

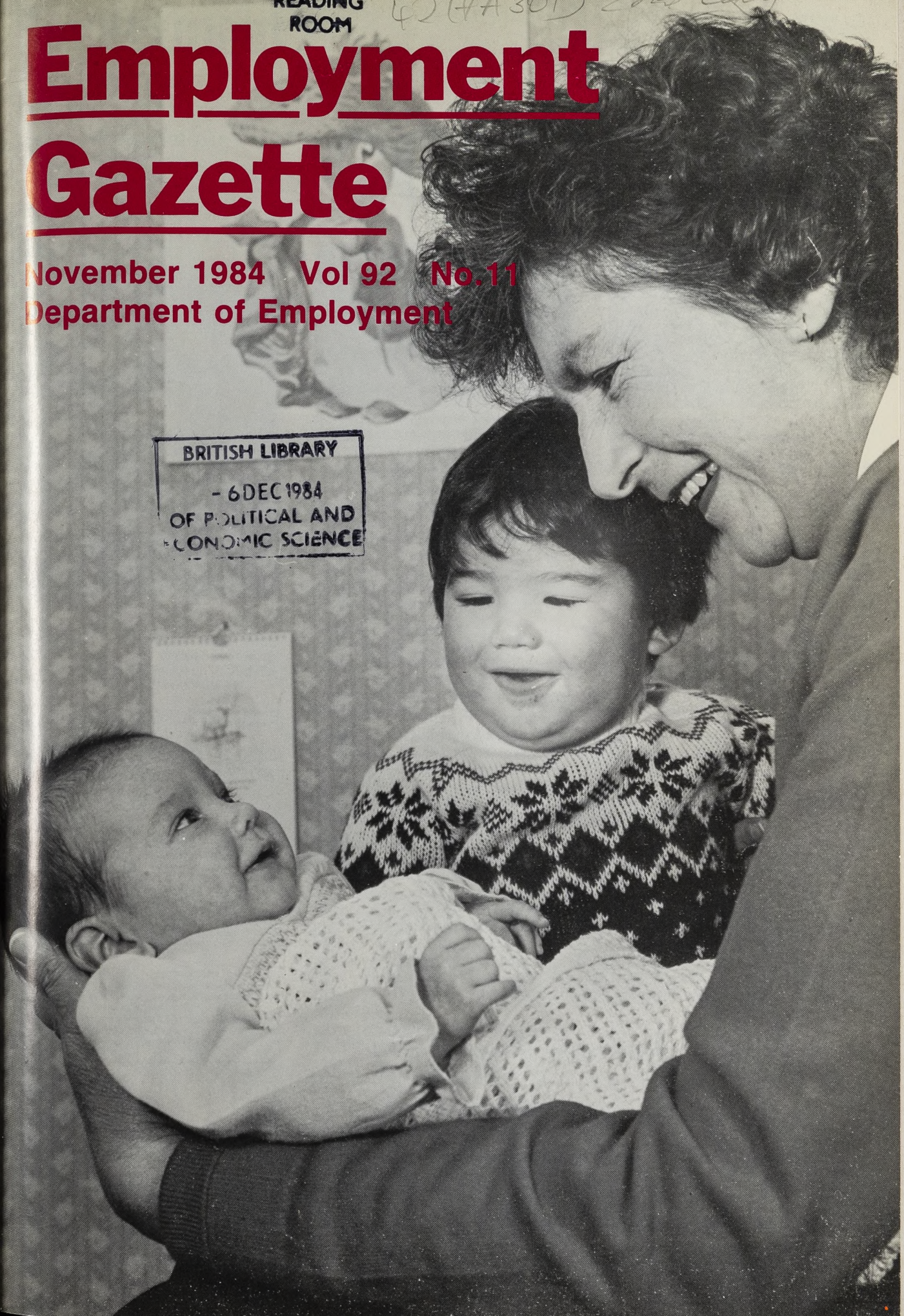
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Department of Employment

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November 1984 Volume 92 No 11
 Department of Employment
 pages 473-520

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Photo: National Child-Minding Association.

● Cover picture

The availability of child minders will be crucial for many women in their decision to re-enter the labour market says a report on this distinctive type of homework. Pages 483-486.

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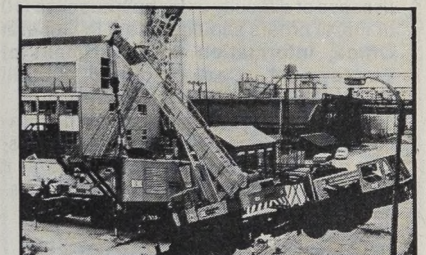
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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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
- 2 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL706
- 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718
- 4 **Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
- 5 **Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- 6 **Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
- 7 **Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754
- 8 **Itemized pay statement** PL704
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- 10 **Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699
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- 12 **Time off for public duties** PL702
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- 16 **Redundancy payments** PL744
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
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- 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
- 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 action and the law**
A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 PL753

Industrial tribunals

- Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings** ITL1
- 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 in the United Kingdom**
A guide for workers from non-EC countries OW17(1980)

- Employment of overseas workers in the UK**
Training and work experience scheme OW21(1982)

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 PL728
- Young Workers Scheme**
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people PL742

Job Splitting Scheme

- What you should know about working in a split job PL719
- Just what your company needs**
Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs PL732
- Jobs, training and early retirement** PL723

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

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Funds for 10,000 adult training loans

Some 10,000 loans of varying amounts are about to be made available to people over 21 who want to train or retrain for employment. The experimental scheme, due to operate during the 1985-6 financial year, has been allocated £5 million of Government money for loans—not grants—that would eventually have to be repaid by the recipients.

Earlier this month the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, issued a consultation paper inviting views on the proposed scheme (to be received by January 31). If the reaction is favourable, it will be introduced on a pilot basis. Depending on the degree of take-up and on the nature and length of courses for which loans are made, a decision can then be made on whether or not to extend the experiment or to proceed with legislation to introduce a more permanent scheme.

"We want to explore all the possible options for helping people to get the training they want and need," said Mr King. "This scheme could help those who fall outside the training provision or cannot afford to meet the whole cost of training. It will give individuals more chance to invest in their own training."

Under the proposals, anyone over the age of 21 and resident in Great Britain can seek a loan for any vocational training course lasting a year or less full-time (or longer part-time). Applicants would be required to provide a certain proportion, say 20 per cent, of the required finance from their own resources. They must apply through a bank or lending institution taking part in the scheme; this organisation would have to decide whether to grant a loan and would negotiate the rate of interest and repayment period on a commercial basis. It would then provide, say, half the money from its own resources, the other half being provided by the Government.

Payments of interest and repayments of capital would be made to the bank, which would in turn repay to the Government its share of the loan and interest.

The loans would be for the payment of fees and, in the case of full-time courses, any necessary element for maintenance; but people will be eligible to receive them only if they are not receiving any other form of public support for the course in question.

Commercially sound

The essential requirement for applicants will be to convince the bank that the course represents a sound commercial proposition, in that it will improve their earning capacity more than sufficiently to repay their loan with interest. To that extent, the scheme is also designed to encourage training institutions to provide and market relevant courses.

... and funds for secret ballots

The scheme to fund trade union postal ballots has been revised to enable unions to claim towards the costs of all secret postal ballots held under the Trade Union Act 1984. The new Regulations come into operation on February 5, 1985.

They revise the funding scheme set up under the Employment Act 1980, so that public money will be available to cover a wider range of union elections and the ten-yearly ballots which unions must hold to review their political funds. Ballots before industrial action were already covered by the scheme.

Conditions

The conditions which ballots must meet to qualify for public funding have also been revised following the 1984 Act. Broadly, they must all satisfy the following conditions, though the more specific conditions

they must also meet will depend on the purpose of the individual ballot.

- Voting must be by the marking of a ballot paper and in secret.
- Every voter must be allowed to vote without interference or constraint on the part of the union or any of its members, officials or employees.
- Every voter must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be sent a ballot paper by post and be given a convenient opportunity to return it by post—but ballot papers can be distributed at the workplace and only returned by post if the ballot is about industrial action or remuneration or if it takes place before October 1, 1985.
- Every voter must be allowed to vote without any direct cost to him or herself.
- "Block vote" systems of voting must not be used.

ALSO

More funds for

- **Enterprise Allowance Scheme:** An extra £72m (a 25 per cent increase) will make it possible for up to 1,250 people a week to join the scheme, so that in 1985 62,500 unemployed will be given the chance to start their own businesses.

- **Training and Vocational Education Initiative:** Additional money is being made available so that those local education authorities not currently participating can submit project proposals. If accepted these projects would be likely to commence in autumn 1985 or autumn 1986.

- **Job splitting:** Employers' allowances under the Job Splitting Scheme are being raised £90 to £840 in the hope of improving the low uptake.

- **Part-time job release:** Employers, for the first time, will also receive an allowance (£840). Up to now only employees received allowances if their employer allowed them to change to part-time work and recruited an unemployed person as a consequence.

- The votes cast must be fairly and accurately counted—although payment may still be made, for example, if there was an accidental inaccuracy in counting which did not affect the result of the ballot.

The scheme is run by the independent Certification Officer, who has the power to make payments towards postage, printing and stationery costs. Unions must apply to the Certification Officer within six months of the date of the ballot.

Employee shares stimulate staff



Minister visits cobblers—only to get shoed out

On a trip to Peterborough to visit businesses set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Peter Bottomley, decided to test the efficiency of the scheme for himself. While inspecting Mr Philip Green's shoe repair business, it occurred to him that his own shoes needed heeling. So off they came, and the Minister continued the tour in his socks while the new heels were being attached.

Since the introduction of the income tax concession for employee share-option schemes in 1979, the pattern of take-up could not have been better, declared Mr Richard Wainwright MP, speaking at a seminar to announce the results of a survey of employee attitudes towards profit-sharing and employee shareholding.

In the five years that have passed since then, he said, employees have seen their shares rise "very substantially indeed". Among the aims of the survey, explained Mr Wallace Bell, one of the authors of the report, was to answer such questions as "Is profit-sharing worthwhile for companies?" "Is it just giving money away?" and "Is there any difference if the bonus is paid in cash or in company shares?"

An extensive confidential questionnaire was circulated to employees of 12 firms operating various forms of profit-sharing schemes. Two-thirds—2,703 people—responded. Of these, two out of every three said that since the introduction of the scheme they have taken a greater interest in their company's performance and profitability, though a significant proportion did feel that their management had introduced the scheme in order to get them to work harder.

By contrast the managements claimed their main purpose in bringing in profit-sharing was to strengthen the employees' sense of identity with the company and to make them feel they had a stake in the company's success.

The survey, which was conducted by the

Industrial Participation Association, revealed that where employees had the choice between a cash and a share option, they usually went for the cash (80 per cent); but in companies where no cash option was available, 73 per cent said that even if a cash option were available, they would still opt for the shares.

The principal objection to the share-option scheme was the seven-year period that has to elapse before employees can dispose of their shares without losing the tax concession. The Industrial Participation Association is now lobbying to have this time period reduced to five years.

The survey also revealed that 43 per cent of respondents had at best only a vague idea of how their own scheme worked and that 40 per cent had either not read or not understood the explanatory literature provided by their firm. These findings, claimed the report's co-author, Mr Charles Hanson, emphasised the need for a substantial educational effort to be made by companies introducing such schemes.

● Copies of *Profit sharing and employee shareholding—attitude survey*, price £19.50, are available from the Industrial Participation Association, 85 Tooley Street, London SE1 2OZ.

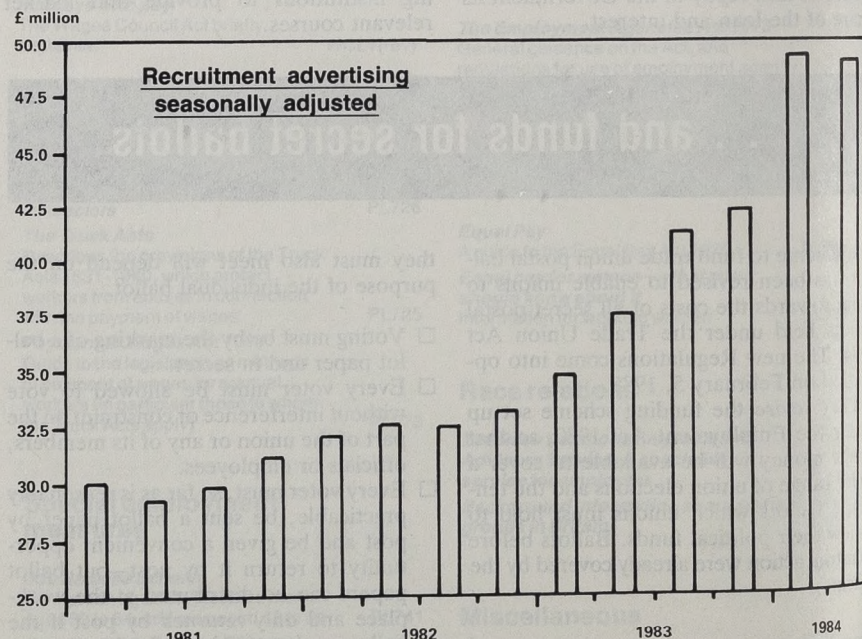
Job recruitment ads soar ahead

Total advertising expenditure rose in the second quarter of 1984 by 16.1 per cent (10.5 per cent in "real" terms) compared with the second quarter of 1983, according to the Advertising Association.

The most significant increase came in classified recruitment advertising, up by 29.4 per cent in the period ending second quarter 1984, in real terms, and according to the association's analysis the rate of growth is still increasing.

Explosive

In the introduction to the latest issue of the association's *Quarterly review of advertising statistics* the report's authors, Mr Mike Waterson and Dr Laurence Hagan, state: "Overall the advertising business has shown a very rapid rate of growth over the past few quarters. Although many of the figures listed have significance from the advertising industry's viewpoint, some of the data shown have a considerably wider significance, notably those sections which



are showing what appears to be little short of explosive growth in job recruitment advertising.

"It is clear that there has been a very considerable change in the number of job vacancies being advertised. The steadily in-

creasing rate of increase in job recruitment advertising must provide considerable hope that the very high levels of unemployment currently prevailing will soon start to fall. Job vacancies are clearly multiplying rapidly at the moment."

From training to jobs—what the figures really mean

The first large-scale survey of people leaving the Youth Training Scheme has shown that 56 per cent entered full-time employment, two per cent were in part-time work, nine per cent were in (or intended to take up) full-time education or training courses and four per cent had joined another YTS.

Although these were just the preliminary results of the Manpower Services Commission's survey, they were welcomed by Employment Ministers as showing that the scheme had got off to a highly encouraging start. "Excellent first results" was how the Secretary of State, Mr Tom King, described them, and he promised that he would be endeavouring to build on this success next year.

However, the survey has had its critics and the Employment Minister with special responsibility for the YTS, Mr Peter Morrison, hit back at accusations that the Government and the MSC had "fiddled" the results: "The latest accusation by the political parasites who seem determined that YTS should fail is that we want to trick youngsters into taking up YTS places by painting too rosy a picture of their immediate job prospects. That is quite untrue and those who make such accusations should be judged for what they are worth—mainly out of touch with the trainees whom they do not represent."

"We have always stressed that the Youth Training Scheme could never provide a promise of a job at the end. What it is doing and what it has always intended to do is to

shake the dust of the classroom off their feet.

One industry where YTS trainees have done particularly well in terms of the proportion going on to full-time employment is the construction industry. By mid-October the Construction Industry Training Board was able to announce that it had found jobs in the industry for about 90 per cent of its 13,000 trainees who had completed the first year of the scheme. "It must indicate," said the CITB's training director, Mr Dennis Malden, "that where young people have specific and appropriate skills to offer, then employment in real jobs is available."

Not cosmetic

The MSC's new chairman, Mr Bryan Nicholson (who has been seconded for three years to the Commission from Rank Xerox, where he was also chairman) has emphasised that the YTS is not "just a cosmetic way of reducing the unemployment figures". On his first visit to the MSC's administrative headquarters in Sheffield he told his new staff that he wanted to foster "a cultural change of attitude towards job-training". In the next ten years, he believed, the YTS will be seen as a catalyst—a starting point for a major shift in emphasis and direction in British industry."

● One change that has already been made to the YTS was announced earlier this month. It concerns the eligibility of three groups of 18-year-olds who were previously ineligible to join the scheme. Because of their special circumstances, it has been decided that they may now apply for YTS places. They are people who left education earlier but, because of either pregnancy or a custodial sentence, were unable to take up a place; and people who did not leave education until 18 because their recent immigration had meant that they had to stay at school to learn English.



Mr Bryan Nicholson.

improve the chances of young people getting jobs. Now for the first time employers realise that young people's abilities need not necessarily be based just on exam success at school—YTS brings out many qualities in trainees which remained undiscovered at school. The scheme attracts young people to the idea of taking further full-time training—often the very same youngsters who a year earlier were only too pleased to

More turn to self-employment

The number of people who have become self-employed since the end of the '70s, when the recession began, has increased substantially, says a report from the Manpower Services Commission.

During the 1970s the number of self-employed fell by 100,000 to 1.84 million in 1979. But by March 1984 the number "going it alone" had increased to 2.25 million.

The biggest increases have been in the service industries but there has also been a marked change in the construction industry, where the number of self-employed rose by 70,000 in the four years to 1983, though the number of employees fell by 200,000.



Mr Morrison with youth trainees at the Stock Exchange last month.

Education problems of the unemployed

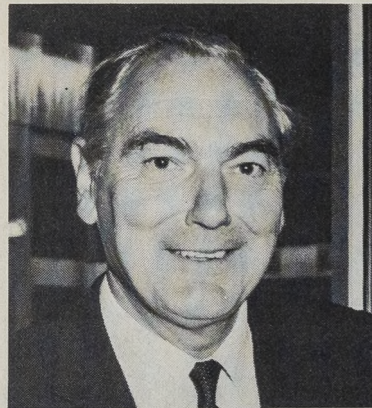
The problems of making unemployed adults aware of educational opportunities and getting them to take advantage of the courses available to them have been analysed in a study *Education for unemployed adults: problems and good practice* published by the Department of Education and Science.

It says that making educational facilities available to the unemployed often cuts across the conventional patterns of educational provision because the unemployed themselves do not always distinguish between vocational and non-vocational education and training. They make use of the facilities available to them for their own needs. For example, they may use access to technical equipment in colleges in an informal, interest-based way. Or they may enrol in non-vocational classes either to practise skills or just to "keep their hand in" in case a job opportunity appears.

Isolated

The study suggests some ways in which information about courses can be got to the unemployed, who, it says, tend to become isolated from other people and from contacts with organisations. It also stresses the importance of changing the attitudes of those unemployed who do not look back at their experience at school with much pleasure or a sense of achievement and who are, therefore, unlikely to be attracted to adult education.

Even the nature of the buildings where the education is being provided can be an important factor in encouraging the unemployed to attend. Some buildings may bring back unwelcome memories of schooldays or may have a middle-class image or formal reception arrangements which may put off intending students. Informal centres with good facilities, the study claims, are the ones most likely to give the best results.



Sir Peter Parker.

Managerial attitudes come under attack for complacency and lack of courage

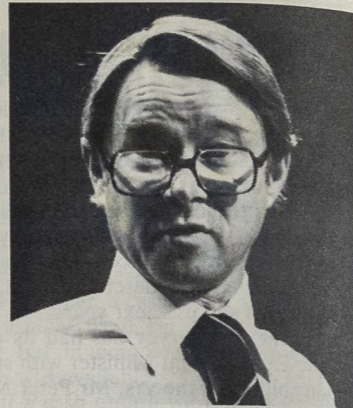
British managers have come in for a powerful verbal lashing in recent weeks—and not just from the trade unions.

Firstly, Sir Peter Parker, who is chairman of the British Institute of Management, accused them of lacking competitiveness and losing out to their overseas rivals. He advocated an urgent five-point plan for the country's managers: They need to improve their competitiveness; they need to develop an open consultative style; they should have a growing concern for the environment; there should be better schooling for the managers of tomorrow; and managers should see their problems in an international setting.

The second senior manager into the fray was Sir Michael Edwardes, the former head of British Leyland and now chairman of Dunlop.

Unemployment

Speaking to a Confederation of British Industry conference in Wales, he said that most problems arose because managements lacked the courage to act on the findings of their management-information systems until it was too late. "It is not workers, nor government, but straight bad management. And that is why we have got so much unem-



Sir Michael Edwardes

ployment in this country," said Mr Edwardes.

Both these views echoed themes from a speech given by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, at a trainee awards ceremony organised by Croydon Chamber of Commerce. "New jobs are won and existing jobs are preserved," said the Minister, "when managers adopt the same attitudes to the design, quality and back-up service of their workforce as they do to the product they are supplying." When companies lose orders, he said, those orders—and those jobs—go to smarter organisations who have reached their management solution ahead of the competition and are already working on the next one.

'More than 6,000 jobs in Scotland'

Since April the Locate In Scotland agency had helped to create or safeguard some 6,000 jobs and has helped attract £500 m worth of investment in Scotland, Mr Allan Stewart, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland, told the House of Commons.

His own trip to the USA this summer, he added, was expected to result in foreign investment in Scotland leading to some 1,000 new jobs. He also claimed that since Locate In Scotland was set up in 1981, it has created or safeguarded directly or indirectly some 25,000 jobs. The bulk of the foreign investment obtained by LIS has been in the high technology sector and has been centred on the area of Central Scotland now known as "Silicon Glen".

Jobs to be filled in engineering & electronics

Just over half the 130 companies that participated in a survey by Remuneration Economics reported difficulty in recruiting engineers—and for engineering and electronics companies the figure was 80 per cent. This was reflected in the high level of pay rises for younger engineers revealed by the survey. The average increase for junior engineers aged under 27 was 11.1 per cent in the year to July 1984. The next highest level was for engineering directors and function heads, who received an average rise of 10.5 per cent.

Electronics engineers, the survey showed, tend to earn more than their counterparts of the same age in mechanical engineering (except at director level, where the mechanical engineers do rather better).

In a second survey, conducted by The Electronics Location File, over half the 905 electronics companies questioned said they expected to increase their workforce over the next 12 months. This, say the researchers, would result in a net gain of 10,500 jobs, an increase of approximately three per cent on the industry's current level of employment. More than 80 per cent of these new jobs are forecast to be in firms that have fewer than 500 employees. On the other hand, a considerable number of the large companies surveyed were found still to be shedding labour.

The South East is expected to be the region that will benefit most, with more than 4,000 of the new jobs. Next come the West Midlands (1,455) and the North West (1,255).

Computer firm wins enterprise award

This year's Business Enterprise Award has been won by Applied Computer Techniques (Holdings) PLC, the company that makes Apricot micro-computers and distributes the Sirius range.

In March last year it had fewer than 300 staff and a turnover of just under £23 m. A year later turnover had topped £50 m and the number of employees was approaching the 600 mark (since then it has increased to 750).

Some 200 ACT employees are option-holders in the company and there is a profit sharing as well as a share ownership scheme. Its employee relations record is claimed to be second to none, with virtually nil staff turnover in an industry traditionally prone to high levels of staff turnover.

On accepting the award, managing director, Mr Roger Foster, stressed his pride in his workforce and also praised its commitment and good work ethic. ACT's philosophy, he said, was to work in small units of 2-300 people, where bosses can mix with staff and be capable of dealing with them on equal terms. Despite ACT's rapid growth, the newly established manufacturing plant in Glenrothes had had no trouble in recruiting people of the highest calibre.

'Another first for Britain'—Prime Minister

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher launched a *Code of good practice on the employment of disabled people* this month, describing it as another first for Britain: "It is the first of its kind in Europe; another first for Britain, and one in which we can be justifiably proud."

The code was drawn up at the request of the Government by the Manpower Services Commission with advice from a wide range of interests that included employers, trade unions, employees and voluntary organisations.

Mrs Thatcher told a reception for winners of the MSC's 1984 "Fit for Work" awards that people who employ disabled workers know it makes good business sense to employ people who are hardworking and loyal: "Disabled people are not looking for favours . . . what they really want is to be considered on their merits and their abilities for jobs, training and promotion."

Abilities

She said the code lays emphasis on the need to look for the abilities of disabled workers, not their disabilities. But "there is more to it than that: Although we stress the realism of our approach, and the economic contribution which disabled people can make, I believe that most of us get a special satisfaction from helping them to find new hope and a new sense of achievement. We have so little to complain about, we have so much to learn from them. We are grateful for their example."

The code is in two parts. The first of which outlines policy considerations for senior management in relation to the employment, training and retraining of disabled people to ensure they receive their proper share of employment opportunities;

and it also provides a brief reminder of the various legal obligations of companies.

The second part is for day-to-day use by personnel managers and describes good practices—many of which are observed by leading employers—and gives guidance on how to implement them. This guidance includes:

- Guidance on safety at work, and standards of health and attendance.
- Guidance on the recruitment and selection procedures and ways of increasing the number of disabled applicants applying for jobs.
- Suggested ways of integrating disabled people into the workforce, such as providing suitable car parking, or provisions for guide dogs.
- Options for employees who become disabled, such as a return to alternative work, part-time work, or job-splitting and job-sharing.
- Details of the help available, such as alterations to premises and equipment, and the provision of special aids.
- Details of what the law says relating to

the employment of disabled people under the Quota scheme.

Voluntary

Intended for use by large and small employers in both the private and public sector, the code will be promoted and used by the Manpower Services Commission's Disability Advisory Service in its work of advising employers on the adoption of progressive employment practices. Observance of it is voluntary but both Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI and Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, have joined with the Commission in strongly commending it as a vehicle for action.

Copies of the code are available free from Room W1030, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

● A guide to help disabled people themselves in their search for employment has just been produced by the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR). It is in the form of a 22-page loose-leaf pack in a plastic envelope and includes information on specialist training courses, how to obtain assistance with fares to work, how to find vacancies, contact an employer and handle the interview, and what legal rights particularly apply to disabled people.

Individual copies of the pack are obtainable from RADAR at 25 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AB, free of charge, although an SAE (10 x 7 in) would be appreciated but is not essential. A small charge will be made for bulk orders.

What the top brains know about heads

"Over 10,000 head injury accidents causing absence of at least three days occur at work each year. One in six of these are serious and nearly one in a hundred results in a fatality," warned Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, announcing plans for a symposium on "Head protection at work" to be held at Loughborough University on Tuesday, April 16, 1985.

Protection

"I firmly believe that a good many of these injuries might be prevented or made less severe by the more extensive use of personal head protective equipment," said Dr Cullen. "Head protection makes sense!"

At the symposium, research undertaken by both the Health and Safety Executive and the Institute of Consumer Ergonomics will



be publicly presented for the first time and the current state of the art will be reviewed.

It is hoped that the event will be well supported by representatives of employers and employees, safety professionals, academics and manufacturers, designers and suppliers of head protection equipment; and that each

group will be able to make a positive contribution to the discussion on the way forward.

Details of the symposium are available from the Health and Safety Executive, Room 363, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

More Jobcentres planned for modernised Employment Service

Plans to expand the Jobcentre network by opening 82 new small Jobcentres were due to be considered at this month's meeting of the Manpower Services Commission.

These proposals, which follow extensive consultations, replace recommendations made in April that envisaged a saving of 800 staff and a Jobcentre network with more small Jobcentres, fewer large ones and 350 Jobcentres that would only display vacancies and information.

Such a three-tier concept has now been superseded in favour of a system under which many more Jobcentres would provide the full range of services. The new plan is for a network of 1,065 offices, comprising 530 main Jobcentres, 453 other existing Jobcentres and the 82 new small ones, which are to be located in libraries and other local authority sites. The only closures envisaged under this plan would be in eight towns that already have two Jobcentres, where the two would be merged.

Most services unchanged

Services would remain unchanged at 662 of the existing 991 offices, which currently provide about 85 per cent of the total Jobcentre service to the public.

Savings in staff are expected to total 530 (from the present 8,050) over a three-year period but these would be achieved through natural staff turnover. The savings would come about through the centralisation of



some specialised activities, the continuing move to self-service and the further use of technology. Already interactive videodisc-based information programmes are being tested in 42 Jobcentres and if they prove successful, the scheme could be extended to the rest of the network. This is the first widespread public use of a technology which has hitherto been employed as a tool

mainly by business and industry.

If the new proposals are implemented, the Employment Service believes it will be able to handle the same number of employer vacancies (2.2 million) as last year and will be able to place the same number of people in jobs but £8 m a year would be saved in running the service by the third year.

IT college will be backed by industry

Information technology is to get its own higher education institute, with up to 6,300 students a year and a projected annual income of £20 m.

The project is being co-ordinated by Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of the Cranfield Institute of Technology. Among the companies contemplating investment in the new institute are Acorn Computers, BICC, British Telecom, Cable and Wireless, Ferranti, Longman Publishers, Plessey, Racal, STC and Thorn-EMI.

All the supporting companies would be equity shareholders aiming to obtain a commercial return on their investment.

Most of the students would be expected to take in-career short courses but it is hoped that by the end of the decade there will also be up to 800 undergraduate students and 500 students taking postgraduate, masters and doctoral degree courses.

The plan has been welcomed by Mr Peter Brooke, junior Education Minister, who saw it as "evidence of the increasing concern of British employers with the world of education and its role in meeting the requirements of their staff for training in advanced technology". And he promised to

consider most carefully the proposals for undergraduates when they come forward.

The Minister for Information Technology, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, also thought the institute was "an excellent and novel development", though he did point out that, by itself, it would not be sufficient to deal with the shortfall of graduates with information technology skills.

However, a report just published by Prof. Ashworth of the National Economic Development Office claims to show that employment in information technology has not been growing since 1980—as had popularly been thought—but had actually dropped 12 per cent.

'Draft Directive could increase unemployment'

The European Community's draft Directive on temporary work has been slammed as "an irrelevant piece of European busybodying" by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment: "By imposing new obligations on employers; by restricting the use of temporary labour, it would probably introduce rigidities into the labour market, undermine competitiveness and actually reduce the number of jobs on offer."

Opposite effect

Ironically, the intention of the Council of Ministers which had given rise to these proposals was essentially that of looking at mea-

sures which would create *more* jobs. Instead, said Mr Morrison, the proposals would probably have quite the opposite effect.

Among other things the draft Directive seeks to give temporary workers the same employment rights as permanent employees. If put into practice, the Minister warned, it would come into conflict with deeply rooted social and economic conditions: "In this country we have a long tradition of settling matters of this kind by individual and collective agreements, and, in any case, quite what they have to do with a common market in goods and services, I fail to see."



Mr Morrison.

Pay deductions

The Government is proposing to change the law governing the deductions employers can make from pay packets. It has published proposals (see pp. 504-5) seeking views on a number of matters including whether stoppages to make up for cash or stock shortages should be either banned altogether or deducted only at a rate of ten per cent of the wages due in each pay period.

These are among several proposals for a substantial change in the law on the payment of wages. The proposals follow the Government's announcement on July 21, 1983, of its intention to repeal the Truck Acts 1831-1940, the Payment of Wages Act 1960 and other related legislation in order to facilitate the trend towards cashless pay. At the same time it announced that there would be further consultations on new statutory protections against deductions from pay for all employees—not just manual workers alone.

Comments on the matters set out in the consultative document are invited by February 7, 1985.

Enterprise agencies

Each enterprise agency, according to a survey of over 100 of them, helps start up an average of 76 businesses a year. This works out at 164 jobs per agency. They also save an average 215 jobs a year through counselling existing businesses. The organisation behind the survey, Business in the Community, believes that when the remaining enterprise agencies are taken into account, this means that they are responsible for some 30,000 jobs a year in total.

The average agency gets through 530 counselling sessions, of which 70 per cent are new business prospects.

European industrial relations at your fingertips

Information on all aspects of industrial relations legislation, regulations and wage agreements in every major western European country is to become available on a computer database next spring. It will be accessible through the telephone to users of almost any make of micro-computer.

The information is currently being put onto the database by Labour Line Europe, which is also including details of case histories and annotated commentary to explain the significance of particular agreements or legal decisions.

Method of operation

To operate the system, subscribers will merely have to select the country/countries they are interested in, the language in which they would like the information to appear on their screens and a key word or words (eg: "right to strike", "holiday entitlement"). All the references that satisfy these selection conditions will then appear on their screen, after which they may make more detailed requests if more information is required; for instance, they may want concise information about the significance of overtime agreements in the Italian leather industry since 1982.

If they are not satisfied by the information available on the database, follow-up telephone calls may be made direct to Labour Line Europe, which will attempt to provide the answer from its extensive specialist library.

It is intended that the information on the database will be constantly updated. To this end Labour Line Europe is employing a network of legislative specialists in 17 western European countries as well as a number of specialist translators. Its aim is to use the database to provide an "integrated information service" offering, in addition to its computer service, a series of regular publications, special research and translation facilities in the field of labour relations and a databank of key documents that can be made available to clients as and when they are needed.

Further information is available from Angela Byre or Martin Goodman at Labour Line Europe Ltd, 16 Bloomfield Terrace, London SW1; telephone 01-730 9484.

Exemption from personnel exam

Exemption from stage one of the Institute of Personnel Management's professional education scheme can now be obtained by anyone qualifying on "The effective manager" course run by the Open University's open business school. This is the first time a professional body has given formal recognition to an open business school qualification.

The course, which includes a weekend residential school, enables working managers to undergo substantial training without having to take time off work.

Council jobs: split from top to bottom

Nearly all the jobs in Hackney Borough Council, London, are to be made available to job-sharers. Every advertisement for a council job will in future say that applications from job-sharers "with or without partners" are welcome.

The move has been taken as a measure to combat unemployment and to give greater employment opportunities to women, especially local women with children to look after.

Since introducing a more limited job-sharing scheme just over a year ago, the council has had 23 of its 7,000 posts filled by job-sharers.

Back-to-front exhibition for British jobs

Retailers in the clothing and shoe industry mounted an exhibition last month to demonstrate to British manufacturers how to save or create 10,000 jobs.

The Better Made in Britain exhibition,

which was opened by Lord Whitelaw, the Deputy Prime Minister, displayed 3,000 items provided by 40 leading retailers that are at present imported but which they felt would be "better made in Britain".

It was the second exhibition of its kind. The first, last year, led to import substitution worth an estimated £20 m and an extra 2,000 jobs.

Third of workforce

Some 250,000 jobs have been lost in the clothing, footwear and textiles industries in the past four years, said Sir Basil Feldman, chairman of the economic development committee for the clothing industry; this represents roughly a third of the 1979 workforce. About half this job loss he attributed to the increase in imports.

This venture, he commented, was really "a back-to-front exhibition" at which retailers try to persuade manufacturers to produce items that they themselves will be willing to buy, and are already buying from foreign manufacturers.

Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King (left), discusses the effect of import substitution on jobs with footwear exhibitors at the exhibition.



The unemployed are provided with Scope for finding jobs

An initiative to improve the job prospects of the unemployed in the North of England has been launched by the Manpower Services Commission.

Called the Scope programme, it involves 14 colleges and training centres opening their doors to the unemployed for insights into job-finding skills and the alternatives open to those without work. The programme also offers free help and advice to unemployed people aged 18 and over, and is being backed by a publicity campaign to introduce the service.

Scope has been devised by the MSC's Northern Region to provide a flexible programme of help which can be tailored to meet the needs and aims of individual people. Full details are available at any Jobcentre.

The programme

A typical course starts with a half-day introduction to explain the programme and identify the experience and aims of those taking part. It would be followed by a

three-day workshop that includes exploring MSC and further education courses which are available, self-employment possibilities, the implications of new technology and industrial visits.

Scope then offers a flexible programme, involving part-time attendance over several weeks. People have the chance to try out various practical skills, are given advice on how to write job applications and fill in forms and can take part in mock job interviews to improve the way they present themselves to would-be employers.

Development of micro-computer programs for young trainees

A £1 m deal that will result in a new generation of computer software for training young people has been signed by the Manpower Services Commission.

Under the "Coventry Computer Based Learning Project", a team of educationalists and computer personnel is to develop a series of learning programs that should be both fun to use and highly instructional.

Coventry project

The scheme is a follow-up to a previous project within which Coventry City Council, with MSC backing, provided for about 2,000 students, aged between 14 and 19 and from various ability groups, to acquire a range of skills using a mainframe computer linked to terminals throughout the city.

The new project is to build on the experience gained over the last two years by creating a new range of programs, this time suitable for use on micro-computers.

The MSC is providing £500,000 for each of the next two years. The courseware will be marketed by its Careers and Occupational Information Centre as it is produced and it expects the main users to be trainees on Youth Training Schemes, although much of the material will be suitable for use in schools, especially those operating Technical and Vocational Education Initiative projects.

Courseware will be aimed at similar groups to those targeted by the previous project and the subjects will range from safety to sewing, and catering to care mechanics. Initially the courseware will be for use on BBC micros only, but there are plans to convert it for use on other systems.



Photo: Co-op for National Childminding Association.

Is childminding real work?

by Helen Kay
Social Studies Data Processing Unit at Exeter University.

Childminding is a rather distinctive type of homework which enables other women to return to work outside the home. Helen Kay presents the results of her 1983 study of a group of childminders who attend a local authority centre, and shows how childminding highlights many of the issues surrounding women's paid employment and unpaid work in the home.

Findings of the 1980 *Women & Employment Survey* show that 23 per cent of full-time working women with pre-school children use childminders (Martin and Roberts, 1984a, page 39). The availability of this facility of alternative child care will be crucial for many women in their decision whether to re-enter the labour market, particularly if they wish to work full-time.

A childminder is a person who receives into her home an un-related child under five years of age for more than two hours a day and for less than six days a week: she receives payment for this service, usually from the parent but occasionally from the local authority. She frequently also looks after schoolchildren after school hours and during the holidays.

Estimates of the numbers of women who are actively working as childminders vary widely. The Central Policy Review Committee found evidence of 31,000 registered minders in England alone in 1976. From his extensive research projects, Jackson (1979) estimated that there

were thousands of unregistered childminders in addition to 30,333 registered childminders in England and Wales. However, these figures are from local authority lists and there is some evidence that they are not always kept up to date (Bryant, Harris and Newton, 1981). The 1981 population census does not provide any figures on childminders, as the numbers doing this job are too small for childminding to be treated as a separate occupational group for statistical purposes. The most recent estimate of "childminding and related work" from the 1981 survey of homeworkers gave 14,000 persons in this category in England and Wales (Hakim, 1984, page 10).

Defining childminding as work

Previous studies have focused on childminding as a welfare provision rather than an occupation. Looking at childminding as one type of homework (see Hakim, 1980; Cragg and Dawson, 1981) presents a change of focus—from child

welfare issues to the nature of the childminder's job.

Although childminding activities are similar to family work in the home, childminding is paid employment. The fact that childminders can and do differentiate between the two activities raises interesting issues related to women's attitudes to work.

My study analysed the activities and attitudes of a group of childminders who regularly attend a Childminding Centre that had been set up by the local authority in Berkshire in conjunction with the National Children's Homes. I took part in 16 half-day sessions, talking to childminders and observing their activities. Several of the 15 childminders whom I interviewed in depth at home also kept diaries of daily activities. Initially I was concerned to discover whether they considered childminding as similar to paid employment outside the home or in some way qualitatively different (Kay, 1983). The group I studied is probably fairly typical of childminders whose clients are all individual parents or families (although their work orientations are affected by attendance at the local centre); but they would not be typical of the "professional" childminders who work for local authorities.

There are several features of the activity which give it the quality of paid employment—written contracts, written records, insurance schemes and training programmes. Moreover, childminders clearly take the view that childminding is work and not just an extension of mothering.

Every childminder interviewed had a written contract with the parent of each minded child. These contracts set out the hours and charges for the service, including details of the "retainer" fees to be paid during the child's absence due to sickness or holiday. Any sickness or other absence of the childminder is covered by other childminders in the group, thereby ensuring continuity of service to the parents.

The childminders keep records of the hours they care for individual children and through the National Childminding Association (NCMA) they insure themselves against public liability for their childminding activities. They are starting to organise their own training classes to cover issues they define as important or troublesome in the work.

Although all the childminders agreed that they would not mind children unless they were paid, they played down the importance of their earnings, insisting that their fees were "not important". Their apparent ambivalence may be affected by their knowledge of women's low earnings:

"The price is £20 a week but you can't ask that if the mother works in a shop".

"I think 50p (an hour) is fair enough as people don't earn that much and when you take it out of their wages it's quite a lot of money".

Although childminders experience embarrassment over financial matters, this may be due to the feeling that children should be cared for on a basis of love, and not money. They do not like to be seen asking for money, although they do expect financial recompense for their work:

"I think you should be paid for what you do, cos they're going to work and getting paid for what they are doing . . . I never have to tell them what I want: they put it in an envelope and give it to me".

Childminders sometimes find it necessary to explain to parents who fail to keep to agreed hours that the "pick-up" time is the end of a childminder's working day:

"You get much more respect from your parents if you get professional, and if you explain everything

in the charges and the hours—if you say five you'd like it to be five".

As compared to other kinds of work, the childminders enjoy the autonomy of this work:

"You are your own boss then—you can regulate your day the way you want it. You don't have to be somewhere by 9.00 and clocked on or anything like that. It's up to you how you do it, so that's an advantage".

Occupational identity

All the childminders who attend the Childminding Centre regularly consider it helpful in their work:

"It's done a good job bringing people together; this can be an isolated occupation. We like going up there, we see each other on a regular basis. You keep contact with other people".

"The Centre's nice as sometimes you need back-up from other childminders, people more experienced or with different experience than you".

Meeting regularly as an occupational group at the Centre also helped them to develop an occupational identity, reflected in their gradual consensus on pay, sick pay and holiday pay.

"You'd be surprised; we sit around at the Centre and talk for a month before we get round to tell the parents the costs are going up".

Not only have the groups improved their own working conditions, they have been able to provide an improved service to parents. With this increased confidence they are now setting up their own training programmes. Hoy and Kennedy (1983, pages 216, 224-229) noted a similar development in their study of childminding groups in London.

As the childminders develop an awareness of themselves as a group of workers with similar interests, they are more likely to take collective action to determine their working conditions.

Work histories

The childminders have a varied pattern of work histories and expectations of paid employment within and outside the home. A minority feel constrained to be at home not only because of their feelings of responsibility for rearing their own children but also because of their feeling that it would be difficult to find suitable employment outside the home. The majority feel they have chosen to work at home.

Of the 15 women I interviewed in depth, nine have no educational or vocational qualifications: they see the only available outside work as "boring", "dead-end" and "ill-paid". Two women who do have vocational qualifications know these have become out of date during their years of childrearing at home. Two others who are highly qualified nurses are unable to find work at that level with hours that are compatible with their role as mothers. Many childminders would like to choose to work outside the home as their children grow older, but several express doubts about their abilities to obtain worthwhile work.

In all the childminder groups, there are a few individuals

who have taken up small casual jobs which they fit around their childminding work and their husband's work hours. Those whose husbands are normally at home in the evenings and who are willing to look after the children do office cleaning, bar work, and cosmetic sales. Others whose husbands work shifts or want their wives' company of an evening take on homework, making crackers, packing cosmetics, and dressmaking.

Choice of work

All the childminders emphasise that they made a choice to work at home. They feel that they would miss out on their children were they to take up outside employment, whereas childminding can be fitted in with their family commitments:

"It's a mixture of different feelings. I'd like to go out to work to be independent. I'd like to be out in company. . . . I'd like to go to work and meet people but I also want to be at home when my own children are home—and I can't do both".

"Either you take the job (outside the home) because it's going to be good as you'll be a better person, a better mum for them, or you don't take the job as you think they'll lose out on contact with you and everything like that".

Although Cragg and Dawson (1981) found that the women felt they were making a sacrifice for their children by working at home, I found that the childminders place their emphasis the other way around: if they were to choose to take up work outside the home they feel they would sacrifice their enjoyment of watching over the development of their children.

All the childminders emphasise that whatever work they choose, their family responsibilities come first:

"You've got to be sure your own family don't lose out . . . it's not just minding, it's any work that you do as you have to be careful that your family don't lose out on it".

Factors influencing choice of homework

The women who have only worked as childminders since the birth of their first child emphasise their enjoyment of being at home but tend to describe how their husbands and children help to reinforce that decision. The childminders who have tried and given up work outside the home since the birth of their first child emphasise their own decisions to give up outside work in order to fulfil their obligations as mothers.

The first group enjoy the activities associated with household management and childrearing. They are proud of their housekeeping capabilities and their child care skills:

"I like to be in charge of my house. If I went out to work I would have to get someone else to run the house and I'd rather do that myself".

"The more organised you are the better you are at the job because things don't get on top of you. Meals are at mealtimes, washing up is done after mealtimes. Your house is clean and tidy even if it's covered in toys".

They also accept family pressure to fit their own employment activities around their responsibilities:

"I realised by going out just one morning a week, when I went on the course, that I wasn't going to be able to go out of the house. Because that one morning there was always one person who was ill, or there would be some trauma at home so that I couldn't get out".

They feel that their husbands have a say:

"If he were to come home to the place looking a mess he would probably say 'We've had enough of this, you can stop it now'".

"My husband, like most men, doesn't like me working—I don't care what you do as long as you look after the children".

Moreover their children can influence their decision:

"When I said to her that I might go to work we've had tears . . . maybe when she starts senior school I might consider going to work, but then I'd view the situation with how she stood then, cos before she got herself upset over it". (childminder with a daughter aged 10).

"My daughter didn't want me to go to work; she started to have nightmares and sleepwalk: she worried over it". (childminder with a daughter aged 9).

The second group have taken up and resigned from outside employment. The jobs they left all involved downward mobility from the jobs they held before starting a family, as they had taken part-time or night work to fit in with their increased domestic responsibilities. Their main reasons for taking up outside employment was financial:

"I did all sorts of odd jobs trying to make ends meet: I'm not so desperate for money now. I've done my share of going out and rushing around".

But their reasons for giving up outside work are based on their own feelings about motherhood:

"All good mums have a guilt complex at leaving them: I felt bad leaving mine. If he had an accident it was my fault for leaving him in the first place".

"I went to work in an old people's home, only part-time, but I couldn't stand it. I didn't want someone else looking after them, they are mine".

Do childminders want economic independence?

The weekly variability of their gross earnings added to the difficulty of obtaining a breakdown of childminding costs has meant that childminders are frequently unable to give an account of their earnings (see Cragg & Dawson, 1981, pages 15, 17). These practical problems are further complicated by the ambivalence of the childminders' attitudes to their earnings.

There is some evidence of an unacknowledged ambiguity in their perception of childminding as work. In a discussion about fees, a childminder said, "I told the mother 'that's

my wages' ", but in a later reference to earnings she said, "I've never really needed to work. I suppose if the crunch came and money was a bit tight, I would".

Although they consistently deny the importance of their earnings, the childminders all state that they would not do childminding if they were not paid. But despite their emphasis on the intrinsic satisfactions of the job, none expressed any interest in unpaid voluntary work, and a few also did other part-time and homework jobs.

It appears that these women use their earnings to support and strengthen the family group rather than to acquire personal economic independence. They rarely talk of using their earnings for their own needs. Rather they contribute to family costs—children's clothes, telephone bills, water rates, furniture, family holidays. They discuss enjoyment of their earnings within a family context—being able to buy their husband a birthday present or buying better toys for the children. This echoes the findings of the 1980 *Women and Employment Survey* on women's attitudes to their earnings: women are far more likely to endorse statements about liking to contribute to family income than to say they dislike being financially dependent on their husband (Martin and Roberts, 1984a, page 106).

The childminders who have had some outside employment since the birth of their first child tend to be more aware of their ambiguous role as homeworker:

"He doesn't think I work, you know—he comes in and expects his tea: when I say 'I'm tired, can you cook the tea?' he says 'I go to work to provide for you all—it's your job to get my tea'."

Childminders who have not worked outside the home since the birth of their first child hold most firmly to the traditional division of responsibility within the family—the wife looks after the house and family, the husband provides the finances.

"However much people say Dads should take a full time part in the family, even the family feel their full time part is going out to work".

They emphasise their role as homemaker. They call their earnings "pin money"; they are anxious not to disturb their husband's role as economic provider for the family:

"If he objected I just wouldn't have done it (child-minding) as it wouldn't have been fair to upset somebody else for the sake of your own . . . well . . . pin money I suppose you'd call it".

However the majority of childminders have a traditional

view of the division of labour within the family. Their own work interests have to be accommodated and balanced within that framework. And as the findings of the *Women & Employment Survey* highlighted, "domestic returners" are less likely to place emphasis on the financial reasons for their working (Martin & Roberts, 1984b, page 207).

Conclusion

Childminders do consider their activities to be "work". The external features of written contracts, specified working hours, agreed rates of pay, insurance schemes and arranging for substitute childminders when she herself is on holiday or sick, all give weight to the definition of the activities as "work"—or paid employment.

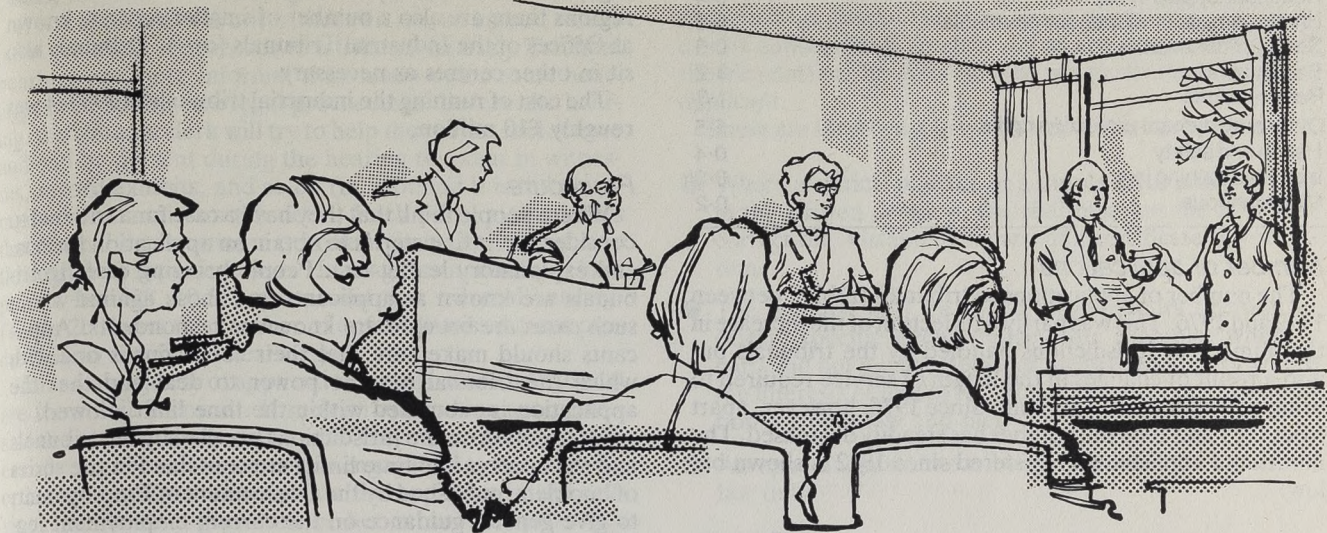
The women give their family first priority when they make the decision to do homework, but this does not mean they are thereafter not committed to the work. These family-committed women also take their work activities seriously. There is always a danger that the childminder's commitment to her work is overlooked because we interpret the prior commitment to the family as excluding any other serious work activity.

However "traditionalist" attitudes to the separation of roles within the family held by these childminders (and their husbands) produce ambivalent feelings about their earnings. Their tendency to downplay the financial rewards of their work seems to be a means of avoiding any suggestion that they challenge the husband's role as main breadwinner.

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SPECIAL FEATURE



Industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal

This article describes the role of the industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT), and their procedures. Statistical information is given on cases dealt with by each body in 1983.

Each year the Department of Employment publishes statistical information relating to the number of unfair dismissal claims handled by the industrial tribunals. Last year the Department carried out a scrutiny of the collection and analysis of industrial tribunal information. As a result of this scrutiny a new system is planned to come into operation on April 1, 1985 under which the information on a wider range of jurisdictions will be collected within the tribunal system and processed on micro-computers in London and Glasgow. This should enable information on industrial tribunal cases to be published much sooner than is possible at present. Data should also be available on the representation of parties at tribunals. Information will, however, be collected and presented on the basis of industrial tribunal rather than ACAS Regions.

As a background to this year's statistics readers are reminded of the role and functions of the tribunals and of the part they play in the employment protection legislation.

Industrial tribunals were established under the Industrial Training Act 1964 to hear appeals from employers against Industrial Training Board levy assessments. They are now empowered to hear complaints under 11 different Acts of Parliament and various statutory regulations. These are:

- Docks and Harbours Act 1966
- Equal Pay Act 1970
- Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

- Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- Social Security Pensions Act 1975
- Employment Protection Act 1975
- Race Relations Act 1976
- Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 (as amended)
- Employment Act 1980
- The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981
- Industrial Training Act 1982 and
- Various other Acts under which compensation may be awarded.

Tribunals are independent judicial bodies set up to provide an inexpensive, speedy and informal means of dealing with and deciding certain disputes in the employment field, chiefly complaints of unfair dismissal. The principal legislation under which complaints are brought is the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. Applications for unfair dismissal and redundancy payments under this Act make up nearly 90 per cent of registered applications.

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

The proportion of claims received under each jurisdiction in 1983 is shown below:

| | Per cent |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Unfair dismissal | 73.4 |
| Redundancy payments | 9.4 |
| Unfair dismissal/redundancy payments | 5.5 |
| Sex discrimination | 0.8 |
| Equal pay | 3.2 |
| Race relations | 1.3 |
| Other employment protection rights | 5.5 |
| Health and safety | 0.4 |
| Industrial training levy | 0.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.2 |

Number of applications

The number of applications to tribunals trebled between 1972 and 1976. This was partly a reflection of the increase in the number of jurisdictions handled by the tribunals but also a result of changes in the length of service required to bring an unfair dismissal claim. Since 1976, however, apart from 1981 and 1982 the number has steadily decreased. The number of applications registered since 1972 is shown below:

| Year | Number of applications | Per cent |
|------|------------------------|----------|
| 1972 | 14,857 | |
| 1973 | 14,062 | |
| 1974 | 16,320 | |
| 1975 | 35,897 | |
| 1976 | 47,804 | |
| 1977 | 46,961 | |
| 1978 | 43,321 | |
| 1979 | 41,244 | |
| 1980 | 41,424 | |
| 1981 | 44,852 | |
| 1982 | 43,660 | |
| 1983 | 39,959 | |

Members

Each tribunal hearing a case consists of a legally qualified chairman, who is required to be a barrister, advocate or solicitor of not less than seven years standing, and two lay members drawn from each side of industry. Tribunal chairmen are appointed by the Lord Chancellor (in Scotland, the Lord President); some chairmen are part-time and sit as and when required. Lay members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment after consultation with organisations representative of employers and employees. As the lay members serve with a legally qualified chairman, the main criterion for selection is their practical experience of industrial relations at the workplace. There are currently 2,135 lay members on the England and Wales panels and 230 lay members on the panels in Scotland. Lay members are part-time and fee paid.

There are two presidents (one for England and Wales and one for Scotland), who are required to be barristers, advocates or solicitors of not less than seven years standing, and who are appointed by the Lord Chancellor (in England and Wales) and the Lord President (in Scotland). A new president has just taken office in England and Wales: His Honour Judge West-Russell took over from Sir Jack Rumbold on October 1, 1984. In Scotland the president is Mr Robert C. Hayws, who has served as president for three years.

The presidents, supported by regional chairmen, are

responsible for the administration of justice by the tribunals. Administrative and secretarial support is under the control of two "secretaries of the industrial tribunals", located in the Central Offices of Industrial Tribunals (COITs) in London and Glasgow. There is a network of 14 regional offices (ROITs) in England and Wales. In some regions there are also a number of smaller centres, known as Offices of the Industrial Tribunals (OITs). Tribunals also sit in other centres as necessary.

The cost of running the industrial tribunals in 1983-4 was roughly £10 million.

Procedure

Where people think that they have a case for a tribunal to consider, their first step is to obtain an application form IT1 and explanatory leaflet ITL1. People bringing cases to tribunals are known as applicants and those against whom such cases are brought are known as respondents. Applicants should make sure that their complaint is one with which the tribunal has the power to deal and that the application is submitted within the time limit allowed.

Information on the jurisdictions handled by the tribunals and the appropriate time limits are contained in the series of booklets, published by the Department of Employment, to give general guidance on the current employment legislation concerning individual rights. The booklets and forms IT1 are available free from employment offices, job-centres and unemployment benefit offices.

If an application is not made within the appropriate time limit, the tribunal may not be able to hear the application, although in some cases a tribunal may have discretion to extend a time limit. A trade union or Citizens' Advice Bureau may be able to give advice or assistance with an application and, according to an applicant's financial circumstances, it may be able to obtain, without cost, legal advice and assistance with the preparation of their application from a solicitor. (A leaflet about the Legal Assistance Scheme, *Want legal help? Get legal aid*, is available at the same places as the other booklets on the employment protection legislation.) Legal aid is not available, however, for legal representation at an industrial tribunal.

When the application is received by the central office, it is examined to ensure that the application is in scope. If the application is considered valid, it will be sent to the appropriate regional office. A copy of the application will then be sent to the respondent, who will be asked to complete a *Notice of appearance* stating whether he or she intends to contest the application and if so, the grounds for contesting it.

In most cases (except, for example, redundancy payment cases) copies of all documents are sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), who has a duty to endeavour to promote a settlement without the complaint having to go to a hearing. It is not the role of conciliation officers to form an opinion or advise on the merits of a case. They are required to act impartially and any information given to the conciliation officer is treated as confidential unless the party is prepared for the information it has given to be revealed.

Two-thirds of all the cases disposed of in 1983 did not proceed to a tribunal hearing. Of these, more than half were settled by means of conciliation (table 2 refers).

An industrial tribunal may consider at a pre-hearing assessment (PHA) any written or oral representations made by the parties. The purpose of a pre-hearing assessment is to consider whether the case, or a particular contention made by either party, lacks substance. No evidence is taken at a PHA and the case cannot be dismissed or decided at that stage. Tribunals may, however, give an opinion that if a

party persists with a case or contention which is considered to be without merit, then it may be liable to have costs awarded against it at a full hearing. Tables below give details of cases which were the subject of pre-hearing assessments in 1983. (These are not only unfair dismissal cases.)

If the application is not withdrawn nor an agreed settlement achieved, it proceeds to a tribunal hearing. Tribunal hearings are more informal than many other court hearings; even so they are legal proceedings. Before the hearing, the tribunal clerk will try to help the parties feel at ease and will be present during the hearing to swear in witnesses, record exhibits, and so on (in Scotland it is the chairman who administers the oath.) Each party may address the tribunal, and parties may present their case in person or through their representative. Hearings are normally held in public. In 1983, 10,381 cases went to a tribunal hearing. (Table 2b shows the number of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing.)

The vast majority of applications to an industrial tribunal are for unfair dismissal. If such an application succeeds—and the applicant requests it—the tribunal will first consider ordering re-instatement or re-engagement; that is, it can order an employer to re-instate the applicant in the previous job or re-engage him or her in another job, with compensation for loss of earnings since dismissal.

If re-instatement or re-engagement is not ordered, the employer is ordered to pay compensation to the dismissed

Completed applications to industrial tribunals in 1983 (unfair dismissal)*

There follows an analysis of the unfair dismissal cases disposed of during 1983 by the industrial tribunals or through ACAS conciliation without the need for a tribunal hearing. These figures are not directly comparable with the number of applications registered and do not include applications which were not registered following a procedure under which the secretary of the tribunals may write to applicants

employee; this is the most common remedy. It consists of a basic award, which is related to rate of pay and length of service, and a compensatory award which relates to losses arising as a result of the dismissal. Table 3b shows the amounts of compensation awarded by tribunals in 1981-83.

In cases where the applicant is found to be unfairly dismissed because of trade union membership, the awards can be substantially greater. An award can be reduced if the tribunal feel that the dismissal was partly the fault of the applicant.

There are three ways in which a decision can be changed:

- Where a clerical mistake or a simple error is discovered in the written decision, the chairman has the power to correct the mistake by means of a certificate of correction.
- The tribunal may be asked to review its decision in certain specific circumstances; for example, where a party did not receive notice of the proceedings or where the interests of justice require it. This may involve questions of both law and fact.
- An appeal against the tribunal's decision on a point of law only.

In the last case the appeal is made to the Employment Appeal Tribunal, whose procedure is described in the final part of this article.

informing them that their application appears to lack jurisdiction and will not be registered unless they confirm that they wish to proceed.

* The December issue of *Employment Gazette* will contain an analysis of completed applications in 1983 relating to the Sex Discrimination Act, the Race Relations Act and the Equal Pay Act.

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Table 1 Analysis by ACAS region

| Region | 1981 | | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| London* | — | — | — | — | 4,480 | 14.9 |
| South East* | 11,855 | 32.7 | 10,319 | 31.2 | 4,923 | 16.4 |
| South West | 2,278 | 6.3 | 2,037 | 6.2 | 1,945 | 6.5 |
| Midlands | 6,595 | 18.2 | 5,832 | 17.6 | 5,403 | 18.0 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 3,506 | 9.7 | 2,957 | 8.9 | 2,842 | 9.4 |
| North West | 4,652 | 12.8 | 4,662 | 14.1 | 4,343 | 14.4 |
| North | 1,822 | 5.0 | 2,198 | 6.6 | 1,442 | 4.8 |
| Wales | 1,767 | 4.9 | 1,464 | 4.4 | 1,242 | 4.1 |
| Scotland | 3,801 | 10.4 | 3,640 | 11.0 | 3,456 | 11.5 |
| All | 36,276 | 100.0 | 33,109 | 100.0 | 30,076 | 100.0 |

* South East region is now split into two: London region and South East region.

Table 2 Outcome of applications in 1983

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Total cases completed | 30,076 |
| Total cases not going to a tribunal hearing | 19,695 (65.5 per cent) |
| Total cases heard at tribunals | 10,381 (34.5 per cent) |

Table 2a Cases not going to a tribunal hearing*

| | Number | Percent | Percent of all cases (30,076=100%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Complaints withdrawn | | | |
| Out of scope | 340 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| For other reasons | 7,813 | 39.7 | 26.0 |
| Leading to private settlements | 1,491 | 7.6 | 5.0 |
| All withdrawals | 9,644 | 49.0 | 32.1 |
| Re-employment agreed | 301 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Compensation agreed | 9,546 | 48.5 | 31.7 |
| Some other remedy† | 204 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| All agreed settlements | 10,051 | 51.0 | 33.4 |

* ACAS is also required to conciliate in certain cases where no formal complaint to a tribunal has been lodged. Comparison between the figures in this table and those in the ACAS annual report 1983 may therefore be inappropriate.
† For example, provision of a reference.

Table 2b Cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing

| | Number | Percent | Percent of all cases (30,076=100%) |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Cases dismissed | | | |
| Out of scope | 1,231 | 11.8 | 4.1 |
| Dismissal held to be fair | 4,484 | 43.2 | 14.9 |
| For other reasons† | 1,367 | 13.2 | 4.5 |
| All cases dismissed | 7,082 | 68.2 | 23.5 |
| Re-instatement | 61 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Re-engagement | 38 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Compensation | 1,756 | 16.9 | 5.8 |
| Redundancy payment | 210 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Tribunal left remedy to parties | 1,234 | 11.9 | 4.1 |
| All cases upheld | 3,299 | 31.8 | 11.0 |

† For example, withdrawal of a case, or a private settlement just prior to or during a hearing.

Table 3a Compensation agreed at conciliation

| Amount | 1981† | | 1982* | | 1983* | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Not known | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | — | 0.0 |
| Less than £50 | 222 | 2.1 | 149 | 1.5 | 96 | 1.0 |
| £50-£99 | 907 | 8.5 | 638 | 6.4 | 441 | 4.6 |
| £100-£149 | 1,327 | 12.4 | 1,016 | 10.3 | 823 | 8.6 |
| £150-£199 | 965 | 9.0 | 844 | 8.5 | 690 | 7.2 |
| £200-£299 | 1,888 | 17.6 | 1,739 | 17.6 | 1,551 | 16.3 |
| £300-£399 | 1,074 | 10.0 | 1,118 | 11.3 | 1,024 | 10.7 |
| £400-£499 | 703 | 6.6 | 698 | 7.1 | 690 | 7.2 |
| £500-£749 | 1,347 | 12.6 | 1,578 | 15.9 | 1,740 | 18.2 |
| £750-£999 | 273 | 2.5 | 372 | 3.8 | 419 | 4.4 |
| £1,000-£1,499 | 579 | 5.4 | 631 | 6.4 | 774 | 8.1 |
| £1,500-£1,999 | 389 | 3.6 | 313 | 3.2 | 370 | 3.9 |
| £2,000-£2,999 | 537 | 5.0 | 317 | 3.2 | 391 | 4.1 |
| £3,000-£3,999 | 251 | 2.3 | 155 | 1.6 | 195 | 2.1 |
| £4,000-£4,999 | 98 | 0.9 | 99 | 1.0 | 106 | 1.1 |
| £5,000-£5,999 | 57 | 0.5 | 58 | 0.6 | 71 | 0.8 |
| £6,000-£6,999 | 21 | 0.2 | 41 | 0.4 | 48 | 0.5 |
| £7,000-£7,999 | 21 | 0.2 | 31 | 0.3 | 29 | 0.3 |
| £8,000-£8,999 | 14 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.2 | 19 | 0.2 |
| £9,000 and over | 53 | 0.5 | 65 | 0.7 | 69 | 0.7 |
| All | 10,726‡ | 100.0 | 9,879‡ | 100.0 | 9,546‡ | 100.0 |
| Median amount | £305 | | £349.5 | | £421 | |

* Excludes redundancy payments.
† 1981 figures include some cases where redundancy payments are included.
‡ Includes some cases where re-employment and compensation agreed.

Table 3b Compensation awarded by a tribunal

| Amount | 1981 | | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Not known | 18 | 0.9 | 36 | 1.8 | 25 | 1.4 |
| Less than £50 | 12 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.1 |
| £50-£99 | 44 | 2.3 | 35 | 1.7 | 37 | 2.1 |
| £100-£149 | 76 | 3.9 | 58 | 2.8 | 30 | 1.7 |
| £150-£199 | 67 | 3.4 | 50 | 2.4 | 34 | 1.9 |
| £200-£299 | 125 | 6.4 | 110 | 5.4 | 77 | 4.4 |
| £300-£399 | 123 | 6.3 | 117 | 5.7 | 75 | 4.3 |
| £400-£499 | 110 | 5.7 | 99 | 4.9 | 100 | 5.7 |
| £500-£749 | 240 | 12.3 | 211 | 10.3 | 177 | 10.1 |
| £750-£999 | 195 | 10.0 | 193 | 9.5 | 168 | 9.6 |
| £1,000-£1,499 | 303 | 15.6 | 305 | 14.9 | 236 | 13.5 |
| £1,500-£1,999 | 183 | 9.4 | 220 | 10.8 | 195 | 11.1 |
| £2,000-£2,999 | 209 | 10.8 | 287 | 14.0 | 266 | 15.2 |
| £3,000-£3,999 | 98 | 5.0 | 147 | 7.2 | 129 | 7.4 |
| £4,000-£4,999 | 52 | 2.7 | 51 | 2.5 | 82 | 4.7 |
| £5,000-£5,999 | 39 | 2.0 | 39 | 1.9 | 31 | 1.8 |
| £6,000-£6,999 | 27 | 1.4 | 34 | 1.7 | 26 | 1.5 |
| £7,000-£7,999 | 15 | 0.8 | 27 | 1.3 | 44 | 2.5 |
| £8,000-£8,999 | 5 | 0.3 | 11 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.4 |
| £9,000 and over | 4 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.3 | 11 | 0.6 |
| All | 1,945 | 100.0 | 2,045 | 100.0 | 1,752 | 100.0 |
| Median award | £963 | | £1,201 | | £1,345 | |
| Cases where basic award only made | 180 | 9.3 | 145 | 7.1 | 116 | 6.6 |
| Cases where compensatory award was the maximum | 17 | 0.9 | 38 | 1.9 | 29 | 1.7 |
| £6,250 from 1.2.80; £7,000 from 1.2.82; and £7,500 from 1.2.83 | | | | | | |

Pre-hearing assessments in 1983

The following tables analyse the pre-hearing assessment procedure during 1983, the third complete calendar year that the procedure has been in operation. There was again a rise in the number of assessments ordered, from 3,062 in 1982 to 3,555 in 1983.

Table 4 Number of PHAs ordered in 1983

| | Number |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| PHA initiated by applicant | 18 |
| PHA initiated by respondent | 1,601 |
| PHA initiated by chairman | 1,936 |
| All | 3,555 |

Table 5 Cases withdrawn or settled in 1983 before PHA

| | Number |
|------------|--------------|
| Withdrawn | 900 |
| Settled | 284 |
| All | 1,184 |

Table 6 Outcome of PHAs held in 1983

| | Number |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Costs warning against applicant | 1,210 |
| Costs warning against respondent | 41 |
| All | 1,251 |

Notes

(1) The figures in the above tables refer to pre-hearing assessments for all jurisdictions, not just unfair dismissals. The figures are compiled from information provided by the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals, and are not directly comparable with the figures for completed cases.
(2) These figures will include some PHAs ordered in 1982 but not held until 1983 and also some PHAs ordered in 1983 and held in 1984. The tables cannot therefore be directly compared with each other.

Table 7 Cases not proceeding to a full hearing after costs warning given against applicant

82 per cent of those applicants who were given a costs warning either settled or withdrew their application before it reached a full hearing.

| | Number |
|---|--------------|
| Withdrawn after PHA but before full hearing | 941 |
| Settled after PHA but before full hearing | 46 |
| Cases proceeded with | 224 |
| All | 1,211 |

Table 8 Cases not proceeding to a full hearing where no warning given against applicant

| | Number |
|---|--------------|
| Withdrawn after PHA but before full hearing | 176 |
| Settled after PHA but before full hearing | 268 |
| Cases proceeded with | 704 |
| All | 1,148 |

Table 9 Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned

| | Number |
|---|------------|
| Applicant won | 29 |
| Applicant lost | 195 |
| All | 224 |
| Cases where costs awarded against applicant | 78 |

Table 10 Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was not warned

| | Number |
|---|------------|
| Applicant won | 229 |
| Applicant lost | 475 |
| All | 704 |
| Cases where costs awarded against applicant | 7 |

Employment Appeal Tribunal

For all but a few jurisdictions the avenue of appeal from decisions of the industrial tribunals—but only on questions of law—is to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT). The EAT is classed as a superior court of record (as is the High Court) and came into being in 1976 under provisions in the Employment Protection Act 1975; but it has its present statutory basis in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

As well as hearing appeals from industrial tribunals, the EAT hears appeals from decisions of the certification officer on such matters as political fund rule complaints, trade union mergers and the issue of certificates of independence to trade unions.

Composition

The president of the EAT is Sir John Waite (the Honourable Mr Justice Waite). There are currently 12 other members of the judiciary who serve in the EAT in England and Wales. They are all High Court judges and were appointed to the EAT, as was the president, by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham.

Unlike the industrial tribunals, there is no separate EAT president for Scotland. However, at least one of the EAT judges has to be nominated by the lord president of the Scottish Court of Session; and there is a separate divisional office of the EAT in Edinburgh.

In addition to the judicial members there are some 40 lay members appointed by the Queen on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Employment. These lay members are selected for their knowledge and experience of industrial relations. Half are chosen as being representative of employers and half of employees; but of course when sitting they must exercise impartiality. Though there is no statutory requirement that organisations of employers and employees be consulted before the appointments are made (unlike for appointments of the lay members of the industrial tribunals), in practice the CBI and TUC are consulted from time to time.

Administration in the EAT is carried out by the registrar, Mrs Joan Harbord, and a small unit of civil servants detached from the Department of Employment. The EAT Central office, where most hearings are held, is at 4 St James's Square, London; the Scottish Divisional office is at 11 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh.

Appeals

EAT procedures are governed by Rules drawn up by the Lord Chancellor's Department and contained in a Statutory Instrument (SI 1980/2035).

The losing party in an industrial tribunal case wishing to make an appeal to the EAT has 42 days to do so from the date when the tribunal's formal written decision is issued. Application is made to the EAT in writing, as is—in the first

Table 12 Breakdown of appeals registered in 1983 by jurisdiction

| Jurisdiction | No of cases registered | Percent |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Unfair dismissal | 850 | 89.4 |
| Redundancy pay | 38 | 4.0 |
| Sex discrimination | 15 | 1.6 |
| Equal pay | 1 | 0.1 |
| Race relations | 23 | 2.4 |
| Other employment protection rights | 24 | 2.5 |
| All | 951 | 100.0 |

instance—the response of the other side. There is provision in the EAT procedural rules for appeals clearly outside the jurisdiction of the EAT to be disposed of without going to a hearing. Many other applications are voluntarily withdrawn without a formal hearing.

