Employment Gazette

January 1986 Department of Employment

Tourism
Temporary Work
Disabled people
Economic activity

Trade unions in the 1980's

Price £3.25 net

Employment Gazette

January 1986 Volume 94 No 1
Department of Employment
pages 1–40

● **Cover picture**
The colourful 19th century union membership certificate reproduced on the cover introduces the article on current trade union membership on page 16.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES
Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £35.00
HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

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

EDITOR
John Roberts
DEPUTY EDITOR
Bob Reid
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Sue Greaves
STUDIO
Christine Holdforth
Editorial: 01-213 3562
Statistical inquiries: 01-213 5551

Contents


The results of a new report on the use of temporary workers in Britain are discussed on page 7.


The article on page 21 outlines some of the problems of analysing groups on the fringes of the labour force.

Computers are just the job for Sue and Gerry

Disabled honours graduate Sue Bayley of Macclesfield has become the first wheelchair-bound employee in ICI Pharmaceuticals medical department, Alderley Park, thanks to an employment assessment course at Preston Employment Rehabilitation Centre.

Sue was confined to a wheelchair after operations to remove a spinal tumor left her paralysed from the waist down. Her hopes of becoming a science teacher dashed, she turned to the Manpower Services Commission for advice.

Ian Allwood, MSC Disablement Resettlement Officer for Cheshire, suggested she spend some time at the MSC's Employment Rehabilitation Centre in Preston to see what sort of work she would be suited to.

Variety of skills

Preston is one of only two residential ERC's serving the whole of Britain. Disabled clients come from near and far to try their hand at a variety of skills in an environment as close to a real workplace as possible. They can encounter and learn to overcome practical difficulties they are bound to face in their daily working lives. With the help of experienced staff they decide what kind of job would be best for them in view of their own disability.

Sue Bayley was surprised to discover that she had a flair for computers and, in August last year, Sue became the first person in a wheelchair to work in the highly computerised medical department at ICI's Alderley Park site. Her degree in physiology and zoology helps a lot in her job which involves developing and designing computer forms for hospital doctors to record their clinical research data.

Apart from an additional rampway ICI have installed, no special modifications have been necessary to enable Sue to do her job.

A home computer has rescued Gerry Peacock's career when his working life seemed to be over because of multiple sclerosis. His employer, Davy McKee (Stockton) Ltd, has been able to keep him on as a full-time employee with the help of the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Gerry is retraining as a computer programmer to work from his home in Crook, County Durham, on engineering projects and already his computer calculations are helping to design storage hoppers for various industrial applications.

He has worked for Davy McKee since 1973 as a draughtsman, including a spell working on a project in Canada. But by early last year multiple sclerosis was making it increasingly difficult for him to travel to Stockton.

The MSC's Disablement Advisory Service had the idea of him working from home on computers. The DTI stepped in to help with a grant for Davy McKee towards the cost of the computer equipment. A training programme was drawn up by the MSC's training division and tutors from the Information Technology Centre in Durham

helped Davy McKee's technical computing manager to teach Gerry.

"This is completely different from any work I have done before," said Gerry Peacock. "I obviously could not have continued doing the same job and retraining has saved my career. I am sure there are plenty of other disabled people who could do what I have done and I hope others will take advantage of the help which is available."

Firms urged to improve training

British firms should do much more to improve their training policies and personnel management so that they can become more competitive in the world market, Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph urged.

He told the North of England Education Conference in Huddersfield that by comparison with their competitors British firms on the whole contented themselves with an under-trained workforce.

Markets

"They may save money in the short term but lose markets later," he said. "Whole areas of the home market have been surrendered to the Japanese, the Americans and the rest of Europe. There is evidence for a causal connection between our lack of competitiveness and the failure of our firms to insist on a properly trained workforce and to take steps to secure it."

Sir Keith said that a combination of low investment in research and development and training, and higher than inflation pay increases, could prove to be a suicide pact between employers and workforces in the longer term.

Many in the education service and many of its customers were striving to make education and training more responsive to market needs, he said. The Government had a special role as a facilitator at the national level and as a pump-primer at the regional and local level.

Sir Keith dismissed fears that the Government's concern with the performance of the economy would enforce a "narrow vocationalism" on the education system. He believed the world of education was right to resist pressure from employers to produce narrow specialists to fill immediate vacancies.

"Our job is not to produce narrow specialists for jobs that technical change may soon destroy. It is rather to ensure that post-16 courses provide breadth and balance as well as prepare students for a technical career. It is the responsibility of the employer to train his staff—often in further and higher education institutions—in specialised skills."

Speaking about 1986 being Industry Year, he said: "Let us all resolve to make 1986, not just another year with a special name and special activities—here today and gone tomorrow—but one after which we shall be able to look back and say that something changed.

"Let 1986 be the year which saw the end, once and for all, of the damaging estrangement between education at all levels on the one hand and industry and commerce on the other."

Violence to Health Service staff

About 6,000 staff employed in five health authorities throughout Great Britain —Birmingham, Croydon, Exeter, Fife and Newcastle—are being asked to help with a study of violent attacks upon employees from patients and relatives. The survey is being undertaken by the tripartite Health Service Advisory Committee—one of the advisory committees of the Health and Safety Commission.

"Government, trade unions and employers have a common interest in protecting the health and safety of employees, especially those at risk from violence," said Employment Minister Peter Bottomley welcoming the Commission's initiative, which is taking place in addition to work in other major areas, such as public transport. "The survey is one of the initiatives arising from the Commission's examination of the problem of violence to employees and of what action could be taken by employers, trade unions and employees and other parties to combat the problem."

From information already gathered, the working group has identified certain sectors where assaults to staff occur, such as accident and emergency departments of hospitals, in community health and in psychiatric care. The survey results should help them identify more precisely where, and how often, assaults occur, how severe they are, and whether other external factors contribute to the problem.

The survey is based upon a detailed questionnaire devised by the working group. It has been given a "trial run" during a pilot exercise in Wirral Health Authority where very good co-operation with all concerned was achieved. The working group plans to report to the Commission later this year on their findings.

Record earnings from business visitors

The total UK conference market was worth £735 million in 1984—a 12 per cent increase over 1983 according to a report published by the British Tourist Authority.

Of the £735 million total, £389 million was direct revenue to the conference venues and £346 million was personal spending by delegates and expenditure by organisers. Overseas visitors accounted for £150 million of the total conference market.

However, the BTA say that the figures are conservative since they do not include conferences with less than 15 delegates.

The Conference and Exhibition Market Survey is available from the Market Research Manager, British Tourist Authority, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL, price £80.00.

New aid for small businesses

A *Small Business Action Kit* designed to help those advising would-be entrepreneurs on how to set up and run their own business has been published by Kogan Page.

The book is based on 1,500 business counselling interviews carried out by its four authors at Macclesfield Business Ventures, one of over 300 local enterprise agencies set up throughout the UK. It is intended for use by business counsellors, bank managers, accountants and financiers.

The kit offers advice on avoiding pitfalls, clearing obstacles and eliminating hindrances which confront small businesses.

Graham Sanger, Director of Macclesfield Business Ventures, using the kit with a client, specialist fashion designer Rosemary Bates.

It consists of a series of checklists, worksheets, flow charts and summaries covering all the subjects essential to starting up and running a small business.

At the launch of the kit, Small Firms Minister David Trippier said that there were still far too many people setting up in business who were not seeking advice from either local enterprise agencies or the small firms service. The figures showed that those who took advice from enterprise agencies had a better chance of succeeding. The failure rate for new businesses which have accepted help from an agency is one in 12 compared with one in three for all new companies after three years.

Greater success

"This easy-to-use kit will help business professionals to ensure greater success," said Mr Trippier. "I am particularly delighted that an enterprise agency should have seen the need and made it available nationally."

The book aims to help small businesses reach their full potential, and used as a guide will enable the individual entrepreneur and the business adviser to monitor business progress more closely. It will also be useful for business students.

The *Small Business Action Kit* was written by businessmen, John Rosthorn, Andrew Haldane, Edward Blackwell and John Wholey while they were seconded to Macclesfield Business Ventures. It is published by Kogan Page and costs £9.95. ISBN 1 85091 089 8.

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1. ***Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment*** — PL700 (1st rev)
2. ***Procedure for handling redundancies*** — PL756 (2nd rev)
3. ***Employee's rights on insolvency of employer*** — PL718 (2nd rev)
4. ***Employment rights for the expectant mother*** — PL710
5. ***Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations*** — PL705
6. ***Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training*** — PL703
7. ***Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982*** — PL754
8. ***Itemized pay statement*** — PL704
9. ***Guarantee payments*** — PL724 (1st rev)
10. ***Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking*** — PL699 (1st rev)
11. ***Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay*** — PL711
12. ***Time off for public duties*** — PL702
13. ***Unfairly dismissed?*** — PL712 (2nd rev)
14. ***Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal*** — PL707 (2nd rev)
15. ***Union secret ballots*** — PL701 (1st rev)
16. ***Redundancy payments*** — PL744

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 — PL752

Industrial action and the law A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 — PL753

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms — PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers — PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers — PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers — RPLI (1983)

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers — PL720

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings — ITL1 (1985)

Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments — ITL5

Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974 — ITL19

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians — OW5 1982(rev)

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Training and work experience schemes — OW21(1982)

A guide for workers from abroad
Employment in the UK — OW17

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?
A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations — EDL504(rev)

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained — WCL1(rev)

Other wages legislation

The Truck Acts
Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages — PL725

Payment of Wages Act 1960
Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply) — PL673

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment — PL761

Part-time Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 — PL759

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

Job Splitting Scheme
To create more part-time jobs — PL760

Advice for people interested in part-time work
What you should know about working in a split job — PL758

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973
General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services — PL594 (4th rev)

Equal pay

Equal Pay
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 — PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it
Information for working women — PL739

Race relations

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

Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain — PL738

Miscellaneous

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

*** DENOTES NEW EDITION**

New funding deal for ITeCs

A new funding deal for Information Technology Centres (ITeCs) has been approved by the Manpower Services Commission.

"The special funding arrangements which will apply to ITeCs for the next two years are a clear indication of the Government's resolve to encourage training in the important area of information technology," Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke said welcoming the decision. "They allow the maximum flexibility to local management with the important decisions being made at the local level, according to local needs and circumstances."

The new funding package encourages ITeCs to develop in two ways. They will be able to participate fully in the new two-year Youth Training Scheme which starts in April this year. And they will also receive payments, for a period of two years, for any extra adult training they take on for customers other than the MSC.

Grants

Under the new scheme all ITeC YTS places will attract basic and premium grants worth £270 a month per trainee, and managing agency fees worth £110 per place a year. For the next two years ITeCs will also qualify for transitional YTS funding of up to £200 a month per trainee. These arrangements reflect the high costs of information technology training and the fact that ITeCs will need time to adjust to the two-year YTS and to diversify beyond it.

The new arrangements encourage more intensive use of ITeC training facilities and computer equipment by making additional funding available for adult training provision serving local businesses. ITeCs may also increase their YTS places by "fast streaming" selected trainees through the ITeC from six months onwards with the remainder of the training spent on work placements. To allow maximum flexibility, decisions on striking the right balance between the two options will be made at local level, according to local needs and circumstances.

MSC and the Department of Trade and Industry will support the new funding arrangements with help and advice on how ITeCs may most effectively market their training services to the local business community.

"ITeCs are currently training some 7,500 school leavers a year in information technology skills as part of the Youth Training Scheme," said Mr Clarke. "The ITeC programme has achieved much over the last four years and I am determined that this foundation will be built upon. The Government has made a real investment in ITeCs. I am looking to industry and local areas to back this with their own support."

Lord Young meets US legislators

Employment Secretary, Lord Young met a group of legislators from the State of Massachusetts who are looking at employment policies in Britain, Sweden and Germany. He is pictured welcoming the leader of the group, the Hon. Kenneth M. Lemanski, chairman of the Massachusetts House Committee on Commerce and Labor.

Criteria agreed for YTS approved training organisations

One of the unique features of the new, two-year Youth Training Scheme which is to be launched in April 1986 is the decision that only Approved Training Organisations (ATOs) will be allowed to offer training to young people once the new scheme is fully underway, in order to maintain the highest possible standard of training quality.

The Manpower Services Commission has approved proposals setting out criteria for approval for ATOs; the application procedure and timetable; consideration of applications by MSC; and review of ATO status.

Arranging

On criteria for approval of ATOs the MSC will be looking directly at the organisation responsible for arranging and delivering training, not its various sub-contractors. The main criteria will consist of:

- Arranging a two-year training programme;
- Previous record in training;
- Resources of the organisation;
- Competence of staff;
- Premises and equipment;
- Assessment of trainees;
- Effective programme review;
- Financial viability;
- A positive commitment to providing equal opportunity regardless of race, sex and physical or mental disabilities;
- A positive commitment to health and safety.

The timetable for setting up ATOs requires bodies seeking ATO status to apply from April 1986 onwards. For existing managing agents, a minimum of three months experience of operation under the scheme will be required before a decision is reached. For agents new to the scheme, six months experience will be needed.

From April 1987, no new organisation seeking to enter YTS will be offered a provisional contract unless it declares an intention to apply for ATO status within six months of the start of its training programme.

Girl technician engineer of 1985

Sharon Howes, a 28-year-old development engineer from Slough, Berkshire, is the 1985 Girl Technician Engineer of the Year. She received a prize of £250 and an inscribed rose bowl.

Mrs Howes works with Hoover plc at Greenford, Middlesex. Her duties include the testing and assessment of domestic electrical appliances manufactured by Hoover and their competitors; and evaluating new design models to improve product performance, manufacturability and cost.

The award, which is sponsored by the Caroline Haslett Memorial Trust and the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Incorporated Engineers, aims to focus attention on electrical and electronic engineering as a worthwhile professional career for women.

Support for Young Enterprise

Three companies, Midland Bank, Shell UK and GKN, are jointly giving £475,000 over the next four years to Young Enterprise, the educational charity which helps young people to set up and run a business while they are still at school (see *Employment Gazette* November 1985 pp 429–433). The money is to help Young Enterprise plan a major expansion as its contribution to Industry Year.

Formed in 1963, Young Enterprise provides a link between school and business through which young people aged 15 to 19 can learn the basic principles of industry and commerce through practical business experience. Young Enterprise has about 17,000 young people from over 1,000 schools running 751 companies making and selling goods ranging from kitchenware to computer software. Guidance is given by around 2,000 advisers supported by a national network of 82 area boards.

"Leaving school for the unknown world of business or commerce is a vitally important step for any young person. Getting a foot on the first rung of a career ladder—or even a job—does not get easier," said Sir Donald Barron, chairman of the Midland Bank, speaking on behalf of the three sponsoring companies. "We are therefore more than pleased to be able to help Young Enterprise strengthen its well established and invaluable links between classroom and the business world."

Flying start for Industry Year

Industry Year 1986 has been formally launched by the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (RSA). The Year aims to increase understanding of the role of industry and to attack anti-industrial attitudes.

Speakers at the launch, held at the RSA in London, included HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the RSA; Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry; Sir Terence Beckett, Director General of the CBI; Norman Willis, General Secretary of the TUC; and Sir Geoffrey Chandler, Director of Industry Year 1986.

"We start Industry Year prepared and ready to go," said Sir Geoffrey Chandler. "We have a plan of action, weapons with which to fight, and a countrywide organisation to use them.

"Our plan stems from the belief that attitudes are changed not by exhortation, but by changes in performance, behaviour and example, built into the work and life of the community. These are not vague and generalised aspirations; they embody specific, and in many cases, quantifiable targets.

"Our weapons are ready to hand. They derive from the good practices that already exist, but which fail to spread of their own accord because of those attitudinal barriers which Industry Year is designed to attack.

"We start the Year with an organisation which covers the whole of the United Kingdom, created within the space of little more than 15 months, and now involving over 250 local organisers," he said.

Sir Geoffrey drew attention to the great variety of initiatives responding to the challenge of Industry Year. A calendar, listing a selection of events such as industrial open days, conferences, exhibitions, schools activities and church services, during the first three months of the Year, is available from the Industry Year 1986 Central Team, 8 John Adam Street, London WC1N 6EZ.

Better deal for young women on YTS

A package of measures aimed at broadening the participation of young women in the Youth Training Scheme, and encouraging them to pursue the full range of opportunities available, including those that are not traditional to their sex has been announced.

"The Manpower Services Commission is concerned that young women have been concentrated in a narrow range of occupations in the scheme, reflecting traditional female employment patterns," the MSC chairman, Bryan Nicholson said. "It is placing particular importance on this issue in view of the expansion of YTS to a two-year scheme, and its reinforced commitment to equality of opportunity."

Schemes

Included in the equal opportunity package are:

- **Single-sex schemes** designed to encourage providers to run some schemes for young women in non-traditional occupations, such as construction or engineering which will help break away from sex-stereotyping.
- **Reserved place schemes** which would keep a proportion of places for young women on a number of schemes in areas of work not traditional to women so as to achieve a better male/female balance.
- **Job sampling or "tasting"** the MSC is to explore the feasibility of incorporating a period of tasting into some employer-led schemes to allow both male and female trainees to sample a range of occupational areas, including the non-traditional, before making final choices.
- **A national conference** is to be mounted in 1986 to bring together a range of individuals involved in YTS at a variety of levels. The conference will cover sex-stereotyping and suggest ways of encouraging the dissemination of good practice.

The MSC would like to hear from YTS providers who are keen to participate in the development of single-sex or reserved place schemes, or job sampling, and from individuals who would be keen to participate in, or contribute to, a conference on these issues. Interested parties should contact Gill Samuels, Section YP3, MSC Training Division, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone Sheffield (0742) 703794.

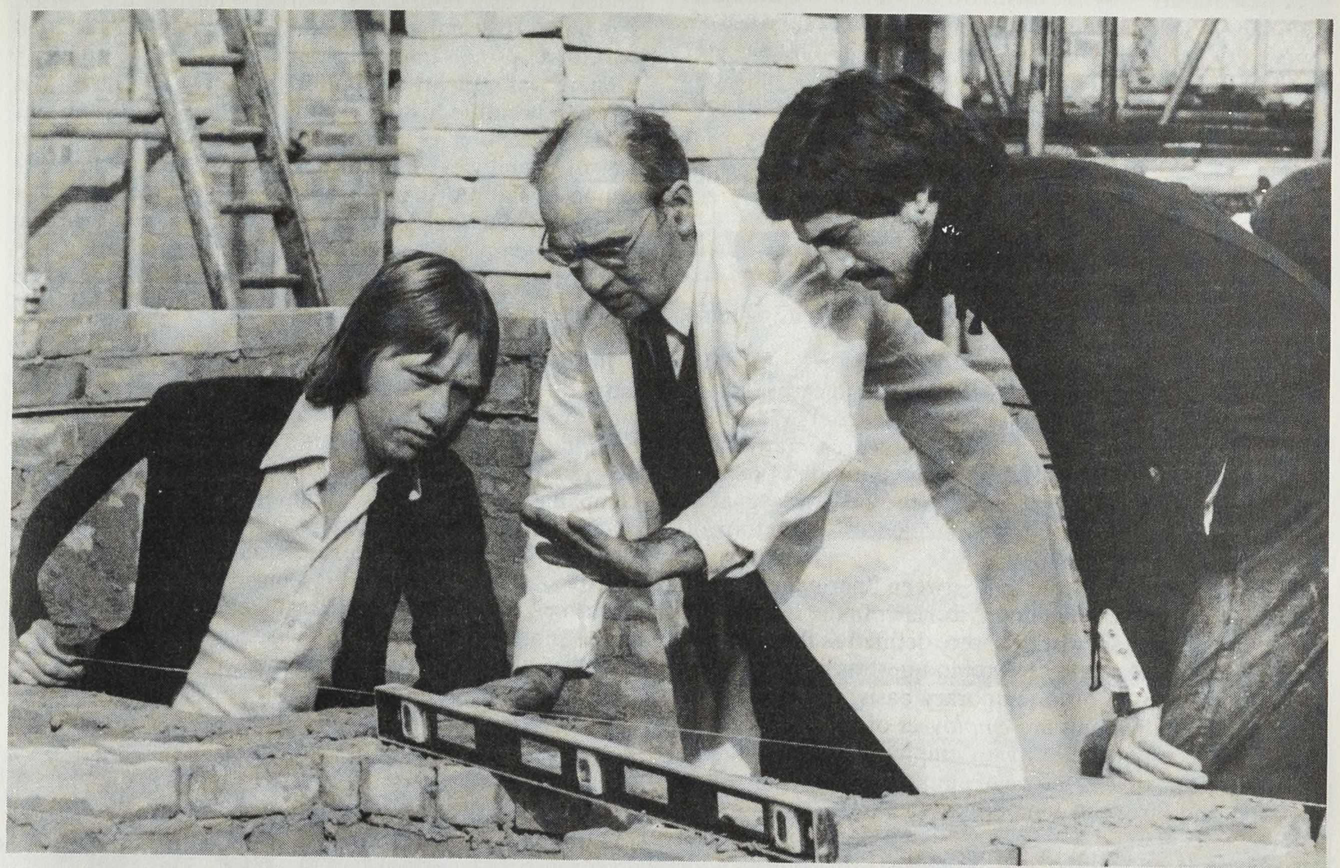


Photo: Manpower Ltd

Temporary work in Britain

by Nigel Meager
Research Fellow, Institute of Manpower Studies

This article reports some of the findings of a new report by the Institute of Manpower Studies on the extent and nature of the use of temporary workers in Britain.

British employers, particularly those in industries such as agriculture, construction, catering and retailing have always made use of temporary and casual workers to some extent. In the latter part of the twentieth century, however, "permanent" employment contracts have increasingly become the norm, a trend reinforced by the extension of employment protection legislation. In the post-war era of virtually full employment, temporary work constituted a small but important part of the labour market: on the one hand enabling employers to fulfil short-term (often seasonal) labour requirements, on the other hand enabling individuals not wishing to be employed on a permanent basis to enter the labour market.

In recent years, however, the environment has changed in a number of ways which have impacted on the market for temporary labour, with implications for both employers and the workforce. Recent independent research by IMS(1) and others has shown that some employers have begun to modify their employment practices to reflect a perceived need for increased workforce flexibility. There have been a variety of pressures for change, including:

- the need to consolidate and extend productivity gains made during the recent recession;
- greater volatility and uncertainty in product markets;
- a faster rate of technological change.

