly aimed at transport accidents on farms; and a third will soon be available for quarries. They all underline that transport accidents are caused—they don't just happen. There are many reasons but they are usually the result of poor management organisation, inadequate safe systems of work, or insufficient training, information and instruction for drivers.

A study of fatal accidents in industry during the years 1978 to 1980 showed 362 people killed by transport, while in agriculture from 1978-83, a further 148 people died including 30 children under the age of 16 years.

## Focal point

The focal point of both leaflets is a 22-point checklist presented in the form of a series of questions such as "Is someone responsible for transport safety?" "Are vehicles and pedestrians separated?" "Is there a planned maintenance system?" or "Is loading done in a safe place?" All are carefully worded to help those with responsibilities for transport safety to examine critically their own in-company arrangements and identify where improvements might be needed.

The issue of the leaflet coincides with new inspection initiatives to be carried out by HM Factory, Agricultural, and Mines and Quarries Inspectorates. These will involve in-depth investigations of transport arrangements during the second quarter of 1985. This approach follows a statement by the Health and Safety Commission earlier this year, drawing attention to the scale

of the transport problem and the need for all concerned to give greater priority to it. The leaflet is intended as a first step towards helping to increase awareness of that problem and how best to tackle it.

The HSE is intending to make the leaflets widely available from its network of local area offices around the country as well as the following public enquiry points based on the library and information service: Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ. (Tel. 0742-78141 ext 3113 or 3114); St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. (Tel. 051-951 4381) and Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF. (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext 6721 or 6722).

## Redundancy Fund

During the period October 1 to December 31, 1984 (inclusive) 93,362 employees (including Government Staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £141.9 million. Of this amount £76.5 million (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £65.4 million 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 (9,900), retail distribution (9,100) and mechanical engineering (8,000).

## Hazards

New controls to reduce the likelihood and impact of major industrial accidents in Britain will also contribute to improving public understanding of the safety of large chemical plants, says Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission.

Speaking at a national conference organised by the Health and Safety Executive on the control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations (CIMAH) he said: "Recent assessments by both our own Advisory Committee on Major Hazards and the Royal Society have recognised, to a large extent, that no matter how good the statutory requirements or excellent the technology, unless society has confidence in them, effective control will not be seen to be achieved.

"The question of risk assessment—what is or is not acceptable

to the public in any given situation—is not as clear-cut as many would wish. The Advisory Committee said there was always the need to take into account the different perceptions of risk and to be mindful of the many facets of the problem. "However, notwithstanding this, the individual perception of risk is likely to be aided by an understanding that efforts are being made to improve the situation.

## Bridge the gap

"Personally, I do not always accept that industry, local authorities, government and those working in this field have consistently failed, as some would suggest, to bridge the gap between the technocrats on one side and the public on the other. Much public confidence has been established and maintained in many industrial communities around the country.

"Nevertheless scepticism, unease, mistrust—call it what you will—can and still does exist in many places. The appalling tragedies of Bhopal and Mexico, for example, have underlined the loss of life and damage which can follow a major chemical accident and we cannot ignore the intensity of feelings displayed in their wake.

"The public need to understand better the nature and extent of possible risks from local industry in order to improve upon or in some cases, establish or re-establish confidence in the fact that hazardous plant can be operated safely by competent management operating under strict legislative and inspectional control. I believe the CIMAH Regulations, when fully operational, will contribute to that process."

## Male nurse award

The Eastern Health and Social Services Board in Northern Ireland has been ordered to pay £1,500 compensation to Mr Brian Healy, a male nurse who was unlawfully discriminated against by the Board because of his sex.

## Upheld

In October last year, an Industrial Tribunal upheld Mr Healy's complaint of sex discrimination when the Board did not shortlist him for interview for a nursing officer II post in the Downshire Hospital, Downpatrick, and refused to offer him the post. It left the parties to reach an agreement in settlement of the complaint, but reserved power in the event of an agreement not

being reached, to decide the appropriate remedy itself.

The Tribunal has now held that Mr Healy should be compensated for loss of status because he did not get promotion to the more senior post, and also for the effect which non-promotion had upon his working conditions. It required him to work hours which he would have preferred not to work, and meant that the periods in which he could take annual leave were more restricted. The sum of £500 was awarded in this respect.

The sum of £1,000 was awarded for injury to feelings. Mr Healy had been acting-up in the post for which he applied, with no complaints about the way he carried out his duties. He had worked in the hospital for ten years, and lived in the town in which he worked. A nominal award under this heading was not thought to be appropriate by the Tribunal, which accepted that Mr Healy's feelings were severely injured by the discrimination practised upon him.