Where there is a hearing, it is usually before a tribunal consisting of the EAT president or one of the other judges together with two lay members (one from the employers' side of the panel of lay members, one from the employees'). However, there is statutory provision for the appeal tribunal to contain only one lay member (if this is acceptable to the parties) or to have four lay members (two from each side) where appropriate; but tribunals consisting of other than three members are rarely if ever constituted.

Since appeals from industrial tribunal decisions are restricted to questions of law, the proceedings at a hearing consist mainly of legal argument, and there is rarely any necessity for witnesses to be called. As with the industrial tribunals, parties do not need to be represented but it is common for the parties, especially the appellant, to be represented by a lawyer. Costs may only be awarded where the tribunal considers that proceedings were unnecessary, improper or vexatious or that a party acted unreasonably in pursuing its case.

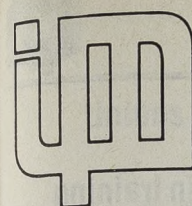
Where an appeal is allowed (ie: where the appellants win their case), the appeal tribunal will sometimes substitute its own decision for that of the industrial tribunal; but more often the case is remitted back to an industrial tribunal, the EAT having given guidance on the particular question of law at issue.

Table 11 below shows the number of appeals from industrial tribunals registered by the EAT during the past three calendar years, broken down between appeals by employers and those by employees; and it also contains an analysis of cases disposed of by the EAT during those years. Table 12 breaks down the appeals registered in 1983 by jurisdiction. As might be expected, this analysis tends to reflect the profile of jurisdictions handled by the industrial tribunals, with over 90 per cent of appeals being concerned with the unfair dismissal and redundancy pay jurisdictions. ■

Table 11 EAT appeals registered and disposed of (Great Britain)

| Year | Appeals registered | | Disposed of without hearing | | Disposed of on hearing | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------|----|-----|
| | A | B | A | B | Dismissed | Allowed/remitted | A | B |
| 1981 | 345 | 448 | 84 | 114 | 126 | 194 | 82 | 82 |
| 1982 | 339 | 490 | 90 | 139 | 149 | 226 | 86 | 113 |
| 1983 | 377 | 574 | 110 | 165 | 175 | 321 | 87 | 99 |

A = Appeals by employers.
B = Appeals by employees.



GAZETTE REPORTS

by Mike Peters

IPM CONFERENCE 1984

Notice for managing directors

Employment Secretary Mr Tom King in his opening address to the IPM conference advised all senior managers to place a second notice above their desks, alongside the one saying "The Buck stops here". It should say "Communication starts here" and it would serve as a constant reminder to them to see that the company's system of communication actually works.

Mr King was outlining a simple management checklist which he said covered four essential ingredients—the regular briefing of employees, consultation, involvement and a better understanding of the company's position. "These are my prescription for successful communications. They are also, as it happens and some of you may have noticed, the four action-areas in Section 1 of the Employment Act, 1982."

Mr King also issued a challenge: "Over the next year I want to put fresh impetus behind the voluntary approach to employee involvement."

"That's not just a challenge for the Government, but a challenge for all of us. This occasion is valuable to me, not only for the chance to address a lot of people already very experienced in this field, but as an opportunity to involve you in my task, which is to give the voluntary policy a real push forward. I want your help and advice on how to bring the great mass of employers up to the standards of the best."

"I ask you because you are in key positions, you have a stake in this, just as the Government does. You are the people who have actually done something, voluntarily, about this. You have worked hard at developing systems and practices that suit your particular companies."

"It is precisely those many different approaches that are most at risk from the sort of rigid bureaucratic interference that the European Commission has been proposing. And let there be no doubt that unless we can get everybody to act now, of their own accord, the case for compulsory measures will be all the more strongly argued—and the justification for our voluntary approach undermined. We do not want that, and neither do you."

Mr King's checklist says:

First, do your managers keep their employees in touch about things which affect them? Do you know that they do? Do you know how often they do and does it do any good?

Second, do employees get a proper chance to express any views? Does anybody listen when they do? Does anybody check to see if this is happening? Does it work effectively? Are you sure? How are you sure?

Thirdly, is there a better way in which employees could feel that they have a real stake in the running of your business? Can they share in the profits? Can they get shares in the company?

Fourthly, do your workers know what the company has achieved and how the company is doing? How do they know this? Do you provide them each year with a report on progress? Do you follow this up with meetings at which senior managers explain what is happening?



Stand up and be counted

Don't keep your head below the parapet. That was the advice given to personnel managers by Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of International Computers (now chairman of Dunlop) in the final address to the conference. A good chief executive will welcome a more robust approach from the personnel function. "You will help him very greatly if you stand up and be counted on the difficult issues. Yours is an ideal role from which to drive along necessary, if sometimes painful action. Don't equivocate," he said.

Sir Michael, who was speaking on *Management is a duty—not a right* advised his audience to create an image of someone who always supports the management of change, whenever it can be shown to be valid. "Why live with the reputation of always pointing to the snags; to why positive actions can't succeed, when by backing them you would help to drive them through to great effect," he asked.

international competitors who see it more realistically.

"Motivation is also much to do with avoiding demotivation. The quickest way to demotivate everyone from director to teaboy is to be petty. The sort of form filling uniformity, petty bureaucracy, evident in some companies, does great damage. Large head offices don't only cost money, but tend to be hot-houses for the development of bureaucracy, and many an operating company has lost good men because of the second and third guessing by headquarters bureaucrats who have never run a business. There is a real case for giving staff experts much more sharp end experience as part of their management development, to ensure that attitudes are realistic and are channelled towards achievement."

What right

"What inherent right has anyone to manage if he doesn't contribute to the objectives of the enterprise—and it is a duty to contribute to the objectives of management, not a right. We are not in business to fill a gap in an organisation structure. We are there to drive towards the end objectives. To do this means motivating people. Because motivation is the essence of leadership and management."

An obvious point was that people were not motivated by money alone, said Sir Michael. "However, there is a hypocritical attitude abroad in Britain, which plays down the importance of money as an incentive. By making a virtue of pretending to ignore money we have ended up as among the worst payers for performance in the Western World. Furthermore, we spread the money thinly and evenly, often regardless of the differences in individual skill and effort and performance. This is very demotivating."

Trusted

"And so how would I describe a motivated company? It would be one which is trusted by its employees and its customers; by its shareholders and its bankers. One which is flexible, continually updating its strategies, its plans, and its policies, in the light of market changes. One which communicates with its people effectively—upwards, sideways and downwards. Where its people gain their information from the company direct and not via the press. Where managers make the decisions, but involve as many people as possible in the decision-making process, particularly when a decision will affect their working lives. Where managers have the space in which to operate."

Powerful incentive

"The proper use of money provides a powerful incentive, and if the personnel department leans towards egalitarianism, as many do, then this is a powerful aid to our

"A company where objectives are agreed at every level, and people are monitored, rewarded or penalised on performance against agreed targets."



Roland Long

Involvement—'an irresistible influence'

Employee involvement is going to happen. It has started, it will grow, it will transform industrial relationships. So said Mr Roland Long, manager of company communications at International Harvester GB Ltd, when he asked the question *Will employee involvement replace union power?*

"When it has reached the stage of being an integral part of the way industry is run, it will certainly affect the trade unions," he went on. "It will also affect the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors. It will not replace the power of any of them. What it will do is exercise an irresistible influence to ensure that such power as any of them possesses is exercised in an intelligent, constructive and positive way to promote the success of British industry."

Virtue

Mr Long told delegates: "Increasingly, employers are coming to see the virtue of employee involvement. Employers promote employee involvement because we know that there must be consensus. Enterprises cannot succeed if those involved are fighting each other. Success depends upon working together for a common purpose, which means that it must be an agreed purpose and, above all, an understood purpose. You can have good communications without employee involvement. You cannot have employee involvement without good communications."

"For employers, employee involvement offers the prospect of better productivity, the acceptance of radical change and the eradication of days lost through disputes. For employees, it must offer the prospect of real involvement in the decision making process. We are not talking about anything as absurd as management by referen-

dum. Those who carry the responsibility of management must, ultimately, make the decision. But with employee involvement the decision will be made after the views have been heard, after the voices have been gathered, after the options have been explained and discussed. "This is happening already in many companies and the number is growing all the time. It is not a matter of altruism, although certainly employee involvement has a moral justification, but most importantly, it makes economic sense. One can detect a growing awareness, in employers and employees alike, that the old traditional adversarial attitudes are today not only irrelevant but positively harmful to the interests of everyone."

"That really, is where the trade unions are getting it wrong. Too many of the trade unions are fighting the battles of 50 years ago with the weapons of 50 years ago and sustaining the defeats of 50 years ago."

"There is no profit for employees in winning a fight. There is everything to be gained in winning the argument," enthused Mr Long.

Mr Long added: "There is a future for trade unions, providing that they are capable of change just as companies will only survive if they are capable of change. Although there has been some rationalisation in the trade union movement through amalgamation, there are still far too many of them, and they really should be making much more rapid progress towards the sensible arrangement of a single union for each industry."

Employers must take a lead in training

Employers themselves will be to blame if tomorrow their workforces lack the skills they need, warned Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission. Firms should look to their foreign rivals and compare their performance in training for young people and older employees.

"What is conspicuous in our competitors is the investment by employers and, indeed, by individuals in themselves," he told delegates.

"As a yardstick each firm might examine whether its spend on vocational education and training reaches two per cent of sales turnover each year. That is the kind of spend which will be found in competitors overseas—and the spend is, if anything, rising there. Moreover, it is sustained year in and year out."

"Some companies in this country are spending that amount—and their success both here and in world market places is there for all to see. But such companies are the exception, not the rule."

Mr Holland said that in the last two years we had seen the start of a revolution in training and some of the most radical curriculum changes in British education's history. But although these developments had brought us to a turning point in the field of vocational training, it was up to employers whether we actually turned the corner.

"Before employers now lie major opportunities. If they do not take them, they have no one to blame but themselves if tomorrow they lack the skills, knowledge and competence, attitudes and performance they seek," he said.

"In the Technical and Vocational Education projects lie opportunities as never before for employers to influence the curriculum, teaching, standards, attitudes and results."

Lone outriders

"Already in some projects, leading employers are sitting down side by side with teachers to design the curriculum, teaching materials and teaching opportunities. But those firms are the lone outriders. Too frequently elsewhere, employers are conspicuous by their absence."

"In the Youth Training Scheme there remains much to be done. It is still only a minority of employers that are taking part. Why not every firm in the land?"

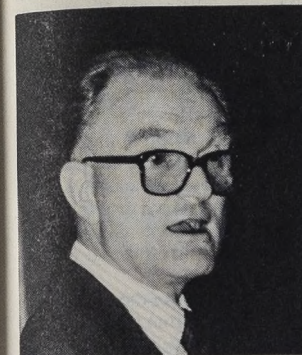
Mr Holland said that employer preparedness and organisation for the opportunities now upon us was, at best, patchy. "We need, most importantly, competent, cross-sector local organisation by employers so that there can be effective links with the developments in schools and colleges, effective organisation for youth training, effective management of adult training opportunities and facilities. And we need effective input by employers to the standard setting bodies, whether those bodies be sector training organisations or bodies concerned with important groups of occupations."

Mr Holland gave a warning that in future firms would not be able to "buy in" the skills they needed. "In the past you may have relied on someone else to train or on being able to buy in skills from the marketplace; in future those skills will not be there to be bought. Those who have trained will ensure they keep them, while retraining the unemployed at State expense, however important in itself, is no solution to industry's needs, and cannot possibly meet all of industry's requirements tomorrow."

"And the young people won't be there either," said Mr Holland. "In the next ten years the numbers of young school leavers will fall by about 30 per cent. Competition for that much smaller number of young people will be fierce and the young people will go (as indeed they are going now) to the employer who can offer professional, systematic, high quality training to standards that the world will recognise."

Unions want more new technology agreements

New technology will not abolish work said Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff. But what had to be faced was that the proportion of the populace in manufacturing will fall from 35 per cent to nearer 20 per cent in two decades and white collar growth in finance and communications will largely dry up.



Roy Grantham.

Speaking on *Trade union strategy for the 80s and beyond*, Mr Grantham said that trade unions had to ensure that new technology increased wealth production of all kinds and not merely substituted machines for humans with no greater production. "So we want more and better new technology agreements."

The unions would also want to see part of the increased wealth taken in more education and training; in the opportunity to retire before 65 years and in shorter hours of work.

Class

"The other great issue facing British unions is the gradual breakdown of the class basis in employment caused by changes in education, changes in technology, the need for co-operation and the moves towards single status. Apart from toilets and canteens the three greatest changes in social conditions at work have been in hours and holidays—in 1947 manual workers in engineering worked 47 hours and received one week of holiday—staff worked 39/41 hours with twice the

holiday. So a common 35 hour week or less is inevitable," said Mr Grantham.

"The continuation of these trends will have a profound effect on union structures. For 15 years unions have come together in a combine or an industry to talk collectively on strategic issues. But the impact of new technology which will blur boundaries between jobs, and single status which will blur boundaries in bargaining on pay and conditions will pressurise unions in two ways. It will force mergers between unions that continually rub shoulders at work and it will force common bargaining, even common representatives at plant and company level, even when the formality of historically different unions continues."

Mergers

Mr Grantham went on: "Unions are changing and will go on doing so. The next ten years will see fewer unions as a result of mergers. It will see fewer bargaining units at companies and frequently only one at a plant. I have suggested to the TUC that we need some form of the insurance "knock for knock" principle. If a union benefits as a result of reorganised bargaining at one company then when a choice has to be made elsewhere those who earlier lost should benefit."

"We shall see great strides made in organising new technology industries," said Mr Grantham who added that the important comparison is to look at history. "In the 20s and 30s cars and radios were new technology industries. But it was not until the 40s and 50s that they were organised. History will repeat itself as new technology companies become commonplace."

Ignoring the needs of the learner?

"I am always willing to learn but I do not always like being taught." Sir Winston Churchill's famous quote was used by Professor Alan Mumford of the International Management Centre to support his view that far too much management education and training ignores the needs of the learner.

He said that for managers the main needs were not large sums of money devoted to either four-star accommodation or distance learning, but the more effective use of learning opportunities on the job, and the better selection of training off the job, to suit the different learning abilities of different managers.

YTS—making it work

The Youth Training Scheme offers seven significant innovations suggested Dr George Tolley, the head of the Manpower Services Commission's Quality Section on YTS. These give valuable insights and experience for other spheres of education and training. They need consolidating and further development, "but they have much to tell us about the achievement of YTS so far and why it is working," he told the conference.

In its first year, YTS has, he said, laid the foundations for:

● a structured year of work experience and training for a substantial proportion of young people;

● work-based learning providing a link between training and work which enhances the quality of work being done and provides a training input which did not previously exist;

● a new decentralised, devolved delivery mechanism for training through a network of managing agents working directly with the MSC;

● the provision of a large supply of training places gives encouragement to the establishment of a first year of quality foundation training for all entering employment;

● the framework of a quality control system already has local monitoring and national sampling, backed up by a national network of accredited centres to train the trainers;

● certification of performance and achievement, reflecting performance in the work place for many young people who would otherwise not have received any post-school certificate;

● an output of trained young people, having a combination of work experience and training that is transferable and marketable.

Significant

Dr Tolley said: "Each of these innovations is significant, not only for YTS but also for much of the training scene. It is important therefore to recognise that YTS has to succeed, not only for what it is trying to deliver to its own constituency of school leavers, but for its value within a much wider context of training."

"There are a number of urgent issues to be tackled and what has to be done is only partly dependent on the MSC. The other partners to the action must do their part too".

Issues

Among the issues to be tackled are:

● a clear statement of objectives—so that the public understands the aims of YTS and can measure its success against them;

● integration—the various design elements and learning opportunities, in particular on-the-job and off-the-job, training must be integrated;

● trainers—YTS is dependent on the quality of its training resources, and managing agents and supervisors must be backed by published guidance, information, support from the MSC field staff and easy access to accredited training centre resources;

● standards—there is a need to define occupational competence and the levels at which it can be tested for a wide ability intake; secure the commitment of major validating and standard setting bodies and secure the co-operation of managing agents and employers;

● certification—there should be a clear and succinct statement of performance by the trainee, a record or profile of the competencies that have been achieved and the training plan undertaken by the trainee;

● recognition and progression—YTS must be credit worthy for a trainee to advance into employment, further training or further education;

● performance in practice—Managing Agents and MSC staff must follow up YTS trainees in order to ensure that their schemes are responsive to needs.

Dr Tolley concluded: "Achieving progress in all seven fronts during the next year presents a demanding schedule. It is a schedule that involves action by all participants in YTS. MSC will do what it can to ensure that YTS is made to work even better, for the country depends on it."



Riding the tide of change

A flexible labour force both in skills and in numbers is needed to cope with planned and unplanned change in British industry said Mr Len Peach, president of IPM and director of personnel and corporate affairs at IBM (UK) Ltd in outlining his six responses to the challenges of the future.

Speaking of people, flexibility, pay, working hours, social responses and involvement Mr Peach said they must be considered. "We must understand the fast changing world of which we are a part. There is a revolution afoot—a great movement in economic and social life. It is a period of intense technological change. Old economic relationships are unravelling; the traditional lines of business demarcation are being broken down; markets are being transformed. We must be aware of the opportunities—and the realities. Those realities are themselves fast moving—and calling forth a new wisdom to anticipate and ride the tide of change."

Of flexibility Mr Peach said: "There have been some encouraging signs in the field of industrial training over the past few years though much remains to be done. The emphasis must be placed on broad-based initial training of limited duration with frequent updating throughout the employment lifetime. It has never surprised me that those who have spent five years of their lives acquiring a skill or professional qualification are reluctant to abandon it and may often be the most entrenched opponents of industrial or institutional reform.



Lea Peach, IPM president.

Special problems

"Acceptance of the need to retrain applies as much to management and white collar professionals as it does to the blue collar worker. The requirement for retraining does pose special problems, even in 1984, for multi-union companies where work remains demarcated, and the provision to employees of new skills requires negotiation either at a local or national level, frequently unsuccessful. Ways have been found in companies to overcome these problems and they must continue to be found.

"Employers too, have found it appropriate to cut the training budget as the first casualty of the recession, and I trust the IPM code on continuous development will help to create a new priority towards the importance of training and retraining.

"Flexibility also implies the ability of a company to plan for changes in the skill mix and numbers of its labour supply. A commitment to the employment of its existing labour force allied with internal promotion and retraining is more likely to gain employee acceptance and lead to competitive performance."

Working hours

Referring to a "personnel response" to working hours, Mr Peach said: "This year and next we will see another strong push to reduce the working week or the number of annual working hours—a push driven by the belief that such a change will produce greater employment opportunities. There has been a surge in the reductions on the continent and the UK raised a strong voice in recent ministerial discussions against those reductions. Belgium, Germany, France and The Netherlands have all reduced or are in the process of reducing working hours.

"Let me point to one important difference. In Germany, France and The Netherlands there is strict regulation by law of overtime and so a reduction in working hours leads to a genuine reduction in the working week. Here there is no such regulation. The net effect, therefore, of a reduction in the working hours may be no increase in employment, simply an increase in

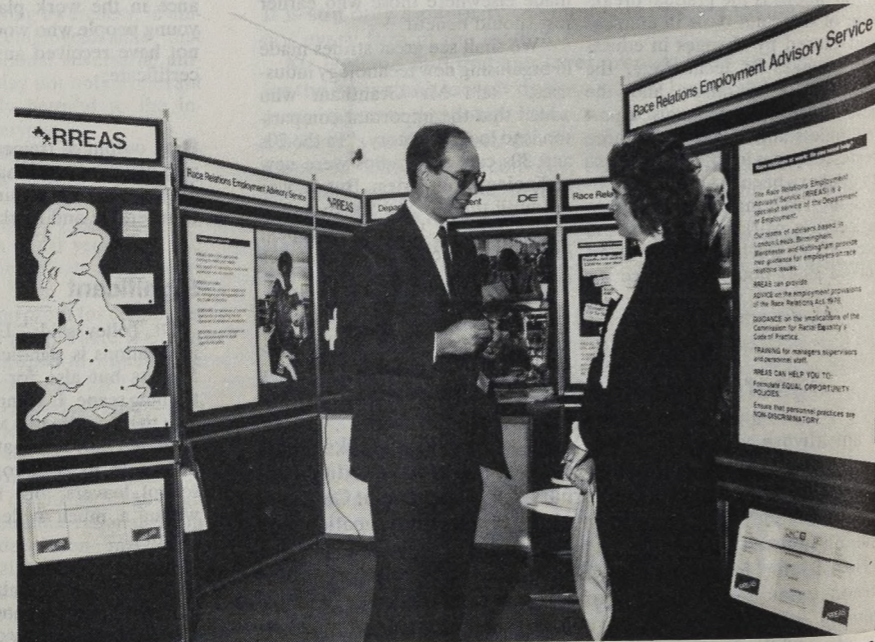
overtime worked and take home pay—so widening the divide between the employed and the unemployed. I would add that the more relevant comparisons are not with other countries in Europe, but with Japan and The Far East from which much of our present competition arises."

Involvement features heavily in the reasons for the success of the best British companies, said Mr Peach. "A company is more likely to get commitment and involvement if it adopts a 'single status' objective or policy. By this I mean not just common benefits and cafeterias. I mean single status as an attitude of mind—one which recognises that all employees can make a contribution to the success of the enterprise, irrespective of their position in that enterprise.

"I welcome the rediscovery of the employee in British industry—as distinct from the representative—and I believe that we have yet to see the real benefits of the new relationships which have been created by this."

Mr Peach went on to say that industry must not lose sight of long-term success factors which apply to private and nationalised industry, the commercial, industrial and public sectors. "First there is our commitment to our customers. For our enterprise as a whole and personnel management in particular, I believe we have to get closer to them, be clear about their needs and be prepared to develop new approaches as their needs for products or services change.

"We have to keep competitiveness and quality at the forefront of our approach—recognising that we compete for resource within our own business and outside it. We in personnel will be measured increasingly on the extent to which we demonstrate that we are using our resources effectively. We must concentrate on what makes our organisation unique—its human resources, its products and its services. We have to capitalise upon these and manage for success."



The Department's Race Relations Employment Advisory Service stand at the IPM's Harrogate exhibition. Photo: Tennant Brown.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

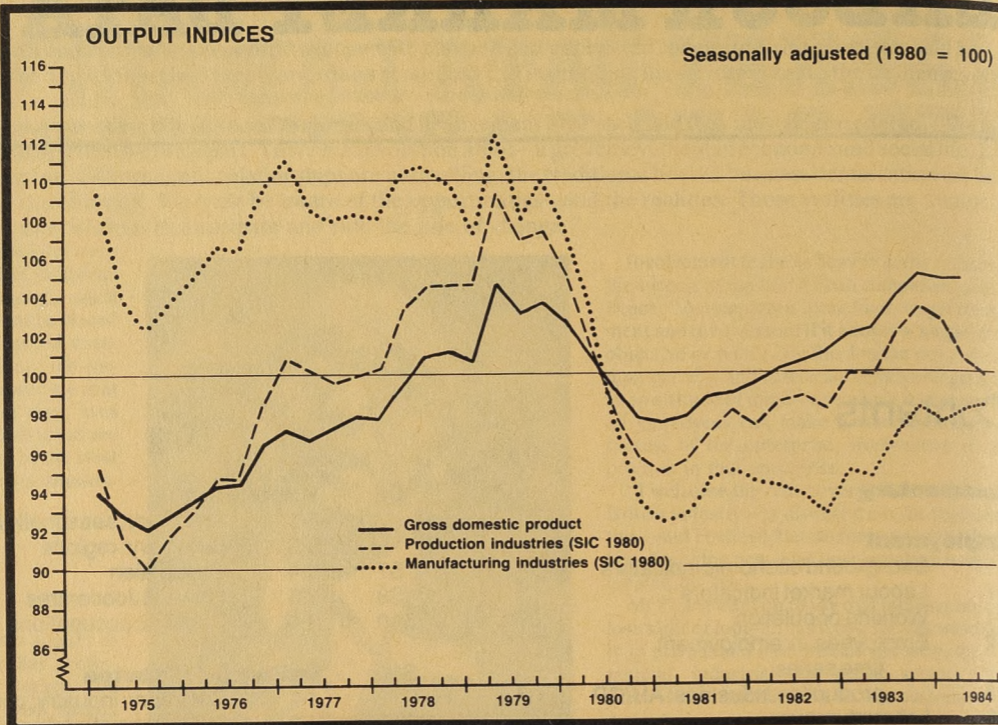
Summary

The Chancellor's Autumn Economic Statement indicated that the economy was expected to continue to grow next year but at a slower underlying rate. If allowance is made for the effects of the coal-mining dispute, which, it is estimated will reduce this year's rise in total national output by about 1 per cent and increase next year's by a corresponding amount, the underlying rate of output growth is expected to be 2½ per cent next year compared with a likely rise of about 3½ per cent this year. The coal-mining dispute is estimated to have reduced the level of industrial production by about 3½ per cent in both the second and third quarters of 1984.

Output in the production industries was provisionally estimated to be 1 per cent lower in the third quarter than in the second quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year ago. Manufacturing output rose by ½ per cent in the third quarter and was 1½ per cent higher than a year previously.

Consumers expenditure, on provisional figures, rose by ½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1984, to a level only 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales, which account for approximately half of consumers expenditure rose by 1½ per cent in the three months to October and was about 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Fixed investment in business is now showing strong growth.



There was a rise of 2 per cent in the third quarter to a level 17 per cent higher than a year earlier. Investment in the service industries fell by 1 per cent in the third quarter but was 11 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1983.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 5,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of

1984, following an increase of 3,000 in the second quarter and a fall of 22,000 in the first quarter. Following a progressive deceleration in the downward trend since the middle of 1980, the level of employment in manufacturing is now changing only slightly.

Unemployment continued to rise, at an underlying rate of around 15,000 a month. The increase in October (seasonally ad-

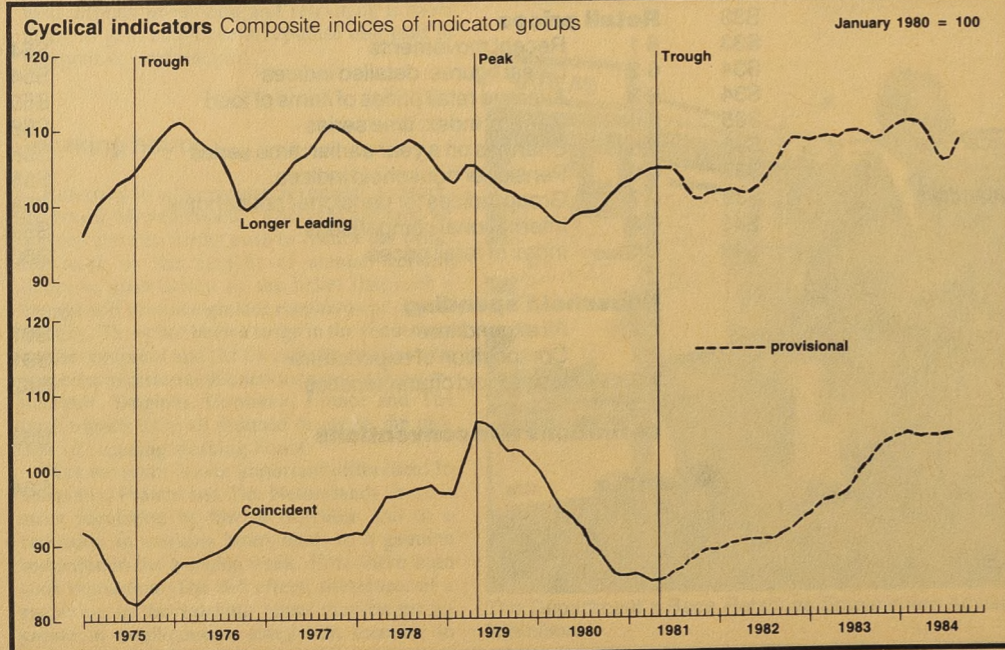
justed and excluding school leavers) was 3,000 compared with 25,000 in September. The average increase in the three months to October was 16,000 a month compared with 15,000 in the three months to July. The number of unemployed school-leavers in October, at 151,000, was 18,000 lower than in October last year. The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies increased by 1,000 in October.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 7½ per cent but the actual increase was considerably lower because of temporary factors.

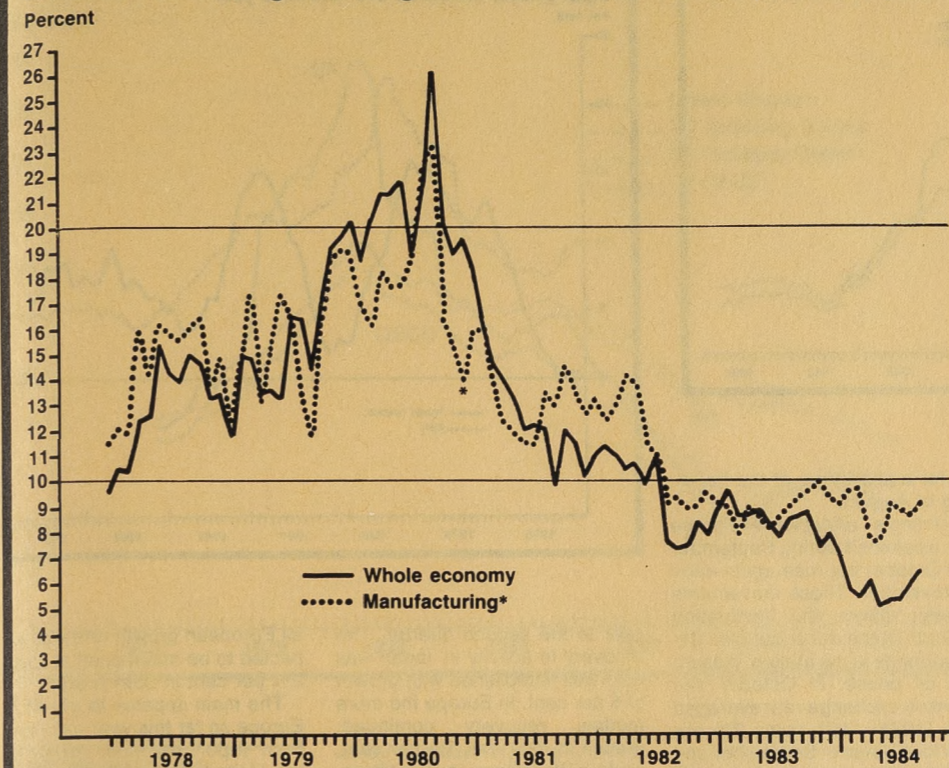
The rate of inflation as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index was 5 per cent in October, compared with 4.7 per cent in September.

Economic background

The *CSO's longer leading index* after falling between March and July rose in August and September as share prices rose again, but this increase is based on only partial information and is, therefore, subject to revision. If further data were to confirm a turning point in the index in March 1984, this would suggest that, on the basis of past average timing relationships, the economic cycle would reach a peak sometime in early 1985. This would not nec-



EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



* SIC (1968) for increases in 1980; SIC (1980) for increases since 1981.

cessarily imply a subsequent fall in activity but rather a reduction in underlying growth. The shorter leading index has fallen in recent months because of movements below trend in most components but principally new consumer credit and new car registrations. However, the timing of the fall does not appear consistent with that in the longer leading index, being somewhat earlier than would normally be expected if a cyclical peak in economic activity were to occur early in 1985.

The Chancellor in his *Autumn Economic Statement* indicated that the economy was expected to continue to grow next year but at a slower underlying rate. The underlying rate of growth next year is expected to be about 2½ per cent next year, with actual output about 3½ per cent higher if allowance is made for the effects of the mining dispute which it is estimated will reduce output this year by about 1 per cent.

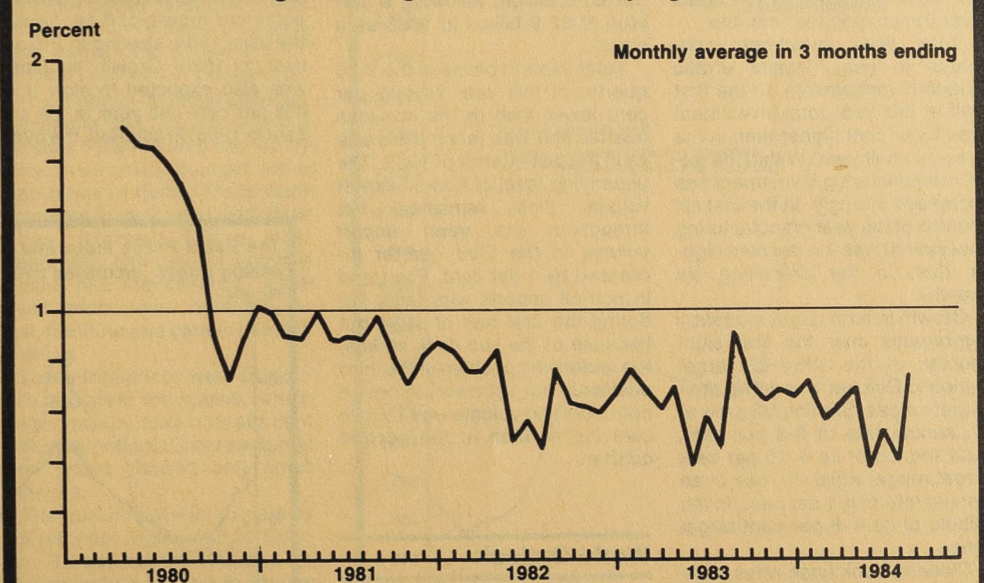
GDP (output) was broadly unchanged over the period from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of this year, but was 1 per cent above the third quarter of 1983. It is estimated that the miners' dispute reduced the level of output by a little over 1 per cent in the second and third quarters, and by about ½ per cent in the first quarter.

Output of the production industries was provisionally estimated to be 1 per cent lower in the third

quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter but was about 2 per cent below the level of a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners' dispute reduced the level of industrial production by around 3½ per cent in both the second

and third quarters of this year. Output of the energy and water supply industries fell by 3½ per cent in the third quarter of 1984 reflecting both the impact of the miners' dispute and a decline in the production of North Sea oil

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change*



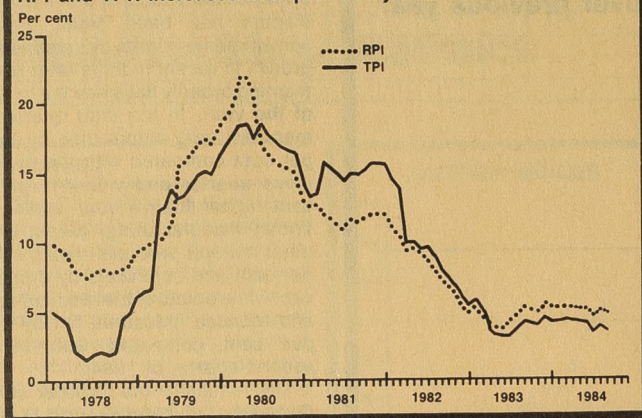
* Adjusted for seasonal and temporary factors: for description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6

and gas. Manufacturing output, on which the effects of the mining dispute has been small, has shown some signs of resumed growth in recent months after remaining broadly flat since the turn of the year. In the third quarter manufacturing output rose by ½ per cent compared with the previous quarter and was 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Within manufacturing, output of other mineral products rose by 3 per cent and chemicals by 2 per cent while output of the food, drink and tobacco industries fell by 1 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1984.

The results of the October *CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey* suggested that manufacturing output was still rising and was expected to continue to do so, although the rate of increase is slowing slightly. Orders were also growing and were expected to grow somewhat faster in the next four months. Business optimism apparent earlier in the year, declined markedly in the July Survey and the findings from the October Survey are similar. However, both Surveys were conducted in periods of industrial unrest.

Consumers' expenditure is provisionally estimated to have risen by about ½ per cent in the third quarter, reflecting an increase in retail sales, partly offset by reduced expenditure on motor vehicles. Since the third quarter of 1983, consumer spending has risen by only 1 per cent, a considerable reduction on the annual growth rate seen last year. The volume of retail sales was provisionally estimated to be 1½ per cent higher in the three months to October compared with the pre-

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



vious three months and was 3½ per cent above the level of a year earlier. The cbi suggest there are no signs of the growth in retail sales coming to an end.

Real personal disposable income was little changed in the second quarter, after rising through much of 1983 and falling back by ½ per cent in the first quarter. The personal savings ratio fell slightly from 11 per cent in the first quarter to 10 per cent in the second but remained close to its average level since the end of 1982.

The total volume of stocks fell by £0.8 billion in the first half of 1984, following stockbuilding of £0.3 billion in the previous six months. About half of the destocking in the first half of this year consisted of a reduction in coal stocks. The volume of manufacturers' stocks fell by £0.2 billion and distributive industry stocks by £0.3 billion. Manufacturers' stocks were reported in the October cbi Survey to have risen slightly over the last four months but were expected to fall again over the coming four months.

Total fixed investment continues to rise, despite erratic quarterly movements. In the first half of this year total investment was 7 per cent higher than in the previous half year. Within the total, manufacturing investment has increased strongly. In the first six months of the year manufacturing investment was 9½ per cent higher than in the preceding six months.

Growth in both target monetary aggregates over the first eight months of the 1984-85 target period to October was within their target ranges. Sterling M3 grew at an annual rate of 9.3 per cent, near the top of its 6-10 per cent target range, while M0 rose at an annual rate of 6.1 per cent, in the middle of its 4-8 per cent target range.

Clearing bank base rates were reduced by ½ percentage point to 10 per cent on 6 November. This was the first change since mid-August and base rates are now 2 per cent below the rates prevail-

ing for a short time at the beginning of August.

Sterling's effective exchange rate weakened during September and October but rose again early in November. These movements largely reflect the fluctuating strength of the dollar but also developments in the miners' dispute and oil prices. In October, the effective exchange rate averaged 75.6 (1975=100), some 2¼ per cent lower than in September and 9¼ per cent down on the same month a year earlier.

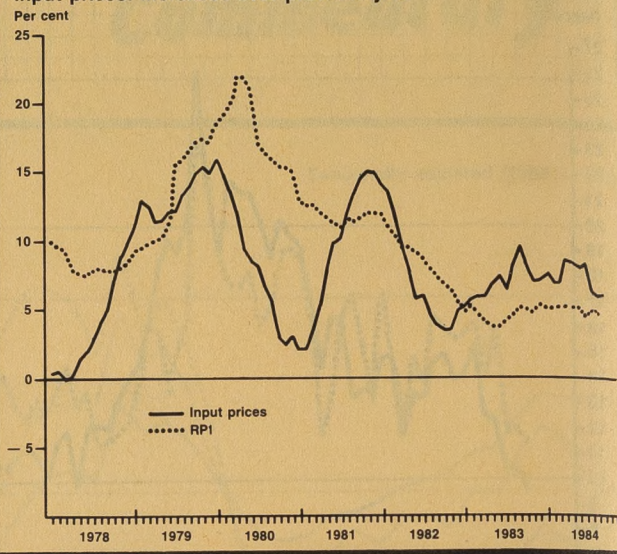
The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in deficit by £0.7 billion in the third quarter, compared with a deficit of £0.3 billion in the previous quarter. There was a deficit of £1.5 billion on visible trade in the third quarter, following a deficit of £1.2 billion in the previous quarter the surplus on trade in oil increased by £0.3 billion and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods rose by £0.5 billion. In the first nine months of the year the current account was in deficit by about £0.5 billion, following a surplus of £2.9 billion in 1983 as a whole.

Total export volume in the third quarter of this year was ½ per cent lower than in the previous quarter and was much the same as in the last quarter of 1983. The underlying level of non-oil export volume has remained flat throughout the year. Import volume in the third quarter increased by 1 per cent. The trend in non-oil imports was fairly flat during the first half of 1984 but because of the two dock strikes, the underlying position in the third quarter is not yet clear, although non-oil import volume was 1½ per cent higher than in the second quarter.

World Outlook

Economic activity continued to increase in the OECD area in the first half of 1984. Growth was strongest in the us, with total output rising by 7½ per cent in the

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



year to the second quarter. The recovery in activity in Japan was also well established with growth of 6 per cent. In Europe the more modest recovery continued; growth in Italy was 3½ per cent, while in West Germany the effects of the seven week engineering strike in the second quarter caused the year on year growth to fall to only ½ per cent following a rise of 4 per cent in the year to the first quarter.

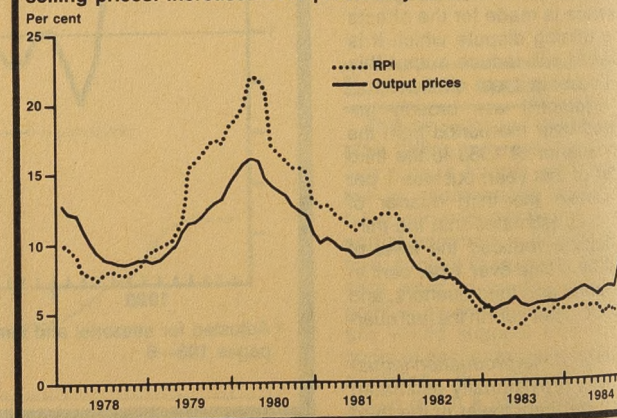
For 1984 as a whole, recent economic forecasts generally see OECD output growth at around 4-5 per cent, following growth of about 2½ per cent last year. Slower growth is expected next year, at around 3 per cent, primarily reflecting a slowdown in the rate of growth in the us and, to a lesser extent, in Japan. The July OECD projection, for example, showed economic growth of 6 per cent in the us in 1984, slowing to 2½ per cent in 1985. Growth in Japan was also expected to slow from 4¾ per cent this year to 3¾ per cent in 1985. In contrast, the over-

all European growth rate was expected to be maintained at about 2¼ per cent in both years.

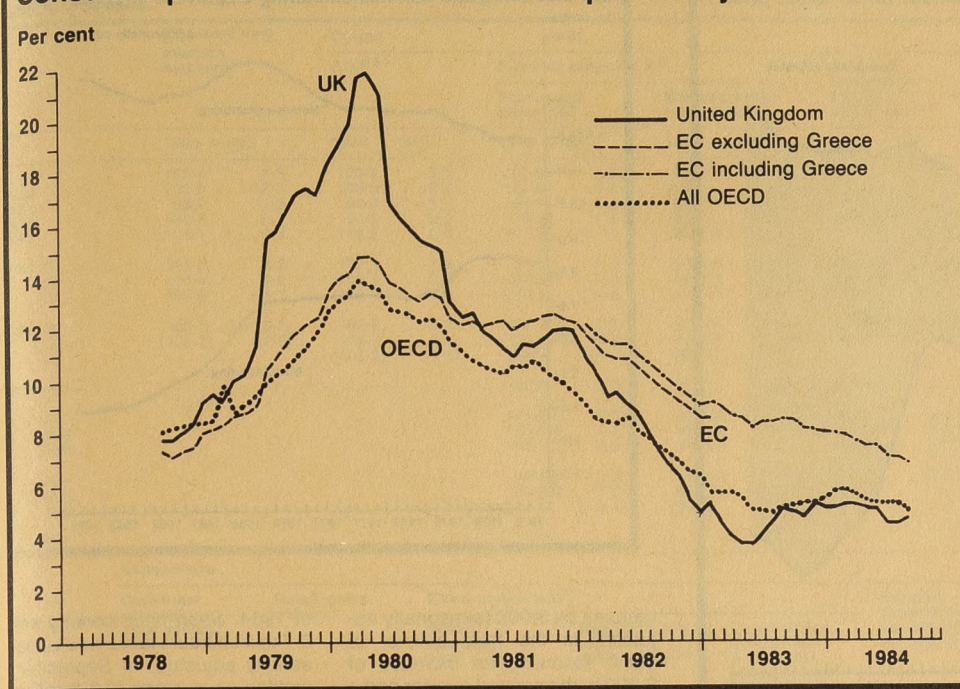
The main impetus to growth in Europe so far this year has come from export demand, mainly by the United States. Fixed investment has also provided a stimulus in the uk and in West Germany, where government aid to the building industry has boosted capital expenditure.

Industrial production in the OECD area increased by about 7 per cent in the year to the second quarter 1984. There were rises in excess of 11 per cent in both the us and Japan, while slower rates of growth were achieved in Europe. In Italy industrial production rose by about 4 per cent over this period and in France the rate of increase was 3 per cent. The effects of the West German engineering strike meant that in the second quarter 1984 industrial production was 1 per cent down on a year earlier, compared with 6 per cent growth in the year to the first quarter.

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



Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to August.

The actual increase in the year to September, 6.4 per cent, was below the underlying trend because of several temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry depressed the level of average earnings recorded for the whole economy (which covers all employees, including those on strike) by about 1¼ per cent. Delays in some public sector settlements (for example, for non-industrial civil servants and local authority non-manual employees) reduced the actual increase by about ¾ per cent. On the other hand, back-pay was higher in September 1984 than in September 1983, inflating the actual increase by about ¾ per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings was about ¾ per cent in the three months ending September.

In production industries and manufacturing industries the underlying increases in average earnings in the year to September were about 8¼ per cent and 8¾ per cent respectively, similar to the corresponding increases in the year to August. These increases continue to reflect higher overtime working this year than a year ago.

The actual increases in the year to September 1984 for production and manufacturing industries were 5.6 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively. The increase for production industries were signifi-

cantly depressed by the effect of the industrial action in the coal industry. Higher back-pay in September 1984 than in September 1983 inflated the increase for manufacturing industries.

In the three months to September, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 6.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 5.0 per cent in October: the same as in August and above the 4.7 per cent recorded in September.

The monthly increase between September and October was 0.6 per cent. This rise was caused by fairly small price changes for a wide range of items. There were increases in motoring costs, beer prices, mortgage interest payments and charges for housing repairs and maintenance, while lower prices were recorded for fruit, furniture and certain items of clothing.

Lower fruit prices were particularly apparent for apples, which were down by about 10 per cent (2½p per pound). Other seasonal food prices showed only small changes.

The tax and price index rose by 3.8 per cent in the year to October. The gap between this and the corresponding change in the RPI remained between 1 and 1¼ percentage points.

The 12-month changes in the producer price indices continue to be higher than that in retail prices,

figure for OECD countries as a whole (5.0 per cent in September) and with that for the European Community (5.5 per cent in September).

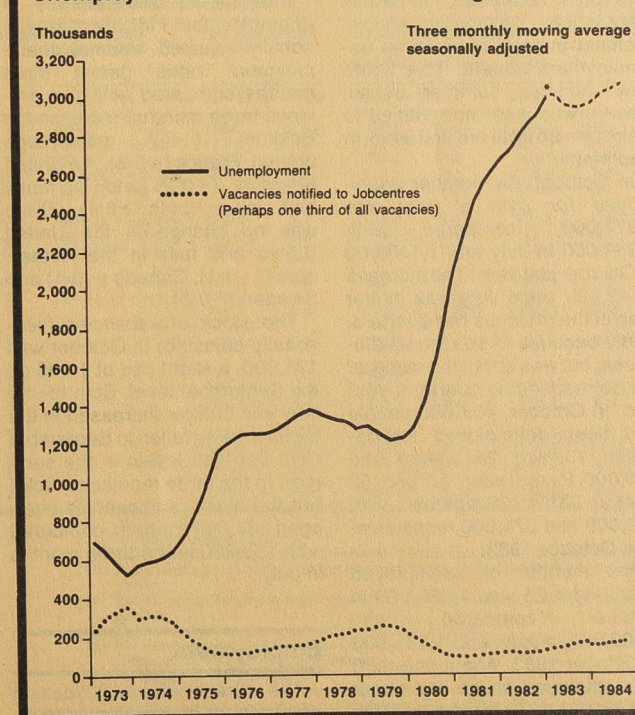
Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemployment (excluding school leavers) in October was 3,101,000, an increase of 3,000 on September. In the three months to October there was an average increase of 16,000 a month, compared with 15,000 in the three months to July. During the six months to October the rise averaged 15,000 a month, compared with 12,000 in the previous six months to April, and 9,000 in the preceding six months to October 1983.

The recorded total in October decreased by 59,000 to 3,225,000 (13.4 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) a decrease of 31,000 from seasonal influences, (b) a seasonally-adjusted increase of 3,000 and (c) a decrease of 31,000 in the number of school leavers.

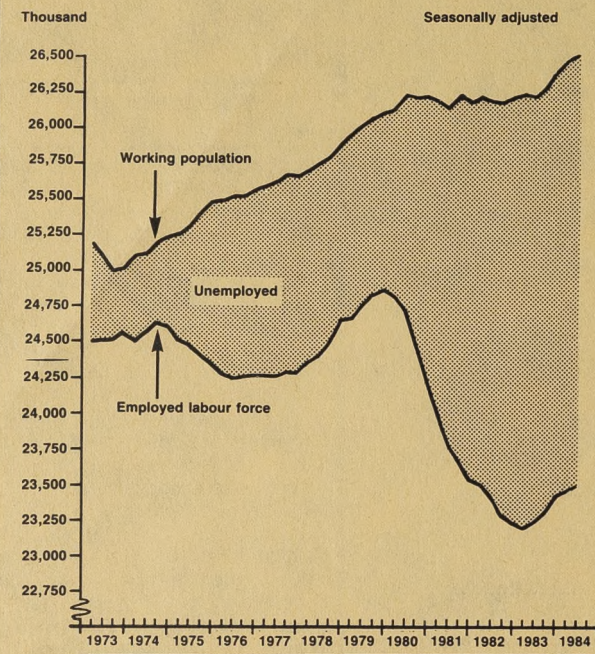
Included in the October total were 151,000 school leavers aged under 18, compared with 168,000 in October 1983. There was a fall of 31,000 since September. The monthly changes in the number of school leavers this year have shown a somewhat different pattern from last year, reflecting the faster recruitment of participants into the Youth Training Scheme.

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



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

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



The number of people assisted by the special *employment and training measures* at the end of September was 689,000, an increase of 19,000 on August, mainly because of higher numbers on the Youth Training Scheme. There were also increases in the Young Workers Scheme, offset by fewer workers on the Job Release Scheme, the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme and Training in Industry. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, about 490,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit. This figure now includes summer school leavers who were not entitled to claim benefit until the first week in September.

In October, the number *unemployed for over a year* was 1,277,000, compared with 1,234,000 in July and 1,143,000 in October last year. The increase of 43,000 since July was higher than in the previous two quarters, partly because of seasonal influences, but was about the same as the corresponding quarter a year ago. In October, 453,000 people had been unemployed for between 13 and 26 weeks and 546,000 for between 26 and 52 weeks. This compares with 445,000 and 571,000 respectively in October 1983.

The number of unemployed aged under 25 was 1,286,000 in October compared with 1,203,000 in July, and 1,261,000 in October 1983. About one-third of unemployed males and about one half of unemployed females were in this age group.

The increase in the three months to October, compared with the three months to July in the seasonally adjusted percentage rate was 0.2 percentage points for both *males* and *females*.

The *regional pattern* in the three months to October compared with the three months to July shows that only in Wales (+0.4 points) was the change in unemployment significantly different from the national average (+0.2 percentage points).

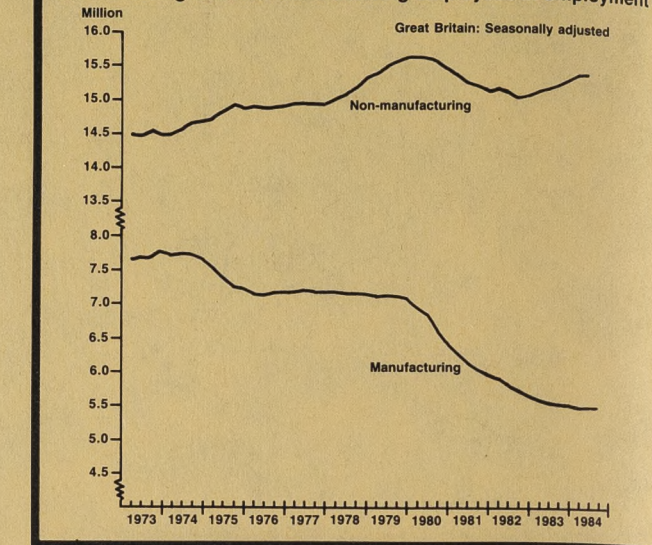
International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in Belgium (+0.4 percentage points), France (+0.3), the United Kingdom (+0.2) and Germany (+0.1). There was no change in the United States and falls in the Netherlands (-0.1), Canada (-0.1) and Sweden (-0.3).

The *stock of vacancies* (seasonally-adjusted) in October was 171,000, a slight rise of 1,000 on the September level. Both the inflow and outflow increased in the month having fallen in September from the high levels in the summer. In the three months to October the stock of vacancies averaged 167,000 a month, compared with 160,000 in the three months in July.

Employment

The number of employees in *employment in manufacturing industries* in Great Britain de-

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



creased by 5,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1984, following an increase of 3,000 in the second quarter and a decrease of 22,000 in the first quarter. The monthly series sometimes moves erratically and the increase of 13,000 in the month of September followed a decrease in August of a similar magnitude. Following a progressive deceleration in the downward trend since the middle of 1980, the level of employment in manufacturing is now changing only slightly.

In the year to September, the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries decreased by 32,000 (0.6 per cent). The main industries contributing to the decline include Other transport equipment (-24,000; 7.5 per cent), Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (-12,000; 2.2 per cent), and Motor vehicles and parts (-11,000; 3.7 per cent). The decreases were partially offset by increases in Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (+17,000; 2.0 per cent), Paper products, printing and publishing (+6,000; 1.2 per cent), and Metal goods (+5,000; 1.3 per cent).

The employed labour force, which includes employees in employment and members of HM forces, increased by 28,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1984, following the increase of 41,000 in the first quarter. Over the year to June 1984, the employed labour force increased by 247,000.

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries, was 11.6 million hours a week in September 1984 (seasonally adjusted), making an average of 11.6 million hours a week for the third quarter compared with averages of 11.1 and 11.5 million hours a week worked in the first and second quarters respectively

of 1984. *Short-time working* was 0.7 million hours lost a week (seasonally adjusted) in September, making an average of 0.8 million hours lost a week in the third quarter and compares with averages of 0.6 million hours lost a week in both first and second quarters of 1984.

Estimates of *labour turnover* in manufacturing industries (not seasonally adjusted) for September 1984 show an increase in the engagement rate to 1.9 per cent compared with 1.8 per cent in September 1983. The leaving rate remains the same as in September 1983 at 1.9 per cent. Thus the deceleration in the downward trend of employment in manufacturing has resulted from increased recruitment, while the leaving rate has remained stable.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 2,896,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in October. This includes a broad estimate of 2.5 million days resulting from the coalmining dispute; the increase on the 2 million days estimate for September was due to the greater number of working days, and the absence of pit holidays, in October. Just over half of the remaining days lost in October were attributable to two stoppages in the car industry and three stoppages in local government.

During the first ten months of 1984, it is provisionally estimated that 18.8 million working days were lost, with disputes in the coalmining industry accounting for an estimated 15.4 million days. The cumulative figure for all industries and services during the corresponding period last year was 3.2 million, and over the ten years 1974-83, the average for the comparable period was 8.8 million days.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

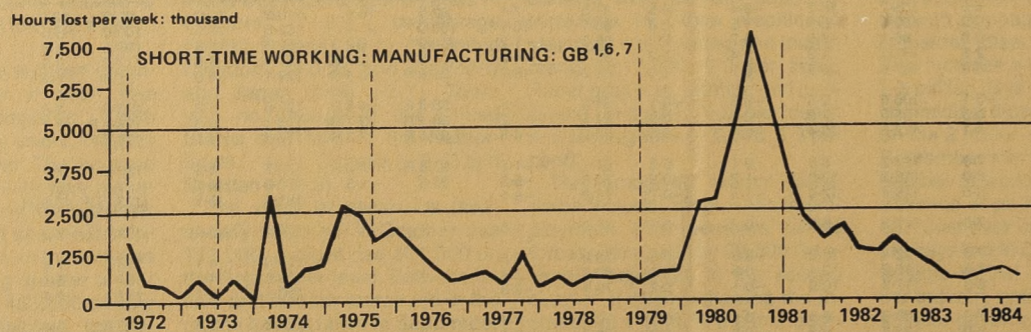
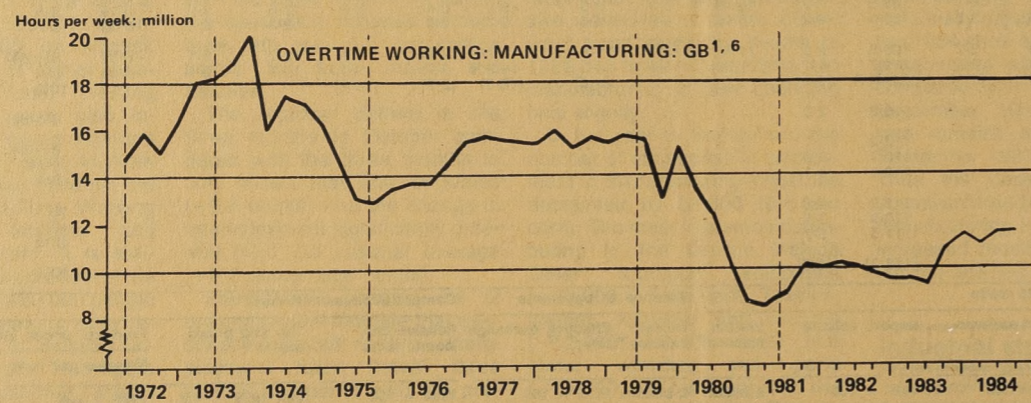
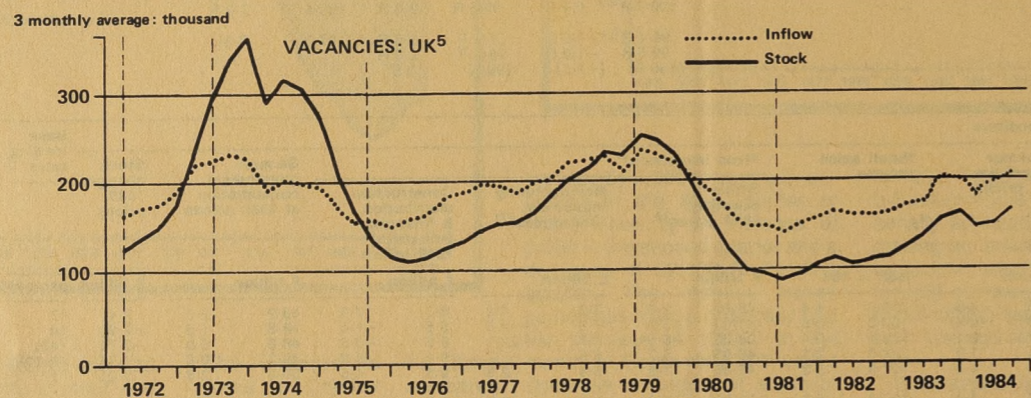
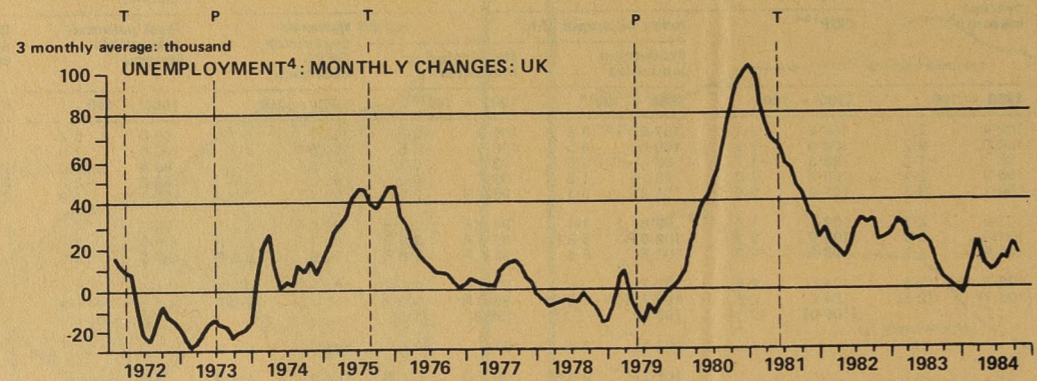
Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

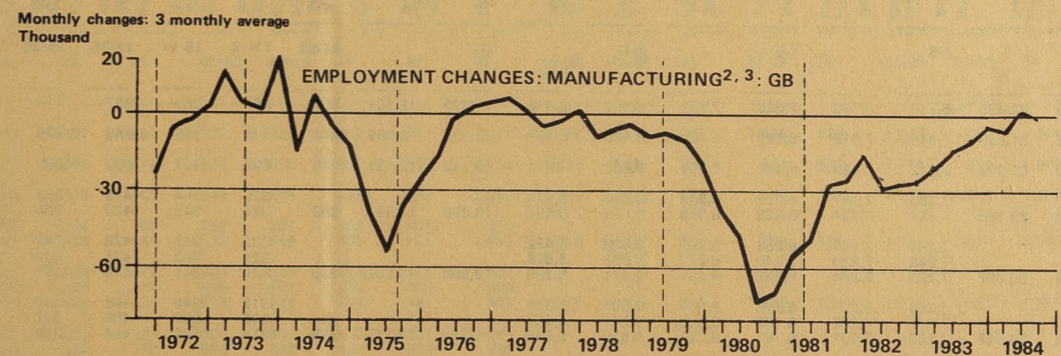
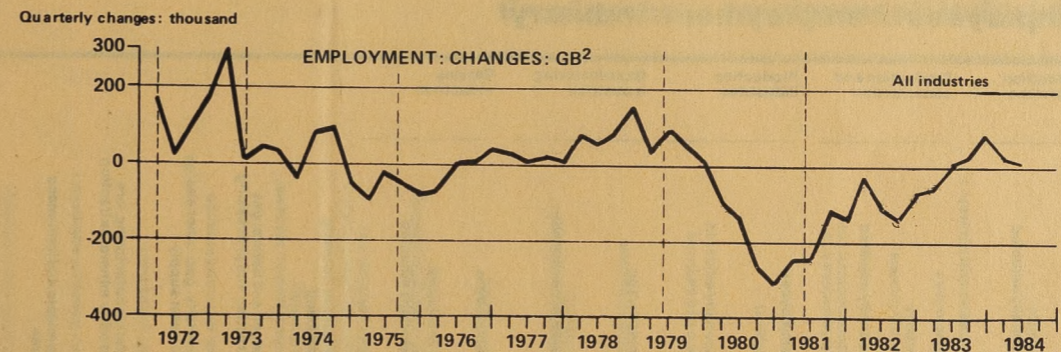
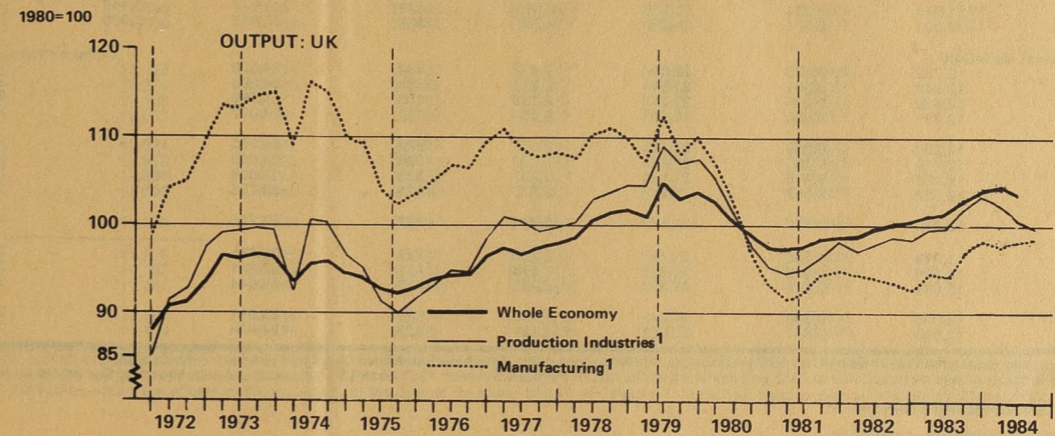
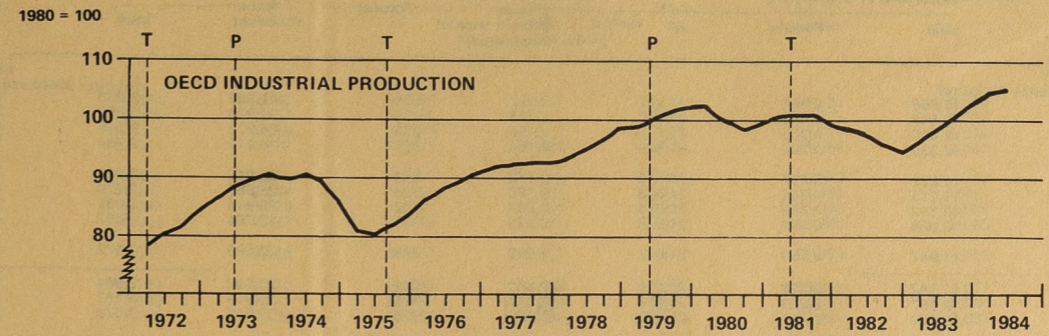
| | GDP average measure ¹ | | Output | | | | Income | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|------|------|------|
| | GDP ^{1,3,4} | | GDP ^{1,3,4} | | Index of output U.K. ⁵ | | Index of production OECD countries ¹ | | Real personal disposable income | | Gross trading profits of companies ⁹ | | | |
| | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 ¹⁶ | 1980 = 100 ¹⁷ | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | | | | | |
| 1979 | 102.4 | 2.5 | 103.0 | 3.1 | 107.0 | 3.8 | 109.3 | -0.2 | 100.7 | 5.1 | 99.0 | 5.7 | 17.9 | -3.5 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | -2.3 | 100.0 | -2.9 | 100.0 | -6.5 | 100.0 | -8.5 | 100.0 | -0.7 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 0.8 |
| 1981 | 98.7 | -1.3 | 98.3 | -1.7 | 96.4 | -3.6 | 93.7 | -6.3 | 100.2 | 0.2 | 98.0 | -2.0 | 19.1 | 5.5 |
| 1982 | 100.8 | 2.1 | 100.3 | 2.0 | 98.1 | 1.8 | 93.7 | 0.0 | 96.3 | -3.9 | 98.3 | -0.3 | 22.7 | 18.8 |
| 1983 | 104.1 | 3.3 | 103.2 | 2.9 | 101.3 | 3.3 | 96.1 R | 2.6 R | 99.4 R | 3.2 R | 100.1 | 1.8 | 27.7 | 22.0 |
| 1983 Q2 | 103.0 | 2.3 | 102.1 | 1.9 | 99.8 | 1.4 | 94.6 R | 0.4 R | 98.3 R | 1.4 R | 99.3 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 12.1 |
| Q3 | 104.4 | 3.8 | 103.9 | 3.3 | 102.0 R | 3.3 R | 96.8 R | 3.3 R | 100.7 R | 5.1 R | 100.6 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 26.7 |
| Q4 | 105.9 | 4.1 | 105.0 | 4.0 | 103.5 | 5.6 | 98.1 R | 5.8 R | 102.8 | 8.8 R | 102.0 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 20.9 |
| 1984 Q1 | 106.7 | 3.5 | 104.8 | 2.8 | 102.7 | 2.8 | 97.3 R | 2.5 R | 104.9 R | 9.2 R | 101.0 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 27.9 |
| Q2 | [105.7] | [2.6] | 104.8 | 2.6 | 100.7 R | 0.9 R | 98.0 R | 3.6 R | 105.4 R | 7.2 R | 101.1 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 16.7 |
| Q3 | .. | .. | [105.0] | [1.1] | [99.9] | [-2.1] | [98.3] | [1.5] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1984 Mar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102.0 | 2.8 | 97.7 | 2.5 | 105.0 R | 9.1 R | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Apr | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101.2 R | 2.0 R | 98.1 R | 3.2 R | 104.8 | 8.4 R | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100.1 R | 1.1 R | 97.4 R | 3.4 R | 106.3 R | 8.0 R | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100.7 R | 0.9 R | 98.5 R | 3.6 R | 105.1 | 7.2 R | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99.4 R | -0.3 R | 97.5 R | 2.5 R | [107.6] | [7.3] | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aug | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99.5 R | -1.0 R | 98.7 R | 2.3 R | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sep | .. | .. | .. | .. | [100.8] | [-2.1] | [98.8] | [1.5] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oct | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | Expenditure | | Retail sales volume ¹ | | Fixed investment ⁹ | | General government consumption at 1980 prices | | Stock changes 1980 prices | | Base lending rates ^{1,13} | | Monetary growth ¹⁴ | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|------|------|
| | Consumer expenditure 1980 prices | | Retail sales volume ¹ | | Whole economy 1980 prices ¹⁰ | | Manufacturing industries 1980 prices ¹¹ | | Construction distribution and financial industries ¹² 1980 prices | | £ billion | | per cent | | | |
| | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | per cent | per cent | per cent | | |
| 1979 | 137.3 | 4.5 | 100.6 | 4.4 | 43.93 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 17.0 | 48.9 | 2.1 | 2.47 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 1980 | 136.8 | -0.4 | 100.0 | -0.6 | 41.63 | -5.2 | 7.3 | -10.9 | 8.6 | -1.4 | 48.8 | 1.5 | -2.90 | 14 | .. | .. |
| 1981 | 136.7 | 0.1 | 100.4 | 0.4 | 38.08 | -8.5 | 5.7 | -22.1 | 8.6 | -0.0 | 48.8 | 0.0 | -2.74 | 14½ | .. | .. |
| 1982 | 138.1 | 1.0 | 102.5 | 2.1 | 40.65 | 6.7 | 5.6 | -1.7 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 49.2 | 0.8 | -1.25 | 10-10½ | .. | .. |
| 1983 | 144.0 | 4.3 | 107.9 | 5.3 | 42.35 | 4.2 | 5.4 | -2.9 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 50.5 | 2.6 | 0.21 | 9 | .. | .. |
| 1983 Q2 | 35.7 | 4.4 | 107.3 | 5.9 | 10.33 | 3.2 | 1.3 | -5.8 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 3.7 | -0.17 | 9½ | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Q3 | 36.4 | 5.1 | 108.3 | 5.2 | 10.45 | 0.8 | 1.3 | -5.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 0.19 | 9½ | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Q4 | 36.5 | 3.8 | 110.4 | 6.3 | 10.97 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 12.8 | 2.3 | 0.09 | 9 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| 1984 Q1 | 36.3 | 2.7 | 108.5 | 2.8 | 11.66 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 12.7 | 2.7 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 1.1 | -0.31 | 8½-8¾ | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Q2 | 36.6 | 2.5 | 111.7 | 4.1 | 11.30 | 9.4 | 1.5 R | 14.9 R | 2.7 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 0.1 | -0.44 | 9½ | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Q3 | [36.8] | [1.1] | [112.4] R | [3.8] R | .. | .. | [1.6] | [16.8] | [2.7] | [11.1] | .. | .. | .. | 10½ | .. | 1.1 |
| 1984 Mar | .. | .. | 108.3 | 2.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8½-8¾ | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Apr | .. | .. | 112.2 | 3.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8½-8¾ | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| May | .. | .. | 110.7 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9-9¼ | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| June | .. | .. | 112.1 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9¼ | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| July | .. | .. | 111.2 | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | -1.0 | 0.2 |
| Aug | .. | .. | 110.9 | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10½ | 0.7 | -0.1 |
| Sep | .. | .. | 114.5 | 3.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10½ | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Oct | .. | .. | [113.2] | [3.7] | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10½ | 0.3 | 0.8 |

| | Visible trade | | Balance of payments | | Competitiveness | | Prices | | Producer prices index ^{17, 19, 20} | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------|
| | Export volume | | Import volume | | Visible balance ¹⁶ | | Current balance ¹⁶ | | Effective exchange rate ^{1, 17} | | Relative unit labour costs ¹⁸ | | Tax and prices index ¹⁹ | | Materials and fuels | | Home sales | |
| | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1980 = 100 | £ billion | 1975 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | Jan 1978 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | 1980 = 100 | |
| 1979 | 99.1 | 4.9 | 105.7 | 10.7 | -3.4 | -0.5 | 87.3 | 7.1 | 82.5 | 16.4 | 113.2 | 12.0 | 92.2 | 12.9 | 87.7 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 14.0 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | -5.4 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 96.1 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 132.8 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 14.0 |
| 1981 | 99.2 | -0.8 | 96.1 | -3.9 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 95.3 | -1.2 | 105.2 | 5.2 | 152.5 | 14.8 | 109.2 | 9.2 | 109.5 | 9.5 | 117.2 | 7.3 |
| 1982 | 101.5 | 2.3 | 100.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 90.7 | -4.8 | 101.3 R | -3.7 R | 167.4 | 9.8 | 117.2 | 7.3 | 118.0 | 7.8 | 125.4 | 5.5 |
| 1983 | 102.3 | 0.8 | 107.6 | 6.9 | -0.7 | 2.9 | 83.3 | -8.2 | 95.8 R | -5.4 R | 174.1 | 4.0 | 125.4 | 7.0 | 124.5 | 5.5 | .. | .. |
| 1983 Q2 | 100.3 | -3.1 | 106.6 | 2.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 84.3 | -6.6 | 96.8 R | -4.8 R | 172.5 | 3.2 | 123.6 | 6.6 | 124.2 | 5.6 | .. | .. |
| Q3 | 99.2 | 0.3 | 106.6 | 7.9 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 84.9 | -7.2 | 98.1 R | -3.7 R | 175.1 | 3.6 | 124.7 R | 8.1 | 125.1 | 5.4 | .. | .. |
| Q4 | 107.3 | 4.1 | 112.8 | 13.4 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 83.2 | -6.6 | 97.5 R | -2.3 R | 177.4 | 4.1 | 128.4 | 7.5 | 126.8 | 5.6 | .. | .. |
| 1984 Q1 | 109.5 | 7.0 | 113.2 | 8.3 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 81.7 | -1.5 | 97.3 R | 7.3 R | 178.7 | 4.3 | 133.5 | 7.2 | 129.0 | 5.9 | .. | .. |
| Q2 | 108.3 | 8.0 | 118.2 | 10.9 | -1.2 | -0.3 | 79.8 | -5.3 | 95.3 | -1.5 | 179.5 | 4.1 | 134.1 | 8.5 | 132.0 | 6.3 | .. | .. |
| Q3 | 107.6 | 8.5 | 119.4 | 12.0 | -1.5 | [-0.7] | 78.0 | -8.1 | .. | .. | 181.3 | 3.5 | [133.7] R | [7.2] R | [132.8] | [6.2] | .. | .. |
| 1984 Mar | 111.3 | 7.0 | 117.9 | 8.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 81.0 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 179.4 | 4.4 | 132.9 | 7.2 | 130.2 | 5.9 | .. | .. |
| Apr | 104.4 | 7.6 | 122.4 | 12.2 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 79.9 | 3.5 | .. | .. | 178.8 | 4.1 | 133.8 | 7.6 | 131.7 | 6.3 | .. | .. |
| May | 108.5 | 6.9 | 115.0 | 12.4 | -0.3 | [0.0] | 80.0 | 2.4 | .. | .. | 179.6 | 4.1 | 1 | | | | | |



4 Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis, and excludes school leavers. They take account of the effects of 1983 Budget provisions. See notes to table 2.1.
 5 Notified to Jobcentres.
 6 Operatives only.
 7 Not seasonally adjusted.