Recent work by the Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS)(2) indicates that the use (or increased use) of temporary workers is one of several policies which employers may adopt in order to achieve such flexibility. Further evidence of the recent growth in temporary work is the large increase in the proportion of Jobcentre vacancies filled which were for "short duration" posts(3). Additionally, results from the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys show an increase in the proportion of employees in temporary jobs. This trend is not confined to the UK, and concern about the growth in temporary work lies behind the controversial proposed Directive on Temporary Work from the Council of the EEC Commission(4).

(1) See, for example: Atkinson, J S. Flexibility: Planning for an Uncertain Future. *Manpower Policy and Practice* Vol 1 Summer 1985.

(2) Atkinson op. cit

(3) Unpublished data provided by MSC.

(4) Commission of the European Communities. *Proposal for a Directive Concerning Temporary Work* (COM) (82) 155 final) Brussels. April 1982.

The IMS study

A new report[5] by the Institute of Manpower Studies, examines in some depth the extent and nature of the use of temporary workers by British employers. Its findings are published below. The study was funded by industry through the IMS Co-operative Research Programme, and consisted of:

- a comprehensive review of existing research and data sources;
- a postal survey of 300 employers;
- 20 detailed case studies of organisations using temporary workers.

This article focuses on the IMS survey and case studies. The response rate to the survey was 60 per cent (175 out of 296) and although no strict statistical representativeness can be claimed, it covered a broad cross-section of sectors and size groups, and is believed to present a reasonably accurate picture of the current incidence and nature of temporary work.

There is no clear distinction between "permanent" and "temporary" employment in British law. In the IMS study, therefore, temporary workers were defined as those whose employment at the organisation in question is recognised by *both sides* to be on a temporary basis, irrespective of whether the individuals are *employees* of the organisation (they may be self-employed, or employees of an employment business, that is, a type of employment agency which employs and hires out temporary workers).

The extent of temporary working

Previous research, reviewed in the IMS report, provides scant evidence on the extent of, and recent trends in temporary work in the UK. A 1975 study[6] suggests that 7·3 per cent of employees were temporary, but this figure is widely believed to have been an overestimate at that time. It seems clear, however, that since the mid 1970s the proportion of temporary workers in the employed workforce has fluctuated under the influence of three factors:

(1) The economic cycle—previous research suggests that the proportion of temporaries fluctuates pro-cyclically, as employers lay off their temporary workers first in a recession, before rehiring them in the upturn.

(2) Structural changes in employment—particularly the growth of the service sector (traditionally a proportionately larger user of temporary workers) relative to manufacturing.

(3) New manning practices, aimed at greater flexibility in employment.

The IMS report estimates that the structural factor (2), has contributed to a slight overall growth in temporary work since the mid 1970's; the cyclical factor (1), has similarly increased the proportion of temporary workers since 1982–83; and the new manning practices (3) are believed to have come widely into use since the recent recession. Hence the growth in temporary work in recent years is the result of the combination of all three of the above factors operating in the same direction.

(5) Meager, N. *Temporary Work in Britain: its Growth and Changing Rationales.* IMS Report No 106. September 1985.
(6) Parker, S R and Sirker, A. *Temporary Workers. A Report of an Inquiry for the Employment Services Agency.* Social Survey Division. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. S1059. London. September 1976.

The IMS survey, conducted in October–November 1984 found that 74·3 per cent of respondents had used or intended to use temporary workers during the period September–December 1984 and 7·6 per cent of the total workforce in the sample was temporary.

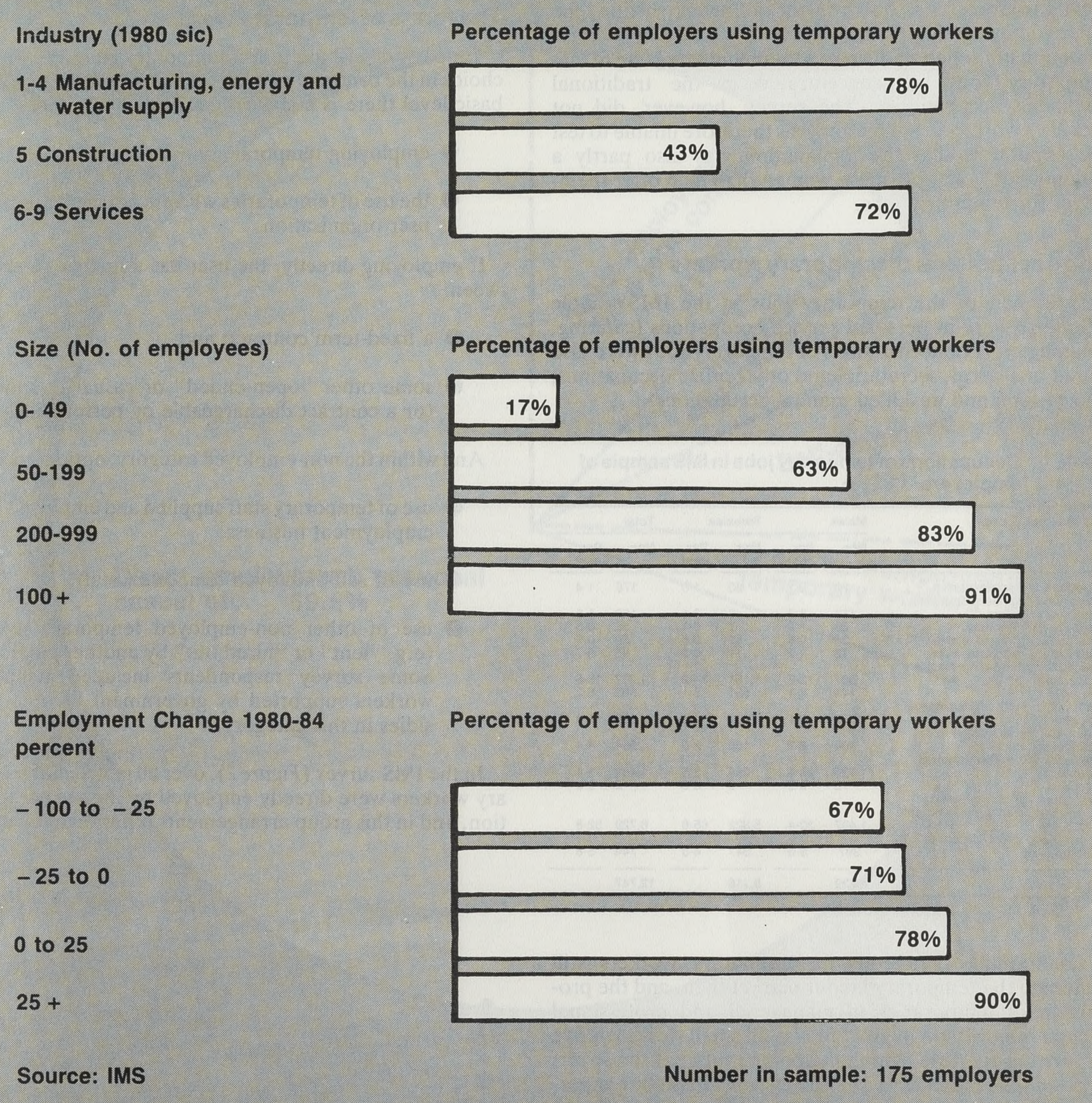
There was very little variation in the use of temporaries between broad industrial sectors (*Figure 1*) with the surprising exception of construction, traditionally a major user of casual workers. Further analysis of questionnaire responses showed that this apparently low incidence was because casual work is so much the norm in construction, that some employers were unable to make a clear distinction between permanent and temporary staff. Discussion with IMS case study employers suggested that this difficulty was not shared by employers in other sectors.

In the IMS sample, users of temporary workers were more likely to be found among larger, and faster-growing employers (*Figure 1*). These results are consistent with both the "cyclical" and the "flexible manning" influences described above. Thus the sample contains both declining companies cutting back on temporary workers before reducing permanent employment, and firms in the vanguard of the recovery from the recession who are hiring temporary staff again. Further, it seems likely that larger and/ or faster-growing firms are most likely to be organisations at the forefront of change in the sense of introducing new forms of "flexible" employment practices.

Traditional occupations still dominate.

Finally, the sample showed no systematic variation between regions, broadly defined, in the extent of use of temporary workers, contrary to an initial expectation that the use of temporaries would be higher in high unemployment areas. Detailed analysis of questionnaire responses suggested that the easy availability of temporary recruits due to high unemployment *did* influence employers' use of temporaries, but that in tighter labour markets in the South, labour shortages (notably in some clerical, technical and computing occupations) necessitated considerable use of temporaries through employment businesses. Thus although the *extent* of use of temporaries did not vary with local labour market tightness, the *type* of temporary labour used *did* so vary.

Figure 1 Use of temporary workers



Is the use of temporary workers growing?

Among the IMS sample, the use of temporary workers had been growing since 1980. In particular:

- since 1980, 39 per cent of employers had increased their use of temporaries relative to total employment, 44 per cent had not changed their use, and only 17 per cent had reduced their use;
- those who had expanded their proportionate use of temporary workers relative to total employment since 1980 were concentrated among *larger* organisations;
- organisations which had *grown* since 1980 were proportionately larger users of temporary workers.

Looking forward, the survey suggested no dramatic imminent expansion of temporary work—nearly three-quarters of respondents expected no change in their use of temporary workers over the next year, and the remainder were equally divided among those expecting to increase and those expecting to decrease their temporary workforce. Nevertheless, a *small net increase* in use among the sample was indicated, since those anticipating an increase in use were on average the fastest growing organisations, who were already the largest users of temporary workers.

This picture of continued steady growth is borne out by a CBI survey of 838 "senior executives" in November 1984 which found a net balance of those who were expecting to increase their temporary workforce over the next five years.

Men or women?

In the IMS sample 63·7 per cent of temporary workers were female, compared with less than 45 per cent of the total workforce. As shown in the following section, the survey showed that the explanation for this over-representation of women was in part a "demand side" one in that temporary jobs are concentrated in the traditional "women's occupations". The survey, however, did not include a workforce survey and was therefore unable to test the hypothesis that the explanation was also partly a "supply side" one, i.e. more women than men offer themselves for temporary jobs.

The occupations of temporary workers

Over half of the temporary jobs in the IMS sample (*Table 1*) were in personal service occupations (catering, cleaning etc). Concentrations of temporary jobs were also found in clerical, secretarial and other office occupations, and in semi and unskilled manual occupations.

Table 1 Occupations of temporary jobs in IMS sample of employers

Occupational Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Nos	Per cent	Nos	Per cent	Nos	Per cent
Managerial and administrative	96	2·1	80	1·0	176	1·4
Professional engineers, scientists and technologists	151	3·3	9	0·1	160	1·3
Computer professionals	55	1·2	7	0·1	62	0·5
Other professional and related	36	0·8	52	0·6	89	0·7
Technicians, draughtsmen etc	78	1·7	11	0·1	95	0·7
Clerical, secretarial, office machine operators	587	12·7	1,151	14·2	1,732	13·6
Sales staff	144	3·1	661	8·1	805	6·3
Craftsmen and other skilled manual workers	96	2·1	34	0·4	130	1·0
Semi and unskilled manual production workers	404	8·7	160	2·0	564	4·4
Other semi and unskilled manual workers	1,175	25·4	284	3·5	1,459	11·4
Security staff	2	0·0	0	0·0	2	0·0
Personal service occupations (including catering, cleaning staff etc)	1,407	30·4	5,322	65·6	6,729	52·8
Other or inadequately described occupations	397	8·6	347	4·3	744	5·8
Total	**4,629**		**8,118**		**12,747**	

Traditional occupations for temporary workers still dominate the temporary labour market then, and the proportion of temporaries in managerial and professional occupations, although growing, is still small (less than five per cent in the IMS sample). Looking forward, however, IMS survey respondents who expected the use of temporary workers to increase over the next year mentioned jobs in professional and other non-manual occupations most often, while expectations of decreasing use were concentrated among the traditional temporary work occupations. The case studies showed that in the search for flexible employment strategies many employers are now prepared to consider temporary workers in higher level jobs, for which permanent employment was previously the norm. This tendency was given further stimulus by current labour market conditions, with many respondents reporting shortages in professional and computing occupations, and a consequent need to use employment business and contract staff, even when this was not the preferred option.

It may be true then that:

> "The temp of the future is as likely to be male as female, often professionals rather than office workers".[7]

The temp of *today*, however, is still more likely to be a woman in a cleaning, catering or secretarial job, than a man in a professional job.

The forms of temporary work

Employers wishing to use temporary labour have some choice in the contractual relationship they adopt. At a most basic level there is a choice between:

- employing temporary workers directly; and
- the use of temporaries who are not employed by the user organisation.

If employing directly, the user has a further choice between:

- a fixed-term contract; and
- some other "open-ended" or casual relationship (or a contract dischargeable by performance).

And within the non-employed category, options include:

- use of temporary staff supplied and employed by an employment business;
- use of self-employed temporary staff;
- use of other non-employed temporary workers (e.g. "lent" or "hired out" by another employer). Some survey respondents included temporary workers supported by government or other subsidies in this category.

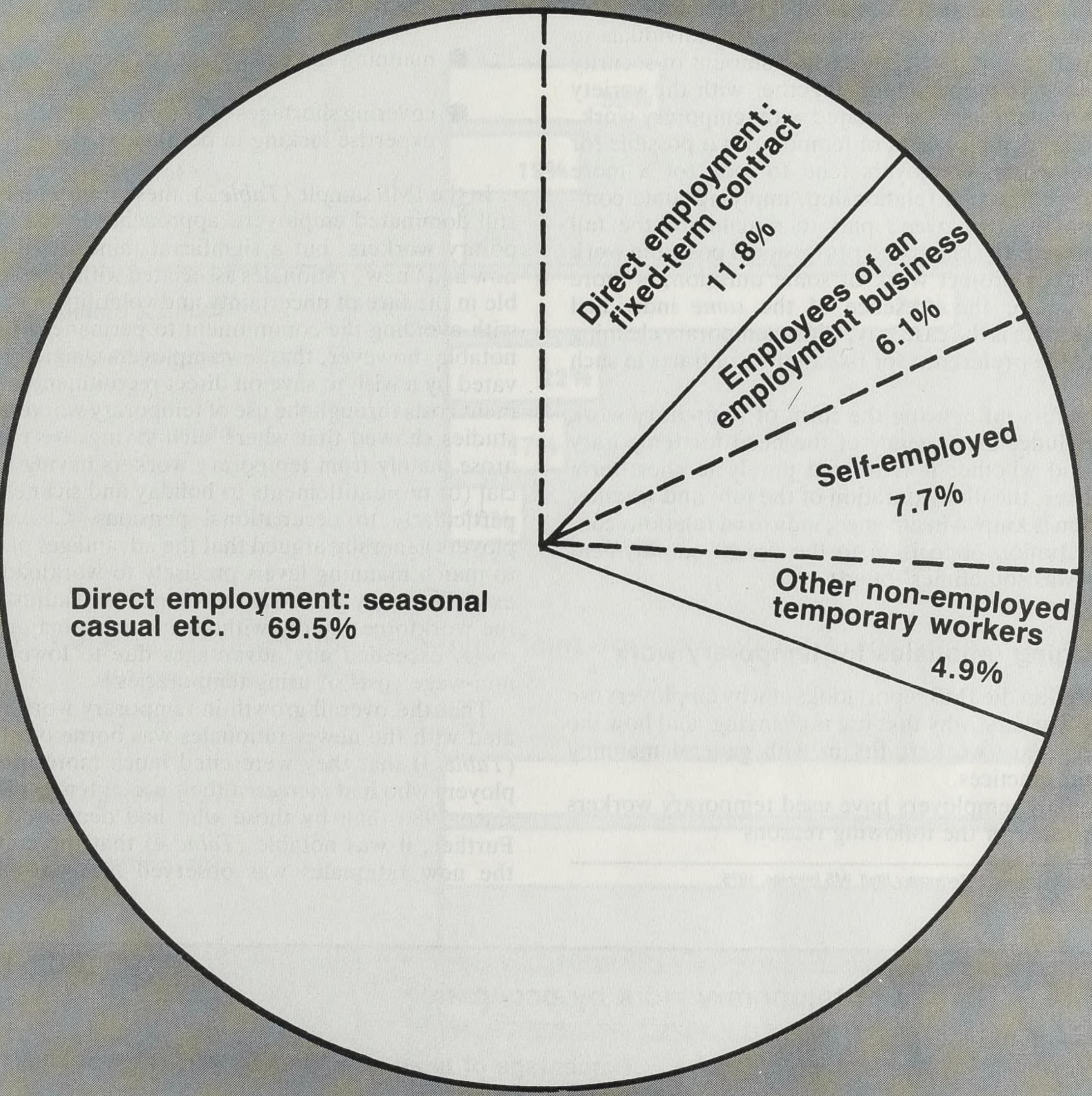
In the IMS survey (*Figure 2*), over 80 per cent of temporary workers were directly employed by the user organisation, and in this group arrangements other than fixed term

Temporary work now extends to higher level jobs.

contracts predominated. Only six per cent were employees of an employment business, a similar proportion to that found by OPCS in 1975. Interestingly, in the OPCS study a higher proportion of female than male temporaries were employment business employees, whereas in the IMS sample 8·7 per cent of male temporaries and only 4·6 per cent of females were from employment businesses (suggesting that the traditional picture of the female "temp" may be changing).

(7) *The Times*, March 4, 1985.

Figure 2 Forms of temporary work



Source: IMS

Number in sample: 12,747 people

In the IMS sample, eight per cent of temporaries were self-employed as against six per cent in the OPCS survey, the differences being attributable to the higher proportion of self-employed *female* temporaries in the IMS study. This is consistent with the recent overall growth in self-employment in the UK, which has been most marked among women[8]. In the IMS sample, most of the self-employed temporaries are in sales or professional occupations.

Some notable differences were observable between occupations in the form of temporary work adopted. In particular, moving down the occupational hierarchy both in the manual area (from skilled to semi and unskilled, catering and cleaning jobs) and in the non-manual area (from managerial and professional to clerical and secretarial jobs) the proportion of *directly employed* temporaries tends to increase (*Figure 3*). Further, among *directly employed* temporaries (*Figure 4a*) the relative importance of fixed term contracts decreases with occupational level (in both manual and non-manual areas); while among *non-employed temporaries* (*Figure 4b*), it is the proportion of employment business employees which declines with occupational level.

Insight into the reasons for these differences emerged from the case studies and the "write-in" comments of some of the survey respondents. In particular, the postal survey showed that the general preference for *direct employment* of temporaries (on grounds of cost and control) was much less marked in the highly skilled occupations, and 47 per cent of managerial, professional and technical temporaries in the sample were employees of employment businesses.

(8) See, *Labour Market Quarterly Report*. February 1985. Manpower Services Commission, Sheffield.

The case studies suggested that for such posts employers were forced to use labour market intermediaries to satisfy their temporary needs (and there has been a recent growth in the number of employment businesses serving such occupations). Indeed, several case study employers argued that temporary placement as employees of an employment business may be particularly attractive to individuals in such occupations, as it offers a certain amount of security and continuity of employment, together with the variety (and often higher salary) associated with temporary work.

Where direct employment of temporaries *is* possible for higher level posts, employers tend to look for a more regularised contractual relationship, implying some commitment on the *employee's* part to remain for the full period required. In skilled and professional posts the work involved, often project work of some duration, is more likely to require the presence of the *same* individual throughout, than is the case, say, with a temporary cleaning job. Hence the preference for fixed-term contracts in such cases.

Other factors influencing the form of temporary work adopted include: the urgency of the need for temporary workers, and whether it is related purely to short-term absence cover; the likely duration of the job, and whether that duration is known in advance; industrial relations considerations (union opposition to the use of employment businesses was sometimes found).

The changing rationales for temporary work

In this section the IMS report looks at why employers use temporary workers, why that use is changing, and how the use of temporary workers fits in with general manning policies and practices.

Traditionally, employers have used temporary workers for one or more of the following reasons[9]:

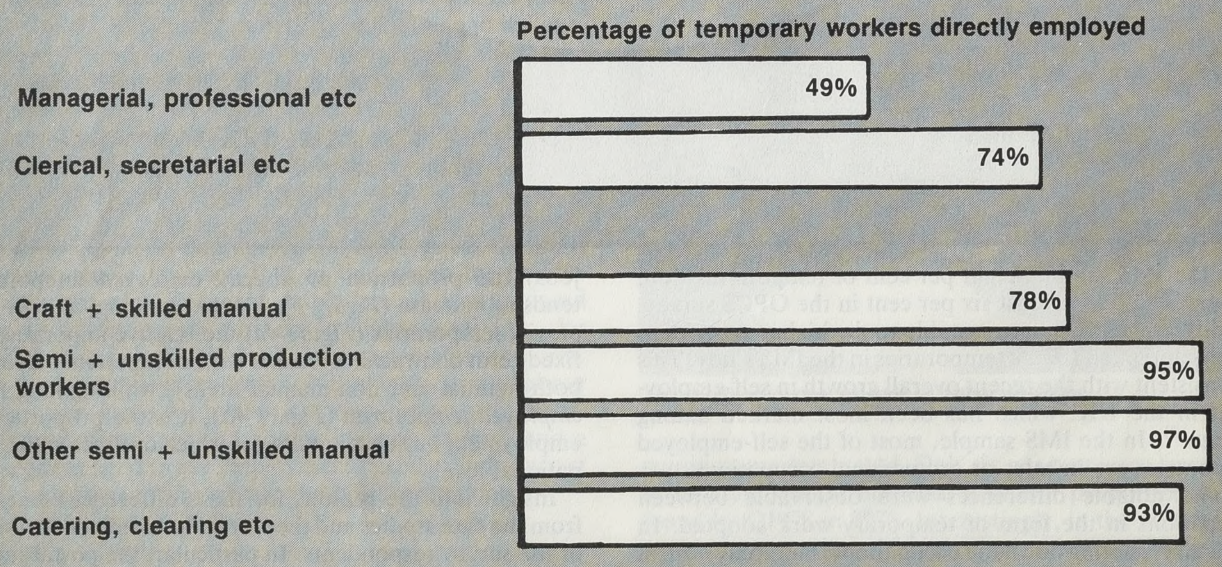
- cover for holidays, sickness, absence, maternity leave etc;
- seasonal and other fluctuations in the workload;
- special projects, "one off' events;
- manning the early stages of new developments;
- covering shortages of permanent staff, or providing expertise lacking in permanent staff.