## Redress

The Tribunal recommended that the Board should redress the wrong inflicted upon Mr Healy, stating that the most equitable way to do this would be to promote him to the grade which he would have obtained if he had not been discriminated against. At present the Board is restructuring its service, but the Tribunal recommended that the appointment of Mr Healy to a higher post occurs as soon as possible after this restructuring is completed, and at least before February 28, 1987.

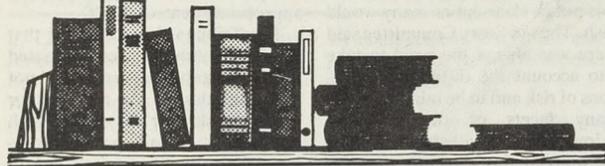
## Monitoring Safety

Advice to industry, commerce, construction and farming on monitoring their safety performance, with a view to improving the appreciation of the financial and commercial implications of accidents as well as their human cost has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

*Monitoring Safety* is the fourth publication in this series; it discusses the need for the proper investigation of accidents and use of audit schemes so that employers can identify those areas where hazards exist, either in management training, systems of work or safe plant, so that remedial measures can be taken.

Copies of *Monitoring Safety* are available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers (price £4.60; ISBN 0 11883783 4).

Book Reviews



HSE series

The Health and Safety Executive has published a 1985 new free edition of the *Publications in Series List*. This is an up-to-date list of the series publications produced by the Health and Safety Commission and the Executive since 1974, and titles prior to that date, by the separate Inspectorates which now form part of HSE. The list includes publications from the Industry Advisory Committee. Those of a temporary nature, such as consultative documents, are not listed. Forms and legislation appearing since the last edition are included in this new issue.

Wide variety

The list contains details of a wide variety of free and priced publications including, annual reports, guidance notes, leaflets and posters, together with details of how to order publications by post or from authorised suppliers.

This list should interest safety officers, safety advisers, safety representatives and everybody concerned with occupational health and safety. The list is available, free on request to the Library and Information Services, Health and Safety Executive, at the following addresses: Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ (Tel. 0742 78141 ext. 3113 or 3114); St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 80Y (tel. 051-951 4381); Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF (tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 6721 or 6772).

World of work in book form

Some of the phrases generally offered in travel guides have an almost legendary reputation for being inappropriate. But the small sample given in a new edition of *Work Your Way Around the World* does seem pertinent to job-seeking globetrotters. There are six lan-

guage versions of such phrases as "where is the employment office" and "when will the harvest/job begin?" The book examines job prospects in a geographical context, from Africa to America, discusses travel methods (there's a section entitled "How to win friends and influence captains") and travel formalities. There is even a chapter headed "in extremis".

Gain confidence

David Woodworth in his introduction to the *International Directory of Voluntary Work* says: "While it can never be a direct substitute for a paid job, it can enable people to gain confidence in working with others and perhaps to develop abilities they did not know they had: it can only serve to impress employers in future job interviews. At the other extreme, voluntary work provides those who have retired with a way of continuing to make use of the skills they have acquired over their working lives and help to soften the traumas that often accompany retirement."

Summer Jobs

Another publication, *Summer Jobs—Britain 1985* claims that despite unemployment, the temporary employment market has remained buoyant and in some areas, actually grown. The directory has details of job vacancies throughout the United Kingdom under the headings of business, industry, children holiday centres, hotel and catering, medical, outdoor, sport and teaching.

All three are published by Vacation Work, Oxford.

*Work Your Way Around the World*, Susan Griffith, price £7.95. *International Directory of Voluntary Work* by David Woodworth, price £7.95 and *Summer Jobs—Britain 1985* edited by David Stevens, price £6.95.

'Burdens' scrutiny

A study of regulatory burdens and their impact on enterprise and job creation has been published by

the Department of Trade and Industry.

Entitled *Burdens on Business—a scrutiny of administrative and legislative requirements*, the report examines burdens imposed on business, especially on small businesses, by administrative and legislative requirements of central and local Government. It identifies the main problems and suggests action to tackle them.