NOTES The vertical lines indicate peaks and troughs in the economy as given by the CSO Index of coincident indicators. All data is seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.
 1 SIC 1980
 2 Employees in employment: supplementary series. See Table 1.2 and footnote
 3 Figures from September 1981 reflect final census of employment results and are classified to SIC 1980, whereas figures for earlier dates are classified to SIC 1968. See footnotes to table 1.2

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees in employment* | | | Self-employed persons (with or without employees)† | HM Forces‡ | Employed labour force‡ | Unemployed | Working population‡ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Male | Female | All | | | | | |
| A UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Mar | 12,656 | 9,301 | 21,957 | 2,092 | 334 | 24,383 | 2,333 | 26,716 |
| 1981 Jun | 12,547 | 9,323 | 21,870 | 2,118 | 334 | 24,323 | 2,395 | 26,718 |
| 1981 Sep | 12,496 | 9,303 | 21,799 | 2,136 | 335 | 24,270 | 2,749 | 27,019 |
| 1981 Dec | 12,330 | 9,296 | 21,626 | 2,154 | 332 | 24,112 | 2,764 | 26,876 |
| 1982 Mar | 12,222 | 9,197 | 21,419 | 2,172 | 328 | 23,919 | 2,821 | 26,740 |
| 1982 Jun | 12,215 | 9,259 | 21,473 | 2,190 | 324 | 23,987 | 2,770 | 26,757 |
| 1982 Sep | 12,192 | 9,192 | 21,384 | 2,207 | 323 | 23,914 | 3,066 | 26,980 |
| 1982 Dec | 12,058 | 9,190 | 21,248 | 2,225 | 321 | 23,794 | 3,097 | 26,891 |
| 1983 Mar | 11,947 | 9,080 | 21,027 | 2,242 | 321 | 23,590 | 3,172 | 26,763 |
| 1983 Jun | 11,982 | 9,228 | 21,210 | 2,260 | 322 | 23,792 | 2,984 | 26,776 |
| 1983 Sep | 12,057 | 9,259 | 21,316 | 2,278 | 325 | 23,919 | 3,167 | 27,086 |
| 1983 Dec | 12,004 | 9,345 | 21,349 | 2,296 | 325 | 23,969 | 3,079 | 27,049 |
| 1984 Mar | 11,944 | 9,264 | 21,208 | 2,313 | 326 | 23,847 | 3,143 | 26,990 |
| 1984 Jun | 12,004 | 9,374 | 21,378 | 2,331 | 326 | 24,035 | 3,030 | 27,065 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Mar | 12,722 | 9,373 | 22,094 | 2,092 | 334 | 24,520 | | 26,840 |
| 1981 Jun | 12,543 | 9,301 | 21,844 | 2,118 | 334 | 24,296 | | 26,780 |
| 1981 Sep | 12,429 | 9,289 | 21,718 | 2,136 | 335 | 24,189 | | 26,874 |
| 1981 Dec | 12,331 | 9,260 | 21,591 | 2,154 | 332 | 24,077 | | 26,836 |
| 1982 Mar | 12,286 | 9,269 | 21,555 | 2,172 | 328 | 24,055 | | 26,857 |
| 1982 Jun | 12,210 | 9,235 | 21,446 | 2,190 | 324 | 23,959 | | 26,831 |
| 1982 Sep | 12,122 | 9,176 | 21,298 | 2,207 | 323 | 23,828 | | 26,828 |
| 1982 Dec | 12,062 | 9,157 | 21,218 | 2,225 | 321 | 23,765 | | 26,853 |
| 1983 Mar | 12,010 | 9,152 | 21,162 | 2,242 | 321 | 23,725 | | 26,876 |
| 1983 Jun | 11,978 | 9,205 | 21,182 | 2,260 | 322 | 23,765 | | 26,856 |
| 1983 Sep | 11,986 | 9,242 | 21,229 | 2,278 | 325 | 23,831 | | 26,928 |
| 1983 Dec | 12,009 | 9,314 | 21,323 | 2,296 | 325 | 23,944 | | 27,011 |
| 1984 Mar | 12,006 | 9,336 | 21,342 | 2,313 | 326 | 23,981 | | 27,101 |
| 1984 Jun | 12,000 | 9,351 | 21,351 | 2,331 | 326 | 24,008 | | 27,149 |

* Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.
† Estimates of the self-employed have been updated to 1983 and assume that the rate of increase between 1981 and 1983 has continued subsequently. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.
‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | All industries and services | Production and construction | | Production industries | | Manufacturing industries | | Service industries | | 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 | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----|
| | | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | All employees | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 1980 June | 22,458 | 22,436 | 8,737 | 8,746 | 7,520 | 7,533 | 6,804 | 6,816 | 13,370 | 13,331 | 352 | 357 | 360 | 637 | 414 | 986 | 931 |
| 1981 June | 21,386 | 21,359 | 7,910 | 7,918 | 6,799 | 6,809 | 6,100 | 6,109 | 13,132 | 13,089 | 343 | 344 | 355 | 543 | 379 | 889 | 857 |
| 1982 June | 21,000 | 20,973 | 7,512 | 7,520 | 6,480 | 6,490 | 5,803 | 5,812 | 13,143 | 13,098 | 345 | 329 | 347 | 509 | 365 | 847 | 828 |
| 1982 Nov | 20,778 | 20,748 | 7,380 | 7,361 | 6,359 | 6,342 | 5,690 | 5,674 | 13,079 | 13,054 | 362 | 324 | 343 | 483 | 354 | 816 | 831 |
| 1982 Dec | 20,778 | 20,748 | 7,337 | 7,334 | 6,322 | 6,316 | 5,655 | 5,650 | 13,079 | 13,054 | 362 | 324 | 343 | 483 | 354 | 816 | 831 |
| 1983 Jan | 20,562 | 20,697 | 7,264 | 7,299 | 6,258 | 6,287 | 5,592 | 5,622 | 12,999 | 13,092 | 339 | 323 | 343 | 478 | 349 | 806 | 826 |
| 1983 Feb | 20,562 | 20,697 | 7,245 | 7,280 | 6,246 | 6,272 | 5,583 | 5,608 | 12,999 | 13,092 | 339 | 320 | 341 | 473 | 351 | 798 | 824 |
| 1983 Mar | 20,562 | 20,697 | 7,223 | 7,254 | 6,232 | 6,251 | 5,571 | 5,589 | 12,999 | 13,092 | 339 | 320 | 341 | 473 | 351 | 798 | 824 |
| 1983 April | 20,744 | 20,717 | 7,204 | 7,237 | 6,213 | 6,237 | 5,554 | 5,578 | 13,222 | 13,177 | 339 | 318 | 340 | 468 | 346 | 797 | 827 |
| 1983 May | 20,744 | 20,717 | 7,187 | 7,208 | 6,196 | 6,213 | 5,541 | 5,557 | 13,222 | 13,177 | 339 | 316 | 339 | 466 | 347 | 788 | 825 |
| 1983 June | 20,744 | 20,717 | 7,183 | 7,191 | 6,191 | 6,201 | 5,539 | 5,548 | 13,222 | 13,177 | 339 | 314 | 339 | 465 | 346 | 789 | 824 |
| 1983 July | 20,849 | 20,762 | 7,202 | 7,178 | 6,206 | 6,190 | 5,554 | 5,537 | 13,281 | 13,257 | 366 | 312 | 340 | 463 | 348 | 786 | 829 |
| 1983 Aug | 20,849 | 20,762 | 7,214 | 7,172 | 6,214 | 6,183 | 5,563 | 5,532 | 13,281 | 13,257 | 366 | 310 | 340 | 461 | 350 | 792 | 831 |
| 1983 Sep | 20,849 | 20,762 | 7,202 | 7,157 | 6,196 | 6,164 | 5,547 | 5,517 | 13,281 | 13,257 | 366 | 309 | 340 | 462 | 348 | 786 | 830 |
| 1983 Oct | 20,882 | 20,856 | 7,178 | 7,146 | 6,175 | 6,152 | 5,529 | 5,507 | 13,385 | 13,362 | 348 | 306 | 340 | 459 | 346 | 782 | 831 |
| 1983 Nov | 20,882 | 20,856 | 7,176 | 7,156 | 6,177 | 6,161 | 5,533 | 5,518 | 13,385 | 13,362 | 348 | 304 | 339 | 459 | 346 | 782 | 833 |
| 1983 Dec | 20,882 | 20,856 | 7,149 | 7,148 | 6,153 | 6,149 | 5,511 | 5,508 | 13,385 | 13,362 | 348 | 304 | 339 | 457 | 344 | 782 | 835 |
| 1984 Jan | 20,745 | 20,879 | 7,096 | 7,132 | 6,106 | 6,135 | 5,468 | 5,498 | 13,331 | 13,423 | 335 | 301 | 336 | 454 | 342 | 777 | 832 |
| 1984 Feb | 20,745 | 20,879 | 7,083 | 7,119 | 6,097 | 6,123 | 5,462 | 5,487 | 13,331 | 13,423 | 335 | 299 | 336 | 453 | 342 | 775 | 836 |
| 1984 Mar | 20,745 | 20,879 | 7,080 | 7,110 | 6,101 | 6,120 | 5,468 | 5,486 | 13,331 | 13,423 | 335 | 297 | 336 | 454 | 342 | 773 | 836 |
| 1984 April | 20,917 | 20,889 | 7,075 | 7,108 | 6,095 | 6,118 | 5,463 | 5,486 | 13,504 | 13,459 | 330 | 296 | 336 | 455 | 343 | 775 | 835 |
| 1984 May | 20,917 | 20,889 | 7,076 | 7,096 | 6,101 | 6,117 | 5,471 | 5,486 | 13,504 | 13,459 | 330 | 294 | 335 | 454 | 345 | 780 | 837 |
| 1984 June | 20,917 | 20,889 | 7,082 | 7,091 | 6,108 | 6,118 | 5,480 | 5,489 | 13,504 | 13,459 | 330 | 293 | 334 | 450 | 345 | 782 | 840 |
| 1984 July R | 7,100 | 7,076 | 6,125 | 6,109 | 5,499 | 5,482 | | | | | | 292 | 334 | 451 | 347 | 780 | 842 |
| 1984 Aug R | 7,103 | 7,060 | 6,127 | 6,096 | 5,502 | 5,471 | | | | | | 291 | 334 | 452 | 348 | 780 | 844 |
| 1984 Sep | 7,115 | 7,070 | 6,139 | 6,107 | 5,515 | 5,484 | | | | | | 291 | 334 | 455 | 348 | 784 | 847 |

* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.
† Note: For dates prior to those given in tables 1-1 and 1-2 see Historical Supplement No 1 issued with August 1984 Gazette.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1.1

THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees in employment* | | | Self-employed persons (with or without employees)† | HM Forces‡ | Employed labour force‡ | Unemployed | Working population‡ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Male | Female | All | | | | | |
| B. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Mar | 12,384 | 9,082 | 21,466 | 2,031 | 334 | 23,831 | 2,239 | 26,070 |
| 1981 Jun | 12,274 | 9,107 | 21,386 | 2,057 | 334 | 23,777 | 2,299 | 26,076 |
| 1981 Sep | 12,229 | 9,085 | 21,314 | 2,075 | 335 | 23,724 | 2,643 | 26,368 |
| 1981 Dec | 12,064 | 9,077 | 21,142 | 2,093 | 332 | 23,566 | 2,663 | 26,229 |
| 1982 Mar | 11,960 | 8,980 | 20,941 | 2,111 | 328 | 23,379 | 2,718 | 26,097 |
| 1982 Jun | 11,957 | 9,044 | 21,000 | 2,129 | 324 | 23,453 | 2,664 | 26,117 |
| 1982 Sep | 11,936 | 8,976 | 20,911 | 2,146 | 323 | 23,380 | 2,950 | 26,331 |
| 1982 Dec | 11,804 | 8,973 | 20,778 | 2,164 | 321 | 23,263 | 2,985 | 26,248 |
| 1983 Mar | 11,697 | 8,865 | 20,562 | 2,181 | 321 | 23,064 | 3,059 | 26,123 |
| 1983 Jun | 11,733 | 9,012 | 20,744 | 2,199 | 322 | 23,265 | 2,871 | 26,136 |
| 1983 Sep | 11,808 | 9,041 | 20,849 | 2,217 | 325 | 23,391 | 3,044 | 26,434 |
| 1983 Dec | 11,755 | 9,126 | 20,882 | 2,235 | 325 | 23,441 | 2,961 | 26,402 |
| 1984 Mar | 11,698 | 9,047 | 20,745 | 2,252 | 326 | 23,323 | 3,022 | 26,345 |
| 1984 Jun | 11,759 | 9,158 | 20,917 | 2,270 | 326 | 23,513 | 2,911 | 26,423 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Mar | 12,449 | 9,154 | 21,603 | 2,031 | 334 | 23,968 | | 26,194 |
| 1981 Jun | 12,274 | 9,085 | 21,359 | 2,057 | 334 | 23,751 | | 26,138 |
| 1981 Sep | 12,162 | 9,071 | 21,233 | 2,075 | 335 | 23,643 | | 26,223 |
| 1981 Dec | 12,065 | 9,041 | 21,106 | 2,093 | 332 | 23,531 | | 26,189 |
| 1982 Mar | 12,024 | 9,052 | 21,077 | 2,111 | 328 | 23,515 | | 26,214 |
| 1982 Jun | 11,953 | 9,020 | 20,973 | 2,129 | 324 | 23,425 | | 26,191 |
| 1982 Sep | 11,866 | 8,959 | 20,825 | 2,146 | 323 | 23,294 | | 26,178 |
| 1982 Dec | 11,808 | 8,940 | 20,748 | 2,164 | 321 | 23,233 | | 26,209 |
| 1983 Mar | 11,759 | 8,937 | 20,697 | 2,181 | 321 | 23,199 | | 26,237 |
| 1983 Jun | 11,729 | 8,988 | 20,717 | 2,199 | 322 | 23,238 | | 26,216 |
| 1983 Sep | 11,737 | 9,024 | 20,762 | 2,217 | 325 | 23,304 | | 26,277 |
| 1983 Dec | 11,761 | 9,095 | 20,856 | 2,235 | 325 | 23,416 | | 26,365 |
| 1984 Mar | 11,761 | 9,118 | 20,879 | 2,252 | 326 | 23,457 | | 26,457 |
| 1984 Jun | 11,755 | 9,135 | 20,889 | 2,270 | 326 | 23,485 | | 26,508 |

* HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 | Division class or group | Sep 1983 | | | July 1984 | | | Aug 1984 | | | Sep 1984 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All |
| Production and construction industries | 1-5 | 5,417.5 | 1,784.7 | 7,202.2 | 5,332.8 | 1,766.8 | 7,099.6 | 5,338.9 | 1,763.7 | 7,102.6 | 5,346.2 | 1,769.1 | 7,115.3 |
| Production industries | 1-4 | 4,529.5 | 1,666.7 | 6,196.3 | 4,476.3 | 1,648.4 | 6,124.7 | 4,481.8 | 1,645.3 | 6,127.2 | 4,488.6 | 1,650.6 | 6,139.2 |
| All manufacturing industries | 2-4 | 3,965.1 | 1,582.2 | 5,547.3 | 3,931.9 | 1,566.6 | 5,498.5 | 3,938.5 | 1,563.6 | 5,502.1 | 3,946.0 | 1,568.9 | 5,514.9 |
| Energy and water supply | 1 | 564.5 | 84.5 | 649.0 | 544.4 | 81.8 | 626.0 | 543.3 | 81.7 | 625.0 | 542.6 | 81.7 | 624.3 |
| Coal extraction and solid fuels | 111 | 239.0 | 10.5 | 249.5 | 222.2 | 10.1 | 232.3 | 221.5 | 10.1 | 231.6 | 221.0 | 10.0 | 231.1 |
| Electricity | 161 | 128.8 | 29.7 | 158.5 | 126.3 | 29.4 | 155.8 | 126.3 | 29.3 | 155.7 | 126.5 | 29.4 | 155.8 |
| Gas | 162 | 74.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 23.7 | 96.9 | 73.2 | 23.7 | 96.9 | 73.0 | 23.6 | 96.6 |
| Water supply | 170 | 55.1 | 10.1 | 65.2 | 55.1 | 9.7 | 64.8 | 54.8 | 9.9 | 64.7 | 54.6 | 9.9 | 64.5 |
| Other mineral and ore extraction and processing | 2 | 648.4 | 161.3 | 809.7 | 644.7 | 153.0 | 797.7 | 646.3 | 153.5 | 799.7 | 648.8 | 154.1 | 803.0 |
| Metal manufacturing | 22 | 197.3 | 21.4 | 218.7 | 193.2 | 17.7 | 211.0 | 193.1 | 17.3 | 210.4 | 195.5 | 17.2 | 212.7 |
| Iron and steel | 221 | 91.6 | 5.9 | 97.4 | 89.5 | 5.0 | 94.5 | 89.7 | 4.9 | 94.7 | 90.7 | 4.8 | 95.6 |
| Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming | 222/223 | 49.1 | 7.2 | 56.3 | 47.3 | 5.6 | 53.0 | 46.7 | 5.3 | 51.9 | 48.0 | 5.4 | 53.4 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 224 | 56.6 | 8.3 | 64.9 | 56.4 | 7.1 | 63.5 | 56.7 | 7.1 | 63.8 | 56.7 | 6.9 | 63.7 |
| Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s. | 21/23 | 38.5 | 3.2 | 41.8 | 39.0 | 2.9 | 42.0 | 39.1 | 2.9 | 42.0 | 39.1 | 2.9 | 42.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 164.6 | 36.9 | 201.5 | 165.5 | 32.6 | 198.2 | 166.7 | 33.1 | 199.8 | 166.8 | 33.2 | 200.0 |
| Building products of concrete, cement etc | 243 | 36.3 | 4.3 | 40.6 | 37.9 | 3.8 | 41.6 | 37.4 | 3.7 | 41.2 | 38.0 | 3.8 | 41.9 |
| Chemical industry | 25 | 234.5 | 97.9 | 332.4 | 233.5 | 97.8 | 331.3 | 234.1 | 98.2 | 332.2 | 234.0 | 98.9 | 333.0 |
| Basic industrial chemicals | 251 | 101.6 | 20.4 | 122.0 | 100.1 | 20.2 | 120.4 | 100.4 | 20.3 | 120.6 | 99.9 | 20.0 | 119.9 |
| Pharmaceutical products | 257 | 46.1 | 36.2 | 82.3 | 46.4 | 35.9 | 82.3 | 46.5 | 36.0 | 82.5 | 46.4 | 35.9 | 82.3 |
| Soap and toilet preparations | 258 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 37.1 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 36.8 | 19.7 | 17.8 | 37.5 | 19.7 | 18.4 | 38.1 |
| Metal goods, engineering and vehicles | 3 | 2,078.6 | 540.1 | 2,618.7 | 2,057.6 | 539.4 | 2,597.0 | 2,060.0 | 538.7 | 2,598.7 | 2,065.1 | 540.1 | 2,605.2 |
| Metal goods n.e.s. | 31 | 295.1 | 86.7 | 381.8 | 301.2 | 87.2 | 388.4 | 301.3 | 86.8 | 388.1 | 300.6 | 86.8 | 387.5 |
| Foundries | 311 | 63.3 | 8.6 | 71.9 | 62.8 | 8.0 | 70.8 | 62.5 | 8.3 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 8.4 | 71.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, springs etc | 313 | 35.1 | 11.8 | 47.0 | 36.5 | 12.3 | 48.8 | 36.1 | 11.7 | 47.8 | 35.9 | 11.9 | 47.8 |
| Hand tools and finished metal goods | 316 | 158.0 | 56.9 | 214.9 | 163.6 | 58.0 | 221.6 | 164.7 | 58.3 | 223.0 | 164.3 | 58.1 | 222.4 |
| Mechanical engineering | 32 | 663.8 | 122.0 | 785.7 | 658.7 | 121.2 | 779.9 | 659.0 | 121.2 | 780.1 | 662.4 | 121.9 | 784.4 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 320 | 66.0 | 8.7 | 74.7 | 68.1 | 8.8 | 76.9 | 66.2 | 8.9 | 75.1 | 67.0 | 8.9 | 75.9 |
| Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc | 321/324 | 69.0 | 11.0 | 79.9 | 69.9 | 10.5 | 79.3 | 69.3 | 10.0 | 79.3 | 68.4 | 10.7 | 79.1 |
| Metal working machine tools etc | 322 | 64.1 | 13.2 | 77.2 | 64.9 | 13.7 | 78.6 | 65.2 | 13.3 | 78.5 | 66.2 | 13.4 | 79.7 |
| Mining machinery, construction equipment etc | 325 | 77.6 | 10.6 | 88.2 | 74.6 | 10.2 | 84.8 | 74.4 | 10.2 | 84.6 | 73.9 | 10.1 | 84.1 |
| Mechanical power transmission equipment | 326 | 25.7 | 5.1 | 30.7 | 24.1 | 4.6 | 28.7 | 24.3 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 24.6 | 4.7 | 29.4 |
| Other machinery and mechanical equipment | 328 | 310.4 | 58.7 | 369.1 | 306.4 | 58.7 | 365.1 | 307.8 | 59.1 | 366.9 | 310.6 | 59.1 | 369.8 |
| Office machinery and data processing equipment | 33 | 54.0 | 18.2 | 72.2 | 55.3 | 18.6 | 73.9 | 55.6 | 18.2 | 73.8 | 56.2 | 18.5 | 74.7 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 34 | 438.6 | 211.0 | 649.6 | 444.5 | 212.1 | 656.6 | 445.9 | 211.8 | 657.7 | 447.6 | 212.1 | 659.8 |
| Basic electrical equipment | 342 | 90.6 | 27.3 | 117.9 | 88.5 | 26.9 | 115.4 | 88.6 | 27.1 | 115.7 | 88.1 | 27.2 | 115.3 |
| Industrial equipment, batteries etc | 343 | 64.0 | 28.8 | 92.8 | 66.1 | 28.9 | 94.9 | 66.0 | 29.3 | 95.4 | 65.6 | 28.9 | 94.5 |
| Telecommunications equipment | 344 | 136.3 | 63.9 | 200.7 | 139.0 | 63.3 | 202.3 | 139.8 | 64.1 | 203.9 | 141.2 | 63.9 | 205.1 |
| Other electronic equipment | 345 | 73.5 | 56.6 | 130.1 | 76.7 | 58.5 | 135.2 | 77.5 | 57.3 | 134.8 | 77.9 | 57.8 | 135.7 |
| Domestic-type electric appliances | 346 | 30.3 | 14.6 | 44.9 | 31.0 | 14.5 | 45.5 | 31.0 | 14.6 | 45.6 | 31.3 | 14.6 | 45.9 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 267.1 | 34.1 | 301.3 | 258.5 | 33.0 | 291.5 | 258.8 | 33.1 | 291.9 | 257.0 | 33.1 | 290.1 |
| Motor vehicles and engines | 351 | 97.8 | 9.1 | 106.9 | 96.5 | 8.9 | 105.4 | 96.4 | 8.9 | 107.2 | 96.9 | 8.8 | 105.8 |
| Parts | 353 | 118.2 | 21.0 | 139.1 | 113.4 | 20.3 | 133.7 | 112.6 | 20.5 | 133.1 | 112.8 | 20.6 | 133.4 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 286.3 | 33.3 | 319.6 | 263.6 | 31.6 | 295.2 | 263.2 | 31.7 | 294.9 | 264.9 | 31.6 | 296.4 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing | 361 | 103.4 | 8.8 | 112.2 | 89.6 | 8.0 | 97.6 | 89.2 | 8.0 | 97.2 | 89.0 | 8.0 | 97.0 |
| Railway and tramway vehicles | 362 | 34.6 | 1.6 | 36.2 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 31.5 | 29.8 | 1.3 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 1.4 | 32.0 |
| Aerospace equipment | 364 | 141.3 | 20.5 | 161.8 | 136.9 | 19.7 | 156.6 | 137.2 | 19.9 | 157.1 | 138.1 | 19.7 | 157.8 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 73.7 | 34.8 | 108.5 | 75.8 | 35.7 | 111.5 | 76.2 | 35.9 | 112.1 | 76.3 | 36.1 | 112.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | 1,238.1 | 880.7 | 2,118.9 | 1,229.5 | 874.2 | 2,103.8 | 1,232.3 | 871.4 | 2,103.7 | 1,232.1 | 874.6 | 2,106.8 |
| Food drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 373.0 | 259.7 | 632.7 | 366.8 | 255.7 | 622.4 | 367.9 | 256.9 | 624.8 | 367.3 | 257.8 | 625.2 |
| Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats | 411/412 | 60.4 | 40.3 | 100.7 | 61.1 | 42.0 | 103.1 | 61.4 | 42.1 | 103.5 | 61.7 | 41.9 | 103.6 |
| Milk and milk products | 413 | 31.9 | 11.0 | 42.9 | 32.1 | 11.3 | 43.5 | 32.1 | 11.3 | 43.4 | 31.7 | 11.1 | 42.9 |
| Fruit and vegetable processing | 414 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 35.5 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 36.7 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 37.0 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 37.5 |
| Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery | 416/418/419 | 79.2 | 70.3 | 149.6 | 78.1 | 69.3 | 147.5 | 79.0 | 70.0 | 149.0 | 78.8 | 71.1 | 149.9 |
| Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc | 421 | 32.7 | 35.3 | 68.0 | 31.6 | 33.8 | 65.4 | 31.6 | 33.8 | 65.4 | 31.4 | 34.2 | 65.6 |
| Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods | 422/423 | 44.7 | 34.1 | 78.8 | 44.3 | 33.1 | 77.4 | 44.2 | 33.7 | 77.9 | 44.3 | 33.9 | 78.3 |
| Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting | 424/426/427 | 62.0 | 20.0 | 82.1 | 60.2 | 19.3 | 79.5 | 60.0 | 19.3 | 79.3 | 59.9 | 19.3 | 79.2 |
| Textiles | 43 | 123.4 | 117.7 | 241.0 | 120.4 | 113.0 | 233.4 | 120.4 | 113.3 | 233.7 | 121.1 | 113.6 | 234.7 |
| Woolen and worsted | 431 | 26.1 | 17.7 | 43.9 | 25.5 | 16.9 | 42.4 | 25.4 | 16.8 | 42.2 | 25.6 | 16.6 | 42.2 |
| Cotton and silk | 432 | 23.7 | 16.7 | 40.4 | 23.8 | 15.7 | 39.5 | 23.8 | 15.7 | 39.5 | 24.0 | 15.9 | 39.8 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 436 | 25.4 | 59.3 | 84.7 | 24.7 | 57.5 | 82.2 | 25.1 | 58.0 | 83.1 | 25.0 | 58.0 | 83.0 |
| Textile finishing etc | 433/434/435/437 | 23.9 | 9.1 | 33.0 | 23.8 | 9.0 | 32.8 | 23.0 | 9.0 | 31.9 | 23.2 | 8.9 | 32.1 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 71.5 | 205.7 | 277.2 | 70.1 | 204.2 | 274.3 | 69.0 | 201.5 | 270.5 | 69.3 | 202.0 | 271.3 |
| Footwear | 451 | 23.1 | 27.7 | 50.7 | 23.0 | 27.2 | 50.3 | 23.1 | 27.3 | 50.4 | 22.7 | 27.4 | 50.2 |
| Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods | 453/456 | 38.6 | 161.7 | 200.3 | 37.9 | 161.7 | 199.7 | 37.0 | 159.1 | 196.1 | 36.9 | 158.7 | 195.6 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 46 | 163.1 | 40.0 | 203.0 | 165.5 | 40.1 | 205.6 | 165.5 | 40.7 | 206.2 | 165.8 | 40.6 | 206.4 |
| Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery | 461/462/463 | 59.9 | 9.5 | 69.5 | 61.2 | 10.1 | 71.3 | 61.6 | 10.0 | 71.7 | 61.6 | 9.9 | 71.5 |
| Wooden and upholstered furniture etc | 467 | 83.1 | 21.7 | 104.8 | 84.3 | 21.2 | 105.5 | 83.6 | 21.7 | 105.3 | 83.9 | 21.7 | 105.6 |
| Paper, paper products, printing and publishing | 47 | 326.9 | 160.4 | 487.3 | 327.1 | 161.8 | 489.0 | 329.1 | 162.5 | 491.7 | 329.5 | 163.6 | 493.0 |
| Pulp, paper and board | 471 | 31.9 | 7.0 | 38.9 | 31.7 | 6.8 | 38.5 | 32.6 | 6.7 | 39.3 | 32.2 | 6.7 | 38.9 |
| Conversion of paper and board | 472 | 66.9 | 40.3 | 107.2 | 66.7 | 40.5 | 107.2 | 67.0 | 40.5 | 107.5 | 67.3 | 40.8 | 108.1 |
| Printing and publishing | 475 | 228.0 | 113.2 | 341.2 | 22 | | | | | | | | |

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

| Service | Dec 11, 1982 | | | Mar 12, 1983 | | | [June 11, 1983] | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent |
| Education—Lecturers and teachers | 483,291 | 150,575 | 513,309 | 485,252 | 150,836 | 516,175 | 485,440 | 137,831 | 514,933 |
| —Others | 172,643 | 437,400 | 362,459 | 172,658 | 442,833 | 364,839 | 171,416 | 439,281 | 362,105 |
| Construction | 107,564 | 468 | 107,771 | 108,142 | 478 | 108,354 | 106,940 | 474 | 107,151 |
| Transport | 17,835 | 363 | 17,994 | 17,861 | 333 | 18,007 | 18,127 | 337 | 18,275 |
| Social Services | 131,073 | 165,317 | 200,735 | 132,554 | 165,708 | 202,412 | 132,932 | 166,483 | 203,145 |
| Public libraries and museums | 23,086 | 15,939 | 30,954 | 23,132 | 16,300 | 31,184 | 23,202 | 16,442 | 31,318 |
| Recreation, parks and baths | 60,829 | 19,091 | 69,093 | 61,205 | 19,079 | 69,479 | 65,299 | 20,657 | 74,253 |
| Environmental health | 19,080 | 1,516 | 19,733 | 19,107 | 1,513 | 19,758 | 19,474 | 1,533 | 20,134 |
| Refuse collection and disposal | 41,586 | 325 | 41,725 | 41,310 | 316 | 41,444 | 40,252 | 319 | 40,389 |
| Housing | 45,256 | 12,876 | 50,933 | 46,244 | 12,949 | 51,954 | 46,990 | 12,886 | 52,677 |
| Town and country planning | 19,368 | 576 | 19,663 | 19,413 | 585 | 19,712 | 19,464 | 562 | 19,753 |
| Fire Service—Regular | 33,895 | 4 | 33,897 | 33,836 | 2 | 33,837 | 33,973 | 2 | 33,974 |
| —Others (a) | 4,028 | 1,951 | 4,865 | 4,027 | 1,946 | 4,864 | 4,003 | 1,928 | 4,831 |
| Miscellaneous services | 213,750 | 41,609 | 231,969 | 214,145 | 41,462 | 232,318 | 215,672 | 41,798 | 234,017 |
| All above | 1,373,284 | 848,010 | 1,705,100 | 1,378,886 | 854,340 | 1,714,337 | 1,383,184 | 840,533 | 1,716,955 |
| Police service—Police (all ranks) | 114,324 | — | 114,324 | 114,559 | — | 114,559 | 114,660 | — | 114,660 |
| —Others (b) | 38,247 | 6,360 | 40,992 | 38,307 | 6,283 | 41,018 | 38,394 | 6,232 | 41,084 |
| Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff | 17,148 | 4,932 | 19,560 | 17,248 | 5,107 | 19,746 | 17,335 | 5,019 | 19,785 |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 1,543,003 | 859,302 | 1,879,976 | 1,549,000 | 865,730 | 1,889,660 | 1,553,573 | 851,784 | 1,892,484 |

TABLE B Wales

| Service | Dec 11, 1982 | | | Mar 12, 1983 | | | [June 11, 1983] | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent |
| Education—Lecturers and teachers | 31,984 | 5,182 | 32,893 | 32,365 | 5,190 | 33,317 | 31,827 | 4,364 | 32,688 |
| —Others | 10,491 | 27,575 | 22,163 | 10,566 | 27,886 | 22,390 | 10,679 | 27,310 | 22,232 |
| Construction | 8,962 | 9 | 8,966 | 8,923 | 10 | 8,927 | 8,753 | 12 | 8,758 |
| Transport | 1,808 | 35 | 1,823 | 1,795 | 38 | 1,811 | 1,802 | 38 | 1,818 |
| Social Services | 8,148 | 9,928 | 12,285 | 8,430 | 9,953 | 12,578 | 8,522 | 10,095 | 12,728 |
| Public libraries and museums | 1,129 | 780 | 1,510 | 1,129 | 809 | 1,523 | 1,149 | 809 | 1,545 |
| Recreation, parks and baths | 4,240 | 1,711 | 4,968 | 4,220 | 1,676 | 4,934 | 4,742 | 1,883 | 5,543 |
| Environmental health | 1,142 | 248 | 1,245 | 1,139 | 239 | 1,238 | 1,187 | 241 | 1,286 |
| Refuse collection and disposal | 2,008 | 6 | 2,010 | 2,029 | 8 | 2,034 | 1,990 | 9 | 1,994 |
| Housing | 1,786 | 525 | 2,026 | 1,796 | 513 | 2,031 | 1,800 | 515 | 2,036 |
| Town and country planning | 1,399 | 25 | 1,411 | 1,405 | 24 | 1,416 | 1,413 | 26 | 1,425 |
| Fire Service—Regular | 1,798 | — | 1,798 | 1,796 | — | 1,796 | 1,786 | — | 1,786 |
| —Others (a) | 243 | 130 | 297 | 253 | 148 | 315 | 256 | 148 | 318 |
| Miscellaneous services | 18,811 | 3,386 | 20,241 | 18,834 | 3,397 | 20,269 | 19,011 | 3,481 | 20,480 |
| All above | 93,949 | 49,540 | 113,636 | 94,680 | 49,891 | 114,579 | 94,917 | 48,931 | 114,637 |
| Police service—Police (all ranks) | 6,384 | — | 6,384 | 6,387 | — | 6,387 | 6,390 | — | 6,390 |
| —Others (b) | 1,708 | 332 | 1,851 | 1,704 | 342 | 1,852 | 1,705 | 342 | 1,853 |
| Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff | 1,015 | 218 | 1,116 | 1,019 | 234 | 1,128 | 1,024 | 244 | 1,137 |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 103,056 | 50,090 | 122,987 | 103,790 | 50,467 | 123,946 | 104,036 | 49,517 | 124,017 |

TABLE C Scotland (g)

| Service | Dec 11, 1982 | | | Mar 12, 1983 | | | [June 11, 1983] | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent |
| Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) | 60,242 | 4,663 | 62,107 | 60,395 | 4,988 | 62,390 | 60,085 | 4,785 | 61,999 |
| —Others (e) | 23,661 | 37,161 | 40,829 | 22,936 | 38,061 | 40,571 | 22,576 | 37,812 | 40,126 |
| Construction | 20,207 | 153 | 20,278 | 19,967 | 66 | 19,998 | 19,626 | 67 | 19,658 |
| Transport | 8,308 | 72 | 8,341 | 8,222 | 72 | 8,256 | 8,173 | 77 | 8,209 |
| Social Services | 20,013 | 22,004 | 30,147 | 19,754 | 22,413 | 30,064 | 20,177 | 22,031 | 30,314 |
| Public libraries and museums | 3,034 | 1,471 | 3,806 | 3,045 | 1,473 | 3,811 | 3,083 | 1,480 | 3,854 |
| Recreation, leisure and tourism | 11,178 | 2,409 | 12,309 | 11,155 | 2,460 | 12,307 | 12,356 | 2,763 | 13,642 |
| Environmental health | 2,142 | 427 | 2,337 | 2,172 | 389 | 2,349 | 2,233 | 483 | 2,457 |
| Cleansing | 9,631 | 194 | 9,719 | 9,546 | 209 | 9,641 | 9,786 | 208 | 9,880 |
| Housing | 4,778 | 406 | 4,973 | 4,852 | 393 | 5,040 | 5,057 | 395 | 5,245 |
| Physical planning | 1,554 | 17 | 1,563 | 1,570 | 20 | 1,581 | 1,646 | 63 | 1,680 |
| Fire Service—Regular | 4,479 | — | 4,479 | 4,501 | — | 4,501 | 4,507 | — | 4,507 |
| —Others (a) | 511 | 107 | 560 | 460 | 157 | 531 | 464 | 157 | 535 |
| Miscellaneous services | 31,381 | 2,901 | 32,782 | 31,652 | 2,929 | 33,056 | 31,674 | 3,015 | 33,125 |
| All above | 201,119 | 71,985 | 234,230 | 200,227 | 73,630 | 234,096 | 201,443 | 73,336 | 235,227 |
| Police service—Police (all ranks) | 13,185 | — | 13,185 | 13,201 | — | 13,201 | 13,174 | — | 13,174 |
| —Others (b) | 3,330 | 2,451 | 4,439 | 3,323 | 2,443 | 4,426 | 3,334 | 2,446 | 4,438 |
| Administration of District Courts | 93 | 11 | 99 | 96 | 10 | 101 | 99 | 10 | 104 |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 217,727 | 74,447 | 251,953 | 216,847 | 76,083 | 251,824 | 218,050 | 75,792 | 252,943 |

Notes: (a) includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
 (b) includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (c) based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education 0-11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53. Manual employees 0-41.
 (d) includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
 (e) includes school-crossing patrols.
 (f) based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.
 (g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

| Service | [Sep 10, 1983] | | | [Dec 10, 1983] | | | [Mar 10, 1984] | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent |
| Education—Lecturers and teachers | 479,454 | 92,532 | 503,698 | 480,467 | 156,377 | 511,734 | 481,722 | 156,197 | 513,588 |
| —Others | 170,999 | 426,488 | 355,795 | 171,048 | 438,357 | 361,440 | 171,011 | 439,096 | 361,769 |
| Construction | 107,048 | 522 | 107,281 | 106,676 | 506 | 106,902 | 105,616 | 549 | 105,862 |
| Transport | 18,329 | 338 | 18,478 | 17,731 | 338 | 17,879 | 17,637 | 341 | 17,787 |
| Social Services | 134,262 | 167,529 | 204,935 | 134,542 | 170,418 | 206,476 | 135,628 | 170,543 | 207,661 |
| Public libraries and museums | 23,459 | 16,627 | 31,668 | 23,293 | 16,520 | 31,460 | 23,315 | 16,728 | 31,597 |
| Recreation, parks and baths | 65,596 | 20,889 | 74,651 | 61,378 | 19,892 | 70,019 | 61,264 | 20,144 | 70,027 |
| Environmental health | 19,707 | 1,530 | 20,367 | 19,188 | 1,494 | 19,835 | 18,978 | 1,483 | 19,820 |
| Refuse collection and disposal | 40,600 | 310 | 40,732 | 40,600 | 300 | 39,552 | 39,515 | 322 | 39,653 |
| Housing | 47,635 | 12,970 | 53,365 | 48,290 | 13,052 | 54,051 | 48,861 | 13,128 | 54,654 |
| Town and country planning | 19,528 | 528 | 19,800 | 19,562 | 541 | 19,842 | 19,645 | 542 | 19,925 |
| Fire Service—Regular | 34,094 | 2 | 34,095 | 34,138 | 2 | 34,139 | 34,174 | 1 | 34,175 |
| —Others (a) | 4,015 | 1,916 | 4,838 | 4,042 | 1,908 | 4,862 | 4,056 | 1,931 | 4,887 |
| Miscellaneous services | 217,575 | 41,562 | 235,802 | 217,038 | 41,109 | 235,066 | 216,879 | 40,920 | 234,839 |
| All above | 1,382,301 | 783,743 | 1,705,505 | 1,376,916 | 860,814 | 1,713,357 | 1,378,301 | 861,925 | 1,716,044 |
| Police service—Police (all ranks) | 115,122 | — | 115,122 | 114,852 | — | 114,852 | 114,951 | — | 114,951 |
| —Others (b) | 38,376 | 6,159 | 41,035 | 38,682 | 6,123 | 41,325 | 38,682 | 6,065 | 41,300 |
| Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff | 17,520 | 5,115 | 20,014 | 17,561 | 5,077 | 20,031 | 17,697 | 5,272 | 20,271 |
| All (excluding special employment and training measures) | 1,553,319 | 795,017 | 1,881,676 | 1,548,001 | 872,014 | 1,889,565 | 1,549,631 | 873,262 | 1,892,566 |

TABLE B Wales (continued)

| Service | [Sep 10, 1983] | | | [Dec 10, 1983] | | | [Mar 10, 1984] | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent | Full-time | Part-time | FT (c) equivalent |
| Education—Lecturers and teachers | 31,925 | 3,369 | 32,662 | 32,114 | 5,227 | 33,055 | 32,266 | 5,449 | 33,250 |
| —Others | 10,576 | 26,930 | 21,937 | 10,668 | 28,074 | 22,574 | 10,574 | 28,275 | 22,563 |
| Construction | 8,667 | 11 | 8,672 | 8,436 | 15 | 8,443 | 8,237 | 15 | 8,244 |
| Transport | 1,803 | 35 | 1,818 | 1,800 | 31 | 1,813 | 1,775 | 30 | 1,787 |
| Social Services | 8,660 | 10,265 | 12,948 | 8,498 | 10,659 | 12,950 | 8,766 | 10,783 | 13,271 |
| Public libraries and museums | 1,154 | 822 | 1,557 | 1,127 | 792 | 1,516 | 1,132 | 808 | 1,528 |
| Recreation, parks and baths | 4,657 | 1,817 | 5,435 | 4,203 | 1,603 | 4,891 | 4,108 | 1,611 | 4,798 |
| Environmental health | 1,180 | 251 | 1,283 | 1,148 | 229 | 1,242 | 1,201 | 222 | 1,292 |
| Refuse collection and disposal | 1,974 | 11 | 1,979 | 1,908 | 11 | 1,913 | 1,923 | 10 | 1,927 |
| Housing | 1,857 | 503 | 2,090 | 1,853 | 490 | 2,078 | 1,829 | 485 | 2,051 |
| Town and country planning | 1,417 | 27 | 1,431 | 1,428 | 28 | 1,442 | 1,421 | 23 | 1,432 |
| Fire Service—Regular | 1,791 | — | 1,791 | 1,803 | — | 1,803 | 1,788 | — | 1,788 |
| —Others (a) | 257 | 154 | 321 | 255 | 150 | 317 | 256</ | | |

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

| UNITED KINGDOM | Whole economy | | | Production Industries Divisions 1 to 4 | | | Manufacturing Industries Divisions 2 to 4 | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Output‡ | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* | Output | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* | Output | Employed labour force* | Output per person employed* | Output per person hour |
| 1978 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 100.5 | 103.1 | 104.8 | 98.4 | 109.6 | 106.1 | 103.3 | 100.7 |
| 1979 | 103.0 | 100.7 | 102.3 | 107.0 | 104.2 | 102.7 | 109.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 101.3 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 98.3 | 96.6 | 101.8 | 96.4 | 91.3 | 105.7 | 93.7 | 91.0 | 103.1 | 104.4 |
| 1982 | 100.3 | 95.1 | 105.6 | 98.1 | 86.8 | 113.1 | 93.7 | 86.3 | 108.8 | 108.8 |
| 1983 | 103.2 | 94.5 | 109.2 | 101.3 R | 83.2 | 121.9 R | 96.1 | 82.7 | 116.2 R | 115.5 R |
| 1978 Q1 | 97.7 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 100.2 | 105.1 | 95.5 | 107.8 | 106.4 | 101.4 | 98.6 |
| 1978 Q2 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 98.5 | 110.2 | 106.2 | 103.8 | 101.3 |
| 1978 Q3 | 100.8 | 99.5 | 101.4 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 99.8 | 110.6 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 101.9 |
| 1978 Q4 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 99.8 | 109.7 | 105.9 | 103.6 | 101.0 |
| 1979 Q1 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 107.2 | 105.7 | 101.5 | 98.9 |
| 1979 Q2 | 104.5 | 100.6 | 103.9 | 109.2 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 112.2 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 103.4 |
| 1979 Q3 | 103.1 | 100.9 | 102.2 | 107.0 | 104.2 | 102.7 | 108.1 | 105.4 | 102.7 | 100.6 |
| 1979 Q4 | 103.7 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 107.2 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 109.8 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 102.3 |
| 1980 Q1 | 102.6 | 101.0 | 101.6 | 105.1 | 102.8 | 102.3 | 106.7 | 103.5 | 103.2 | 101.2 |
| 1980 Q2 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 99.9 | 102.3 | 101.6 | 100.7 | 99.9 |
| 1980 Q3 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 97.9 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 97.6 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| 1980 Q4 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 95.7 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 93.4 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 99.6 |
| 1981 Q1 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 99.9 | 94.9 | 93.8 | 101.3 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 98.9 | 101.6 |
| 1981 Q2 | 97.8 | 96.8 | 101.0 | 95.6 | 91.6 | 104.3 | 92.8 | 91.5 | 101.4 | 103.1 |
| 1981 Q3 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 102.7 | 96.9 | 90.4 | 107.2 | 94.6 | 90.0 | 105.2 | 105.8 |
| 1981 Q4 | 99.0 | 95.8 | 103.4 | 98.1 | 89.3 | 109.9 | 94.9 | 88.9 | 106.8 | 107.1 |
| 1982 Q1 | 99.4 | 95.6 | 104.0 | 97.1 | 88.4 | 109.9 | 94.4 | 88.0 | 107.4 | 107.4 |
| 1982 Q2 | 100.2 | 95.3 | 105.1 | 98.4 | 87.4 | 112.6 | 94.2 | 86.9 | 108.6 | 108.6 |
| 1982 Q3 | 100.6 | 94.8 | 106.2 | 98.7 | 86.2 | 114.5 | 93.7 | 85.6 | 109.5 | 109.5 |
| 1982 Q4 | 101.0 | 94.5 | 106.9 | 98.0 | 85.1 | 115.2 | 92.7 | 84.5 | 109.8 | 109.6 |
| 1983 Q1 | 101.9 | 94.3 | 108.1 | 99.9 | 84.1 | 118.8 | 94.9 | 83.5 | 113.8 R | 113.5 R |
| 1983 Q2 | 102.1 | 94.3 | 108.3 | 99.8 R | 83.3 | 120.0 R | 94.6 | 82.9 | 114.2 R | 113.9 R |
| 1983 Q3 | 103.9 | 94.6 | 109.8 | 102.0 R | 82.8 | 123.3 R | 96.8 R | 82.4 | 117.5 R | 116.8 R |
| 1983 Q4 | 105.0 | 94.9 | 110.7 | 103.5 R | 82.4 | 125.6 R | 98.1 R | 82.2 | 119.5 R | 117.9 R |
| 1984 Q1 | 104.8 | 95.2 | 110.1 | 102.7 R | 82.1 | 125.1 R | 97.3 R | 81.9 | 118.9 R | 117.4 R |
| 1984 Q2 | 104.8 | 95.3 | 110.0 | 100.7 R | 81.9 | 123.0 R | 98.0 R | 81.8 | 119.8 R | 118.4 R |
| 1984 Q3 | | | | 99.9 | 81.8 | 122.2 | 98.3 | 81.7 | 120.4 | |

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1.8
1980 = 100

| Class | Whole economy | Total production industries | Manufacturing Industries | | | | | | | Construction | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | Total manufacturing | Metals | Other minerals and mineral products | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Engineering and allied industries | Food, drink and tobacco | Textiles, clothing & leather | | Other manufacturing |
| 1978 | 99.9 R | 103.1 | 109.6 | 126.8 | 114.2 | 108.5 | 109.6 | 99.3 R | 119.4 | 109.2 | 105.1 R |
| 1979 | 103.0 R | 107.0 | 109.3 R | 132.1 | 111.8 | 111.3 R | 107.1 R | 100.9 | 117.9 | 111.7 | 105.8 R |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 98.3 R | 96.4 R | 93.7 R | 106.2 R | 99.7 R | 99.8 | 91.2 R | 97.8 | 91.8 R | 93.2 | 90.0 R |
| 1982 | 100.3 R | 98.1 R | 93.7 | 103.8 R | 94.9 R | 99.9 | 92.3 R | 99.0 R | 88.4 | 89.9 R | 91.7 R |
| 1983 | 103.2 R | 101.3 R | 96.1 R | 104.9 R | 94.6 R | 106.3 R | 94.5 R | 100.7 R | 90.5 R | 92.0 R | 95.3 |
| 1980 Q1 | 102.6 | 105.1 | 106.7 R | 81.7 | 110.0 | 111.5 R | 107.8 R | 101.3 | 108.8 R | 108.7 R | 105.0 |
| 1980 Q2 | 100.7 | 101.3 | 102.3 | 116.2 | 104.3 | 101.8 | 102.6 R | 99.6 | 103.1 R | 100.4 | 101.6 |
| 1980 Q3 | 99.1 R | 97.9 R | 97.6 R | 104.6 | 95.7 | 93.3 R | 97.7 R | 99.6 | 97.4 R | 97.2 R | 100.5 |
| 1980 Q4 | 97.7 | 95.7 | 93.4 R | 97.5 | 90.0 | 93.3 R | 91.9 R | 99.5 | 90.7 R | 93.7 | 92.9 |
| 1981 Q1 | 97.6 R | 94.9 | 92.5 R | 99.6 R | 89.0 R | 97.1 | 89.3 | 98.7 R | 90.7 R | 93.7 | 92.4 R |
| 1981 Q2 | 97.8 R | 95.6 R | 92.8 R | 104.4 R | 88.2 R | 98.7 R | 90.1 R | 96.5 | 91.4 R | 93.1 | 89.6 |
| 1981 Q3 | 98.8 R | 96.9 | 94.6 | 107.5 R | 90.6 R | 102.4 R | 92.6 R | 97.6 R | 92.0 R | 93.3 R | 91.0 R |
| 1981 Q4 | 99.0 R | 98.1 R | 94.9 | 113.4 R | 91.1 R | 100.8 R | 92.8 R | 98.5 R | 93.2 R | 92.6 R | 86.8 |
| 1982 Q1 | 99.4 R | 97.1 R | 94.4 R | 111.3 R | 91.6 R | 100.2 R | 93.4 | 98.2 R | 89.6 R | 90.2 R | 89.1 R |
| 1982 Q2 | 100.2 R | 98.4 R | 94.2 R | 108.7 R | 94.1 R | 100.0 R | 92.8 R | 98.8 R | 88.6 R | 90.2 R | 90.7 R |
| 1982 Q3 | 100.6 R | 98.7 R | 93.7 R | 101.3 R | 97.5 | 99.9 R | 91.9 R | 99.3 | 88.1 | 89.7 R | 92.6 |
| 1982 Q4 | 101.0 R | 98.0 R | 92.7 R | 94.0 R | 96.5 R | 99.4 | 90.9 R | 99.2 R | 87.1 R | 89.4 R | 94.2 R |
| 1983 Q1 | 101.9 R | 99.9 R | 94.9 R | 99.1 R | 92.5 R | 103.3 R | 94.0 R | 99.6 R | 89.1 R | 91.3 R | 93.6 |
| 1983 Q2 | 102.1 R | 99.8 R | 94.6 R | 104.8 R | 91.8 R | 105.2 R | 92.9 R | 98.3 R | 89.6 R | 91.1 R | 92.3 |
| 1983 Q3 | 103.9 R | 102.0 R | 96.8 R | 105.3 R | 97.1 | 107.9 R | 94.8 R | 102.9 R | 90.5 R | 91.9 R | 97.6 |
| 1983 Q4 | 105.0 R | 103.5 R | 98.1 R | 110.4 R | 96.9 R | 108.7 R | 96.4 R | 101.8 R | 93.0 R | 93.9 R | 97.5 |
| 1984 Q1 | 104.8 R | 102.7 R | 97.3 R | 113.9 R | 92.1 R | 109.8 R | 95.3 R | 101.0 R | 89.3 R | 94.5 R | 96.9 R |
| 1984 Q2 | 104.8 | 100.7 | 98.0 | 107.3 | 93.1 | 110.1 | 96.7 | 101.9 | 90.3 | 94.6 | 98.6 |
| 1984 Q3 | | 99.9 | 98.3 | 107.8 | 95.9 | 112.7 | 97.1 | 100.6 | 90.3 | 94.1 | |
| Employed labour force* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 99.4 | 104.8 | 106.1 | 113.7 | 107.0 | 104.4 | 104.9 | 101.6 | 115.2 | 104.3 | 95.3 |
| 1979 | 100.7 | 104.2 | 105.4 | 109.2 | 106.4 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 101.7 | 112.0 | 104.0 | 99.0 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 96.6 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 84.4 | 90.0 | 92.1 | 90.8 | 95.1 | 86.7 | 94.7 | 94.6 |
| 1982 | 95.1 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 77.5 | 84.7 | 87.2 | 85.9 | 92.0 | 78.7 | 92.4 | 90.3 |
| 1983 | 94.5 | 83.2 | 82.8 | 70.6 | 80.2 | 83.5 | 82.3 | 89.3 | 74.6 | 90.2 | 89.1 |
| 1980 Q1 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 106.3 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 106.4 | 102.5 | 100.4 |
| 1980 Q2 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 99.8 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 100.9 | 102.6 | 101.1 | 100.5 |
| 1980 Q3 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 97.9 | 99.2 | 100.1 |
| 1980 Q4 | 98.7 | 96.6 | 95.9 | 93.1 | 98.8 | 96.9 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 93.1 | 97.2 | 99.0 |
| 1981 Q1 | 97.7 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 88.6 | 92.9 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 96.8 | 90.2 | 96.1 | 97.5 |
| 1981 Q2 | 96.8 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 85.4 | 89.7 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 95.4 | 87.8 | 94.9 | 95.6 |
| 1981 Q3 | 96.2 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 82.9 | 89.1 | 91.4 | 89.6 | 94.5 | 85.8 | 93.7 | 93.7 |
| 1981 Q4 | 95.8 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 80.7 | 88.4 | 89.9 | 88.2 | 93.5 | 82.9 | 94.0 | 91.6 |
| 1982 Q1 | 95.6 | 88.4 | 88.0 | 79.9 | 86.5 | 88.8 | 87.4 | 93.1 | 80.9 | 93.7 | 90.6 |
| 1982 Q2 | 95.3 | 87.4 | 86.9 | 78.7 | 86.1 | 88.0 | 86.5 | 92.6 | 79.6 | 92.7 | 90.5 |
| 1982 Q3 | 94.8 | 86.2 | 85.6 | 76.6 | 84.3 | 86.6 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 77.9 | 92.0 | 90.2 |
| 1982 Q4 | 94.5 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 74.6 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 90.6 | 76.5 | 91.3 | 89.9 |
| 1983 Q1 | 94.3 | 84.1 | 83.5 | 72.7 | 80.8 | 84.4 | 83.1 | 90.2 | 75.5 | 90.6 | 89.5 |
| 1983 Q2 | 94.3 | 83.3 | 82.9 | 71.3 | 79.8 | 83.7 | 82.5 | 89.4 | 74.4 | 90.4 | 88.9 |
| 1983 Q3 | 94.6 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 69.7 | 80.1 | 83.2 | 81.9 | 88.9 | 74.2 | 90.1 | 88.8 |
| 1983 Q4 | 94.9 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 68.8 | 80.0 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 88.7 | 74.3 | 89.8 | 89.0 |
| 1984 Q1 | 95.2 | 82.1 | 81.9 | 68.2 | 79.9 | 82.4 R | 81.5 | 88.2 | 73.9 R | 89.8 | 89.1 R |
| 1984 Q2 | 95.3 | 81.9 | 81.8 | 67.7 | 79.0 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 88.1 | 73.3 | 90.1 | 88.6 |
| 1984 Q3 | | 81.8 | 81.7 | 67.4 | 79.6 | 83.0 | 81.5 | 88.2 | 72.9 | 90.4 | |
| Output per person employed* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 100.5 R | 98.4 | 103.3 R | 111.2 | 106.8 | 104.1 R | 104.6 R | 97.8 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 110.4 R |
| 1979 | 102.3 R | 102.7 | 103.9 | 120.6 R | 105.3 | 107.2 R | 102.8 | 99.3 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 108.9 R |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 101.8 R | 105.7 R | 103.1 R | 125.8 R | 99.8 R | 108.5 | 100.6 | 102.9 | 106.2 R | 98.5 R | 95.1 |
| 1982 | 105.6 R | 113.1 R | 108.8 | 133.4 R | 112.2 R | 114.7 | 107.6 R | 107.5 R | 112.4 R | 97.3 R | 101.5 R |
| 1983 | 109.2 R | 121.9 R | 116.3 R | 148.2 R | 118.1 R | 127.5 | 114.9 R | 112.7 R | 121.6 R | 102.1 R | 107.0 |
| 1980 Q1 | 101.6 R | 102.3 | 103.2 R | 76.6 R | 107.6 | 108.7 R | 104.7 R | 99.6 R | 102.4 | 106.1 | 104.6 |
| 1980 Q2 | 100.1 R | 99.9 R | 100.7 | 112.8 | 104.6 | 100.7 | 101.0 R | 98.7 | 100.6 R | 99.4 | 101.1 |
| 1980 Q3 | 99.3 R | 98.7 R | 98.7 R | 106.3 | 96.6 | 94.2 | 98.6 R | 100.3 | 99.5 | 98.0 R | 100.4 R |
| 1980 Q4 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 97.4 R | 104.3 R | 91.2 | 96.4 R | 95.7 | 101.5 | 97.5 R | 96.5 | 93.9 |
| 1981 Q1 | 99.9 R | 101.3 R | 98.9 | 112.0 R | 95.8 R | 102.9 R | 95.2 | 101.9 R | 100.7 R | 97.6 R | 94.8 R |
| 1981 Q2 | 101.0 R | 104.3 R | 101.4 R | 121.8 R | 98.4 R | 106.7 R | 98.4 R | 101.1 | 104.1 R | 98.2 | 93.7 |
| 1981 Q3 | 102.7 R | 107.2 R | 105.2 | 129.2 R | 101.9 R | 112.2 R | 103.4 R | 103.2 | 107.3 R | 99.5 R | 97.1 |
| 1981 Q4 | 103.4 R | 109.9 R | 106.8 R | 140.0 R | 103.1 R | 112.3 | 105.3 R | 105.3 R | 112.7 R | 98.6 R | 94.8 |
| 1982 Q1 | 104.0 | | | | | | | | | | |

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions



| | United Kingdom (1) (2) (3) | Australia (4) | Austria (2) (5) | Belgium (3) (6) (7) | Canada | Denmark (6) | France (7) | Germany (FR) | Greece (8) | Irish Republic (6) (9) | Italy (10) | Japan (5) | Netherlands (6) (11) | Norway (5) | Spain (12) | Sweden (5) | Switzerland (2) (5) | United States | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| Civilian labour force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 Q1 | 26,529 | 6,873 | 3,306 | .. | 11,903 | .. | .. | 26,951 | .. | .. | 22,668 R | 57,510 | .. | 1,983 | 12,975 | 4,340 | 3,055 | 109,414 | |
| Q2 | 26,507 | 6,881 | 3,282 | .. | 11,942 | .. | .. | 26,921 | .. | .. | 22,657 R | 57,593 | .. | 2,008 | 12,953 | 4,351 | 3,049 | 110,192 | |
| Q3 | 26,505 | 6,889 | 3,317 | .. | 12,016 | .. | .. | 26,909 | .. | .. | 22,557 R | 57,620 | .. | 1,996 | 13,037 | 4,375 | 3,033 | 110,517 | |
| Q4 | 26,532 | 6,936 | 3,309 | .. | 12,033 | .. | 22,860 | 26,925 | .. | .. | 22,560 | 58,226 | .. | 2,005 | 13,135 | 4,359 | 3,039 | 110,829 | |
| 1983 Q1 | 26,555 | 6,965 | 3,296 | .. | 12,048 | .. | .. | 26,965 | .. | .. | 22,716 R | 58,852 | .. | 1,997 | 13,102 | 4,367 | 3,029 | 110,700 | |
| Q2 | 26,534 | 6,979 | 3,293 | .. | 12,186 | .. | .. | 26,909 R | .. | .. | 22,897 R | 58,778 | .. | 2,032 | 13,106 | 4,378 | 3,015 | 111,277 | |
| Q3 | 26,603 | 6,977 | 3,297 | .. | 12,245 | .. | .. | 26,879 | .. | .. | 22,791 R | 58,953 | .. | 2,035 | 13,210 | 4,386 | 3,012 | 112,057 | |
| Q4 | 26,613 | 7,016 | 3,288 | .. | 12,227 | .. | 22,596 | 26,847 | .. | .. | 22,933 R | 59,000 | .. | 2,032 | 13,265 | 4,371 | 3,018 | 112,012 | |
| 1984 Q1 | 26,784 | 7,055 | .. | .. | 12,270 | .. | .. | 26,864 | .. | .. | .. | 58,987 | .. | 2,042 | 13,260 | 4,370 | 3,016 | 112,607 | |
| Q2 | .. | 7,114 | .. | .. | 12,341 | .. | .. | 26,813 | .. | .. | .. | 59,090 | .. | 2,027 | 13,177 | 4,356 | 3,012 | 113,642 | |
| Civilian employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1982 Q1 | 23,727 | 6,445 | 3,208 | .. | 10,846 | .. | .. | 25,274 | .. | .. | 20,577 | 56,235 | .. | 1,943 | 10,890 | 4,211 | 3,046 | 99,749 | |
| Q2 | 23,635 | 6,428 | 3,179 | .. | 10,696 | .. | .. | 25,167 | .. | .. | 20,647 R | 56,252 | .. | 1,959 | 10,892 | 4,219 | 3,035 | 99,810 | |
| Q3 | 23,505 | 6,398 | 3,195 | .. | 10,555 | .. | .. | 25,048 | .. | .. | 20,481 R | 56,275 | .. | 1,946 | 10,879 | 4,225 | 3,017 | 99,493 | |
| Q4 | 23,443 | 6,342 | 3,177 | .. | 10,499 | .. | 20,997 | 24,889 | .. | .. | 20,485 R | 56,787 | .. | 1,937 | 10,876 | 4,225 | 3,017 | 99,054 | |
| 1983 Q1 | 23,404 | 6,277 | 3,146 | .. | 10,546 | .. | .. | 24,722 | .. | .. | 20,497 R | 57,247 | .. | 1,923 | 10,757 | 4,224 | 3,003 | 99,214 | |
| Q2 | 23,443 | 6,260 | 3,160 | .. | 10,693 | .. | .. | 24,655 R | .. | .. | 20,578 R | 57,215 | .. | 1,963 | 10,825 | 4,225 | 2,990 | 100,037 | |
| Q3 | 23,506 | 6,260 | 3,162 | .. | 10,824 | .. | .. | 24,607 | .. | .. | 20,576 R | 57,383 | .. | 1,966 | 10,848 | 4,224 | 2,984 R | 101,528 | |
| Q4 | 23,619 | 6,359 | 3,168 R | .. | 10,864 | .. | 20,732 | 24,611 | .. | .. | 20,577 | 57,489 | .. | 1,975 | 10,805 | 4,226 | 2,988 | 102,506 | |
| 1984 Q1 | 23,664 | 6,379 | .. | .. | 10,881 | .. | .. | 24,581 R | .. | .. | .. | 57,312 | .. | 1,979 | 10,592 | 4,234 | 2,982 | 103,741 | |
| Q2 | .. | 6,478 | .. | .. | 10,935 | .. | .. | 24,567 | .. | .. | .. | 57,497 | .. | 1,966 | 10,503 | 4,218 | 2,981 | 105,146 | |
| LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1983 unless stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| Civilian Labour Force: Male | 15,859 | 4,361 | 2,016 | 2,494 | 7,098 | 1,463 | 13,580 | 16,363 | 2,505 | 899 | 14,824 | 35,640 | 3,685 | 1,156 | 9,197 | 2,337 | 1,953 | 63,047 | |
| Female | 10,595 | 2,624 | 1,277 | 1,594 | 5,084 | 1,207 | 9,152 | 10,544 | 1,173 | 369 | 8,011 | 23,240 | 1,902 | 868 | 4,068 | 2,038 | 1,067 | 48,503 | |
| All | 26,454 | 6,984 | 3,294 | 4,088 | 12,183 | 2,670 | 22,732 | 26,907 | 3,678 | 1,268 | 22,835 | 58,886 | 5,587 | 2,024 | 13,265 | 4,375 | 3,020 | 111,550 | |
| Civilian Employment: Male | 13,714 | 3,935 | 1,946 R | .. | 6,240 | .. | 12,752 | 15,090 | .. | .. | 13,823 | 34,690 | .. | 1,122 | 7,606 | 2,258 | 1,937 | 56,787 | |
| Female | 9,756 | 2,351 | 1,213 R | .. | 4,495 | .. | 8,116 | 9,559 | .. | .. | 6,734 | 22,630 | .. | 835 | 3,199 | 1,966 | 1,057 | 44,047 | |
| All | 23,470 | 6,289 | 3,159 R | 3,620 | 10,734 | 2,437 | 20,868 | 24,649 | 3,529 | 1,131 | 20,557 | 57,330 | 4,984 | 1,957 | 10,805 | 4,224 | 2,994 | 100,834 | |
| Civilian employment: proportions by sector | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| Male: Agriculture | 3.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 | .. | 7.1 | .. | .. | 4.7 | .. | .. | 11.9 | 8.0 | .. | 9.3 | 18.7 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 5.0 | |
| Industry | 44.0 | 36.4 | 49.3 R | .. | 33.8 | .. | .. | 51.6 R | .. | .. | 41.0 | 38.9 | .. | 39.9 | 40.1 | 43.5 | 45.8 | 36.7 | |
| Services | 52.2 | 55.7 | 42.2 R | .. | 59.1 | .. | .. | 43.8 R | .. | .. | 47.1 | 53.1 | .. | 50.7 | 41.3 | 48.9 | 46.2 | 58.3 | |
| Female: Agriculture | 1.2 | 4.3 | 12.4 R | .. | 3.2 | .. | .. | 7.0 | .. | .. | 13.3 | 11.3 | .. | 5.0 | 16.5 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 1.6 | |
| Industry | 19.0 | 15.2 | 21.8 R | .. | 14.0 | .. | .. | 26.9 R | .. | .. | 25.8 | 28.4 | .. | 12.2 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 22.6 | 16.8 | |
| Services | 79.8 | 80.4 | 65.6 R | .. | 82.7 | .. | .. | 66.2 R | .. | .. | 60.8 | 60.3 | .. | 82.5 | 65.5 | 82.8 | 72.0 | 81.6 | |
| All: Agriculture | 2.7 | 6.6 | 9.9 R | 3.0 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 30.7 | 17.3 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 18.0 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 3.5 | |
| Industry | 33.6 | 28.5 | 38.8 R | 32.3 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 33.9 | 42.0 | 29.0 | 31.1 | 36.0 | 34.8 | 28.8 | 28.1 | 33.5 | 29.9 | 37.6 | 28.0 | |
| Services | 63.7 | 64.9 | 51.3 | 64.7 | 69.0 | 65.1 | 58.0 | 52.4 | 40.3 | 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 ("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.