In the IMS sample (*Table 2*), these traditional rationales still dominated employers' approaches to the use of temporary workers, but a significant minority of employers now had "new" rationales associated with being more flexible in the face of uncertainty and volatility in markets and with avoiding the commitment to permanent staff. It was notable, however, that few employers claimed to be motivated by a wish to save on direct recruitment and employment costs through the use of temporary workers. The case studies showed that where such savings were made they arose mainly from temporary workers having less beneficial (or no) entitlements to holiday and sickness pay, and particularly to occupational pensions. Case study employers generally argued that the advantages of being able to match manning levels precisely to workloads, and the extra flexibility gained from being able to adjust the size of the workforce rapidly without incurring major severance costs, exceeded any advantages due to lower wage and non-wage costs of using temporaries.

That the overall growth in temporary work was associated with the newer rationales was borne out by the fact (*Table 3*) that they were cited much more often by employers who had *increased* their use of temporary workers since 1980 than by those who had decreased their use. Further, it was notable (*Table 4*) that the emergence of the new rationales was observed most strongly in the

(9) See, Pearson, R. *The use of Temporary Staff*, IMS Brighton, 1975.

Figure 3 Forms of temporary work by occupation



See Table 1 for sample numbers in each occupational category

Figure 4a Proportion of directly employed temporaries on fixed term contracts

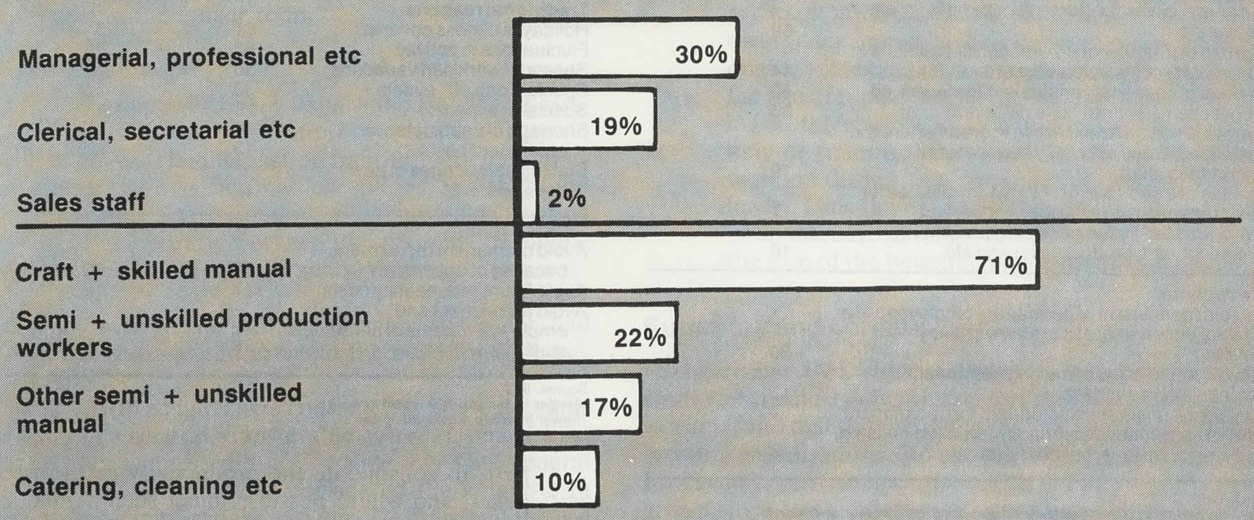
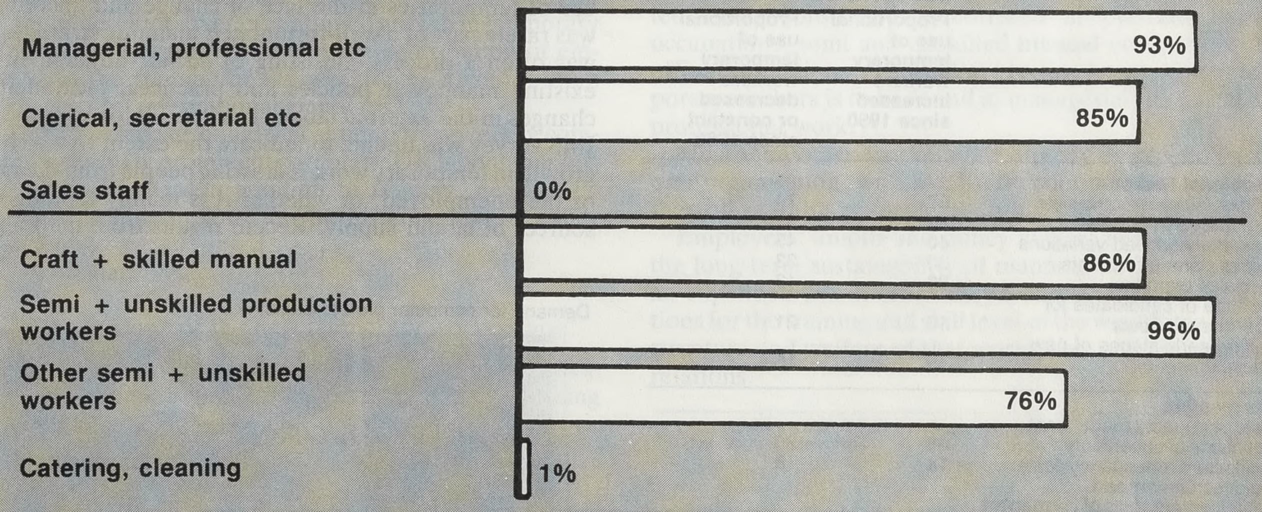


Figure 4b Proportion of non-employed temporaries who are employment business employees



Source: IMS

See Table 1 for sample numbers in each occupational category

NEWS

News releases, pictures, and publications for review should be sent to:

The Editor
Employment Gazette
Department of Employment
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NF

Table 2 Reasons for use of temporary workers

Reason	Per cent of employers giving reason
Traditional reasons	
To provide cover for holidays, sickness, maternity leave etc	69
Because of irregular or unforeseen fluctuations in the activity of the establishment	44
Because of seasonal variations in the workload	40
To cover some special "one off" event	33
To provide specialist expertise in areas where the workload would not justify recruitment of permanent staff	19
Because of a shortage of suitable candidates for permanent posts in the jobs concerned	17
To provide staff for the early stages of a new development, product or service etc	16
New reasons	
To avoid recruitment of permanent employees at a time of uncertainty about future employment levels	30
To avoid future costs of making permanent employees redundant	13
To avoid the costs associated with the recruitment and employment of permanent staff (advertising, training, pensions, holidays etc)	4

Source: IMS.
Note: Total exceeds 100 per cent as employers could list more than one reason.
Number in sample: 129 employers.

Table 3 Reasons for and changes in the proportional use of temporary workers

Reason	Per cent of user organisations giving reasons	
	Proportional use of temporary workers increased since 1980	Proportional use of temporary workers decreased or constant since 1980
Traditional reasons		
Holiday, sickness cover etc	67	70
Fluctuations in activity	49	51
Seasonal workload variations	40	45
Special "one off" events	30	33
Specialist expertise	23	13
Shortage of candidates for permanent posts	13	21
Staffing early stages of new developments	15	15
New reasons		
Avoid permanent recruitment because of uncertainty	38	20
Avoid future redundancy costs	18	8
Avoid recruitment and employment costs of permanent staff	*	*

Source: IMS
Number in sample: 128 employers.
* Fewer than five employers.

manufacturing sector, which had suffered to the greatest extent during the recent recession*. Indeed, as was argued by several of the manufacturing respondents, it was the experience of the post 1979 recession and the need to declare large redundancies which had sharpened their perceptions of "the worst that could happen", and of the human and financial costs of being "over committed" to a permanent workforce. Hence, in the recovery, and faced with an increase in demand (of uncertain magnitude and duration) such employers have resolved:

* These conclusions are derived from a small number of respondents and should be treated with appropriate caution.

Table 4 Reasons for use of temporary workers by industrial sector

Reason	Per cent of user organisations giving reason	
	Manu-facturing	Services (and other)
Traditional reasons		
Holiday, sickness cover etc	61	81
Fluctuations in activity	50	36
Seasonal workload variations	30	55
Special "one off" events	30	36
Specialist expertise	25	11
Shortage of candidates for permanent posts	13	23
Staffing early stages of new developments	17	15
New reasons		
Avoid permanent recruitment, because of uncertainty	38	19
Avoid future redundancy costs	17	8
Avoid recruitment and employment costs of permanent staff	*	*

Source: IMS.
Number in sample: 129 employers.
*Fewer than five employers in cell.

first, to consolidate the productivity gains of recent years, and where possible, meet such demand with the existing workforce;

second, where recruitment is essential, to take temporary workers in the first instance, who can be shed at short notice.

The case studies showed, however, that this increasing use of temporaries in the face of change and uncertainty was rarely part of a well-formulated manning strategy, but was often a process consisting of *ad hoc* adjustments to existing manpower policies and practices, facilitated by changes in the external labour market. Unfortunately, the IMS survey was unable to indicate the extent to which the growth in temporary work is drawing people from the ranks of the unemployed, or whether it is mainly tapping new sources of labour supply. Recent results from the Labour Force Survey suggest that only a minority of temporary workers are frustrated permanent job seekers although this minority may be increasing[10]. Both case study and survey respondents in the IMS study cited the recent growth in unemployment, and the more "benign" industrial relations climate, as conducive to an increased use of temporary workers, but few had considered the sustainability of such an approach in the longer term.

Demand for computer professionals

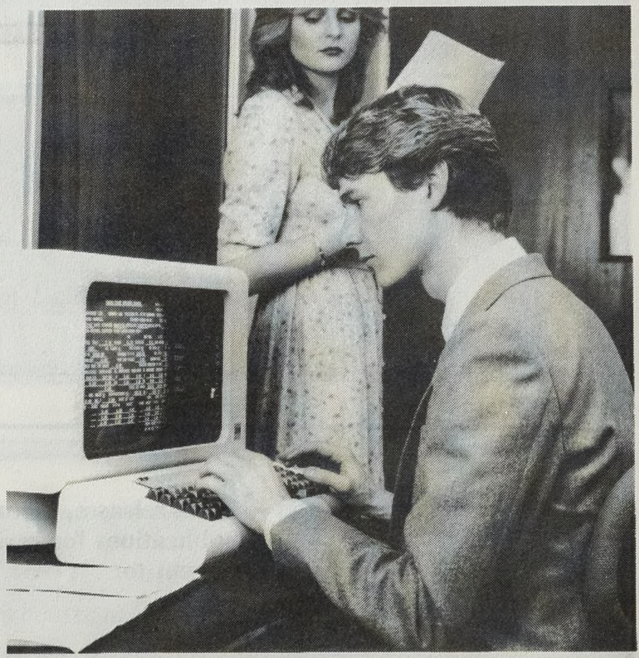


Photo: Manpower Ltd

Training

A related manpower policy issue is the training of temporary workers. In our study, most organisations gave no more than minimal familiarisation training to their temporary workers (with occasional exceptions for those on longer-term contracts). Employers attempted to confine their use of temporary workers to jobs with negligible company-specific skill requirements, that is:

- jobs with a low skill requirement, or which had been systematised to avoid the need for training;
- jobs with a higher skill content, but where the skills are of a general, transferable nature. Users of temporary workers did not provide any such general training, but few had considered the longer-term training implications of a general growth in the use of temporary workers, and the provision and financing of the requisite training.

If, then, as the IMS study suggests, the growth in temporary work continues, such that in some occupations a high proportion of workers are temporary, the general question arises of who will provide such training as these workers do require. Does, moreover, a continued growth in temporary work imply an overall decline in the contribution of employers to the training of the workforce—a contribution already low by international standards?

Finally it should be noted that as temporary work becomes an increasingly prominent part of the UK labour market, a number of issues, in addition to training, need to be addressed both by researchers in this area, and by policy makers.

In particular:

- How many of the new temporary workers are:

  (a) temporary workers by choice—because domestic or other constraints prevent them taking permanent work, or because they prefer the flexibility offered by temporary jobs?

  (b) temporary workers because they are unable to find a permanent job?

- In an economic sense, does the growth of temporary work represent a mis-allocation of resources, a divergence between private and social costs? It might, for example, be argued that in expanding the use of temporary workers, employers are shifting to the state (and to households) the costs not only of training, but of income support for those workers during the "troughs" in company workloads. Thus the net social benefits to the economy of an increase in temporary work may be less than the sum of the benefits to individual employers[11].

Summary and conclusions

The recent IMS study suggests that three-quarters of employers in most industrial sectors make use of temporary workers, and that this use is highest among larger and faster growing organisations. 7·6 per cent of the workforce in the IMS sample were temporary workers. This proportion had grown since 1980 and was on a continuing upwards trend. Newer rationales for the use of temporary workers (associated with "flexible manning" policies) are increasingly important, but traditional rationales (holiday, sickness and absence cover, seasonal workload fluctuations etc) are still dominant. The new rationales had emerged particularly strongly in the manufacturing sector.

Nearly two-thirds of temporary workers are women, and temporary jobs are concentrated in personal service occupations, semi and unskilled manual occupations and office occupations. A small but growing proportion of temporary workers is to be found in managerial, technical and professional work.

Most temporary workers are directly employed by the user organisation, with fixed-term contracts less prevalent than other forms of casual, seasonal and open-ended jobs.

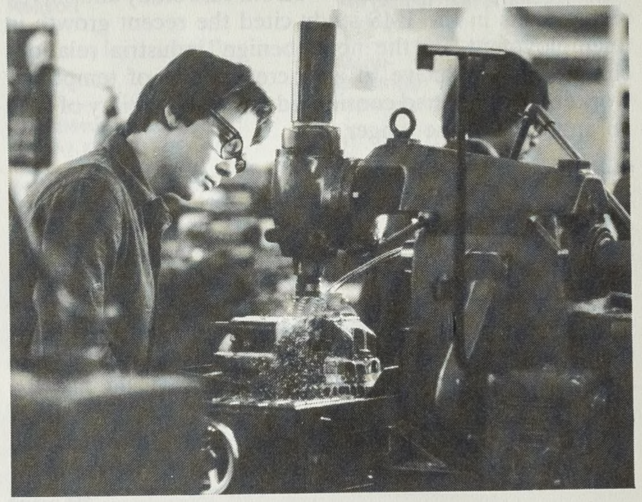
Employers, unions and policy makers need to consider the long-term sustainability of manning policies based on an expanded use of temporary workers, and the implications for the training and skill level of the workforce, for the structure and welfare of that workforce, and for industrial relations. ■

(10) Manpower Services Commission. *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, November 1985.

(11) See Romwell, B. Flexibility: The Implications for Public Policy. *Manpower Policy and Practice*, Vol 1. Summer 1985.

Membership of trade unions in 1984

This article gives details of the aggregate membership of trade unions in the UK in 1984 and compares the figure with previous years. All the figures given are provisional and are subject to revision as later information becomes available, while figures for previous years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.



Membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom fell by 2·2 per cent in 1984. Prior to 1979 membership had increased for many years. A peak in membership of 13,289 million for the end of 1979 was recorded by the Department of Employment. Since then membership has dropped steadily and by the end of 1984 it had fallen by nearly 17 per cent to 11,086 million. Over the same period employment in the UK fell by a little over eight per cent. The continuing decline in union membership parallels the decline in employment in those industries where there is a concentration of union membership, particularly certain manufacturing industries. *Table 1* summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of trade unions for the period 1974 to 1984.

Number of trade unions

The number of trade unions at the end of 1984 was 371, a decrease of 23 on the figures for 1983 and less than three-quarters of the peak number of 519 recorded in 1973. This reflects a continuing process of mergers and transfers of membership as well as local and craft unions joining with national unions. The figures also reflect the formation of a few new unions in most years.

The annual report of the Certification Officer stated that at December 31, 1984 the statutory list of trade unions comprised 413 organisations, and the Certification Officer knew of about 61 others which, though unlisted, probably satisfied the statutory definition of a trade union. The figure of 371 given above does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's report. The main reason is that sections of certain unions (for example areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the "parent" union in the total number of trade unions. The Department's statistics also include trade unions in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Table 1 Trade unions—numbers and membership 1974 to 1984

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousand)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1974	507	11,764	+2·7
1975	501	12,193	+3·6
1975*	470	12,026	—
1976	473	12,386	+3·0
1977	481	12,846	+3·7
1978	462	13,112	+2·1
1979	453	13,289	+1·3
1980	438	12,947	−2·6
1981	414	12,106	−6·5
1982	408	11,593	−4·2
1983	394	11,337	−2·2
1984	371	11,086	−2·2

* Thirty-one organisations previously regarded as trade unions are excluded from 1975 onwards because they failed to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union in Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974. To help provide a link in the series, two sets of figures are given for 1975. The first gives the figures on the original basis for comparison with earlier years, while the second gives estimates for comparison with later years.

Membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1984 (which includes members in branches outside the UK) shows a fall of 2·2 per cent from the total for 1983. This compares with an increase of 0·6 per cent in UK employment during 1984.

Table 2 Trade unions—numbers and membership, end 1984

Number of members	Number of unions	All membership (thousand)	Percentage of: Number of unions	Percentage of: Membership of all unions
Under 100	67	3	18·1	0·0
100–499	93	23	25·1	0·2
500–999	38	26	10·2	0·2
1,000–2,499	54	85	14·6	0·8
2,500–4,999	32	111	8·6	1·0
5,000–9,999	16	105	4·3	1·0
10,000–14,999	3	34	0·8	0·3
15,000–24,999	15	294	4·0	2·7
25,000–49,999	19	659	5·1	5·9
50,000–99,999	13	977	3·5	8·8
100,000–249,999	11	2,017	3·0	18·2
250,000 and more	10	6,752	2·7	60·9
All members	**371**	**11,086**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Many unions are relatively small. Over half the 1984 total had fewer than 1,000 members and together accounted for only 0·4 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale there were 21 unions each with 100,000 or more members which together accounted for 97·1 per cent of the total membership of all unions. More than half of the total membership was covered by the largest seven unions. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1984 is given in *Table 2. Tables 3* and *4* give an analysis by size of union from 1979 to 1984, from which it can be seen that *Table 3* shows that throughout the period over half of the unions had less than 1,000 members, and *Table 4* shows that 60 per cent or more of members belonged to a union with a membership of 250,000 or more.

Table 3 Trade unions—analysis by size 1979–1984. Number of unions as a percentage of total.

Per cent

Size	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Under 100 members	16·1	15·8	17·1	19·1	17·8	18·1
100–499	27·4	26·9	28·0	24·3	26·4	25·1
500–999	10·4	10·3	9·9	11·8	10·7	10·2
1,000–2,499	12·8	12·8	12·1	12·5	14·4	14·6
2,500–4,999	9·5	8·9	8·9	9·3	7·9	8·6
5,000–9,999	5·3	5·7	5·6	5·6	4·5	4·3
10,000–14,999	1·5	1·6	1·0	0·7	0·5	0·8
15,000–24,999	4·2	4·8	3·6	4·4	5·1	4·0
25,000–49,999	3·3	4·3	4·1	3·7	3·8	5·1
50,000–99,999	3·5	3·2	3·4	3·2	3·3	3·5
100,000–249,999	3·5	3·4	3·4	2·7	2·8	3·0
250,000 and more	2·4	2·3	2·9	2·7	2·8	2·7
All sizes	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number of unions at end of year	**453**	**438**	**414**	**407**	**394**	**371**

Table 4 Trade unions—membership by size 1979–1984. Number of members as a percentage of total

Per cent

Size	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Under 100 members	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
100–499	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
500–999	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2
1,000–2,499	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·8
2,500–4,999	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·0
5,000–9,999	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·0	1·0
10,000–14,999	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·3
15,000–24,999	2·7	3·0	2·9	3·1	3·5	2·7
25,000–49,999	4·2	5·6	5·0	4·7	4·8	5·9
50,000–99,999	7·6	7·9	7·9	8·4	8·5	8·8
100,000–249,999	18·0	19·4	17·9	16·1	16·6	18·2
250,000 and more	63·4	59·9	62·2	63·7	63·1	60·9
All sizes	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total membership at end of year (thousand)	**13,289**	**12,947**	**12,106**	**11,593**	**11,337**	**11,086**

Changes in membership

Between 1979 and 1984 both employees in employment and membership of trade unions have declined, but it is not possible to follow the industrial pattern of union membership over this period accurately because there has been a movement towards large multi-industry unions. *Table 5* shows an industrial analysis of change in membership and in the number of unions at the end of 1983 and 1984, the industry being that in which most members were deemed to be employed. Nearly three million members are in unions which are too general to classify by industry. Some of the largest falls in membership occurred in unions covering employees in manufacturing industries and, although there were increases in membership in some service industries, the overall trend is downwards.

Estimates of changes in male and female trade union membership are not available. It is no longer possible to produce reliable comparisons of male and female membership with previous years as there is a lack of consistency in the number of trade unions providing this information. Those unions which provide separate figures for 1984 represented 87 per cent of total membership. Female membership of these unions was 31 per cent.

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Department. Since 1975 they relate to organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union as in Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974. They are based on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, supplemented by information obtained by the Department. They include home and overseas membership of those trade unions whose head offices are situated in the United Kingdom, but do not include any members of trade unions whose head offices are elsewhere.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures previously published for earlier years have been revised in accordance with the latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates. However, this is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with Section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974. To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions a body must satisfy the definition of Section 28 of the 1974 Act, the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

Table 5 Trade unions—analysis by industry 1983–1984

Industry in which most members were deemed to be employed	Standard Industrial Classification (1980) (Division)	Membership (thousand) 1983	1984	Percentage change 1983–84
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0·5	0·5	0·0
Energy and water supply	1	359	359	0·0
Extraction of minerals and ores (not fuels); manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	140	122	−12·9
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,779	1,711	−3·8
Other manufacturing industries	4	710	691	−2·7
Construction	5	265	255	−3·8
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6	445	434	−2·5
Transport and communication	7	701	686	−2·1
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	343	340	−0·9
National government	9	541	530	−2·0
Local government	9	1,563	1,537	−1·7
Education	9	733	758	+3·4
Medical/health	9	670	686	+2·4
Other	9	150	151	+0·7
Membership of unions covering several industries	—	**2,937**	**2,826**	**−3·8**

The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union but which have not applied for entry in the list.

Whereas application for entry in the lists is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than 12 months) are required under Section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual returns, which include membership figures, to the Certification Officer. The Department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions with their head office in Northern Ireland.

Cover picture

The cover illustration this month is reproduced from a 19th century trade union membership certificate. This document, typical of the magnificent designs of the period, was issued by the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers (now the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union).