The scrutiny was co-ordinated by Small Firms Minister Mr David Trippier. In a foreword, Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit writes: "Most businesses, large and small, need to cope with regulations; they have to, if they are to survive. Each separate area of Government intervention, considered in isolation, may seem modest in the demands it makes on them. But this report looks at the problem as a whole. It makes clear that the cumulative burden of regulation is a serious brake on enterprise and employment. However, controls are necessary in some areas to ensure that the market works humanely, fairly and efficiently. These must be maintained. But we can reduce regulatory burdens without destroying essential protections for employees, consumers and the general public.

The report identifies two kinds of burden:

- staff management time needed to understand Government requirements and
- direct expense incurred in meeting those requirements

Options

The report identifies options for changes for Ministers to consider in respect of PAYE/National Insurance contributions, VAT, statutory sick pay, planning controls, building regulations, fire protection requirements, employment protection, health and safety, company law and consumer protection.

In addition to these recommendations, the report notes that small businesses' concern about Government requirements often emerges as criticism of enforcement practice. The report proposes action to make "enforcement activity simpler and more consistent in its impact on business enterprise."

Already acted

The Government have already acted on some of the proposals, for example on VAT and unfair dismissal law and are also consulting on reforming the Wages Councils. The implications of changes to the PAYE system will be covered separately in a Green Paper on the reform of per-

sonal taxation announced in the Chancellor's Budget Statement.

'Burdens on Business' is being published as a discussion document in advance of decisions on its proposals as a whole, to stimulate thought and comment outside Government. Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio, is to lead a co-ordinated initiative within Government to consider and follow up the options identified.

A scrutiny of administrative and legislative requirements was announced by the Prime Minister on August 1, 1984. Seven departments are involved—Customs and Excise, Inland Revenue, Home Office, Departments of Environment, Employment, Health and Social Security under the leadership of the DTI.

Comments should be addressed to: The Enterprise Unit, 70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS. Copies of the report are available from HMSO at £5.25 net.

Finding out about tourism

A new booklet to help young people understand the importance of the tourist industry to the economy has been published by the English Tourist Board.

The booklet is aimed primarily at 14-16 year old students on general studies, economics and commerce courses and its publication arises out of concern that the economic importance of the tourist industry to this country is not sufficiently well known in schools.

The full colour booklet outlines the history of tourism, and with the aid of drawings and puzzles, outlines tourism's position in the British economy and its future development.

Commenting on the booklet, Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said: "For too long tourism has been treated as a second class industry. This publication demonstrates to today's students that this is no longer the case: it is only part of the effort my Board is undertaking to improve training and education in the tourist industry. Our overall objectives are to increase the awareness about tourism and to attract high quality students into this important industry."

*Tourism and the British Economy* is published in conjunction with Hobsons Ltd, the publishers for The Careers Research and Advisory Centre (CRAC) as part of their "Finding Out About..." series. The booklet is available from CRAC Publications, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ. It costs 45p each or £4 for 10.

Changes to Job Splitting and Part-time Job Release Schemes

Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, has announced changes to the Job Splitting Scheme and the Part-time Job Release Scheme to widen the scope of both schemes and help to ensure that they operate more flexibly. Mr Clark said the improvements, "were designed to encourage changes in working patterns and to help in reducing unemployment".

Job splitting

The changes in the Job Splitting Scheme from April 1 are:

- to increase the grant available to employers from £750 to £840 payable in three instalments;
- to allow employers to create two new part-time jobs which must be filled by people leaving other

Government schemes, notably the Youth Training Scheme;

- to allow employers to create a part-time job from combining the regular overtime hours of existing full-time jobs;
- to remove the restrictions in the current rules on the time allowed for part-time workers to work or train alongside each other;
- and to permit more flexibility in the working arrangements to be adopted by allowing the hours of the part-time jobs to be averaged over a 13 week period.

Job Release

For the first time a grant of £840 will be payable to an employer supporting a successful application

Job release allowances

Allowances paid under the part-time and full-time Job Release Schemes have been increased.

The new part-time scheme allowances include a supplement of £4, to make the scheme more attractive to employees.

New rates

The new rates for the part-time scheme are:

- For disabled men aged 60 and 61 and men aged 62 and 63 who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week; £40.70 a week taxable; for all others £33.80 a week, taxable.
- For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week; £35.55 a week, tax free; for all others £28.95 a week, tax free.

Full-time

The full-time scheme rates are:

- For disabled men aged 60, 61, 62 and 63 (and for men who have joined the scheme at age 62 and 63) who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week; £71.15 a week, taxable; for all others £58.35 a week, taxable.
- For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week; £63 a week, tax free; for all others £49.95 a week, tax free.