- [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 1981.
 [9] Annual figures relate to April.
 [10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 [11] Annual figures relate to January.
 [12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries: September 1983

1.10

| GREAT BRITAIN | | Employees in employment (Thou) | | | | | | | | | Administrative, technical and clerical staff as a percentage of all employees (per cent) | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| SIC 1980 | | Operatives | | | Administrative, technical and clerical | | | All employees | | | Male | Female | All |
| | | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | | | |
| Metal manufacturing | 22 | 150.5 | 11.4 | 161.9 | 46.8 | 10.0 | 56.8 | 197.3 | 21.4 | 218.7 | 23.7 | 46.9 | 26.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 129.7 | 25.5 | 155.2 | 34.9 | 11.4 | 46.3 | 164.6 | 36.9 | 201.5 | 21.2 | 30.8 | 23.0 |
| Chemical industry | 25 | 142.3 | 55.7 | 198.0 | 92.1 | 42.2 | 134.3 | 234.5 | 97.9 | 332.4 | 39.3 | 43.1 | 40.4 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 26 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 11.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 15.4 | 23.2 | 54.9 | 27.2 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 31 | 233.4 | 60.3 | 293.7 | 61.7 | 26.3 | 88.0 | 295.1 | 86.6 | 381.7 | 20.9 | 30.4 | 23.1 |
| Mechanical engineering | 32 | 464.6 | 59.0 | 523.7 | 199.1 | 62.9 | 262.1 | 663.8 | 122.0 | 785.7 | 30.0 | 51.6 | 33.4 |
| Office machinery, data processing equipment | 33 | 26.7 | 11.6 | 38.3 | 27.2 | 6.7 | 33.9 | 54.0 | 18.2 | 72.2 | 50.5 | 36.6 | 47.0 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 34 | 250.0 | 155.3 | 405.3 | 188.6 | 55.7 | 244.3 | 438.6 | 211.0 | 649.6 | 43.0 | 26.4 | 37.6 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 205.7 | 20.7 | 226.4 | 61.4 | 13.4 | 74.9 | 267.1 | 34.1 | 301.3 | 23.0 | 39.4 | 24.9 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 192.7 | 13.1 | 205.8 | 93.6 | 20.2 | 113.8 | 286.3 | 33.3 | 319.6 | 32.7 | 60.6 | 35.6 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 45.7 | 25.8 | 71.5 | 28.0 | 9.0 | 37.0 | 73.7 | 34.8 | 108.5 | 38.0 | 25.8 | 34.1 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 285.7 | 208.3 | 494.0 | 87.3 | 51.4 | 138.7 | 373.0 | 259.7 | 632.7 | 23.4 | 19.8 | 21.9 |
| Textiles | 43 | 97.0 | 99.2 | 196.2 | 26.4 | 18.5 | 44.9 | 123.4 | 117.7 | 241.0 | 21.4 | 15.7 | 18.6 |
| Leather and leather goods | 44 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 19.9 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 15.2 | 19.0 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 51.4 | 186.0 | 237.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 39.9 | 71.5 | 205.7 | 277.2 | 28.1 | 9.6 | 14.4 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 46 | 134.4 | 25.0 | 159.3 | 28.7 | 15.0 | 43.7 | 163.1 | 40.0 | 203.0 | 17.6 | 37.5 | 21.5 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 47 | 231.4 | 96.4 | 327.9 | 95.5 | 64.0 | 159.5 | 326.9 | 160.4 | 487.3 | 29.2 | 39.9 | 32.7 |
| Rubber and plastics | 48 | 94.1 | 37.3 | 131.4 | 30.7 | 12.3 | 43.0 | 124.8 | 49.6 | 174.5 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.7 |
| Other manufacturing | 49 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 60.8 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 17.8 | 40.8 | 37.9 | 78.6 | 24.4 | 20.8 | 22.7 |
| All manufacturing industries | | 2,819.2 | 1,136.0 | 3,955.1 | 1,145.9 | 446.2 | 1,592.1 | 3,965.1 | 1,582.1 | 5,547.2 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 28.7 |

Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries: September 1984

1.10

| GREAT BRITAIN | | Employees in employment (Thou) | | | | | | | | | Administrative, technical and clerical staff as a percentage of all employees (per cent) | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| SIC 1980 | | Operatives | | | Administrative, technical and clerical | | | All employees | | | Male | Female | All |
| | | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | | | |
| Metal manufacturing | 22 | 144.5 | 12.8 | 157.3 | 41.6 | 12.0 | 53.6 | 186.1 | 24.8 | 210.9 | 22.3 | 48.4 | 25.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 24 | 129.1 | 32.0 | 161.1 | 30.2 | 13.2 | 43.4 | 159.3 | 45.2 | 204.5 | 19.0 | 29.2 | 21.2 |
| Chemical industry | 25 | 138.6 | 51.2 | 189.8 | 87.5 | 45.2 | 132.7 | 226.1 | 96.4 | 322.5 | 38.7 | 46.9 | 41.1 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 26 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 14.8 | 23.4 | 50.3 | 26.9 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 31 | 226.7 | 58.8 | 285.4 | 55.1 | 24.7 | 79.8 | 281.8 | 83.5 | 365.3 | 19.6 | 29.6 | 21.9 |
| Mechanical engineering | 32 | 455.4 | 57.2 | 512.6 | 177.3 | 58.8 | 236.1 | 632.7 | 116.0 | 748.7 | 28.0 | 50.7 | 31.5 |
| Office machinery, data processing equipment | 33 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 29.2 | 31.9 | 9.1 | 41.0 | 52.3 | 17.9 | 70.2 | 61.0 | 50.7 | 58.4 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 34 | 248.6 | 148.6 | 397.2 | 168.9 | 56.0 | 224.9 | 417.4 | 204.6 | 622.0 | 40.5 | 27.4 | 36.2 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 35 | 198.1 | 20.2 | 218.2 | 59.6 | 13.8 | 73.4 | 257.7 | 33.9 | 291.6 | 23.1 | 40.5 | 25.2 |
| Other transport equipment | 36 | 175.9 | 13.2 | 189.1 | 91.4 | 19.9 | 111.4 | 267.3 | 33.1 | 300.5 | 34.2 | 60.2 | 37.1 |
| Instrument engineering | 37 | 44.5 | 24.6 | 69.1 | 26.7 | 10.0 | 36.7 | 71.2 | 34.5 | 105.8 | 37.5 | 28.9 | 34.7 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 41/42 | 270.8 | 194.2 | 465.0 | 88.0 | 52.1 | 140.1 | 358.7 | 246.3 | 605.1 | 24.5 | 21.2 | 23.2 |
| Textiles | 43 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 211.0 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 44.0 | 131.2 | 123.8 | 255.0 | 19.7 | 14.7 | 17.3 |
| Leather and leather goods | 44 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 22.9 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 27.0 | 16.9 | 12.9 | 15.3 |
| Footwear and clothing | 45 | 55.8 | 199.1 | 254.9 | 19.3 | 20.9 | 40.2 | 75.1 | 220.0 | 295.1 | 25.7 | 9.5 | 13.6 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 46 | 139.2 | 24.3 | 163.5 | 30.1 | 16.5 | 46.6 | 169.3 | 40.8 | 210.1 | 17.8 | 40.4 | 22.2 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 47 | 225.5 | 88.6 | 314.1 | 89.1 | 63.0 | 152.0 | 314.5 | 151.6 | 466.1 | 28.3 | 41.6 | 32.6 |
| Rubber and plastics | 48 | 98.9 | 38.5 | 137.4 | 29.5 | 12.2 | 41.6 | 128.3 | 50.7 | 179.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| Other manufacturing | 49 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 54.0 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 21.9 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 75.9 | 30.6 | 27.0 | 28.9 |
| All manufacturing industries | | 2,727.9 | 1,114.6 | 3,842.5 | 1,069.8 | 457.7 | 1,527.5 | 3,797.7 | 1,572.3 | 5,370.1 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 28.4 |

Note: Administrative, technical and clerical employees cover such groups as directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen (i.e. foremen with other foremen under their control); professional, scientific, technical and design staff; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives and salesmen; and office (including works office) staff. All other employees are regarded as operatives.

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

| GREAT BRITAIN | OVERTIME | | | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours of overtime worked | | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | Stood off for whole or part of week | | | | |
| | | | Average per operative working overtime | Actual (million) | Seasonally adjusted | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours lost (Thou) | Seasonally adjusted | Average per operative on short-time |
| 1978 | 1,806 | 34.8 | 8.6 | 15.61 | | 5 | 200 | 32 | 358 | 11.0 | 38 | 0.7 | 558 | 15.1 |
| 1979 | 1,744 | 34.2 | 8.7 | 15.07 | | 8 | 320 | 42 | 460 | 10.6 | 51 | 1.0 | 781 | 15.0 |
| 1980 | 1,422 | 29.5 | 8.3 | 11.76 | | 21 | 823 | 258 | 3,183 | 12.1 | 279 | 5.9 | 4,006 | 14.3 |
| 1981 | 1,137 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 9.37 | | 16 | 621 | 320 | 3,720 | 11.4 | 335 | 7.8 | 4,352 | 12.6 |
| 1982 | 1,198 | 29.8 | 8.3 | 9.98 | | 8 | 320 | 134 | 1,438 | 10.7 | 142 | 3.5 | 1,769 | 12.4 |
| 1983 | 1,209 | 31.5 | 8.5 | 10.30 | | 6 | 244 | 71 | 741 | 10.2 | 77 | 2.0 | 985 | 12.9 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 June 19 | 1,243 | 30.7 | 8.4 | 10.50 | 10.22 | 6 | 220 | 123 | 1,342 | 10.9 | 128 | 3.2 | 1,562 | 12.2 |
| Sep 11 | 1,167 | 29.5 | 8.3 | 9.66 | 9.75 | 7 | 289 | 109 | 1,159 | 10.6 | 116 | 2.9 | 1,448 | 12.4 |
| Dec 11 | 1,209 | 31.2 | 8.4 | 10.13 | 9.66 | 7 | 294 | 140 | 1,443 | 10.3 | 147 | 3.8 | 1,737 | 11.8 |
| 1983 Mar 12 | 1,189 | 31.3 | 8.2 | 9.80 | 9.68 | 6 | 238 | 119 | 1,260 | 10.6 | 125 | 3.3 | 1,498 | 12.0 |
| June 11 | 1,168 | 30.9 | 8.4 | 9.85 | 9.60 | 7 | 297 | 69 | 714 | 10.4 | 76 | 2.0 | 1,011 | 13.3 |
| Sep 10 | 1,238 | 31.9 | 8.9 | 10.98 | 11.03 | 5 | 199 | 39 | 372 | 9.6 | 44 | 1.1 | 571 | 13.0 |
| Oct 15 | 1,326 | 33.7 | 8.9 | 11.74 | 11.45 | 4 | 152 | 36 | 325 | 9.0 | 40 | 0.9 | 477 | 12.0 |
| Nov 12 | 1,345 | 34.5 | 8.7 | 11.68 | 11.38 | 5 | 180 | 37 | 341 | 9.2 | 42 | 1.1 | 521 | 12.5 |
| Dec 10 | 1,327 | 34.5 | 8.9 | 11.78 | 11.36 | 4 | 161 | 35 | 341 | 9.9 | 39 | 1.0 | 502 | 13.0 |
| 1984 Jan 14 | 1,185 | 31.1 | 8.4 | 9.89 | 10.97 | 6 | 245 | 42 | 493 | 11.9 | 48 | 1.3 | 738 | 15.5 |
| Feb 11 | 1,305 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 11.24 | 11.25 | 8 | 306 | 44 | 437 | 9.9 | 51 | 1.4 | 742 | 14.5 |
| Mar 10 | 1,294 | 34.0 | 8.7 | 11.21 | 11.11 | 4 | 174 | 47 | 528 | 11.2 | 52 | 1.4 | 702 | 13.6 |
| Apr 14 | 1,311 | 34.5 | 8.7 | 11.36 | 11.50 | 4 | 144 | 44 | 395 | 9.2 | 48 | 1.3 | 554 | 11.5 |
| May 19 | 1,335 | 35.1 | 8.9 | 11.79 | 11.43 | 4 | 179 | 41 | 361 | 8.8 | 45 | 1.2 | 540 | 11.7 |
| June 16 | 1,328 | 34.9 | 8.9 | 11.79 | 11.54 | 7 | 281 | 39 | 394 | 10.2 | 46 | 1.2 | 675 | 14.8 |
| July 14 R | 1,304 | 34.1 | 9.0 | 11.71 | 11.56 | 7 | 271 | 33 | 317 | 9.7 | 39 | 1.0 | 587 | 15.1 |
| Aug 18 R | 1,234 | 32.2 | 9.0 | 11.05 | 11.64 | 8 | 316 | 31 | 333 | 10.8 | 39 | 1.0 | 649 | 16.6 |
| Sept 15 | 1,290 | 33.6 | 9.0 | 11.55 | 11.59 | 7 | 284 | 32 | 334 | 10.6 | 39 | 1.0 | 618 | 16.0 |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sep 15 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal manufacturing | 55.8 | 35.5 | 9.7 | 538.9 | | | | 0.9 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Iron and steel (221) | 19.3 | 28.2 | 9.4 | 180.7 | | | | 0.4 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 10.8 |
| Non-ferrous metals (224) | 18.3 | 37.9 | 9.3 | 170.9 | | | | | 0.2 | 13.9 | | | 0.2 | 13.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 63.0 | 39.1 | 9.9 | 623.5 | 0.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 30.7 | |
| Chemical industry | 65.0 | 34.2 | 9.5 | 616.5 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 14.4 | |
| Basic industrial chemicals (251) | 26.7 | 35.8 | 10.3 | 274.4 | | | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 20.3 |
| Metal goods nes | 114.8 | 40.2 | 8.6 | 983.0 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 2.1 | 23.2 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 42.7 | 16.3 | |
| Foundries (311) | 26.2 | 49.8 | 8.6 | 226.1 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 1.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 26.1 | 19.0 | |
| Hand tools, finished metal goods (316) | 63.5 | 38.6 | 8.7 | 554.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 17.3 | |
| Mechanical engineering | 212.9 | 41.5 | 8.9 | 1,905.4 | 1.4 | 57.6 | 6.7 | 78.9 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 136.6 | 16.8 | |
| Metal-working machine tools etc (322) | 25.6 | 44.6 | 8.1 | 208.3 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 18.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 18.7 | 22.0 | |
| Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328) | 101.1 | 41.6 | 8.6 | 865.6 | 0.8 | 32.3 | 1.9 | 20.3 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 52.6 | 19.2 | |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | 123.4 | 31.1 | 8.4 | 1,030.5 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 25.9 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 29.3 | 12.1 | |
| Basic electrical equipment (342) | 26.2 | 36.8 | 8.6 | 225.5 | | | 1.0 | 1.7 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 20.9 | 11.9 |
| Industrial equipment, batteries etc (343) | 18.7 | 29.1 | 8.7 | 162.4 | | | | 0.1 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 6.4 |
| Telecommunication equipment (344) | 32.8 | 32.9 | 8.1 | 264.1 | | | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 17.1 |
| Motor vehicles | 67.1 | 30.7 | 7.8 | 524.7 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 48.1 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 59.4 | 16.5 | |
| Motor vehicles and engines (351) | 16.0 | 19.4 | 8.9 | 142.7 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 14.8 | 10.1 | |
| Vehicle parts (353) | 37.1 | 38.0 | 8.1 | 300.4 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 31.2 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 38.8 | 22.4 | |
| Other transport equipment | 57.7 | 30.5 | 9.1 | 523.5 | 3.5 | 141.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 13.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 144.2 | 38.8 | |
| Shipbuilding and repairing (361) | 26.9 | 37.0 | 10.8 | 289.3 | 1.2 | 46.9 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 49.3 | 36.6 | |
| Aerospace equipment (364) | 26.1 | 32.4 | 7.4 | 192.1 | 2.4 | 95.0 | | | | 2.4 | 2.9 | 95.0 | 40.0 | |
| Instrument engineering | 21.5 | 31.1 | 7.7 | 166.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco (411-429) | 171.5 | 36.9 | 9.9 | 1,690.1 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 20.8 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 29.7 | 12.4 | |
| Textile industry | 57.8 | 27.4 | 8.8 | 510.4 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 25.8 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 35.2 | 13.2 | |
| Footwear and clothing (453) | 33.2 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 190.7 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 48.7 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 53.1 | 8.0 | |
| Clothing (453) | 20.0 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 111.6 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 22.7 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 12.6 | |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 61.1 | 37.4 | 8.5 | 520.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 12.1 | |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 104.0 | 33.1 | 9.5 | 984.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and paper products (471-472) | 38.0 | 36.2 | 10.2 | 387.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing and publishing (475) | 66.0 | 31.6 | 9.0 | 596.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber and plastics | 47.1 | 34.3 | 9.4 | 442.5 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 12.9 | 15.1 | |
| Other manufacturing industries | 13.0 | 24.2 | 7.6 | 98.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries | 1,289.9 | 33.6 | 9.0 | 11,546.9 | 7.1 | 284.4 | 31.6 | 333.7 | 10.6 | 38.7 | 1.0 | 618.1 | 16.0 | |

Notes: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.
 Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group numbers of the industries included.
 * The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries on 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 |
| 1979 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 114.0 | 119.7 | 104.5 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 106.6 | 104.2 | 101.4 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 93.8 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.5 | 99.1 |
| 1982 | 84.2 | 84.0 | 80.9 | 85.8 | 90.0 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 103.9 | 99.6 |
| 1983 | 81.8 | 81.9 | 76.5 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 105.5 | 100.2 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 July 17 | 83.5 | | | | | 100.3 | | | | |
| Aug 14 | 83.1 | | | | | 100.4 | | | | |
| Sep 11 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 80.1 | 84.8 | 89.6 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 104.1 | 99.5 |
| Oct 16 | 82.8 | | | | | 100.7 | | | | |
| Nov 13 | 82.2 | | | | | 100.7 | | | | |
| Dec 11 | 81.9 | 81.8 | 78.8 | 84.8 | 88.4 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 100.8 | 104.6 | 99.7 |
| 1983 Jan 15 | 81.7 | | | | | 100.9 | | | | |
| Feb 12 | 81.7 | | | | | 100.9 | | | | |
| Mar 12 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 77.7 | 85.3 | 88.9 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 104.9 | 100.0 |
| Apr 16 | 81.2 | | | | | 101.0 | | | | |
| May 14 | 81.4 | | | | | 101.1 | | | | |
| June 11 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 75.9 | 85.2 | 87.3 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 105.2 | 99.8 |
| July 16 | 81.3 | | | | | 101.3 | | | | |
| Aug 13 | 81.8 | | | | | 101.6 | | | | |
| Sep 10 | 82.1 | 82.3 | 76.8 | 87.5 | 88.3 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 103.8 | 105.8 | 100.6 |
| Oct 15 | 82.5 | | | | | 102.5 | | | | |
| Nov 12 | 82.7 | | | | | 102.7 | | | | |
| Dec 15 | 82.2 | 82.9 | 76.1 | 88.2 | 87.4 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 100.5 |
| 1984 Jan 14 | 81.9 | | | | | 102.6 | | | | |
| Feb 11 | 81.8 | | | | | 102.7 | | | | |
| Mar 10 | 81.6 | 82.8 | 75.1 | 88.2 | 86.2 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 106.2 | 100.1 |
| Apr 14 | 81.5 | | | | | 102.5 | | | | |
| May 19 | 81.3 | | | | | 102.3 | | | | |
| Jun 16 | 81.1 | 82.1 | 72.9 | 87.4 | 86.3 | 102.3 | 103.2 | 102.4 | 105.8 | 100.6 |
| July 14 | 80.9 | | | | | 102.1 | | | | |
| Aug 18 | 80.6 | | | | | 102.1 | | | | |
| Sep 15 | 81.6 | 82.5 | 76.5 | 88.9 | 85.0 | 102.1 | 102.7 | 104.0 | 105.2 | 101.0 |

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

1.13

Overtime and Short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries: Regions

| Week ended | OVERTIME | | | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours of overtime worked | | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | | | | |

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | |
| | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Non-claimant school leavers † | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over |
| | | | | | | Number | Per cent | | | | | |
| 1979 | 1,295.7 | 5.3 | 68.3 | .. | 1,227.3 | .. | 5.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1980 | 1,664.9 | 6.8 | 104.1 | .. | 1,560.8 | .. | 6.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1981 | 2,520.4 | 10.4 | 100.6 | .. | 2,419.8 | .. | 9.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 | 2,916.0 | 12.1 | 123.5 | .. | 2,793.4 | .. | 11.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1983†† | 3,104.7 | 12.9 | 134.9 | .. | 2,969.7 | .. | 12.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 Oct 14 | 3,049.0 | 12.6 | 174.2 | .. | 2,874.6 | 2,885.4 | 11.9 | 19.0 | 23.9 | 362 | 2,460 | |
| Nov 11 | 3,063.0 | 12.7 | 147.5 | .. | 2,915.6 | 2,905.5 | 12.0 | 20.1 | 24.4 | 331 | 2,503 | |
| Dec 9 | 3,097.0 | 12.8 | 130.6 | .. | 2,966.4 | 2,948.8 | 12.2 | 43.3 | 27.5 | 299 | 2,563 | |
| 1983 Jan 13 | 3,225.2 | 13.4 | 137.8 | .. | 3,087.4 | 2,982.7 | 12.4 | 33.9 | 32.4 | 311 | 2,675 | |
| Feb 10 | 3,199.4 | 13.3 | 123.8 | .. | 3,075.6 | 3,000.6 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 31.7 | 296 | 2,664 | |
| Mar 10 | 3,172.4 | 13.2 | 112.2 | .. | 3,060.2 | 3,025.7 | 12.6 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 272 | 2,656 | |
| April 14†† | 3,169.9 | 13.2 | 134.5 | .. | 3,035.4 | 3,021.1 | 12.6 | -4.6(24.8) | 12.8(22.6) | 323 | 2,629 | |
| May 12 | 3,049.4 | 12.7 | 125.6 | .. | 2,923.7 | 2,969.9 | 12.3 | -51.2(23.0) | -10.2(24.3) | 275 | 2,626 | |
| June 9 | 2,983.9 | 12.4 | 118.9 | 128.4 | 2,865.0 | 2,967.7 | 12.3 | -2.2(26.7) | -19.3(24.8) | 266 | 2,596 | |
| July 14 | 3,020.6 | 12.6 | 115.5 | 211.1 | 2,905.0 | 2,957.3 | 12.3 | -10.4(9.8) | -21.3(19.8) | 352 | 2,565 | |
| Aug 11 | 3,009.9 | 12.5 | 112.1 | 211.9 | 2,897.8 | 2,940.9 | 12.2 | -16.4(-7.3) | -9.7(9.7) | 304 | 2,611 | |
| Sep 8 | 3,167.4 | 13.2 | 214.6 | .. | 2,952.8 | 2,951.3 | 12.3 | 10.4 | -5.5(4.3) | 461 | 2,613 | |
| Oct 13 | 3,094.0 | 12.9 | 168.1 | .. | 2,925.9 | 2,941.0 | 12.2 | -10.3 | -5.4(-2.4) | 361 | 2,642 | |
| Nov 10 | 3,084.4 | 12.8 | 137.7 | .. | 2,946.7 | 2,938.5 | 12.2 | -2.5 | -0.8 | 317 | 2,680 | |
| Dec 8 | 3,079.4 | 12.8 | 118.1 | .. | 2,961.3 | 2,946.1 | 12.2 | 7.6 | -1.7 | 291 | 2,703 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 3,199.7 | 13.3 | 116.8 | .. | 3,082.9 | 2,976.0 | 12.4 | 29.9 | 11.7 | 308 | 2,084 | |
| Feb 9 | 3,186.4 | 13.2 | 105.5 | .. | 3,080.9 | 3,005.1 | 12.5 | 29.1 | 22.2 | 295 | 2,809 | |
| Mar 8 | 3,142.8 | 13.1 | 94.8 | .. | 3,048.0 | 3,011.6 | 12.5 | 6.5 | 21.8 | 260 | 2,801 | |
| April 5 | 3,107.7 | 12.9 | 85.3 | .. | 3,022.4 | 3,010.9 | 12.5 | -0.7 | 11.6 | 272 | 2,755 | |
| May 10 | 3,084.5 | 12.8 | 104.2 | .. | 2,980.3 | 3,027.9 | 12.6 | 17.0 | 7.6 | 277 | 2,735 | |
| June 14 | 3,029.7 | 12.6 | 95.3 | 123.6 | 2,934.5 | 3,038.0 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 267 | 2,688 | |
| July 12 | 3,100.5 | 12.9 | 92.4 | 166.7 | 3,008.1 | 3,054.6 | 12.7 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 365 | 2,660 | |
| Aug 9 | 3,115.9 | 12.9 | 89.9 | 160.1 | 3,025.9 | 3,073.9 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 15.3 | 308 | 2,735 | |
| Sep 13 | 3,283.6 | 13.6 | 181.9 | .. | 3,101.7 | 3,098.4 R | 12.9 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 478 | 2,731 | |
| Oct 11 | 3,225.1 | 13.4 | 150.6 | .. | 3,074.6 | 3,101.2 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 15.5 | 369 | 2,783 | |

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

| UNITED KINGDOM | MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | |
| | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Non-claimant school leavers † | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over |
| | | | | | | Number | Per cent | | | | | |
| 1979 | 1,233.9 | 5.2 | 63.6 | .. | 1,170.3 | .. | 5.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1980 | 1,590.5 | 6.7 | 97.8 | .. | 1,492.7 | .. | 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1981 | 2,422.4 | 10.2 | 94.0 | .. | 2,328.4 | .. | 9.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 | 2,808.5 | 11.9 | 117.3 | .. | 2,691.3 | .. | 11.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1983†† | 2,987.6 | 12.7 | 130.7 | .. | 2,856.8 | .. | 12.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 Oct 14 | 2,935.3 | 12.4 | 166.5 | .. | 2,768.7 | 2,779.6 | 11.8 | 17.8 | 22.9 | 354 | 2,358 | |
| Nov 11 | 2,950.8 | 12.5 | 141.7 | .. | 2,809.1 | 2,798.5 | 11.9 | 18.9 | 23.3 | 322 | 2,403 | |
| Dec 9 | 2,984.7 | 12.6 | 125.8 | .. | 2,858.9 | 2,840.7 | 12.0 | 42.2 | 26.3 | 291 | 2,462 | |
| 1983 Jan 13 | 3,109.0 | 13.2 | 133.4 | .. | 2,975.6 | 2,873.4 | 12.2 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 303 | 2,570 | |
| Feb 10 | 3,084.7 | 13.1 | 119.8 | .. | 2,964.8 | 2,891.1 | 12.3 | 17.7 | 30.9 | 288 | 2,561 | |
| Mar 10 | 3,058.7 | 13.0 | 108.8 | .. | 2,950.0 | 2,915.7 | 12.4 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 264 | 2,553 | |
| April 14†† | 3,053.3 | 13.0 | 129.8 | .. | 2,923.7 | 2,909.2 | 12.4 | -6.5(22.9) | 11.9(21.7) | 312 | 2,526 | |
| May 12 | 2,934.4 | 12.5 | 121.6 | .. | 2,812.8 | 2,857.3 | 12.2 | -51.9(22.3) | -11.3(23.3) | 267 | 2,522 | |
| June 9 | 2,870.5 | 12.2 | 115.3 | 125.6 | 2,755.2 | 2,855.4 | 12.2 | -1.9(25.9) | -20.1(23.7) | 258 | 2,493 | |
| July 14 | 2,903.5 | 12.4 | 112.2 | 206.6 | 2,791.3 | 2,843.3 | 12.1 | -12.1(7.8) | -22.0(18.7) | 343 | 2,458 | |
| Aug 11 | 2,892.9 | 12.3 | 109.0 | 206.1 | 2,783.9 | 2,826.4 | 12.0 | -16.9(-7.9) | -10.3(8.6) | 295 | 2,504 | |
| Sep 8 | 3,043.7 | 13.0 | 208.5 | .. | 2,835.2 | 2,834.6 | 12.1 | 8.2 | -6.9(2.7) | 447 | 2,505 | |
| Oct 13 | 2,974.2 | 12.7 | 162.8 | .. | 2,811.4 | 2,826.5 | 12.0 | -8.1 | -5.6(-2.6) | 351 | 2,534 | |
| Nov 10 | 2,964.7 | 12.6 | 133.1 | .. | 2,831.6 | 2,822.8 | 12.0 | -3.7 | -1.2 | 308 | 2,571 | |
| Dec 8 | 2,960.9 | 12.6 | 114.3 | .. | 2,846.7 | 2,830.7 | 12.1 | 7.9 | -1.3 | 283 | 2,594 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 3,077.4 | 13.1 | 113.2 | .. | 2,964.3 | 2,859.8 | 12.2 | 29.1 | 11.1 | 299 | 2,692 | |
| Feb 9 | 3,063.8 | 13.0 | 102.2 | .. | 2,961.7 | 2,887.1 | 12.3 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 286 | 2,697 | |
| Mar 8 | 3,021.9 | 12.9 | 91.9 | .. | 2,930.0 | 2,893.6 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 21.0 | 252 | 2,689 | |
| April 5 | 2,987.6 | 12.7 | 82.7 | .. | 2,904.9 | 2,893.0 | 12.3 | -0.6 | 11.1 | 264 | 2,645 | |
| May 10 | 2,963.9 | 12.6 | 100.6 | .. | 2,863.3 | 2,909.4 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 7.4 | 268 | 2,619 | |
| June 14 | 2,910.8 | 12.4 | 92.3 | 120.9 | 2,818.6 | 2,919.8 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 258 | 2,579 | |
| July 12 | 2,978.9 | 12.7 | 89.7 | 163.0 | 2,889.2 | 2,936.2 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 355 | 2,550 | |
| Aug 9 | 2,995.2 | 12.8 | 87.4 | 156.0 | 2,907.8 | 2,955.2 | 12.6 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 300 | 2,624 | |
| Sep 13 | 3,156.6 | 13.4 | 176.6 | .. | 2,979.9 | 2,979.0 R | 12.7 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 462 | 2,622 | |
| Oct 11 | 3,103.2 | 13.2 | 146.5 | .. | 2,956.7 | 2,982.6 | 12.7 | 3.6 | 15.5 | 359 | 2,673 | |

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to a large degree estimated data for persons before mid 1982. For a while there will be an element of uncertainty in these figures until experience of seasonal movement is gained. As a result, the latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of Employment Gazette December 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | UNEMPLOYED | | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | |
| | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Non-claimant school leavers † | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60 | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over |
| | | | | | | Number | Per cent | | | | | |
| 1979 | 1,180.6 | 6.5 | 36.0 | .. | 894.2 | .. | 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1980 | 1,843.3 | 8.3 | 55.0 | .. | 1,125.6 | .. | 7.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1981 | 2,133.2 | 12.9 | 55.6 | .. | 1,787.8 | .. | 12.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 | 2,133.2 | 15.0 | 70.1 | .. | 2,063.2 | .. | 14.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1983†† | 2,218.6 | 15.9 | 77.2 | .. | 2,141.4 | .. | 15.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1982 Oct 14 | 2,207.4 | 15.5 | 97.3 | .. | 2,110.1 | 2,129.8 | 15.0 | 841.6 | 8.4 | 76.9 | 764.7 | |
| Nov 11 | 2,228.4 | 15.7 | 82.8 | .. | 2,145.6 | 2,146.1 | 15.1 | 834.6 | 8.4 | 64.7 | 769.9 | |
| Dec 9 | 2,268.0 | 16.0 | 74.1 | .. | 2,193.9 | 2,178.5 | 15.3 | 829.0 | 8.3 | 56.5 | 772.5 | |
| 1983 Jan 13 | 2,354.9 | 16.8 | 77.5 | .. | 2,277.4 | 2,199.5 | 15.7 | 870.4 | 8.6 | 60.3 | 810.0 | |
| Feb 10 | 2,336.6 | 16.7 | 70.1 | .. | 2,266.6 | 2,208.5 | 15.8 | 862.8 | 8.6 | 53.7 | 809.1 | |
| Mar 10 | 2,319.5 | 16.6 | 63.8 | .. | 2,255.6 | 2,223.6 | 15.9 | 852.9 | 8.5 | 48.4 | 804.5 | |
| April 14†† | 2,306.4 | 16.5 | 77.4 | .. | 2,229.0 | 2,210.1 | 15.8 | 863.5 | 8.6 | 57.1 | 806.4 | |
| May 12 | 2,199.4 | 15.7 | 72.5 | .. | 2,126.9 | 2,148.6 | 15.4 | 849.9 | 8.4 | 53.1 | 796.8 | |
| June 9 | 2,144.7 | 15.3 | 68.6 | .. | 2,076.1 | 2,137.1 | 15.3 | 839.2 | 8.3 | 50.3 | 788.9 | |
| July 14 | 2,144.0 | 15.3 | 66.9 | .. | 2,077.1 | 2,117.7 | 15.1 | 876.6 | 8.7 | 48.7 | 827.9 | |
| Aug 11 | 2,125.0 | 15.2 | 65.4 | .. | 2,059.6 | 2,100.6 | 15.0 | 884.9 | 8.8 | 46.6 | 838.2 | |
| Sep 8 | 2,204.6 | 15.8 | 121.6 | .. | 2,083.1 | 2,101.1 | 15.0 | 962.8 | 9.6 | 93.0 | 869.8 | |
| Oct 13 | 2,162.4 | 15.5 | 95.7 | .. | 2,066.6 | 2,089.9 | 14.9 | 931.6 | 9.2 | 72.4 | 859.2 | |
| Nov 10 | 2,159.0 | 15.4 | 78.9 | .. | 2,080.1 | 2,081.9 | 14.9 | 925.4 | 9.2 | 58.8 | 866.6 | |
| Dec 8 | 2,166.9 | 15.5 | 68.1 | .. | 2,098.8 | 2,082.7 | 14.9 | 912.4 | 9.1 | 50.0 | 862.5 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 2,245.4 | 16.1 | 66.9 | .. | 2,178.4 | 2,098.6 | 15.0 | 954.3 | 9.5 | 49.8 | 904.5 | |
| Feb 9 | 2,236.9 | 16.0 | 60.6 | .. | 2,176.3 | 2,117.4 | 15.1 | 949.5 | 9.4 | 44.9 | 904.6 | |
| Mar 8 | 2,205.1 | 15.8 | 54.5 | .. | 2,150.6 | 2,117.4 | 15.1 | 937.7 | 9.3 | 40.4 | 897.3 | |
| April 5 | 2,180.1 | 15.6 | 49.2 | .. | | | | | | | | |

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|--------|--|----------|------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in un-employed | All | Male | Female | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | | | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Number | | |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 257.7 | 192.3 | 65.4 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 249.9 | 3.3 | | | | 191.2 | 63.1 |
| 1980 | 328.1 | 241.0 | 87.1 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 313.5 | 4.1 | | | | 233.1 | 80.5 |
| 1981 | 547.6 | 407.5 | 140.1 | 16.5 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 531.0 | 6.8 | | | | 398.1 | 132.9 |
| 1982 | 664.6 | 490.8 | 173.8 | 22.4 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 642.3 | 8.3 | | | | 477.9 | 164.2 |
| 1983†† | 721.4 | 514.5 | 206.9 | 24.5 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 696.9 | 9.0 | | | | 500.7 | 196.4 |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 726.2 | 503.3 | 223.0 | 32.7 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 693.6 | 6.9 | 8.9 | -0.5 | 0.6(1.2) | 488.9 | 204.8 |
| Nov 10 | 725.4 | 502.9 | 222.5 | 26.7 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 698.6 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 489.8 | 207.2 |
| Dec 8 | 723.5 | 504.1 | 219.3 | 22.8 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 700.6 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 490.6 | 210.1 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 750.9 | 522.0 | 228.9 | 20.9 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 730.0 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 492.9 | 214.9 |
| Feb 9 | 748.7 | 519.3 | 229.4 | 18.8 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 729.8 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 495.5 | 217.9 |
| Mar 8 | 740.1 | 513.0 | 227.1 | 16.9 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 6.9 | 723.2 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 495.7 | 220.1 |
| Apr 5 | 732.6 | 507.2 | 225.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 717.6 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 494.4 | 221.4 |
| May 10 | 725.4 | 500.3 | 225.1 | 17.8 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 707.6 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 494.7 | 224.5 |
| Jun 14 | 716.6 | 493.1 | 223.5 | 16.8 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 699.8 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 497.4 | 227.0 |
| Jul 12 | 735.9 | 501.3 | 234.6 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 719.7 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 499.6 | 229.8 |
| Aug 9 | 745.1 | 503.5 | 241.5 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 729.7 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 502.3 | 232.7 |
| Sep 13 | 778.2 | 521.8 | 256.3 | 31.5 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 746.6 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 507.8 | 235.9 |
| Oct 11 | 767.9 | 516.8 | 251.1 | 27.9 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 740.0 | 7.6 | 9.6 | -0.3 | 4.7 | 508.2 | 235.2 |
| GREATER LONDON (Included in South East) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 126.0 | 96.1 | 29.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 122.6 | 3.3 | | | | 95.9 | 29.0 |
| 1980 | 157.5 | 117.1 | 40.4 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 151.5 | 4.1 | | | | 114.0 | 37.6 |
| 1981 | 263.5 | 195.8 | 67.6 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 254.5 | 6.7 | | | | 190.4 | 64.0 |
| 1982 | 323.3 | 238.5 | 84.8 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 312.6 | 8.2 | | | | 232.3 | 80.3 |
| 1983†† | 359.9 | 258.8 | 101.1 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 347.9 | 9.2 | | | | 251.8 | 96.1 |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 367.8 | 258.9 | 108.9 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 351.6 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 0.9(1.1) | 251.2 | 100.3 |
| Nov 10 | 367.3 | 258.6 | 108.7 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 353.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 252.0 | 101.7 |
| Dec 8 | 366.0 | 258.7 | 107.3 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 354.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 253.3 | 103.1 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 375.6 | 264.7 | 110.9 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 364.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 253.8 | 105.1 |
| Feb 9 | 375.5 | 264.2 | 111.3 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 365.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 255.2 | 106.4 |
| Mar 8 | 373.5 | 263.0 | 110.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 364.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 256.0 | 107.4 |
| Apr 5 | 371.9 | 261.8 | 110.0 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 363.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 256.0 | 107.9 |
| May 10 | 370.5 | 260.2 | 110.3 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 361.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 255.6 | 109.1 |
| Jun 14 | 369.6 | 259.5 | 110.1 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 361.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 259.9 | 110.5 |
| Jul 12 | 378.1 | 263.3 | 114.8 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 369.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 260.6 | 111.9 |
| Aug 9 | 383.5 | 265.2 | 118.4 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 375.5 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 262.2 | 113.1 |
| Sep 13 | 397.6 | 273.1 | 124.6 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 383.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 265.5 | 114.8 |
| Oct 11 | 392.6 | 270.6 | 122.0 | 13.6 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 378.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | -0.1 | 2.6 | 265.7 | 114.5 |
| EAST ANGLIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 30.8 | 22.7 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 32.6 | 4.1 | | | | 22.4 | 7.7 |
| 1980 | 39.2 | 28.5 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 37.2 | 5.0 | | | | 27.5 | 9.7 |
| 1981 | 61.4 | 45.9 | 15.5 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 59.4 | 8.0 | | | | 44.9 | 14.5 |
| 1982 | 72.2 | 53.2 | 19.0 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 6.3 | 69.8 | 9.4 | | | | 51.9 | 17.9 |
| 1983†† | 77.5 | 54.8 | 22.6 | 2.7 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 74.7 | 9.9 | | | | 53.4 | 21.4 |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 76.2 | 52.0 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 72.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | — | —(0.1) | 51.4 | 22.1 |
| Nov 10 | 75.6 | 51.7 | 23.9 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 72.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | -0.4 | — | 50.7 | 22.4 |
| Dec 8 | 76.2 | 52.5 | 23.7 | 2.5 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 7.5 | 73.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 50.5 | 22.5 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 80.0 | 54.9 | 25.0 | 2.3 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 77.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 50.9 | 23.1 |
| Feb 9 | 80.7 | 55.6 | 25.1 | 2.0 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 78.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 51.5 | 23.4 |
| Mar 8 | 79.1 | 54.4 | 24.7 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 77.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 51.0 | 23.4 |
| Apr 5 | 77.5 | 53.1 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 7.8 | 75.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | -0.4 | — | 50.6 | 23.4 |
| May 10 | 76.1 | 51.7 | 24.4 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 74.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 50.8 | 23.7 |
| Jun 14 | 73.1 | 49.4 | 23.7 | 1.9 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 71.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 50.6 | 24.0 |
| Jul 12 | 74.0 | 49.4 | 24.6 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 72.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 50.8 | 24.4 |
| Aug 9 | 74.0 | 49.1 | 24.9 | 1.7 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 72.2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 50.8 | 24.8 |
| Sep 13 | 77.2 | 50.6 | 26.6 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 73.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 50.9 | 25.1 |
| Oct 11 | 76.8 | 50.4 | 26.3 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 73.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | -1.0 | -0.1 | 50.3 | 24.7 |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 90.5 | 64.9 | 25.6 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 86.9 | 5.2 | | | | 63.9 | 24.2 |
| 1980 | 106.9 | 75.3 | 31.6 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 101.5 | 6.0 | | | | 72.4 | 29.1 |
| 1981 | 155.6 | 112.0 | 43.6 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 151.2 | 9.0 | | | | 109.7 | 41.5 |
| 1982 | 179.0 | 128.0 | 51.0 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 173.3 | 10.2 | | | | 124.8 | 48.4 |
| 1983†† | 188.6 | 129.3 | 59.3 | 6.2 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 182.3 | 10.8 | | | | 125.9 | 56.5 |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 187.8 | 124.1 | 63.7 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 179.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | -0.1 | 0.3(0.5) | 120.9 | 59.1 |
| Nov 10 | 190.0 | 125.1 | 64.8 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 183.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 120.3 | 59.6 |
| Dec 8 | 191.2 | 126.8 | 64.4 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 185.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 120.7 | 60.1 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 199.3 | 132.1 | 67.2 | 5.1 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 194.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 121.5 | 61.3 |
| Feb 9 | 198.6 | 131.3 | 67.3 | 4.6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 194.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 122.8 | 62.3 |
| Mar 8 | 195.1 | 129.0 | 66.0 | 4.0 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 9.2 | 191.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 122.9 | 62.6 |
| Apr 5 | 191.2 | 126.5 | 64.7 | 3.8 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 187.6 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 122.6 | 63.0 |
| May 10 | 185.7 | 123.0 | 62.7 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 181.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 122.8 | 63.1 |
| Jun 14 | 179.3 | 118.9 | 60.4 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 175.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 123.3 | 63.6 |
| Jul 12 | 183.9 | 120.7 | 63.2 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 8.8 | 180.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 123.6 | 64.5 |
| Aug 9 | 186.1 | 121.5 | 64.6 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 182.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 124.8 | 65.3 |
| Sep 13 | 198.9 | 128.8 | 70.1 | 8.5 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 190.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 127.1 | 66.7 |
| Oct 11 | 200.5 | 130.0 | 70.5 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 193.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 127.8 | 66.3 |

See footnotes to table 2-1

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|--|----------|------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in un-employed | All | Male | Female | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | | | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Number | | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 120.2 | 85.4 | 34.9 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 113.0 | 4.9 | | | | 82.7 | 31.6 |
| 1980 | 170.1 | 119.4 | 50.7 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 157.9 | 6.8 | | | | 113.9 | 44.6 |
| 1981 | 290.6 | 213.9 | 76.6 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 8.3 | 278.3 | 11.9 | | | | 207.3 | 71.0 |

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

| | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|--|----------|------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | |
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in un-employed | All | Male | Female | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female | |
| | | | | | | | | Number | Percent | Change since previous month | | | | |
| NORTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 113.7 | 81.0 | 32.6 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 106.5 | 7.9 | | | 77.6 | 29.6 | |
| 1980 | 140.8 | 99.9 | 40.8 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 130.9 | 9.7 | | | 94.8 | 36.2 | |
| 1981 | 192.0 | 141.0 | 50.9 | 8.9 | 14.7 | 17.9 | 9.9 | 183.0 | 14.0 | | | 136.2 | 46.8 | |
| 1982 | 214.6 | 158.8 | 55.8 | 10.9 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 203.9 | 15.7 | | | 152.6 | 51.3 | |
| 1983†† | 225.7 | 164.7 | 61.0 | 11.8 | 17.7 | 21.6 | 11.9 | 213.9 | 16.8 | | | 157.7 | 56.0 | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 225.2 | 161.5 | 63.6 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 21.2 | 12.4 | 210.5 | 210.9 | 16.5 | -0.5 | 154.0 | 56.9 | |
| Nov 10 | 224.7 | 161.5 | 63.2 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 21.2 | 12.4 | 212.9 | 212.2 | 16.6 | 1.3 | 154.7 | 57.5 | |
| Dec 8 | 224.2 | 162.1 | 62.1 | 10.2 | 17.6 | 21.2 | 12.1 | 214.0 | 212.5 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 154.5 | 58.0 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 230.9 | 166.8 | 64.1 | 9.3 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 12.5 | 221.5 | 213.0 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 154.5 | 58.5 | |
| Feb 9 | 228.8 | 165.5 | 63.3 | 8.4 | 17.9 | 21.7 | 12.4 | 220.5 | 215.4 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 156.3 | 59.1 | |
| Mar 8 | 226.8 | 164.4 | 62.3 | 7.6 | 17.8 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 219.2 | 218.0 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 158.6 | 59.4 | |
| Apr 5 | 225.6 | 163.9 | 61.7 | 6.9 | 17.7 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 218.7 | 218.6 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 159.1 | 59.5 | |
| May 10 | 226.7 | 164.4 | 62.3 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 217.9 | 221.2 | 17.3 | 2.6 | 161.0 | 60.2 | |
| Jun 14 | 223.9 | 162.3 | 61.6 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 12.0 | 215.8 | 222.6 | 17.5 | 1.4 | 161.9 | 60.7 | |
| Jul 12 | 227.8 | 164.1 | 63.7 | 8.2 | 17.9 | 21.5 | 12.4 | 219.7 | 223.3 | 17.5 | 0.7 | 162.2 | 61.1 | |
| Aug 9 | 227.5 | 163.0 | 64.5 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 21.4 | 12.6 | 219.2 | 223.6 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 161.9 | 61.7 | |
| Sep 13 | 224.0 | 172.3 | 71.7 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 22.6 | 14.0 | 226.8 | 225.3 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 162.9 | 62.4 | |
| Oct 11 | 237.5 | 169.0 | 68.5 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 22.1 | 13.4 | 224.1 | 225.4 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 163.0 | 62.4 | |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 80.5 | 57.1 | 23.4 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 78.4 | 6.9 | | | 55.0 | 21.1 | |
| 1980 | 102.7 | 72.0 | 30.7 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 95.3 | 8.7 | | | 68.3 | 27.0 | |
| 1981 | 145.9 | 106.8 | 39.1 | 6.5 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 139.4 | 12.9 | | | 103.3 | 36.1 | |
| 1982 | 164.8 | 120.9 | 43.8 | 7.7 | 15.4 | 18.8 | 10.3 | 157.1 | 14.7 | | | 116.5 | 40.5 | |
| 1983†† | 170.4 | 122.9 | 47.5 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 162.1 | 15.2 | | | 118.2 | 43.9 | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 169.1 | 119.5 | 49.7 | 10.3 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 158.9 | 159.0 | 14.9 | — | 114.2 | 44.8 | |
| Nov 10 | 168.5 | 119.4 | 49.0 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 11.2 | 160.2 | 158.3 | 14.8 | -0.7 | 113.6 | 44.7 | |
| Dec 8 | 168.7 | 120.1 | 48.6 | 7.0 | 15.8 | 19.0 | 11.1 | 161.7 | 159.1 | 14.9 | -0.8 | 114.1 | 45.0 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 174.7 | 124.5 | 50.2 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 11.5 | 168.2 | 160.8 | 15.0 | 1.7 | 115.3 | 45.5 | |
| Feb 9 | 173.9 | 124.3 | 49.6 | 5.8 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 168.1 | 163.2 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 117.3 | 45.9 | |
| Mar 8 | 171.6 | 122.7 | 48.9 | 5.2 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 11.2 | 166.5 | 163.9 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 117.8 | 46.1 | |
| Apr 5 | 169.6 | 121.5 | 48.1 | 4.6 | 15.9 | 19.2 | 11.0 | 165.0 | 164.1 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 117.7 | 46.1 | |
| May 10 | 168.8 | 121.0 | 47.8 | 6.6 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 162.2 | 165.5 | 15.5 | 1.4 | 119.1 | 46.4 | |
| Jun 14 | 162.9 | 116.9 | 46.0 | 5.5 | 15.2 | 18.5 | 10.6 | 157.5 | 164.4 | 15.4 | -1.1 | 118.0 | 46.4 | |
| Jul 12 | 167.2 | 119.0 | 48.2 | 5.3 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 161.9 | 165.9 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 118.8 | 47.1 | |
| Aug 9 | 167.4 | 118.7 | 48.7 | 5.1 | 15.7 | 18.8 | 11.2 | 162.3 | 167.1 | 15.6 | 1.2 | 119.5 | 47.6 | |
| Sep 13 | 181.9 | 127.1 | 54.8 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 169.9 | 170.2 | 15.9 | 3.1 | 121.6 | 48.6 | |
| Oct 11 | 178.6 | 125.8 | 52.7 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 12.1 | 169.0 | 170.0 | 15.9 | -0.2 | 121.6 | 48.4 | |
| SCOTLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 168.3 | 114.4 | 53.9 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 158.2 | 7.1 | | | 110.0 | 50.2 | |
| 1980 | 207.9 | 140.3 | 67.6 | 13.2 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 194.7 | 8.6 | | | 133.2 | 61.6 | |
| 1981 | 282.8 | 197.6 | 85.2 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 8.9 | 268.2 | 11.8 | | | 189.4 | 78.7 | |
| 1982 | 318.0 | 223.9 | 94.1 | 17.8 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 9.8 | 300.2 | 13.2 | | | 213.7 | 86.4 | |
| 1983†† | 335.6 | 232.1 | 103.4 | 20.6 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 10.7 | 315.0 | 14.0 | | | 220.3 | 94.7 | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 333.3 | 228.0 | 105.2 | 23.3 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 10.9 | 310.0 | 312.1 | 13.8 | -1.1 | 216.4 | 95.7 | |
| Nov 10 | 333.2 | 228.6 | 104.6 | 19.5 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 10.8 | 313.7 | 312.3 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 216.5 | 95.8 | |
| Dec 8 | 332.5 | 230.0 | 102.6 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 17.9 | 10.6 | 315.4 | 312.7 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 217.0 | 95.7 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 353.4 | 243.1 | 110.3 | 23.6 | 15.7 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 329.8 | 318.6 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 220.6 | 98.0 | |
| Feb 9 | 351.1 | 242.3 | 108.8 | 21.1 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 11.3 | 329.9 | 322.3 | 14.3 | 3.7 | 224.0 | 98.3 | |
| Mar 8 | 343.3 | 236.3 | 107.0 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 11.1 | 324.1 | 321.7 | 14.3 | -0.6 | 223.5 | 98.2 | |
| Apr 5 | 337.2 | 232.4 | 104.9 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 10.9 | 320.0 | 319.7 | 14.2 | -2.0 | 221.8 | 97.9 | |
| May 10 | 331.6 | 230.0 | 101.6 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 17.9 | 10.5 | 315.6 | 322.7 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 225.1 | 97.6 | |
| Jun 14 | 329.1 | 227.7 | 101.4 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 10.5 | 314.0 | 323.3 | 14.3 | 0.6 | 225.3 | 98.0 | |
| Jul 12 | 336.5 | 230.3 | 106.1 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 11.0 | 321.9 | 323.5 | 14.4 | 0.2 | 224.9 | 98.6 | |
| Aug 9 | 336.6 | 230.3 | 106.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 11.0 | 322.1 | 324.1 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 224.6 | 99.5 | |
| Sep 13 | 349.0 | 238.3 | 110.7 | 25.2 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 323.8 | 326.3 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 226.2 | 100.1 | |
| Oct 11 | 342.9 | 235.6 | 107.3 | 20.6 | 15.2 | 18.3 | 11.1 | 322.3 | 325.9 | 14.5 | -0.4 | 226.1 | 99.8 | |
| NORTHERN IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979† | 61.8 | 43.0 | 18.9 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 7.7 | 57.0 | 9.8 | | | 40.1 | 16.9 | |
| 1980 | 74.5 | 51.5 | 22.9 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 68.1 | 11.7 | | | 47.7 | 20.4 | |
| 1981 | 98.0 | 70.0 | 27.9 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 20.7 | 11.5 | 91.4 | 15.7 | | | 66.0 | 25.6 | |
| 1982 | 108.3 | 77.3 | 31.0 | 6.2 | 18.7 | 23.2 | 12.6 | 102.1 | 17.7 | | | 73.5 | 28.7 | |
| 1983†† | 117.1 | 85.1 | 32.0 | 4.2 | 20.2 | 25.5 | 13.0 | 112.9 | 19.5 | | | 82.5 | 30.5 | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 119.8 | 85.5 | 33.4 | 5.4 | 20.7 | 26.0 | 13.6 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 19.8 | -2.2 | 83.9 | 30.6 | |
| Nov 10 | 119.7 | 86.6 | 33.2 | 4.6 | 20.7 | 26.0 | 13.5 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 84.1 | 31.6 | |
| Dec 8 | 118.4 | 86.2 | 32.2 | 3.8 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 13.1 | 114.6 | 115.4 | 19.9 | -0.3 | 84.0 | 31.4 | |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 122.5 | 88.8 | 33.5 | 3.6 | 21.1 | 26.7 | 13.6 | 118.7 | 116.2 | 20.1 | 0.8 | 84.6 | 31.6 | |
| Feb 9 | 122.2 | 89.5 | 33.0 | 3.3 | 21.2 | 26.9 | 13.4 | 119.2 | 118.0 | 20.4 | 1.8 | 85.9 | 32.1 | |
| Mar 8 | 120.9 | 88.4 | 32.4 | 2.9 | 20.9 | 26.6 | 13.2 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 20.4 | — | 86.0 | 32.0 | |
| Apr 5 | 120.1 | 87.6 | 32.5 | 2.6 | 20.7 | 26.3 | 13.2 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 20.4 | -0.1 | 85.7 | 32.2 | |
| May 10 | 120.6 | 87.7 | 32.8 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 26.4 | 13.4 | 117.0 | 118.5 | 20.5 | 0.6 | 86.0 | 32.5 | |
| Jun 14 | 118.9 | 86.1 | 32.8 | 3.0 | 20.5 | 25.9 | 13.3 | 115.9 | 118.2 | 20.4 | -0.3 | 85.4 | 32.8 | |
| Jul 12 | 121.6 | 87.0 | 34.7 | 2.8 | 21.0 | 26.1 | 14.1 | 118.9 | 118.4 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 85.4 | 33.0 | |
| Aug 9 | 120.7 | 86.5 | 34.2 | 2.5 | 20.9 | 26.0 | 13.9 | 118.2 | 118.7 | 20.5 | 0.3 | 85.7 | 33.0 | |
| Sep 13 | 127.1 | 90.0 | 37.1 | 5.3 | 21.9 | 27.0 | 15.1 | 121.8 | 119.4 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 86.2 | 33.2 | |
| Oct 11 | 122.0 | 87.2 | 34.8 | 4.1 | 21.1 | 26.2 | 14.1 | 117.9 | 118.6 | 20.5 | -0.8 | 85.7 | 32.9 | |

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in local areas at October 11, 1984

| | per cent | | | | per cent | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|----------------|------|----------|--------|----------------|------|
| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate |
| ASSISTED REGIONS | | | | | | | | |
| South West | | | | | | | | |
| SDA | 4,644 | 1,987 | 6,631 | 19.5 | 3,662 | 2,027 | 5,689 | 11.3 |
| Other DA | 22,921 | 13,120 | 36,041 | 15.7 | 5,596 | 2,560 | 8,156 | 13.9 |
| IA | 11,524 | 6,155 | 17,679 | 15.9 | 513 | 320 | 833 | 10.0 |
| Unassisted | 90,932 | 49,231 | 140,163 | 10.9 | 4,881 | 3,137 | 8,018 | 8.0 |
| ALL | 130,025 | 70,493 | 200,518 | 11.9 | 3,848 | 2,028 | 5,876 | 8.0 |
| East Midlands | | | | | | | | |
| SDA | — | — | — | — | 7,1 | | | |

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status and in local areas at October 11, 1984

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate | | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------|------|---------------------------|----------|--------|----------------|------|
| | per cent | | | | | per cent | | | |
| Newton Abbot | 1,921 | 1,030 | 2,951 | 13.0 | Worthing | 3,700 | 1,770 | 5,470 | 8.2 |
| Northallerton | 660 | 381 | 1,041 | 8.7 | Yeovil | 1,851 | 1,381 | 3,232 | 8.2 |
| Northampton | 6,814 | 3,326 | 10,140 | 12.8 | York | 5,312 | 3,198 | 8,510 | 9.5 |
| Northwich | 4,251 | 2,183 | 6,434 | 14.1 | | | | | |
| Norwich | 8,919 | 4,376 | 13,295 | 9.9 | | | | | |
| Nottingham | 30,024 | 12,433 | 42,457 | 13.1 | Wales | | | | |
| Oldham | 350 | 197 | 547 | 12.7 | Aberdare | 2,888 | 1,164 | 4,052 | 21.9 |
| Oldham | 8,130 | 3,433 | 11,563 | 13.8 | Aberystwyth | 816 | 434 | 1,250 | 10.9 |
| Oswestry | 1,091 | 605 | 1,696 | 13.8 | Bangor and Caernarfon | 3,628 | 1,364 | 4,992 | 18.5 |
| Oxford | 8,294 | 5,027 | 13,321 | 7.9 | Brecon | 540 | 266 | 806 | 10.6 |
| | | | | | Bridgend | 6,226 | 2,750 | 8,976 | 16.6 |
| Pendle | 2,873 | 1,497 | 4,370 | 13.9 | Cardiff | 21,097 | 7,813 | 28,910 | 14.5 |
| Penrith | 699 | 474 | 1,173 | 9.0 | Cardigan | 1,016 | 482 | 1,498 | 25.0 |
| Penzance and St Ives | 2,556 | 998 | 3,554 | 22.1 | Cardarthen | 1,056 | 524 | 1,580 | 9.4 |
| Peterborough | 7,754 | 3,396 | 11,150 | 12.8 | Conwy and Colwyn | 2,851 | 1,461 | 4,312 | 14.3 |
| Pickering and Helmsley | 312 | 195 | 507 | 7.8 | Denbigh | 763 | 439 | 1,202 | 14.1 |
| Plymouth | 10,802 | 6,695 | 17,497 | 14.5 | Dolgellau and Barmouth | 422 | 211 | 633 | 14.5 |
| Poole | 3,206 | 1,843 | 5,049 | 10.3 | Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny | 5,189 | 2,008 | 7,197 | 19.9 |
| Portsmouth | 13,029 | 5,733 | 18,762 | 12.1 | Fishguard | 414 | 210 | 624 | 20.0 |
| Preston | 12,291 | 6,137 | 18,428 | 11.9 | Flint and Rhyl | 8,825 | 4,257 | 13,082 | 19.1 |
| Reading | 6,896 | 3,585 | 10,481 | 7.8 | Haverfordwest | 2,459 | 1,150 | 3,609 | 17.1 |
| Redruth and Camborne | 2,788 | 1,220 | 4,008 | 19.8 | Holyhead | 2,731 | 1,114 | 3,845 | 22.3 |
| Retford | 1,544 | 981 | 2,525 | 12.6 | Lampeter and Aberaeron | 743 | 302 | 1,045 | 23.4 |
| Richmondshire | 805 | 717 | 1,522 | 12.9 | Llandello | 328 | 158 | 486 | 15.2 |
| Ripon | 458 | 310 | 768 | 7.6 | Llandrindod Wells | 606 | 367 | 973 | 13.3 |
| Rochdale | 7,276 | 3,372 | 10,648 | 17.1 | Llanelli | 4,036 | 1,807 | 5,843 | 17.7 |
| Rotherham and Mexborough | 15,162 | 6,340 | 21,502 | 20.2 | Machynlleth | 379 | 164 | 543 | 18.0 |
| Rugby and Daventry | 3,314 | 2,072 | 5,386 | 11.4 | Merthyr and Rhymney | 7,803 | 2,865 | 10,668 | 20.2 |
| South Molton | 271 | 190 | 461 | 11.6 | Monmouth | 399 | 230 | 629 | 13.0 |
| South Tyneside | 11,015 | 4,356 | 15,371 | 25.1 | Neath and Port Talbot | 5,806 | 2,580 | 8,386 | 16.3 |
| Salisbury | 2,210 | 1,419 | 3,629 | 9.2 | Newport | 9,110 | 3,683 | 12,793 | 15.7 |
| Scarborough and Filey | 2,859 | 1,371 | 4,230 | 14.3 | Newtown | 742 | 334 | 1,076 | 12.8 |
| Scunthorpe | 7,088 | 2,745 | 9,833 | 18.5 | Pontypool and Cwmbran | 4,260 | 1,838 | 6,098 | 15.9 |
| Settle | 230 | 186 | 416 | 8.0 | Pontypridd and Rhondda | 8,050 | 3,148 | 11,198 | 17.4 |
| Shaftesbury | 668 | 445 | 1,113 | 8.0 | Portmadoc and Pfestiniog | 682 | 353 | 1,035 | 17.0 |
| Sheffield | 31,102 | 12,840 | 43,942 | 15.2 | Pwllheli | 771 | 364 | 1,135 | 21.3 |
| Shrewsbury | 3,127 | 1,529 | 4,656 | 11.1 | South Pembrokeshire | 1,926 | 825 | 2,751 | 20.3 |
| Sittingbourne and Sheerness | 3,700 | 1,821 | 5,521 | 14.4 | Swansea | 13,330 | 5,326 | 18,656 | 16.6 |
| Skegness | 1,760 | 799 | 2,559 | 23.8 | Welshpool | 538 | 289 | 827 | 12.6 |
| Skipton | 520 | 347 | 867 | 8.2 | Wrexham | 5,659 | 2,555 | 8,214 | 18.1 |
| Sleaford | 704 | 529 | 1,233 | 11.6 | | | | | |
| Slough | 7,432 | 4,012 | 11,444 | 6.9 | Scotland | | | | |
| Southampton | 12,697 | 5,616 | 18,313 | 10.5 | Aberdeen | 5,929 | 3,682 | 9,611 | 6.1 |
| Southend | 24,014 | 10,672 | 34,686 | 14.6 | Alloa | 2,328 | 1,049 | 3,377 | 19.1 |
| Spalding and Holbeach | 1,367 | 809 | 2,176 | 10.0 | Annandale | 782 | 448 | 1,230 | 15.3 |
| St Austell | 1,863 | 1,086 | 2,949 | 13.7 | Arbroath | 984 | 604 | 1,588 | 17.3 |
| Stafford | 3,932 | 2,429 | 6,361 | 9.6 | Ayr | 4,575 | 2,241 | 6,816 | 14.1 |
| Stamford | 1,194 | 830 | 2,024 | 12.5 | Badenoch | 360 | 212 | 572 | 16.2 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 11,376 | 4,358 | 15,734 | 20.6 | Banff | 498 | 263 | 761 | 9.6 |
| Stoke | 16,290 | 8,576 | 24,866 | 12.8 | Bathgate | 6,869 | 3,150 | 10,019 | 21.1 |
| Stroud | 2,373 | 1,358 | 3,731 | 10.7 | Berwickshire | 356 | 250 | 606 | 12.5 |
| Sudbury | 1,012 | 595 | 1,607 | 10.8 | Blairgowrie and Pitlochry | 834 | 455 | 1,289 | 13.2 |
| Sunderland | 27,074 | 10,546 | 37,620 | 21.6 | Brechin and Montrose | 799 | 652 | 1,451 | 11.5 |
| Swindon | 5,965 | 3,414 | 9,379 | 10.6 | Buckie | 329 | 210 | 539 | 13.8 |
| Taunton | 2,374 | 1,452 | 3,826 | 9.6 | Campbeltown | 503 | 232 | 735 | 16.8 |
| Telford and Bridgnorth | 9,157 | 3,766 | 12,923 | 21.3 | Crieff | 244 | 154 | 398 | 11.7 |
| Thanet | 5,315 | 2,394 | 7,709 | 19.6 | Cumnock and Sanquhar | 2,973 | 1,107 | 4,080 | 23.8 |
| Thetford | 1,506 | 926 | 2,432 | 12.5 | Dumbarton | 3,818 | 2,154 | 5,972 | 20.5 |
| Thirsk | 306 | 211 | 517 | 11.9 | Dumfries | 1,632 | 885 | 2,517 | 10.4 |
| Tiverton | 732 | 388 | 1,120 | 11.9 | Dundee | 10,808 | 5,543 | 16,351 | 16.8 |
| Torbay | 5,044 | 2,587 | 7,631 | 18.1 | Dunfermline | 4,535 | 2,713 | 7,248 | 14.1 |
| Torrington | 361 | 211 | 572 | 15.5 | Dunoon and Bute | 923 | 489 | 1,412 | 18.2 |
| Totnes | 562 | 343 | 905 | 14.8 | Edinburgh | 22,555 | 10,661 | 33,216 | 11.1 |
| Trowbridge and Frome | 2,463 | 1,632 | 4,095 | 9.7 | Elgin | 955 | 727 | 1,682 | 11.0 |
| Truro | 1,671 | 765 | 2,436 | 11.8 | Falkirk | 7,144 | 3,611 | 10,755 | 17.6 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 3,537 | 1,896 | 5,433 | 6.5 | Forfar | 598 | 431 | 1,029 | 9.4 |
| Utttoxeter and Ashbourne | 649 | 393 | 1,042 | 10.1 | Forres | 358 | 224 | 582 | 20.7 |
| Wakefield and Dewsbury | 11,116 | 4,909 | 16,025 | 13.9 | Fraserburgh | 546 | 246 | 792 | 12.6 |
| Walsall | 19,284 | 7,698 | 26,982 | 17.7 | Galashiels | 673 | 418 | 1,091 | 7.1 |
| Wareham and Swanage | 544 | 414 | 958 | 10.3 | Girvan | 551 | 268 | 819 | 22.3 |
| Warminster | 347 | 318 | 665 | 10.6 | Glasgow | 80,693 | 31,392 | 112,085 | 17.2 |
| Warrington | 6,961 | 3,198 | 10,159 | 13.2 | Greenock | 6,292 | 2,488 | 8,780 | 18.4 |
| Warwick | 4,645 | 2,795 | 7,440 | 9.6 | Haddington | 596 | 424 | 1,020 | 8.7 |
| Watford and Luton | 18,606 | 9,666 | 28,272 | 8.9 | Hawick | 529 | 289 | 818 | 9.8 |
| Wellington and Rushden | 3,358 | 1,815 | 5,173 | 12.3 | Huntly | 197 | 123 | 320 | 10.4 |
| Wells | 1,127 | 722 | 1,849 | 7.6 | Invergordon and Dingwall | 2,338 | 838 | 3,176 | 22.6 |
| Weston-Super-Mare | 3,164 | 1,982 | 5,146 | 14.5 | Inverness | 2,641 | 1,319 | 3,960 | 10.8 |
| Whitby | 982 | 408 | 1,390 | 21.7 | Irvine | 8,370 | 3,332 | 11,702 | 25.0 |
| Whitchurch and Market Drayton | 1,210 | 644 | 1,854 | 13.8 | Islay/Mid Argyll | 385 | 200 | 585 | 12.9 |
| Whitehaven | 2,677 | 1,376 | 4,053 | 13.1 | Keith | 359 | 228 | 587 | 11.3 |
| Widnes and Runcorn | 8,415 | 3,283 | 11,698 | 19.5 | Keislo and Jedburgh | 242 | 170 | 412 | 8.0 |
| Wigan and St Helens | 23,639 | 11,153 | 34,792 | 18.9 | Kilmarnock | 4,014 | 1,728 | 5,742 | 18.6 |
| Winchester and Eastleigh | 2,272 | 1,280 | 3,552 | 4.8 | Kirkcaldy | 6,748 | 3,300 | 10,048 | 15.3 |
| Windermere | 286 | 159 | 445 | 7.5 | Lanarkshire | 23,020 | 10,090 | 33,110 | 21.0 |
| Wirral and Chester | 27,321 | 11,310 | 38,631 | 18.1 | Lochaber | 846 | 498 | 1,344 | 17.2 |
| Wisbech | 1,782 | 678 | 2,460 | 14.7 | Lockerbie | 325 | 186 | 511 | 12.8 |
| Wolverhampton | 18,766 | 7,397 | 26,163 | 18.9 | Newton Stewart | 417 | 267 | 684 | 21.0 |
| Woodbridge and Leiston | 875 | 440 | 1,315 | 7.3 | Oban | 527 | 338 | 865 | 12.2 |
| Worcester | 4,627 | 2,174 | 6,801 | 11.9 | Orkney Islands | 518 | 227 | 745 | 11.1 |
| Workington | 3,319 | 1,620 | 4,939 | 19.0 | Peebles | 325 | 168 | 493 | 10.5 |
| Worksop | 2,374 | 1,137 | 3,511 | 14.6 | Perth | 1,999 | 977 | 2,976 | 9.2 |
| | | | | | Peterhead | 998 | 672 | 1,670 | 12.4 |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status and in local areas at October 11, 1984

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate | | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | per cent | | | | | per cent | | | |
| Shetland Islands | 411 | 258 | 669 | 5.7 | Hertfordshire | 19,320 | 11,003 | 30,323 | 7.4 |
| Skye and Wester Ross | 649 | 297 | 946 | 21.3 | Broxbourne | 1,597 | 905 | 2,502 | 4.413 |
| St Andrews | 1,061 | 732 | 1,793 | 10.8 | Dacorum | 2,722 | 1,691 | 4,413 | 2.537 |
| Stewarton | 618 | 381 | 999 | 13.3 | East Hertfordshire | 1,479 | 1,058 | 2,537 | 2.468 |
| Stirling | 3,086 | 1,698 | 4,784 | 11.6 | Hertsmere | 1,710 | 758 | 2,468 | 3.833 |
| Stranraer | 896 | 404 | 1,300 | 15.2 | North Hertfordshire | 2,458 | 1,375 | 3,833 | 3.085 |
| Sutherland | 547 | 249 | 796 | 24.0 | St Albans | 1,980 | 1,105 | 3,085 | 3.709 |
| Thurso | 467 | 304 | 771 | 12.2 | Stevenage | 2,200 | 1,509 | 3,709 | 1.978 |
| Western Isles | 1,435 | 492 | 1,927 | 19.9 | Three Rivers | 1,329 | 649 | 1,978 | 2.794 |
| Wick | 584 | 232 | 816 | 17.7 | Watford | 1,904 | 890 | 2,794 | 3.004 |
| | | | | | Welwyn Hatfield | 1,941 | 1,063 | 3,004 | 15.1 |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | Isle of Wight | 4,317 | 2,191 | 6,508 | 15.1 |
| Ballymena | 2,036 | 985 | 3,021 | 13.8 | Medina | 2,343 | 1,187 | 3,530 | 2.978 |
| Belfast | 42,856 | 18,212 | 61,068 | 18.0 | South Wight | 1,974 | 1,004 | 2,978 | 12.2 |
| Coleraine | 4,968 | 1,723 | 6,691 | 24.7 | Kent | 44,260 | 22,248 | 66,508 | 12.2 |
| Cookstown | 1,779 | 748 | 2,527 | 34.5 | Ashford | 2,383 | 1,208 | 3,591 | 4.828 |
| Craigavon | 7,454 | 3,523 | 10,977 | 20.3 | Canterbury | 3,271 | 1,557 | 4,828 | 3.044 |
| Dungannon | 2,706 | 1,096 | 3,802 | 28.9 | Dartford | 1,981 | 1,063 | 3,044 | 4.341 |
| Enniskillen | 3,050 | 1,119 | 4,169 | 26.1 | Dover | 2,658 | 1,683 | 4,341 | 5.474 |
| Enniskerry | 9,579 | 2,774 | 12,353 | 28.9 | Gillingham | 3,669 | 1,805 | 5,474 | 5.219 |
| Magherafelt | 1,908 | 785 | 2,693 | 27.7 | Gravesham | 3,500 | 1,719 | 5,219 | 4.589 |
| Newry | 5,476 | 2,081 | 7,557 | 32.3 | Maidstone | 3,005 | 1,584 | 4,589 | 9.546 |
| Omagh | 2,282 | 914 | 3,196 | 21.9 | Rochester-upon-Medway | 6,398 | 3,148 | 9,546 | 3.034 |
| Strabane | 3,099 | 798 | 3,897 | 39.9 | Sevenoaks | 1,983 | 1,051 | 3,034 | 4.284 |
| | | | | | Shepway | 2,888 | 1,396 | 4,284 | 5.521 |
| | | | | | Swale | 3,700 | 1,821 | 5,521 | 7.709 |
| | | | | | Thanet | 5,315 | 2,394 | 7,709 | 2.836 |
| | | | | | Tonbridge and Malling | 1,816 | 1,020 | 2,836 | 2.492 |
| | | | | | Tunbridge Wells | 1,693 | 799 | 2,492 | 8.1 |
| LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES | | | | | Oxfordshire | 11,075 | 6,932 | 18,007 | 8.1 |
| England | | | | | Cherwell | 2,133 | 1,464 | 3,597 | 5.263 |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | Oxford | 3,542 | 1,721 | 5,263 | 3.567 |
| Bedfordshire | 14,565 | 7,778 | 22,343 | 10.3 | South Oxfordshire | 2,164 | 1,403 | 3,567 | 2.488 |
| Luton | 6,876 | 3,189 | 10,065 | 16.6 | West Oxfordshire | 1,406 | 1,032 | 2,438 | 3.092 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 1,543 | | | | | | | | |

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in local areas at October 11, 1984