The slogan "8 Hours Labour" commemorates the successful struggle in 1889 of London gasworkers led by Will Thorne for an eight hour working day.

The demand for an 8 hour working day was the moving spirit behind the May Day Labour demonstration in 1889.

Reproduced by kind permission of the Trades Union Congress Library.

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer was published in early 1985. It contains, *inter alia*, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 1984, and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1983. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 15–17 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6JT, and, in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland, at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh EH3 6HT. A Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc, giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information is published by HMSO in the form of quarterly reprints (a fourth part of the whole), any four consecutive issues together comprising the complete Directory, in looseleaf form. A revised Directory, arranged by the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and issued in full twice a year, will be available from 1986.

Tourism statistics

This article introduces the official statistics on tourism, which appear for the first time this month in *Employment Gazette*. It describes the sources and compilation of the nine tables of statistics which cover aspects of this subject.

A new section in Labour Market Data this month contains tables covering a selection of official statistics relating to tourism. This follows the transfer of responsibility for tourism statistics from the Department of Trade and Industry to the Department of Employment as part of the reallocation of government functions announced at the beginning of September 1985. Most of the tables, *8·2* to *8·9*, deal with overseas travel and tourism and are based on the results of the International Passenger Survey. However, one, *Table 8·1*, gives information on employment in those industries which are related to tourism. These statistics are only a selection of what is available in regular publications. Some of the main publications are listed at the end of this article, including those of the statutory tourist boards which carry out surveys of domestic tourism.

A review is now being completed on what improvements might be made to the sources of information on tourism as requested in the report, "*Pleasure, leisure and jobs. The business of tourism*". Some improvements to the scope of official statistics on tourism have already been agreed and are mentioned below. The results of these and other improvements will be used to extend the range of statistical data published in Labour Market Data or in regular articles in *Employment Gazette*.

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Estimates of the numbers and expenditure of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom and of United Kingdom residents overseas are based on interviews with a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK on the principal air and sea routes. These interviews form the International Passenger Survey which is carried out for the Department of Employment by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Currently, around 175,000 interviews a year are carried out. The main features of the stratification of the sample are mode of transport (air or sea), port and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variation of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interviews which are carried out on a purely voluntary and anonymous basis. The results of the survey are supplemented by estimates provided by the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic in respect of travel between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom, and by the Economic Advisers Office of the States of Jersey in respect of the Channel Islands.

The survey is carried out continuously and estimates are produced on a monthly, a quarterly and an annual basis, with greater detail as the period covered is extended. A press notice is issued around the end of each month with summary monthly information for the period up to two months earlier on the numbers and expenditure of overseas visitors to the UK and of UK visitors overseas. Quarterly statistics are published as Overseas Travel and Tourism in the *Business Monitor* series (MQ6) with additional details on visitor-nights, on the purpose of visits and on the country of residence of visitors to the UK and of countries visited by UK visitors. There is also an annual publication in the *Business Monitor* series (MA6) which gives further details of the countries of residence of visitors to the UK together with further details of countries visited by UK visitors. Also, additional analyses of overseas visitors to the UK based on the International Passenger Survey appear in the publications of the British Tourist Authority such as *Tourism Intelligence Quarterly* and the *Digest of Tourist Statistics*.

The tables in Labour Market Data provide summary figures monthly, quarterly and annually in terms of expenditure (see *Table 8·2*) and analyse visits to and from the UK in terms of four broad areas (*8·3 and 8·4*), major individual countries (*Tables 8·5 and 8·6*), and of mode of travel and purpose of visit (*Tables 8·7 and 8·8*). Details on the number of visitor-nights are given in *Table 8·9*.

Extension to IPS in 1986

As part of the programme to improve the availability of statistics relating to tourism, the 1986 International Passenger Survey will collect additional information on the main components of the expenditure of a sub-sample of visitors to the UK. The survey always collects information on the total expenditure of visitors to the UK, but in 1986 (for the first time since 1979) a 1 in 10 sample of visitors covered in the survey will be asked to allocate their expenditure between accommodation, meals out, clothing and footwear, food and other groceries, other goods, travel, entertainment and services. Such information will help in measuring the effect of visitors' expenditure both directly and indirectly on employment in the UK.

Employment in tourist-related industries

The numbers of employees in employment in the main industries which directly serve tourists are given in *Table 8·1* in Labour Market Data. The impact of tourists' expenditure on employment is a complex one*, as the expenditure

* The report, '*Pleasure, leisure and jobs. The business of tourism*', pointed out: "A Department of Trade and Industry study has suggested that in 1983 about one million jobs depended directly and indirectly on tourism. . . . Other recent studies for the British Tourist Authority and the Confederation of British Industries using somewhat different methods of calculation and different definitions of tourist spending have produced figures of up to 1½ million jobs dependent on tourism."

of tourists is related to a wide variety of businesses ranging from stately homes and tourist offices (which are solely devoted to serving tourists), through hotels and restaurants (which primarily although not exclusively serve tourists) to retailers (a proportion of whose turnover may come from tourists). Also, the businesses which serve tourists immediately are supported by a variety of other businesses (building firms, manufacturers of food and clothing, etc). The figures in *Table 8·1* cover only those industries mainly serving tourists which are available from existing employment statistics and for which reliable figures are available on a quarterly basis. Although these figures give a broad picture of short-term trends in employment related to tourism, they are capable of refinement. Work is also taking place within the Department of Employment to estimate the employment in some activities related to tourism which are not identified in the four-digit activity headings of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. Using information from the Censuses of Employment for 1981 and 1984, a number of categories are being examined, including travel agents (7700.1), bureaux de change (part of 8310), self-drive car hire (8480.1), tourist offices (9690.1), theatres, concert halls, etc (9741.2) and stately homes (part of 9770).

Other developments

In addition to the extension of the International Passenger Survey for 1986 and the further examination of employment figures, a number of other extensions are being made or are being considered in relation to existing surveys or data. The 1985 survey of the turnover and capital expenditure of businesses in the catering and allied trades will cover details of accommodation provided. This will fill a gap in the existing information on tourist facilities by covering businesses where accommodation may be a relatively minor part of the total business, although such accommodation may be significant in particular areas. Although a considerable amount of information on prices relevant to tourism is already incorporated in the retail prices index, further improvements are being considered, including the feasibility of introducing a direct measure of hotel room prices.

Publications on tourism and related statistics

A detailed list of publications relating to tourism, entertainment and leisure is given in part 4.14 of *Guide to Official Statistics* (Central Statistical Office, 1982).

International tourism

Press notice—Overseas Travel and Tourism (published monthly by the Department of Employment)
Business Monitor—Overseas Travel and Tourism (quarterly, Business Statistics Office)
Business Monitor—Overseas Travel and Tourism (annual, Business Statistics Office)
Tourism Intelligence Quarterly (British Tourist Authority)
Digest of Tourist Statistics (British Tourist Authority)

Domestic tourism, etc

General Household Survey 1983 (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) has a section on leisure
Tourism Intelligence Quarterly (British Tourist Authority)
British Tourism Survey (annual, English Tourist Board/British Tourist Authority)
Digest of Tourist Statistics (British Tourist Authority)

Employment Gazette: TABLES

8·1 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
Quarterly 1982 Q1 to 1985 Q3 for employees *plus* self-employment in hotels and catering 1981–1984

8·2 Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure
Summary figures for overseas visitors to the UK and UK residents abroad
Annually from 1974
Quarterly from 1984 Q1
Monthly from January 1984

8·3 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by overseas residents
As 8·2 with figures for all areas, North America, European Community, Other Western Europe and Other areas.

8·4 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by UK residents
Detail as 8·3

8·5 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to UK by country of residence
Annually from 1982
Quarterly from 1984 Q1
Major countries shown in Business Monitor

8·6 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited
As 8·5

8·7 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit
Annual from 1978
Quarterly from 1982 Q1

8·8 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit
As 8·7

8·9 Overseas travel and tourism: visitor nights
Totals for overseas visitors to UK and UK visitors abroad
Annual from 1978
Quarterly from 1982 Q1 ■

Tourism statistics

The offical statistics on tourism listed above appear in *Employment Gazette* for the first time in this issue. The new tables begin on page S63 of Labour Market Data.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1986

Unemployment	Average Earnings Index Employment, hours and unit wage costs	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
February 27 March 27	February 19 March 19	February 21 March 21	February 5 February 26

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Service].
Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412
Tourism: 01-215 3012

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

The economy continues to expand, but the underlying rate of growth, adjusted for the effects of the coal strike, may be slowing slightly. The average measure of GDP is estimated to be broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1985, but was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike.

Output of the production industries, adjusted for the miners' strike, is provisionally estimated to have increased by 2 per cent in the three months to November 1985 compared with the previous three months, to a level about 3 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to November rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months to August and was 3 per cent higher than in the three months to November 1984.

Consumers' expenditure was unchanged in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter and was about 2½ per cent above its level in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The volume of retail sales in the fourth quarter of 1985 was about the same as in the previous quarter, but 3½ per cent higher than a year previously.

Total investment in the economy rose by 2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1985. However, the level in the third quarter was 2 per cent lower than the comparable period a year ago.

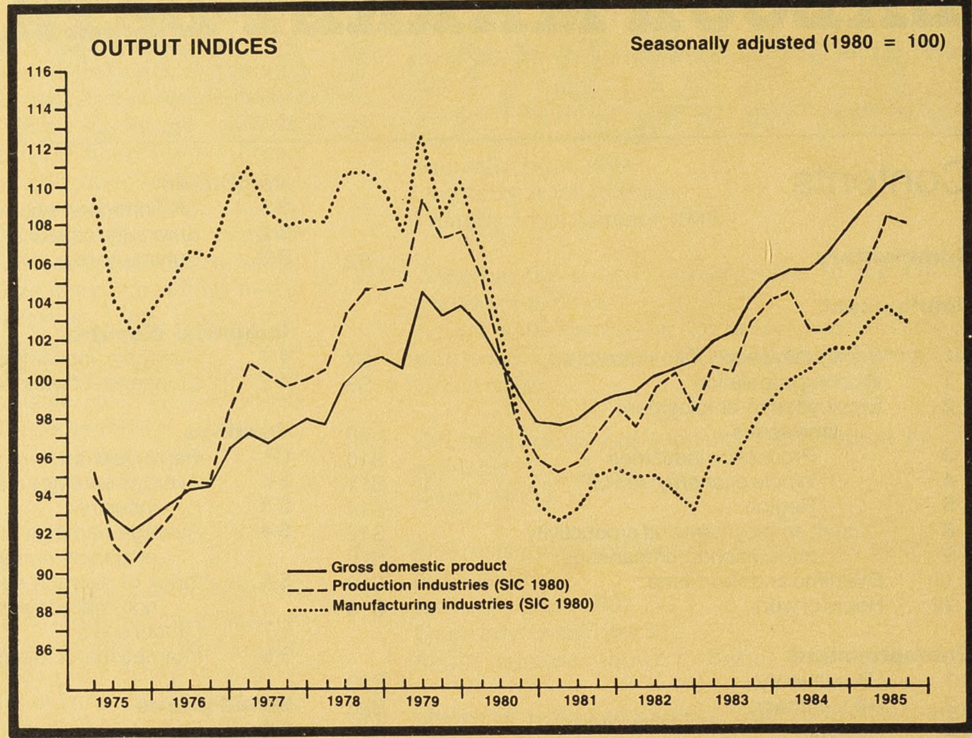
The total volume of stocks in the economy increased by about £80 million in the third quarter of 1985 and by about £600 million over the year to the third quarter.

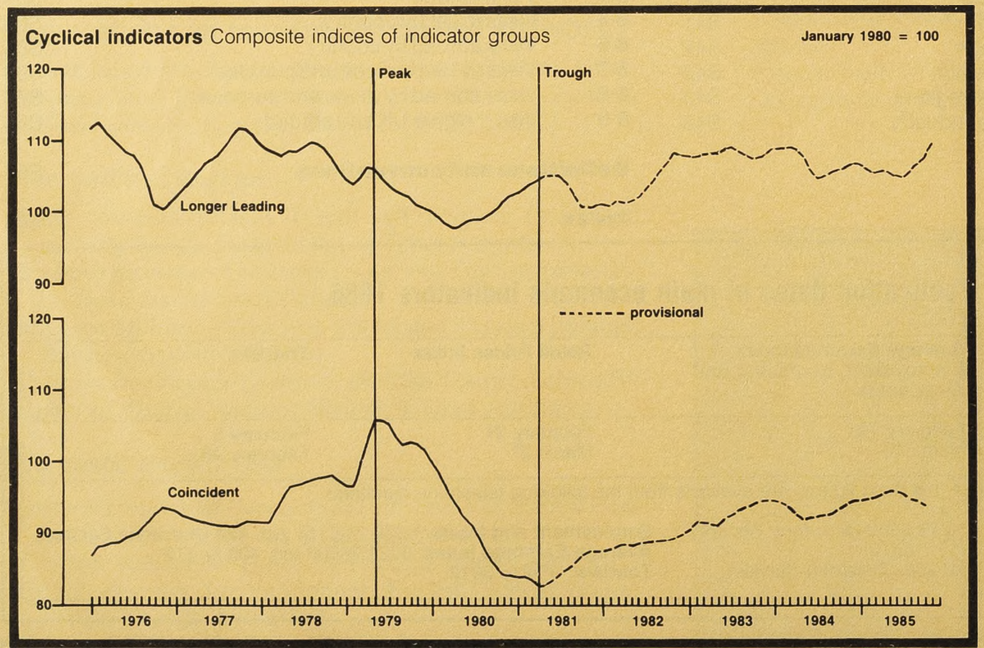
The employed labour force in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 31,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1985, bringing the increase in the year to September to 220,000. The number of employees in employment fell slightly by 1,000 in the third quarter but over the year to September the number increased by 97,000. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing declined by 11,000 in November and by an average of 4,000 a month during the three months to November.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school-leavers) increased by 15,000 in the month to December. The increase follows three consecutive monthly falls and could be erratic. It is likely that the trend in adult unemployment remains broadly flat.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to November 1985 was about 7½ per cent. The actual increase was lower than this because of the net effect of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the index of retail prices was 5·7 per cent in December compared with 5·5 per cent in November.



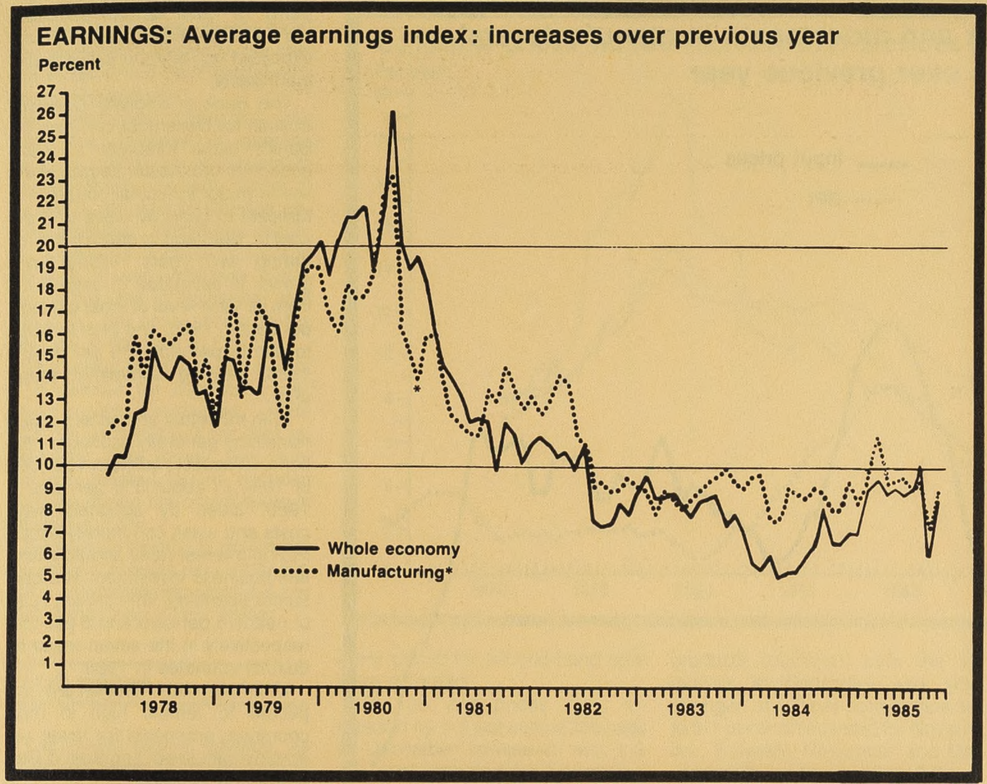


Economic background

The *average measure of GDP* is provisionally estimated to have been broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1985 but was 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier. After broad adjustment for the effects of the miners' strike, GDP rose by about 2 per cent on a year earlier. The miners' strike had little effect on the change between the second and third quarters of 1985.

GDP (output) exhibited the same pattern except that after adjusting for the effects of the NUM dispute, output in the third quarter was nearly 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

The results of the CBI's December *Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry* suggest that growth should continue over the next four months, though at a slower rate than in the first half of 1985. The December results show worsening order books, after the improvement in November. The deterioration in export orders was especially marked.



Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 2 per cent in the three months to November 1985 compared with the previous three months, and was 6½ per cent higher than a year earlier, of which 3½ per cent was attributable to the recovery from the coal strike. *Manufacturing output* increased by 1 per cent in the three months to November, but was 3 per cent higher than the level of a year ago.

Consumers' expenditure on the provisional estimate, was unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1985, compared to the previous quarter, but was about 2½ per cent higher than a year ago. The *volume of retail sales*, which accounts for about half of consumers expenditure, in the fourth quarter of 1985 was provisionally estimated to be at a similar level to that in the previous quarter but 3½ per cent higher than the corresponding period a year earlier. In 1985 as a whole, the volume of sales was 4 per cent higher than in 1984.

Capital investment in the whole economy was 2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1985 than in the previous quarter but 9 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1985 and 2 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1984. However, the recent quarterly path of fixed investment reflects some bringing forward of expenditure into the first quarter of 1985 in advance of the reduction in first year capital allowances in April 1985. Investment by manufacturing industries (including leased assets) in the third quarter of 1985 was 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter and over 1 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Investment by construction, distribution and financial industries (excluding assets leased to manufacturers) rose by nearly 4 per cent in the third quarter of 1985 but was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1984.

The *DTI Investment Intentions Survey* for 1986 and 1987 indicates a rise of about 1 per cent in investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1986. Preliminary indications suggest a further small increase in 1987 compared with 1986. Within this broad industrial grouping investment in manufacturing is expected to fall by 2 per cent in 1986 with little change in 1987; on the other hand, investment by the construction, distribution, and selected service industries is expected to rise by 2 per cent in 1986 with a further small increase in 1987.

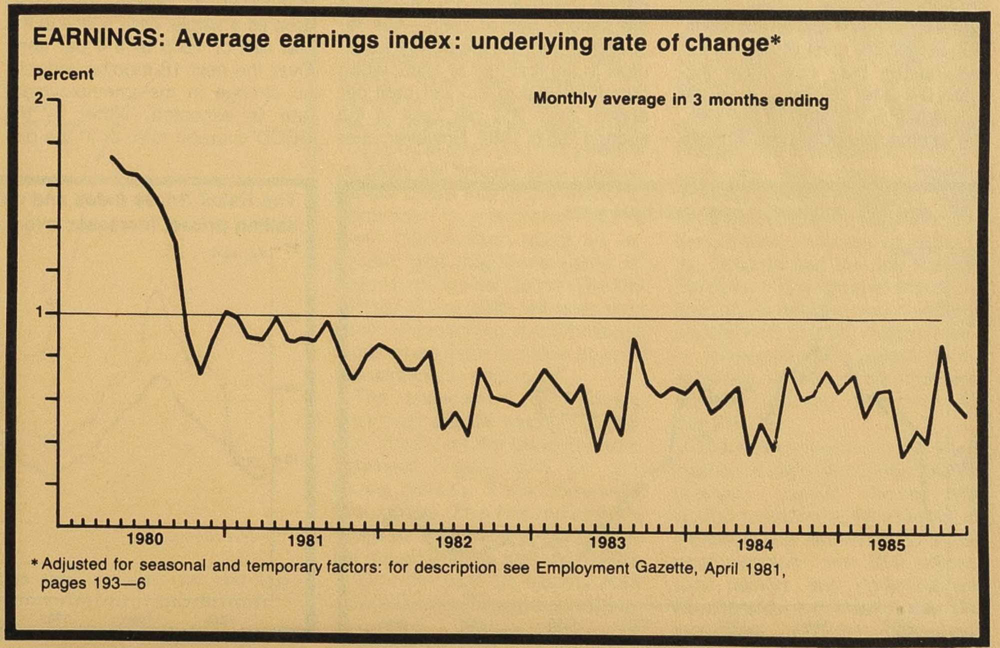
The *total volume of stocks* in the economy increased by £82 million in the third quarter of 1985, following the resumed stockbuilding in the previous quarter, when stocks rose by £415 million. In the year to the first quarter of 1985, stocks increased by £599 million. The *volume of stocks* in manufacturing industries increased by £50 million in the third quarter of 1985, but there was little change over the year to September. Retailers increased their stocks by £115 million in the third quarter of 1985 but there were falls of £170 million in wholesaling and £76 million in the energy and water supply industries. Over the year to the third quarter of 1985, retailers' stocks increased by £384 million while stocks held by the wholesalers and the energy and water supply industries fell by £201 million and £351 million respectively.

The *public sector borrowing requirement* in December is provisionally estimated at £1·7 billion. In the first three quarters of the financial year 1985–86 the PSBR totalled £7·8 billion, compared with £10·2 billion in the same period last year.