Leave consultation

The Department of Employment is inviting comments on a draft EC directive on parental leave and leave for family reasons. A letter has gone to about 30 organisations representing employers, trade unionists and other interested parties. The Government believes that parental leave and leave for family reasons are matters best deter-

mined voluntarily between employers and employees; and has other concerns about the proposal which are set out in the consultation letter. Comments should be sent to Mr John Cullinane, Room 350, Department of Employment, Caxton House, London SW1 by May 31 if possible.

under the Part-time Job Release Scheme. New rules which will apply from April 29 to employees who wish to join the Part-time Job Release Scheme are to:

- remove the restriction preventing individuals from moving from the part-time scheme to the full-time scheme; and
- simplify the application procedure and the current rules, particularly those covering the hours to be given up by the employee.

In addition, the new Part-time Scheme allowances will include a supplement of £4 to make the scheme more attractive to employees.

Dangerous substances

Some 12 per cent of road tankers carrying dangerous substances at the Dartford Tunnel, Kent were found in a recent spot-check to be so unsafe their journeys had to be prohibited. Overall 50 per cent of the tankers stopped were found to be in breach of the regulations.

Checkpoint

These figures were revealed at a police checkpoint where Health and Safety Executive inspectors acted as observers as tankers were stopped at random, sometimes as much as every two minutes. Drivers not complying with regulations on the conveyance of dangerous substances were served with prohibition notices by the police as part of their normal on-the-road enforcement responsibilities. This meant that tankers had to be returned to their starting point for matters to be put right.

Properly labelled

One tanker that had nearly completed its journey was allowed to proceed to its destination but could not then return until it was repaired, properly labelled and a trained driver sent. The Kent exercise is one of several initiatives by police forces around the country which have conducted spot-checks by the roadside within their area of jurisdiction since the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Road

Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations 1981 came into force.

During these exercises the number of tankers stopped and inspected has varied from 19 to 80 in a day, with breaches of the regulations in a single exercise varying from 15-82 per cent. The overall average of breaches, including the Kent exercise, is 33 per cent.

Ignorant

It is clear from the results of the spot-checks around the country, says HSE, that many companies and their drivers are ignorant of the requirements for the safe carriage of dangerous substances by road. Many of those who do know their duties are choosing to disregard them. Further roadside checks will continue to be made by police forces around the country while HSE will continue to take appropriate enforcement action in premises for which it has responsibility.

Pension schemes

"It has become a cliché to attribute all misunderstandings to a breakdown in communications, but in the field of pensions, it can be all too true". So warns Margaret Grainger in her new Industrial Society book, *Pensions in Perspective*. The short booklet aims to give practical advice to all those involved in helping members of pension schemes understand their rights, and explains much of the pensions jargon.

Says Miss Grainger, chairman of the Occupational Pensions Advisory Service and formerly secretary of the Occupational Pensions Board: "Everything possible should be done to help scheme members understand their own position; for many their pension entitlement represents a substantial part of their personal wealth, for others their idea of what they will get may well exceed reality."

Short sections in the book cover a wide range of the issues that face those dealing with pensions enquiries. Chapters include a consideration of different kinds of scheme, the question of trust, who gets what, and the role of the government. Miss Grainger discusses the vital need to communicate important pension scheme information to all those who are involved and ways of offering competent and independent advice to employees before they retire.

Copies of *Pensions in Perspective*, price £5, are available from The Publications Department, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. Tel. 01-839 4300.

## Redundancy rebates

□ The redundancy rebate paid to employers has been reduced from 41 per cent to 35 per cent.

The new lower rate will apply to all claims received by the Department of Employment for redundancies which take effect on or after April 1, 1985.

The rebate, which is paid from the Redundancy Fund, has been reduced as part of the reductions in public spending announced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn 1984 Financial Statement. There will be no reduction in the amount of redundancy pay made to redundant workers.

## Safety advice

□ Guidance on writing an effective safety policy statement is given in a new free leaflet from the Health and Safety Commission.

The leaflet sets out to inform employers of the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act relating to safety policy statements and to answer basic questions about the purpose of such a statement. A checklist is included as an aid to drafting and revising the statement.

Many new businesses have started up in recent years and this revised leaflet will give new employers the necessary advice and guidance to ensure their compliance with this particular requirement of the HSW Act.

Copies of the leaflet, *Writing a Safety Policy Statement: Advice to Employers*, are available free from HSE Libraries and all area offices of the Health and Safety Executive.