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate | | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Norfolk | 21,230 | 10,996 | 32,226 | 11.6 | Warwickshire | 14,898 | 8,692 | 23,590 | 12.6 |
| Breckland | 2,515 | 1,549 | 4,064 | | North Warwickshire | 1,803 | 1,173 | 2,976 | |
| Broadland | 1,719 | 1,026 | 2,745 | | Nuneaton and Bedworth | 4,953 | 2,555 | 7,508 | |
| Great Yarmouth | 3,629 | 1,876 | 5,505 | | Rugby | 2,633 | 1,614 | 4,247 | |
| Norwich | 5,759 | 2,439 | 8,198 | | Stratford-on-Avon | 2,064 | 1,356 | 3,420 | |
| North Norfolk | 2,105 | 1,123 | 3,228 | | Warwick | 3,445 | 1,994 | 5,439 | |
| South Norfolk | 1,833 | 1,087 | 2,920 | | West Midlands | 158,487 | 62,066 | 220,553 | 16.7 |
| West Norfolk | 3,670 | 1,896 | 5,566 | | Birmingham | 67,563 | 24,936 | 92,499 | |
| Suffolk | 13,852 | 7,687 | 21,539 | 9.1 | Coventry | 18,582 | 8,241 | 26,823 | |
| Babergh | 1,491 | 875 | 2,366 | | Dudley | 13,944 | 6,247 | 20,191 | |
| Forest Heath | 812 | 516 | 1,328 | | Sandwell | 19,113 | 7,666 | 26,779 | |
| Ipswich | 3,822 | 1,662 | 5,484 | | Solihull | 7,753 | 3,430 | 11,183 | |
| Mid-Suffolk | 1,190 | 745 | 1,935 | | Walsall | 14,954 | 5,341 | 20,295 | |
| St. Edmundsbury | 1,630 | 1,105 | 2,735 | | Wolverhampton | 16,578 | 6,205 | 22,783 | |
| Suffolk Coastal | 1,689 | 908 | 2,597 | | | | | | |
| Waveney | 3,218 | 1,876 | 5,094 | | EAST MIDLANDS | | | | |
| SOUTH WEST | | | | | Derbyshire | 33,096 | 15,051 | 48,147 | 13.4 |
| Avon | 30,896 | 15,223 | 46,119 | 11.3 | Amber Valley | 2,963 | 1,413 | 4,376 | |
| Bath | 2,578 | 1,302 | 3,880 | | Bolsover | 2,900 | 1,200 | 4,100 | |
| Bristol | 18,348 | 7,600 | 25,948 | | Chesterfield | 4,273 | 1,907 | 6,180 | |
| Kingswood | 1,849 | 1,140 | 2,989 | | Derby | 10,703 | 3,994 | 14,697 | |
| Northavon | 2,511 | 1,730 | 4,241 | | Erewash | 3,672 | 1,699 | 5,371 | |
| Wansdyke | 1,527 | 904 | 2,431 | | High Peak | 2,292 | 1,377 | 3,669 | |
| Woodspring | 4,083 | 2,547 | 6,630 | | North-East Derbyshire | 3,330 | 1,789 | 5,119 | |
| Cornwall | 16,501 | 8,546 | 25,047 | 18.1 | South Derbyshire | 1,686 | 910 | 2,596 | |
| Caradon | 1,806 | 1,235 | 3,041 | | West Derbyshire | 1,277 | 762 | 2,039 | |
| Carrick | 3,043 | 1,384 | 4,427 | | Leicestershire | 27,263 | 13,720 | 40,983 | 10.8 |
| Kerrier | 3,538 | 1,667 | 5,205 | | Blaby | 1,382 | 925 | 2,307 | |
| North Cornwall | 2,019 | 1,115 | 3,134 | | Hincley and Bosworth | 2,117 | 1,345 | 3,462 | |
| Penwith | 2,904 | 1,155 | 4,059 | | Charnwood | 3,367 | 1,821 | 5,188 | |
| Restormel | 3,150 | 1,964 | 5,114 | | Harborough | 1,035 | 690 | 1,725 | |
| Scilly Isles | 41 | 26 | 67 | | Leicester | 14,591 | 6,121 | 20,712 | |
| Devon | 30,215 | 16,727 | 46,942 | 13.4 | Melton | 1,027 | 676 | 1,703 | |
| East Devon | 2,414 | 1,286 | 3,700 | | North West Leicestershire | 2,230 | 1,149 | 3,379 | |
| Exeter | 3,310 | 1,642 | 4,952 | | Oadby and Wigston | 914 | 555 | 1,469 | |
| Mid-Devon | 1,258 | 728 | 1,986 | | Rutland | 600 | 438 | 1,038 | |
| North Devon | 2,613 | 1,380 | 3,993 | | Lincolnshire | 17,907 | 9,091 | 26,998 | 13.4 |
| Plymouth | 9,053 | 5,365 | 14,418 | | Boston | 1,596 | 873 | 2,469 | |
| South Hams | 1,605 | 1,042 | 2,647 | | East Lindsey | 4,045 | 2,015 | 6,060 | |
| Teignbridge | 2,697 | 1,442 | 4,139 | | Lincoln | 4,242 | 1,533 | 5,775 | |
| Torbay | 4,874 | 2,493 | 7,367 | | North Kesteven | 1,698 | 1,119 | 2,817 | |
| Torridge | 1,475 | 801 | 2,276 | | South Holland | 1,414 | 843 | 2,257 | |
| West Devon | 916 | 548 | 1,464 | | South Kesteven | 2,766 | 1,559 | 4,325 | |
| Dorset | 15,882 | 8,134 | 24,016 | 11.1 | West Lindsey | 2,146 | 1,149 | 3,295 | |
| Bournemouth | 6,056 | 2,715 | 8,771 | | Northamptonshire | 17,279 | 8,757 | 26,036 | 12.3 |
| Christchurch | 975 | 408 | 1,383 | | Corby | 3,489 | 1,396 | 4,885 | |
| North Dorset | 640 | 528 | 1,168 | | Daventry | 1,168 | 847 | 2,015 | |
| Poole | 3,313 | 1,548 | 4,861 | | East Northamptonshire | 1,301 | 810 | 2,111 | |
| Purbeck | 716 | 524 | 1,240 | | Kettering | 2,062 | 1,025 | 3,087 | |
| West Dorset | 1,332 | 720 | 2,052 | | Northampton | 6,008 | 2,775 | 8,783 | |
| Weymouth and Portland | 1,630 | 1,041 | 2,671 | | South Northamptonshire | 1,003 | 771 | 1,774 | |
| Wimbourne | 1,220 | 650 | 1,870 | | Wellingborough | 2,248 | 1,133 | 3,381 | |
| Gloucestershire | 14,129 | 7,550 | 21,679 | 10.1 | Nottinghamshire | 39,679 | 17,163 | 56,842 | 12.7 |
| Cheltenham | 2,664 | 1,274 | 3,938 | | Ashfield | 3,941 | 1,641 | 5,582 | |
| Cotswold | 1,170 | 681 | 1,851 | | Bassetlaw | 3,687 | 1,982 | 5,669 | |
| Forest of Dean | 2,503 | 1,531 | 4,034 | | Broxtowe | 3,060 | 1,465 | 4,525 | |
| Gloucester | 3,717 | 1,826 | 5,543 | | Gedling | 2,862 | 1,531 | 4,393 | |
| Stroud | 2,383 | 1,404 | 3,787 | | Mansfield | 3,958 | 1,751 | 5,709 | |
| Tewkesbury | 1,692 | 1,034 | 2,726 | | Newark | 3,143 | 1,701 | 4,844 | |
| Somerset | 9,976 | 6,237 | 16,213 | 10.1 | Nottingham | 16,553 | 5,794 | 22,347 | |
| Mendip | 1,795 | 1,095 | 2,890 | | Rushcliffe | 2,475 | 1,298 | 3,773 | |
| Sedgemoor | 2,644 | 1,446 | 4,090 | | YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE | | | | |
| Taunton Deane | 2,273 | 1,392 | 3,665 | | Humberside | 40,269 | 16,201 | 56,470 | 16.6 |
| West Somerset | 922 | 531 | 1,453 | | Beverley | 2,427 | 1,442 | 3,869 | |
| Yeovil | 2,342 | 1,773 | 4,115 | | Boothferry | 2,260 | 1,209 | 3,469 | |
| Wiltshire | 12,289 | 7,950 | 20,239 | 9.7 | Cleethorpes | 3,052 | 1,282 | 4,334 | |
| Kennet | 1,140 | 871 | 2,011 | | East Yorkshire | 1,940 | 1,194 | 3,134 | |
| North Wiltshire | 2,151 | 1,571 | 3,722 | | Glanford | 2,269 | 1,131 | 3,400 | |
| Salisbury | 2,086 | 1,369 | 3,455 | | Great Grimsby | 5,202 | 1,752 | 6,954 | |
| Thamesdown | 4,869 | 2,616 | 7,485 | | Holderness | 1,298 | 793 | 2,091 | |
| West Wiltshire | 2,043 | 1,523 | 3,566 | | Kingston upon Hull | 17,410 | 6,022 | 23,432 | |
| WEST MIDLANDS | | | | | Scunthorpe | 4,411 | 1,376 | 5,787 | |
| Hereford and Worcester | 20,936 | 10,998 | 31,934 | 13.5 | North Yorkshire | 16,328 | 9,656 | 25,984 | 10.2 |
| Bromsgrove | 2,839 | 1,523 | 4,362 | | Craven | 833 | 609 | 1,442 | |
| Hereford | 1,739 | 1,018 | 2,757 | | Hambleton | 1,543 | 961 | 2,504 | |
| Leominster | 967 | 503 | 1,470 | | Harrogate | 2,643 | 1,537 | 4,180 | |
| Malvern Hills | 2,199 | 1,014 | 3,213 | | Richmondshire | 822 | 727 | 1,549 | |
| Redditch | 3,074 | 1,588 | 4,662 | | Ryedale | 1,408 | 941 | 2,349 | |
| South Herefordshire | 1,222 | 735 | 1,957 | | Scarborough | 3,812 | 1,757 | 5,569 | |
| Worcester | 3,277 | 1,420 | 4,697 | | Selby | 1,755 | 1,247 | 3,002 | |
| Wyche | 2,241 | 1,340 | 3,581 | | York | 3,512 | 1,877 | 5,389 | |
| Wyre Forest | 3,378 | 1,857 | 5,235 | | South Yorkshire | 67,119 | 29,150 | 96,269 | 17.0 |
| Shropshire | 15,392 | 7,007 | 22,399 | 16.3 | Barnsley | 10,651 | 4,859 | 15,510 | |
| Bridgnorth | 1,491 | 861 | 2,352 | | Doncaster | 14,856 | 7,195 | 22,051 | |
| North Shropshire | 1,355 | 761 | 2,116 | | Rotherham | 12,646 | 5,569 | 18,215 | |
| Oswestry | 941 | 498 | 1,439 | | Sheffield | 28,966 | 11,527 | 40,493 | |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 2,829 | 1,376 | 4,205 | | West Yorkshire | 85,532 | 36,525 | 122,057 | 13.7 |
| South Shropshire | 948 | 489 | 1,437 | | Bradford | 22,570 | 8,164 | 30,734 | |
| The Wrekin | 7,828 | 3,022 | 10,850 | | Calderdale | 6,955 | 3,065 | 10,020 | |
| Staffordshire | 35,535 | 19,005 | 54,540 | 13.8 | Kirkstall | 13,402 | 6,533 | 19,935 | |
| Cannock Chase | 3,614 | 2,018 | 5,632 | | Leeds | 30,149 | 12,865 | 43,014 | |
| East Staffordshire | 3,093 | 1,574 | 4,667 | | Wakefield | 12,456 | 5,898 | 18,354 | |
| Lichfield | 2,739 | 1,531 | 4,270 | | NORTH WEST | | | | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 3,888 | 2,023 | 5,911 | | Cheshire | 35,939 | 17,527 | 53,466 | 13.5 |
| South Staffordshire | 3,484 | 1,874 | 5,358 | | Chester | 4,681 | 2,210 | 6,891 | |
| Stafford | 2,960 | 1,793 | 4,753 | | Congleton | 1,785 | 1,313 | 3,098 | |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 2,291 | 1,464 | 3,755 | | Crewe and Nantwich | 3,065 | 1,831 | 4,896 | |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 10,285 | 5,058 | 15,343 | | Ellesmere Port and Neston | 4,082 | 1,888 | 5,970 | |
| Tamworth | 3,181 | 1,670 | 4,851 | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in local areas at October 11, 1984

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate | | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Halton | 7,936 | 2,994 | 10,930 | | Gwynedd | 10,194 | 4,342 | 14,536 | 18.2 |
| Macclesfield | 3,358 | 2,017 | 5,375 | | Aberconwy | 1,710 | 826 | 2,536 | |
| Vale Royal | 4,071 | 2,076 | 6,147 | | Aberfon | 2,925 | 1,045 | 3,970 | |
| Warrington | 6,961 | 3,198 | 10,159 | | Dwyfor | 1,054 | 497 | 1,551 | |
| Lancashire | 51,958 | 24,689 | 76,647 | 13.8 | Meirionnydd | 1,117 | 556 | 1,673 | |
| Blackburn | 6,672 | 2,724 | 9,396 | | Nyys Mon—Isle of Anglesey | 3,388 | 1,418 | 4,806 | |
| Blackpool | 6,765 | 2,912 | 9,677 | | Mid Glamorgan | 25,379 | 9,796 | 35,175 | 18.7 |
| Burnley | 3,857 | 1,831 | 5,688 | | Cynon Valley | 3,260 | 1,331 | 4,591 | |
| Chorley | 2,813 | 1,655 | 4,468 | | Merthyr Tydfil | 2,974 | 1,091 | 4,065 | |
| Fylde | 1,588 | 906 | 2,494 | | Ogwr | 5,613 | 2,295 | 7,908 | |
| Hyndburn | 2,711 | 1,338 | 4,049 | | Rhondda | 3,876 | 1,478 | 5,354 | |
| Lancaster | 4,545 | 2,377 | 6,922 | | Rhyymney Valley | 5,648 | 1,964 | 7,612 | |
| Pendle | 2,873 | 1,497 | 4,370 | | Taff-Ely | 4,008 | 1,637 | 5,645 | |
| Preston | 6,312 | 2,591 | 8,903 | | Powys | 2,970 | 1,587 | | |

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

| UNITED KINGDOM | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Under 25 | | | | 25-54 | | | | 55 and over | | | | All ages | | | |
| | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All |
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Jan | 638.5 | 201.4 | 91.1 | 931.0 | 688.0 | 216.1 | 234.1 | 1,138.2 | 155.7 | 64.4 | 130.1 | 350.2 | 1,482.2 | 481.8 | 455.4 | 2,419.5 |
| 1981 Apr | 562.6 | 241.8 | 112.7 | 917.2 | 672.4 | 291.4 | 266.1 | 1,229.9 | 153.8 | 87.2 | 137.2 | 378.2 | 1,388.9 | 620.4 | 515.9 | 2,525.2 |
| 1981 July | 769.5 | 245.8 | 155.0 | 1,170.2 | 618.6 | 339.8 | 320.6 | 1,279.1 | 149.5 | 102.0 | 151.2 | 402.8 | 1,537.6 | 687.6 | 626.9 | 2,852.1 |
| 1981 Oct | 752.0 | 238.9 | 204.1 | 1,195.0 | 611.0 | 344.4 | 401.3 | 1,356.7 | 151.5 | 106.3 | 179.2 | 437.0 | 1,514.5 | 689.5 | 784.6 | 2,988.6 |
| 1982 Jan | 662.0 | 255.8 | 235.8 | 1,153.6 | 655.4 | 333.2 | 478.2 | 1,466.8 | 149.7 | 109.4 | 191.1 | 450.2 | 1,467.1 | 698.5 | 905.1 | 3,070.6 |
| 1982 Apr | 564.4 | 283.0 | 256.6 | 1,104.1 | 595.7 | 327.8 | 530.3 | 1,453.8 | 133.0 | 109.5 | 207.5 | 450.0 | 1,293.1 | 720.3 | 994.4 | 3,007.8 |
| 1982 July | 760.9 | 257.3 | 278.8 | 1,297.0 | 560.7 | 315.8 | 566.7 | 1,443.3 | 122.5 | 102.8 | 225.1 | 450.4 | 1,444.1 | 676.0 | 1,070.5 | 3,190.6 |
| 1982 Oct | 758.0 | 233.1 | 312.0 | 1,303.1 | 603.9 | 305.5 | 611.0 | 1,520.5 | 130.8 | 94.3 | 246.5 | 471.6 | 1,492.7 | 632.9 | 1,169.6 | 3,295.1 |
| Oct * | 721.6 | 217.5 | 257.6 | 1,196.3 | 587.3 | 293.3 | 494.7 | 1,375.3 | 138.9 | 101.2 | 237.5 | 477.5 | 1,447.7 | 612.1 † | 989.3 † | 3,049.0 |
| 1983 Jan | 691.6 | 248.8 | 285.5 | 1,226.0 | 643.5 | 293.2 | 557.4 | 1,494.1 | 145.5 | 95.8 | 263.9 | 505.2 | 1,480.6 | 637.8 | 1,106.8 | 3,225.2 |
| Apr † | 583.0 | 307.7 | 301.1 | 1,191.8 | 589.3 | 313.0 | 591.6 | 1,493.8 | 135.3 | 98.2 | 250.8 | 484.3 | 1,307.6 | 718.8 | 1,143.4 | 3,169.9 |
| July | 602.8 | 272.6 | 321.0 | 1,196.4 | 548.7 | 297.3 | 618.0 | 1,463.9 | 114.8 | 81.8 | 163.6 | 380.2 | 1,266.3 | 651.7 | 1,102.6 | 3,020.6 |
| Oct | 701.3 | 221.0 | 339.0 | 1,261.3 | 561.4 | 273.6 | 638.9 | 1,473.9 | 117.0 | 76.8 | 165.0 | 358.8 | 1,379.7 | 571.4 | 1,142.9 | 3,094.0 |
| 1984 Jan | 674.9 | 237.7 | 347.1 | 1,259.7 | 625.6 | 277.3 | 670.2 | 1,573.0 | 121.3 | 74.9 | 170.7 | 366.9 | 1,421.7 | 589.9 | 1,188.0 | 3,199.7 |
| Apr | 530.2 | 300.9 | 349.4 | 1,180.5 | 574.5 | 296.0 | 690.4 | 1,560.9 | 108.9 | 78.9 | 178.4 | 366.3 | 1,213.7 | 675.8 | 1,218.2 | 3,107.7 |
| July | 586.5 | 264.0 | 352.9 | 1,203.4 | 549.8 | 290.9 | 705.6 | 1,546.3 | 98.6 | 76.4 | 175.9 | 350.8 | 1,234.9 | 631.3 | 1,234.4 | 3,100.5 |
| Oct | 719.5 | 200.7 | 366.2 | 1,286.4 | 578.2 | 275.0 | 727.6 | 1,580.9 | 104.4 | 70.4 | 183.1 | 357.9 | 1,402.1 | 546.2 | 1,276.9 | 3,225.1 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Jan | 383.0 | 117.9 | 58.5 | 559.4 | 510.5 | 152.8 | 184.3 | 847.6 | 138.0 | 56.7 | 114.7 | 309.3 | 1,031.4 | 327.4 | 357.6 | 1,716.4 |
| 1981 Apr | 342.0 | 148.6 | 74.3 | 564.9 | 495.5 | 213.0 | 211.2 | 919.7 | 136.8 | 77.2 | 121.0 | 335.1 | 974.4 | 438.9 | 406.5 | 1,819.8 |
| 1981 July | 442.8 | 155.3 | 102.6 | 700.7 | 444.3 | 254.2 | 254.4 | 952.8 | 132.9 | 90.8 | 133.6 | 357.3 | 1,020.0 | 500.2 | 490.6 | 2,010.8 |
| 1981 Oct | 428.7 | 150.1 | 137.5 | 716.4 | 431.4 | 252.4 | 319.1 | 1,002.9 | 133.8 | 94.8 | 158.5 | 387.1 | 993.9 | 497.3 | 615.1 | 2,106.4 |
| 1982 Jan | 388.6 | 156.6 | 162.8 | 708.0 | 471.1 | 240.2 | 385.9 | 1,097.1 | 132.0 | 97.9 | 168.3 | 398.2 | 991.8 | 494.6 | 716.9 | 2,203.3 |
| 1982 Apr | 334.5 | 170.3 | 178.9 | 683.7 | 418.7 | 233.4 | 428.5 | 1,080.6 | 117.3 | 97.3 | 183.0 | 397.6 | 870.5 | 501.1 | 790.4 | 2,162.0 |
| 1982 July | 434.6 | 155.9 | 193.0 | 783.5 | 386.3 | 223.0 | 456.6 | 1,065.9 | 107.6 | 91.4 | 198.7 | 397.7 | 928.5 | 470.2 | 848.4 | 2,247.1 |
| 1982 Oct | 433.2 | 142.1 | 212.5 | 787.8 | 415.5 | 211.2 | 488.3 | 1,115.1 | 114.6 | 83.7 | 217.5 | 415.7 | 963.4 | 437.0 | 918.3 | 2,318.7 |
| Oct * | 418.1 | 135.5 | 182.5 | 735.8 | 419.1 | 212.2 | 417.0 | 1,047.9 | 122.6 | 90.3 | 211.2 | 424.0 | 959.4 | 438.0 † | 810.2 † | 2,207.4 |
| 1983 Jan | 405.3 | 154.4 | 202.9 | 762.6 | 464.3 | 208.5 | 470.1 | 1,143.0 | 128.8 | 85.1 | 235.3 | 449.2 | 998.4 | 448.1 | 908.4 | 2,354.9 |
| Apr † | 344.2 | 187.1 | 213.4 | 744.5 | 415.1 | 222.5 | 496.5 | 1,134.1 | 120.0 | 86.5 | 220.9 | 427.5 | 879.4 | 496.1 | 930.8 | 2,306.4 |
| July | 351.4 | 163.5 | 225.6 | 740.5 | 373.7 | 209.1 | 516.4 | 1,099.3 | 100.5 | 70.6 | 133.1 | 304.2 | 825.6 | 443.2 | 875.2 | 2,144.0 |
| Oct | 400.3 | 131.7 | 233.7 | 765.7 | 379.2 | 186.2 | 531.2 | 1,096.6 | 101.7 | 66.5 | 131.9 | 300.1 | 881.2 | 384.4 | 896.8 | 2,162.4 |
| 1984 Jan | 390.2 | 142.4 | 238.2 | 770.8 | 428.5 | 185.1 | 555.2 | 1,168.8 | 105.3 | 64.8 | 135.7 | 305.8 | 924.0 | 392.2 | 929.1 | 2,245.4 |
| Apr | 310.8 | 176.0 | 238.8 | 725.7 | 387.1 | 195.4 | 569.1 | 1,151.6 | 94.5 | 67.7 | 140.6 | 302.8 | 792.5 | 439.1 | 948.5 | 2,180.1 |
| July | 342.7 | 153.4 | 239.4 | 735.5 | 357.7 | 190.8 | 577.9 | 1,126.4 | 84.9 | 65.4 | 137.9 | 288.2 | 785.3 | 409.6 | 955.2 | 2,150.1 |
| Oct | 417.5 | 118.7 | 245.2 | 781.4 | 375.4 | 177.3 | 591.6 | 1,144.3 | 89.0 | 60.4 | 142.9 | 292.3 | 881.9 | 356.4 | 979.7 | 2,218.0 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Jan | 255.5 | 83.5 | 32.6 | 371.6 | 177.5 | 63.3 | 49.8 | 290.6 | 17.8 | 7.7 | 15.4 | 40.9 | 450.8 | 154.4 | 97.8 | 703.1 |
| 1981 Apr | 220.6 | 93.2 | 38.4 | 352.2 | 176.9 | 78.3 | 54.9 | 310.2 | 17.0 | 10.0 | 16.1 | 43.1 | 414.5 | 181.5 | 109.5 | 705.5 |
| 1981 July | 326.6 | 90.5 | 52.4 | 469.5 | 174.4 | 85.7 | 66.2 | 326.2 | 16.7 | 11.3 | 17.6 | 45.6 | 517.6 | 187.4 | 136.2 | 841.3 |
| 1981 Oct | 323.3 | 88.7 | 66.5 | 478.6 | 179.6 | 92.0 | 82.2 | 353.8 | 17.8 | 11.4 | 20.7 | 49.9 | 520.6 | 192.2 | 169.5 | 882.3 |
| 1982 Jan | 273.3 | 99.2 | 73.0 | 445.6 | 184.3 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 369.7 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 22.8 | 52.1 | 475.3 | 203.8 | 188.2 | 867.3 |
| 1982 Apr | 229.9 | 112.7 | 77.8 | 420.4 | 177.0 | 94.4 | 101.7 | 373.1 | 15.6 | 12.2 | 24.5 | 52.3 | 422.6 | 219.2 | 204.0 | 845.8 |
| 1982 July | 326.3 | 101.4 | 85.7 | 513.5 | 174.4 | 92.8 | 110.1 | 377.4 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 26.3 | 52.7 | 515.7 | 205.7 | 222.1 | 943.6 |
| 1982 Oct | 324.8 | 91.0 | 99.5 | 515.3 | 188.4 | 94.3 | 122.7 | 405.4 | 16.2 | 10.6 | 29.1 | 55.9 | 529.3 | 195.9 | 251.2 | 976.5 |
| Oct * | 303.5 | 82.1 | 75.1 | 460.5 | 168.5 | 81.2 | 77.7 | 327.4 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 26.3 | 53.5 | 488.3 | 174.1 † | 179.1 † | 841.6 |
| 1983 Jan | 286.4 | 94.4 | 82.5 | 463.3 | 179.1 | 84.7 | 87.3 | 351.1 | 16.7 | 10.7 | 28.6 | 55.9 | 482.2 | 189.7 | 198.4 | 870.4 |
| Apr | 238.8 | 120.5 | 87.7 | 447.0 | 174.1 | 90.5 | 95.1 | 359.7 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 29.9 | 56.9 | 428.2 | 222.7 | 212.6 | 863.5 |
| July | 251.4 | 109.1 | 95.4 | 455.9 | 175.0 | 88.1 | 101.6 | 364.7 | 14.3 | 11.2 | 30.6 | 56.1 | 440.7 | 208.5 | 227.5 | 876.6 |
| Oct | 301.1 | 89.3 | 105.3 | 495.7 | 182.1 | 87.4 | 107.7 | 377.3 | 15.3 | 10.4 | 33.0 | 58.7 | 498.5 | 187.0 | 246.1 | 931.6 |
| 1984 Jan | 284.6 | 95.4 | 108.9 | 489.0 | 197.0 | 92.2 | 115.0 | 404.3 | 16.1 | 10.1 | 35.0 | 61.1 | 497.7 | 197.7 | 258.9 | 954.3 |
| Apr | 219.4 | 124.9 | 110.5 | 454.9 | 187.4 | 100.6 | 121.3 | 409.3 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 37.8 | 63.5 | 421.2 | 236.8 | 269.7 | 927.6 |
| July | 243.8 | 110.6 | 113.5 | 467.9 | 192.0 | 100.2 | 127.7 | 419.9 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 38.0 | 62.6 | 449.5 | 221.7 | 279.2 | 950.4 |
| Oct | 302.0 | 82.0 | 120.9 | 504.9 | 202.8 | 97.7 | 136.0 | 436.6 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 40.2 | 65.6 | 520.2 | 189.8 | 297.1 | 1,007.1 |

Note: The figures prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the figures after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See also footnotes to tables 2-1 and 2-2.
 * The claimant duration figures for October 1982 have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.
 † Affected by provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes †† to tables 2-1 and 2-2. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the over 52 weeks category were 25,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983, a further 94,000 and 123,000 respectively were affected; between July and October 1983 a further 6,000 and 9,000 respectively were affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.7 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 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | THOUSAND | | | | | | | | |
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Oct | 251.2 | 383.5 | 626.7 | 668.9 | 421.6 | 383.3 | 257.5 | 101.3 | 3,094.0 |
| 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 | 276.0 | 90.3 | 3,107.7 |
| July | 164.1 | 350.9 | 688.3 | 709.6 | 438.8 | 403.5 | 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 |
| Proportion of number unemployed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Oct | 8.1 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 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 |
| July | 5.3 | 11.3 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Oct | 7.3 | 11.6 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Oct | 142.7 | 220.0 | 403.0 | 478.4 | 331.2 | 287.0 | 199.5 | 100.6 | 2,162.4 |
| 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 | | | | | |

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 |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 8,512 | 3,920 | 555 | 1,692 | 2,083 | 1,175 | 1,867 | 2,928 | 926 | 1,228 | 3,509 | 24,475 | 2,168 | 26,643 |
| Nov 10 | 1,869 | 1,036 | 87 | 319 | 255 | 120 | 181 | 352 | 70 | 141 | 312 | 3,706 | — | 3,706 |
| Dec 8 | 1,398 | 573 | 457 | 157 | 176 | 101 | 157 | 230 | 259 | 127 | 201 | 3,263 | 10 | 3,273 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 8,939 | 3,415 | 719 | 3,166 | 2,211 | 1,936 | 3,304 | 3,730 | 806 | 1,129 | 958 | 26,898 | 618 | 27,516 |
| Feb 9 | 814 | 327 | 44 | 184 | 121 | 173 | 135 | 193 | 67 | 102 | 297 | 2,130 | — | 2,130 |
| Mar 8 | 421 | 216 | 31 | 106 | 104 | 79 | 109 | 153 | 74 | 86 | 155 | 1,298 | — | 1,298 |
| Apr 5 | 14,571 | 5,643 | 1,631 | 2,697 | 2,034 | 2,561 | 3,909 | 3,540 | 1,092 | 2,615 | 4,358 | 39,008 | 552 | 39,560 |
| May 10 | 1,870 | 1,116 | 131 | 526 | 534 | 507 | 878 | 958 | 299 | 256 | 918 | 6,877 | — | 6,877 |
| Jun 14 | 2,273 | 1,207 | 247 | 563 | 826 | 485 | 918 | 1,608 | 681 | 428 | 8,558 | 16,579 | 6,325 | 22,904 |
| Jul 12 | 44,130 | 18,116 | 4,409 | 10,777 | 15,228 | 9,787 | 16,843 | 24,086 | 9,279 | 11,252 | 23,237 | 169,028 | 8,888 | 177,916 |
| Aug 12 | 51,510 | 22,797 | 4,634 | 12,942 | 17,090 | 11,145 | 17,470 | 25,894 | 9,448 | 11,916 | 23,587 | 185,636 | 9,023 | 194,659 |
| Sep 13 | 61,789 | 26,183 | 5,449 | 15,534 | 19,383 | 14,043 | 20,670 | 30,168 | 11,825 | 13,945 | 26,147 | 218,953 | 9,945 | 228,898 |
| Oct 11 | 9,868 | 5,266 | 799 | 2,046 | 2,634 | 1,651 | 2,090 | 3,402 | 1,141 | 1,297 | 3,818 | 28,746 | 2,043 | 30,789 |

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

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

| | South East | Greater London* | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 748 | 169 | 167 | 693 | 1,505 | 1,111 | 1,509 | 878 | 510 | 358 | 1,739 | 9,218 | 827 | 10,045 |
| Nov 10 | 812 | 161 | 86 | 478 | 1,035 | 1,047 | 1,023 | 1,963 | 439 | 355 | 1,324 | 8,562 | 933 | 9,495 |
| Dec 8 | 911 | 119 | 168 | 245 | 1,137 | 1,324 | 1,221 | 1,161 | 429 | 408 | 1,437 | 8,441 | 1,018 | 9,459 |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 913 | 176 | 130 | 721 | 1,363 | 1,410 | 1,463 | 1,316 | 460 | 483 | 3,228 | 11,487 | 1,213 | 12,700 |
| Feb 9 | 947 | 199 | 161 | 683 | 1,481 | 1,768 | 2,473 | 1,680 | 1,650 | 666 | 4,737 | 16,246 | 1,728 | 17,974 |
| Mar 8 | 892 | 224 | 176 | 400 | 1,615 | 1,769 | 1,676 | 1,262 | 650 | 511 | 1,722 | 10,673 | 1,385 | 12,058 |
| Apr 5 | 877 | 246 | 210 | 379 | 1,759 | 1,764 | 4,514 | 1,253 | 945 | 1,346 | 1,691 | 14,738 | 1,129 | 15,867 |
| May 10 | 727 | 208 | 108 | 327 | 1,672 | 920 | 5,226 | 905 | 905 | 965 | 2,524 | 14,279 | 1,048 | 15,327 |
| Jun 14 | 1,038 | 243 | 131 | 308 | 8,220 | 1,157 | 5,334 | 1,071 | 922 | 1,391 | 1,538 | 21,110 | 1,194 | 22,304 |
| Jul 12 | 1,137 | 549 | 57 | 209 | 3,208 | 827 | 4,838 | 991 | 941 | 1,314 | 2,043 | 15,565 | 1,159 | 16,724 |
| Aug 9 | 741 | 176 | 54 | 231 | 1,187 | 924 | 3,907 | 1,195 | 697 | 1,009 | 1,772 | 11,717 | 1,051 | 12,768 |
| Sep 13 | 939 | 412 | 49 | 249 | 1,035 | 1,116 | 2,967 | 847 | 701 | 758 | 1,638 | 10,299 | 1,028 | 11,327 |
| Oct 11 | 1,307 | 1,099 | 62 | 386 | 1,702 | 919 | 3,118 | 1,024 | 772 | 892 | 1,764 | 11,946 | 756 | 12,702 |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

| | United Kingdom† | Australia xx | Austria* | Belgium‡ | Canada xx | Denmark§ | France* | Germany (FR)* | Greece* | Irish Republic* | Italy | Japan¶ | Netherlands* | Norway* | Spain* | Sweden* | Switzerland* | United Statesxx | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 1,296 | 1,227 | 405 | 57 | 294 | 836 | 164 | 1,350 | 876 | 32 | 90 | 1,653 | 1,170 | 281 | 24.1 | 1,037 | 88 | 10.3 | 6,138 |
| 1980 | 1,665 | 1,561 | 406 | 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 | 390 | 69 | 392 | 898 | 241 | 1,773 | 1,272 | 42 | 128 | 1,993 | 1,260 | 480 | 28.4 | 1,566 | 108 | 5.9 | 8,273 |
| 1982 | 2,917 | 2,793 | 491 | 105 | 457 | 1,314 | 258 | 2,008 | 1,833 | 51 | 157 | 2,379 | 1,360 | 655 | 41.4 | 1,873 | 137 | 13.2 | 10,678 |
| 1983 | 3,105 | 2,970 | 697 | 127 | 505 | 1,448 | 281 | 2,042 | 2,258 | 62 | 193 | 2,707 | 1,560 | 801 | 63.6 | 2,207 | 151 | 26.3 | 10,717 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q3 | 3,066 | 2,919 | 698 | 90 | 511 | 1,353 | 256 | 1,972 | 2,177 | 40 | 193 | 2,630 | 1,530 | 822 | 63.6 | 2,188 | 170 | 23.9 | 10,316 |
| Q4 | 3,086 | 2,945 | 656 | 137 | 509 | 1,295 | 281 | 2,205 | 2,230 | 70 | 201 | 2,797 | 1,460 | 839 | 64.9 | 2,302 | 146 | 28.3 | 9,168 |
| 1984 Q1 | 3,176 | 3,071 | 719 | 179 | 520 | 1,497 | 319 | 2,252 | 2,490 | 85 | 215 | 2,992 | 1,710 | 852 | 75.6 | 2,443 | 145 | 34.2 | 9,406 |
| Q2 | 3,074 | 2,979 | 649 | 112 | 502 | 1,430 | 269 | 2,183 | 2,166 | 58 | 211 | 2,924 | 1,640 | 813 | 63.3 | 2,413 | 123 | 32.4 | 8,420 |
| Q3 | 3,167 | 3,045 | 607 | 93 | 518 | 1,345 | | 2,280 | 2,183 | 49 | 213 | 2,866 | | | | 147 | | | 8,382 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Dec | 3,079 | 2,961 | 690 | 160 | 508 | 1,321 | 286 | 2,227 | 2,349 | 90 | 208 | 2,830 | 1,430 | 856 | 71.9 | 2,342 | 147 | 30.4 | 8,992 |
| 1984 Jan | 3,200 | 3,083 | 719 | 191 | 523 | 1,473 | 329 | 2,252 | 2,539 | 95 | 216 | 2,960 | 1,650 | 863 | 79.7 | 2,433 | 162 | 34.5 | 9,755 |
| Feb | 3,186 | 3,081 | 738 | 189 | 523 | 1,476 | 320 | 2,258 | 2,537 | 84 | 216 | 3,003 | 1,710 | 858 | 76.9 | 2,453 | 139 | 34.6 | 9,407 |
| Mar | 3,143 | 3,048 | 701 | 158 | 515 | 1,541 | 309 | 2,247 | 2,393 | 77 | 214 | 3,012 | 1,780 | 835 | 70.3 | 2,442 | 134 | 33.5 | 9,057 |
| Apr | 3,108 | 3,022 | 677 | 133 | 509 | 1,468 | 288 | 2,235 | 2,253 | 68 | 214 | 2,960 | 1,680 | 815 | 69.0 | 2,444 | 137 | 33.5 | 8,525 |
| May | 3,084 | 2,980 | 637 | 110 | 504 | 1,460 | 266 | 2,168 | 2,133 | 54 | 208 | 2,930 | 1,600 | 807 | 59.2 | 2,404 | 115 | 32.3 | 8,154 |
| Jun | 3,030 | 2,934 | 634 | 92 | 494 | 1,362 | 252 | 2,148 | 2,113 | 52 | 211 | 2,915 | 1,630 | 816 | 61.6 | 2,391 | 118 | 31.4 | 8,582 |
| Jul | 3,101 | 3,008 | 596 | 91 | 519 | 1,326 | | 2,184 | 2,202 | 49 | 212 | 2,859 | 1,570 | 818 | 64.9 | 2,404 | 147 | 30.5 | 8,714 |
| Aug | 3,116 | 3,026 | 605 | 92 | 524 | 1,347 | | 2,241 | 2,202 | 50 | 214 | 2,838 | 1,570 | 818 | 72.1 | 2,449 | 153 | | 8,382 |
| Sep | 3,284 | 3,102 | 621 | 96 | 512 | 1,363 | | 2,416 | 2,144 | 48 | 212 | 2,900 | | | | 140 | | | 8,051 |
| Oct | 3,225 | 3,075 | | | | | | | 2,145 | | 212 | | | | | | | | 7,989 |
| Percentage rate latest month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.4 | | 8.6 | 3.3 | 18.6 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 2.6 | 17.5 | 3.5 e | 20.5 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 7.0 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q3 | | 2,950 | 724 | 148 | 517 | 1,421 | 280 | 2,034 | 2,308 | 56 | 196 | 2,116 | 1,590 | 818 | 66.1 | 2,237 | 159 | | 10,529 |
| Q4 | | 2,941 | 680 | 123 | 508 | 1,348 | 278 | 2,084 | 2,250 | 67 | 201 | 2,343 | 1,520 | 828 | 64.1 | 2,280 | 150 | | 9,507 |
| 1984 Q1 | | 2,998 | 663 | 122 | 505 | 1,389 | 281 | 2,191 | 2,231 | 64 | 210 | 2,551 | 1,600 | 838 | 70.5 | 2,383 | 142 | | 8,866 |
| Q2 | | 3,026 | 659 | 144 | 513 | 1,406 | 276 | 2,306 | 2,282 | 66 | 213 | 2,517 | 1,590 | 841 | 66.7 | 2,435 | 131 | | 8,496 |
| Q3 | | 3,076 | 630 | 153 | 525 | 1,408 | | 2,354 | 2,309 | 65 | 216 | | | | | 135 | | | 8,510 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Dec | | 2,946 | 664 | 118 | 496 | 1,352 | 276 | 2,119 | 2,236 | 74 | 204 | | 1,510 | 829 | 67.5 | 2,316 | 151 | | 9,195 |
| 1984 Jan | | 2,976 | 667 | 111 | 503 | 1,374 | 277 | 2,136 | 2,215 | 68 | 208 | 2,551 | 1,610 | 834 | 72.3 | 2,370 | 154 | | 9,026 |
| Feb | | 3,005 | 661 | 119 | 503 | 1,395 | 282 | 2,193 | 2,224 | 62 | 211 | | 1,610 | 838 | 71.8 | 2,380 | 136 | | 8,801 |
| Mar | | 3,012 | 662 | 135 | 510 | 1,399 | 284 | 2,244 | 2,253 | 63 | 213 | | 1,580 | 841 | 67.5 | 2,398 | 137 | | 8,772 |
| Apr | | 3,011 | 679 | 137 | 511 | 1,397 | 277 | 2,296 | 2,272 | 66 | 211 | 2,517 | 1,540 | 842 | 68.2 | 2,417 | 151 | | 8,843 |
| May | | 3,028 | 635 | 141 | 514 | 1,442 | 275 | 2,296 | 2,280 | 67 | 211 | | 1,570 | 848 | 63.8 | 2,426 | 127 | | 8,514 |
| Jun | | 3,038 | 664 | 155 | 513 | 1,379 | 277 | 2,325 | 2,294 | 66 | 214 | | 1,630 | 834 | 67.5 | 2,463 | 116 | | 8,130 |
| Jul | | 3,055 | 629 | 153 | 521 | 1,361 | | 2,343 | 2,309 | 64 | 214 | | 1,570 | 822 | 69.6 | 2,490 | 146 | | 8,543 |
| Aug | | 3,074 | 634 | 158 | 533 | 1,391 | | 2,360 | 2,313 | 67 e | 216 | | 1,640 e | | 70.2 | 2,546 | 135 | | 8,526 |
| Sep | | 3,098 | 628 | 147 e | 521 e | 1,472 | | 2,359 | 2,305 | 64 e | 216 | | | | | 124 | | | 8,460 |
| Oct | | 3,101 | | | | | | | 2,281 | | 216 | | | | | | | | 8,431 |
| Percentage rate: latest month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.9 | 8.8 | 5.1 e | 18.9 e | 11.8 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 3.9 e | 17.0 | 11.0 | 2.7 e | 17.6 | 3.4 e | 21.3 | 2.8 | | | 7.4 |
| change on previous three months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | +0.2 | -0.4 | +0.3 | +0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | +0.3 | — | -0.1 | +0.2 | — | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.1 | +0.9 | -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 | | INFLOW† | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Month ending | All | Male and Female | | | Male | | | | Female | | | | |
| | | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† | All | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† | All | Married | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 468.8 | 49.9 | 419.0 | .. | 294.7 | 27.6 | 267.0 | .. | 174.2 | 54.5 | 22.2 | 151.9 | .. |
| Nov 10 | 388.4 | 16.2 | 372.2 | .. | 250.8 | 9.2 | 241.6 | .. | 137.6 | 52.6 | 7.1 | 130.5 | .. |
| Dec 8 | 351.8 | 12.2 | 339.6 | .. | 233.6 | 6.9 | 226.7 | .. | 118.2 | 48.4 | 5.2 | 112.9 | .. |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 354.3 | 17.4 | 337.0 | +11.4 | 225.2 | 9.5 | 215.7 | +2.0 | 129.1 | 49.3 | 7.9 | 121.2 | +9.4 |
| Feb 9 | 362.3 | 14.8 | 347.5 | +9.9 | 234.9 | 8.3 | 226.6 | +3.4 | 127.4 | 52.2 | 6.4 | 121.0 | +6.5 |
| Mar 8 | 318.5 | 10.6 | 307.9 | -6.6 | 206.8 | 6.1 | 200.7 | -10.5 | 111.6 | 48.8 | 4.4 | 107.2 | +3.8 |
| Apr 5 | 328.7 | 9.0 | 319.8 | +3.9 | 215.2 | 5.2 | 210.0 | -7.5 | 113.5 | 50.3 | 3.7 | 109.8 | +3.6 |
| May 10 | 336.3 | 31.1 | 305.2 | +3.9 | 215.4 | 18.1 | 197.3 | -7.5 | 120.8 | 50.9 | 13.0 | 107.9 | +3.6 |
| June 14 | 316.6 | 13.3 | 303.3 | -0.1 | 204.9 | 7.7 | 197.2 | -4.9 | 111.7 | 47.2 | 5.7 | 106.1 | +4.8 |
| July 12 | 419.1 | 14.7 | 404.3 | +22.5 | 260.8 | 8.2 | 252.6 | +9.4 | 158.3 | 52.1 | 6.6 | 151.7 | +13.1 |
| Aug 9 | 363.8 | 13.8 | 350.0 | -0.6 | 227.9 | 8.1 | 219.9 | -6.3 | 135.8 | 53.4 | 5.7 | 130.1 | +5.8 |
| Sep 13 | 511.0 | 100.3 | 410.7 | +11.0 | 308.7 | 56.5 | 252.3 | +4.1 | 202.3 | 54.5 | 43.9 | 158.4 | +7.0 |
| Oct 11 | 446.3 | 32.0 | 414.3 | -4.7 | 281.2 | 17.9 | 263.3 | -3.7 | 165.1 | 57.5 | 14.1 | 151.0 | -1.0 |

| UNITED KINGDOM | | OUTFLOW† | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Month ending | All | Male and Female | | | Male | | | | Female | | | | |
| | | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† | All | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† | All | Married | School leavers‡ | Excluding school leavers | Change since previous year†† |
| 1983 Oct 13 | 532.5 | 72.4 | 460.1 | .. | 331.3 | 39.7 | 291.6 | .. | 201.2 | 53.0 | 32.5 | 168.7 | .. |
| Nov 10 | 398.8 | 39.6 | 359.2 | .. | 254.5 | 21.8 | 232.6 | .. | 144.3 | 48.8 | 17.7 | 126.6 | .. |
| Dec 8 | 357.3 | 25.2 | 332.0 | .. | 225.0 | 13.8 | 211.2 | .. | 132.2 | 45.1 | 11.4 | 120.8 | .. |
| 1984 Jan 12 | 250.1 | 11.9 | 238.2 | +11.6 | 157.3 | 6.6 | 150.6 | +5.7 | 92.8 | 36.0 | 5.2 | 87.6 | +5.9 |
| Feb 9 | 376.7 | 19.2 | 357.6 | -0.5 | 244.1 | 10.7 | 233.4 | -6.0 | 132.6 | 51.1 | 8.4 | 124.2 | +5.5 |
| Mar 8 | 365.7 | 15.0 | 350.7 | +12.2 | 241.3 | 8.5 | 232.8 | +5.6 | 124.4 | 47.8 | 6.5 | 117.9 | +6.7 |
| Apr 5 | 366.8 | 12.3 | 354.5 | +8.9 | 242.3 | 6.8 | 235.5 | +1.7 | 124.5 | 48.6 | 5.5 | 119.0 | +7.2 |
| May 10 | 356.4 | 10.2 | 346.2 | +8.9 | 231.8 | 5.9 | 225.9 | +1.7 | 124.6 | 49.3 | 4.3 | 120.3 | +7.2 |
| June 14 | 364.0 | 14.7 | 349.4 | +7.0 | 240.9 | 8.4 | 232.5 | +2.6 | 123.2 | 48.2 | 6.3 | 116.9 | +4.4 |
| July 12 | 342.3 | 12.6 | 329.8 | -6.6 | 227.7 | 7.0 | 220.7 | -8.1 | 114.6 | 44.7 | 5.5 | 109.1 | +1.5 |
| Aug 9 | 347.1 | 11.0 | 336.2 | -19.6 | 226.9 | 5.9 | 220.9 | -18.6 | 120.3 | 44.2 | 5.0 | 115.2 | -1.0 |
| Sep 13 | 365.6 | 21.7 | 343.9 | +9.3 | 226.9 | 12.3 | 214.5 | -5.2 | 138.8 | 51.3 | 9.4 | 129.4 | +14.5 |
| Oct 11 | 509.7 | 54.5 | 455.1 | -4.9 | 311.0 | 30.6 | 280.4 | -11.2 | 198.6 | 55.1 | 23.9 | 174.8 | +6.0 |

* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men see footnote †† to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

THOUSAND

| Great Britain Month ending | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------------|----------|
| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59*§ | 60 and over*§ | All ages |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 43.2 | 37.3 | 57.7 | 32.8 | 23.9 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 285.1 |
| November | 24.1 | 26.9 | 51.5 | 31.5 | 23.5 | 35.5 | 26.2 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 243.9 |
| December | 20.2 | 23.9 | 46.9 | 29.7 | 22.8 | 35.2 | 25.3 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 227.2 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 21.3 | 23.3 | 45.7 | 28.0 | 21.4 | 32.2 | 23.7 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 218.8 |
| February | 21.6 | 25.3 | 47.8 | 29.9 | 22.7 | 34.3 | 24.3 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 227.2 |
| March | 17.3 | 21.4 | 42.0 | 26.7 | 20.2 | 30.7 | 22.2 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 200.4 |
| April | 16.0 | 21.9 | 44.6 | 27.6 | 21.0 | 31.5 | 23.6 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 209.2 |
| May | 27.6 | 20.4 | 42.1 | 26.4 | 21.8 | 30.2 | 21.9 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 208.9 |
| June | 18.4 | 21.9 | 43.9 | 26.0 | 19.2 | 29.1 | 20.8 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 198.4 |
| July | 19.5 | 29.7 | 78.2 | 31.0 | 21.3 | 31.3 | 22.4 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 254.1 |
| August | 19.6 | 25.7 | 55.6 | 28.6 | 20.4 | 30.6 | 21.5 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 221.6 |
| September | 70.5 | 46.7 | 55.6 | 29.2 | 21.1 | 31.6 | 22.6 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 298.8 |
| October | 32.9 | 35.5 | 62.0 | 33.4 | 23.4 | 35.4 | 25.3 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 273.2 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 35.6 | 33.7 | 39.4 | 19.9 | 10.7 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 3.9 | — | 167.3 |
| November | 19.3 | 21.9 | 35.4 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 9.9 | 3.7 | — | 133.1 |
| December | 15.4 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 17.2 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 3.1 | — | 114.1 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 18.5 | 21.0 | 32.2 | 17.5 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 3.2 | — | 124.7 |
| February | 16.7 | 19.6 | 32.0 | 18.6 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 3.1 | — | 122.9 |
| March | 12.7 | 16.2 | 28.1 | 16.6 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 8.8 | 3.0 | — | 107.7 |
| April | 11.4 | 16.1 | 29.0 | 17.3 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 3.2 | — | 109.5 |
| May | 20.0 | 15.1 | 28.2 | 17.8 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 3.0 | — | 116.3 |
| June | 13.0 | 16.0 | 29.2 | 16.6 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 2.9 | — | 107.1 |
| July | 14.6 | 24.2 | 57.2 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 3.0 | — | 152.3 |
| August | 14.0 | 19.8 | 39.9 | 19.4 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 3.2 | — | 131.5 |
| September | 54.5 | 43.5 | 37.3 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 4.1 | — | 194.4 |
| October | 26.3 | 29.9 | 41.2 | 21.3 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 3.9 | — | 159.6 |
| Changes on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | -1.8 | +3.3 | +0.3 | -1.5 | -2.1 | -1.9 | -1.2 | +0.2 | -1.6 | -6.0 |
| November | -3.6 | +0.4 | -0.2 | -2.0 | -2.6 | -3.2 | -2.4 | -1.4 | -2.1 | -17.1 |
| December | -3.2 | +0.9 | +0.1 | -1.2 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -10.4 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | -6.6 | +1.3 | +2.5 | +0.4 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -1.4 | -5.4 |
| February | -4.4 | +1.7 | +3.4 | +0.7 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -1.9 | -2.8 |
| March | -4.9 | +0.1 | +0.3 | -0.9 | -1.3 | -2.6 | -1.0 | -2.8 | -1.5 | -15.4 |
| April* | -7.3 | -0.1 | +1.5 | 0.0 | -0.9 | -1.3 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -2.7 | -13.7 |
| May* | -7.3 | -0.1 | +1.5 | 0.0 | -0.9 | -1.3 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -2.7 | -13.7 |
| June | -1.7 | +0.2 | +3.1 | -0.2 | -1.1 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -7.7 |
| July | -1.8 | +2.0 | +8.3 | +1.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -1.3 | +6.8 |
| August | -2.4 | -0.3 | +3.6 | +0.1 | -1.1 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -2.1 | -1.5 | -7.3 |
| September | -9.8 | +1.0 | +4.0 | +0.9 | +0.1 | -0.4 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -6.8 |
| October | -10.3 | -1.8 | +4.3 | +0.6 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -1.3 | -0.3 | -11.9 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | -2.2 | +2.6 | +3.0 | +2.6 | +1.3 | +1.5 | +0.5 | +0.1 | — | +9.4 |
| November | -3.1 | -0.3 | +2.0 | +2.1 | +0.7 | +1.1 | +0.3 | +0.1 | — | +3.0 |
| December | -2.8 | +0.1 | +2.1 | +1.9 | +0.9 | +1.5 | +0.5 | 0.0 | — | +4.2 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | -6.8 | +1.4 | +3.1 | +2.0 | +1.1 | +1.5 | +0.5 | -0.1 | — | +2.7 |
| February | -5.1 | -0.1 | +1.8 | +2.2 | +1.3 | +1.2 | +0.2 | -0.3 | — | +1.5 |
| March | -4.5 | -0.6 | +1.3 | +1.5 | +0.9 | +1.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | — | -0.3 |
| April* | -6.0 | -1.1 | +1.4 | +1.7 | +1.0 | +1.3 | +0.5 | -0.2 | — | -1.5 |
| May* | -6.0 | -1.1 | +1.4 | +1.7 | +1.0 | +1.3 | +0.5 | -0.2 | — | -1.5 |
| June | -1.9 | -0.6 | +2.3 | +1.8 | +0.8 | +0.7 | +0.1 | 0.0 | — | +3.2 |
| July | -1.6 | +0.5 | +6.5 | +2.1 | +0.6 | +0.8 | -0.1 | -0.1 | — | +10.7 |
| August | -1.9 | -1.0 | +3.6 | +1.7 | +0.8 | +1.5 | +0.4 | +0.1 | — | +5.3 |
| September | -11.4 | -0.4 | +1.9 | +1.5 | +1.1 | +1.8 | +0.7 | +0.2 | — | -4.7 |
| October | -9.3 | -3.8 | +1.8 | +1.4 | +0.9 | +1.0 | +0.5 | 0.0 | — | -7.7 |

2.20 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

OUTFLOW

THOUSAND

| Great Britain Month ending | Age group | | | | | | | | | All ages |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------------|----------|
| | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54§ | 55-59*§ | 60 and over*§ | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 51.0 | 44.7 | 66.1 | 32.9 | 23.5 | 33.8 | 22.4 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 295.2 |
| November | 32.7 | 28.0 | 49.6 | 27.8 | 20.8 | 31.1 | 21.4 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 232.6 |
| December | 23.6 | 24.5 | 45.0 | 25.6 | 18.8 | 28.2 | 19.5 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 205.2 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 12.3 | 15.5 | 30.6 | 18.1 | 13.5 | 20.5 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 139.8 |
| February | 20.6 | 23.8 | 46.3 | 29.1 | 21.8 | 32.4 | 21.5 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 216.4 |
| March | 18.1 | 25.2 | 48.9 | 29.6 | 22.3 | 33.7 | 21.7 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 219.0 |
| April | 15.7 | 26.2 | 48.9 | 30.0 | 22.6 | 34.5 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 220.1 |
| May | 12.7 | 24.3 | 46.3 | 27.5 | 20.5 | 31.6 | 20.9 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 202.8 |
| June | 15.3 | 26.4 | 50.2 | 30.0 | 22.4 | 34.0 | 22.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 220.3 |
| July | 13.9 | 25.7 | 50.3 | 28.8 | 20.8 | 31.9 | 20.8 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 210.4 |
| August | 12.2 | 24.4 | 53.1 | 27.6 | 20.1 | 29.6 | 19.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 203.6 |
| September | 20.0 | 25.4 | 55.9 | 27.8 | 19.5 | 29.1 | 18.8 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 213.0 |
| October | 40.3 | 47.5 | 67.8 | 31.6 | 21.7 | 31.9 | 20.1 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 279.2 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 41.8 | 38.3 | 44.5 | 18.9 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 179.7 |
| November | 26.7 | 25.1 | 34.5 | 17.0 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 135.2 |
| December | 19.8 | 22.4 | 32.8 | 16.5 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 121.4 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 10.0 | 14.9 | 23.3 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 84.8 |
| February | 16.3 | 20.6 | 32.5 | 18.0 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 120.6 |
| March | 13.8 | 20.2 | 31.1 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 114.0 |
| April | 12.4 | 20.4 | 31.8 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 114.1 |
| May | 10.1 | 20.3 | 32.3 | 17.4 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 113.4 |
| June | 11.7 | 20.5 | 32.3 | 17.7 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 114.3 |
| July | 10.5 | 19.5 | 32.2 | 16.9 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 108.6 |
| August | 9.7 | 19.4 | 36.1 | 16.8 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 110.1 |
| September | 15.3 | 21.6 | 42.5 | 18.5 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 133.3 |
| October | 31.7 | 41.6 | 48.0 | 20.9 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 179.6 |
| Changes on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | +6.0 | +9.5 | +6.3 | +1.6 | +0.3 | +0.9 | +0.1 | +0.2 | +2.8 | +27.7 |
| November | -0.6 | +5.0 | +4.2 | +0.2 | -0.1 | +0.4 | +0.5 | +0.2 | +3.7 | +13.5 |
| December | -1.3 | +4.9 | +5.7 | +1.9 | +0.5 | +1.6 | +0.8 | +0.4 | +4.1 | +18.5 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | -3.6 | +1.1 | +0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.4 | -0.1 | +0.1 | +2.4 | +1.0 |
| February | -7.0 | +1.5 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -0.3 | +3.6 | -7.1 |
| March | -4.5 | +2.9 | +2.3 | +0.1 | +0.3 | +0.2 | -1.4 | -0.4 | +2.7 | +1.5 |
| April* | -2.3 | +2.7 | +1.4 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -3.3 |
| May* | -2.3 | +2.7 | +1.4 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -3.3 |
| June | -0.6 | +3.4 | +2.3 | +0.3 | +0.1 | +0.2 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -13.3 | -9.8 |
| July | -0.4 | +1.4 | +0.1 | -0.8 | -1.5 | -2.1 | -2.0 | -1.2 | -2.7 | -12.0 |
| August | -1.9 | -0.6 | -3.5 | -2.6 | -1.8 | -3.8 | -2.8 | -1.9 | -3.6 | -22.4 |
| September | +3.6 | +0.9 | +0.7 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -2.8 | -2.7 | -1.5 | -2.2 | -7.0 |
| October | -10.7 | +2.8 | +1.7 | -1.3 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -2.3 | -1.1 | -1.3 | -16.0 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | +5.2 | +6.0 | +3.7 | +1.7 | +1.1 | +1.7 | +0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +20.4 |
| November | -0.8 | +2.4 | +2.5 | +1.2 | +0.7 | +1.4 | +0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +7.7 |
| December | -2.0 | +3.0 | +3.8 | +1.7 | +0.9 | +1.7 | +0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +9.9 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | -3.7 | +0.7 | +1.3 | +0.9 | +0.6 | +1.2 | +0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +1.3 |
| February | -8.1 | +0.7 | +2.2 | +2.0 | +1.0 | +1.5 | +0.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| March | -5.5 | +1.0 | +2.0 | +1.3 | +1.0 | +1.3 | +0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | +1.4 |
| April* | -4.1 | +1.3 | +1.8 | +1.4 | +1.1 | +1.4 | +0.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | +3.3 |
| May* | -4.1 | +1.3 | +1.8 | +1.4 | +1.1 | +1.4 | +0.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | +3.3 |
| June | -1.2 | +0.9 | +1.3 | +1.1 | +0.8 | +1.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 | +4.4 |
| July | -1.3 | +0.3 | +1.7 | +1.6 | +0.4 | +0.5 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | +2.6 |
| August | -1.8 | -0.5 | +0.8 | +1.2 | +0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| September | +2.4 | +1.4 | +3.7 | +1.9 | +1.2 | +1.5 | +0.5 | -0.2 | 0.0 | +12.2 |
| October | -10.1 | +3.3 | +3.5 | +2.0 | +0.7 | +0.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |

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

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

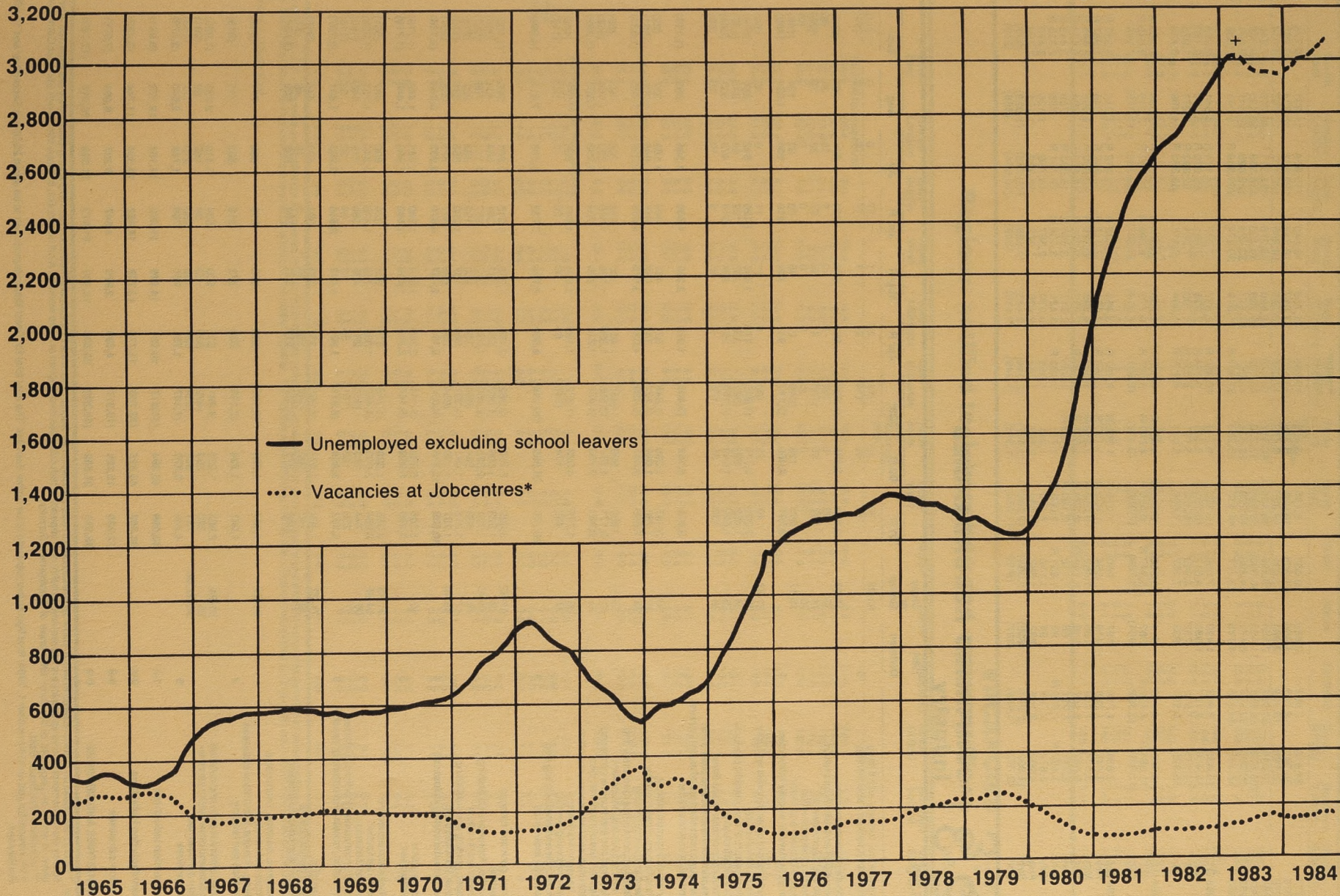
† From April to August 1983 the figures for men aged 59 and over reflect the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget, because some of them no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office, estimates of this effect on computerised records are not available. This has a greater effect on the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

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

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1965—1984

THOUSAND

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



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

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 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 | 23,768 | 172,563 |
| 1979 | 26,798 | 15,179 | 2,981 | 11,031 | 19,320 | 8,449 | 17,838 | 40,705 | 14,985 | 142,107 | 11,663 | 33,014 | 186,784 |
| 1980 | 70,015 | 33,951 | 7,554 | 26,598 | 69,436 | 40,957 | 50,879 | 92,596 | 33,276 | 391,311 | 45,215 | 57,240 | 493,766 |
| 1981 | 105,878 | 54,998 | 11,463 | 30,998 | 59,556 | 33,720 | 63,102 | 91,739 | 40,103 | 436,559 | 36,432 | 59,039 | 532,300 |
| 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 R | 51,019 | 30,274 | 269,059 R | 16,041 | 41,538 | 326,638 R |
| 1983 Q1 | 15,432 | 8,803 | 1,420 | 7,058 | 12,135 | 6,705 | 10,950 R | 13,387 | 7,087 | 74,174 R | 4,541 | 10,955 | 89,670 R |
| Q2 | 13,413 | 9,167 | 1,080 | 4,612 | 10,352 | 5,349 | 8,974 R | 13,938 | 7,952 | 65,670 R | 3,730 | 10,180 | 79,560 R |
| Q3 | 14,175 | 7,512 | 732 | 4,940 | 10,322 | 5,191 | 8,008 R | 11,700 | 7,824 | 62,892 R | 3,271 | 11,975 | 78,138 R |
| Q4 | 15,325 | 8,596 | 933 | 7,167 | 7,604 | 6,014 | 9,875 R | 11,994 | 7,411 | 66,323 R | 4,499 | 8,448 | 79,270 R |
| 1984 Q1 | 8,458 | 4,106 | 814 | 3,286 | 5,910 R | 4,451 R | 8,388 R | 10,138 | 6,074 R | 47,519 R | 3,031 | 7,763 R | 58,313 R |
| Q2 | 11,691 R | 5,129 R | 282 | 3,917 R | 6,550 R | 4,840 R | 6,537 R | 9,175 | 9,299 R | 52,291 R | 2,319 | 9,942 R | 64,552 R |
| Q3† | (11,826) | (8,399) | (964) | (3,789) | (7,302) | (5,478) | (5,931) | (7,919) | (5,587) | (48,796) | (3,316) | (7,180) | (59,292) |
| 1984 Jan | 2,839 | 1,758 | 197 | 990 | 1,275 R | 1,002 R | 2,487 R | 3,459 | 1,733 R | 13,972 R | 1,014 | 3,357 R | 18,343 R |
| Feb | 2,445 | 1,228 | 419 | 854 | 1,422 R | 1,190 R | 2,894 R | 2,451 | 2,012 R | 13,687 R | 948 | 1,957 R | 16,592 R |
| Mar | 3,174 | 1,120 | 198 | 1,452 | 3,213 R | 2,259 R | 3,007 R | 4,228 | 2,329 R | 19,860 R | 1,069 | 2,449 R | 23,378 R |
| Apr | 5,047 | 2,162 | 119 | 1,144 R | 2,324 R | 1,606 R | 2,120 R | 2,937 | 3,225 R | 18,522 R | 794 | 4,484 R | 23,000 R |
| May | 2,747 | 1,091 | 68 | 1,172 | 2,160 R | 1,483 R | 1,925 | 2,817 | 2,666 R | 15,038 R | 759 | 3,443 R | 19,240 R |
| June | 3,897 R | 1,876 R | 95 | 1,601 R | 2,066 R | 1,751 | 2,492 R | 3,421 | 3,408 R | 18,731 R | 766 | 2,015 R | 21,512 R |
| July | 3,872 | 2,709 | 94 | 1,118 | 2,470 | 1,864 | 1,855 | 3,070 | 2,387 | 16,730 | 1,126 | 3,470 | 21,326 |
| Aug | 4,062 | 3,116 | 232 | 1,587 | 2,544 | 2,087 | 1,732 | 2,406 | 1,672 | 16,322 | 1,161 | 2,733 | 20,216 |
| Sep† | (3,892) | (2,574) | (638) | (1,084) | (2,288) | (1,527) | (2,344) | (2,443) | (1,528) | (15,744) | (1,029) | (977) | (17,750) |
| Oct† | (2,753) | (1,996) | (297) | (870) | (1,054) | (1,516) | (1,249) | (2,416) | (399) | (10,554) | (868) | (919) | (12,341) |

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

| SIC 1980 | 1984 Division | Class or Group | Q1 R | Q2 R | Q3† | Apr R | May R | Jun R | Jul | Aug | Sep† | Oct† |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 01-03 | 70 | 42 | (14) | 24 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 | (14) | (0) |
| Coal extraction and coke | | 11-12 | 2,819 | 2,236 | (1,580) | 853 | 659 | 724 | 511 | 797 | (272) | (288) |
| Mineral oil and natural extraction | | 13 | 95 | 0 | (53) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 35 | (0) | (55) |
| Nuclear fuel production | | 14 | 222 | 95 | (138) | 31 | 38 | 26 | 38 | 72 | (28) | (28) |
| Gas, electricity and water | | 15 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) |
| Energy and water supply industries | 1 | 16-17 | 3,291 | 2,469 | (2,117) | 911 | 742 | 816 | 600 | 1,028 | (489) | (539) |
| Extraction of other minerals and ores | | 21-23 | 49 | 22 | (86) | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 32 | (54) | (12) |
| Metal manufacture | | 22 | 2,294 | 3,176 | (1,615) | 470 | 1,580 | 1,126 | 842 | 255 | (518) | (248) |
| Manufacture of non-metallic products | | 24 | 1,462 | 839 | (527) | 358 | 282 | 199 | 59 | 335 | (133) | (115) |
| Chemical industry | | 25 | 1,579 | 1,049 | (1,170) | 251 | 284 | 514 | 473 | 333 | (364) | (476) |
| Production of man-made fibres | | 26 | 130 | 66 | (70) | 0 | 66 | 0 | 10 | 10 | (50) | (0) |
| Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals | 2 | | 5,514 | 5,152 | (3,468) | 1,079 | 2,223 | 1,850 | 1,384 | 965 | (1,119) | (851) |
| Shipbuilding and repairing | | 30 | 3,187 | 1,386 | (1,548) | 521 | 461 | 404 | 1,189 | 337 | (22) | (167) |
| Manufacture of metal goods | | 31 | 1,780 | 1,999 | (2,777) | 748 | 636 | 615 | 845 | 1,351 | (581) | (401) |
| Mechanical engineering | | 32 | 7,655 | 9,867 | (5,489) | 4,033 | 3,575 | 2,259 | 2,223 | 1,735 | (1,531) | (1,339) |
| Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment | | 33 | 450 | 869 | (457) | 401 | 180 | 288 | 206 | 193 | (58) | (0) |
| Electrical and electronic engineering | | 34 | 3,171 | 4,557 | (3,555) | 1,330 | 1,659 | 1,568 | 1,833 | 1,164 | (558) | (512) |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles | | 35 | 2,361 | 2,780 | (4,457) | 1,216 | 833 | 731 | 1,233 | 1,935 | (1,289) | (960) |
| Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment | | 36 | 1,719 | 4,323 | (1,672) | 1,188 | 1,294 | 1,841 | 656 | 574 | (442) | (323) |
| Instrument engineering | | 37 | 432 | 174 | (243) | 63 | 85 | 26 | 3 | 122 | (118) | (55) |
| Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries | 3 | | 20,755 | 25,955 | (20,198) | 9,500 | 8,723 | 7,732 | 8,188 | 7,411 | (4,599) | (3,757) |
| Food, drink and tobacco | | 41-42 | 3,629 | 5,750 | (3,362) | 2,790 | 1,045 | 1,915 | 1,201 | 996 | (1,165) | (1,155) |
| Textiles | | 43 | 1,523 | 1,509 | (1,063) | 566 | 582 | 361 | 304 | 401 | (358) | (301) |
| Leather, footwear and clothing | | 44-45 | 1,701 | 2,335 | (2,460) | 1,033 | 325 | 977 | 1,115 | 795 | (550) | (320) |
| Timber and furniture | | 46 | 633 | 584 | (864) | 134 | 260 | 190 | 382 | 207 | (275) | (162) |
| Paper, printing and publishing | | 47 | 1,316 | 1,441 | (1,321) | 304 | 137 | 1,000 | 555 | 631 | (135) | (88) |
| Other manufacturing | | 48-49 | 1,737 | 1,199 | (964) | 364 | 408 | 427 | 375 | 338 | (251) | (295) |
| Other manufacturing industries | 4 | | 10,539 | 12,818 | (10,034) | 5,191 | 2,757 | 4,870 | 3,932 | 3,368 | (2,734) | (2,341) |
| Construction | | 50 | 5,205 | 5,892 | (5,144) | 2,396 | 1,816 | 1,680 | 1,985 | 1,440 | (1,719) | (1,289) |
| Wholesale distribution | | 61-63 | 2,065 | 1,829 | (1,718) | 579 | 326 | 924 | 690 | 467 | (561) | (581) |
| Retail distribution | | 64-65 | 2,954 | 3,003 | (4,457) | 1,036 | 739 | 1,228 | 1,342 | 1,187 | (1,928) | (783) |
| Hotel and catering | | 66 | 744 | 999 | (555) | 231 | 408 | 360 | 219 | 146 | (190) | (404) |
| Repair of consumer goods and vehicles | | 67 | 230 | 128 | (181) | 55 | 19 | 54 | 32 | 31 | (118) | (32) |
| Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs | 6 | | 5,993 | 5,959 | (6,911) | 1,901 | 1,492 | 2,566 | 2,283 | 1,831 | (2,797) | (1,800) |
| Transport | | 71-77 | 1,492 | 1,071 | (1,963) | 357 | 323 | 391 | 493 | 474 | (996) | (316) |
| Telecommunications | | 79 | 143 | 200 | (146) | 158 | 39 | 3 | 10 | 48 | (88) | (63) |
| Transport and communication | 7 | | 1,635 | 1,271 | (2,109) | 515 | 362 | 394 | 503 | 522 | (1,084) | (379) |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | | 81-85 | 1,047 | 1,724 | (2,190) | 532 | 373 | 819 | 663 | 711 | (816) | (497) |
| Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing | 8 | | 1,047 | 1,724 | (2,190) | 532 | 373 | 819 | 663 | 711 | (816) | (497) |
| Public administration and defence | | 91-94 | 2,963 | 1,929 | (6,081) | 925 | 500 | 504 | 1,416 | 2,730 | (1,935) | (611) |
| Medical and other health services | | 95 | 520 | 393 | (492) | 306 | 53 | 34 | 162 | 39 | (291) | (140) |
| Other services nec | | 96-99, 00 | 781 | 948 | (534) | 520 | 198 | 230 | 210 | 171 | (153) | (137) |
| Other services | 9 | | 4,264 | 3,270 | (7,107) | 1,751 | 751 | 768 | 1,788 | 2,940 | (2,379) | (888) |
| All production industries | 1-4 | | 40,099 | 46,394 | (35,817) | 16,681 | 14,445 | 15,268 | 14,104 | 12,772 | (8,941) | (7,488) |
| All manufacturing industries | 2-4 | | 36,808 | 43,925 | (33,700) | 15,770 | 13,703 | 14,452 | 13,504 | 11,744 | (8,452) | (6,949) |
| All service industries | 6-9 | | 12,939 | 12,224 | (18,317) | 4,699 | 2,978 | 4,547 | 5,237 | 6,004 | (7,076) | (3,564) |
| ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | 0-9 | | 58,313 | 64,552 | (59,292) | 23,800 | 19,240 | 21,512 | 21,326 | 20,216 | (17,750) | (12,341) |

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ** Included in the South East.
 † Provisional figures as at November 1, 1984; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 20,000 in September and 18,000 in October.
 R=Revised.