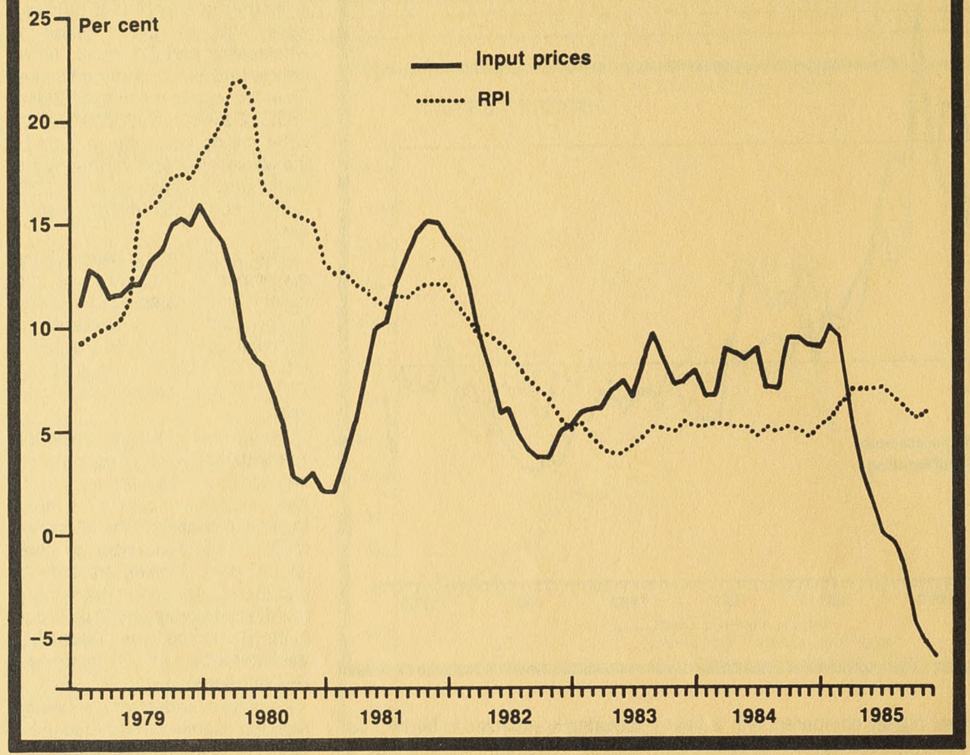
Preliminary estimates show that *Sterling M3*, which is not currently subject to a target range, rose by more than ½ per cent in the month to mid-December. In the 12 months to December it has risen by about 15 per cent. *Sterling M0* grew by less than ½ per cent in the month to mid-December and by 2½ per cent in the 12 months to mid-December; the latter is below its target range of 3–7 per cent.

Sterling's effective exchange rate fell slightly during December due to oil price weakness at the beginning of the month. The index stood at an average of 79·1 (1975=100) in the month compared with 80·0 in November and 74·0 in December 1984. Further pressure on Sterling because of falling oil prices, at the end of December and early in January saw the index fall to an average of 77·9 per cent in the week ending Thursday, January 9. The *UK clearing bank base rates* were raised by 1 per cent to 12½ per cent on January 8, after remaining unchanged at 11½ per cent since July 1985.

In the three months ended



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



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

November 1985 *the balance of payments* showed a surplus of £1·0 billion compared with a surplus of £1·2 billion in the previous three months. *Visible trade* was in deficit by £0·4 billion in the three months to November, compared with a deficit of £0·5 billion in the three months to August. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell by £0·1 billion to £2·1 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0·2 billion to £2·4 billion.

The *volume of exports* rose by 1 per cent in the three months to November compared with the previous three months, but fell slightly after excluding oil and erratic items. The underlying level of non-oil export volume may now have flattened out after declining from the high levels at the start of the year. The volume of imports rose by more than 1½ per cent in the three months to November, though its level was 2½ per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume has been rising in recent months.

World outlook

The *OECD Economic Outlook* for December reports that economic growth in the OECD area—at an annual rate of about 3¼ per cent in the second half of 1985—has rebounded from the temporary weakness in the first half of 1985, when output slowed to 2¼ per cent per annum from 3½ per cent in the second half of 1984. However, over the next 18 months, it is forecast that output may slow to an annual rate of 2½ per cent. Output is projected to expand over the next 18 months at an annual rate of 2½ per cent in the United States, compared with an annual rate of 2¾ per cent in the second half of 1985. In Japan growth is forecast to slow from an annual rate of 5 per cent in the second half of 1985 to about 3 per cent in the first half of 1987; while growth in European countries is forecast to slow from 3¼ per cent to a rate of just over 2 per cent.

The OECD also reported that the unemployment rate for the OECD area as a whole, rose a little in the first half of 1985 to 8·4 per cent. Over the next 18 months, virtually no change in the unemployment rate is expected, either in the OECD average rate, or in the disparity of rates across countries. Nonetheless, most countries are expected to experience employment gains.

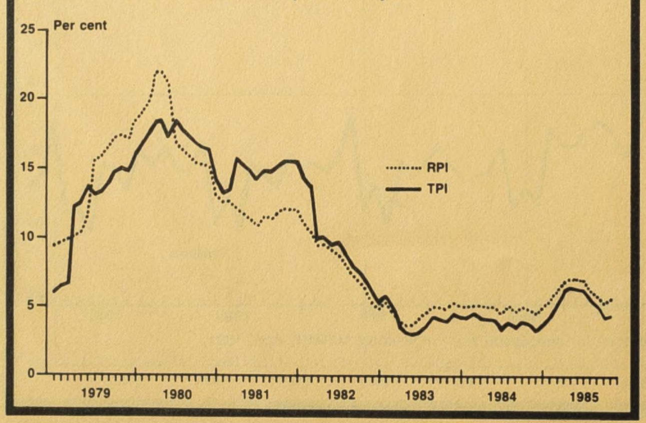
The *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* for December contains the Bank's latest forecasts of world economic prospects. Output in the seven major industrial countries is forecast to grow by close to 3 per cent in 1985 and in each of the following two years. World trade growth is estimated to have fallen from its 1984 level of 9 per cent to 4 per cent in 1985, and then forecast to rise to perhaps 4½ per cent in 1986, slowing somewhat thereafter.

With monetary and fiscal policies remaining generally cautious, inflation is forecast to fall from 4 per cent in 1984 to about 3¼ per cent in 1986, aided by subdued wage costs and weak commodity prices. Falling interest rates should stimulate business investment and consumer spending, with growth rates of nearly 6 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in the seven major industrial countries in 1986.

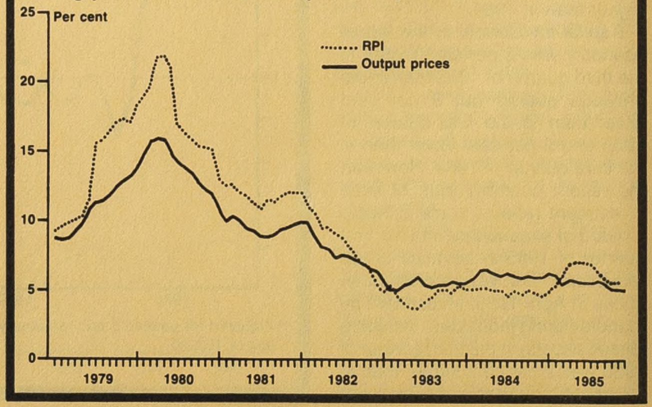
Unemployment levels are expected to remain high in most countries; prospects for lower unemployment seem brightest in Germany due to continuing improvements in business profitability.

Average earnings

The *underlying increase* in *average weekly earnings* in the year to November was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to October. The annual underlying increase has remained at around 7½ per cent since the middle of 1984. The *actual increase* in the year to November, 8·6 per cent, was higher than the estimated underlying increase primarily because industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in November 1984, inflating the 12 month change by about 1 per cent. Back pay in November 1985 was higher than in November 1984, inflating the actual annual increase by about ¼ per cent.



RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



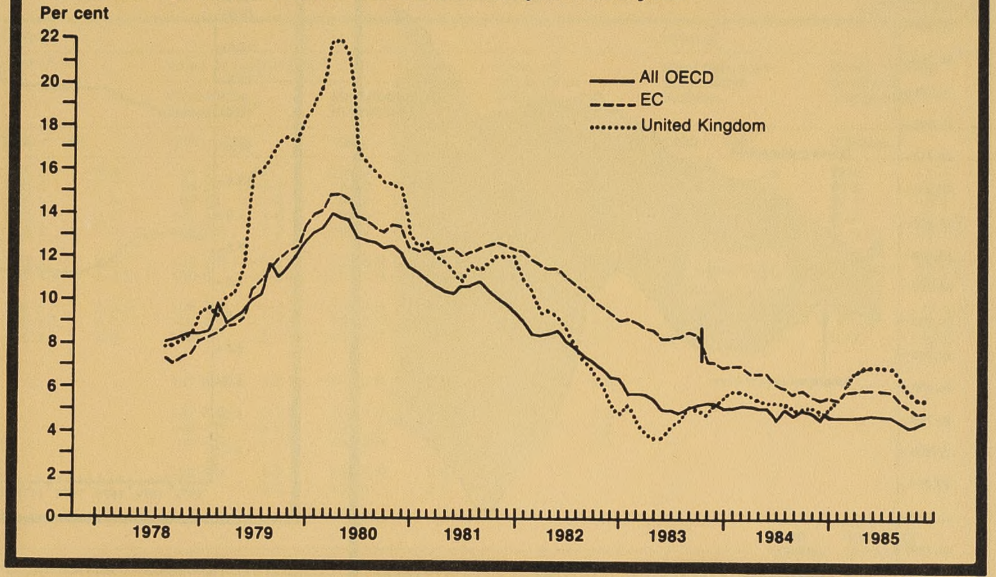
The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' selling prices: increases over previous year

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

In *production industries*, the *underlying increase* in average earnings in the year to November was about 8¾ per cent, similar to the rise in the year to October (revised estimate). Within this sector, the *underlying increase* in average earnings in *manufacturing industries* in the year to November was about 8¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to October.

The *actual increases* in the year to November for *production and manufacturing industries*, were 11·6 per cent and 8·9 per cent respectively. The former was substantially inflated by the reduced earnings during the coal dispute in November 1984.

In the three months to November *wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing* were 4·5 per cent higher than a year earlier.



Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year

Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index increased to 5·7 per cent in December from the 5·5 per cent recorded in November.

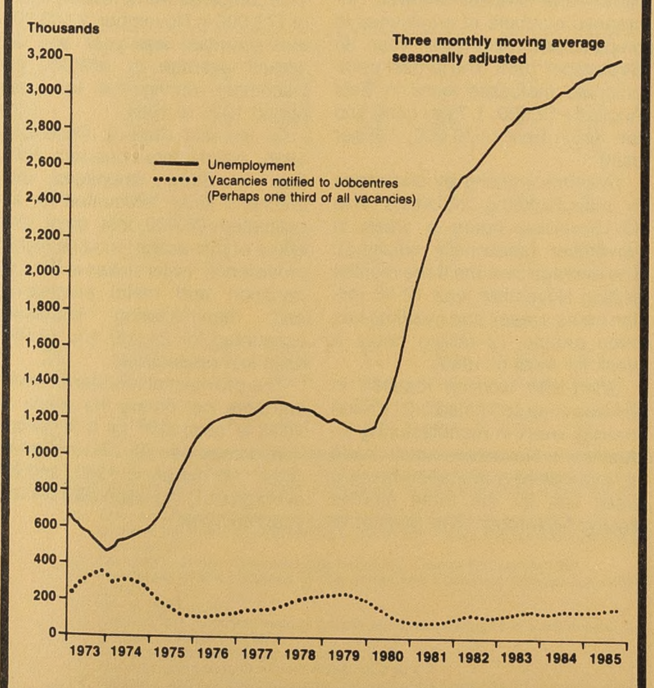
Between November and December the overall level of prices rose by 0·1 per cent, continuing the recent pattern of a small upward drift in prices. Food prices, particularly those for fresh vegetables, some rents and motor insurance premia increased. There were also further effects of the November increases in telephone charges. Christmas discounts on wines and spirits and lower prices for second-hand cars were recorded.

The tax and prices index increased by 4·6 per cent in the year to December compared with 4·3 per cent recorded for November. Between November and December the index rose by 0·2 per cent.

The price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has fallen progressively below corresponding 1984 levels in the past six months. In December 1985 it was 6·1 per cent lower than in December 1984. The index rose over the month by 2·2 per cent, mainly as a result of the seasonal increase in the cost of industrial electricity.

The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over the 12 months to December was little changed at 5·0 per cent compared to 5·1 per cent recorded for November. Between November and December the index rose by 0·2 per cent.

In November (the latest available date) the average rate of inflation for OECD countries (4·5 per cent) and EC countries (4·9 per cent) remained lower than that recorded for the UK (5·5 per cent).



Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom

Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted* level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,181,000 in December, an increase of 15,000 since November. This increase follows three consecutive months fall and could be erratic. During the six months to December the level increased by an average of 2,000 per month compared with an average rise of 10,000 over the previous six months to June 1985 and 12,000 in the six months to December 1984. The trend in adult unemployment is probably still broadly level. The relatively sharp rise in the month to December is associated with a lower outflow than might be expected, and may have partly resulted from special factors. The December count date fell later than usual approaching the Christmas break when there is a slow down in recruitment by employers.

The employment and training measures are still having a significant impact on the trend in unemployment, notably with the continuing build-up of the Community Programme. This has reduced the count by the order of 5,000 extra per month over the past six months.

Over the past six months *male unemployment* has increased by an average of 1,000 per month, compared with an average of 5,000 a month in the six months to June 1985. *Unemployment among women* has risen by an average of 1,000 per month over the past six months compared with 6,000 per month over the previous six months.

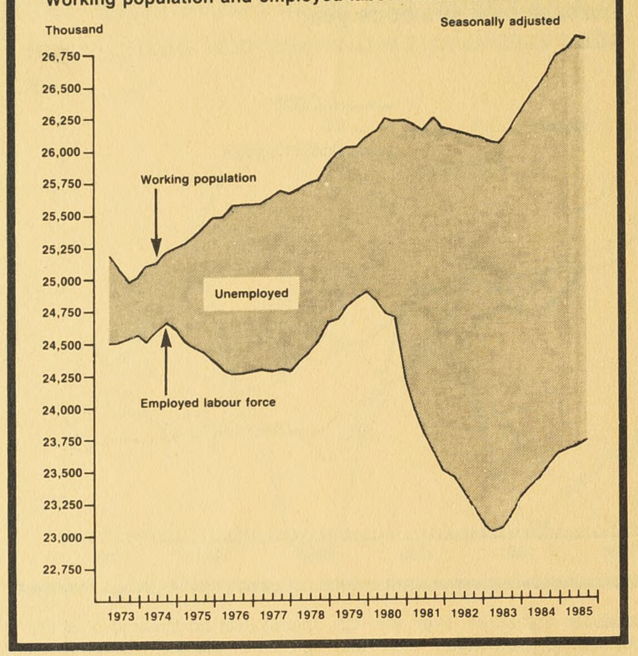
The *recorded total* of unemployment in the UK increased by 14,000 between November and December to 3,273,000 (13·5 per cent of all employees). This increase resulted from a fall of 11,000 in school leavers and an increase of 25,000 among adults. Taking account of an expected seasonal increase of about 10,000 among adults, the seasonally adjusted increase among adults was 15,000.

The December total included 99,000 *school leavers* aged under 18, a fall of 11,000 since November and some 12,000 less than in December 1984.

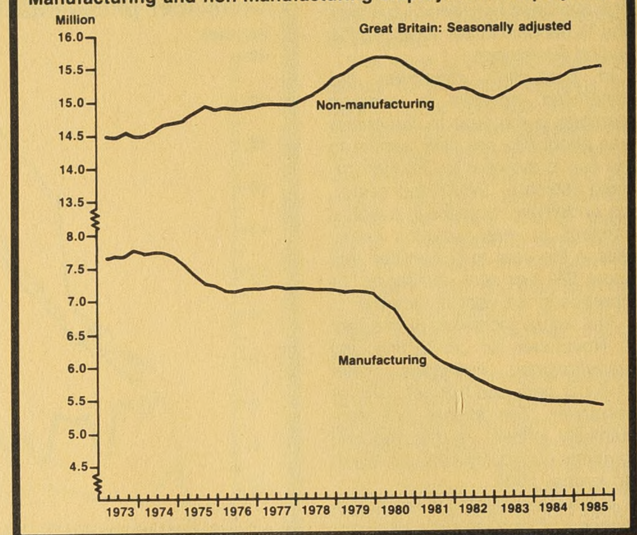
The number of people assisted by the *employment and training measures* at the end of November was 675,000, the same as at the end of October. There was an increase in the number on the Community Programme as part of the expansion provided for in the 1985 Budget; and increases in the numbers on the Young Workers Scheme and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, and a fall in the number assisted under the Youth Training Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of November about 495,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The *regional pattern* in the fourth quarter of 1985, compared with the previous quarter showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (0·2 percentage points), and Yorkshire and Humberside and East Anglia had increases of +0·1 percentage

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



points; this compared with no change in the UK as a whole. There were falls of 0·1 percentage points in North West, West Midlands and North, and a fall of 0·2 percentage points in Wales.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest available three months compared with the previous three months) rose by 0·4 per cent in Spain and Finland, by 0·3 per cent in Italy, 0·2 per cent in Austria and by 0·1 per cent in Japan and Sweden; did not change in the United Kingdom; and fell in Germany, Ireland and the United States by 0·1 per cent, in the Netherlands, France, Greece and Canada by 0·2 per cent, and in Norway by 0·4 per cent, and in Belgium, Denmark and Australia by 0·5 per cent.

The *stock of unfilled vacancies* at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell by 8,000 in the month to December to stand at 162,000. Community Programme vacancies fell by 2,000 in the month. The fall in unfilled vacancies is mainly explained by a reduction in the inflow of notified vacancies. Outflows and placings remain at their highest levels since the winter of 1979–80.

Employment

The *employed force* in Great Britain—which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment—is estimated to have increased by 31,000 (seasonally adjusted) during the third quarter of 1985, bringing the increase for the year to September to 220,000.

Over the third quarter the number of *employees in employment* in Great Britain decreased by 1,000 (seasonally adjusted) making a total increase of 97,000 over the year ending September 1985. There were an additional 37,000 employees in the service industries in the third quarter of 1985. This was offset by decreases of 11,000 in manufacturing employees, 16,000 in energy and water supply industries' employees and 11,000 employees in other industries which includes construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing.

More recent figures for *employees in manufacturing* show an estimated fall of 11,000 in November (seasonally adjusted). However, individual monthly figures can be erratic and the change over the three months ending November shows an average decrease of 4,000 per month; this compares with a decrease of 5,000 per month over the three month period ending August. These figures are consistent with the continuation of the slow downward trend which followed the faster decline of 1980 to 1983.

Using figures which have not been seasonally adjusted, the overall increase of 96,000 (0·5 per cent) in the number of employees in employment in Great Britain during the year to September 1985 consists of an increase of 212,000 (1·6 per cent) in employees in service industries partly off-set by reductions in manufacturing employees of 43,000 (0·8 per cent) and in other industries (which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing, energy and water supply, and construction) of 73,000 (3·7 per cent).

Growth was strongest in hotels and catering (+42,000; 4·2 per cent), banking, finance and insurance (+66,000; 3·5 per cent), retail distribution (+57,000; 2·7 per cent), and other services, which includes recreational and cultural services, social welfare and personal services (+33,000; 2·5 per cent).

In manufacturing, increases were recorded in paper products, printing and publishing (+6,000; 1·3 per cent) and mechanical engineering (+9,000; 1·2 per cent).

In the regions, all areas, except Yorkshire and Humberside, the North and Wales, showed increased numbers of employees in employment over the year to September 1985. The largest proportionate increases were in East Anglia (+12,000; 1·7 per cent) and the South East (+72,000; 1·0 per cent).

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12·19 million hours a week in November (seasonally adjusted). The average over the three months ending November was 12·13 million hours a week and overtime has been around 12 million hours a week for most of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of an estimated 0·31 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in November which made an average of 0·37 million hours a week lost for the three months ending November. The number of hours lost per week has been 0·5 million or less each month since December 1984.

The *index of average weekly hours* worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 103·2 in November 1985 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average for the three months ending November of 103·0. The index has been near to 103 since late 1984.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 162,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in December. This compares with a revised figure of 173,000 in November, 2,100,000 in December last year and an annual average of 464,000 for December during the ten year period 1975 to 1984.

Of the lost days in December 1985, nearly three-quarters were due to three stoppages; the teacher's strike accounted for an estimated 86,000 lost days (the effect of this action remains highly provisional), while strikes in the sea transport and metal processing and manufacturing industries accounted for 24,000 and 11,000 days lost respectively.