## Payments review

□ Limits for redundancy payments, unfair dismissal compensation and statutory guarantee payments have been increased from April 1 following the annual review of a number of payments made under employment legislation. Compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership and non-membership have also been increased.

The increased limit on a week's pay is used for calculating:

- redundancy payments
- arrears of pay and similar payments under the insolvency provisions of the legislation
- basic awards of compensation

for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-engagement.

The other increases are:

- basic and special awards of compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or non-membership of a union in a closed shop. These will now range from £2,100 to £21,000 or even more in some cases.
- limit on the compensatory award for unfair dismissal, sex and racial discrimination will go up from £7,500 to £8,000.
- limit on the statutory guarantee payment to workers on short-time or temporary lay-off will be increased from £10 to £10.50 a day.

Orders† giving effect to these changes were laid on December 5, 1984 and approved by the House of Commons on December 19, 1984 and by the House of Lords on December 20, 1984.

† Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) Order 1984 (SI 1984 No 2019). Unfair Dismissal (Increase of Compensation Limit) Order 1984 (SI 1984 No 2020). Unfair Dismissal (Increase of Limits of Basic and Special Awards) Order 1984 (SI 1984 No 2021).

## Construction safety

□ "The contribution members of the professional institutions can make towards reducing accidents in the construction industry is crucial," Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission said. "Professionals are involved at all stages on construction work from the drawing board onwards and are thus in a unique position to plan safe systems of work and to influence safe working practices on the site."

"I urge the professional institutions to consider this responsibility and the role they can play in making safety an integral part of undergraduate curriculae and post graduate training."

## Responsibilities

Dr Cullen was speaking as chairman of a conference for professional institutions involved in the construction industry at the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. The theme of the conference was to consider how architects, engineers, surveyors and other specialists are educated and trained to fulfil their responsibilities towards health and safety in the industry, and what steps the institutions might take to further develop this aspect.

Dr Cullen continued, "In many industries, fatal accidents and some serious injuries are significantly down. No so construction. This remains one of the most difficult problems of the Factory Inspectorate despite much good work on both sides of industry to create an awareness of the problem. I would like particularly to pay tribute to the work of the Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC). However, analysis of accidents shows repeatedly that safety is all too often left out of the plan and preparation of even the most complex developments."

"Up to now, professionals have been primarily concerned with the integrity of the completed structure; they now need to pay much more attention to the health and safety problems of those who have to build it. The problem is not only confined to the actual construction; subsequent building maintenance in many cases leads to more accidents. Around 40 per cent of all fatalities in the construction industry occur during this type of work."

"The Health and Safety Executive has met all the institutions separately, usually on technical points, but this is the first occasion when all the principal bodies with a construction interest have got together to look at the problems systematically in the spirit of co-operation and exploration, not criticism. The Health and Safety Executive itself is a body of professionals who want to work with allied professionals; we can achieve little if we act in isolation."

"I believe the professional institutions can do a lot to help improve the appalling accident record of the construction industry and I urge you to look at the University and Polytechnic courses you accredit to see that they have the relevant health and safety content, and similarly the examinations for corporate membership."

"Later in the year, after the institutions have had time to consider these matters I intend to invite them to a further meeting to review their response."

## Retail Prices Indices 1914-1983

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

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

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

**With this issue of *Employment Gazette*, Historical Supplement No 1, 1985—  
Employment Statistics.**

# DE Research papers

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

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

## **Employers' use of outwork: A study using 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

## **Worker directors in private industry in Britain**

B Towers, Dr E Chell and D Cox, University of Nottingham

Based on detailed case studies of seven organisations, this paper investigates the role, needs and problems of the worker director in private sector organisations and explores the relationship between the worker director and other participatory machinery within the same organisation.

## **Young women in atypical jobs**

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

Information on the experiences of young women training to become engineering technicians has been collected. Their social characteristics, their relationships with supervisors and workmates, the nature of problems encountered and strategies adopted in coping with them are examined. An evaluation of the appropriateness of the training techniques used and a study of the women's employers' recruitment and selection policies are included.

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

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

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

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

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

This paper reports the results of a survey 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.

## **Women's work histories: an analysis of the Women and Employment Survey**

Dr S Dex, University of Keele

Analysis of the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken at the level of the individual to generate classifications of the variety of women's lifetime work history patterns. Disruptions to women's employment and the sequencing of their work and non work periods over the work cycle are described and the characteristics of women with different lifetime employment profiles are outlined. (Now available)

## **Pay in small firms: women and informal payment systems**

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.