VACANCIES 3.1 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 |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1983 Oct 7 | 57.6 | 24.9 | 5.7 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 18.3 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 17.5 | 166.9 | 1.2 | 168.1 |
| Nov 4 | 57.3 | 25.4 | 5.4 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 9.2 | 12.1 | 17.2 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 16.8 | 162.1 | 1.1 | 163.2 |
| Dec 2 | 55.5 | 24.4 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 152.1 | 1.2 | 153.3 |
| 1984 Jan 6 | 55.2 | 24.3 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 14.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 15.1 | 146.4 | 1.2 | 147.6 |
| Feb 3 | 54.7 | 24.4 | 5.1 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 144.2 | 1.2 | 145.4 |
| Mar 2 | 54.8 | 24.5 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 15.0 | 146.0 | 1.3 | 147.3 |
| Mar 30 | 54.7 | 25.3 | 5.3 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 14.8 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 146.6 | 1.3 | 147.9 |
| May 4 | 57.8 | 25.7 | 5.7 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 15.7 | 154.2 | 1.5 | 155.7 |
| Jun 8 | 60.3 | 27.1 | 5.6 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 16.8 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 15.1 | 157.0 | 1.7 | 158.7 |
| Jul 6 | 62.8 | 27.9 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 8.5 | | | | | | | | |

3.4 VACANCIES Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

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

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.
* Figures do not include Community Programme vacancies; in September 1984 these totalled 19,476.

3.5 VACANCIES Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted*

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

* 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 4 1/3 week month.

VACANCIES 3.6 Regions: occupations Notified to Jobcentres: September 1984†

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Table 1 Summary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional | 4,736 | 1,890 | 466 | 1,475 | 924 | 677 | 817 | 1,555 | 645 | 824 | 1,271 | 13,390 | 193 | 13,583 |
| Clerical and related | 11,306 | 5,876 | 843 | 2,250 | 1,874 | 1,239 | 1,400 | 2,494 | 1,375 | 1,061 | 1,880 | 25,722 | 223 | 25,945 |
| Other non-manual occupations | 9,694 | 4,681 | 693 | 2,302 | 1,713 | 1,441 | 1,398 | 2,302 | 1,307 | 1,013 | 2,233 | 24,096 | 172 | 24,268 |
| Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc | 8,924 | 3,883 | 776 | 1,746 | 2,048 | 2,013 | 1,504 | 2,185 | 1,075 | 918 | 2,706 | 23,895 | 324 | 24,219 |
| General labourers | 1,506 | 559 | 437 | 349 | 240 | 478 | 286 | 378 | 144 | 433 | 1,066 | 5,317 | 147 | 5,464 |
| Other manual occupations | 25,114 | 10,667 | 2,304 | 6,167 | 4,068 | 3,234 | 3,015 | 5,632 | 2,640 | 2,429 | 5,248 | 59,851 | 569 | 60,420 |
| All occupations | 61,280 | 27,556 | 5,519 | 14,289 | 10,867 | 9,082 | 8,420 | 14,546 | 7,186 | 6,678 | 14,404 | 152,271 | 1,628 | 153,899 |

Table 2 Occupational groups

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| I Managerial (General management) | 48 | 40 | — | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 4 | — | 93 | 1 | 94 |
| II Professional and related supporting management and administration | 470 | 245 | 66 | 124 | 82 | 87 | 87 | 142 | 58 | 123 | 54 | 1,293 | 45 | 1,338 |
| III Professional and related in education, welfare and health | 1,732 | 597 | 164 | 708 | 287 | 191 | 285 | 647 | 252 | 332 | 526 | 5,124 | 93 | 5,217 |
| IV Literary, artistic and sports | 370 | 142 | 29 | 93 | 70 | 49 | 61 | 140 | 61 | 45 | 163 | 1,081 | 16 | 1,097 |
| V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields | 883 | 312 | 91 | 260 | 180 | 151 | 130 | 252 | 104 | 142 | 225 | 2,418 | 25 | 2,443 |
| VI Managerial (excluding general management) | 1,233 | 554 | 116 | 281 | 300 | 193 | 248 | 360 | 169 | 178 | 303 | 3,381 | 13 | 3,394 |
| VII Clerical and related | 11,691 | 6,130 | 856 | 2,298 | 1,896 | 1,263 | 1,431 | 2,563 | 1,381 | 1,088 | 1,915 | 26,382 | 232 | 26,614 |
| VIII Selling | 8,972 | 4,217 | 679 | 2,284 | 1,707 | 1,416 | 1,348 | 2,202 | 1,265 | 999 | 2,076 | 22,948 | 137 | 23,085 |
| IX Security and protective services | 1,162 | 636 | 56 | 127 | 83 | 86 | 135 | 183 | 109 | 71 | 255 | 2,267 | 45 | 2,312 |
| X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service | 16,639 | 6,968 | 1,497 | 4,329 | 2,462 | 1,939 | 2,035 | 3,994 | 1,827 | 1,697 | 3,579 | 39,998 | 292 | 40,290 |
| XI Farming, fishing and related | 548 | 115 | 124 | 138 | 123 | 130 | 45 | 86 | 25 | 46 | 166 | 1,431 | 25 | 1,456 |
| XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) | 637 | 252 | 80 | 201 | 160 | 178 | 137 | 238 | 117 | 104 | 311 | 2,163 | 19 | 2,182 |
| XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics) | 3,530 | 1,871 | 280 | 622 | 748 | 1,146 | 682 | 1,202 | 478 | 357 | 1,094 | 10,139 | 159 | 10,298 |
| XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding) | 5,199 | 1,897 | 457 | 1,007 | 1,412 | 734 | 696 | 860 | 412 | 447 | 1,130 | 12,354 | 126 | 12,480 |
| XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related | 1,968 | 801 | 192 | 456 | 372 | 321 | 217 | 510 | 345 | 181 | 429 | 4,991 | 39 | 5,030 |
| XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere | 1,231 | 532 | 151 | 349 | 231 | 239 | 204 | 264 | 157 | 133 | 521 | 3,480 | 123 | 3,603 |
| XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related | 3,388 | 1,660 | 227 | 632 | 483 | 453 | 370 | 481 | 249 | 261 | 534 | 7,078 | 73 | 7,151 |
| XVIII Miscellaneous | 1,579 | 587 | 454 | 371 | 266 | 500 | 303 | 408 | 176 | 470 | 1,123 | 5,650 | 165 | 5,815 |
| All occupations | 61,280 | 27,556 | 5,519 | 14,289 | 10,867 | 9,082 | 8,420 | 14,546 | 7,186 | 6,678 | 14,404 | 152,271 | 1,628 | 153,899 |

* Included in South East.

† The above figures do not include Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 19,476.

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

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: October 1984

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Stoppages: in progress in month of which: | 114 | 179,600 | 2,896,000 |
| Beginning in month continuing from earlier months | 78 | 23,600† | 154,000 |
| | 36 | 156,000‡ | 2,742,000 |

† Includes 19,900 directly involved.
‡ Includes 6,400 involved for the first time in the month.

Note: 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 October 1984 | | Beginning in the first ten months of 1984 | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Stoppages | Workers directly involved |
| Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits | 30 | 7,400 | 429 | 397,100 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 2 | 400 | 31 | 11,200 |
| Redundancy questions | 1 | 37 | 14 | 500 |
| Trade union matters | 13 | 3,800 | 128 | 277,300 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 6 | 400 | 70 | 253,700 |
| Manning and work allocation | 4 | 1,500 | 64 | 22,700 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 12 | 2,600 | 136 | 64,700 |
| All causes | 10 | 3,700 | 122 | 37,400 |
| | 78 | 19,900 | 1,017 | 1,078,700 |

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages (Thou) | | Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou) | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning in period† | In progress in period | All industries and services (All orders) | Mining and quarrying (II) | Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII) | Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV) | Construction (XX) | Transport and communication (XXII) | All other industries and services (All other orders) |
| SIC 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 2,034 | 666‡ | 668‡ | 3,284 | 78 | 1,977 | 65 | 570 | 132 | 461 |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 1,166 | 10,142 | 97 | 6,133 | 264 | 297 | 301 | 3,050 |
| 1978 | 2,471 | 2,498 | 1,001 | 1,041 | 9,405 | 201 | 5,985 | 179 | 416 | 360 | 2,264 |
| 1979 | 2,080 | 2,125 | 4,583 | 4,608 | 29,474 | 128 | 20,390 | 109 | 834 | 1,419 | 6,594 |
| 1980 | 1,330 | 1,348 | 830‡ | 834‡ | 11,964 | 166 | 10,155 | 44 | 281 | 253 | 1,065 |
| 1981 | 1,338 | 1,344 | 1,499 | 1,513 | 4,266 | 237 | 1,731 | 39 | 86 | 359 | 1,814 |
| 1982 | 1,528 | 1,538 | 2,101‡ | 2,103‡ | 5,313 | 374 | 1,458 | 66 | 44 | 1,675 | 1,697 |
| 1982 Sep | 111 | 136 | 856 | 1,024 | 753 | 118 | 222 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 309 |
| Oct | 116 | 141 | 283 | 322 | 428 | 11 | 84 | 12 | — | 141 | 180 |
| Nov | 133 | 163 | 45 | 69 | 239 | 11 | 132 | 6 | — | 13 | 77 |
| Dec | 73 | 93 | 52 | 55 | 111 | 10 | 15 | 4 | — | 3 | 79 |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,528 | 1,538 | 2,101‡ | 2,103‡ | 5,313 | 380 | 1,457 | 61 | 41 | 1,675 | 1,699 |
| 1983 | 1,352 | 1,364 | 571‡ | 574‡ | 3,754 | 591 | 1,420 | 32 | 68 | 295 | 1,348 |
| 1983 Jan | 97 | 109 | 69 | 70 | 327 | 10 | 73 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 236 |
| Feb | 99 | 129 | 56 | 96 | 746 | 46 | 93 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 590 |
| Mar | 150 | 182 | 76 | 97 | 527 | 167 | 283 | 5 | 6 | 30 | 35 |
| Apr | 119 | 154 | 41 | 65 | 386 | 10 | 278 | 3 | 4 | 54 | 37 |
| May | 118 | 153 | 36 | 44 | 139 | 29 | 61 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 25 |
| June | 119 | 137 | 28 | 30 | 118 | 3 | 61 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 75 |
| July | 108 | 146 | 34 | 48 | 186 | 11 | 59 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 60 |
| Aug | 109 | 139 | 41 | 47 | 206 | 13 | 116 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| Sep | 114 | 159 | 41 | 59 | 298 | 90 | 141 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 53 |
| Oct | 118 | 153 | 47 | 70 | 303 | 62 | 141 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 53 |
| Nov | 147 | 195 | 71 | 89 | 366 | 109 | 101 | 6 | 5 | 61 | 83 |
| Dec | 54 | 86 | 32 | 68 | 153 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 61 |
| 1984 Jan | 144 | 159 | 127 | 156 | 298 | 96 | 66 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 117 |
| Feb | 137 | 183 | 292 | 359 | 509 | 148 | 69 | 32 | 3 | 21 | 236 |
| Mar | 126 | 171 | 246 | 264 | 1,950 | 1,606 | 149 | 9 | 14 | 53 | 119 |
| Apr | 103 | 137 | 127 | 263 | 2,243 | 2,002 | 101 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 107 |
| May | 96 | 130 | 172 | 385 | 2,353 | 2,002 | 94 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 198 |
| June | 103 | 142 | 50 | 222 | 2,417 | 2,002 | 166 | 3 | 7 | 60 | 180 |
| July | 80 | 119 | 58 | 199 | 1,909 | 1,500 | 110 | 4 | 6 | 218 | 71 |
| Aug | 68 | 97 | 56 | 204 | 1,812 | 1,500 | 207 | 1 | — | 64 | 38 |
| Sep | 82 | 111 | 53 | 201 | 2,380 | 2,000 | 204 | 2 | — | 125 | 50 |
| Oct | 78 | 114 | 30 | 180 | 2,896 | 2,500 | 232 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 139 |

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

Stoppages—industry

| United Kingdom | Jan to Oct 1984 | | | Jan to Oct 1983 | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1 | 300 | 1,000 | 2 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Coal extraction | 74 | 267,500 | 15,355,000 | 301 | 90,000 | 416,000 |
| Coke, mineral oil and natural gas | 3 | 600 | 1,000 | 4 | 2,800 | 26,000 |
| Electricity, gas, other energy and water | 14 | 5,700 | 34,000 | 12 | 37,400 | 780,000 |
| Metal processing and manufacture | 16 | 3,300 | 18,000 | 32 | 14,900 | 139,000 |
| Mineral processing and manufacture | 28 | 4,600 | 24,000 | 21 | 3,400 | 24,000 |
| Chemicals and man-made fibres | 26 | 13,400 | 52,000 | 18 | 5,500 | 18,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 41 | 6,200 | 63,000 | 27 | 5,700 | 30,000 |
| Engineering | 127 | 70,300 | 380,000 | 151 | 60,300 | 468,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 121 | 131,900 | 476,000 | 77 | 102,900 | 485,000 |
| Other transport equipment | 41 | 62,200 | 461,000 | 39 | 24,300 | 182,000 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 61 | 23,300 | 195,000 | 46 | 13,600 | 67,000 |
| Textiles | 17 | 4,000 | 16,000 | 11 | 1,400 | 14,000 |
| Footwear and clothing | 14 | 6,100 | 46,000 | 14 | 3,000 | 10,000 |
| Timber and wooden furniture | 11 | 2,000 | 24,000 | 7 | 600 | 3,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 44 | 11,900 | 114,000 | 52 | 6,200 | 62,000 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 26 | 6,100 | 44,000 | 28 | 11,500 | 95,000 |
| Construction | 23 | 11,600 | 66,000 | 38 | 6,400 | 62,000 |
| Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication | 26 | 1,700 | 11,000 | 32 | 3,800 | 18,000 |
| Transport services | 126 | 130,200 | 256,000 | 80 | 27,800 | 92,000 |
| Supporting and miscellaneous transport services | 30 | 51,800 | 375,000 | 37 | 9,600 | 107,000 |
| Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing | 6 | 11,100 | 19,000 | 8 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Public administration, education and health services | 120 | 410,100 | 622,000 | 103 | 32,800 | 91,000 |
| Other services | 23 | 5,700 | 116,000 | 14 | 6,200 | 41,000 |
| All industries and services | 1,017‡ | 1,241,600 | 18,767,000 | 1,151‡ | 470,500 | 3,235,000 |

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

Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors 5.1

| GREAT BRITAIN | Whole economy (Divisions 0-9) | | | | Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4) | | | | Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4) | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|---|-------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | |
| | | | % change over previous 12 months | Underlying % change over previous 12 months† | | | % change over previous 12 months | Underlying % change over previous 12 months† | | | % change over previous 12 months | Underlying % change over previous 12 months† |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 111.4 | 111.4 | | | 109.1 | 109.1 | | | 109.4 | 109.4 | | |
| 1981 | 125.8 | 125.8 | | | 123.6 | 123.6 | | | 124.1 | 124.1 | | |
| 1982 | 137.6 | 137.6 | | | 137.4 | 137.4 | | | 138.2 | 138.2 | | |
| 1983 | 149.2 | 149.2 | | | 149.7 | 149.7 | | | 150.0 | 150.0 | | |
| 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 | | |
| Apr | 107.1 | 107.7 | | | 105.7 | 106.1 | | | 106.1 | 106.3 | | |
| May | 109.2 | 109.2 | | | 108.3 | 107.3 | | | 108.6 | 107.5 | | |
| June | 112.5 | 111.4 | | | 111.6 | 110.0 | | | 111.7 | 110.2 | | |
| July | 113.3 | 112.2 | | | 112.5 | 111.5 | | | 112.7 | 111.6 | | |
| Aug | 114.0 | 114.1 | | | 110.8 | 111.9 | | | 111.1 | 112.1 | | |
| Sep | 117.9 | 118.0 | | | 111.7 | 112.8 | | | 111.9 | 113.1 | | |
| Oct | 116.0 | 116.2 | | | 112.2 | 113.0 | | | 112.5 | 113.4 | | |
| Nov | 117.8 | 117.3 | | | 115.2 | 114.5 | | | 115.2 | 114.5 | | |
| Dec | 120.8 | 119.6 | | | 116.1 | 115.5 | | | 115.9 | 115.5 | | |
| 1981 Jan | 118.2 | 119.7 | 18.4 | 17 | 115.7 | 116.5 | 15.9 | 14½ | 116.4 | 117.3 | 16.6 | 15 |
| Feb | 119.3 | 120.7 | 16.4 | 15½ | 117.3 | 118.2 | 16.0 | 14 | 117.8 | 118.7 | 16.6 | 14½ |
| Mar | 121.2 | 121.3 | 14.5 | 15½ | 118.9 | 118.9 | 14.0 | 14 | 119.9 | 119.4 | 13.6 | 14½ |
| Apr | 121.9 | 122.6 | 13.8 | 14 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 12.3 | 14 | 119.1 | 119.7 | 12.6 | 14½ |
| May | 123.5 | 123.6 | 13.2 | 13½ | 121.0 | 120.0 | 11.8 | 13½ | 121.5 | 120.5 | 12.1 | 14 |
| June | 126.0 | 124.8 | 12.0 | 12½ | 124.5 | 122.6 | 11.5 | 13½ | 125.2 | 123.5 | 12.1 | 14 |
| July | 126.9 | 125.8 | 12.1 | 11½ | 125.4 | 124.2 | 11.4 | 13½ | 126.2 | 124.8 | 11.8 | 14 |
| Aug | 129.0 | 128.9 | 13.0 | 11½ | 126.0 | 126.9 | 13.4 | 13½ | 126.3 | 127.3 | 13.6 | 13¾ |
| Sep | 129.4 | 129.5 | 9.7 | 11½ | 126.2 | 127.4 | 12.9 | 13½ | 126.6 | 127.9 | 13.1 | 13¾ |
| Oct | 130.0 | 130.2 | 12.0 | 11½ | 128.6 | 129.4 | 14.5 | 13½ | 128.9 | 129.9 | 14.6 | 13¾ |
| Nov | 131.4 | 130.8 | 11.5 | 11 | 130.8 | 129.9 | 13.4 | 13¾ | 130.9 | 130.0 | 13.5 | 13½ |
| Dec | 133.1 | 131.7 | 10.1 | 11 | 130.8 | 130.2 | 12.7 | 13 | 130.9 | 130.5 | 13.0 | 13 |
| 1982 Jan | 131.2 | 132.8 | 10.9 | 11 | 131.1 | 132.0 | 13.3 | 12¾ | 131.6 | 132.6 | 13.0 | 13 |
| Feb | 132.8 | 134.3 | 11.3 | 10¾ | 131.8 | 132.8 | 12.4 | 12 | 133.7 | 134.7 | 13.5 | 12¾ |
| Mar | 134.6 | 134.7</ | | | | | | | | | | |

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

| GREAT BRITAIN | Agriculture and forestry | Coal and coke | Mineral oil and natural gas | Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply | Metal processing and manufacturing | Mineral extraction and manufacturing | Chemicals and man-made fibres | Mechanical engineering | Electrical and electronic engineering | Motor vehicles and parts | Other transport equipment | Metal goods and instruments | Food, drink and tobacco | Textiles |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| SIC 1980 CLASS | (01-02) | (11-12) | (14) | (15-17) | (21-22) | (23-24) | (25-26) | (32) | (33-34) | (35) | (36) | (31,37) | (41-42) | (43) |
| JAN 1980 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 } Annual averages | 117.7 | 106.1 | 104.4 | 116.2 | ** | 109.2 | 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 | 124.9 | 121.6 | 124.8 | 117.3 | 123.4 | 111.4 | 124.0 | 116.8 | 123.8 | 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 | 131.7 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 98.5 | 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 | 163.0 | 153.8 | 158.1 | 151.3 | 160.0 | 147.4 | 154.5 | 149.0 | 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 | 158.6 | 171.3 | 155.3 | 166.2 | 147.0 | 152.6 | 150.6 | 159.4 | 152.6 |
| 1984 [Sept] | 186.1 | 57.4 | 165.4 | 174.4 | 163.9 | 164.2 | 165.7 | 157.0 | 168.2 | 151.8 | 158.5 | 152.6 | 162.7 | 155.6 |

* 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, 83pt.-84pt.) | (91-92pt.) | (93,95) | (97pt.-98pt.) | (100-100)** | SIC 1980 CLASS |
| JAN 1980 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107.6 | 105.9 | 110.4 | 107.6 | 111.5 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 112.7 | 114.2 | 123.8 | 113.4 | 111.4 | 1980 Jan |
| 121.4 | 115.2 | 128.3 | 121.1 | 125.8 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 128.9 | 129.6 | 140.8 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 1980 Feb |
| 134.1 | 126.9 | 142.8 | 134.0 | 137.6 | 132.6 | 127.6 | 132.2 | 144.6 | 140.0 | 147.9 | 143.8 | 137.6 | 1980 Mar |
| 145.2 | 139.9 | 156.6 | 144.0 | 148.0 | 143.6 | 137.9 | 144.3 | 157.5 | 149.5 | 163.6 | 156.0 | 149.2 | 1980 Annual averages |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1980 Jan |
| 102.1 | 105.5 | 100.9 | 103.0 | 104.1 | | | | | | | | | |

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

| UNITED KINGDOM | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| October | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 72.46 | 82.36 | 77.80 | 79.40 | 73.38 | 67.93 | 69.13 | 76.37 | 75.59 | 70.65 | 65.32 | £ 61.91 |
| 1978 | 83.91 | 95.65 | 90.78 | 91.93 | 83.39 | 76.41 | 80.35 | 88.64 | 84.88 | 81.69 | 75.96 | 71.20 |
| 1979 | 99.79 | 116.51 | 107.95 | 103.58 | 96.39 | 90.34 | 92.34 | 95.46 | 98.01 | 93.92 | 87.35 | 80.82 |
| Full-time males on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 115.61 | 136.07 | 123.36 | 118.20 | 109.34 | 101.95 | 107.41 | 109.63 | 109.41 | 103.05 | 97.90 | 92.74 |
| 1981 | 126.36 | 151.26 | 138.48 | 132.96 | 119.51 | 114.17 | 118.31 | 127.04 | 119.08 | 114.64 | 106.60 | 105.39 |
| 1982 | 138.28 | 175.01 | 148.46 | 139.01 | 130.01 | 121.30 | 128.47 | 141.81 | 132.73 | 123.74 | 113.78 | 107.12 |
| 1983 | 148.55 | 196.68 | 163.53 | 154.23 | 140.70 | 133.83 | 138.54 | 148.55 | 146.81 | 136.90 | 126.47 | 115.09 |
| Hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 46.4 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 42.9 |
| 1978 | 46.2 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.4 |
| 1979 | 46.3 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 43.7 | 41.5 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.0 |
| Full-time males on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 41.8 | 43.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 41.3 | 42.5 | 42.3 |
| 1983 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 43.8 | 43.1 |
| Hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 156.2 | 191.5 | 175.2 | 181.3 | 169.5 | 158.0 | 162.3 | 174.8 | 179.1 | 163.9 | 151.6 | pence 144.3 |
| 1978 | 181.6 | 222.4 | 203.5 | 210.4 | 193.9 | 179.8 | 187.3 | 202.4 | 205.0 | 189.5 | 174.2 | 164.1 |
| 1979 | 215.5 | 262.6 | 242.6 | 240.6 | 226.8 | 213.6 | 218.3 | 218.4 | 236.2 | 220.0 | 202.7 | 188.0 |
| Full-time males on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 254.1 | 307.9 | 287.6 | 284.1 | 263.5 | 243.3 | 258.2 | 262.3 | 272.8 | 250.7 | 232.0 | 218.2 |
| 1981 | 282.1 | 356.7 | 321.3 | 314.3 | 288.0 | 274.4 | 284.4 | 294.1 | 298.4 | 274.3 | 251.4 | 234.4 |
| 1982 | 308.0 | 405.1 | 344.5 | 335.8 | 314.0 | 293.0 | 307.3 | 324.5 | 334.3 | 299.6 | 287.7 | 253.2 |
| 1983 | 327.9 | 434.2 | 380.3 | 365.5 | 335.8 | 323.3 | 330.6 | 347.1 | 360.7 | 325.2 | 288.7 | 267.0 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 47.51 | 55.97 | 48.64 | 47.21 | 51.14 | 45.49 | 47.04 | 49.55 | 53.68 | 45.28 | 40.95 | £ 36.90 |
| 1978 | 53.85 | 59.54 | 54.85 | 54.33 | 56.79 | 52.06 | 53.96 | 56.59 | 60.50 | 52.04 | 46.02 | 42.03 |
| 1979 | 62.86 | 68.37 | 64.44 | 63.27 | 64.02 | 62.12 | 62.55 | 61.00 | 69.52 | 60.12 | 52.44 | 49.62 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 74.60 | 86.29 | 77.68 | 73.64 | 75.29 | 72.41 | 73.98 | 71.57 | 80.71 | 69.61 | 61.06 | 61.02 |
| 1981 | 83.06 | 94.69 | 87.62 | 79.07 | 82.67 | 81.21 | 81.18 | 85.06 | 89.97 | 77.34 | 65.96 | 67.16 |
| 1982 | 90.76 | 120.04 | 94.36 | 88.12 | 90.39 | 87.73 | 89.32 | 94.02 | 97.67 | 84.27 | 71.35 | 71.39 |
| 1983 | 99.56 | 108.61 | 101.13 | 96.16 | 99.14 | 97.63 | 97.77 | 100.20 | 108.62 | 91.40 | 77.75 | 74.41 |
| Hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.2 |
| 1978 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.7 |
| 1979 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 39.5 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 36.4 | 36.7 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.6 |
| 1983 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.6 |
| Hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 124.7 | 148.5 | 127.3 | 126.6 | 135.3 | 120.7 | 124.4 | 130.1 | 141.3 | 122.4 | 112.5 | pence 101.9 |
| 1978 | 142.1 | 153.9 | 143.6 | 143.7 | 149.8 | 135.9 | 142.4 | 149.3 | 161.8 | 139.9 | 125.4 | 114.5 |
| 1979 | 165.0 | 176.7 | 167.4 | 166.5 | 170.3 | 160.5 | 166.4 | 154.4 | 184.9 | 161.6 | 144.1 | 135.2 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 196.8 | 224.7 | 199.7 | 193.8 | 199.2 | 189.1 | 196.2 | 201.0 | 214.1 | 188.6 | 164.6 | 163.2 |
| 1981 | 218.0 | 240.9 | 224.1 | 213.1 | 214.7 | 209.8 | 213.1 | 223.8 | 239.3 | 204.6 | 177.8 | 178.1 |
| 1982 | 236.4 | 290.7 | 241.9 | 233.1 | 235.4 | 228.5 | 237.6 | 246.1 | 259.8 | 225.3 | 189.8 | 189.9 |
| 1983 | 255.3 | 275.7 | 263.4 | 251.1 | 254.2 | 248.4 | 257.3 | 267.9 | 283.6 | 241.2 | 204.1 | 197.9 |

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

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

| Great Britain | Manufacturing Industries | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| April of each year | 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 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

| 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 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 61.61 | 75.15 | 67.66 | 82.09 | 71.04 | 73.56 | 74.96 | 72.91 | 72.72 | 76.96 | £ 72.89 |
| 67.50 | 87.48 | 77.85 | 96.79 | 83.51 | 84.77 | 84.52 | 81.77 | 87.78 | 88.03 | 83.50 |
| 80.37 | 102.32 | 91.05 | 114.88 | 96.89 | 98.28 | 99.82 | 94.06 | 104.30 | 103.30 | 96.94 |
| 90.62 | 114.47 | 101.16 | 137.73 | 108.09 | 111.64 | 116.58 | 113.36 | 126.12 | 123.77 | 113.06 |
| 98.67 | 127.96 | 111.31 | 154.22 | 113.15 | 123.23 | 126.08 | 121.55 | 142.28 | 138.19 | 125.58 |
| 106.59 | 141.91 | 124.38 | 162.63 | 124.08 | 134.26 | 138.54 | 131.53 | 157.69 | 150.67 | 137.06 |
| 113.70 | 154.28 | 135.47 | 183.28 | 138.06 | 147.23 | 150.14 | 140.40 | 169.12 | 162.46 | 149.13 |
| 41.3 | 45.7 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 47.2 | 44.7 | 42.4 | 48.0 | 44.2 |
| 41.3 | 45.4 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 48.8 | 44.2 |
| 41.0 | 45.0 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 46.8 | 44.9 | 43.4 | 48.6 | 44.0 |
| 40.1 | 43.2 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 47.9 | 44.0 | 42.2 | 47.1 | 43.0 |
| 41.1 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 40.1 | 46.9 | 43.0 |
| 41.4 | 44.2 | 43.0 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 47.9 | 43.8 | 40.0 | 46.7 | 42.9 |
| 41.5 | 44.5 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 47.4 | 43.6 | 40.8 | 46.7 | 43.3 |
| 149.2 | 164.4 | 157.3 | 184.5 | 163.7 | 168.7 | 158.8 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 160.3 | pence 164.9 |
| 163.4 | 192.7 | 181.0 | 217.0 | 192.9 | 194.9 | 179.1 | 182.1 | 182.1 | 180.4 | 188.9 |
| 196.0 | 227.4 | 210.8 | 262.3 | 223.2 | 227.5 | 213.3 | 209.5 | 240.3 | 212.6 | 220.3 |
| 226.0 | 265.0 | 242.6 | 324.1 | 259.2 | 266.4 | 243.4 | 257.6 | 298.9 | 262.8 | 262.9 |
| 240.1 | 293.5 | 263.8 | 368.1 | 270.7 | 293.4 | 274.1 | 277.5 | 354.8 | 294.6 | 292.0 |
| 257.5 | 321.1 | 289.3 | 394.7 | 296.8 | 319.7 | 289.2 | 300.3 | 394.2 | 322.6 | 319.5 |
| 274.0 | 346.7 | 311.4 | 435.3 | 321.1 | 345.6 | 316.8 | 322.0 | 414.5 | 347.9 | 344.4 |
| 38.08 | 45.59 | 46.20 | 48.87 | 43.44 | 44.45 | — | 39.14 | 47.94 | 53.25 | £ 44.31 |
| 41.94 | 52.12 | 53.62 | 55.33 | 49.15 | 50.08 | — | 42.97 | 58.10 | 63.79 | 50.03 |
| 50.43 | 60.06 | 61.84 | 67.15 | 56.08 | 58.44 | — | 48.23 | 70.29 | 72.38 | 58.24 |
| 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 |
| 36.1 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 37.2 | — | 37.9 | 36.0 | 41.3 | 37.4 |
| 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 37.0 | 37.2 | — | 36.5 | 36.8 | 43.5 | 37.4 |
| 36.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.2 | — | 37.2 | 37.6 | 43.3 | 37.4 |
| 36.4 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.3 | — | 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 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 37.8 | — | 37.9 | 35.1 | 42.6 | 38.0 |
| 37.0 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 36.4 | 38.6 | 38.1 | — | 39.2 | | | |

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES* | | | | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| | Weekly earnings (£) | | Hours | Hourly earnings (pence) | Weekly earnings (£) | | Hours | Hourly earnings (pence) | |
| | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | |
| April of each year | | | | | | | | | |
| FULL-TIME MEN† | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 81.8 | 84.7 | 45.8 | 184.8 | 181.8 | 78.4 | 80.7 | 46.0 | 175.5 |
| 1979 | 94.5 | 97.9 | 46.0 | 212.8 | 208.7 | 90.1 | 93.0 | 46.2 | 201.2 |
| 1980 | 111.2 | 115.2 | 45.0 | 255.5 | 250.0 | 108.6 | 111.7 | 45.4 | 245.8 |
| 1981 | 119.3 | 124.7 | 43.5 | 286.0 | 279.8 | 118.4 | 121.9 | 44.2 | 275.3 |
| 1982* | 134.8 | 138.1 | 43.8 | 315.1 | 307.9 | 131.4 | 133.8 | 44.3 | 302.0 |
| 1983† | 134.4 | 137.8 | 43.9 | 313.7 | 306.7 | 140.3 | 143.6 | 43.9 | 326.5 |
| 1984 | 142.8 | 147.4 | 43.7 | 336.7 | 329.2 | 138.4 | 141.6 | 43.8 | 322.7 |
| 1984 | 141.0 | 145.5 | 43.6 | 333.0 | 325.5 | 148.8 | 152.7 | 44.3 | 345.0 |
| 1984 | 153.6 | 158.9 | 44.4 | 358.1 | 348.5 | | | | |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 39.4 | 258.1 | 258.9 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 38.7 | 257.1 |
| 1979 | 116.8 | 117.7 | 39.6 | 293.8 | 294.7 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 38.8 | 288.6 |
| 1980 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 39.4 | 362.3 | 362.0 | 140.4 | 141.3 | 38.7 | 360.8 |
| 1981 | 159.6 | 161.8 | 38.8 | 411.9 | 411.5 | 161.2 | 163.1 | 38.4 | 419.1 |
| 1982* | 180.1 | 181.4 | 38.8 | 457.9 | 457.0 | 177.9 | 178.9 | 38.2 | 462.5 |
| 1983† | 178.5 | 179.8 | 38.9 | 453.4 | 452.5 | 193.7 | 194.9 | 38.4 | 503.4 |
| 1984 | 193.2 | 194.6 | 39.1 | 491.6 | 491.0 | 190.6 | 191.8 | 38.4 | 494.8 |
| 1984 | 191.4 | 192.9 | 39.1 | 487.3 | 486.6 | 207.3 | 209.0 | 38.5 | 537.4 |
| 1984 | 211.7 | 213.5 | 39.3 | 537.8 | 537.1 | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 87.3 | 90.0 | 44.0 | 202.9 | 202.2 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 43.1 | 204.3 |
| 1979 | 100.5 | 103.7 | 44.2 | 233.1 | 231.8 | 98.8 | 101.4 | 43.2 | 232.2 |
| 1980 | 120.3 | 124.3 | 43.4 | 284.1 | 281.8 | 121.5 | 124.5 | 42.7 | 288.2 |
| 1981 | 131.3 | 137.1 | 42.0 | 323.5 | 320.8 | 136.5 | 140.5 | 41.7 | 332.0 |
| 1982* | 148.8 | 152.6 | 42.2 | 357.0 | 354.0 | 151.5 | 154.5 | 41.7 | 365.6 |
| 1983† | 147.9 | 151.8 | 42.3 | 354.2 | 351.4 | 163.8 | 167.5 | 41.5 | 399.1 |
| 1984 | 158.6 | 163.3 | 42.2 | 383.0 | 380.0 | 161.1 | 164.7 | 41.4 | 392.6 |
| 1984 | 156.4 | 161.2 | 42.2 | 378.1 | 375.0 | 174.3 | 178.8 | 41.7 | 423.0 |
| 1984 | 171.2 | 176.8 | 42.8 | 409.9 | 406.2 | | | | |
| FULL-TIME WOMEN† | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 39.9 | 128.5 | 127.5 | 48.0 | 49.4 | 39.6 | 125.3 |
| 1979 | 55.4 | 57.9 | 39.9 | 145.4 | 144.2 | 53.4 | 55.2 | 39.6 | 139.9 |
| 1980 | 66.4 | 69.5 | 39.8 | 174.5 | 172.8 | 68.0 | 69.6 | 39.6 | 172.1 |
| 1981 | 72.5 | 76.3 | 39.6 | 192.8 | 191.4 | 72.1 | 74.5 | 39.4 | 189.8 |
| 1982* | 79.9 | 82.6 | 39.6 | 209.5 | 207.1 | 78.3 | 80.1 | 39.3 | 205.0 |
| 1983† | 79.6 | 82.6 | 39.6 | 208.9 | 206.6 | 85.6 | 87.9 | 39.3 | 224.3 |
| 1984 | 86.7 | 90.4 | 39.7 | 227.7 | 225.3 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 39.3 | 224.9 |
| 1984 | 91.9 | 96.0 | 39.9 | 240.9 | 238.1 | 90.8 | 93.5 | 39.4 | 238.0 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 37.2 | 148.0 | 147.5 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 36.7 | 158.1 |
| 1979 | 62.3 | 62.8 | 37.2 | 168.5 | 168.0 | 65.3 | 66.0 | 36.7 | 176.8 |
| 1980 | 76.7 | 77.1 | 37.3 | 205.8 | 204.9 | 82.0 | 82.7 | 36.7 | 221.2 |
| 1981 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 37.1 | 234.2 | 233.4 | 95.6 | 96.7 | 36.5 | 259.2 |
| 1982* | 97.2 | 97.6 | 37.2 | 280.3 | 259.0 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 36.5 | 283.0 |
| 1983† | 97.0 | 97.4 | 37.2 | 258.8 | 258.5 | 114.2 | 115.1 | 36.5 | 310.0 |
| 1984 | 105.5 | 106.2 | 37.2 | 283.3 | 281.9 | 115.1 | 116.1 | 36.5 | 312.9 |
| 1984 | 108.2 | 107.0 | 37.2 | 285.4 | 284.0 | 123.0 | 124.3 | 36.5 | 334.3 |
| 1984 | 115.8 | 117.2 | 37.4 | 310.8 | 308.7 | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 51.3 | 52.8 | 38.8 | 136.1 | 135.4 | 55.4 | 56.4 | 37.5 | 148.2 |
| 1979 | 57.9 | 60.0 | 38.8 | 154.6 | 153.7 | 61.8 | 63.0 | 37.5 | 165.0 |
| 1980 | 70.3 | 72.8 | 38.7 | 187.3 | 186.1 | 77.3 | 78.8 | 37.5 | 207.0 |
| 1981 | 78.1 | 81.5 | 38.4 | 211.6 | 210.6 | 89.3 | 91.4 | 37.2 | 241.8 |
| 1982* | 87.1 | 89.7 | 38.5 | 232.1 | 230.4 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 37.1 | 263.1 |
| 1983† | 86.8 | 89.4 | 38.5 | 231.4 | 229.7 | 106.9 | 108.8 | 37.2 | 288.5 |
| 1984 | 94.5 | 97.6 | 38.6 | 251.8 | 251.0 | 107.6 | 109.5 | 37.2 | 290.6 |
| 1984 | 94.7 | 97.9 | 38.6 | 252.7 | 251.0 | 114.9 | 117.2 | 37.2 | 310.3 |
| 1984 | 101.7 | 105.5 | 38.8 | 270.9 | 268.8 | | | | |
| FULL-TIME ADULTS | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 78.8 | 81.5 | 42.8 | 188.7 | 187.0 | 77.3 | 79.1 | 41.4 | 188.6 |
| 1979 | 90.4 | 93.7 | 43.0 | 216.7 | 214.2 | 87.4 | 89.6 | 41.5 | 213.6 |
| 1980 | 108.4 | 112.4 | 42.3 | 263.3 | 259.8 | 107.7 | 110.2 | 41.1 | 264.8 |
| 1981 | 118.6 | 124.3 | 41.2 | 299.0 | 295.6 | 121.6 | 124.9 | 40.3 | 305.1 |
| 1982* | 134.0 | 138.0 | 41.3 | 329.6 | 325.4 | 134.1 | 136.5 | 40.2 | 334.6 |
| 1983† | 133.3 | 137.2 | 41.4 | 327.2 | 323.1 | 145.4 | 148.3 | 40.0 | 365.1 |
| 1984 | 143.2 | 148.0 | 41.4 | 354.1 | 349.9 | | | | |
| (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 77.8 | 80.5 | 42.8 | 186.5 | 184.7 | 76.3 | 78.1 | 41.4 | 186.1 |
| 1979 | 89.1 | 92.5 | 43.0 | 213.9 | 211.3 | 86.2 | 88.4 | 41.5 | 210.7 |
| 1980 | 106.9 | 110.9 | 42.3 | 259.8 | 256.2 | 106.3 | 108.7 | 41.1 | 261.1 |
| 1981 | 116.8 | 122.5 | 41.2 | 291.7 | 291.2 | 119.8 | 123.1 | 40.3 | 300.4 |
| 1982* | 132.0 | 135.9 | 41.3 | 324.6 | 320.3 | 132.1 | 134.5 | 40.2 | 329.3 |
| 1983† | 131.2 | 135.2 | 41.4 | 322.3 | 318.2 | 143.2 | 146.1 | 40.1 | 359.5 |
| 1984 | 141.2 | 146.0 | 41.4 | 349.1 | 344.8 | | | | |
| (c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 142.2 | 147.0 | 41.4 | 351.5 | 347.3 | 144.5 | 147.4 | 40.1 | 362.6 |
| 1984 | 155.2 | 160.8 | 41.9 | 380.6 | 375.4 | 155.8 | 159.3 | 40.3 | 389.9 |

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

| SIC 1968 | | Manu- | Mining and | Construction | Gas, electricity | Index of | Whole |
|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | facturing | quarrying | | and water | production | economy |
| Labour costs | | | | | | | |
| | 1973 | 106.90 | 143.45 | 107.32 | 129.61 | 109.37 | Pence per hour |
| | 1975 | 161.68 | 249.36 | 156.95 | 217.22 | 166.76 | |
| | 1978 | 244.54 | 365.12 | 222.46 | 324.00 | 249.14 | |
| | 1979 | 295.1 | 431.1 | 263.9 | 377.1 | 298.9 | |
| | 1980 | 361.0 | 532.7 | 333.6 | 495.1 | 368.6 | |
| | 1981 | 394.34 | 603.34 | 357.43 | 595.10 | 405.57 | |
| | 1982 | 432.8 | 691.1 | 386.8 | 682.0 | 446.6 | |
| | 1983 | 466.1 | 736.4 | 416.1 | 731.6 | 480.5 | |
| Percentage shares of labour costs * | | | | | | | Percent |
| Wages and salaries † | 1973 | 89.9 | 82.5 | 91.1 | 84.7 | 89.3 | |
| | 1978 | 84.3 | 76.2 | 86.8 | 78.2 | 83.9 | |
| | 1981 | 82.1 | 73.3 | 85.0 | 75.8 | 81.6 | |
| | 1982 | 82.7 | 72.3 | 85.5 | 75.8 | 82.0 | |
| | 1983 | 83.1 | 71.4 | 86.0 | 75.5 | 82.3 | |
| of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay | 1973 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 9.2 | |
| | 1978 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 9.0 | |
| | 1981 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 9.7 | |
| | 1982 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 9.9 | |
| | 1983 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 10.1 | |
| Statutory National Insurance contributions | 1973 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | |
| | 1978 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 8.4 | |
| | 1981 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 8.9 | |
| | 1982 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 8.1 | |
| | 1983 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 7.5 | |
| Private social welfare payments | 1973 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 3.7 | |
| | 1978 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 5.1 | |
| | 1981 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 2.8 | 13.1 | 5.6 | |
| | 1982 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 3.0 | 13.5 | 5.9 | |
| | 1983 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 6.0 | |
| Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡ | 1973 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | |
| | 1978 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | |
| | 1981 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | |
| | 1982 | 3.7 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | |
| | 1983 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | |
| | | Manufacturing | Energy and water supply | Production industries | Construction | Production and construction industries†† | Whole economy |
| SIC 1980 | | | | | | | |
| Labour costs per unit of output § | | | % change over a year earlier | | | | % change over a year earlier |
| | | | | | | | 1980 = 100 |
| | 1978 | 70.5 | 14.8 | 78.2 | 73.6 | 71.9 | 12.2 |
| | 1979 | 82.6 | 17.2 | 79.0 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 15.0 |
| | 1980 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20.9 |
| | 1981 | 107.6 | 7.6 | 106.5 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 9.3 |
| | 1982 | 112.4 | 4.5 | 106.6 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 3.1 |
| | 1983 | 113.3 | 0.8 | 101.4 | 108.5 | 108.8 | 3.3 |
| | 1982 Q2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111.9 |
| | 1982 Q3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112.7 |
| | 1982 Q4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113.9 |
| | 1983 Q1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

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

EARNINGS

5.9

| | Great Britain | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany (FR) | Greece | Irish Republic | Italy | Japan | Netherlands | Norway | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United States |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | (1) (2) | (2) (5) (6) | (7) (8) | (8) | (6) (8) | (4) | (8) | (8) | (8) | (4) | (2) (5) | (4) | (3) (8) | (2) (8) (9) | (6) (8) | (5) | (8) (10) |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 39.5 | 61.8 | 54 | 53 | 49.4 | 45.2 | 68 | 27 | 36 | 30.1 | 60.3 | 66 | 53 | .. | 54.4 | 81.1 | Indices 1980 = 100 61 |
| 1975 | 49.9 | 70.0 | 65 | 62 | 58.9 | 53.0 | 74 | 34 | 46 | 38.2 | 67.2 | 78 | 64 | .. | 62.4 | 87.1 | 66 |
| 1976 | 58.2 | 76.3 | 73 | 70 | 66.4 | 60.4 | 79 | 44 | 54 | 46.2 | 75.5 | 81 | 75 | .. | 73.6 | 88.5 | 72 |
| 1977 | 64.2 | 82.9 | 79 | 78 | 73.2 | 68.1 | 84 | 53 | 62 | 59.1 | 81.9 | 87 | 82 | .. | 78.5 | 90.0 | 78 |
| 1978 | 73.4 | 87.6 | 85 | 83 | 80.7 | 76.9 | 89 | 65 | 71 | 68.6 | 86.8 | 92 | 89 | .. | 85.3 | 93.1 | 85 |
| 1979 | 84.9 | 92.1 | 92 | 91 | 89.9 | 86.9 | 94 | 79 | 83 | 81.9 | 93.0 | 96 | 91 | .. | 91.9 | 95.1 | 92 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 1981 | 113.3 | 106.2 | 110 | 112 | 109.5 | 114.5 | 105 | 127 | 116 | 123.7 | 105.6 | 103 | 110 | 119.9 | 110.5 | 105.1 | 110 |
| 1982 | 126.0 | 112.7 | 117 | 125 | 120.4 | 131.9 | 110 | 170 | 133 | 144.9 | 110.7 | 110 | 121 | 138.1 | 119.2 | 111.6 | 117 |
| 1983 | 137.4 | 117.8 | 122 | 130 | 128.3 | 146.7 | 114 | 201 | 149 | 166.7 | 115.0 | 113 | 132 | 160.5 | 128.6 | 119.2 | 121 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q1 | 132.6 | 115.5 | 118 | 131 | 125.4 | 139.1 | 112 | 182 | 142 | 158.5 | 113.5 | 113 | 127 | 159.7 | 127.0 | 119.7 | 120 |
| Q2 | 135.7 | 118.6 | 120 | 128 | 128.7 | 143.4 | 114 | 197 | 145 | 162.7 | 114.4 | 113 | 131 | 163.0 | 129.0 | 118.5 | 121 |
| Q3 | 138.5 | 118.4 | 122 | 129 | 129.5 | 147.1 | 115 | 206 | 150 | 169.2 | 114.7 | 113 | 133 | 155.6 | 128.5 | 119.5 | 122 |
| Q4 | 142.6 | 118.4 | 126 | 132 | 130.5 | 150.1 | 115 | 219 | 157 | 173.5 | 116.8 | 113 | 136 | 157.4 | 129.9 | 119.1 | 123 |
| 1984 Q1 | 145.2 | 122.3 | 125 | 135 | 130.5 | 153.0 | 115 | 235 | 160 | 180.0 | 119.4 | 114 | 136 | 182.6 | 130.9 | .. | 125 |
| Q2 | 146.8 | 124.4 | 127 | 136 | 135.6 | 155.3 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | 120.4 | .. | .. | .. | 137.3 | .. | 125 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 Mar | 146.0 | 121.6 | 125 | 135 | 132.3 | .. | .. | .. | 160 | 180.9 | 120.9 | 114 | .. | .. | 131.3 | .. | 125 |
| Apr | 146.3 | 123.3 | .. | 136 | 135.6 | 155.3 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | 120.4 | 114 | .. | .. | 134.2 | .. | 125 |
| May | 146.3 | 128.2 | .. | 136 | 135.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117.7 | 114 | .. | .. | 137.4 | .. | 125 |
| Jun | 147.7 | 121.8 | 127 | 136 | 135.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123.0 | .. | .. | .. | 140.3 | .. | 126 |
| Jul | 149.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 |
| Aug | 150.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 19 | 18 | .. | 11 | 14 | Per cent 8 |
| 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 | 9 |
| 1982 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 33 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| 1983 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Q2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Q3 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Q4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| 1984 Q1 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 29 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 3 | .. | 4 |
| Q2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 13 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Apr | 8 | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 R | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| May | 8 | 8 | .. | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| Jun | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 4 |
| Jul | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Aug | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

3 Males only.

4 Hourly wage rates.

5 Monthly earnings

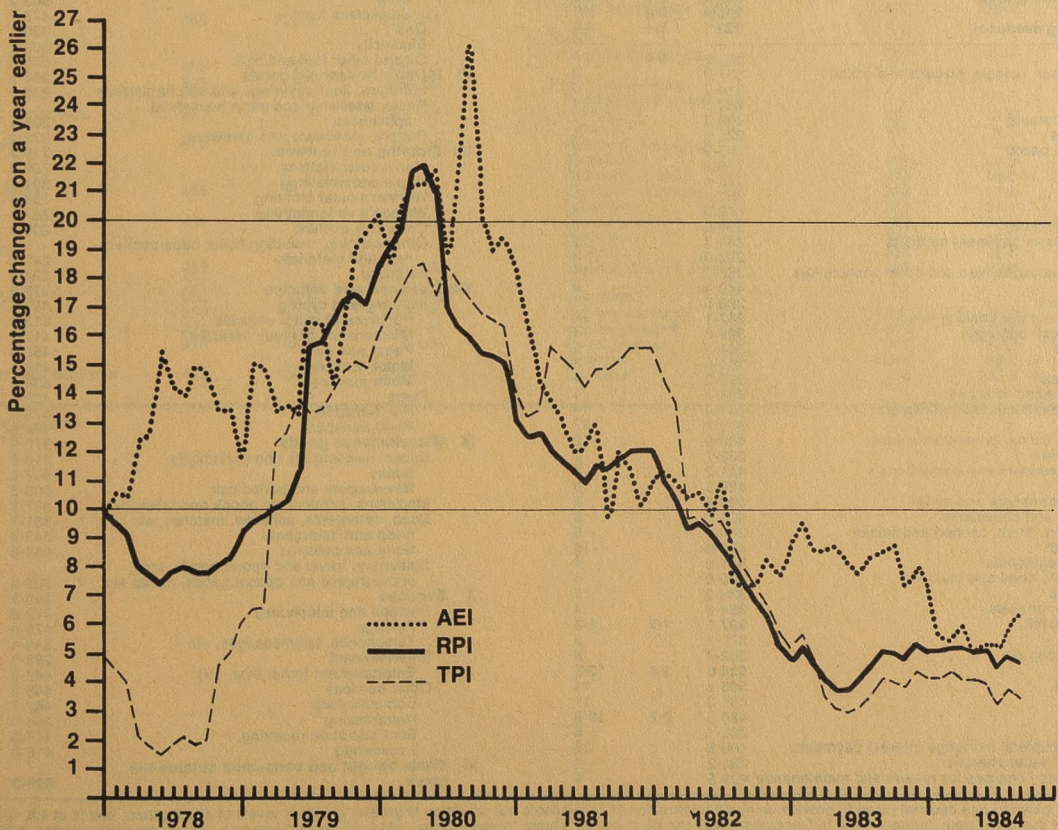
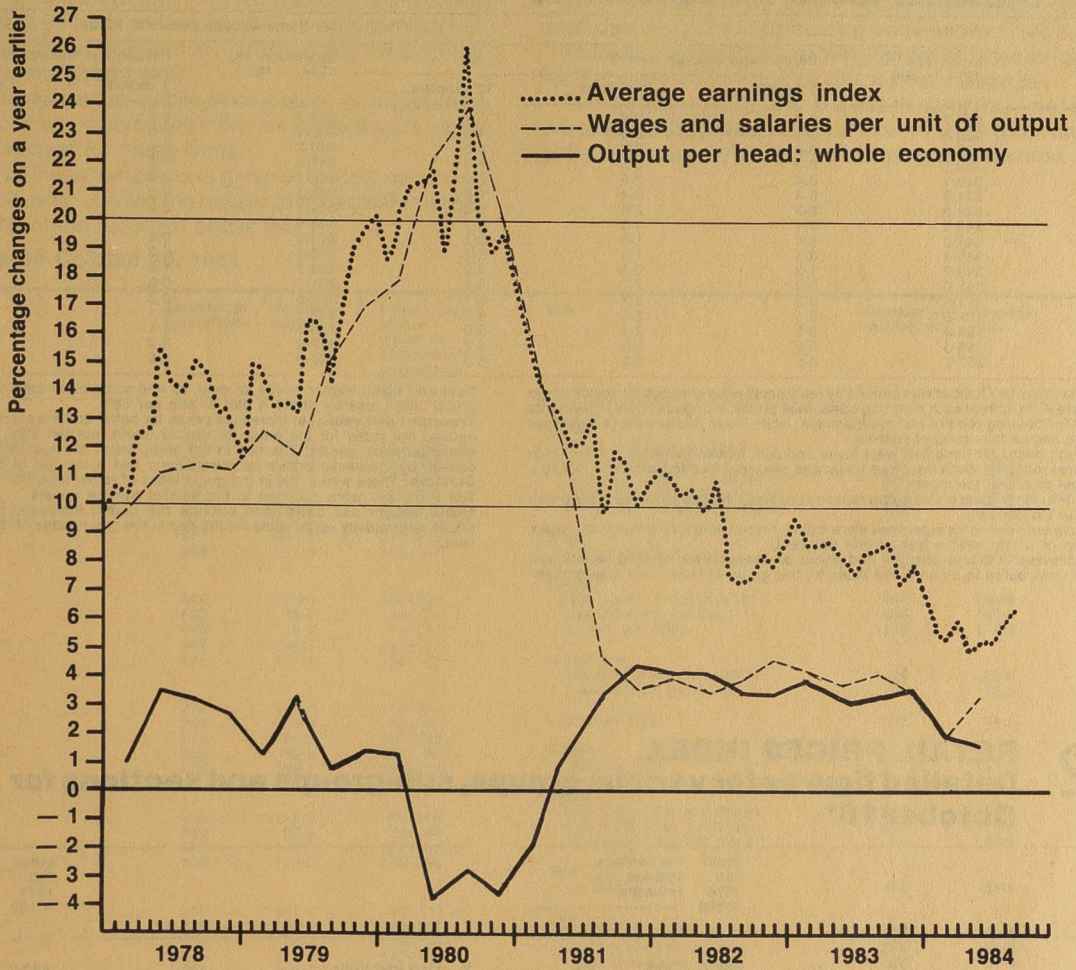
6 Including mining.

7 Including mining and transport

8 Hourly earnings.

9 All industries.

10 Production workers.



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for October 16

| | 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 |
| 1983 June | 334.7 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 336.7 | 0.1 | 2.5 | |
| July | 336.5 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 338.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 | |
| Aug | 338.0 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 340.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 | |
| Sep | 339.5 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 341.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | |
| Oct | 340.7 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 342.1 | 0.3 | 2.2 | |
| Nov | 341.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 343.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | |
| Dec | 342.8 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 343.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | |
| 1984 Jan | 342.6 | -0.1 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 343.5 | -0.1 | 1.4 | |
| Feb | 344.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 344.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | |
| Mar | 345.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 345.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | |
| Apr | 349.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 350.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | |
| May | 351.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 351.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | |
| June | 351.9 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 352.5 | 0.3 | 2.6 | |
| July | 351.5 | -0.1 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 352.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | |
| Aug | 354.8 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 356.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | |
| Sep | 355.5 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 357.9 | 0.4 | 3.5 | |
| Oct | 357.7 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 360.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | |

The rise in the index for October was caused by fairly small price changes for a wide range of items. There were increases in motoring costs, beer prices, mortgage interest payments and charges for housing repairs and maintenance, while lower prices were recorded for fruit, furniture and certain items of clothing.

Food: Although prices for fresh fruit were lower and pork higher, generally movement in food prices was marginal. Both the group index and seasonal food index rose by nearly a half of one per cent over the month.

Alcoholic drink: Most items in this group rose in price which resulted in a rise in the group index of about 1 1/4 per cent.

Tobacco: Increased prices for cigarettes were mainly responsible for the rise in the index for this group of a little over a half of one per cent.

Housing: Increases in labour charges and prices of materials for housing repairs and maintenance contributed to a rise in the index for this group of rather less than one per cent.

Fuel and light: Higher prices for coal, oil and some other fuels were recorded and the group index rose by about a half of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: Increased prices for petrol and the purchase of motor vehicles caused the index for the group to rise by about one per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: The rise in the group index of about one per cent was mainly caused by increased prices for newspapers and a number of items of stationery.

Services: There was a rise in the group index of rather less than a half of one per cent. The increases were confined to the smaller service outlets.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increased charges for restaurant meals were mainly responsible for the rise in the group index of rather less than one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 16*

| | Index Jan 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over (months) | | Index Jan 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over (months) | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 12 |
| | | All items | 357.7 | | 0.6 | 5.0 |
| All items excluding food | 366.4 | 0.7 | 5.3 | | | |
| Seasonal food | 296.9 | 0.4 | 2.5 | | | |
| Food excluding seasonal | 332.1 | 0.4 | 4.9 | | | |
| I Food | 326.2 | 0.4 | 3.7 | | | |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 337.2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Bread | 314.7 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Flour | 263.5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Other cereals | 408.3 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Biscuits | 325.0 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Meat and bacon | 266.9 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Beef | 319.2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Lamb | 246.4 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Pork | 253.2 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Bacon | 248.9 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Ham (cooked) | 238.9 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Other meat and meat products | 244.7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Fish | 272.9 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | 357.2 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Butter | 440.4 | 17 | 17 | | | |
| Margarine | 268.5 | 16 | 16 | | | |
| Lard and other cooking fats | 247.1 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 329.8 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Cheese | 364.3 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Eggs | 184.6 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Milk, fresh | 395.3 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Milk, canned, dried etc | 404.7 | -1 | -1 | | | |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc | 401.0 | 14 | 14 | | | |
| Tea | 512.1 | 37 | 37 | | | |
| Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 430.9 | 12 | 12 | | | |
| Soft drinks | 338.7 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 441.2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Sugar | 429.3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Jam, marmalade and syrup | 326.6 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Sweets and chocolates | 439.2 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 364.7 | -6 | -6 | | | |
| Potatoes | 430.9 | -18 | -18 | | | |
| Other vegetables | 321.6 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 300.8 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Other food | 338.9 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Food for animals | 284.3 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| II Alcoholic drink | 397.1 | 1.2 | 6.3 | | | |
| Beer | 470.4 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Spirits, wines etc | 302.7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| III Tobacco | 504.0 | 0.6 | 13.5 | | | |
| Cigarettes | 505.4 | 14 | 14 | | | |
| Tobacco | 486.3 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| IV Housing | 420.8 | 0.7 | 10.9 | | | |
| Rent | 383.1 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 406.5 | 26 | 26 | | | |
| Rates and water charges | 491.2 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 405.5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| V Fuel and light | 483.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 | | | |
| Coal and smokeless fuels | 495.2 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Coal | 503.2 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Smokeless fuels | 475.7 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Gas | 390.1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Electricity | 502.2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Oil and other fuel and light | 656.3 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| VI Durable household goods | 258.5 | -0.1 | 2.6 | | | |
| Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 275.8 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Radio, television and other household appliances | 208.1 | -1 | -1 | | | |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware | 373.0 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| VII Clothing and footwear | 216.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | | | |
| Men's outer clothing | 228.6 | -4 | -4 | | | |
| Men's underclothing | 304.2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Women's outer clothing | 156.9 | -3 | -3 | | | |
| Women's underclothing | 287.3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Children's clothing | 260.1 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 241.6 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Footwear | 224.5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| VIII Transport and vehicles | 379.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | | | |
| Motoring and cycling | 367.5 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Purchase of motor vehicles | 313.9 | -2 | -2 | | | |
| Maintenance of motor vehicles | 417.2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Petrol and oil | 456.0 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Motor licences | 358.4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Motor insurance | 334.9 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Fares | 468.4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Rail transport | 479.6 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Road transport | 464.9 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| IX Miscellaneous goods | 370.5 | 0.9 | 5.9 | | | |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | 516.6 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Books | 557.6 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 503.5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries | 367.2 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 391.7 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Soap and detergents | 343.3 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Soda and polishes | 463.6 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc | 308.2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| X Services | 360.3 | 0.3 | 4.4 | | | |
| Postage and telephones | 372.8 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Postage | 478.4 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Telephones, telemessages, etc | 346.4 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Entertainment | 288.3 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Entertainment (other than TV) | 442.9 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Other services | 446.5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Domestic help | 467.7 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Hairdressing | 454.0 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Boot and shoe repairing | 427.3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Laundering | 416.3 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 398.3 | 0.7 | 7.4 | | | |

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

* A time series of this table from January 1974 to December 1983 can be found in "Retail Prices Indices, 1914-83" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on October 16, 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 October 16, 1984

| Item* | Number of quotations | Average price | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell | Item* | Number of quotations | Average price | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|---|
| Beef: home-killed | | p | p | Bread | | p | p |
| Chuck (braising steak) | 563 | 167.8 | 150-186 | White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf | 514 | 38.2 | 31-45 |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 534 | 294.9 | 226-360 | White, per 800g unwrapped loaf | 294 | 45.9 | 42-49 |
| Silverside (without bone) † | 577 | 210.1 | 189-238 | White, per 400g loaf, unsliced | 353 | 29.9 | 27-32 |
| Best beef mince | 565 | 120.1 | 98-148 | Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced | 428 | 31.3 | 30-33 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 448 | 148.8 | 120-186 | Flour | | | |
| Brisket (without bone) | 538 | 146.9 | 126-177 | Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg | 532 | 42.3 | 34-52 |
| Rump steak † | 573 | 287.3 | 246-315 | Butter | | | |
| Stewing steak | 568 | 147.8 | 128-171 | Home-produced, per 500g | 494 | 103.4 | 96-114 |
| Lamb: home-killed | | | | New Zealand, per 500g | 436 | 100.9 | 96-106 |
| Loin (with bone) | 542 | 175.0 | 150-201 | Danish, per 500g | 484 | 114.3 | 108-122 |
| Breast † | 482 | 46.4 | 30-74 | Margarine | | | |
| Best end of neck | 438 | 115.9 | 64-177 | Standard quality, per 250g | 92 | 20.8 | 18-23 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 497 | 98.3 | 80-132 | Lower priced, per 250g | 80 | 18.3 | 16-20 |
| Leg (with bone) | 524 | 157.4 | 138-180 | Lard, per 500g | 555 | 34.4 | 29-39 |
| Lamb: imported | | | | Cheese | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 267 | 131.3 | 100-159 | Cheddar type | 554 | 117.8 | 100-134 |
| Breast † | 241 | 36.8 | 29-48 | Eggs | | | |
| Best end of neck | 215 | 94.6 | 60-130 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 385 | 94.4 | 86-102 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 253 | 80.3 | 64-94 | Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 368 | 79.6 | 70-90 |
| Leg (with bone) | 275 | 139.1 | 130-156 | Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 86 | 69.4 | 54-82 |
| Pork: home-killed | | | | Milk | | | |
| Leg (foot off) | 500 | 112.8 | 92-148 | per pint | 468 | 21.8 | — |
| Belly † | 549 | 82.6 | 70-96 | Tea | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 593 | 141.5 | 128-165 | Higher priced, per 125g | 217 | 53.4 | 49-58 |
| Fillet (without bone) | 392 | 180.0 | 130-265 | Medium priced, per 125g | 1,005 | 50.5 | 46-54 |
| Bacon | | | | Lower priced, per 125g | 530 | 45.4 | 43-52 |
| Collar † | 258 | 111.1 | 90-130 | Coffee | | | |
| Gammon † | 326 | 167.9 | 138-201 | Pure, instant, per 100g | 550 | 129.8 | 124-140 |
| Middle cut †, smoked | 305 | 132.4 | 116-146 | Sugar | | | |
| Back, smoked | 278 | 161.3 | 142-180 | Granulated, per kg | 601 | 47.5 | 45-49 |
| Back, unsmoked | 358 | 156.9 | 138-177 | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Streaky, smoked | 205 | 105.9 | 90-130 | Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 436 | 209.4 | 159-255 | White | 297 | 8.6 | 6-11 |
| Sausages | | | | Red | 181 | 9.3 | 7-12 |
| Pork | 558 | 77.4 | 64-92 | Potatoes, new loose | — | — | — |
| Beef | 429 | 69. | | | | | |

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices†

| UNITED KINGDOM | ALL ITEMS | FOOD* | | | | | | | All items except food | All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | UNITED KINGDOM | |
|------------------|-----------|-------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------|--|
| | | All | Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom | | | Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption | | | | Items mainly imported for direct consumption |
| | | | | | Primarily from home-produced raw materials | Primarily from imported raw materials | All | | | | | |
| Weights 1974 | 1,000 | 253 | 47.5-48.8 | 204.2-205.5 | 39.2-40.0 | 57.1-57.6 | 96.3-97.6 | 48.7 | 59.2 | 747 | 951.2-952.5 | |
| 1975 | 1,000 | 232 | 33.7-38.1 | 193.9-198.3 | 40.4-41.6 | 66.0-66.6 | 106.4-108.2 | 42.3-45.3 | 42.9-46.1 | 768 | 961.9-966.3 | |
| 1976 | 1,000 | 228 | 39.2-42.0 | 186.0-188.8 | 35.9-36.9 | 56.9-57.3 | 92.8-94.2 | 50.7 | 42.1-43.9 | 772 | 958.0-960.8 | |
| 1977 | 1,000 | 247 | 44.2-46.7 | 200.3-202.8 | 38.0-39.0 | 62.0-62.2 | 100.0-101.2 | 53.0 | 47.0-48.7 | 753 | 953.3-955.8 | |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 233 | 30.4-33.5 | 199.5-202.6 | 38.5-39.7 | 63.3-63.9 | 101.8-103.6 | 51.4 | 46.1-48.0 | 767 | 966.5-969.5 | |
| 1979 | 1,000 | 232 | 30.4-36.0 | 196.0-198.6 | 37.7-38.9 | 60.9-61.5 | 98.8-100.4 | 52.5 | 44.7-46.2 | 768 | 964.0-966.6 | |
| 1980 | 1,000 | 214 | 30.4-33.2 | 180.9-183.6 | 34.5-35.9 | 59.1-59.7 | 93.6-95.6 | 48.0 | 38.8-40.6 | 786 | 966.8-969.6 | |
| 1981 | 1,000 | 207 | 28.1-30.8 | 176.2-178.9 | 34.3-35.3 | 56.8-57.2 | 91.1-92.5 | 48.4 | 36.2-38.2 | 793 | 969.2-971.9 | |
| 1982 | 1,000 | 206 | 32.4-34.3 | 171.7-173.6 | 33.9-34.9 | 52.8-53.3 | 87.0-88.2 | 47.7 | 36.7-38.4 | 794 | 965.7-967.6 | |
| 1983 | 1,000 | 203 | 25.9-28.5 | 174.5-177.1 | 35.8-36.5 | 56.7-57.0 | 92.7-93.6 | 46.8 | 35.0-36.9 | 797 | 971.5-974.1 | |
| 1984 | 1,000 | 201 | 31.3-33.9 | 167.1-169.7 | 33.7-34.3 | 54.7-55.3 | 88.4-89.4 | 45.4 | 33.1-34.9 | 799 | 966.1-968.7 | |
| Jan 15, 1974=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 108.5 | 106.1 | 103.0 | 106.9 | 111.7 | 115.9 | 114.2 | 94.7 | 105.0 | 109.3 | 108.8 | |
| 1975 | 134.8 | 133.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 140.7 | 156.8 | 150.2 | 116.9 | 120.9 | 135.3 | 135.1 | |
| 1976 | 157.1 | 159.9 | 177.7 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 171.6 | 167.4 | 147.7 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 156.5 | |
| 1977 | 182.0 | 190.3 | 197.0 | 189.1 | 192.4 | 208.2 | 201.8 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 179.7 | 181.5 | |
| 1978 | 197.1 | 203.8 | 180.1 | 208.4 | 210.8 | 231.1 | 222.9 | 197.8 | 187.6 | 195.2 | 197.8 | |
| 1979 | 223.5 | 228.3 | 211.1 | 231.7 | 232.9 | 255.9 | 246.7 | 205.7 | 222.2 | 224.1 | 224.1 | |
| 1980 | 263.7 | 255.9 | 224.5 | 262.0 | 271.0 | 293.6 | 284.5 | 249.8 | 226.3 | 265.9 | 265.3 | |
| 1981 | 295.0 | 277.5 | 244.7 | 283.9 | 296.7 | 317.1 | 308.9 | 274.8 | 241.3 | 299.8 | 296.9 | |
| 1982 | 320.4 | 299.3 | 276.9 | 303.5 | 315.8 | 331.9 | 325.4 | 299.6 | 258.3 | 326.2 | 322.0 | |
| 1983 | 335.1 | 308.8 | 282.8 | 313.8 | 330.0 | 346.3 | 339.7 | 306.5 | 264.4 | 342.4 | 337.1 | |
| 1975 Jan 14 | 119.9 | 118.3 | 106.6 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 143.3 | 137.5 | 98.1 | 113.3 | 120.4 | 120.5 | |
| 1976 Jan 13 | 147.9 | 148.3 | 158.6 | 146.6 | 151.2 | 162.4 | 157.8 | 137.3 | 132.4 | 147.9 | 147.6 | |
| 1977 Jan 18 | 172.4 | 183.1 | 214.8 | 177.1 | 178.7 | 189.7 | 185.2 | 169.6 | 165.7 | 169.3 | 170.9 | |
| 1978 Jan 17 | 189.5 | 196.1 | 173.9 | 200.4 | 202.8 | 222.4 | 214.5 | 186.7 | 183.9 | 187.6 | 190.9 | |
| 1979 Jan 16 | 207.2 | 217.5 | 207.6 | 219.5 | 220.3 | 240.8 | 232.5 | 212.8 | 197.1 | 204.3 | 207.3 | |
| 1980 Jan 15 | 245.3 | 244.8 | 223.6 | 248.9 | 256.4 | 277.7 | 269.1 | 236.5 | 218.3 | 245.5 | 246.2 | |
| 1981 Jan 13 | 277.3 | 266.7 | 225.8 | 274.7 | 286.7 | 308.2 | 299.6 | 264.2 | 232.0 | 280.3 | 279.3 | |
| 1982 Jan 12 | 310.6 | 296.1 | 287.6 | 297.5 | 306.2 | 323.4 | 316.4 | 296.1 | 255.4 | 314.6 | 311.5 | |
| Oct 12 | 324.5 | 296.5 | 244.1 | 306.7 | 321.2 | 338.0 | 331.1 | 299.1 | 260.7 | 332.2 | 327.6 | |
| Nov 16 | 326.1 | 298.8 | 243.1 | 309.3 | 324.5 | 338.6 | 332.9 | 305.3 | 261.0 | 333.7 | 329.2 | |
| Dec 14 | 325.5 | 300.1 | 248.2 | 309.9 | 324.6 | 339.4 | 333.4 | 306.5 | 261.2 | 332.5 | 328.4 | |
| 1983 Jan 11 | 325.9 | 301.8 | 256.8 | 310.3 | 325.6 | 341.0 | 334.8 | 305.8 | 260.8 | 332.6 | 328.5 | |
| Feb 15 | 327.3 | 302.1 | 258.2 | 310.4 | 325.6 | 342.9 | 335.9 | 303.8 | 261.2 | 334.2 | 329.8 | |
| Mar 15 | 327.9 | 302.4 | 260.6 | 310.4 | 326.6 | 342.9 | 336.3 | 302.2 | 261.8 | 335.0 | 330.4 | |
| Apr 12 | 332.5 | 304.6 | 270.8 | 311.0 | 327.7 | 343.8 | 337.3 | 302.3 | 262.3 | 340.3 | 334.8 | |
| May 17 | 333.9 | 305.6 | 270.8 | 312.2 | 328.6 | 345.3 | 338.5 | 303.2 | 263.7 | 341.7 | 336.2 | |
| June 14 | 334.7 | 308.8 | 281.5 | 314.0 | 329.1 | 346.6 | 339.5 | 306.8 | 264.9 | 341.9 | 336.7 | |
| July 12 | 336.5 | 308.7 | 279.9 | 314.0 | 330.0 | 346.1 | 339.6 | 307.2 | 264.7 | 344.3 | 338.7 | |
| Aug 16 | 338.0 | 309.4 | 279.7 | 315.0 | 330.7 | 341.4 | 341.8 | 307.6 | 264.6 | 345.9 | 340.2 | |
| Sep 13 | 339.5 | 313.0 | 298.2 | 315.7 | 331.4 | 348.9 | 341.8 | 308.6 | 265.8 | 346.9 | 341.0 | |
| Oct 11 | 340.7 | 314.5 | 304.4 | 316.7 | 333.7 | 348.6 | 342.5 | 309.2 | 267.3 | 347.9 | 342.1 | |
| Nov 15 | 341.9 | 316.1 | 311.0 | 317.5 | 335.5 | 349.1 | 343.6 | 310.1 | 267.6 | 349.0 | 343.1 | |
| Dec 13 | 342.8 | 318.5 | 321.1 | 318.7 | 335.1 | 351.7 | 345.0 | 311.5 | 268.3 | 349.4 | 343.7 | |
| 1984 Jan 10 | 342.6 | 319.8 | 321.3 | 319.8 | 335.5 | 353.1 | 346.0 | 312.1 | 270.3 | 348.9 | 343.5 | |
| Feb 14 | 344.0 | 321.4 | 327.0 | 320.7 | 334.0 | 355.5 | 346.9 | 311.2 | 273.0 | 350.3 | 344.8 | |
| Mar 13 | 345.1 | 323.8 | 331.9 | 322.6 | 338.7 | 356.8 | 349.5 | 312.1 | 274.8 | 351.0 | 345.8 | |
| Apr 10 | 349.7 | 327.3 | 343.8 | 324.5 | 341.0 | 358.6 | 351.5 | 312.9 | 277.5 | 355.9 | 350.1 | |
| May 15 | 351.0 | 329.4 | 347.7 | 326.2 | 342.0 | 361.1 | 353.4 | 313.4 | 280.2 | 357.0 | 351.3 | |
| June 12 | 351.9 | 330.6 | 339.9 | 329.2 | 342.8 | 363.2 | 355.0 | 320.1 | 282.1 | 357.8 | 352.5 | |
| July 17 | 351.5 | 328.5 | 325.3 | 329.5 | 342.5 | 364.9 | 355.9 | 319.8 | 281.6 | 358.0 | 352.7 | |
| Aug 14 | 354.8 | 326.9 | 311.5 | 330.3 | 344.2 | 365.6 | 357.0 | 319.8 | 282.9 | 362.5 | 356.5 | |
| Sep 11 | 355.0 | 324.9 | 295.8 | 330.9 | 344.6 | 365.9 | 357.3 | 320.5 | 283.8 | 364.0 | 357.9 | |
| Oct 16 | 357.7 | 326.2 | 296.9 | 332.1 | 347.3 | 367.0 | 359.1 | 320.8 | 284.8 | 366.4 | 360.0 | |