The provisional number of working days lost during the whole of 1985 is estimated as 6·3 million. This compares with 27·1 million in 1984, 3·8 million in 1983, and an average of 11·1 million over the ten years to 1984.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output										Income			
	GDP average measure[1,2]		GDP[1,3,4]		Index of output U.K.[5]: Production industries[1,6]		Index of output U.K.[5]: Manufacturing industries[1,7]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies[8]	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	
1980	100·0	−2·3	100·0	−2·9	100·0	−6·7	100·0	−8·8	100·1	−0·7	100·0	1·3	18·0	−1·4
1981	98·5 R	−1·5 R	98·3	−1·7	96·6	−3·4	94·0	−6·0	100·1	0·0	97·6	−2·4	18·3	2·0
1982	100·4	1·9 R	100·1	1·8	98·4	1·9	94·2	0·2	96·6	−3·5	97·9 R	+0·3 R	21·1	15·2
1983	103·7 R	3·3 R	103·1	3·0	101·9	3·6	96·9	2·9	99·6	3·1	100·3 R	2·5 R	25·0	18·4 R
1984	106·1	2·3 R	106·2	3·0	103·2 R	1·2	100·7	3·9	106·9	7·3	102·6 R	2·3 R	31·5 R	25·7 R
1984 Q3	106·2	2·0 R	106·4	2·6	102·6 R	−0·2 R	101·6 R	4·1 R	108·0	7·2	102·2 R	1·4 R	8·5	28·8 R
Q4	107·9 R	2·7 R	107·4 R	2·4 R	130·5	−0·6 R	101·4 R	2·5 R	108·5	5·5	105·7 R	3·4 R	8·5 R	28·2 R
1985 Q1	108·7 R	3·0 R	108·6 R	2·9 R	106·3 R	1·2 R	102·9 R	3·4 R	109·0	3·5	103·4 R	2·0 R	9·3 R	27·2 R
Q2	110·0 R	4·9 R	109·9 R	4·2	108·2	5·9 R	103·6 R	3·5 R	109·9	3·9 R	104·6 R	3·3 R	9·9 R	38·2 R
Q3	109·7	3·3	110·2	3·6	108·4 R	5·7 R	103·8 R	2·2 R	110·6	2·4	104·8	2·5	10·3	22·3
Q4														
1985 June	..	..	..	..	107·6 R	5·9 R	104·0 R	3·5 R	110·3	3·9	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	107·7 R	5·7 R	103·3 R	3·3 R	110·9	3·6	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	108·1 R	5·5 R	104·1 R	2·9 R	110·7	3·2	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	..	109·4 R	5·7 R	103·9 R	2·1 R	110·3	2·4	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	109·4 R	5·9 R	104·7 R	2·6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	110·7	6·3	105·4	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure													Base lending rates†[14]	Monetary growth[15]	
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[9]: Whole economy 1980 prices[10]		Fixed investment[9]: Manufacturing industries 1980 prices[7,11]		Fixed investment[9]: Construction distribution & financial industries[12] 1980 prices		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices[13]		£M3	M0
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980	137·0	−0·4	100·0	−0·6	41·59	−5·2	7·3	−10·9	8·6	−1·4	48·9	1·3	−2·88	14	19·6	5·6
1981	136·5	−0·4	100·2	0·2	37·71	−9·3	5·7	−22·1	8·6 R	−1·1 R	48·9 R	−0·1	−2·48	14½	13·6	4·4
1982	137·6	0·8	102·2	2·0	40·12	6·4	5·6 R	−1·8 R	9·3 R	7·8 R	49·4 R	0·9	−1·12	10-10¼	9·6	4·0
1983	142·8	3·8	107·1	4·8	41·94	4·5	5·6	−0·7	9·7 R	4·2	50·2	1·8	−0·67	9	10·9	6·7
1984	145·1 R	1·6 R	110·7	3·4	45·36	8·2	6·4	14·7	11·1 R	14·8 R	50·9 R	1·3	0·14	9½-9¾	9·1	6·6
1985	148·6	2·4														
1984 Q3	36·1 R	0·1 R	111·4	3·4	11·36	9·0	1·6	17·3	2·9 R	20·6 R	12·8 R	2·4 R	−0·16	10½	8·8	5·2
Q4	36·6 R	1·2	112·7	3·4	11·46	5·7	1·7	13·0	2·9 R	12·0 R	12·8 R	1·4 R	+0·40 R	9½-9¾	9·1	6·6
1985 Q1	36·6	1·6 R	113·3	4·7	12·25	9·6	1·8	19·9	3·3	27·5 R	12·9 R	2·4 R	−0·20 R	13-13½	9·3	5·3
Q2	37·1 R	2·2 R	115·0	4·3	10·93	−3·9	1·6 R	3·5	2·7	−3·4	12·7 R	0·6 R	0·42 R	12½	12·2	5·2
Q3	37·5 R	3·9 R	116·4	4·5	11·13	−2·0	1·6	[1·5]	2·8	−0·8	12·8	—0·1	+0·08	11½	14·1	4·2
Q4	37·5	2·5	[116·4]	[3·5]												
1985 June	..	..	116·0	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	12·2	5·2
July	..	..	116·0	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12·1	5·1
Aug	..	..	117·5	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	13·6	4·5
Sep	..	..	115·9	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14·1	4·2
Oct	..	..	114·1	3·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14·5	3·4
Nov	..	..	117·6	3·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14·5	3·5
Dec	..	..	[117·9]	[3·5]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	15·1	2·4

	Visible trade					Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices					
	Export volume[1]		Import volume[1]		Visible balance[13]	Current balance[13]	Effective exchange rate†[1,16]		Relative unit labour costs[1,17]		Tax and prices index†[18]		Producer prices index†[7,18,19]: Materials and fuels		Producer prices index†[7,18,19]: Home sales	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100	
1980	100·0	0·9	100·0	−5·4	1·5	3·6	96·1	10·1	100·0	19·3	132·8	17·3	100·0	8·5	100·0	14·0
1981	99·3	−0·7	96·3	−3·7	3·4	6·9	95·3	−1·2	104·6	4·6	152·5	14·8	109·2	9·2	109·5	9·5
1982	101·9	2·7	101·5	5·4	2·3	4·0 R	90·7	−4·8	100·7	−3·7	167·4	9·8	117·2	7·3	118·0	7·8
1983	103·8	1·9	109·7	8·1	−0·8	3·1 R	83·3	−8·2	94·9	−5·8	174·1	4·0	125·3	7·0	124·5	5·5
1984	112·3	8·2	121·6	10·8	−4·1	1·1 R	78·8	−5·4	93·9	−1·1	180·8	3·9	135·5	8·1	132·1	6·1
1985	..	..	..	..	..	..	78·2	−0·8	..	..	..	..	[137·7]	[1·6]	[139·4]	[5·5]
1984 Q3	110·0	7·2	123·0	12·5	−1·6	−0·3	78·0	−8·1	94·0	−2·5	181·3	3·5	134·1	7·5	132·8	6·2
Q4	119·6	10·5	129·4	12·3	−1·3	0·5	75·1	−9·7	91·8	−5·0	183·8	3·6	140·2	9·2	134·5	6·1
1985 Q1	120·5	9·2	128·5	12·3	−1·3	−0·4	72·1	−11·8	90·5	−5·2	186·5	4·4	146·3	9·4	136·6	5·9
Q2	120·6	10·4	126·0	5·2	−0·2	1·4	78·9	−1·2	99·6	5·7	191·0	6·4	138·8	3·2	139·4	5·6
Q3	115·0	4·5	123·7	0·6	−0·5	1·2	82·1	5·3	..	..	191·6	5·7	133·1 R	−0·7	140·2 R	5·6 R
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·8	6·3	..	..	..	..	[132·6]	[−5·4]	[141·3]	[5·1]
..	..	..	..													
1985 June	118·4	10·5	126·9	5·2	−0·2	0·3	79·9	−1·1	..	..	191·7	6·4	136·7	1·7	139·6	5·6
July	117·0	9·2	123·0	6·4	−0·1	0·5 R	83·2	−1·7	..	..	191·3	6·3	133·9	−0·1	139·9	5·6
Aug	113·4	5·1	123·3	4·1	−0·2	0·3 R	81·7	3·6	..	..	191·8	5·5	132·8	−0·3	140·1	5·7
Sep	114·6	4·5	124·7	0·6	−0·2	0·3 R	81·3	5·3	..	..	191·7	5·2	132·7	−1·8	140·5	5·5
Oct	119·1	1·3	125·7	−4·5	−0·0	0·4	80·4	5·2	..	..	191·4	4·3	131·3	−4·8	140·9	5·1
Nov	118·6	1·2	129·1	−2·4	−0·1	0·3	80·0	5·7	..	..	192·1	4·3	[131·8]	[−5·3]	[141·4]	[5·1]
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·1	6·3	..	..	192·4	4·6	[134·7]	[−6·1]	[141·7]	[5·0]

Notes: * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
(6) Production Industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(7) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(10) All industries.
(11) Including leased assets.
(12) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.
(16) Averages of daily rates.
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.
(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male	Female	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces§	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‖	Working population‡
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June	11,940	9,108	21,048	2,221	322	23,591	2,984	26,575
Sep	11,984	9,167	21,151	2,289	325	23,766	3,167	26,933
Dec	11,905	9,265	21,170	2,358	325	23,853	3,079	26,932
1984 Mar	11,815	9,204	21,019	2,426	326	23,771	3,143	26,914
June	11,841	9,323	21,164	2,494	326	23,984	3,030	27,014
Sep	11,897	9,358	21,255	[2,526]	328	24,108	3,284	27,392
Dec	11,841	9,465	21,306	[2,557]	327	24,190	3,219	27,409
1985 Mar	11,738	9,407	21,145	[2,588]	326	24,059	3,268	27,327
June	11,772 R	9,527 R	21,299 R	[2,620]	326	24,244 R	3,179	27,423 R
Sep	11,794	9,555	21,349	[2,651]	326	24,326	3,259	27,585
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June	11,939	9,083	21,021	2,221	322	23,564		26,667
Sep	11,917	9,154	21,072	2,289	325	23,686		26,779
Dec	11,908	9,232	21,140	2,358	325	23,823		26,894
1984 Mar	11,874	9,271	21,145	2,426	326	23,898		27,011
June	11,840	9,296	21,137	2,494	326	23,957		27,110
Sep	11,830	9,346	21,176	[2,526]	328	24,030		27,236
Dec	11,844	9,433	21,277	[2,557]	327	24,161		27,372
1985 Mar	11,796	9,475	21,271	[2,588]	326	24,185		27,422
June	11,771 R	9,500 R	21,272 R	[2,620]	326	24,217 R		27,521 R
Sep	11,728	9,544	21,272	[2,651]	326	24,248		27,429

* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1984 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 of the March *Employment Gazette*.
‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

EMPLOYMENT 1·1
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male	Female	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces§	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‖	Working population‡
GREAT BRITAIN								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June	11,691	8,892	20,583	2,160	322	23,065	2,871	25,935
Sep	11,735	8,949	20,684	2,228	325	23,238	3,044	26,282
Dec	11,657	9,046	20,703	2,297	325	23,325	2,961	26,286
1984 Mar	11,570	8,986	20,556	2,365	326	23,248	3,022	26,270
June	11,595	9,106	20,702	2,433	326	23,461	2,911	26,372
Sep	11,649	9,141	20,790	[2,465]	328	23,583	3,157	26,739
Dec	11,594	9,245	20,839	[2,496]	327	23,662	3,100	26,762
1985 Mar	11,493	9,188	20,681	[2,527]	326	23,534	3,146	26,680
June	11,527 R	9,308 R	20,836 R	[2,559]	326	23,720 R	3,057	26,778 R
Sep	11,549	9,337	20,886	[2,590]	326	23,802	3,138	26,940
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variations								
1983 Mar	11,732	8,815	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,047
June	11,690	8,866	20,556	2,160	322	23,038		26,027
Sep	11,668	8,937	20,605	2,228	325	23,158		26,127
Dec	11,660	9,013	20,673	2,297	325	23,295		26,248
1984 Mar	11,629	9,054	20,683	2,365	326	23,374		26,366
June	11,595	9,080	20,674	2,433	326	23,434		26,468
Sep	11,582	9,129	20,711	[2,465]	328	23,504		26,584
Dec	11,597	9,213	20,810	[2,496]	327	23,633		26,725
1985 Mar	11,552	9,256	20,807	[2,527]	326	23,661		26,776
June	11,527 R	9,282 R	20,809 R	[2,559]	326	23,693 R		26,876 R
Sep	11,482	9,326	20,808	[2,590]	326	23,724		26,784

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

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services: All employees	All industries and services: Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction: All employees	Production and construction: Seasonally adjusted	Production industries: All employees	Production industries: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries: All employees	Manufacturing industries: Seasonally adjusted	Service industries: All employees	Service industries: Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981 June	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982 June	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 June	20,583	20,556	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,105	13,058	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
Dec	20,703	20,673	7,085	7,080	6,098	6,092	5,460	5,455	13,271	13,248	348	301	336	453	341	775	827
1984 Jan			7,029	7,065	6,048	6,079	5,415	5,447				299	334	450	339	770	824
Feb			7,011	7,045	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433				297	334	449	338	767	824
Mar	20,556	20,683	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,055	5,410	5,427	13,217	13,303	335	295	333	449	339	765	828
April			6,993	7,024	6,027	6,050	5,403	5,425				293	332	450	340	766	826
May			6,993	7,015	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424				291	332	448	341	770	828
June	20,702	20,674	6,997	7,007	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,374	13,327	331	290	331	444	341	772	830
July			7,014	6,994	6,050	6,035	5,431	5,415				289	330	445	342	770	832
Aug			7,019	6,981	6,050	6,021	5,432	5,404				288	330	445	343	769	833
Sep	20,790	20,711	7,030	6,986	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,400	13,384	360	288	330	448	344	773	836
Oct			7,020	6,987	6,054	6,029	5,439	5,415				287	328	446	343	772	837
Nov			7,008	6,984	6,046	6,027	5,431	5,413				287	328	444	343	773	837
Dec	20,839	20,810	6,991	6,987	6,033	6,028	5,419	5,414	13,509	13,487	339	286	328	444	341	773	841
1985 Jan			6,936	6,972	5,982	6,015	5,372	5,405				284	326	441	340	770	834
Feb			6,929	6,964	5,981	6,008	5,372	5,398				283	326	441	340	774	833
Mar	20,681	20,807	6,920	6,949	5,977	5,994	5,369	5,387	13,440	13,526	321	282	325	441	339	776	834
April			6,903 R	6,933 R	5,963	5,985	5,358	5,380				280	325	439	338	774	831
May			6,905 R	6,926 R	5,968	5,985	5,366	5,382				277	324	440	340	777	830
June	20,836 R	20,809 R	6,900 R	6,911 R	5,967	5,977	5,371	5,380	13,607 R	13,559 R	329	271	325	439	340	775	832
July			6,919 R	6,900 R	5,985 R	5,970 R	5,396	5,381				266	323	441	341	782	834
Aug			6,912 R	6,875 R	5,978	5,949	5,394	5,366				262	322	439	340	780	836
Sep	20,886	20,808	6,917 R	6,873 R	5,982	5,950	5,400	5,369	13,612	13,596	357	260	323	439	340	782	837
Oct			6,903 R	6,869 R	5,968	5,942	5,388	5,364				257	323	437	340	779	836
Nov			6,882	6,868	5,947	5,928	5,371	5,353				254	322	433	340	777	835

See footnote to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT 1·2
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services; veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	360	358	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286
1982 June	318	343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983 June	304	321	375	618	534	455	486	986	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,818	1,527	1,278	1,281
Dec	294	308	377	620	535	448	482	987	1,144	2,136	919	870	419	1,826	1,814	1,545	1,286	1,310
1984 Jan	294	305	374	605	532	442	482	982										
Feb	293	303	376	600	531	443	482	974										
Mar	293	300	377	602	529	446	482	968	1,148	2,072	907	865	418	1,836	1,818	1,549	1,297	1,307
April	292	298	377	601	527	446	481	965										
May	290	297	378	604	525	447	480	963										
June	290	293	379	611	526	449	482	960	1,153	2,096	1,000	868	418	1,855	1,809	1,530	1,297	1,348
July	287	291	384	616	527	454	483	965										
Aug	288	291	383	618	524	452	486	969										
Sep	286	292	382	618	526	452	487	970	1,164	2,115	1,006	869	419	1,892	1,819	1,463	1,310	1,342
Oct	286	291	382	618	525	451	488	966										
Nov	285	285	382	614	523	450	488	962										
Dec	285	288	381	609	523	444	489	958	1,170	2,211	963	853	417	1,901	1,810	1,542	1,305	1,337
1985 Jan	282	287	376	597	521	438	484	953										
Feb	283	286	378	593	521	438	484	948										
Mar	281	284	378	595	517	437	485	943	1,163	2,129	947	843	416	1,924	1,813	1,553	1,314	1,337
April	281	283	377	594	518	437	487	940 R										
May	280	281	378	600	518	436	487	937 R										
June	281	280	381	601	515	439	487	933 R	1,176	2,153	1,041	847 R	419	1,932	1,814	1,537	1,317	1,372
July	279	279	383	607	521	440	489	[934] R										
Aug	278	278	383	608	520	443	490	[935] R										
Sep	279	278	382	604	521	444	493	[935] R	1,188	2,172	1,049	841	420	1,958	1,822	1,466	1,322	1,375
Oct	279	277	382	605	519	442	492	[935] R										
Nov	276	276	383	601	519	439	491	[935]										

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

1·3 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group	Nov 1984 Male	Nov 1984 Female	Nov 1984 All	Sep 1985 Male	Sep 1985 Female	Sep 1985 All	[Oct 1985] Male	[Oct 1985] Female	[Oct 1985] All	[Nov 1985] Male	[Nov 1985] Female	[Nov 1985] All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,246·1	1,761·7	7,007·8	5,162·9R	1,754·3	6,917·2R	5,145·9R	1,756·8R	6,902·6R	5,132·8	1,749·3	6,882·1
Production industries	1-4	4,402·6	1,643·1	6,045·7	4,347·9	1,634·3	5,982·2	4,331·0R	1,636·6R	5,967·5R	4,318·0	1,629·0	5,947·0
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,869·5	1,561·3	5,430·8	3,846·0	1,553·6	5,399·6	3,832·0	1,555·8	5,387·8	3,822·6	1,548·1	5,370·7
Energy and water supply	1	533·1	81·8	614·9	501·8	80·7	582·5	499·0R	80·8	579·8R	495·4	80·9	576·3
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	216·0	9·9	225·9	192·1	9·6	201·7	190·0R	9·5	199·5R	186·9	9·5	196·4
Electricity	1610	123·7	29·2	152·9	121·9	29·4	151·3	121·9	29·4	151·3R	121·9	29·5	151·4
Gas	1620	71·3	24·1	95·4	68·8	23·9	92·7	68·6	23·9	92·5	68·6	24·0	92·6
Water supply	1700	53·3	9·8	63·1	52·0	9·4	61·4	52·3	9·6	61·9	51·8	9·7	61·5
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	633·3	153·6	786·9	632·2	147·1	779·3	628·7	148·7	777·4	625·2	147·8	773·0
Metal manufacturing	22	191·9	16·6	208·4	191·8	13·4	205·2	191·9	13·1	205·0	191·3	12·7	203·9
Iron and steel	2210	89·2	4·7	93·9	89·5	3·6	93·1	89·5	3·5	93·0	89·5	3·4	92·9
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	47·1	5·3	52·4	47·1	4·3	51·4	47·0	4·1	51·1	46·5	3·9	50·4
Non-ferrous metals	224	55·5	6·5	62·1	55·2	5·5	60·7	55·3	5·5	60·8	55·3	5·3	60·7
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38·6	2·8	41·4	38·7	2·5	41·3	38·8	2·5	41·3	38·8	2·4	41·2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	160·5	33·8	194·3	163·2	29·3	192·4	159·9	31·0	190·9	157·5	30·5	187·9
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	35·5	3·7	39·2	36·1	3·6	39·7	36·1	3·6	39·7	36·1	3·7	39·8
Chemical industry	25	229·4	98·4	327·8	226·5	100·0	326·5	226·2	100·2	326·4	225·7	100·3	326·0
Basic industrial chemicals	251	97·9	20·3	118·2	97·4	20·5	117·9	97·4	20·7	118·1	97·7	20·8	118·5
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45·9	35·5	81·3	45·7	36·4	82·2	45·9	36·6	82·6	45·8	36·6	82·4
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19·3	18·3	37·6	19·4	19·0	38·4	19·2	18·9	38·1	18·9	18·7	37·5
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,031·4	537·0	2,568·3	2,023·3	535·0	2,558·3	2,018·8	534·3	2,553·0	2,014·3	533·7	2,548·0
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	296·2	86·2	382·3	297·1	85·4	382·5	296·5	85·9	382·4	297·3	86·2	383·4
Foundries	311	61·5	8·0	69·6	62·6	8·2	70·8	62·8	7·9	70·7	62·5	7·9	70·4
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34·9	12·0	46·9	36·3	11·7	48·0	36·2	11·7	47·9	36·3	11·5	47·8
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	162·3	57·6	219·9	162·9	57·0	220·0	162·4	58·0	220·4	163·6	58·6	222·2
Mechanical engineering	32	651·1	121·9	773·0	658·0	124·1	782·1	654·9	123·7	778·6	653·4	124·1	777·5
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66·2	8·5	74·6	65·2	9·2	74·4	64·6	9·3	73·9	64·6	9·3	73·8
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	66·5	12·2	78·7	67·8	12·7	80·5	66·5	12·7	79·1	66·6	12·5	79·1
Metal working machine tools etc	322	64·5	13·4	77·9	67·3	13·7	80·9	67·4	13·8	81·2	67·4	14·3	81·7
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	72·5	10·1	82·6	71·3	10·0	81·3	71·1	10·0	81·1	69·9	9·8	79·7
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	24·4	4·7	29·1	24·6	4·7	29·3	24·5	4·7	29·2	24·4	4·7	29·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	306·3	58·3	364·6	312·2	59·7	371·9	311·2	58·9	370·0	310·9	59·0	369·9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	55·5	17·8	73·2	56·5	18·9	75·4	56·3	18·8	75·2	56·4	18·8	75·2
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	442·0	211·6	653·6	441·8	207·0	648·8	442·3	206·4	648·7	440·9	205·8	646·8
Basic electrical equipment	3420	86·8	26·9	113·6	86·6	27·0	113·7	86·4	27·0	113·4	85·8	26·9	112·7
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64·9	29·0	93·8	65·2	29·4	94·6	65·3	29·5	94·7	65·3	30·0	95·3
Telecommunications equipment	344	139·5	63·6	203·0	138·9	61·1	200·0	139·5	61·0	200·5	139·4	60·8	200·2
Other electronic equipment	345	77·0	57·5	134·5	76·8	55·1	131·9	76·9	54·8	131·6	76·2	54·0	130·2
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30·8	14·7	45·4	30·9	14·4	45·4	31·1	14·4	45·4	30·9	14·3	45·2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	252·0	32·7	284·7	245·4	33·3	278·8	245·4	33·3	278·8	243·4	33·0	276·4
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95·9	8·8	104·7	94·6	9·0	103·7	94·7	9·1	103·8	94·2	8·9	103·1
Parts	3530	110·2	20·2	130·5	106·2	20·5	126·7	106·1	20·5	126·6	105·4	20·5	125·9
Other transport equipment	36	259·8	31·1	291·0	247·5	30·3	277·9	246·9	30·0	277·0	246·1	29·7	275·8
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	87·7	7·8	95·5	78·6	7·5	86·1	78·1	7·4	85·5	77·9	7·1	85·1
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	29·9	1·3	31·3	29·2	1·3	30·5	29·1	1·3	30·4	28·8	1·3	30·1
Aerospace equipment	3640	135·3	19·5	154·7	134·0	19·1	153·1	134·0	19·0	153·0	134·0	19·0	153·0
Instrument engineering	37	74·8	35·7	110·5	77·0	36·0	112·9	76·5	36·0	112·5	76·7	36·2	112·9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,204·8	870·8	2,075·5	1,190·5	871·6	2,062·1	1,184·5	872·8	2,057·3	1,183·1	866·6	2,049·7
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	358·4	255·8	614·2	351·8	252·6	604·4	350·6	254·4	605·0	349·5	251·0	600·5
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	60·5	42·6	103·1	60·6	42·2	102·8	60·2	42·2	102·4	60·0	41·8	101·8
Milk and milk products	4130	31·0	10·9	41·8	30·9	10·8	41·6	30·5	10·7	41·2	30·4	10·6	41·0
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	17·7	18·8	36·5	17·8	18·2	35·9	17·7	18·4	36·2	17·3	18·3	35·6
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	76·1	70·7	146·8	77·3	72·8	150·0	76·4	73·2	149·5	76·4	71·5	147·9
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30·3	33·5	63·8	28·9	32·7	61·6	28·7	33·0	61·7	28·7	32·8	61·5
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	43·6	33·4	77·1	42·8	33·4	76·3	43·0	33·6	76·6	43·0	32·9	75·9
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261 4270	59·0	19·5	78·5	56·6	18·9	75·4	56·3	19·2	75·5	56·4	19·1	75·5
Textiles	43	118·4	111·6	230·0	117·5	110·9	228·3	117·1	110·2	227·4	117·3	110·9	228·2
Woollen and worsted	4310	25·2	16·3	41·5	24·9	16·2	41·1	24·8	16·1	40·9	24·8	16·3	41·1
Cotton and silk	432	23·3	15·3	38·6	23·4	15·1	38·5	23·5	15·0	38·5	23·5	15·0	38·5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24·2	57·3	81·5	24·7	57·2	81·8	24·4	56·8	81·2	24·7	57·5	82·2
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/ 4350/4370	22·4	8·8	31·2	22·2	8·5	30·7	22·2	8·6	30·7	22·1	8·5	30·6
Footwear and clothing	45	66·9	201·7	268·6	66·7	202·2	268·9	66·6	201·6	268·2	66·2	201·0	267·1
Footwear	4510	22·1	27·0	49·0	21·2	26·2	47·3	21·1	26·1	47·2	21·0	26·1	47·1
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	35·8	158·7	194·5	36·0	160·2	196·2	35·9	159·3	195·2	35·7	158·6	194·4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	163·1	40·8	203·9	161·0	41·0	202·0	161·2	40·4	201·6	161·4	40·0	201·3
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/ 4630	60·3	10·1	70·5	60·7	9·9	70·6	60·4	9·7	70·2	59·7	9·6	69·3
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	83·3	21·4	104·7	80·8	22·1	102·8	81·2	21·5	102·7	81·8	21·6	103·4
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	47	324·0	164·3	488·3	323·9	169·2	493·1	322·1	169·8	491·9	322·0	168·8	490·8
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31·7	6·6	38·3	31·2	6·4	37·6	31·0	6·4	37·4	31·1	6·5	37·6
Conversion of paper and board	472	66·2	40·1	106·4	65·5	40·6	106·1	65·4	40·8	106·3	65·1	40·6	105·7
Printing and publishing	475	226·0	117·5	343·6	227·3	122·1	349·4	225·7	122·5	348·2	225·8	121·7	347·5
Rubber and plastics	48	122·3	50·9	173·2	118·2	49·2	167·5	117·2	49·4	166·6	117·0	49·9	166·9
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/4820	47·1	15·0	62·1	43·0	14·0	57·0	42·9	14·0	56·9	42·9	14·0	56·8
Processing of plastics	483	75·1	35·9	111·1	75·2	35·2	110·5	74·3	35·4	109·7	74·1	35·9	110·0
Construction	5	843·5	118·6	962·1	815·1R	120·0	935·1R	814·9R	120·2	935·1R	814·8	120·3	935·1
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000/5010	468·2	64·2	532·4	454·6R	65·0	519·7R	454·6R	65·1	519·7R	454·5	65·2	519·7
Civil engineering	5020	151·5	21·5	173·0	144·3R	21·6	166·0R	144·3R	21·6	166·0R	144·3	21·7	165·9
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	141·4	21·7	163·1	136·4	22·0	158·4	136·4	22·0	158·4	136·3	22·1	158·4
Building completion	5040	82·4	11·2	93·6	79·7	11·4	91·1	79·7	11·4	91·1	79·7	11·4	91·1