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

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

| Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries† | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | UNITED KINGDOM |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|--------------------|
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 Weights |
| 77 | 82 | 46 | 108 | 53 | 70 | 89 | 149 | 71 | 52 | 48 | 1975 |
| 90 | 81 | 46 | 112 | 56 | 75 | 84 | 140 | 74 | 57 | 47 | 1976 |
| 91 | 83 | 46 | 112 | 58 | 63 | 82 | 139 | 71 | 54 | 45 | 1977 |
| 96 | 85 | 48 | 113 | 60 | 64 | 80 | 140 | 70 | 56 | 51 | 1978 |
| 93 | 77 | 44 | 120 | 59 | 64 | 82 | 143 | 69 | 59 | 51 | 1979 |
| 93 | 82 | 40 | 124 | 59 | 69 | 84 | 151 | 74 | 62 | 41 | 1980 |
| 104 | 79 | 36 | 135 | 62 | 65 | 81 | 152 | 75 | 66 | 42 | 1981 |
| 99 | 77 | 41 | 144 | 62 | 64 | 77 | 154 | 72 | 65 | 38 | 1982 |
| 109 | 78 | 39 | 137 | 69 | 64 | 74 | 159 | 75 | 63 | 39 | 1983 |
| 102 | 75 | 36 | 149 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 158 | 76 | 65 | 36 | 1984 |
| 108.4 | 109.7 | 115.9 | 105.8 | 110.7 | 107.9 | 109.4 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 106.8 | 108.2 | Jan 15, 1974 = 100 |
| 147.5 | 135.2 | 147.7 | 125.5 | 147.4 | 131.2 | 125.7 | 143.9 | 138.6 | 135.5 | 132.4 | 1974 |
| 185.4 | 159.3 | 171.3 | 143.2 | 182.4 | 144.2 | 139.4 | 166.0 | 161.3 | 159.5 | 157.3 | 1975 |
| 208.1 | 183.4 | 209.7 | 161.8 | 211.3 | 166.8 | 157.4 | 190.3 | 188.3 | 173.3 | 185.7 | 1976 |
| 227.3 | 196.0 | 226.2 | 173.4 | 227.5 | 182.1 | 171.0 | 207.2 | 206.7 | 192.0 | 207.8 | 1977 |
| 246.7 | 217.1 | 247.6 | 208.9 | 250.5 | 201.9 | 187.2 | 243.1 | 236.4 | 213.9 | 239.9 | 1978 |
| 307.9 | 261.8 | 290.1 | 269.5 | 313.2 | 226.3 | 205.4 | 288.7 | 276.9 | 262.7 | 290.0 | 1979 |
| 368.0 | 306.1 | 358.2 | 318.2 | 380.0 | 237.2 | 208.3 | 322.6 | 300.7 | 300.8 | 318.0 | 1980 |
| 417.6 | 341.0 | 413.3 | 358.3 | 433.3 | 243.8 | 210.5 | 343.5 | 325.8 | 331.6 | 341.7 | 1981 |
| 440.9 | 366.5 | 440.9 | 367.1 | 465.4 | 250.4 | 214.8 | 366.3 | 345.6 | 342.9 | 364.0 | 1982 |
| 119.9 | 118.2 | 124.0 | 110.3 | 124.9 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 130.3 | 125.2 | 115.8 | 118.7 | Jan 14 1975 |
| 172.8 | 149.0 | 162.6 | 134.8 | 168.7 | 140.8 | 131.5 | 157.0 | 152.3 | 154.0 | 146.2 | Jan 13 1976 |
| 198.7 | 173.7 | 193.2 | 154.1 | 198.8 | 157.0 | 148.5 | 178.9 | 176.2 | 166.8 | 172.3 | Jan 18 1977 |
| 220.1 | 188.9 | 222.8 | 164.3 | 219.9 | 175.2 | 163.6 | 198.7 | 198.6 | 186.6 | 199.5 | Jan 17 1978 |
| 234.5 | 198.9 | 231.5 | 190.3 | 233.1 | 187.3 | 176.1 | 218.5 | 216.4 | 202.0 | 218.7 | Jan 16 1979 |
| 274.7 | 241.4 | 269.7 | 237.4 | 277.1 | 216.1 | 197.1 | 268.4 | 258.8 | 246.9 | 267.8 | Jan 15 1980 |
| 348.9 | 277.7 | 296.6 | 285.0 | 355.7 | 231.0 | 207.5 | 299.5 | 293.4 | 289.2 | 307.5 | Jan 13 1981 |
| 387.0 | 321.8 | 392.1 | | | | | | | | | |

6.5

RETAIL PRICES

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

Per cent

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

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

6.6

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

| UNITED KINGDOM | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | JAN 16, 1962 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 199.4 | 207.5 | 214.1 | 225.3 | 199.5 | 208.8 | 214.5 | 225.2 | 190.7 | 201.9 | 208.0 | 218.1 |
| | 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 | 233.1 | 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 | 319.8 | 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 | | 343.8 | 351.4 | | | 337.5 | 344.3 | 345.3 | |

6.7

Group indices: annual averages

| UNITED KINGDOM | All items (excluding housing) | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|
| INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | JAN 15, 1974 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 135.0 | 129.5 | 135.8 | 147.8 | 145.5 | 131.0 | 124.9 | 144.0 | 147.7 | 134.4 | 133.1 |
| 1976 | 160.8 | 156.3 | 160.2 | 171.5 | 179.9 | 145.2 | 137.7 | 178.0 | 171.6 | 155.1 | 159.5 |
| 1977 | 187.8 | 187.5 | 185.2 | 209.8 | 205.2 | 169.0 | 155.4 | 204.6 | 201.1 | 168.7 | 188.6 |
| 1978 | 203.1 | 199.6 | 197.9 | 226.3 | 224.8 | 184.8 | 168.3 | 228.0 | 221.3 | 185.3 | 209.8 |
| 1979 | 226.8 | 222.4 | 219.0 | 247.8 | 251.2 | 205.0 | 186.6 | 262.0 | 250.6 | 206.0 | 243.9 |
| 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 |
| INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 134.6 | 128.9 | 135.7 | 148.1 | 146.0 | 132.6 | 126.4 | 145.4 | 144.6 | 135.4 | 133.1 |
| 1976 | 159.9 | 155.8 | 160.5 | 171.9 | 180.7 | 146.3 | 139.7 | 171.4 | 168.2 | 157.1 | 159.5 |
| 1977 | 186.7 | 184.8 | 186.3 | 210.2 | 207.7 | 170.3 | 158.5 | 194.9 | 197.4 | 171.2 | 188.6 |
| 1978 | 201.6 | 196.9 | 199.8 | 226.6 | 226.0 | 186.1 | 172.7 | 211.7 | 217.8 | 188.5 | 209.8 |
| 1979 | 225.6 | 220.0 | 221.5 | 247.8 | 252.8 | 206.3 | 191.7 | 246.0 | 246.1 | 210.3 | 243.9 |
| 1980 | 261.9 | 244.6 | 268.3 | 289.9 | 319.0 | 232.8 | 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 |
| GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 136.1 | 133.3 | 135.2 | 147.7 | 147.4 | 131.2 | 125.7 | 143.9 | 138.6 | 135.5 | 132.4 |
| 1976 | 159.1 | 159.9 | 159.3 | 171.3 | 182.4 | 144.2 | 139.4 | 166.0 | 161.3 | 159.5 | 157.3 |
| 1977 | 184.9 | 190.3 | 183.4 | 209.7 | 211.3 | 166.8 | 157.4 | 190.3 | 188.3 | 173.3 | 185.7 |
| 1978 | 200.4 | 203.8 | 196.0 | 226.2 | 227.5 | 182.1 | 171.0 | 207.2 | 206.7 | 192.0 | 207.8 |
| 1979 | 225.5 | 228.3 | 217.1 | 247.6 | 250.5 | 201.9 | 187.2 | 243.1 | 236.4 | 213.9 | 239.9 |
| 1980 | 262.5 | 255.9 | 261.8 | 290.1 | 313.2 | 226.3 | 205.4 | 288.7 | 276.9 | 262.7 | 290.0 |
| 1981 | 291.2 | 277.5 | 306.1 | 358.2 | 380.0 | 237.2 | 208.3 | 322.6 | 300.7 | 300.8 | 318.0 |
| 1982 | 314.3 | 299.3 | 341.0 | 413.3 | 433.3 | 243.8 | 210.5 | 343.5 | 325.8 | 331.6 | 341.7 |
| 1983 | 329.8 | 308.8 | 366.5 | 440.9 | 465.4 | 250.4 | 214.8 | 366.3 | 345.6 | 342.9 | 364.0 |

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

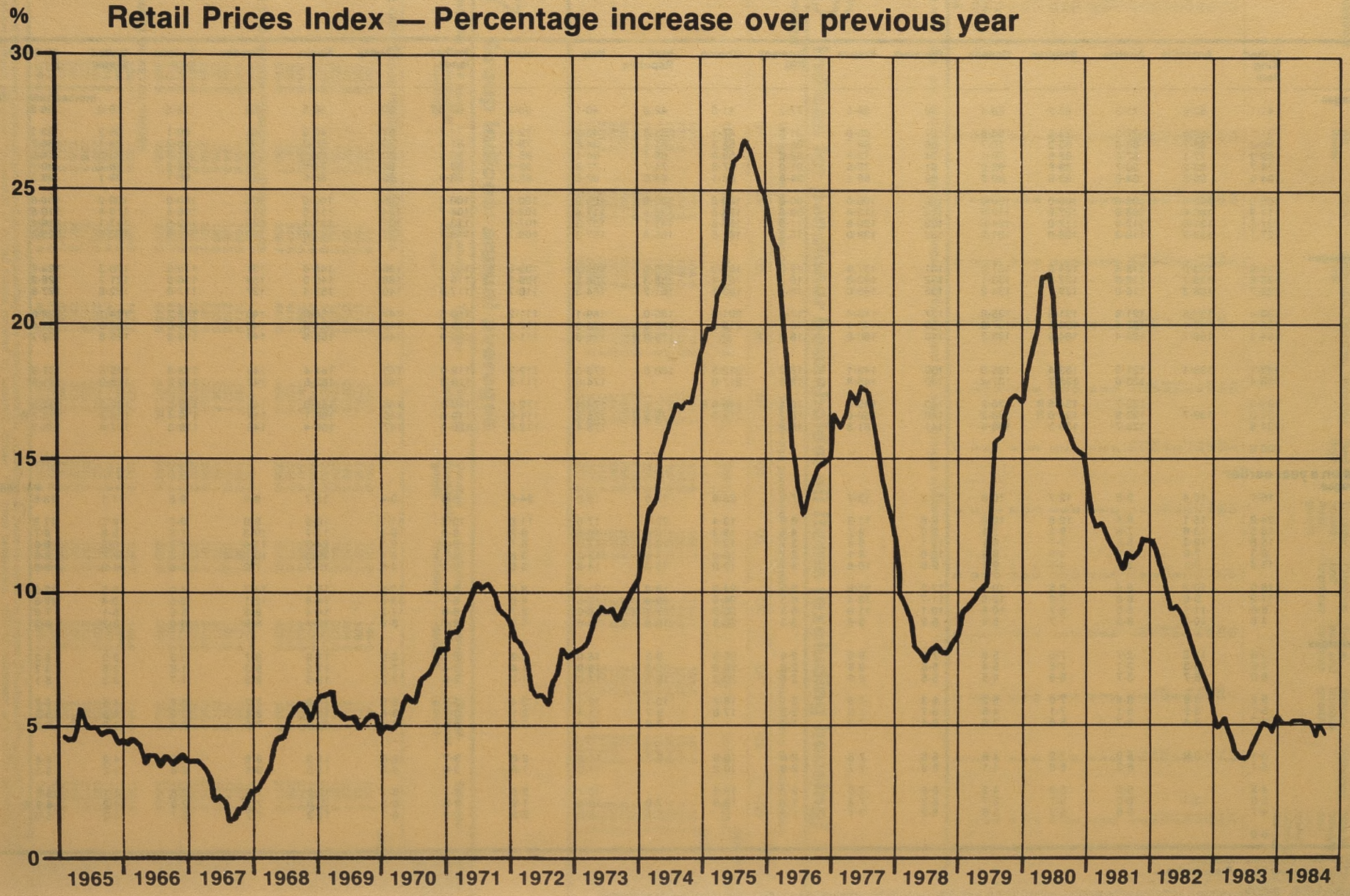
RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

| | United Kingdom | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany (FR) | Greece | Irish Republic | Italy | Japan | Netherlands | Norway | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United States | All OECD (1) |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Indices 1980 = 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 41.1 | 52.6 | 71.3 | 65.2 | 59.4 | 56 | 54.4 | 77.2 | 41.5 | 42.8 | 40.1 | 65.2 | 67.8 | 60 | 36.5 | 55 | 83.5 | 59.9 | 56.8 |
| 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 | 89.4 | 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 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q2 | 126.6 | 133.0 | 115.4 | 124.5 | 131.0 | 131 | 137.4 | 115.0 | 181.0 | 153.9 | 155.3 | 109.8 | 115.5 | 136 | 145.0 | 131 | 115.6 | 120.3 | 124.6 |
| Q3 | 128.2 | 135.1 | 116.8 | 127.5 | 133.1 | 132 | 140.3 | 116.2 | 182.4 | 158.3 | 158.8 | 109.5 | 116.6 | 138 | 148.0 | 134 | 116.0 | 121.7 | 126.2 |
| Q4 | 129.7 | 138.3 | 118.0 | 129.1 | 134.2 | 135 | 143.0 | 116.7 | 193.1 | 161.2 | 164.3 | 110.7 | 117.8 | 140 | 153.4 | 137 | 117.0 | 122.8 | 127.9 |
| 1984 Q1 | 130.4 | 137.8 | 121.8 | 131.5 | 135.8 | 137 | 145.4 | 117.7 | 201.0 | 165.0 | 169.1 | 111.2 | 118.8 | 143 | 158.3 | 140 | 118.2 | 124.1 | 129.6 |
| Q2 | 133.0 | 138.1 | 122.4 | 133.4 | 137.0 | 139 | 148.1 | 118.3 | 212.9 | 168.8 | 173.0 | 112.1 | 119.8 | 145 | 161.5 | 142 | 119.0 | 125.5 | 131.4 |
| Q3 | 134.2 | 139.7 | 123.4 | 134.9 | 138.3 | 140 | 150.6 | 118.3 | .. | 170.9 R | 175.3 | 111.9 | 120.0 | 146 | 165.8 | 144 | 119.2 | 126.8 | 132.7 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 May | 133.1 | 138.1 | 121.9 | 133.4 | 136.9 | 139 | 148.1 | 118.2 | 212.5 | 168.8 | 173.0 | 112.7 | 119.8 | 145 | 161.4 | 143 | 118.8 | 125.5 | 131.5 |
| Jun | 133.4 | .. | 123.0 | 133.7 | 137.4 | 140 | 148.8 | 118.6 | 217.0 | .. | 174.0 | 111.8 | 119.8 | 146 | 162.5 | 142 | 119.2 | 125.9 | 131.9 |
| Jul | 133.3 | .. | 122.7 | 134.5 R | 138.2 | 140 | 149.8 | 118.4 | 215.0 R | .. | 174.4 | 112.0 | 119.8 | 146 | 165.0 | 143 | 119.0 | 126.3 | 132.3 |
| Aug | 134.5 | 139.7 | 123.9 | 135.0 R | 138.2 | 140 | 150.6 | 118.2 | 214.0 | 170.9 R | 175.2 | 111.0 | 119.9 | 146 | 166.1 | 144 | 119.4 R | 126.8 | 132.7 R |
| Sep | 134.8 | .. | 123.7 | 135.3 | 138.4 | 141 | 151.3 | 118.3 | .. | .. | 176.4 | 112.8 | 120.4 | 147 | 166.4 | 145 | 119.3 | 127.4 | 133.2 |
| Oct | 000.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Increases on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 26.9 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 24.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 15.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 13.5 |
| 1975 | 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 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q2 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 20.9 | 9.3 | 16.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.2 |
| Q3 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| Q4 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 20.2 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 |
| 1984 Q1 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| Q2 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 17.6 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| Q3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 1.8 | .. | 7.9 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 May | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 16.8 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 5.4 |
| Jun | 5.1 | .. | 6.3 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 19.2 | .. | 11.3 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Jul | 4.5 | .. | 5.6 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 19.2 | .. | 10.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| Aug | 5.0 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 18.9 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 12.0 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 R |
| Sep | 4.7 | .. | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 9.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Oct | 0.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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

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



C4 RETAIL PRICES
Index of retail prices

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.1

All expenditure: per household and per person

| UNITED KINGDOM | Average weekly expenditure per household | | | | | | Average weekly expenditure per person | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | At current prices | | | At constant prices | | | At current prices | | | At constant prices | | |
| | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted | | Percentage increase on a year earlier | Actual | | Seasonally adjusted | Seasonally adjusted | | Percentage increase on a year earlier |
| | £ | Percentage increase on a year earlier | £ | Index (1975=100) | Percentage increase on a year earlier | £ | Percentage increase on a year earlier | £ | Index (1975=100) | Percentage increase on a year earlier | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 80.26 | 11.7 | | 100.4 | 3.2 | 29.54 | 13.6 | | 104.0 | 5.0 | | |
| 1979 | 94.17 | 17.3 | | 104.3 | 3.8 | 34.85 | 18.0 | | 108.6 | 4.4 | | |
| 1980 | 110.60 | 17.4 | | 104.9 | 0.6 | 40.81 | 17.1 | | 108.7 | 0.1 | | |
| 1981 | 125.41 | 13.4 | | 105.5 | 0.6 | 45.96 | 12.6 | | 108.7 | 0.0 | | |
| 1982* | 133.92 [134.01] | 6.9 | | 103.4 | -2.0 | 49.69 [49.73] | 8.2 | | 107.9 | -0.7 | | |
| 1983* | 141.03 [142.59] | 6.4 | | 104.5 | 1.0 | 53.06 [53.65] | 8.0 | | 110.6 | 2.5 | | |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q4 | 131.53 | 11.4 | 128.4 | 103.6 | -0.8 | 48.61 | 12.2 | 46.9 | 106.6 | -0.4 | | |
| 1982 Q1 | 125.04 | 4.7 | 129.1 | 102.1 | -6.3 | 46.06 | 6.2 | 47.7 | 106.2 | -4.8 | | |
| Q2 | 135.08 | 8.0 | 134.9 | 104.6 | -1.4 | 48.66 | 7.4 | 49.0 | 106.8 | -2.0 | | |
| Q3 | 137.56 | 9.4 | 136.7 | 104.8 | 1.4 | 50.95 | 9.5 | 50.6 | 109.2 | 1.3 | | |
| Q4* | 138.11 [138.51] | 5.3 | 135.0 [135.4] | 102.1 | -1.4 | 53.28 [53.44] | 9.9 | 51.5 [51.6] | 109.5 | 2.8 | | |
| 1983 Q1* | 132.61 [133.56] | 6.8 | 136.8 [137.8] | 102.4 | 0.3 | 49.30 [49.65] | 7.8 | 51.1 [51.4] | 107.5 | 1.2 | | |
| Q2* | 138.87 [140.71] | 4.2 | 138.5 [140.2] | 104.2 | -0.5 | 52.60 [53.30] | 9.5 | 52.9 [53.6] | 112.0 | 4.9 | | |
| Q3* | 141.90 [143.49] | 4.3 | 141.3 [142.9] | 104.3 | -0.5 | 53.39 [53.98] | 6.0 | 53.0 [53.7] | 110.2 | 1.0 | | |
| Q4* | 150.36 [152.23] | 9.9 | 147.0 [148.8] | 107.2 | 5.0 | 56.89 [57.60] | 7.8 | 54.9 [55.6] | 112.6 | 2.9 | | |

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **

* See note to table 7.2

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

| UNITED KINGDOM | All items | Commodity or service | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | Housing* | Fuel, light and power | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Clothing and footwear | Durable household goods | Other goods | Transport and vehicles | Services | Miscellaneous** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 80.26 | 11.87 | 4.76 | 19.31 | 3.92 | 2.72 | 6.78 | 5.66 | 5.99 | 10.90 | 7.66 | 0.69 |
| 1979 | 94.17 | 13.72 | 5.25 | 21.83 | 4.56 | 2.85 | 7.79 | 7.05 | 7.28 | 13.13 | 9.74 | 0.97 |
| 1980 | 110.60 | 16.56 | 6.15 | 25.15 | 5.34 | 3.32 | 8.99 | 7.70 | 8.75 | 16.15 | 11.96 | 0.53 |
| 1981 | 125.41 | 19.76 | 7.46 | 27.20 | 6.06 | 3.74 | 9.23 | 9.40 | 9.45 | 18.70 | 13.84 | 0.58 |
| 1982* | 133.92 [134.01] | 22.29 [22.39] | 8.35 | 28.19 | 6.13 | 3.85 | 9.69 | 9.65 | 10.06 | 19.79 | 15.37 | 0.53 |
| 1983* | 141.03 [142.59] | 22.43 [23.99] | 9.22 | 29.56 | 6.91 | 4.21 | 10.00 | 10.26 | 10.81 | 20.96 | 16.09 | 0.58 |
| Quarterly averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q4 | 131.53 | 20.46 | 7.19 | 28.60 | 6.96 | 4.11 | 11.01 | 11.72 | 11.74 | 16.54 | 12.49 | 0.70 |
| 1982 Q1 | 125.04 | 20.45 | 8.92 | 27.41 | 5.29 | 3.78 | 7.98 | 9.00 | 8.78 | 18.72 | 14.26 | 0.45 |
| Q2 | 135.08 | 22.30 | 9.41 | 29.01 | 6.08 | 3.68 | 9.49 | 8.10 | 9.33 | 19.99 | 17.29 | 0.41 |
| Q3 | 137.56 | 23.83 | 7.39 | 28.12 | 6.27 | 3.96 | 9.21 | 9.94 | 10.08 | 21.19 | 17.04 | 0.53 |
| Q4* | 138.11 [138.51] | 22.63 [23.03] | 7.66 | 28.24 | 6.90 | 3.99 | 12.11 | 11.56 | 12.05 | 19.29 | 12.95 | 0.74 |
| 1983 Q1* | 132.61 [133.56] | 22.13 [23.08] | 9.72 | 28.26 | 6.08 | 4.15 | 8.05 | 9.87 | 9.44 | 19.42 | 14.97 | 0.53 |
| Q2* | 138.87 [140.71] | 21.38 [23.21] | 10.41 | 29.16 | 6.81 | 4.36 | 9.05 | 10.01 | 10.22 | 20.66 | 16.36 | 0.47 |
| Q3* | 141.90 [143.49] | 22.83 [24.42] | 8.35 | 29.61 | 6.86 | 4.12 | 9.80 | 9.10 | 10.28 | 22.24 | 18.24 | 0.47 |
| Q4* | 150.36 [152.23] | 23.33 [25.20] | 8.46 | 31.17 | 7.86 | 4.19 | 13.01 | 12.05 | 13.21 | 21.50 | 14.78 | 0.83 |
| Standard error: percent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 13.4 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 2.7 | 22.0 | 8.0 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 9.4 |
| 1982 | 6.9 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 11.1 | -18.6 |
| 1983 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 8.3 |
| 1983 Q3 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 | -8.5 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | -10.8 |
| Q4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 13.1 |
| Percentage of total expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 100 | 15.8 | 5.9 | 21.7 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 14.9 | 11.0 | 0.5 |
| 1982 | 100 | 16.7 | 6.2 | 21.0 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 0.4 |
| 1983 | 100 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 20.7 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 14.7 | 11.3 | 0.4 |

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

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

** A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report).

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

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

Detailed composition of expenditure per household

| UNITED KINGDOM | 1981 | 1982* | 1983* | Standard error** in 1983 (per cent) | UNITED KINGDOM | 1981 | 1982* | 1983* | Standard error** in 1983 (per cent) |
|--|--------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Characteristics of households | | | | | Household expenditure averaged over all households | | | | |
| Number of households | 7,525 | 7,428 | 6,973 | | Average per week £ | | | | |
| Number of persons | 20,535 | 20,022 | 18,532 | | Food (continued) | | | | |
| Number of adults | 14,685 | 14,386 | 13,401 | | Milk, fresh | 2.03 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 1.1 |
| Average number of persons per household | | | | | Milk products including cream | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 1.7 |
| All persons | 2.73 | 2.70 | 2.66 | | Cheese | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 1.3 |
| Males | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.29 | | Eggs | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.47 | 1.3 |
| Females | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.37 | | Potatoes | 0.82 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.2 |
| Adults | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.92 | | Other and undefined vegetables | 1.47 | 1.53 | 1.63 | 1.0 |
| Persons under 65 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.56 | | Fruit | 1.30 | 1.36 | 1.51 | 1.3 |
| Persons 65 and over | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.36 | | Sugar | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1.4 |
| Children | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.74 | | Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 2.0 |
| Children under 2 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | | Sweets and chocolates | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.68 | 2.1 |
| Children 2 and under 5 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | | Tea | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 1.2 |
| Children 5 and under 18 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.53 | | Coffee | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 1.8 |
| Persons working† | 1.36 | 1.22 | 1.17 | | Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 4.3 |
| Persons not working | 1.37 | 1.47 | 1.49 | | Soft drinks | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 1.7 |
| Number of households by type of housing tenure | | | | | Ice cream | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 2.6 |
| Rented unfurnished | 3,134 | 2,899 | 2,498 | | Other food, foods not defined | 1.41 | 1.89 | 2.11 | 1.8 |
| Local authority | 2,696 | 2,519 | 2,178 | | Meals bought away from home | 4.46 | 4.25 | 5.01 | 1.8 |
| Other | 438 | 380 | 320 | | Alcoholic drink | | | | |
| Rented furnished | 184 | 201 | 199 | | Beer, cider, etc | 3.45 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 2.1 |
| Rent-free | 167 | 146 | 151 | | Wines, spirits, etc | 1.94 | 1.81 | 2.14 | 2.7 |
| Owner-occupied | 4,040 | 4,182 | 4,125 | | Drinks not defined | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 5.3 |
| In process of purchase | 2,444 | 2,619 | 2,499 | | Tobacco | | | | |
| Owned outright | 1,596 | 1,563 | 1,626 | | Cigarettes | 3.74 | 3.85 | 4.21 | 1.7 |
| Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group* | | | | | Pipe tobacco | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 6.8 |
| Rent, rates and water | 12.88 | 15.15 [15.40] | 11.39 [15.49] | 1.1 | Cigars and snuff | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 8.2 |
| Local authority | 13.34 | 15.57 [15.86] | 11.08 [15.60] | 1.0 | Clothing and footwear | | | | |
| Other | 10.09 | 12.36 | 13.55 [14.71] | 4.3 | Men's outer clothing†† | 9.23 | 9.69 | 10.00 | 1.9 |
| Rented furnished | 22.84 | 21.17 | 21.94 [23.48] | 4.8 | Men's underclothing and hosiery†† | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.61 | 4.0 |
| Rent-free | 15.37 | 13.94 | 15.98 [16.14] | 4.7 | Women's outer clothing | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 5.3 |
| Rates and water together with the equivalent of the rateable value | 11.83 | 12.22 | 13.88 | 4.4 | Women's underclothing and hosiery | 2.75 | 2.93 | 3.08 | 3.1 |
| Owner-occupied | 20.37 | 22.02 | 23.81 [23.89] | 0.8 | Boys' clothing | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 2.9 |
| Rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value | 14.02 | 14.79 | 15.89 | 0.8 | Girls' clothing | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 6.4 |
| In process of purchase | 21.47 | 23.50 | 25.21 [25.26] | 0.9 | Infants' clothing | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 5.7 |
| Rates, etc | 14.66 | 15.64 | 16.68 | 1.0 | Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 5.3 |
| Owned outright | 18.69 | 19.54 | 21.66 [21.78] | 1.4 | Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 3.4 |
| Rates, etc | 13.03 | 13.37 | 14.68 | 1.4 | Footwear | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 9.4 |
| Household expenditure averaged over all households | | | | | Footwear | 1.96 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.6 |
| Housing* | 19.76 | 22.29 [22.39] | 22.43 [23.99] | 1.3 | Durable household goods | | | | |
| Repairs, maintenance and decorations | 2.56 | 3.14 | 3.29 | 7.9 | Furniture | 9.40 | 9.65 | 10.26 | 3.4 |
| Fuel, light and power | 7.46 | 8.35 | 9.22 | 0.8 | Floor coverings | 2.03 | 1.70 | 1.96 | 11.2 |
| Gas | 2.17 | 2.78 | 3.42 | 1.2 | Soft furnishings and household textiles | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.76 | 11.6 |
| Electricity | 3.65 | 3.85 | 4.24 | 0.8 | Television, radio, etc including repairs | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 5.6 |
| Coal | 0.89 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 5.1 | Gas and electric appliances, including repairs | 1.82 | 2.04 | 2.29 | 5.6 |
| Coke | 0.18 | 0.66 | 0.57 | 5.3 | Appliances (other than gas or electric) | 2.00 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 6.3 |
| Fuel oil and other fuel and light | 0.58 | 0.86 | 0.77 | 5.3 | China, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc | 0.11 | 1.49 | 1.64 | 3.5 |
| Food | 27.20 | 28.19 | 29.56 | 0.7 | Insurance of contents of dwelling | 1.30 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 1.6 |
| Bread, rolls, etc | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 0.9 | Other goods | | | | |
| Flour | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 4.1 | Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc | 9.45 | 10.06 | 10.81 | 1.7 |
| Biscuits, cakes, etc | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.40 | 1.1 | Books, newspapers, magazines, etc | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.64 | 7.6 |
| Breakfast and other cereals | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 1.6 | Toys, stationery goods, etc | 2.01 | 2.15 | 2.29 | 1.7 |
| Beef and veal | 1.72 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 2.0 | Medicines and surgical goods | 1.20 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 3.2 |
| Mutton and lamb | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 2.4 | Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.68 | 2.5 |
| Pork | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 2.4 | Optical and photographic goods | 1.26 | 1.36 | 1.53 | 1.6 |
| Bacon and ham (uncooked) | 0.75 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 1.5 | Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.66 | 9.4 |
| Ham, cooked (including canned) | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 1.9 | Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods | 0.83 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 1.2 |
| Poultry, other and undefined meat | 2.20 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 1.0 | Animals and pets | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 3.7 |
| Fish | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 1.6 | Transport and vehicles | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.10 | 4.6 |
| Fish and chips | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 2.4 | Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories | 18.70 | 19.79 | 20.96 | 1.7 |
| Butter | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.43 | 1.6 | Maintenance and running of motor vehicles | 6.41 | 6.88 | 7.24 | 3.1 |
| Margarine | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 1.5 | Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats | 0 | 0.53 | 0.40 | 12.3 |
| Lard, cooking fats and other fat | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 1.9 | Railway fares | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 5.3 |
| | | | | | Bus and coach fares | 1.09 | 1.20 | 0.97 | 2.5 |
| | | | | | Other travel and transport | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 8.3 |
| | | | | | Services | | | | |
| | | | | | Postage, telephone, telemessages | 13.84 | 15.37 | 16.09 | 2.5 |
| | | | | | Cinema admissions | 2.16 | 2.30 | 2.41 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 6.4 |
| | | | | | Televisions, licences and rental | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | Domestic help, etc | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1.62 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 6.3 |
| | | | | | Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.98 | 2.5 |
| | | | | | Laundry, cleaning and dyeing | 0.33 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 7.5 |
| | | | | | Educational and training expenses | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 4.8 |
| | | | | | Medical, dental and nursing fees | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 6.8 |
| | | | | | Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 18.2 |
| | | | | | Miscellaneous | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | Total average household expenditure | | | | |
| | | | | | | 125.41 | 133.92 [134.01] | 141.03 [142.59] | 0.8 |

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

* See note to table 7.2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.

** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES report.

† The average numbers of persons working for 1982 and 1983 are based on a revised method of classification (see Annex A of the 1982 FES report) and are not comparable with the figure for 1981. On the earlier basis, the figures for 1982 and 1983 are 1.35 and 1.31 respectively.

†† Expenditure on men's outer clothing and men's underclothing and hosiery will appear on a new basis in the 1983 FES Report, with the former item including men's shirts. On this new basis, the average expenditure in 1983 for the two items was £2.00 and £0.21 respectively.

‡ Estimate not shown, as standard error exceeds 50 per cent.

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

Regularly published statistics

| Employment and working population | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page | Redundancies (cont.) population | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| Working population: GB and UK | | | | <i>Detailed analysis</i> | A | May 84: | 216 |
| Quarterly series | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 1-1 | <i>Advance notifications</i> | Q (M) | Oct 84: | 466 |
| Labour force estimates, and projection | | July 84: | 322 | <i>Payments:</i> | | | |
| Employees in employment | | | | GB latest quarter | Q | Oct 84: | 466 |
| Industry: GB | | | | Industry | A | May 84: | 218 |
| All industries: by Division class or group | Q | Oct 84: | 1-4 | Earnings and hours | | | |
| : time series, by order group | M | Nov 84: | 1-2 | Average earnings | | | |
| Manufacturing: by Division class or group | M | Nov 84: | 1-3 | <i>Whole economy (new series) index</i> | | | |
| Occupation | | | | Main industrial sectors | M | Nov 84: | 5-1 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing | A | Nov 84: | 1-10 | Industry | M | Nov 84: | 5-3 |
| Local authorities manpower | Q | Nov 84: | 1-7 | Underlying trend | | Feb 84: | 82 |
| Occupations in engineering | D | Oct 82: | 421 | New Earnings Survey (April estimates) | | | |
| Region: GB | | | | Latest key results | A | Oct 84: | 461 |
| Sector: numbers and indices, self employed, 1981: by region | Q | Oct 84: | 1-5 | Time series | M | Nov 84: | 5-6 |
| : by industry | | July 84: | 321 | Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) | | | |
| Census of Employment: Sep 1981 | | June 83: | 257 | Manufacturing and certain other industries | | | |
| GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional) | | Feb 83: | 61 | Summary (Oct) | M (A) | Nov 84: | 5-4 |
| GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final) | | Dec 83: | Supp 2 | Detailed results | A | Feb 84: | 66 |
| UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final) | | | | Manufacturing | D | Apr 84: | 5-8 |
| International comparisons | | | | Indices of hours | | | |
| Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries | M | Nov 84: | 1-9 | International comparisons of wages per head | M | Nov 84: | 5-9 |
| Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries | A | July 84: | 1-14 | Aerospace | A | Aug 84: | 383 |
| Registered disabled in the public sector | A | June 84: | 1-15 | Agriculture | A | June 84: | 265 |
| Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons | A | Feb 84: | 72 | Coal mining | A | Feb 84: | 82 |
| Labour turnover in manufacturing | Q | July 83: | 315 | Average earnings: non-manual employees | M (A) | Nov 84: | 5-5 |
| Trade union membership | A | Nov 84: | 1-6 | Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index) | D | Apr 84: | 5-8 |
| | | Jan 84: | 18 | Normal weekly hours | A | Apr 84: | 173 |
| | | | | Holiday entitlements | A | Apr 84: | 173 |
| Unemployment and vacancies | | | | Overtime and short-time: manufacturing | | | |
| Unemployment | | | | Latest figures: industry | M | Nov 84: | 1-11 |
| Summary: UK | M | Nov 84: | 2-1 | Region: summary | Q | Nov 84: | 1-13 |
| GB | M | Nov 84: | 2-2 | Hours of work: manufacturing | M | Nov 84: | 1-12 |
| Age and duration: UK | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 2-5 | Output per head | | | |
| Broad category: UK | M | Nov 84: | 2-1 | Output per head: quarterly and annual indices | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 1-8 |
| Broad category: GB | M | Nov 84: | 2-2 | Wages and salaries per unit of output | | | |
| Detailed category: GB, UK | Q | Sep 84: | 2-6 | Manufacturing index, time series | M | Nov 84: | 5-7 |
| Region: summary | Q | Sep 84: | 2-6 | Quarterly and annual indices | M | Nov 84: | 5-7 |
| Age time series UK | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 2-7 | Labour costs | | | |
| : estimated rates | Q | Sep 84: | 2-15 | Survey results 1981 | Triennial | May 83: | 188 |
| Duration: time series UK | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 2-8 | Per unit of output | M | Nov 84: | 5-7 |
| Region and area | | | | Retail prices | | | |
| Time series summary: by region | M | Nov 84: | 2-3 | <i>General index (RPI)</i> | | | |
| : assisted areas, counties, local areas | | | | Latest figures: detailed indices | M | Nov 84: | 6-2 |
| Occupation | D | Nov 82: | 2-12 | percentage changes | M | Nov 84: | 6-2 |
| Age and duration: summary | Q | Sep 84: | 2-6 | Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods | M | Nov 84: | 6-1 |
| Industry | | | | Main components: time series and weights | M | Nov 84: | 6-4 |
| Latest figures: GB, UK | D | Jul 82: | 2-10 | Changes on a year earlier: time series | M | Nov 84: | 6-5 |
| Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB | D | Jul 82: | 2-9 | Annual summary | A | Mar 84: | 113 |
| Occupation: | | | | Revision of weights | A | Mar 84: | 104 |
| Broad category: time series | D (Q) | Nov 82: | 2-11 | <i>Pensioner household indices</i> | | | |
| Flows: | | | | All items excluding housing | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 6-6 |
| GB, time series | D | Mar 84: | 2-19 | Group indices: annual averages | M (A) | Nov 84: | 6-7 |
| UK, time series | M | Nov 84: | 2-19 | Revision of weights | A | May 84: | 235 |
| GB, Age time series | M | Nov 84: | 2-20 | Food prices | M | Nov 84: | 6-3 |
| GB Regions | Q | Oct 84: | 2-23/2-24/2-26 | London weighting: cost indices | D | June 82: | 267 |
| GB Age | Q | Oct 84: | 2-21/2-22/2-25 | International comparisons | M | Nov 84: | 6-8 |
| Students: by region | | | | Household spending | | | |
| Minority group workers: by region | M | Nov 84: | 2-13 | All expenditure: per household | Q | Nov 84: | 7-1 |
| Disabled workers: GB | D | Sep 82: | 2-17 | : per person | Q | Nov 84: | 7-1 |
| International comparisons | M | Nov 84: | 519 | Composition of expenditure | | | |
| Ethnic Origin | M | Nov 84: | 2-18 | : quarterly summary | Q | Nov 84: | 7-2 |
| | | June 84: | 260 | : in detail | Q (A) | Nov 84: | 7-3 |
| | | | | Household characteristics | Q (A) | Nov 84: | 7-3 |
| Temporarily stopped: UK | | | | Industrial disputes: stoppages of work | | | |
| Latest figures: by region | M | Nov 84: | 2-14 | Summary: latest figures | M | Nov 84: | 4-1 |
| Vacancies (remaining unfilled) | | | | : time series | M | Nov 84: | 4-2 |
| Region | | | | Latest year and annual series | A | Jul 84: | 310 |
| Time series: seasonally adjusted | M | Nov 84: | 3-1 | Industry | | | |
| : unadjusted | M | Nov 84: | 3-2 | Monthly | | | |
| Industry: UK | Q | Sep 84: | 3-3 | Broad sector: time series | M | Nov 84: | 4-1 |
| Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK | M (Q) | Nov 84: | 3-4 | Annual | A | July 84: | 308 |
| Region summary | Q | Nov 84: | 3-6 | Detailed | A | July 84: | 311 |
| Flows: GB, time series | M | Nov 84: | 3-5 | Prominent stoppages | A | July 84: | 309 |
| | | | | Main causes of stoppage | | | |
| | | | | Cumulative | M | Nov 84: | 4-1 |
| | | | | Latest year for main industries | A | July 84: | 309 |
| | | | | Size of stoppages | A | July 84: | 309 |
| | | | | Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry | A | July 84: | 308 |
| | | | | International comparisons | A | Mar 84: | 101 |

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

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

SPECIAL FEATURE



Young self-employed workers

by Joan Payne

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With unemployment continuing at a high level, especially among the young, there is increasing interest in self-employment as an alternative route into work. A national survey of young people carried out in 1981 provided information on those who had opted for self-employment, either in an existing family business, or as a budding entrepreneur, or as a labour-only sub-contractor doing "casual" work. The results indicate that substantial differences exist among these three groups.

Since 1979 the number of self-employed workers in Great Britain has increased rapidly, with the period 1979 to 1981 showing an increase of 12 per cent, the largest biennial increase since the Department of Employment's continuous series of estimates began in 1959.³ By June 1983 the self-employed formed nearly ten per cent of the employed labour force, and according to the Labour Force Survey, in 1981 nearly 30 per cent of them were under 35 years of age.⁴

There are now a number of Government schemes designed to help people set up in business on their own; however, at a national level very little is known about the kind of people who enter self-employment or the benefits which they get from their work. This article attempts to supply some of this missing information by providing data on a group of young self-employed people obtained from a major national cohort study.

The survey

The National Child Development Study is a longitudinal study conducted by the National Children's Bureau which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born between March 3 and 9, 1958. A large amount of data about the cohort members has been collected at various intervals over the years,¹¹ and the latest major survey—NCDS IV—was carried out in 1981 when the respondents were 23.

Interviews were obtained with 12,538 cohort members,

representing 76 per cent of the full cohort, excluding those known to have emigrated or to have died. The survey was funded by a consortium of five Government departments (DE, DES, DHSS, DOE and MSC) and covers a very wide range of topics. Analysis is still in progress, and the results reported here represent only a very small part of the data collected.

Although the self-employed comprised only 4.7 per cent of all NCDS IV respondents, their relatively small numbers are counterbalanced by the fact that they form part of a truly random national sample about which there is a great deal of information. In particular, the data allow many comparisons to be made between the self-employed and employees.

The main disadvantage of using NCDS IV to study self-employment is that, like most other available data sources, it relies on respondents' self-description of their employment status. There is no clear statutory definition of self-employment, and in practice the term may be used to cover a wide variety of situations, ranging from the only nominally self-employed—such as "the lump" in the construction industry—to entrepreneurs with risk-capital invested in a business over which they have direct control.

Leighton⁸ and ⁹ has shown that to establish true employment status, several aspects of the employment situation should be investigated. In the absence of such information, the criterion of whether or not the respondent has any employees has been used to approximate to

the distinction between the entrepreneurial self-employed and labour-only subcontractors. This distinction is rough only: among those with employees, for instance, will be some professional workers who would not normally be regarded as entrepreneurs, while among those without employees will be others who have risked their own capital in their venture, but whose business has not yet grown sufficiently to take on other workers.

The sample

In NCDS IV information was collected about both the current job of those in employment and the most recent job of those not in employment. It was thus possible to boost the sample of 521 people who at the time of interview were self-employed in their main job by adding 71 who were not in employment at the time of interview but were self-employed in their last job, making a total sample of 592. The sample of 5,627 male and 5,939 female employees with whom the self-employed were compared was constructed in a similar fashion.

In the sample of self-employed, men outnumbered women by seven to two. Only a handful of either sex had 25 or more employees, but one quarter had at least one employee. Because there were so few self-employed women, separate figures are not given for women with and without employees. The three main subgroups being compared with each other—110 self-employed men with employees, 339 self-employed men without employees, and 133 self-employed women*—are small enough for sampling variance to be a problem, and so only the larger differences between groups which are statistically beyond the 0.05 level are presented here.

Comparison with 1981 Census

In order to check the representativeness of the NCDS IV sample of self-employed persons, comparison was made with figures for self-employed 20 to 24-year-olds published from the 1981 Census of Population (ten per cent sample).¹⁰

The likelihood of being self-employed increases rapidly in the early 20s, and so it is not surprising that NCDS IV figures showed that a higher proportion of all 23-year-olds were self-employed than the corresponding Census figure for the wider age band (4.2 per cent discounting those not in employment at the time of interview, compared with 2.3 per cent of 20 to 24-year-olds). Similarly, as the

proportion of the self-employed who have employees also increases with age, more of NCDS IV 23-year-olds had employees. However, the distribution of the self-employed among industrial divisions was very similar in the two data sets (table 1).

Comparison was also made with Census figures for occupation order (OPCS 1980 classification). In this respect the match between NCDS IV and Census data was not good, with NCDS IV apparently under-estimating the proportion of self-employed 23-year-olds in managerial occupations. This under-estimate is particularly surprising as more of the NCDS sample had employees, and is possibly a consequence of different approaches to data collection and data editing in the two data sets.

Industry and occupation

Turning now specifically to the NCDS data, table 2 shows that the young self-employed were concentrated in just a few industrial divisions, compared to employees of the same age who were found in a wider range of industries.

For self-employed men without employees, sic division 5 (construction) was the major source of employment, accounting for nearly two-fifths of workers. This was followed by division 6 (distribution, hotels and catering and repairs) in which almost another fifth were engaged. Also of importance were division 9 (other services—15 per cent) and division 0 (agriculture, forestry and fishing—12 per cent). Only six per cent worked in the manufacturing divisions 2 and 3.

Within these industrial divisions, self-employed men without employees tended to be concentrated in certain types of work. Half of those working in division 5 belonged to various building trades, and the rest were mostly carpenters, plumbers, painters and decorators or production fitters. Within division 6 about a third were motor mechanics or sheet metal workers, another quarter were in sales occupations including sales representatives, market traders and scrap dealers, and a fifth were shopkeepers. Half of those employed in division 9 followed literary, artistic and sports occupations (including several musicians); a fifth were in personal service occupations, mostly cleaners of various kinds; and just under a fifth were professional workers in education, welfare and health.

The only other occupations to which substantial numbers of self-employed men without employees belonged

*For ten men there was no information on the number of employees.

Table 1 NCDS IV 23-year-olds compared with 10 per cent Census counts for 20 to 24-year-olds by sex: GB 1981

| Industrial division (1980 SIC) | Per cent | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Self-employed men | | Self-employed women | |
| | NCDS IV (age 23) | Census (age 20-24) | NCDS IV (age 23) | Census (age 20-24) |
| 0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 13.7 | 15.3 | 6.0 | 4.4 |
| 1 Energy and water supply industries | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| 3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 4 Other manufacturing industries | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| 5 Construction | 32.7 | 32.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| 6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs | 24.0 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 30.4 |
| 7 Transport and communication | 5.4 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| 8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing | 4.4 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 6.9 |
| 9 Other services | 12.9 | 10.8 | 49.6 | 49.9 |
| Inadequately described and no information | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
| All (N) | 100.0 (459) | 100.0 (7,515) | 100.0 (133) | 100.0 (1,663) |

Table 2 Industry: self-employed compared with employees

| Industrial division (1980 SIC) | Men | | Women | | Per cent | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | | Employees | | All self-employed |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | | |
| 0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2 | 12 | 17 | 1 | 6 | |
| 1 Energy and water supply industries | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries | 16 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | |
| 4 Other manufacturing industries | 10 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 5 | |
| 5 Construction | 11 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs | 15 | 19 | 40 | 21 | 26 | |
| 7 Transport and communication | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | |
| 8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing | 8 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 8 | |
| 9 Other services | 18 | 15 | 8 | 35 | 50 | |
| Inadequately described and no information | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| All (N) | 100 (5,627) | 100 (339) | 100 (110) | 100 (5,939) | 100 (133) | |

Table 3 Inherited wealth

| | Men | | Women | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | | Employees | All self-employed |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | |
| % with own or spouse's inheritance of £500 or more (Base N) | 10 (5,627) | 14 (339) | 24 (110) | 13 (5,939) | 23 (133) |
| Mean value of inheritances of £500 or more (N giving information) | £2,740 (550) | £3,819 (44) | £5,693 (23) | £2,695 (695) | £3,696 (30) |

were farming, horticulture and fishing in division 0, and cab driving and similar occupations in division 7 (transport and communication).

For self-employed men with employees the industrial distribution was different. sic division 6 gave employment to two-fifths of them, and a further fifth were working in each of divisions 0 and 5. More than half of those in division 6 were in managerial occupations, mostly shopkeepers, but with some garage proprietors and restaurateurs. Others employed in this division were engaged in other selling occupations or were motor mechanics or similar workers. In division 5 self-employed men with employees followed various building trades and included several "general builders". The only remaining occupational group of any size was formed by farmers in division 0. Only three out of all the self-employed men with employees worked in manufacturing industry.

As table 2 shows, self-employed women were even more concentrated than their male counterparts in particular industries, with half employed in division 9 and over a quarter in division 6. These two industrial divisions were also of major importance for females of employee status, but the concentration in the case of the latter was not as extreme, with substantial numbers also engaged in divisions 4 (other manufacturing) and 8 (banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing).

Nearly two-fifths of self-employed women in division 9 were hairdressers, a sixth were in professional occupations, a sixth in literary, artistic and sports occupations, and a further sixth were domestic and school helpers or cleaners. Of self-employed women in division 6, nearly half were shopkeepers and the rest were engaged in a variety of jobs, including other selling occupations, credit agents, restaurateurs, barmaids and professional occupations. Eight per cent of self-employed women were

working in manufacturing industries, but very few of these were directly involved in production.

Family background

A family background in small business is said to be the best help for someone setting up in business alone, and in the young age group dealt with here it may possibly have an even greater influence. This assistance can be of several kinds: as well as advice and support, there may be direct financial support, and very commonly an opening is offered in the family business.

One in five of the young men in NCDS IV who were self-employed without employees were working in a family firm, and the proportion for self-employed men with employees was much greater: nearly one in two. Twenty-three per cent of all self-employed women were in a family firm.

Unfortunately NCDS contains no direct information on father's employment status, but there are data on the father's socio-economic group when the respondent was aged 16. These show that, for both men and women, the self-employed were much more likely than employees to have fathers in the groups which include employers along with managers; this was especially the case for young self-employed men with employees. They were also about two and a half times more likely than employees to have fathers who were own account workers, and in this respect there was no difference between men with and without employees.

Table 3 shows that the self-employed, particularly those with employees, were also more likely to have received an inheritance of £500 or more, and that the mean value of the inheritance was larger for the self-employed than for employees, and largest of all for self-employed men who were themselves employers.

Table 4 Business assets (those in employment only)

| | Men | | Women |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Self-employed | | All self-employed |
| | Without employees | With employees | |
| No business assets | 40 | 10 | 38 |
| Estimated value of business if sold as a going concern: | | | |
| Less than £1,000 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| £1,000-£9,999 | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| £10,000-£49,000 | 4 | 23 | 7 |
| £50,000 or more | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| No information on value | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| All (N) | 100 (300) | 100 (100) | 100 (112) |

Table 5 Usual hours of work

| Usual hours worked per week (including overtime, excluding meal breaks) | Men | | Women | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Em-employees | Self-employed | | Em-employees | All self-employed |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | |
| Less than 30 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 20 |
| 30-39 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 52 | 15 |
| 40-49 | 49 | 28 | 16 | 32 | 21 |
| 50 or more | 17 | 32 | 57 | 3 | 8 |
| Hours vary | 4 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 35 |
| All (N) | 100 (5,627) | 100 (339) | 100 (110) | 100 (5,939) | 100 (133) |

Business assets

Questions on business assets were asked only of the self-employed who were working at the time of the interview. The findings are shown in table 4. Forty per cent of young self-employed men without employees said they had no business assets, compared to ten per cent of men with employees. The proportion of all women who had no business assets was nearly as great as the proportion for men without employees, even though a quarter of these women had employees.

One third in each of the groups compared were unable or unwilling to estimate the value of their assets, but at least two-fifths of men with employees had assets of £10,000 or more (1981 prices).

Not surprisingly, young self-employed people were much more likely to have business assets if they worked in a family firm. Eighty-six per cent of those in a family firm had assets, compared to 59 per cent of those not working in one; and 35 per cent had assets of £10,000 or more, compared to eight per cent of those not in family firms.

Table 6 Unsocial working hours (those in employment only)

| | Per cent regularly working | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Men | | Women | |
| | Employees | Self-employed | Employees | All self-employed |
| | | Without employees | With employees | |
| Evenings (6-10 pm) | 34 | 52 | 64 | 27 |
| Nights (after 10 pm) | 20 | 20 | 23 | 10 |
| Early mornings (before 7 am) | 25 | 27 | 38 | 8 |
| Saturdays | 48 | 78 | 88 | 37 |
| Sundays | 27 | 50 | 63 | 19 |
| (Base N) | (4,763) | (300) | (100) | (3,894) |

Hours of work

Table 5 shows the usual hours worked by the self-employed each week. Although a few self-employed men worked only part-time, the general pattern was for them to work longer and more variable hours than employees. The longest hours were worked by men who had employees—over half of them worked more than 50 hours a week.

Respondents who worked variable hours and who were in employment at the time of interview were asked whether they considered themselves to be part- or full-time. All self-employed men with employees who were asked this question considered themselves full-time, but a small proportion of those without employees considered themselves part-time, giving an estimate of the proportion of part-time workers among young self-employed men without employees of roughly one in ten.

Self-employed women showed a different pattern of working from the men. Although, among the women, very long hours (totalling 50 or more per week) were worked by more self-employed than employees, the general trend was for self-employed women to work shorter and more variable hours than employees. Among those who were in employment at the time of interview and working variable hours, nearly two-fifths considered themselves part-time, making a total of at least 37 per cent of part-time workers among self-employed women, compared to 16 per cent among female employees.

Short and flexible hours are probably an important consideration for many self-employed women. Daniel² reported, on the basis of a national survey of the mothers of new babies, that women who were self-employed or homeworkers during pregnancy were very much more likely than others to return to paid work in the months following the birth of their child. In the NCDS IV data there was no significant difference between the proportions of married women among the self-employed and among employees; but among women who were working at the time of interview, significantly more of the self-employed had at least one child (25 per cent of self-employed and ten per cent of employees).

For both men and women, the longest hours of all were worked by those in family firms, regardless of whether they had employees. This is probably due in part to the fact that many of those who worked in family firms were farmers.

A consequence of the long and variable hours worked by the self-employed was that significantly more of them than of employees regularly worked unsocial hours, including evenings, early mornings, weekends, and—for women but not men—nights (table 6). Despite this, self-employed men were as likely as men of employee status to say that their hours suited them (around two-thirds in both cases). Self-employed women were a

little less likely than women employees to say that their hours suited, but this was because slightly more of the self-employed women would have preferred to work longer hours.

Earnings and National Insurance

Although NCDS IV contains information on the earnings of 95 per cent of employees, data on earnings in self-employment are for a variety of reasons very partial and are not presented here.

Information is more complete on National Insurance contributions. Forty-four per cent of all self-employed women said that they did not pay any NI contributions, compared to 13 and 14 per cent respectively of men with and without employees. In the tax year 1981-82 flat rate Class 2 NI contributions were payable where earnings were greater than £1,475 pa. Class 4 profits-related contributions were payable where profits or gains were between £3,150 and £10,000 for the year. Fifteen per cent of self-employed men with employees and ten per cent without employees said they paid profits-related Class 4 contributions, but only five per cent of all self-employed women paid these.

In the absence of proper earnings data it is impossible to estimate what proportion of the non-payment of NI contributions was attributable to earnings being too small for liability for contributions and what proportion was part of the "black economy". However, it is likely that in the case of women low earnings were an important factor, given that around two-fifths of them were part-time only.

Education and apprenticeships

There was some tendency for self-employed men to have left full-time education earlier than employees—12 per cent of male employees stayed in full-time education beyond the academic year in which they reached their eighteenth birthday, compared to six and nine per cent respectively of self-employed men with and without employees. Nineteen per cent of male employees held qualifications above "A" level standard, compared to ten per cent of self-employed men with employees and eight per cent of self-employed men without employees. But as the cohort was aged only 23 when interviewed, it is possible that some of the men, who had left full-time education very recently and had not been long in the labour market, might move into self-employment at some later stage.

For women the pattern was complex and confusing with more employees than self-employed at both the highest and lowest levels of qualification, but no statistically significant differences between the two groups in the age at which they left full-time education.

Very similar proportions of male employees and self-employed men, both with and without employees, had completed apprenticeships—about a third in each case. For women, however, the difference between the self-employed and employees was substantial: one in four of the former had completed an apprenticeship compared to one in ten of the employees; nearly all these apprenticeships were in hairdressing.

Previous job history

Only a minority of self-employed 23-year-olds had been self-employed in their first job—18 per cent of men with employees, 14 per cent of men without employees, and 19 per cent of women. Most of these were people who had had only one job since leaving full-time education. Only four per cent of self-employed men and seven per cent of

Table 7 Number of jobs held between ages 16 and 23

| | Men | | Women | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Em-employees | Self-employed | | Em-employees | All self-employed |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | |
| 1 job | 31 | 10 | 14 | 29 | 12 |
| 2 jobs | 24 | 20 | 34 | 26 | 22 |
| 3 jobs | 17 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 24 |
| 4 or more jobs | 28 | 48 | 36 | 26 | 42 |
| All (N) | 100 (5,627) | 100 (339) | 100 (110) | 100 (5,939) | 100 (133) |

self-employed women had had more than one job and had also been self-employed in their first job.

Not surprisingly, the chances that a man had had one job only were several times greater if he worked in a family firm (30 per cent of self-employed men in family firms compared to five per cent of those not in family firms); but for women being in a family firm appeared to make less difference. It is, of course, very likely that some self-employed people who appear in the data as having had two jobs had in fact stayed with one organisation all their working lives but had moved from employee to partnership status.

As a group, the self-employed were much more likely than employees to have had several jobs, and job changing was greater for men without employees than for men with employees (table 7). This difference still held true when age at leaving full-time education was controlled.

The finding is partly explained by the fact that the self-employed were more likely than employees to be working in certain industrial divisions which had particularly high rates of labour turnover, even for employees; namely, construction for men and distribution, hotels and catering and repairs for both sexes. This, however, is not the whole explanation, as within these divisions the self-employed were significantly more likely than employees to have had several jobs. Indeed, the only industrial division where this trend did not hold was agriculture, forestry and fishing, where the proportion of self-employed workers who were in family firms was well above average.

There are probably several reasons for this finding. It is likely that the labour-only subcontractors, included here among self-employed men without employees, were working in the sectors of those industries where labour was more casualised. Others may have changed jobs in order to seek high wages which they needed to build up capital so as to set up on their own. Another possible explanation is that frequent job changing was a symptom of dissatisfaction with working as an employee, to which self-employment was the cure.

Unemployment

One of the spurs to entering self-employment can be the experience of unemployment, and in areas where there is limited alternative employment, redundant employees may consider opportunities to set up their own business¹ and⁵. However, in the case of young workers it is unlikely that such a move would be facilitated by the capital sums which older workers might acquire through redundancy.

Table 8 compares the unemployment experience of self-employed persons and employees. Self-employed women and self-employed men with employees were less likely to have experienced unemployment than employees

Table 8 Experience of unemployment between ages 16 and 23

| | Men | | | Women | | Per cent |
|--|------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | | Employees | All self-employed | |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | | |
| Number of spells of unemployment: | | | | | | |
| None | 54 | 45 | 67 | 57 | | 62 |
| One | 25 | 27 | 16 | 27 | | 28 |
| Two or more | 21 | 28 | 16 | 16 | | 10 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | 100 |
| Mean proportion of total economically active time spent unemployed | 7.1 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 6.7 | | 5.6 |
| (N) | (5,627) | (339) | (110) | (5,939) | | (133) |

Table 9 Job satisfaction

| | Men | | | Women | | Per cent |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| | Employees | Self-employed | | Employees | All self-employed | |
| | | Without employees | With employees | | | |
| Proportion very satisfied with: | | | | | | |
| Usual take-home pay | 10 | 15 | 19 | 12 | | 17 |
| Prospects | 13 | 25 | 44 | 11 | | 28 |
| Physical working conditions | 17 | 19 | 28 | 22 | | 32 |
| Way abilities are used | 9 | 19 | 27 | 11 | | 28 |
| Interest and skill involved | 22 | 33 | 39 | 22 | | 35 |
| Job as a whole | 24 | 38 | 44 | 32 | | 53 |
| (N) | (5,627) | (339) | (110) | (5,939) | | (133) |

of the same sex, though the reasons were probably different in each case. For men with employees, the chances of unemployment were undoubtedly reduced by the fact that nearly half of them worked in family firms: only a quarter of self-employed men in family firms had experienced unemployment compared to nearly three-fifths of those not in family firms. For women the picture was complicated by the complex relationships between self-employment, education and child bearing which may have affected the self-employed women's self-definition of unemployment.

Self-employed young men without employees were significantly more likely than male employees not only to have experienced unemployment, but also to have had several spells of unemployment. This is consistent with the finding that they were more likely to have held several jobs and is logical, as repeated spells of unemployment are part and parcel of working on a self-employed basis in the more casualised sectors of industry. There is little evidence here that unemployment *per se* is a catalyst for entering self-employment among the young.

Attitudes to work

On all dimensions that could be compared, the self-employed were more satisfied with their jobs than employees, and self-employed men with employees were more satisfied than men without employees (see table 9).

Differences between the groups were larger in respect of prospects, the way abilities were used and the interest and skill involved, than they were with regard to pay and physical conditions.

Self-employed women and men without employees were more likely to be satisfied on all dimensions if they

worked in a family firm; but there were no significant or consistent differences for men with employees according to whether or not they worked in a family firm.

A separate question showed that self-employed women and men without employees were less likely than employees to feel "very secure" in their job, but self-employed men with employees felt the same degree of security as employees. Those working in family firms felt more secure than did employees, regardless of whether they had employees.

When it came to assessing the most important factor in choosing a job, it was perhaps to be expected that "the chance to be your own boss" was more likely than other factors to be chosen by self-employed men. In second place came "good pay" and third was "job security". In contrast, male employees ranked security first, with pay second and being one's own boss in third position only.

Less clear is the question of whether a high valuation of being one's own boss is an important motivation for people entering self-employment, or whether such attitudes are strengthened in the course of self-employment, and to this the data give no answer. Some labour-only subcontractors may in fact have very little chance for self-determination at work, and this is perhaps reflected in the fact that being one's own boss was relatively less important for self-employed men without employees than for those with employees.

Self-employed women had different priorities. A quarter of them chose "convenient hours and conditions" as the most important factor, followed by "the chance to be your own boss", with "good pay" and "a friendly place to work" joint third. Women employees, like men, gave first position to security, with hours and conditions second.

and pay and "the need to use your head/to think" together in third place.

Varieties of self-employment

Although the criterion of having employees gives only a rough approximation to the distinction between entrepreneurs and labour-only subcontractors among the self-employed, differences have emerged in this study between self-employed men classified in this way on many of the variables examined. Among these were differences in their employment histories which suggested that a number of self-employed men without employees were working in sectors of industry which used casual labour. Labour-only subcontractors in these sectors may have improved their earnings at the cost of lower job security and without the benefit of employment protection legislation.

Many fewer women than men were self-employed, and there was evidence that for a substantial proportion of them—certainly over a quarter and probably more—self-employment had been chosen because it offered the opportunity to work short and flexible hours which could be fitted around family commitments. Only a few of these women had substantial business assets, and data on NI contributions suggest that their earnings were probably quite low.

Nearly a quarter of the total sample of young self-employed people worked in a family firm, and this group had considerable advantages. More of them had employees and substantial business assets, and they were more likely to have received financial help in the form of an inheritance. They felt more secure, and indeed were less likely to have been unemployed. Of course, the men and women in the study were aged only 23 when the data were collected, and it is possible that when they have had more time to develop their careers, the advantages provided by a family background in business will be less conspicuous. Nevertheless, for this age group at least, they are important.

The young people among the self-employed who are of most interest to employment policy are those who are establishing new businesses which create new jobs. There were 77 men and women in the total sample of 592 self-employed 23-year-olds who were employing others and were not in a family firm—only 0.6 per cent of the full NCDS cohort.

How many of these had set up completely new businesses, how many had bought existing businesses and how many had formed new enterprises which displaced existing businesses, it is impossible to say. Thirty-five of

these young people worked in "distribution, hotels and catering and repairs", 16 were in "other services", 14 in "construction", and five each in "transport and communication" and "banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing". Only one worked in manufacturing industry and one in "agriculture, forestry and fishing".

This finding is in line with a study of two sets of redundancies in the North of England⁷ which showed that the vast majority of the new businesses set up by redundant workers were in the service sector. This was true even of men who were relatively experienced at managerial levels in manufacturing industry.

Certainly for a young person with limited capital who wishes to set up in business alone, the service sector appears to offer the best opportunities; for economies of scale tend to be less important than in manufacturing and personal relationships with clients more so. It is, of course, feasible that young men and women with successful businesses in the service sector may later move into manufacturing, but present evidence suggests that any growth in jobs due to the efforts of young entrepreneurs is likely to take place only within service industries.

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Protection of wages: legislative proposals

Issued for consultation by the Secretary of State for Employment

This consultative document sets out proposals on the form and content of new statutory protections for deductions from pay which would apply to all employees.

The Government undertook in July 1983 to consult on the form and content of new statutory protections for deductions from pay which would apply to all employees, not just to manual workers. These new provisions would come into force on the repeal of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, the Payment of Wages Act 1960 and other related legislation which act as a barrier to the spread of cashless pay. This article sets out proposals for legislation on which views are invited.

Secretary of State's Statement

Introducing his consultative document the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, said:

"The object of the Truck Acts was to ensure that people actually got paid the amount they agreed to work for. One hundred and fifty years ago that was only possible by insisting on pay in cash, and prohibiting both payment in kind and deductions from pay.

"These provisions never covered non-manual workers and there is generally no need for them for any group of workers today—particularly as they hold back the spread of cashless pay which is widely recognised as a cheaper and safer way of paying people.

"The proposals I have published today would do away with these 19th century leftovers. Only in the area of arbitrary deductions from pay is it necessary to continue to make special statutory provisions and in this respect my proposals provide new protections for all categories of employees—not only manual workers.

"They are designed to bring the safeguards up to date and make them understandable to working people. And instead of having to go through the courts, employees will have a cheaper and quicker complaints procedure through the Industrial Tribunal system.

"I am aware of the deep concern over the heavy deductions from pay which are sometimes made because of cash or stock deficiencies. This practice appears to be particularly common with petrol station cashiers, but exists elsewhere, such as with bar staff, assistants in small shops, car park attendants and in transport undertakings. I have, therefore, included in my proposals special provisions for these categories of deductions.

"One possibility is to put a limit of ten per cent on the proportion of wages which may be deducted in any pay period due to cash or stock deficiencies; another is to ban that kind of deduction altogether. So that the Government can decide on the form which the new measures should take I would welcome views on what is set out in the consultative document."

Repeal of existing legislation

The statutory provisions giving manual workers the right to be paid in cash, guaranteeing them freedom to dispose of their wages as they see fit and prohibiting payment in kind would all be repealed as being no longer necessary in modern conditions. None of these provisions has ever extended to non-manual workers. The final part of this article lists the legislation that the Government proposes to repeal.

Consultations last year showed widespread support for the repeal of these provisions. Given the wide variety of ways in which non-cash payments can be and are now made, the Government has concluded that the method of wage payment to manual workers need no longer be constrained by statute and can be left to be determined by employers, their employees and, where appropriate, their representatives. The methods of payment for non-manual workers have always been established in this way without statutory restriction or protection and, certainly in modern circumstances, without giving rise to serious practical problems.

As for the freedom to dispose of wages, the consultations did not reveal any actual or potential difficulties which might arise on the repeal of the statutory provision which, as with the other protections, has never extended to non-manual workers.

The consultations also failed to reveal any evidence of abuse or potential abuse relating to payments in kind concerning either manual workers, who are covered by statutory provision at present, or non-manual workers, who are not.

Repeal of the statutory provisions would not of course affect the right of employees to sue their employer on a claim that their contractual obligations were not being fulfilled. The Government would nevertheless be ready to consider the re-establishment of protections for freedom to dispose of wages and against payments in kind if it ever became evident that their repeal had engendered significant abuse.

Deductions from pay

Although in the earlier consultations a view was expressed that common law protections were sufficient and there was no need to contemplate the continuance of statutory provisions on deductions from pay, there was greater support for the suggestions made in the consultative document for new procedures providing protections for all employees, that is for non-manual workers as well as manual workers.

The proposals are:

(a) Legislation will permit a deduction by an employer from the employee's pay (or a fine or other requirement on the

employee to make a particular payment) if it is:

(i) authorised under other statutes; or

(ii) provided for in the individual's contract of employment either expressly, or impliedly by any means such as collective agreement or custom and practice in the trade or industry in question; or

(iii) otherwise agreed to by the individual in writing.

(b) An employee will have the right to make a complaint to an Industrial Tribunal if a deduction not in accordance with these criteria is made from his pay.

(c) Unless the complaint is otherwise resolved, for example by ACAS conciliation, the Tribunal will be empowered to determine whether or not a deduction has been made in accordance with the criteria and to order the employer to repay any amount deducted unlawfully.

(d) Enforcement will be through the County Court and appeal will lie to the Employment Appeal Tribunal on a point of law.

These criteria are broadly those put forward in the previous consultative document. However, a good deal of concern has been expressed about the way in which deductions are sometimes made from pay in respect of stock and cash deficiencies and the substantial proportion of an employee's pay which is deducted in some cases—particularly where the employee may have only limited control over the deficiencies. The practice appears to be by no means uncommon for petrol station cashiers but is also found in other employments, for example, bar staff, assistants in small shops, car park attendants. Such deductions (which may be in the form of a fine or other required repayment) need at present, in the case of manual workers and shop assistants, to be made in accordance with section 1 of the Truck Act 1896 to be lawful, a key requirement being that the employer's right to make deductions is explicit in the contract of employment.

It has been argued that the proposals as originally published—relying on contractual agreements—do not provide sufficient protection against arbitrary deductions for deficiencies and situations in which an employee might lose an excessive proportion of his pay. There is a need therefore to consider the case for an additional safeguard in this area. The Government recognises that in some employments the control of stock and cash can pose difficulties; however it may well be thought that such difficulties are best tackled through better selection and training of staff, closer managerial supervision and disciplinary action for poor standards of performance which could, of course, extend to dismissal. In some circumstances other legal remedies might be appropriate.

With these concerns in mind, the Government invites views on alternative proposals for a special protection in respect of deductions (or other required repayments) relating solely to stock and cash deficiencies. These are:

(i) to make all deductions for cash and stock deficiencies unlawful so that an employee could, if necessary, apply to a Tribunal to order the payment of any amount so deducted.

(ii) alternatively deductions which satisfied the criteria

in (a) to (d) above would be permissible but subject to a statutory limit on the proportion of wages which could be deducted in any pay period. The form of this would be that while deductions could be made in respect of a deficiency in successive pay periods, in no one pay period could a deduction for stock or cash deficiencies exceed ten per cent of the gross pay otherwise due to the employee concerned.

Conclusion

Comments on the proposals are invited. They should be sent to the Department of Employment, IRD, Room 317, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF by February 7, 1985.

Legislation to be repealed

The Truck Acts 1831-1940
The Payment of Wages Act 1960
The Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Act 1874

The Payment of Wages in Public Houses Prohibition Act 1883 (as amended)
The Stannaries Act 1887 ss12 & 13

The Shops Clubs Act 1902
The Coal Mines Regulations Act 1887 ss12 & 14
Checkweighing in Various Industries Act 1919 (as amended)

Mines and Quarries Act 1954 s51(2) (as amended)
The Wages Councils Act 1979 s17

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Factory Inspectorate warns against corner cutting on safety

The number of major injuries to employees reported to Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate in 1983 was 9,629 compared with 9,455 in 1982. There were, in addition, 285 fatal injuries in 1983 against the 306 in 1982, says HM Chief Inspector of Factories in his Report on the Manufacturing and Service Industries, 1983.

A warning against corner cutting on safety to achieve an unfair commercial advantage was made by Mr Jim Hammer, HM Chief Inspector of Factories when he launched his annual report in London in October. Some new small companies are failing to provide basic standards of health and safety, safe machinery and plant and proper protection from chemical and fire risks, in their efforts to achieve commercial and financial viability, he said.

And, said Mr Hammer, there has been a certain lessening in the influence of trade unions and safety representatives. Increasingly trade unions and their officials have to take into account the very survival of companies and jobs.

"The extent of the fear of the loss of one's job may be gauged by the parents who offered to pay for damage to a conveyor when their 17-year-old son jammed his shovel into it to stop it after his arm became trapped at the tail drum.

"They offered to waive their claim for compensation if only their son could continue in work. Although the accident was not reportable, proceedings were taken against the

Manufacturing and Service Industries Report 1983, HM Stationery Office or bookellers, Price £6.00. ISBN 0 11 883779 6.

employers when it came to the notice of inspectors but it illustrates dramatically the priorities in areas of high unemployment. In such circumstances the inspector stands as the last bastion against exploitation and injury," said Mr Hammer.

Taking to task companies who do not meet their safety obligations Mr Hammer said:

"These businesses, often funded from redundancy money and striving to keep their financial and commercial heads above water, all too often fail to find the time to alert themselves to the hazards to which their employees may be exposed, and then to discover and put into effect the relevant precautions.

"I can well understand the pressures that they are under but in ignoring health and safety requirements they put not only themselves and their employees at risk but sometimes also people around the workplace. To do this either from ignorance or a misplaced hope of short term commercial advantage, not only puts them at risk of action by inspectors but is unfair to the large number of companies both small and large who do take safety requirements seriously.

"The Inspectorate fully recognises the importance of new small enterprises to the country's economy. We have no wish to impose undue burdens or worries on those people with the motivation, the enterprise and the enthusiasm to get on with the job—indeed reports from inspectors suggest that a number of entrepreneurs do make efforts to establish a practical and realistic health and safety regime in their work places.

"But while inspectors have an important job in giving advice, it is the employer's responsibility to see that his workplace is safe. Inspectors will continue to take effective and positive action to ensure a healthy and safe environment both for those at work and for members of the public who may be put at risk by work activities.

"Also, of course, strong trade union organisation is not to be found in new small enterprises and the only recourse of the employee, concerned about working conditions that may affect his health or safety, is direct to the inspector.

Notes on statistical tables

- (1) Each figure is independently rounded and therefore the sum of the individual cells may not add up to the total exactly.
- (2) Incidence rates based on fewer than five major injuries can be misleading and should be treated with caution.
- (3) The following symbols are used in the Tables:
 .. Not available or not yet available
 — Nil
 p Provisional.
- (4) The Standard Industrial Classification (sic) referred to in Table 1 is the 1968 version of a system of classification of establishments according to industry; it provides a means of securing uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by government departments. Within the classification there are 181 Minimum List Headings (MLHs) grouped into 27 Orders.
- (5) Incidence rates for 1982 and 1983 are calculated on the basis of the average numbers normally employed in different industries based on preliminary results from the 1981 Census of Employment. They are not comparable with rates published for previous years which related to "operatives only", excluding administrative and clerical staff etc.
- (6) 1983 figures are provisional.

The subject matter of complaints is dominated by concern for health and, perhaps surprisingly in the 1980s, the inadequacy of welfare facilities. And yet it is not so surprising if one considers how many new enterprises are established in old factories which have been sub-divided with inadequate regard to the need for a proper scale of washing and sanitary facilities, adequate heating and ventilation. Similar problems can arise even with speculatively built factory units. To the individual worker, whether he can wash and go home in a dignified fashion each day can be every bit as important as safety matters.

"But of course not all is gloom. Some major companies and progressive undertakings still show the way. One company has introduced computerised accident statistics for small works units such as individual plants or groups of workers and this has successfully stimulated greater interest in the differential pattern and the cause and prevention of accidents. The management of another very large factory, extremely concerned at nine fatalities in a little over a year and under pressure from inspectors, developed a work plan which required management to take action on 18 specific points. Initial signs are encouraging, with 1983 the very first fatality-free year for the plant.

"But both examples simply illustrate and reinforce the perennial theme that it is for management to take and keep the initiative in accident and ill health prevention by questioning what they have done to date, by analysis of current problems and by planned action for which individuals are made accountable. Such companies have learned that health and safety is but another indicator of managerial efficiency.

Responsibilities of workpeople

"At the same time workpeople themselves have a vital contribution to make to their own safety, not only in alerting safety representatives and management to potential hazards but in following procedures laid down and wearing protective equipment. In the most recent survey of eye accidents, eye protection was not worn in 105 of the 168 cases where it had been provided under the regulations. In 1983 the Inspectorate prosecuted an employee who persistently refused to wear hearing protection. The fact that the majority of workpeople in the construction industry did not observe the working rule agreement on head protection led employees and trade unions in 1983 jointly to ask the inspectorate to take a more vigorous line.

Public concerns

"Meanwhile there has been no diminution in public concern, particularly about asbestos and the storage and use of flammable and toxic chemicals. In consequence of the considerable publicity given to asbestos there has been a measure of over-reaction and avoidable worry among the public, particularly in relation to asbestos cement—in respect of which the risk is generally low—or in response to the finding of asbestos in buildings, where in many circumstances the best policy is to seal and leave rather than remove.

Statistics

In his report Mr Hammer says the number of major injuries to employees reported to HM Factory Inspectorate in 1983 was 9,629 compared with 9,455 in 1982. In addition to these there were 285 fatal injuries in 1983 and 306 in 1982.

The table below shows only injuries to employees, but there were some 38 fatal injuries in 1983 and 24 in 1982 to the self-employed and some 70 fatal injuries in 1983 and 66 in 1982 to non-employees resulting from work activities.

Table 1 Injuries to employees reportable to HM Factory Inspectorate: number and incidence rates, by industry and severity, 1982-83

| SIC Order and minimum list heading | Standard Industrial Classification | 1982 | | | | 1983 p | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | Fatal and major injuries | | | | Fatal and major injuries | | | |
| | | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a |
| Order III | Food, drink and tobacco | 10 | 527 | 537 | 89.4 | 23 | 505 | 528 | 90.0 |
| 211 | Grain milling | 2 | 16 | 18 | 106.5 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 122.0 |
| 212 | Bread and flour confectionery | — | 65 | 65 | 78.6 | 1 | 63 | 64 | 79.5 |
| 213 | Biscuits | 1 | 20 | 21 | 54.7 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 29.2 |
| 214 | Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 2 | 100 | 102 | 109.0 | — | 107 | 107 | 115.2 |
| 215 | Milk and milk products | — | 60 | 60 | 129.0 | 2 | 69 | 71 | 154.3 |
| 216 | Sugar | 2 | 11 | 13 | 146.1 | — | 15 | 15 | 170.4 |
| 217 | Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | — | 27 | 27 | 47.0 | 2 | 35 | 37 | 66.2 |
| 218 | Fruit and vegetable products | — | 37 | 37 | 70.9 | 3 | 45 | 48 | 94.5 |
| 219 | Animal and poultry foods | 2 | 35 | 37 | 158.1 | 3 | 28 | 31 | 137.2 |
| 221 | Vegetable and animal oils and fats | — | 8 | 8 | 133.3 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 280.7 |
| 229 | Food industries not elsewhere specified | 1 | 32 | 33 | 86.2 | 2 | 27 | 29 | 76.3 |
| 231 | Brewing and malting | — | 58 | 58 | 98.5 | 3 | 35 | 38 | 66.9 |
| 232 | Soft drinks | — | 26 | 26 | 116.1 | 1 | 24 | 25 | 115.7 |
| 239 | Other drink industries | — | 19 | 19 | 65.5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14.6 |
| 240 | Tobacco | — | 13 | 13 | 49.6 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 47.6 |
| Order IV | Coal and petroleum products | 3 | 50 | 53 | 211.2 | 1 | 44 | 45 | 189.1 |
| 261 | Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | — | 14 | 14 | 280.0 | — | 15 | 15 | 312.5 |
| 262 | Mineral oil refining | 3 | 25 | 28 | 198.6 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 159.1 |
| 263 | Lubricating oils and greases | — | 11 | 11 | 180.3 | — | 9 | 9 | 152.5 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries | 5 | 330 | 335 | 87.2 | 9 | 342 | 351 | 94.2 |
| 271 | General chemicals | 3 | 150 | 153 | 120.6 | 6 | 151 | 157 | 130.0 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 2 | 50 | 52 | 71.9 | — | 30 | 30 | 41.7 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | — | 6 | 6 | 29.1 | — | 8 | 8 | 40.2 |
| 274 | Paint | — | 9 | 9 | 38.6 | — | 17 | 17 | 74.6 |
| 275 | Soap and detergents | — | 15 | 15 | 93.2 | — | 15 | 15 | 94.9 |
| 276 | Synthetic resins and plastic materials and synthetic rubber | — | 48 | 48 | 100.6 | 1 | 58 | 59 | 128.8 |
| 277 | Dyestuffs and pigments | — | 23 | 23 | 209.1 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 205.6 |
| 278 | Fertilisers | — | 5 | 5 | 50.5 | — | 10 | 10 | 106.4 |
| 279 | Other chemical industries | — | 24 | 24 | 42.6 | 1 | 32 | 33 | 59.4 |
| Order VI | Metal manufacture | 27 | 470 | 497 | 171.4 | 13 | 477 | 490 | 180.2 |
| 311 | Iron and steel (general) | 19 | 247 | 266 | 221.3 | 7 | 222 | 229 | 205.9 |
| 312 | Steel tubes | 2 | 35 | 37 | 113.1 | — | 35 | 35 | 115.1 |
| 313 | Iron castings, etc | 4 | 76 | 80 | 164.9 | 3 | 92 | 95 | 208.3 |
| 321 | Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 1 | 44 | 45 | 116.6 | 2 | 48 | 50 | 134.4 |
| 322 | Copper, brass and other copper alloys | — | 32 | 32 | 114.7 | — | 47 | 47 | 176.7 |
| 323 | Other base metals | 1 | 36 | 37 | 167.4 | 1 | 33 | 34 | 161.9 |
| Order VII | Mechanical engineering | 18 | 457 | 475 | 66.2 | 16 | 474 | 490 | 71.2 |
| 331 | Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | — | 15 | 15 | 78.9 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 81.5 |
| 332 | Metal-working machine tools | — | 14 | 14 | 28.7 | — | 27 | 27 | 59.7 |
| 333 | Pumps, valves and compressors | — | 32 | 32 | 46.7 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 43.5 |
| 334 | Industrial engines | — | 12 | 12 | 41.7 | — | 13 | 13 | 48.9 |
| 335 | Textile machinery and accessories | — | 8 | 8 | 65.0 | — | 7 | 7 | 61.4 |
| 336 | Construction and earthmoving equipment | — | 25 | 25 | 94.3 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 84.3 |
| 337 | Mechanical handling equipment | — | 21 | 21 | 39.8 | 2 | 38 | 40 | 77.5 |
| 338 | Office machinery | — | 1 | 1 | 6.2 | — | 1 | 1 | 6.5 |
| 339 | Other machinery | 6 | 101 | 107 | 61.8 | 1 | 94 | 95 | 56.8 |
| 341 | Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 9 | 98 | 107 | 93.6 | 8 | 99 | 107 | 98.5 |
| 342 | Ordnance and small arms | — | 9 | 9 | 37.7 | — | 3 | 3 | 12.6 |
| 349 | Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 3 | 121 | 124 | 92.8 | 2 | 130 | 132 | 102.4 |
| Order VIII | Instrument engineering | — | 31 | 31 | 23.9 | — | 32 | 32 | 25.1 |
| 351 | Photographic and document copying equipment | — | 8 | 8 | 69.0 | — | 4 | 4 | 37.7 |
| 352 | Watches and clocks | — | 4 | 4 | 52.6 | — | 3 | 3 | 45.4 |
| 353 | Surgical instruments and appliances | — | 5 | 5 | 19.3 | — | 5 | 5 | 19.6 |
| 354 | Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | — | 14 | 14 | 16.5 | — | 20 | 20 | 23.6 |
| Order IX | Electrical engineering | 8 | 180 | 188 | 29.2 | 3 | 220 | 223 | 35.0 |
| 361 | Electrical machinery | — | 52 | 52 | 47.5 | 1 | 47 | 48 | 44.6 |
| 362 | Insulated wires and cables | 1 | 13 | 14 | 40.3 | — | 31 | 31 | 90.4 |
| 363 | Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | — | 16 | 16 | 27.4 | — | 10 | 10 | 17.4 |
| 364 | Radio and electronic components | — | 30 | 30 | 27.9 | 2 | 36 | 38 | 35.5 |
| 365 | Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | — | 5 | 5 | 21.6 | — | 6 | 6 | 26.8 |

Table 1 (continued)

| SIC Order and minimum list heading | Standard Industrial Classification | 1982 | | | | 1983 p | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | Fatal and major injuries | | | | Fatal and major injuries | | | |
| | | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a |
| Order IX | Electrical engineering (cont) | | | | | | | | |
| 366 | Electronic computers | — | 3 | 3 | 5.1 | — | 10 | 10 | 17.1 |
| 367 | Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 3 | 17 | 20 | 18.6 | — | 18 | 18 | 16.8 |
| 368 | Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 2 | 20 | 22 | 50.0 | — | 29 | 29 | 66.1 |
| 369 | Other electrical goods | 2 | 24 | 26 | 25.7 | — | 33 | 33 | 33.4 |
| Order X | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 8 | 148 | 156 | 112.0 | 4 | 103 | 107 | 79.6 |
| 370/1 | Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 2 | 138 | 140 | ... | 2 | 94 | 96 | ... |
| 370/2 | Marine engineering | 6 | 10 | 16 | ... | 2 | 9 | 11 | ... |
| Order XI | Vehicles | 5 | 267 | 272 | 49.7 | 8 | 283 | 291 | 55.2 |
| 380 | Wheeled tractor manufacturing | — | 11 | 11 | 47.2 | — | 7 | 7 | 32.9 |
| 381 | Motor vehicle manufacturing | 3 | 178 | 181 | 59.8 | 6 | 156 | 162 | 55.2 |
| 382 | Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | — | 4 | 4 | 50.6 | — | 6 | 6 | 75.9 |
| 383 | Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | — | 57 | 57 | 33.0 | — | 80 | 80 | 48.1 |
| 384 | Locomotives and railway track equipment | 1 | 11 | 12 | 72.0 | 1 | 30 | 31 | 196.2 |
| 385 | Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 1 | 6 | 7 | 29.0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22.7 |
| Order XII | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 10 | 396 | 406 | 96.1 | 3 | 375 | 378 | 93.2 |
| 390 | Engineers small tools and gauges | — | 19 | 19 | 33.5 | — | 15 | 15 | 28.6 |
| 391 | Hand tools and implements | — | 12 | 12 | 84.5 | — | 15 | 15 | 110.3 |
| 392 | Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | — | 6 | 6 | 65.2 | — | 2 | 2 | 22.5 |
| 393 | Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | — | 15 | 15 | 84.7 | — | 7 | 7 | 41.4 |
| 394 | Wire and wire manufactures | 3 | 27 | 30 | 122.4 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 121.8 |
| 395 | Cans and metal boxes | — | 8 | 8 | 27.2 | — | 8 | 8 | 28.5 |
| 396 | Jewellery and precious metals | — | 15 | 15 | 82.9 | — | 12 | 12 | 69.4 |
| 399 | Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 7 | 294 | 301 | 119.1 | 2 | 288 | 290 | 118.5 |
| Order XIII | Textiles | 6 | 198 | 204 | 68.5 | 5 | 209 | 214 | 73.6 |
| 411 | Production of man-made fibres | 1 | 10 | 11 | 67.5 | — | 18 | 18 | 116.9 |
| 412 | Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | — | 17 | 17 | 80.2 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 83.3 |
| 413 | Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | — | 16 | 16 | 75.8 | — | 17 | 17 | 84.6 |
| 414 | Woolen and worsted | 3 | 34 | 37 | 76.6 | 1 | 51 | 52 | 111.3 |
| 415 | Jute | — | 8 | 8 | 195.1 | — | 5 | 5 | 122.0 |
| 416 | Rope, twine and net | — | 1 | 1 | 24.4 | — | 3 | 3 | 71.4 |
| 417 | Hosiery and other knitted goods | — | 27 | 27 | 31.5 | — | 22 | 22 | 25.9 |
| 418 | Lace | — | 6 | 6 | 142.9 | — | 4 | 4 | 102.6 |
| 419 | Carpets | — | 11 | 11 | 61.1 | — | 12 | 12 | 68.2 |
| 421 | Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide) | — | 3 | 3 | 28.3 | — | 8 | 8 | 78.4 |
| 422 | Made-up textiles | — | 10 | 10 | 55.9 | — | 10 | 10 | 54.3 |
| 423 | Textile finishing | 2 | 40 | 42 | 137.7 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 90.6 |
| 429 | Other textile industries | — | 15 | 15 | 92.6 | — | 19 | 19 | 125.0 |
| Order XIV | Leather, leather goods and fur | — | 26 | 26 | 91.9 | — | 16 | 16 | 57.6 |
| 431 | Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery | — | 17 | 17 | 127.8 | — | 15 | 15 | 112.8 |
| 432 | Leather goods | — | 9 | 9 | 77.6 | — | 1 | 1 | 9.0 |
| 433 | Fur | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Order XV | Clothing and footwear | 1 | 35 | 36 | 14.0 | 5 | 45 | 50 | 19.7 |
| 441 | Weatherproof outerwear | — | 2 | 2 | 16.7 | — | 5 | 5 | 42.0 |
| 442 | Men's and boys tailored outerwear | — | 7 | 7 | 20.5 | — | 2 | 2 | 6.0 |
| 443 | Women's and girls tailored outerwear | — | 1 | 1 | 3.8 | — | 5 | 5 | 19.4 |
| 444 | Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc | — | 2 | 2 | 6.3 | — | 11 | 11 | 34.9 |
| 445 | Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc | 1 | 10 | 11 | 14.5 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 21.5 |
| 446 | Hats, caps and millinery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 449 | Dress industries not elsewhere specified | — | 5 | 5 | 23.3 | — | 2 | 2 | 9.3 |
| 450 | Footwear | — | 8 | 8 | 15.3 | — | 9 | 9 | 17.5 |
| Order XVI | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 11 | 229 | 240 | 118.9 | 4 | 216 | 220 | 112.4 |
| 461 | Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 3 | 51 | 54 | 181.8 | — | 42 | 42 | 145.3 |
| 462 | Pottery | — | 18 | 18 | 42.9 | — | 24 | 24 | 60.3 |
| 463 | Glass | 1 | 54 | 55 | 101.5 | — | 60 | 60 | 114.1 |
| 464 | Cement | 2 | 22 | 24 | 151.9 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 110.4 |

Table 1 (continued)

| SIC Order and minimum list heading | Standard Industrial Classification | 1982 | | | | 1983 p | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | Fatal and major injuries | | | | Fatal and major injuries | | | |
| | | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a | Fatal | Major | No | Incidence rates ^a |
| Order XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc (cont) | | | | | | | | | |
| 469 | Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified | 5 | 84 | 89 | 147.8 | 3 | 74 | 77 | 130.1 |
| Order XVII Timber, furniture, etc | | | | | | | | | |
| 471 | Timber | 6 | 290 | 296 | 145.2 | 6 | 326 | 332 | 162.7 |
| 472 | Furniture and upholstery | 4 | 156 | 160 | 254.4 | 3 | 161 | 164 | 258.3 |
| 473 | Bedding etc | 1 | 74 | 75 | 103.6 | 1 | 83 | 84 | 115.4 |
| 474 | Shop and office fitting | — | 7 | 7 | 43.5 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 50.0 |
| 475 | Wooden containers and baskets | — | 10 | 10 | 35.5 | — | 17 | 17 | 60.7 |
| 479 | Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 1 | 16 | 17 | 171.7 | — | 17 | 17 | 178.9 |
| Order XVIII Paper, printing and publishing | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | Paper and board | — | 27 | 27 | 186.2 | 1 | 41 | 42 | 289.6 |
| 482 | Packaging products of paper board and associated materials | 6 | 269 | 275 | 55.9 | 6 | 246 | 252 | 52.3 |
| 483 | Manufactured stationery | 3 | 72 | 75 | 169.7 | 2 | 71 | 73 | 173.8 |
| 484 | Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified | 1 | 56 | 57 | 87.6 | 1 | 41 | 42 | 66.9 |
| 485 | Printing, publishing of newspapers | — | 6 | 6 | 23.5 | — | 17 | 17 | 69.1 |
| 486 | Printing, publishing of periodicals | — | 16 | 16 | 80.8 | — | 32 | 32 | 165.8 |
| 489 | Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc | — | 19 | 19 | 19.5 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 17.5 |
| Order XIX Other manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | |
| 491 | Rubber | — | 19 | 10 | 22.7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11.5 |
| 492 | Linoleum, plastics floor covering, leathercloth etc | 2 | 90 | 92 | 47.0 | — | 66 | 66 | 34.3 |
| 493 | Brushes and brooms | — | 43 | 43 | 60.6 | 3 | 184 | 187 | 81.9 |
| 494 | Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment | — | 9 | 9 | 134.3 | 1 | 57 | 58 | 86.2 |
| 495 | Miscellaneous stationers' goods | — | 1 | 1 | 12.8 | — | 5 | 5 | 82.0 |
| 496 | Plastics products not elsewhere specified | — | 7 | 7 | 24.8 | — | 6 | 6 | 21.7 |
| 499 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | — | 2 | 2 | 27.4 | — | 2 | 2 | 28.6 |
| All manufacturing industries | | 126 | 4,048 | 4,174 | 74.3 | 109 | 4,089 | 4,198 | 76.9 |
| Order XX Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 | Construction | 100 | 1,948 | 2,048 | 203.7 | 116 | 2,119 | 2,235 | 227.1 |
| Order XXI Gas, electricity and water | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gas | 13 | 158 | 171 | .. | 5 | 155 | 160 | .. |
| | Electricity | 1 | 38 | 39 | .. | 1 | 30 | 31 | .. |
| | Water | 7 | 83 | 90 | .. | 3 | 97 | 100 | .. |
| | Water | 5 | 37 | 42 | .. | 1 | 28 | 29 | .. |
| Order XXII Transport and communication | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road passenger transport | 21 | 385 | 406 | .. | 12 | 396 | 408 | .. |
| | Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward | 1 | 34 | 35 | .. | 1 | 36 | 37 | .. |
| | Port and inland water transport | 5 | 49 | 54 | .. | 2 | 47 | 49 | .. |
| | Postal services and telecommunications | 11 | 130 | 141 | .. | 3 | 135 | 138 | .. |
| | Telecommunications | 1 | 99 | 100 | .. | — | 78 | 78 | .. |
| Order XXIII Distribution trades | | | | | | | | | |
| | Distribution trades | 10 | 219 | 229 | .. | 12 | 193 | 205 | .. |
| Order XXIV Insurance, banking, finance and other business services | | | | | | | | | |
| | Insurance, banking, finance and other business services | 2 | 9 | 11 | .. | — | 19 | 19 | .. |
| Order XXV Professional and scientific services | | | | | | | | | |
| | Professional and scientific services | 4 | 1,103 | 1,107 | .. | 7 | 995 | 1,002 | .. |
| Of which | Educational services | 4 | 756 | 760 | .. | 4 | 706 | 710 | .. |
| | Medical and dental services | — | 298 | 298 | .. | 2 | 258 | 260 | .. |
| Order XXVI Miscellaneous services | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous services | 16 | 495 | 511 | .. | 10 | 477 | 487 | .. |
| Of which | Laundries | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14.7 | — | 12 | 12 | 29.8 |
| | Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating etc | — | 12 | 12 | 62.8 | — | 10 | 10 | 53.2 |
| | Motor repairs, distributors, garages and filling stations | 11 | 280 | 291 | 62.7 | 5 | 258 | 263 | 57.0 |
| Order XXVII Public administration and defence | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public administration and defence | 14 | 1,050 | 1,064 | .. | 14 | 1,164 | 1,178 | .. |
| | Other industries | — | 20 | 20 | .. | — | 14 | 14 | .. |
| | Industries not specified | — | 20 | 20 | .. | — | 19 | 19 | .. |
| All industries and services | | 306 | 9,455 | 9,761 | .. | 285 | 9,629 | 9,914 | .. |

Incidence rates based on fewer than 5 major injuries can be misleading and should be treated with caution (a) Per 100,000 employees.

The number of major injuries to these two groups were: for the self-employed, 86 in 1983 and 95 in 1982 and for the non-employed, 5,982 in 1983 and 5,395 in 1982.

The figures for the two years were collected under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations 1980 which came into force on January 1, 1981.

Because of the change in reporting requirements resulting from the introduction of the NADO Regulations it is not possible to compare figures for 1982 and 1983 directly with those for years prior to 1981. Figures for all injuries collected under the NADO Regulations for 1981 and 1982 are not available for 1983 because of the effect of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Act which came into force in April 1983. This Act changed the rules for claiming Industrial Injury Benefit thereby causing a considerable drop in the number of over three-day accidents (ie those causing absence from work for more than three days) notified by the DHSS, which was the source of the bulk of information received by the HSE. Therefore no comment can be made about the trend in total injuries over this period.

The report adds that too much should not be read into comparisons of the figures for only two or three years; the total number of major injuries reported to HMEI over the period 1981 to 1983 (employees, non-employed and self-employed) has fluctuated around 15,000 per year and it is not possible to determine whether there has been any change in the pattern of underlying safety.

The report also tabulates proceedings instituted by HMEI in 1982 and 1983 by offence classification or requirement and result. In 1983 there were 1,974 cases of information laid; 1,716 convictions were obtained at an average penalty of £265 and a total penalty of £454,532. Ninety eight informations were withdrawn and 46 dismissed.

In 1982 there were 1,999 informations laid and 1,848 convictions obtained. The average penalty for conviction was £244 and the total penalty £540,106. Informations withdrawn numbered 95 and 56 were dismissed.

Asbestos

Last year saw considerable activity aimed at securing a further reduction in the risk to health from occupational exposure to asbestos. This included a further reduction in control limits for asbestos; banning the import and use in manufacture of brown and blue asbestos, and products containing them; and the introduction of the Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations.

The impact of these measures on manufacturing and service industries in Great Britain will be considerable, says the report, and therefore, a National Responsibility Group for Asbestos has been set up under the chairmanship of the area director, West and North Yorkshire, and acting as a reference point for co-ordination of the Inspectorate's field activities. This, says the report, together with a working group dealing with problems in the construction industry, has an important role in publicising the risks and problems of asbestos and in making progress towards further improvements in control.

Reports from the field show that the most notable incidents of 1983 relate to work with asbestos lagging. There are still important lessons to be learnt about implementation of the Approved Code of Practice *Work with asbestos insulation and asbestos coating*.

Robotics and microprocessor control

A significant aspect of the study of robotics is that the risk prevention aspects are being introduced into a new field of technology concurrently with the development of the new technology itself. This, says the report, has the



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advantage of enabling safety to be incorporated into design—and there is evidence to suggest that designers of robots are eager to ensure that their machines are introduced in a responsible way—but has the disadvantage that assessment of danger is inevitably based on experience with more conventional machinery and plant.

The report reviews some of the national and international work on the safety implications of robotics, including the Robot Safety Liaison Group. One aspect of interest is the likelihood that robots will work in an increasingly interactive role with people.

Many of them have to be taught under power and this often involves an operator standing within the robot working area while power is applied, says the report. During this phase of operation any malfunction which could cause the robot to move inadvertently, could place the operator in danger.

Designers have responsibility for producing a device which will not exhibit dangerous movements. They should consider providing facilities which enable programming to be carried out safely and these may include a reduction in the speed of the robot and/or the provision of a deadman's control. Careful layout at the planning stage can prevent creation of many trapping points and so allow observation or maintenance work to be carried out close to the robot working area.

Segregation of the robot from workers should be ensured by suitable fences or barriers and these should be interlocked as necessary. Entry for the purposes of repair and maintenance should be carried out using procedures which guarantee that all potentially harmful energy sources have been removed (eg hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical power).

Finally, says the report, access procedures should be drawn up which allow only authorised persons to enter robot working areas and adequate training should be provided for personnel.

Lifting machinery

The number of people killed by lifting plant each year is usually double that killed by process machinery. Thirty-five people were killed in 1981 and 46 in 1982, 10-15 per cent of all fatal accidents that happened at work. The number of reported dangerous occurrences involving lifting plant far exceeds that relating to other plant. Lifting plant includes all types of cranes and lifting machinery, lifting gear, lifts and hoists, escalators and other mechanical plant used to raise or lower loads.

The report says analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrences has shown that although some are still caused through defective or inadequate plant design, the great majority relate to misuse or poor maintenance.

Other contributory factors to the misuse are inadequate training; poor instructions, a failure to give adequate information; unsatisfactory supervision and planning of lifting jobs, and unsafe working systems.

Special projects

As in previous years, many inspectors worked on special projects during 1983 in addition to their routine duties, says the report. Much valuable information comes from studies

done at all levels.

This chapter foreshadows the soon-to-be-published report by the Accident Prevention Advisory Unit on maintenance work as well as discussing noise control in shipbuilding and heavy engineering; internal works transport in a large integrated steelworks; hose couplings in chemical works; entry into product bins and silos mainly in local provender and flour mills; and an examination of emergency procedures of some factories in an urban area.

Fire and explosion

Special emphasis is placed on several incidents involving combustible dusts. However, one case involved a more unusual situation. Two of the conditions necessary for a dust explosion are for a fine combustible dust to be dispersed in air in an enclosure, and a source of ignition. This appears to be also true for feathers and down as demonstrated by two explosions in a feather drying plant, says the report.

It appears that fine down, which was kept in suspension in the dryers by the action of a paddle, behaved sufficiently like a dust cloud to ignite with explosive force when a suitable source of ignition was supplied. The plant was damaged but nobody was injured.

Occupational health

Inspectors were involved with a variety of health problems during 1983. "The examples," says the report, "illustrate just how important it is for everyone involved in the use of potentially harmful substances to make a careful assessment of the risks involved; to ensure that safe working procedures are adhered to; and to strive constantly for improvements which will reduce exposure to the lowest levels that can reasonably be achieved."

"Too often inspectors find that even the most basic and best known safety precautions are not applied with sufficient rigour."

Topics covered in this section include cement burns, foundry fume, occupational health for prison staff, wood dust, together with a brief discussion on 20 random health hazards encountered by the Inspectorate during 1983.

Explosives

The number of accidents and injuries occurring during the manufacture, transport and storage of explosives declined again in 1983. Forty-two accidents were recorded, including 29 injuries and one fatality. These figures do not include the dozens of reported explosions which occurred in foreseeable circumstances where effective measures had been taken to ensure that operators were not put at any risk. "While the decline in accident numbers is pleasing, it should not give rise to complacency," says the report.

Disposal

Four accidents occurred when explosives and waste were being destroyed on licensed premises, and two people were severely injured. HM Explosives Inspectorate has paid special attention to the problems of disposal when visiting licensed factories during the year, and will continue to do so. However, the need for continued vigilance on the part of the licensee cannot be overemphasised, says the report.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between October 22 and November 12 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.

Community programme

Mr W W Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the implications for married women and for the husbands of working women earning over £45.55 of the new criteria laid down by the Manpower Services Commission for eligibility for employment under the Community Programme.

Mr Morrison: As a result of the additional qualification for participation on the community programme announced by my right hon Friend on July 30 (Official Report, Vol 65, Cols 121-2), some married people, men and women, who do not qualify for supplementary benefit because their spouses are in employment, may no longer meet the programme's eligibility criteria. Supplementary benefit is assessed on the individual needs of the claimant and his/her partner. The earnings level of the partner, which prevents a claimant from receiving benefit, depends on the overall needs of the family unit—calculated in accordance with the supplementary benefit regulations.

(October 30)

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West) asked what percentage of participants on the Community Programme scheme were women.

Mr Meadowcroft went on to ask the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the percentage of women on the Community Programme scheme.

Mr Meadowcroft also asked if he had any plans to improve the percentage of women on the Community Programme scheme.

Mr Meadowcroft concluded by asking how the percentage of women on the Community Programme scheme would be affected by the new rules which state that participants must be receiving unemployment benefit.

Mr Morrison: Participation in the programme is voluntary and open to both men and women. The opportunities available depend on the particular projects put forward by sponsors and recommended for funding by the Manpower Services Commission Area Manpower Boards in the light of the programme's aims and taking into account relevant local circumstances, experience and priorities. The latest available figures, which relate to the end of September, show that 23 per cent of entrants over

the past 12 months were women.

In the light of the priority now to be given to benefit recipients as announced by my right hon Friend on 30 July (Official Report, Vol 65, Cols 121-22) I shall pay close attention to the characteristics of those entering the programme under the new eligibility criteria.

(October 31)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Alan Clark
Peter Bottomley

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked what was the number of women employed on the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme; what percentage of the total Community Programme work force were women; and, of these, how many had been in receipt of benefit before joining the scheme.

Mr Morrison: Information is collected monthly about entrants to the community programme. Over the 12 months up to September 28, 23 per cent of entrants were women; a total of 34,450. Over 85 per cent of entrants were themselves in receipt of benefit immediately before joining the programme and, on the basis of a sample survey of participants in October 1983, just over half of those not receiving benefits directly would be women. However, some would be indirect recipients and in the rule changes to the programme which came into effect on October 1, we provided that where unemployment or supplementary benefit is claimed by the head of the household and includes an element of payment for an unemployed spouse, that spouse will be regarded as a benefit recipient for the purposes of eligibility.

(November 12)

Jury service

Mr Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would outline the practice of his Department in dealing with an unemployed person claiming benefit during a period of jury service with regard to attendance at the unemployment benefit office.

Mr Clark: One of the basic conditions for receipt of unemployment benefit is availability for work. People claiming benefit are therefore likely to be disqualified during a period of jury service and they need not attend the unemployment benefit office in the usual way. They are able to apply to the court for payment of the benefit they have lost.

People receiving supplementary benefit are unaffected. They continue to be paid in the normal way and arrangements are made with the unemployment benefit office to ensure that attendance there does not interfere with jury service.

(October 29)

Wages legislation

Mr John Evans (St Helens North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if, in respect of the consultations he was to carry out in respect of proposals for the protection of wages legislation, he would list the organisations and individuals that responded to the original consultative document, indicating: (a) those who broadly supported repeal of the existing right of manual workers to be paid in cash and (b) those expressing concern about malpractice in respect of deductions from pay.

Mr Bottomley: The Department received over 100 letters from organisations of employers and workers, and from other bodies, in response to the original consultative document issued in March 1983. Of the five options put forward in the paper, a substantial majority of respondents favoured repeal of the Truck Acts with the enactment of up to date legislation to protect workers from arbitrary deductions from wages. Those views were taken into account when preparing the more detailed legislative proposals concerning deductions from pay issued for consultation on October 31.

(November 12)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



Share ownership

Mr David Amess (Basildon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what plans he had to encourage the increase in the role of employees in the companies by whom they were employed by through the ownership of shares.

Mr Bottomley: The Government is firmly committed to encouraging employee share ownership as a part of its wider policy of encouraging employee involvement on a voluntary basis. My right hon Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his right hon and learned predecessor have already taken major steps to improve the tax incentives for employee share schemes. Between them they have introduced new reliefs for two different types of share option schemes—in 1980 and this year—and made significant improvements to the profit sharing reliefs. The success of these initiatives is evident from the outstanding increase in the number of approved employee share schemes, which has grown from 30 in 1979 to 775 by the end of September this year. In addition a major benefit of our privatisation arrangements is that large numbers of employees are given a chance to own a stake in the company for which they work.

(October 23)

Power presses

Mr Bill Michie (Sheffield Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if in the light of the evidence recently published in the March issue of Hazards Bulletin, and the March and June issues of Health and Safety at Work magazine, he is satisfied that the statutory six monthly examinations of power presses by competent persons employed by insurance companies adequately protected work people using these power presses.

Mr Bottomley: Yes. There has been a substantial reduction in accidents on power presses since 1965 when the Regulations introduced regular six monthly examinations by competent persons.

(October 22)

Health and safety

Dr Roger Thomas (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would through the Health and Safety Executive, ensure the introduction of a voluntary code of practice setting out a basis for extending the provision of occupational health and hygiene services as recommended by the House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology, Occupational Health and Hygiene Services; and if he would set up a Departmental inquiry into the cost and

feasibility of such an extended service.

Mr Bottomley: The Select Committee recognised in its report that there would be wide variation in the needs of different industries and organisations for occupational health and hygiene services and that the specific needs of a range of industries would need to be studied before a Code of Practice could be drawn up. The Health and Safety Commission has asked its Advisory Committees to carry out the necessary studies as recommended by the Select Committee. The Commission has published a detailed response, which the Government has accepted, to the Select Committee's report.

(October 23)



HSE inspectors

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the number of Health and Safety Executive inspectors who actually inspect, and the number of workplaces to be inspected, for the years 1974 to 1984 inclusive.

Mr Bottomley: The number of Health and Safety Executive inspectors in the field, in each of the years since it was set up, is:

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| August 1975 | 703 |
| April 1976 | 763 |
| April 1977 | 1,013* |
| April 1978 | 1,041 |
| April 1979 | 1,084 |
| April 1980 | 1,098 |
| April 1981 | 1,052 |
| April 1982 | 989 |
| April 1983 | 942 |
| April 1984 | 915 |

* Agricultural Inspectorate joined HSE.

These are the inspectors who are primarily concerned with visits to work sites, accident investigations etc, but inspectors who work in HSE headquarters also visit premises from time to time.

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate has no field structure but some 25 of its inspectors are designated as site visiting inspectors. They are not included in the figures given above.

The Health and Safety Commission and Executive currently have responsibility for between 600,000 and 700,000 fixed premises, the precise figure depending on whether the smallest agricultural holdings are included, as well as for transient sites

such as construction sites and fairgrounds. These premises range from small agricultural holdings or factory units to major chemical complexes.

Comparable figures for earlier years cannot be provided because of changes in the responsibilities of the inspectorates and in the methods of compiling records.

(October 22)

Flammable liquids

Sir John Farr (Harborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he expected that the review by the Health and Safety Commission of all health and safety legislation on the storage and use of highly flammable liquids would be completed.

Mr Bottomley: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the review is nearing completion. It is expected that a consultative document on proposals for revising the legislation will be published in 1985.

(October 30)

Small businesses

Mrs Angela Rumbold (Mitcham and Morden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what measures his Department had taken to encourage the setting up of small businesses in the period since October 1983.

Mr Clark: Since October 1983, this Department:

(a) has extended the life of and expanded the enterprise allowance scheme. To date the scheme has enabled over 50,000 unemployed people to set up their own businesses;

(b) is increasing the provision of small business and enterprise training to assist the expansion of small businesses and help those who wish to start up a new business. Over the three years from 1983 the number of places offered is due to rise from 3,000 to over 13,000;

(c) has continued its efforts to reduce the burdens on industry and, in common with other Departments, is participating in a broad scrutiny of legislation and administrative processes with the aim of relieving the business community of unnecessary restrictions and regulations.

(October 29)

Youth unemployment

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would consider, in order to tackle the problem of youth unemployment, seeking to establish a youth civil defence group.

Mr Terlezki also asked whether he would consider, in order to tackle the problem of youth unemployment, seeking to establish a youth conservation corps, similar to that established in the United States of America in 1973, to build roads and bridges and plant trees and shrubs etc.

Mr Morrison: The problem of youth unemployment is of great concern to the Government and we have introduced a number of measures to provide assistance specifically for young people in the labour market. The youth training scheme guarantees every 16-year-old school leaver who wants it a year of planned training and work experience. The young workers scheme is designed to encourage employers to take on young workers at a realistic rate of pay.

Other Government measures, notably the community programme and the voluntary projects programme provide opportunities for young people and others to take part in work of benefit to the community, including conservation projects. All these schemes are kept under regular review and while we are always interested and willing to consider new proposals which might enhance the employment prospects of young people we have no immediate plans to extend the range of measures available.

(October 31)

'No-strike' agreements

Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams (Kensington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he took to encourage the adoption of no-strike agreements in the private sector; and if he would make a statement.

Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams went on to ask what progress he had made with the promotion of the adoption of no-strike agreements in the public sector; and if he would state the basis on which he recommends that such agreements should be formulated.

Mr Bottomley: "No-strike" agreements are, of course, a matter for negotiation between employers and trade unions. There are a number of recent examples of collective agreements in the private sector which are designed to avoid recourse to industrial action. Adherence to adequate procedure agreements promotes the resolution of grievances and reduces the likelihood of strikes.

(October 22)

Jobcentres

Mr Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked if any restrictions were placed on offers of jobs at Jobcentres to unemployed persons who were not in receipt of either unemployment benefit or supplementary benefit.

Mr Morrison: Jobcentre staff will submit any unemployed or employed jobseeker to a vacancy for a job providing that he or she meets the requirements specified for that vacancy by the employer. Except where the eligibility rules under certain Government employment measures require it, it is exceptional for employers to specify that an applicant must, as a condition for interview, be in receipt of benefit. But if that was the case, the Jobcentre would record this and respect the employer's wishes.

(October 22)

Training Information

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the Training Information Framework.

Mr Morrison: The Training Information Framework is a system which is being developed by the Manpower Services Commission to hold detailed information on employment and training provision at local level.

A pilot scheme will operate at nine locations starting in late 1985. When this has been fully evaluated, we will consider the costs and benefits of extending the system.

(November 13)

Minimum wage

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the Official Report details of the legislative and administrative measures which had been adopted by the other member states of the European Community for the implementation of their obligations relating to low pay and minimum wages under the convention of the International Labour Organisation.

Mr Bottomley: In addition to the United Kingdom the following member states of the European Community have ratified International Labour Convention No 26 concerning the creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery—Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Details of the legislative and administrative measures used to apply the Convention in individual member states are not readily available, without disproportionate cost.

(November 12)

Construction industry

Dr Alan Glyn (Windsor and Maidenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the effect that the Construction Industry Training Levy had on small businesses which employed a higher ratio of skilled craftsmen than the larger firms.

Mr Morrison: I understand from the Construction Industry Training Board that companies on its register with an annual payroll of less than £15,000 are specially exempted from paying levy. These small companies, however, receive about £3.1 million from the Board in training grants.

Companies with an annual payroll between £15,000 and £30,000 pay about £1.5 million in levy to the Board, about 96 per cent of which is returned in the form of grants. On average, companies of all sizes receive back from the Board in training grants about 83 per cent of their levy.

(October 22)



Information technology

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take the opportunity of International Youth Year to extend the Manpower Services Commission's Information Technology Centres programme.

Mr Morrison: Our original pilot Information Technology Centre programme launched in 1981 was intended to fund 20 Centres. The programme has been so successful that we have now established over 150 Centres, and our current plans are to expand the programme to 175 Centres.

(November 9)

Youth training

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make it a condition of renewal of the youth training scheme that the sponsors observe equal opportunity policies.

Mr Morrison: All contracts between the Manpower Services Commission and managing agents and sponsors include a clause requiring them to observe equal opportunities policy.

Youngsters on the youth training scheme are covered by the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 in respect of recruitment to, and termination from, the youth training scheme.

(November 12)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Great Britain labour force estimates for 1983—components of change in the labour force

□ The components of change shown in table 3 of the article "Great Britain labour force estimates for 1983" (August 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*) were incorrectly calculated by applying the

components of change calculations to the "all ages" labour force figures instead of summing the results of the calculations for the individual age groups.

A table showing the correct

figures is given below. Although the figures are different from those published, the commentary in the *Employment Gazette* article is unaffected.

Managers' pay and benefits

□ Managers and executives in many countries are now being awarded salary rises in direct relation to their performance, according to the *PA International Pay and benefits survey 1985*.

In the UK, 82 per cent of companies questioned about salary increases claimed to take performance into account when awarding pay rises.

The survey was compiled from information obtained by the company's offices in 22 countries throughout the world. It gives details of pay, benefits and working hours in these countries, broken down into management, clerical staff and hourly-paid workers. The survey contains current information and statistics for 1984 and forecasts developments and changes in 1985.

Portugal is top of its pay rise league table with average increases of 22 per cent. This compares to an average UK increase of six to eight per cent.

The average UK manager, says the report, takes 34 days of holiday (including public holidays) each year. His counterpart in the US, however, takes only 19 days each year. Portuguese managers take the most holiday, 43 days a year.

As for working hours, managers in West Germany work a weekly average of 55 hours, putting them at the top of this table. Managers in the UK average 42.5 hours, while only 36.5 hours per week are worked by managers in the Republic of Ireland.

Further details are available from Sheila Smith, manager, pay research, *PA Personnel Services*, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.

Science park

□ Cambridge's science park may soon have a younger "clone". Plans have been announced to build a second science park half a mile away but because the site is on green belt land, a planning inquiry is to be held in January.

If built, the development is to be called the Cambridge Technology Centre and is predicted to create some 2-3,000 jobs. The company behind the project is Camtech Developments, a subsidiary of the John Willmott Group. The first stage of the new park would not be in operation until 1986, even if planning permission were granted straightaway, and the overall investment in the site could be spread over the next ten years.

Small firms

□ The Department of Trade and Industry has published an eight-page brochure designed to promote awareness of the importance and growth of the small firms sector.

Small firms mean business includes background material about the size of the small firms sector and its structure and development, and puts its contribution to the economy into perspective. In particular, it shows how small firms' share of the labour force has grown from 15 per cent ten years ago to 25 per cent today and also in the last ten years how small firms' share of innovation, for instance in new technologies, has risen by 17 per cent.

Table 3 Components of change in the labour force:†

| Great Britain | Male and female | | Male | | | Female | | | Thousand |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Population effect* | Activity rate effect† | Change in the labour force | Population effect* | Activity rate effect† | Change in the labour force | Population effect* | Activity rate effect† | |
| 1971-75 | 247.2 | 228.9 | 476.0 | 124.0 | -170.9 | -47.0 | 123.2 | 399.8 | 523.0 |
| 1975-77 | 184.0 | 339.1 | 523.0 | 114.8 | -53.8 | 61.0 | 69.2 | 392.9 | 462.0 |
| 1977-79 | 305.8 | -225.8 | 80.0 | 160.8 | -154.8 | 6.0 | 145.0 | -71.0 | 74.0 |
| 1979-81 | 274.5 | -7.5 | 267.0 | 157.9 | -72.9 | 85.0 | 116.6 | 65.4 | 182.0 |
| 1981-83 | 356.0 | -437.0 | -85.0 | 210.0 | -423.0 | -215.0 | 146.0 | -14.0 | 130.0 |

* The change in the labour force that would have occurred if the activity rate in each age group had remained over the period at its value in the initial year.

† The residual change—total change less the change due to the population effect.

‡ See footnote to table 1 in the original article.

Computer papers

□ The Institute of Manpower Studies and the Institute of Personnel Management are inviting proposals for papers to be presented at its conference on July 11, 1985, which will take place in conjunction with the fourth Computers in Personnel Exhibition. Each paper is expected to last 25 minutes and will be followed by 20 minutes of discussion. Five papers are required in each of the following three streams:

- "How to narrow your choice"—How organisations have taken into account such factors as the basic decision, the data to keep, the hardware choice, the software, and the results and benefits.
- "Decision support systems for personnel"—Demonstrations of how organisations have been helped in decision-making in, for example, recruitment and selection, negotiation, salary and benefit administration, management development, career management, and management succession planning.
- "Tomorrow's opportunities"—Examples of new areas of application, including, for instance, new developments in hardware, experience with micro-computers, graphics and visual presentations, user training, use of expert systems, and so on.

Outline proposals (500 words at most) should be sent, to arrive by January 9, 1985, at the latest to Mr Chris Handley, assistant director (services), Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

VDU reading list

□ As the use of visual display units proliferates, so the demand for more information about their potential hazards increases. To assist the many people asking for more information, the Health and Safety Executive's library and information services have published a reading list on the subject.

Health effects of VDUs: a bibliography lists books, reports, articles and conference papers dealing with possible problems arising from the use of VDUs.

It gives the date, author and source of each item. Although intended to be comprehensive, the list makes no claim to be exhaustive and the Executive would welcome suggestions for additional entries or improvements to existing inclusions.

Copies of the booklet are available from: Health and Safety Executive, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY; telephone 051-951 4450, price £3. ISBN 07176 01943.

Employment appointments

□ The Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, has appointed Dr Brian Mawhinney, MP for Peterborough, as his Parliamentary Private Secretary; and Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio, has appointed Mr Michael Emmott, on secondment from the Department of Employment, as an assistant secretary to the Enterprise Unit.

Toxic substances

□ A new occasional publication *Toxic substances bulletin* published by the Health and Safety Executive, contains information on toxic substances with particular reference to new or changed occupational exposure limits. It will provide an interim statement between the annual revisions of Guidance Note EH 40 *Occupational exposure limits*, and will list those substances for which it is proposed to introduce recommended limits. Decisions on the adoption of control limits and the dates on which they become effective will first be printed in *Toxic substances bulletin* and then incorporated into the next edition of EH 40.

Toxic substances bulletin is available on £2 annual subscription from the Health and Safety Executive, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY.

Changes in average earnings

□ The following table shows recent changes in the underlying index of average earnings. This series incorporates adjustments for certain temporary influences like arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period, and regular seasonal factors. The series remains, however, a measure of changes in average weekly earnings and the underlying series still reflects changes in hours worked and in bonuses and similar payments which are linked to the level of economic activity.

The underlying index was described in an article in the April 1981 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 193). The time series in that article has been regularly updated in later issues of the *Gazette* the most recent issue being August 1984. The underlying percentage increase figures over the previous 12 months are included in table 5-1 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette* with separate figures for the whole economy, manufacturing industries and production industries. Each month the most recent figures for the underlying increases over the latest 12 months are included in the *Commentary on Trends in Labour Statistics* (page S2 *et seq* of *Employment Gazette*) together with the average earnings in the whole economy, averaged over the latest three months, which is also shown

on an accompanying chart.

Recent temporary factors

In the third quarter of 1984, average earnings have continued to be depressed (about 1¼ per cent) by industrial action in the coal industry. There has been an increase in the timing adjustment because of delays in reaching pay settlements (compared with a year ago) among, for example, local authority non-manuals. Some of the settlements outstanding at the end of the second quarter (for example, in the national health service) were paid in the third quarter, giving rise to a high level of pay arrears.

The increase in economic activity, seen for example in increased overtime working for operatives in manufacturing industries (table 1-11 of Labour Market Data), has led to higher average earnings than a year ago. Higher overtime is estimated to have increased average weekly earnings by about ½ per cent in the year to the third quarter, although this was a slightly smaller increase than in the year to the second quarter.

The monthly rate of increase in the underlying index between the second and third quarters was about ½ per cent, similar to that between the first and second quarters. The underlying increase over the latest 12 months, fell to about 7½ per cent in the third quarter, mainly because of the smaller increase in overtime hours this year than a year ago.

Guidance on the Trade Union Act

□ The Department of Employment has published a booklet which describes the provisions of the Trade Union Act 1984—on the election of trade union leaders, secret ballots before industrial action and trade union political funds. The booklet sets out the steps that trade unions will need to take to comply

with the law and also helps trade union members and others know what their rights are.

A Guide to the Trade Union Act 1984—reference PL752, 24 pages—is available free from Jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices, ACAS offices, DE regional offices or, in the case of orders for ten or more copies, from: Department of Employment, Inf 4 General Office, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1984-5

The main economic indicators published by the Department will be released on the following dates at 11.30 am:

| Unemployment and vacancies | Retail Prices Index | Employment and hours | Average Earnings Index |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Thursday, November 29 | Friday, December 14 | Wednesday, December 19 | Wednesday, December 19 |
| Thursday, January 3 | Friday, January 18 | Wednesday, January 16 | Wednesday, January 16 |

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5845/6572.
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Employment and hours: 0923 28500 ext. 403.
Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412.

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series

| | Seasonally adjusted index | Further adjustments (index points) | | Underlying index | Underlying (per cent) increase | |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Arrears | Timing* etc | | Average in latest 3 months | Over latest 12 months |
| 1982 Jan | 132.8 | -0.2 | — | 132.6 | ¾-1 | 11 |
| Feb | 134.3 | -0.9 | +0.1 | 133.5 | ¾-1 | 10¾ |
| Mar | 134.7 | -0.5 | +0.3 | 134.5 | ¾ | 10¾ |
| Apr | 135.4 | -0.2 | +0.4 | 135.6 | ¾ | 10½ |
| May | 136.7 | -0.8 | +1.0 | 136.9 | ¾ | 10¼ |
| June | 137.0 | -0.8 | +0.2 | 136.4 | ½ | 9½ |
| July | 139.5 | -1.6 | — | 137.9 | ½ | 9¼ |
| Aug | 138.6 | -0.6 | +0.7 | 138.7 | ½ | 8¾ |
| Sep | 138.9 | -0.6 | +1.3 | 139.6 | ½-¾ | 8¾ |
| Oct | 139.8 | -0.3 | +1.0 | 140.5 | ½-¾ | 8¾ |
| Nov | 141.7 | -1.0 | +0.5 | 141.2 | ½ | 8½ |
| Dec | 142.0 | -0.6 | +0.7 | 142.1 | ½ | 8 |
| 1983 Jan | 144.5 | -1.5 | +0.3 | 143.3 | ½-¾ | 8 |
| Feb | 147.2 | -2.9 | — | 144.3 | ¾ | 8 |
| Mar | 146.3 | -1.0 | -0.4 | 144.9 | ¾ | 7¾ |
| Apr | 147.0 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 145.9 | ½-¾ | 7½ |
| May | 148.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 147.3 | ½-¾ | 7½ |
| June | 148.2 | -0.8 | -0.9 | 146.5 | ½ | 7½ |
| July | 150.3 | -0.6 | -1.3 | 148.4 | ½ | 7½ |
| Aug | 150.2 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 149.3 | ½ | 7¼ |
| Sep | 150.7 | -0.3 | +0.1 | 150.5 | ¾-1 | 7¼ |
| Oct | 152.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 151.5 | ¾ | 7¼ |
| Nov | 152.1 | -0.2 | +0.4 | 152.3 | ½-¾ | 7¼ |
| Dec | 153.4 | -0.2 | +0.4 | 153.6 | ¾ | 8 |
| 1984 Jan | 154.7 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 154.5 | ¾ | 7¾ |
| Feb | 155.6 | -0.4 | +0.4 | 155.6 | ¾ | 7¾ |
| Mar | 154.4 | -0.5 | +2.3 | 156.2 | ½-¾ | 7¾ |
| Apr | 155.8 | -0.2 | +1.7 | 157.3 | ½-¾ | 7¾ |
| May | 156.0 | -0.4 | +3.2 | 158.8 | ½-¾ | 7¾ |
| June | 156.0 | -0.3 | +2.2 | 157.9 | ½ | 7¾ |
| July | 158.2 | -1.0 | +2.5 | 159.7 | ½ | 7½ |
| Aug | 159.0 | -1.4 | +3.0 | 160.6 | ¼-½ | 7½ |
| (Sep) | 160.4 | -1.6 | +2.9 | 161.7 | ¾ | 7½ |

() Provisional. * Includes the effect of industrial action.
 Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

Charging for statistics

Employment Gazette contains a wide range of economic statistics. The department also provides a service to individual customers, mainly covering unpublished data. Charges are already made for some of the data, particularly where significant additional work is involved and for statistical press notices. From January 1 the charging policy will be extended to cover requests for information but general statistical advice given over telephone and small amounts of unpublished data will continue to be available free of charge.

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 September 1984.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

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

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

Between the beginning of April and the end of September, there were 236,124 entrants to YTS of whom 173,408 had entered Mode A schemes.

The Mode A entrants figure represents 73 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 310,479 young people in training at the end of September, an increase of 18,431 since the end of August. Of those in training, 230,454 (74 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

| Region | Planned entrants April 1984-March 1985 | Entrants to training April 1984-Sept 1985 | In training at Sep 30 1984 |
|----------------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| Scotland | 42,440 | 18,777 | 31,754 |
| Northern North West | 27,133 | 18,720 | 22,035 |
| | 59,208 | 38,574 | 48,523 |
| Yorks & Humberside | 40,268 | 25,675 | 32,563 |
| Midlands | 82,774 | 51,834 | 65,360 |
| Wales | 23,453 | 14,495 | 18,830 |
| South West | 31,192 | 17,495 | 23,191 |
| South East | 68,700 | 37,901 | 49,252 |
| London | 29,392 | 12,653 | 18,971 |
| Great Britain | 404,560 | 236,124 | 310,479 |

PICKUP

□ Help for employers and advice to colleges are being supplied by two new initiatives under PICKUP (Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating Programme), run by the Department of Education and Science.

● The help for employers comes from a computerised directory of vocational short courses. It gives brief outlines of the courses that are updated every fortnight, and covers colleges, polytechnics and universities. One of the objectives of the directory is to persuade employers to change the stereotyped image many of them have of educational institutions.

Examples of courses being offered include short, intensive language courses for company executives, tailor-made engineering courses to take place on a firm's own premises, and individual job-based improvement programmes for production managers. There are even college courses in Greater

Manchester for professional footballers wishing to enter the licensed trade.

● The advice for colleges being provided by PICKUP concerns ways in which they can increase their share of the adult training market through improved marketing of updating programmes. It is published in the form of an 80-page report* of papers presented at the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (BACIE) conference earlier this year. Topics covered include the use of low cost market research, direct mailing, media publicity and advertising, as well as promotional activities such as exhibitions, leaflets and video presentations.

* *Marketing for colleges, polytechnics and universities* edited by R Ainscough and R Arnfield is available from R Arnfield, East Midlands PICKUP office, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Aspley, Nottingham NG8 3NH, price £3.75.

IT for managers

□ Two projects aimed at helping managers to tackle the twin problem of bringing information technology (IT) to their own desk tops and introducing it in their organisations have been announced by the Manpower Services Commission.

The first involves a study, in conjunction with the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Management Centre, to identify what factors inhibit the use of IT by managers themselves.

Packages

"We also want to find out what kind of systems are suited to the needs of managers in different parts of organisations, then develop and test learning packages that will enable them to make the best use of the technology that's available," explained Mr Mike Beck, head of MSC's management development section.

The project will include the publication of reports, case studies and several learning packages, all of which become widely available, probably in 1985.

Under the second project, Glasgow University's department of management studies is to develop, with MSC backing, a workbook to help managers with the introduction of IT into their organisations. This workbook will be tested on practising managers before eventual publication, which is currently expected to be in late 1986.

"Technical innovations," said Mr Beck, "have many implications for the way an organisation operates; and it is to help the manager assess these factors that the work-

book is being produced.

"Once he has assessed the implications and clarified the decisions required, he will be in a much better position to manage the introduction of new technology."

Ethnic jobs survey

□ Four hundred Liverpool companies—about ten per cent of the city's employers—have been sent a questionnaire asking what type of business they are engaged in; their number of employees, split into ethnic groups; and their methods of recruitment.

The aim of the survey is to help in the understanding of the problems faced by ethnic minorities on Merseyside in their search for work. Participating companies are also being asked if they are aware of the Race Relations Code of Practice for the elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity in employment.

Comments

Comments are invited from participants on any of the subjects covered by the survey, which is being conducted by the Manpower Services Commission's area manpower board for Merseyside. The survey is one of three that the board is undertaking to study whether the arrangements made to introduce jobseekers into jobs actually help the employment prospects of ethnic minority groups or whether, in fact, they just tend to reinforce the disadvantages they already suffer.

Forthcoming statistical articles

Articles in preparation

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

● Unemployment flows: Northern Ireland

This article will present statistics on unemployment flows for Northern Ireland. The information provided should be comparable with that published for Great Britain.

● Pattern of household spending in 1983:

This article discusses a selection of results on average household spending from the 1983 Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Full results from the survey will be published shortly in the 1983 FES report.

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 (October 1984)*

| | |
|---|--------|
| Registered for employment at October 5, 1984 | 85,114 |
| Employment registrations taken from September 7, 1984 to October 5, 1984 | 6,729 |
| Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service September 7, 1984 to October 5, 1984 | 3,175 |

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

Placed into employment by Jobcentres and local authority advisory services from June 11, 1984 to September 7, 1984§

| | Open | Sheltered | Total |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Section I | 8,856 | — | 8,856 |
| Section II | 231 | 689 | 920 |
| Total | 9,087 | 689 | 9,776 |

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

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 Sep of whom | 64.6 | 105.7 | 7.5 | 4.7 |
| unemployed Dec | 56.7 | 91.0 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| | 56.8 | 90.7 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| of whom | | | | |
| unemployed 1984 Mar | 49.7 | 76.5 | 5.9 | 3.2 |
| | 42.4 | 67.2 | 5.7 | 3.0 |
| of whom | | | | |
| unemployed June | 37.4 | 55.8 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| | 38.0 | 61.3 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| of whom | | | | |
| unemployed Sep | 33.5 | 51.2 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| | 34.6 | 59.6 | 5.1 | 2.9 |
| of whom | | | | |
| unemployed | 30.6 | 49.4 | 4.6 | 2.4 |

Personnel book

□ A college text book for personnel students, *Personnel in context* by Mr David Farnham, has been produced by the Institute of Personnel Management. It provides an introduction to the subject and also covers the "Personnel management in context" syllabus of the Institute's professional education scheme.

The IPM claims it is the only up-to-date study focusing on the wider organisational and environmental contexts in which personnel decisions are influenced and made. The emphasis of the book is an academic one as opposed to a handbook of personnel practice.

The book's four parts steer the reader from a consideration of the background of personnel management to an examination of the nature and scope of the function and on to the political, economic and social influences which impinge on personnel policy in practice. The concluding section takes a look at the future of personnel management and the challenges confronting those practising the profession in the 1980s.

Personnel in context by Mr David Farnham is available from the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW, price £13.50 (including postage and packing), £11 for IPM members. ISBN 0 85292 341 4.

Women managers

□ Women have a stronger chance of taking top jobs in the hotel and catering industry than in many other fields, according to research conducted by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board. Even so, the board believes that women need to be given a fairer share of companies' management training opportunities and to take more initiative themselves.

The findings, published in *Women's path to management in the hotel and catering industry*, show that women managers tend to be concentrated in the industry's welfare sector—hospitals and school meals, for example—and are not well represented in hotels, restaurants and other commercial operations.

When women do progress in the industry, they tend to do so rapidly and at an early age. This, says the report, often makes it easier for them to reach senior status before having a family and to re-enter the industry at a reasonably high level later on.

The research shows too how the industry's traditions tend to impede women; for example one of the

traditional routes to management is from a craft job such as a chef, traditionally a male preserve. Although such traditional routes to management are being replaced by direct entry for people with higher diplomas and degrees in catering, women, it appears, still have to contend with the obstacles of an industry that has a legacy of male domination.

The report urges colleges to offer wider career guidance to women, encouraging them into jobs other than traditional female occupations (such as housekeeping). It also calls on industry to ensure that women gain a fair share of management training opportunities. And, finally, it appeals to women themselves to take the initiative, define their own career plans, ensure they get a fair share of training opportunities, and seek a wider variety of work experience so as to give themselves greater job flexibility.

IDS publications

□ In a review of the first year of operation of the Statutory Sick Pay scheme, Incomes Data Services Ltd reports that it has worked remarkably smoothly, despite some of the gloomy prognostications that had been made when it was introduced. The IDS study (No 316) *Sick pay and SSP* looks at both the experience of employers, large and small, and the findings of surveys by Government bodies and the Trades Union Congress.

The main problems that arose over the year are described, as are the chief criticisms of the scheme, but the study concludes that there have been few industrial relations problems and little noticeable effect on absence levels. The final section of the booklet gives details of 19 sick pay schemes to illustrate the changes and improvements that are occurring in this field.

The way the law on racial discrimination in employment works in practice is explained in *Race discrimination in employment*, published at a price of £5 as part of IDS's Employment law handbook series (No 28). It quotes many examples of cases decided by the courts or tribunals, and explains who is liable and who is protected under the Race Relations Act 1976. It also details the various remedies and sanctions available against employers who have discriminated unlawfully.

The book is not aimed at lawyers but rather at the layman, personnel staff and trade union officers. It replaces an earlier book in the series (No 4), which is now out of date, and it includes in full the Commission for Racial Equality's 1984 code of practice.

Electrical qualifications

□ East Lancashire Skillcentre in Accrington is believed by the Manpower Services Commission to be the only Skillcentre offering a concentrated course for electricians on what is known as "The 15th Edition", that is available for participants both day and night.

Interest in the course follows new national guidelines set out in the *Institution of Electrical Engineers 15th Edition*, under which electricians themselves—and not just the designers of electrical installations—are required to be responsible for inherent safety factors in all wiring and rewiring work. The purpose of this change is to eliminate the "cowboys" who sometimes carry out rewiring work on houses, shops, offices and factories. Mr Brian Hooley, East Lancashire Skillcentre's electrical installation instructor, believes the new guidelines could virtually stamp out the classic fire caused by faulty wiring.

The 18-week course which he runs culminates in his students receiving a City and Guilds of London Institute Certificate for the Assessment of the 15th Edition of the IEE Wiring Regulations—possibly an all-time record for the length of title for a night school qualification!

Part-time work

□ A study of part-time employment, based on the findings of three national case studies (Great Britain, France and West Germany), has been written by Mr Jean-Pierre Jallade, deputy director of the European Institute of Education and Social Policy, Paris.

The case studies, conducted in 1979, showed that part-time employment was far more prevalent in Great Britain than in the other two countries but that the growth of this form of employment has not been a direct corollary of the difficulty of finding full-time employment. They also appeared to demonstrate that the demand for part-time work is invariably greater than the supply.

Mr Jallade's book concludes that a policy aimed at creating part-time work would have many advantages, including boosting productivity, reducing unemployment and allowing jobseekers to satisfy their aspirations regarding working hours without being unduly penalised in their wages and working conditions.

Towards a policy of part-time employment by Mr Jean-Pierre Jallade is published in English, French, German and Dutch by the European Centre for Work and Society, PO Box 3073, 6202 NB Maastricht, the Netherlands, price 10 Dutch Guilders (including postage). ISBN 90-6549-027-2.

Worksharing and new technology

□ The Unemployment Unit, which is an independent research and lobbying organisation, has published two documents looking at the employment effects of worksharing and of new technology. The one on worksharing pays particular attention to unit costs, pointing out that the effect of worksharing on unit costs is directly related to the question of whether or not worksharing is likely to create any extra jobs.

It concludes that there would be severe practical difficulties in translating reduced hours of work by existing employees into potential new jobs but admits that the available evidence on worksharing is far from consistent. Furthermore, it says: "There is a world of difference between the trade-offs employees claim they would be prepared to make between hours and income, and preferences as revealed by actual market behaviour."

The document on the new technologies is the final report of a one-year review of the literature and arguments concerning the employment implications of technical change. It contains chapters on biotechnology, microelectronics and information technology, and the involvement of the new technologies in education and training. Other sections look specifically at Government policy, trade union attitudes and the impact of the new technologies on the quality of working life.

The author, Dr Dan Finn, interprets his evidence as suggesting that we are about to experience an intensification of existing tendencies and their extension to new areas, rather than a revolutionary transformation. But he does feel that, despite the problems that the introduction of these technologies generate, they also create the material conditions out of which real progress towards full employment could be made.

Worksharing—some costs and other implications by Mr Stephen Hill, price £2, and *The employment effects of the new technologies: a review of the arguments* by Dr Dan Finn, price £6, are both available from The Unemployment Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG.

Training

□ A conference to examine the similarities, differences and relationship between various recent initiatives in education and training for the 14-18 age group will take place on December 10-12 in Grantham, Lincs. Its title is "Education and training 14-18: policy and practice".

Organised by the Careers Re-

search and Advisory Centre and by the National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling, the conference is jointly sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Education and Science.

Among the initiatives being examined will be the YTS, TVEI and CPVE. The conference is being particularly aimed at advisory and administrative staff in local education authorities, senior management in schools and colleges, training staff in industry, staff of teacher-training institutions and accredited training centres, and others in a position to influence practice nationally and locally.

The cost for delegates will be £125.96 (residential) or £89.18 (non-residential)—both prices include VAT. Further details about the conference, including an application form, may be obtained from the CRAC conference office, Bate-man Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ.

GLC ads

□ In a vigorous defence of the Government's policies on training, Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, has denounced claims by the Greater London Council that Whitehall is doing nothing about training in the Capital. In a letter to all London MPs and the GLC's Conservative and Labour leaders, Mr Morrison said that this year:

- 30,000 young Londoners will enter the Youth Training Scheme.
- 12,000 adults will be trained or retrained under Manpower Services Commission programmes.
- £75 million will be spent by the msc alone directly on training and retraining in London.

In response to a series of GLC advertisements criticising the Government's record on new technology training, Mr Morrison pointed out that:

- Well over 1,000 adults will this year get computer skills training.
- 600 adults will take computer-linked courses such as robotics.
- 13 Information Technology Centres in London will give high quality and advanced training to young people and adults.
- All office skills training includes information technology, as it affects office work.
- All 30,000 YTS entrants will get an introduction to information technology.
- Technological education at London University is funded by the Government.

The Minister also attacked the GLC's claim that the Government

pays insufficient attention to the needs of women, ethnic minorities and the disabled: "Again the facts refute this. In London 49 per cent of YTS entrants and 56 per cent of adult trainees are women. Some 30 per cent of YTS entrants and 56 per cent of adult trainee entrants are from ethnic minorities. Specially designed courses are provided for disabled people and 1,500 will this year attend Employment Rehabilitation Centres in London," declared Mr Morrison. He added: "Special efforts are made to train women to compete in traditionally male-dominated occupations, such as the construction trades. And significant numbers of disabled adults and young people have entered msc training schemes, while special provision is made for slow learners."

"The fact is that through managing agents, including private employers, voluntary bodies, local authorities and education establishments, the msc training schemes in London are ideally placed to respond flexibly to the needs of the community. This flexibility has enabled more than 75 per cent of adults completing training courses in London to find work and the figures for trainees leaving YTS are most encouraging as well."

HSE publications

□ The Health and Safety Executive has just published a new edition of the Publications in Series List. This is a free up-to-date list of the series publications produced by the Health and Safety Commission and Executive since 1974, and titles prior to that date by the separate inspectorates which now form part of HSE. Publications of a temporary nature, such as consultative documents, are not listed.

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

The list should interest safety officers, safety advisers, safety representatives, and everybody else concerned with occupational health and safety. It is available from the Library and Information Services, Health and Safety Executive, at the following addresses:

Red Hill, Sheffield S3 7HQ; telephone 0742 78141 ext 3113 or 3114.

St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY; telephone 051-951 4381.

Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF; telephone 01-229 3456 ext 6721 or 6722.

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. A list of publications expected in the next 6 months is given below.

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

New titles

July - December 1984

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

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Fields, Social and Community Planning Research

An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of studies in the Department's research programme on home-working.

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

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

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

Young women in atypical jobs

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

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

Part-time employment and sex discrimination legislation in Great Britain

Dr O Robinson, University of Bath and Mr J Wallace, Teeside Polytechnic

This study, based on detailed case studies of 21 organisations between 1979 and 1982, analyses the nature of part-time employment in Britain. It explores various aspects of part-time employment, including occupations, earnings, hours and redundancy, and considers the changes that the Equal Pay and Sex

Discrimination Act have brought to part-time employment.

Women's participation in paid work: further analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Ms H Joshi, Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Multiple regression analysis of data from the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken both to establish the importance of different factors in determining whether women undertake paid work or not, and the costs to women of family formation.

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

Dr S Dex, University of Keele

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

Unemployed women : A study of attitudes and experiences

A Cragg and T Dawson, Cragg Ross and Dawson Research Partnership

The meaning of unemployment for women is considered by examining in depth the situation of a group of women without paid work. Women's job aspirations, job search behaviour and the financial and social consequences of not working are described.

Women and payment structures

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

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

Research 1983-84

Department of Employment annual report of research.