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1·4 on a quarterly basis.
* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: September 1985 1·4

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Sept 1984 Male	Sept 1984 Female All	Sept 1984 Female Part-time	Sept 1984 All	Jun 1985 Male	Jun 1985 Female All	Jun 1985 Female Part-time	Jun 1985 All	Sept 1985 Male	Sept 1985 Female All	Sept 1985 Female Part-time	Sept 1985 All
All industries and services‡		11,649·2	9,140·7	4,159·0	20,789·9	11,527·4 R	9,308·4 R	4,346·1 R	20,835·9 R	11,548·7	9,337·3	4,338·7	20,886·0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	269·6	90·3	32·4	359·9	244·6	84·0	29·8	328·6	265·2	91·4	32·5	356·6
Index of production and construction industries	1–5	5,269·4	1,760·4	431·6	7,029·8	5,161·2 R	1,739·2	439·0	6,900·4 R	5,162·9 R	1,754·3	435·9	6,917·2 R
Index of production industries	1–4	4,417·9	1,642·2	377·6	6,060·1	4,347·4 R	1,619·6	383·4	5,967·0 R	4,347·9	1,634·3	379·8	5,982·2
Of which, manufacturing industries	2–4	3,882·6	1,560·1	361·3	5,442·7	3,832·7	1,538·4	367·3	5,371·1	3,846·0	1,553·6	364·0	5,399·6
Service industries‡	6-9	6,110·2	7,289·9	3,695·0	13,400·2	6,121·7	7,485·2 R	3,877·3 R	13,606·9 R	6,120·5	7,491·6	3,870·4	13,612·2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	269·6	90·3	32·4	359·9	244·6	84·0	29·8	328·6	265·2	91·4	32·5	356·6
Agriculture and horticulture	0100	252·8	87·8	31·5	340·6	227·8	81·5	28·9	309·3	248·4	88·9	31·5	337·3
Energy and water supply	1	535·3	82·0	16·2	617·3	514·7 R	81·2	16·1	595·9 R	501·8 R	80·7	15·8	582·5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	216·9	10·0	2·5	226·8	202·0 R	9·7	2·5	211·7 R	192·1 R	9·6	2·4	201·7 R
Deep coal mines	1113	209·7	9·2	2·3	218·9	194·5	8·9	2·3	203·4	185·1	8·8	2·3	193·9
Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas	1300	30·2	3·6	0·2	33·8	29·5	3·5	0·2	33·1	29·6 R	3·5	0·2	33·1 R
Mineral oil processing	140	20·0	2·8	0·4	22·8	19·8	2·5	0·4	22·3	18·3	2·4	0·3	20·7
Nuclear fuel production	1520	13·6	2·1	0·2	15·8	14·1	2·3	0·2	16·4	14·2	2·3	0·2	16·5
Electricity	1610	124·3	29·2	6·7	153·5	121·8	29·0	6·6	150·8	121·9	29·4	6·7	151·3
Gas	1620	71·8	24·2	4·5	96·0	69·2	23·9	4·3	93·1	68·8 R	23·9	4·3	92·7 R
Water supply	1700	53·7	9·9	1·8	63·6	53·4	10·1	1·9	63·5	52·0	9·4	1·5	61·4
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	638·4	153·1	32·4	791·5	632·2	147·3	32·6	779·5	632·2	147·1	32·8	779·3
Metal manufacturing	22	192·3	16·9	4·6	209·3	191·7	14·4	4·6	206·1	191·8	13·4	4·1	205·2
Iron and steel	2210	89·3	4·7	1·1	94·0	89·2	4·0	1·0	93·2	89·5	3·6	0·9	93·1
Steel tubes	2220	23·8	2·0	0·6	25·8	24·0	1·8	0·6	25·8	24·1	1·5	0·5	25·6
Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming	223	23·4	3·3	0·9	26·7	23·2	2·8	0·9	26·1	23·1	2·7	0·8	25·8
Non-ferrous metals	224	55·8	6·8	2·1	62·7	55·3	5·8	2·1	61·1	55·2	5·5	2·0	60·7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2245	22·6	2·5	0·7	25·1	22·3	2·0	0·7	24·3	22·5	2·0	0·7	24·5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2246	20·2	2·7	0·8	22·9	20·1	2·4	0·8	22·4	19·8	2·2	0·8	21·9
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38·5	2·8	0·9	41·4	38·7	2·6	0·9	41·3	38·7	2·5	0·9	41·3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	164·2	32·9	7·8	197·1	162·1	29·8	7·8	191·8	163·2	29·3	8·1	192·4
Structural clay	2410	16·4	1·3	0·5	17·7	16·4	1·2	0·5	17·5	16·1	1·1	0·4	17·2
Cement, lime and plaster	2420	12·5	0·8	0·4	13·3	11·9	0·6	0·4	12·5	11·8	0·6	0·4	12·4
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	37·5	3·8	1·3	41·2	35·7	3·6	1·2	39·3	36·1	3·6	1·3	39·7
Asbestos goods	2440	8·4	1·4	0·3	9·7	8·4	1·3	0·3	9·6	8·3	1·2	0·3	9·5
Abrasive products and working of stone etc	2450/2460	13·8	2·2	0·5	16·0	13·6	1·9	0·5	15·6	13·9	1·9	0·6	15·7
Glass and glassware	247	39·8	8·3	2·5	48·1	39·5	7·1	2·6	46·7	39·6	7·0	2·8	46·6
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	35·8	15·2	2·4	51·0	36·6	14·1	2·4	50·7	37·4	13·9	2·4	51·3
Chemical industry	25	230·3	98·4	18·8	328·7	227·0	98·5	19·0	325·5	226·5	100·0	19·3	326·5
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98·3	19·9	3·6	118·1	97·2	20·5	3·7	117·7	97·4	20·5	4·2	117·9
Inorganic chemicals except inds gases	2511	49·2	8·4	1·3	57·6	48·7	8·6	1·4	57·3	48·8	8·7	1·3	57·5
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	24·2	7·8	1·9	32·0	23·7	7·9	2·0	31·6	22·3	7·5	2·1	29·9
Specialised industrial products	256	33·8	12·3	2·1	46·1	33·3	12·1	2·0	45·4	33·0	12·2	1·8	45·2
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45·7	35·7	6·8	81·4	45·4	36·0	7·0	81·3	45·7	36·4	6·7	82·2
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19·4	18·3	3·6	37·7	18·9	17·7	3·5	36·6	19·4	19·0	3·7	38·4
Specialised household products	259	8·9	4·5	0·7	13·4	8·5	4·3	0·8	12·8	8·7	4·3	0·7	13·0
Man made fibres	26	13·2	2·0	0·3	15·1	12·8	1·9	0·3	14·7	12·0	1·9	0·3	13·9
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,031·8	537·2	104·1	2,568·9	2,015·1	533·8	112·8	2,548·9	2,023·3	535·0	107·0	2,558·3
Metal goods nes	31	295·9	86·3	21·2	382·2	296·1	85·4	21·4	381·5	297·1	85·4	20·0	382·5
Ferrous metal foundries	3111	46·8	5·0	1·5	51·8	47·1	5·0	1·6	52·1	47·6	4·9	1·5	52·6
Non-ferrous metal foundries	3112	14·8	3·3	0·6	18·1	14·9	3·3	0·6	18·3	15·0	3·2	0·5	18·2
Forging, pressing and stamping	3120	23·2	5·4	1·7	28·6	22·4	5·6	1·9	28·0	21·9	5·4	1·8	27·3
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	35·3	11·9	3·6	47·2	35·4	11·4	3·6	46·9	36·3	11·7	3·9	48·0
Metal doors, windows etc	3142	14·0	3·0	0·7	17·0	13·9	3·3	0·8	17·1	13·3	3·1	0·7	16·3
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	161·7	57·7	13·2	219·5	162·4	56·8	13·1	219·1	162·9	57·0	11·6	220·0
Mechanical engineering	32	651·7	121·2	27·4	773·0	652·2	123·1	34·8	775·3	658·0	124·1	34·4	782·1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	65·9	8·9	2·8	74·8	64·6	8·9	3·0	73·5	65·2	9·2	3·4	74·4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	33·2	4·5	1·2	37·6	30·7	4·3	1·1	35·0	31·9	4·4	0·9	36·3
Metal-working machine tools	3221	25·8	4·2	1·1	30·0	26·1	4·4	1·1	30·4	26·6	4·4	1·1	31·0
Engineers small tools	3222	39·4	9·1	3·9	48·5	40·3	9·2	4·2	49·4	40·7	9·2	4·1	49·9
Textile machinery	3230	9·6	1·9	0·4	11·5	9·6	1·8	0·4	11·4	10·0	1·7	0·3	11·7
Machinery for food etc industries	324	34·1	6·2	1·4	40·3	35·0	8·5	7·8	43·5	35·9	8·3	7·7	44·2
Mining machinery etc	325	72·7	10·1	1·9	82·8	71·6	10·0	1·9	81·6	71·3	10·0	1·9	81·3
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	3255	43·4	7·0	1·5	50·4	42·4	6·9	1·5	49·3	42·1	6·9	1·6	49·0
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	24·3	4·7	0·5	28·9	24·2	4·7	0·5	29·0	24·6	4·7	0·5	29·3
Machinery for printing etc industries	327	22·0	5·8	1·4	27·8	22·4	5·8	2·1	28·3	21·6	5·7	1·7	27·3
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	305·7	58·8	12·5	364·4	309·7	58·9	12·4	368·6	312·2	59·7	12·3	371·9
Internal combustion engine except road vehicles etc	3281	35·9	4·1	0·7	40·0	36·2	3·7	0·7	39·9	35·7	4·0	0·7	39·7
Compressors and fluid power equipment	3283	42·2	9·2	1·2	51·3	43·3	9·6	1·0	52·9	43·9	9·6	1·0	53·6
Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation	3284	35·4	7·5	1·6	42·9	34·6	7·4	1·5	42·0	35·0	7·6	1·4	42·6
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3290	19·0	7·2	0·3	26·3	17·9	6·7	0·3	24·5	18·0	6·8	0·4	24·8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	55·3	18·3	2·2	73·7	55·9	18·5	4·9	74·4	56·5	18·9	3·0	75·4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	440·5	211·1	36·8	651·6	437·6	207·7	35·7	645·3	441·8	207·0	33·9	648·8
Insulated wires and cables	3410	27·9	9·9	1·0	37·9	28·1	10·1	1·0	38·1	27·9	10·2	1·0	38·1
Basic electrical equipment	3420	86·6	27·1	4·6	113·7	86·2	27·1	4·7	113·2	86·6	27·0	4·2	113·7
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64·5	28·8	5·6	93·3	64·5	29·5	5·6	94·0	65·2	29·4	5·3	94·6
Telecommunication equipment	344	139·0	63·6	9·1	202·6	137·2	61·9	9·2	199·1	138·9	61·1	8·8	200·0
Telegraph and telephone appliance and equipment	3441	32·0	17·7	2·5	49·7	30·2	16·4	2·3	46·6	29·6	15·7	2·0	45·3
Radio and electronic capital goods	3443	69·1	23·9	3·0	93·0	69·4	24·3	3·4	93·6	70·6	24·1	3·2	94·7
Components other than active components	3444	19·4	14·7	2·4	34·1	19·0	13·7	2·3	32·7	19·3	13·8	2·5	33·1
Other electronic equipment	345	76·7	57·6	12·8	134·3	76·4	55·4	11·4	131·8	76·8	55·1	10·9	131·9
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30·8	14·5	2·3	45·3	30·5	14·1	2·5	44·5	30·9	14·4	2·5	45·4
Electric lighting equipment and electrical equipment installation	3470, 3480	14·9	9·6	1·4	24·5	14·8	9·7	1·3	24·5	15·5	9·8	1·2	25·2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	252·7	32·9	3·6	285·7	247·6	33·0	3·5	280·6	245·4	33·3	3·4	278·8
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95·4	8·7	0·7	104·1	95·2	9·0	0·7	104·2	94·6	9·0	0·7	103·7
Bodies, trailers and caravans	352	46·4	3·7	1·0	50·2	45·1	3·7	1·0	48·8	44·6	3·8	0·9	48·4
Parts	3530	111·0	20·4	1·9	131·4	107·3	20·3	1·8	127·6	106·2	20·5	1·8	126·7

EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: September 1985

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Sept 1984 Male	Sept 1984 Female All	Sept 1984 Female Part-time	Sept 1984 All	Jun 1985 Male	Jun 1985 Female All	Jun 1985 Female Part-time	Jun 1985 All	Sept 1985 Male	Sept 1985 Female All	Sept 1985 Female Part-time	Sept 1985 All
Other transport equipment	36	260·5	31·3	3·9	291·8	249·5	30·3	3·5	279·8	247·5	30·3	3·2	277·9
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	87·5	7·9	1·8	95·4	80·6	7·8	1·6	88·4	78·6	7·5	1·4	86·1
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30·1	1·3	0·2	31·5	29·5	1·3	0·2	30·8	29·2	1·3	0·2	30·5
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	7·0	2·5	0·3	9·5	6·1	2·2	0·2	8·3	5·8	2·4	0·3	8·2
Aerospace equipment	3640	135·9	19·6	1·6	155·5	133·3	19·0	1·4	152·3	134·0	19·1	1·3	153·1
Instrument engineering	37	75·1	35·9	8·9	111·0	76·1	35·8	9·0	111·9	77·0	36·0	8·9	112·9
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	44·0	18·1	4·3	62·1	45·5	18·6	4·6	64·1	46·4	18·5	4·5	64·9
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	13·6	7·2	2·2	20·8	13·4	7·2	2·1	20·6	13·5	7·3	2·1	20·8
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14·2	7·8	2·2	22·1	14·3	7·8	2·2	22·1	14·4	7·9	2·2	22·3
Clocks watches etc	3740	3·3	2·7	0·2	6·0	2·9	2·2	0·1	5·1	2·7	2·3	0·2	5·0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,212·4	869·9	224·9	2,082·3	1,185·4	857·4	221·8	2,042·8	1,190·5	871·6	224·2	2,062·1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	361·4	256·5	94·7	617·9	352·7	248·5	93·5	601·2	351·8	252·6	94·8	604·4
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	60·7	41·7	11·3	102·4	60·1	40·7	11·2	100·8	60·6	42·2	11·0	102·8
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	33·6	27·2	8·4	60·8	31·8	26·6	8·3	58·5	32·0	26·9	8·1	58·9
Milk and milk products	4130	31·2	11·1	2·9	42·3	31·0	11·1	3·0	42·1	30·9	10·8	2·9	41·6
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	18·1	19·0	5·5	37·1	17·0	17·3	5·9	34·2	17·8	18·2	6·3	35·9
Fish processing	4150	4·8	8·3	4·2	13·1	4·7	7·4	3·9	12·1	4·3	7·0	4·1	11·3
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	68·6	69·0	36·1	137·6	67·4	68·2	36·7	135·7	68·2	71·0	37·7	139·2
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	6·5	1·9	0·4	8·5	6·0	1·8	0·4	7·7	6·1	1·8	0·3	7·9
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30·9	34·0	16·9	64·9	29·7	32·5	15·0	62·2	28·9	32·7	15·1	61·6
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/ 422/4239	52·6	35·5	11·7	88·1	51·5	34·8	11·6	86·2	51·8	35·3	12·1	87·1
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	13·5	8·2	0·6	21·6	13·0	7·8	0·7	20·8	12·7	7·8	0·7	20·5
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	4261, 4270	45·5	11·1	2·1	56·5	44·1	11·1	2·2	55·1	43·8	11·1	2·1	54·9
Soft drinks	4283	17·4	6·9	1·9	24·3	17·7	6·8	1·9	24·6	16·6	6·2	1·5	22·8
Tobacco	4290	11·6	9·9	1·1	21·5	10·6	9·0	1·0	19·6	10·1	8·6	1·0	18·7
Textiles	43	119·2	112·9	21·7	232·1	116·6	110·9	20·2	227·5	117·5	110·9	21·1	228·3
Woollen and worsted	4310	25·2	16·5	4·5	41·7	24·8	16·3	4·2	41·2	24·9	16·2	4·8	41·1
Cotton and silk	432	23·6	15·8	3·5	39·4	23·3	15·1	2·9	38·4	23·4	15·1	3·4	38·5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24·6	57·7	9·6	82·3	24·1	56·9	9·1	80·9	24·7	57·2	8·8	81·8
Textile finishing	4370	19·6	7·2	1·2	26·8	18·8	7·2	1·2	26·0	19·2	7·0	1·1	26·2
Carpets etc	438	11·2	5·0	0·7	16·2	10·8	4·8	0·6	15·6	10·6	4·9	0·7	15·5
Other textiles	4336, 4340 4350, 439	15·0	10·7	2·3	25·7	14·9	10·5	2·3	25·4	14·8	10·5	2·3	25·2
Leather and leather goods	44	14·8	9·8	2·8	24·7	14·0	9·3	2·2	23·3	14·3	9·3	2·2	23·6
Footwear and clothing	45	68·2	200·9	33·2	269·1	65·4	199·2	32·1	264·5	66·7	202·2	33·0	268·9
Footwear	4510	22·3	27·3	2·8	49·7	21·3	26·3	2·6	47·6	21·2	26·2	2·5	47·3
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	36·3	157·9	24·5	194·2	34·6	157·0	24·0	191·6	36·0	160·2	24·5	196·2
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7·6	26·6	3·2	34·2	7·3	26·8	3·2	34·1	7·5	26·7	2·7	34·2
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4·5	14·8	1·9	19·4	4·3	14·7	1·9	19·0	4·6	14·5	2·1	19·1
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3·0	14·9	2·6	17·9	2·8	15·1	2·9	17·9	2·8	15·0	3·0	17·8
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10·5	60·1	10·1	70·6	10·0	59·6	9·6	69·6	10·8	61·8	10·5	72·6
Household textiles etc	455	9·5	15·7	5·9	25·2	9·5	15·9	5·6	25·4	9·5	15·9	5·9	25·3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	163·1	40·4	11·6	203·5	159·3	40·5	13·1	199·8	161·0	41·0	10·9	202·0
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26·5	3·8	1·3	30·2	25·9	3·4	1·4	29·4	26·4	3·7	1·0	30·1
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	34·2	6·1	2·4	40·2	33·9	6·4	3·3	40·3	34·3	6·2	2·0	40·5
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/ 466	20·0	8·8	2·2	28·8	19·4	9·3	2·1	28·7	19·5	9·1	1·9	28·6
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	62·1	18·0	4·5	80·1	59·9	17·7	5·1	77·6	60·0	18·3	4·7	78·3
Shop and office fitting	4672	20·4	3·7	1·3	24·1	20·2	3·7	1·3	23·9	20·8	3·8	1·2	24·5
Paper, printing and publishing	47	324·2	162·8	40·9	487·0	322·3	164·9	42·6	487·2	323·9	169·2	42·5	493·1
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31·7	6·6	1·7	38·3	31·6	6·4	1·8	38·0	31·2	6·4	1·7	37·6
Conversion of paper and board	472	66·3	40·6	8·6	106·8	65·8	40·0	9·0	105·8	65·5	40·6	8·9	106·1
Packaging, production of board	4725	29·3	15·5	3·7	44·8	29·2	15·2	4·2	44·4	29·1	15·4	3·9	44·6
Printing and publishing	475	226·3	115·6	30·7	341·8	225·0	118·5	31·8	343·4	227·3	122·1	31·9	349·4
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	72·6	26·2	8·5	98·9	71·6	27·0	8·8	98·6	71·9	28·0	8·8	99·8
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752 4753	21·9	16·0	2·6	37·9	22·2	16·9	2·8	39·1	22·6	17·6	2·7	40·2
Rubber and plastics	48	123·6	50·4	12·7	174·0	118·0	48·5	11·2	166·5	118·2	49·2	12·1	167·5
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	47·4	14·8	3·0	62·2	43·5	14·0	2·5	57·5	43·0	14·0	2·8	57·0
Processing of plastics	483	76·2	35·6	9·7	111·8	74·5	34·5	8·8	109·0	75·2	35·2	9·3	110·5
Other manufacturing	49	37·9	36·3	7·3	74·1	37·0	35·6	6·9	72·6	37·1	37·1	7·7	74·2
Jewellery and coins	4910	8·6	5·4	1·5	13·9	8·3	5·6	1·9	13·9	8·1	5·8	1·9	13·9
Photo cinematographic processing	4930	6·3	7·0	1·2	13·3	6·9	7·8	1·4	14·7	6·7	7·8	1·2	14·5
Toys and sports goods	494	10·9	14·3	3·2	25·2	10·2	12·6	2·0	22·8	10·6	13·7	2·9	24·2
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	12·1	9·6	1·4	21·7	11·6	9·6	1·6	21·2	11·8	9·8	1·7	21·6
Construction	5	851·5	118·3	54·0	969·7	813·8 R	119·6	55·6	933·3 R	815·1 R	120·0	56·1	935·1 R
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	471·7	64·0	30·4	535·7	456·5 R	64·8	31·3	521·3 R	454·6 R	65·0	31·6	519·7 R
Civil engineering	5020	154·1	21·5	6·2	175·5	143·2 R	21·6	6·4	164·8 R	144·3 R	21·6	6·4	166·0 R
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	142·7	21·6	11·2	164·3	135·1 R	21·9	11·5	157·0 R	136·4	22·0	11·6	158·4
Building completion	5040	83·0	11·1	6·2	94·2	79·0 R	11·3	6·4	90·3 R	79·7	11·4	6·5	91·1 R
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,955·4	2,330·4	1,414·9	4,285·8	1,973·6	2,395·9	1,484·7	4,369·5	1,988·3	2,419·9	1,491·0	4,408·3
Wholesale distribution	61	630·7	288·6	109·2	919·4	634·9	297·1	117·6	932·0	637·7	300·3	120·2	938·0
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	22·1	9·3	4·0	31·4	21·3	9·0	4·2	30·3	22·0	9·6	4·4	31·6
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	80·6	26·0	8·2	106·6	81·5	26·5	8·5	108·1	81·6	26·4	8·1	108·0
Timber and building materials	6130	101·2	32·8	12·5	133·9	97·5	32·1	12·8	129·6	97·2	32·5	13·0	129·7
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	31·3	11·1	3·5	42·4	32·8	10·9	3·6	43·7	32·5	10·7	3·7	43·2
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	74·0	28·3	7·8	102·3	75·8	29·6	8·8	105·4	77·0	30·5	9·3	107·5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	36·3	20·7	7·5	57·0	37·5	21·8	8·1	59·3	37·5	22·2	8·7	59·7
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	22·2	20·1	7·3	42·3	22·4	22·1	8·4	44·5	22·9	21·7	8·5	44·6
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	175·4	80·1	35·4	255·5	175·7	83·1	38·6	258·9	176·5	83·7	39·1	260·2
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	15·7	15·0	4·9	30·7	16·3	15·4	5·2	31·7	16·2	15·5	5·5	31·7
Other wholesale distribution	6190	71·9	45·3	17·9	117·2	74·0	46·5	19·4	120·5	74·1	47·5	20·0	121·6
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	17·1	3·6	2·5	20·7	16·1	3·5	2·5	19·6	15·6	3·5	2·5	19·2
Commission agents	63	11·0	6·8	3·4	17·9	11·0	7·3	3·3	18·2	11·6	7·4	3·4	19·0
Retail distribution	64/65	788·6	1,326·4	797·4	2,115·0	791·6	1,361·1	840·1	2,152·7	798·3	1,373·3	841·3	2,171·6
Food	6410	217·5	384·2	262·8	601·7	217·0	399·0	278·7	616·0	216·8	400·7	279·8	617·4
Confectioners, tobacconists etc	6420	52·4	106·8	78·2	159·2	51·9	107·7	78·9	159·7	52·5	107·3	78·0	159·8
Dispensing and other chemists	6430	17·2	109·9	47·6	127·1	17·4	111·3	49·3	128·7	17·6	113·8	49·9	131·4
Clothing	6450	34·6	124·4	73·3	159·0	35·0	125·7	74·5	160·7	36·1	128·6	76·5	164·7
Footwear and leather goods	6460	11·7	57·0	40·5	68·8	12·0	63·5	47·8	75·5	11·5	61·1	45·5	72·5
Furnishing fabrics etc	6470	10·8	13·1	7·9	23·9	11·3	12·2	7·7	23·4	10·6	13·3	8·2	24·0

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Sept 1984 Male	Sept 1984 Female All	Sept 1984 Female Part-time	Sept 1984 All	Jun 1985 Male	Jun 1985 Female All	Jun 1985 Female Part-time	Jun 1985 All	Sept 1985 Male	Sept 1985 Female All	Sept 1985 Female Part-time	Sept 1985 All
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6480	95·8	87·1	51·5	182·9	97·2	93·5	58·7	190·7	96·1	91·8	57·6	187·9
Motor vehicles and parts	6510	144·9	45·4	17·4	190·3	145·6	44·8	17·4	190·4	148·3	45·9	18·2	194·3
Filling stations	6520	53·7	26·2	14·7	79·9	53·2	26·6	15·4	79·9	53·2	27·1	15·2	80·4
Books, stationery, office supplies	6530	27·2	42·7	26·6	69·8	27·8	41·9	26·7	69·7	29·1	43·6	26·4	72·7
Other specialised distribution	6540	45·6	58·7	29·2	104·3	47·0	60·9	32·5	107·8	48·4	61·2	30·7	109·7
Mixed retail businesses	6560	77·2	270·8	147·8	348·0	76·2	274·0	152·5	350·2	78·1	278·8	155·3	357·0
Hotels and catering	66	349·3	657·2	478·9	1,006·5	362·3	678·6	496·9	1,040·9	362·7	686·0	498·4	1,048·7
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc	661	71·6	118·4	82·1	190·0	74·7	117·2	83·2	191·9	74·4	119·9	83·7	194·3
Public houses and bars	6620	75·1	173·9	157·0	249·0	76·7	180·8	164·4	257·6	77·4	181·7	164·5	259·1
Night clubs and licensed clubs	6630	57·2	91·5	81·0	148·7	62·6	92·4	81·8	155·0	60·0	91·8	81·4	151·9
Canteens and messes	6640	30·6	85·2	49·9	115·8	31·9	88·4	53·5	120·3	33·3	89·8	53·8	123·0
Hotel trade	6650	91·3	165·3	96·6	256·6	90·8	171·4	99·4	262·2	94·0	175·2	99·7	269·3
Other tourist etc accommodation	6670	23·4	22·9	12·2	46·3	25·7	28·3	14·6	53·9	23·6	27·5	15·4	51·1
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	158·6	47·7	23·5	206·3	157·7	48·3	24·3	206·0	162·4	49·5	25·0	211·8
Motor vehicles	6710	138·0	36·8	18·3	174·9	137·9	38·5	20·0	176·4	142·4	39·7	20·7	182·1
Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	6720, 673	20·6	10·8	5·1	31·4	19·9	9·8	4·4	29·7	20·0	9·7	4·3	29·7
Transport and communication	7	1,022·5	265·2	55·6	1,287·6	1,002·2 R	263·6 R	55·3 R	1,265·8 R	999·0	261·6	55·4	1,260·5
Railways	7100	142·2	10·4	0·7	152·6	135·9	9·4	0·6	145·3	134·8	9·4	0·6	144·2
Other inland transport	72	341·1	50·8	16·6	391·9	335·2	50·5	16·6	385·7	334·3	50·3	16·7	384·6
Scheduled road passenger transport	7210	164·3	23·3	5·0	187·6	161·6	22·5	5·0	184·2	160·6	22·3	5·0	182·9
Road haulage	7230	164·7	22·9	9·9	187·6	161·8	23·2	10·0	185·0	162·1	23·1	10·1	185·3
Other inland transport nes	7220, 7260	12·2	4·6	1·7	16·7	11·7	4·8	1·6	16·5	11·6	4·8	1·6	16·4
Sea transport	74	34·8	4·1	0·4	38·9	31·8	3·8	0·3	35·5	29·6	3·5	0·3	33·0
Air transport	75	29·9	14·7	0·6	44·6	29·7 R	13·0 R	0·6 R	42·7 R	29·6	8·4	0·7	38·0
Supporting services to transport	76	77·3	14·3	2·4	91·5	75·5	14·2	2·4	89·7	75·6	14·4	2·4	90·0
Inland transport	7610	13·3	3·4	1·0	16·7	13·9	3·3	1·0	17·3	13·8	3·4	1·0	17·2
Sea transport	7630	37·3	4·1	1·2	41·3	35·4	3·9	1·2	39·4	35·5	3·9	1·2	39·4
Air transport	7640	26·7	6·8	0·2	33·5	26·1	6·9	0·2	33·1	26·3	7·1	0·2	33·4
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	86·2	63·4	12·4	149·6	85·8	62·6	12·6	148·4	86·8	64·4	12·3	151·2
Postal services	7901	160·0	36·7	12·8	196·7	161·1	38·0	13·1	199·2	161·3	38·7	13·2	200·0
Telecommunications	7902	151·1	70·8	9·7	221·9	147·3	72·1	8·9	219·4	147·0	72·6	9·0	219·6
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	972·5	920·0	270·4	1,892·5	979·4 R	952·3	291·5	1,931·8 R	992·5	965·5	300·6	1,957·9
Banking and finance	81	215·0	297·8	62·7	512·8	216·8	303·9	69·9	520·7	218·3	307·4	72·4	525·7
Banking and bill discounting	8140	167·8	220·7	39·1	388·5	168·5	223·2	42·5	391·7	169·3	224·4	43·2	393·7
Other financial institutions	8150	47·2	77·0	23·6	124·3	48·2	80·7	27·4	128·9	49·0	83·0	29·2	132·0
Insurance, except social security	82	135·2	100·5	17·9	235·6	137·2	103·4	19·0	240·5	140·5	106·2	19·4	246·7
Business services	83	488·7	452·4	162·8	941·1	496·0	472·7	174·0	968·8	502·7	478·5	177·9	981·2
Auxiliary to banking and finance	8310	13·1	9·0	2·2	22·1	13·8	9·6	2·3	23·5	14·6	10·1	2·4	24·7
Auxiliary to insurance	8320	33·4	38·1	13·3	71·5	34·7	40·4	15·1	75·0	35·1	41·8	15·4	76·9
House and estate agents	8340	35·7	45·9	21·6	81·6	35·0	48·8	22·1	83·8	35·0	49·7	23·5	84·7
Professional services nes	8370	134·0	57·6	21·9	191·6	133·8	59·6	21·9	193·4	136·9	60·8	22·5	197·7
Advertising	8380	22·0	19·8	7·1	41·8	21·0	20·1	8·0	41·1	20·5	20·1	7·6	40·7
Computer services	8394	40·5	18·1	4·0	58·6	42·2	19·0	5·0	61·2	43·3	19·3	5·0	62·6
Business services nes	8395	89·9	90·1	37·3	180·0	93·8	97·9	41·2	191·7	95·1	98·2	42·3	193·3
Central offices not allocable	8396	25·6	14·5	2·7	40·1	25·9	14·4	2·7	40·4	25·8	14·3	2·7	40·1
Renting of movables	84	70·1	26·5	8·5	96·6	67·5 R	27·0	9·3	94·5 R	69·4	27·3	9·7	96·6
Construction machinery etc	8420	33·8	5·6	2·2	39·5	33·5	5·8	2·3	39·3	34·5	5·8	2·4	40·3
Consumer goods	8460	19·4	12·1	4·4	31·5	17·0	12·0	4·7	29·1	17·3	12·2	4·8	29·5
Transport and movables nes	8410, 8430, 8480, 8490	16·8	8·8	1·9	25·6	17·0	9·1	2·3	26·1	17·6	9·3	2·5	26·9
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	63·4	43·0	18·5	106·4	61·9	45·4	19·2	107·3	61·5	46·1	21·2	107·7
Other services	9	2,159·9	3,774·4	1,954·1	5,934·3	2,166·4	3,873·5	2,045·8	6,039·8	2,140·8	3,844·7	2,023·4	5,985·4
Public administration and defence†	91	827·2	695·6	220·3	1,522·8	827·0	694·4	223·6	1,521·4	829·0	695·0	223·3	1,524·0
National government nes	9111	189·5	203·5	41·2	393·0	192·4	202·9	42·1	395·3	192·5	202·9	42·1	395·4
Local government services nes	9112	282·9	320·3	152·3	603·2	281·3	319·1	154·7	600·4	283·3	320·9	155·1	604·2
Justice	9120	36·0	14·5	3·5	50·4	36·0	14·5	3·5	50·5	36·0	14·5	3·5	50·5
Police	9130	142·0	48·2	13·7	190·2	142·1	48·9	14·2	191·0	142·0	48·0	13·6	190·0
Fire services	9140	55·9	5·0	2·2	60·9	56·0	5·1	2·3	61·1	56·2	5·1	2·3	61·3
National defence	9150	88·1	38·1	4·4	126·3	86·2	36·6	3·8	122·8	85·9	36·4	3·7	122·3
Social security	9190	32·7	66·0	3·0	98·7	33·0	67·3	3·1	100·3	33·0	67·3	3·1	100·3
Sanitary services	92	113·6	182·5	173·9	296·1	110·7	181·7	168·1	292·4	111·9	186·0	174·6	297·9
Refuse disposal etc	921	70·2	10·8	4·5	81·0	68·3	10·5	4·2	78·8	68·6	10·6	4·3	79·1
Cleaning services	9230	43·3	171·7	169·4	215·1	42·5	171·2	163·9	213·6	43·3	175·4	170·3	218·7
Education	93	486·4	977·1	586·1	1,463·5	499·9	1,036·7	649·4	1,536·6	476·8	989·3	609·3	1,466·1
Research and development	94	91·9	38·7	5·7	130·6	91·6	40·0	5·9	131·7	91·4	39·9	5·7	131·3
Medical and other health services	95	267·5	1,042·2	489·7	1,309·7	260·3	1,057·0	510·1	1,317·3	259·8	1,062·2	514·4	1,322·0
Hospitals, nursing homes etc	9510	219·1	836·3	369·4	1,055·4	212·9	847·4	385·7	1,060·4	212·5	851·5	389·1	1,064·1
Other medical care institutions	9520	37·2	96·0	50·7	133·2	36·2	97·6	53·0	133·8	36·1	98·0	53·3	134·2
Medical practices	9530	4·7	57·0	44·1	61·8	4·7	58·4	45·4	63·1	4·7	58·8	45·7	63·5
Dental practices	9540	3·8	33·9	13·9	37·7	3·8	34·4	14·2	38·2	3·8	34·5	14·3	38·3
Other health services	9550, 9560	2·7	19·0	11·6	21·6	2·7	19·3	11·8	21·9	2·6	19·4	11·9	22·0
Other services	96	135·8	476·2	300·0	612·0	139·8	495·7	306·8	635·5	135·0	498·0	312·4	633·1
Social welfare etc	9611	86·9	423·7	275·0	510·6	91·2	442·9	281·8	534·2	87·2	444·9	288·1	532·1
Tourist and other services	9690	15·6	19·6	13·0	35·2	15·6	19·0	12·8	34·6	14·9	19·2	11·9	34·1
Recreational and cultural services	97	194·5	224·3	128·9	418·8	194·7	231·9	131·5	426·6	194·0	233·5	131·6	427·5
Film production, authors etc	9711, 9760	11·5	15·3	10·2	26·8	11·2	15·7	9·9	26·9	11·6	15·9	10·0	27·5
Radio, television, theatres etc	9741	41·5	30·7	8·2	72·2	40·7	31·4	8·4	72·1	40·7	32·3	8·3	73·0
Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	9770	19·2	42·3	19·2	61·6	19·8	46·1	20·4	65·9	19·3	46·1	19·4	65·4
Sport and other recreational services	9791	122·3	135·9	91·4	258·2	123·0	138·7	92·7	261·7	122·4	139·2	94·0	261·6
Personal services‡	98	41·6	136·4	49·2	178·0	40·9	134·6	50·3	175·6	41·4	139·3	51·9	180·8
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	981	18·1	45·9	19·6	63·9	17·4	47·5	20·3	64·9	17·6	48·3	21·1	66·0
Laundries	9811	13·3	32·3	12·0	45·5	13·0	33·7	12·1	46·8	13·2	34·1	12·7	47·3
Hairdressing and beauty parlours	9820	9·2	80·3	24·0	89·5	9·6	76·4	23·6	86·0	9·9	80·6	25·4	90·5
Personal services nes	9890	14·3	10·3	5·7	24·6	14·0	10·7	6·4	24·7	13·9	10·4	5·4	24·3

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

* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

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

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

1·5 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male	Female: All	Female: Part-time	Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Service industries	Index 1980 = 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East													
1984 June	4,007	3,167	1,385	7,173	96·2	1,979	86·1	1,667	86·3	1,555	86·1	5,123	100·9
Sep	4,027	3,178	1,378	7,204	96·7	1,990	86·5	1,674	86·7	1,562	86·5	5,138	101·1
Dec	4,014	3,229	1,427	7,243	97·2	1,980	86·1	1,666	86·3	1,556	86·2	5,193	102·2
1985 Mar	3,989	3,220	1,420	7,209	96·7	1,963	85·4	1,654	85·6	1,544	85·5	5,179	102·0
June R	4,005	3,255	1,450	7,260	97·4	1,957	85·1	1,650	85·4	1,541	85·3	5,233	103·0
Sep	4,014	3,262	1,442	7,276	97·6	1,966	85·5	1,657	85·8	1,550	85·8	5,235	103·0
Greater London (included in South East)†													
1984 June R	1,966	1,493	544	3,459		785		639		592		2,671	
Sep	1,965	1,496	540	3,461		783		636		589		2,675	
Dec	1,965	1,519	556	3,484		777		631		585		2,704	
1985 Mar	1,954	1,514	556	3,468		767		622		577		2,699	
June R	1,955	1,514	556	3,469		757		614		569		2,710	
Sep	1,953	1,518	553	3,471		760		616		572		2,709	
East Anglia													
1984 June	397	293	135	690	98·5	222	87·7	188	88·9	177	88·4	432	106·6
Sep	404	298	134	702	100·2	226	89·3	192	90·5	181	90·2	435	107·3
Dec	397	302	141	699	99·8	225	89·0	192	90·3	180	90·0	437	107·6
1985 Mar	393	301	139	694	99·1	221	87·3	188	88·5	176	88·2	438	108·0
June R	398	307	143	706	110·7	222	87·7	189	89·2	178	88·8	449	110·7
Sep	403	311	144	714	101·9	224	88·5	191	90·1	180	89·8	452	111·5
South West													
1984 June	860	670	358	1,530	97·1	468	86·7	391	86·4	364	86·4	1,017	103·0
Sep	864	674	359	1,538	97·7	471	87·2	393	86·8	366	86·9	1,019	103·2
Dec	856	670	364	1,527	96·9	468	86·8	391	86·3	364	86·5	1,011	102·4
1985 Mar	845	665	361	1,510	95·9	468	86·6	391	86·3	365	86·5	998	101·1
June	858	684	377	1,541	97·9	469	86·9	392	86·6	366	86·8	1,028	104·2
Sep	856	683	375	1,538	97·7	467	86·5	389	86·0	364	86·3	1,023	103·7
West Midlands													
1984 June	1,115	804	350	1,919	88·0	832	77·6	754	77·7	705	77·1	1,060	98·2
Sep	1,121	809	349	1,930	88·5	833	77·8	755	77·9	707	77·3	1,065	98·7
Dec R	1,122	819	360	1,940	89·0	833	77·8	757	78·0	709	77·5	1,078	99·9
1985 Mar	1,111	806	355	1,917	87·9	821	76·7	746	76·9	699	76·4	1,069	99·0
June R	1,115	814	361	1,929	88·4	819	76·4	745	76·8	697	76·3	1,081	100·2
Sep	1,116	816	358	1,932	88·6	819	76·4	745	76·8	698	76·3	1,082	100·3
East Midlands													
1984 June	792	619	287	1,411	92·3	624	84·0	564	83·9	487	84·5	757	100·4
Sep R	798	623	287	1,421	92·9	630	84·8	569	84·7	493	85·5	757	100·4
Dec R	791	630	294	1,421	92·9	625	84·2	564	84·0	490	84·8	764	101·4
1985 Mar	785	623	288	1,408	92·1	621	83·7	561	83·6	488	84·5	757	100·5
June R	788	629	292	1,418	92·7	623	84·0	564	83·9	491	85·1	763	101·2
Sep	790	638	297	1,428	93·4	630	84·8	570	84·8	498	86·3	765	101·5
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1984 June	1,004	748	372	1,752	89·6	691	78·5	609	78·7	508	77·5	1,033	98·9
Sep	1,006	749	372	1,755	89·8	697	79·1	615	79·4	514	78·4	1,028	98·4
Dec	1,004	762	386	1,766	90·3	694	78·8	613	79·1	513	78·2	1,043	99·9
1985 Mar	991	746	376	1,737	88·8	682	77·4	602	77·8	503	76·8	1,028	98·4
June R	993	755	383	1,748	89·4	681	77·3	602	77·7	507	77·3	1,040	99·6
Sep	989	751	379	1,740	89·0	679	77·0	600	77·4	510	77·7	1,032	98·8
North West													
1984 June	1,290	1,063	498	2,353	90·1	848	76·6	745	76·6	685	75·7	1,489	100·1
Sep R	1,291	1,073	500	2,364	90·6	850	76·8	747	76·8	687	75·9	1,496	100·6
Dec R	1,288	1,086	516	2,373	90·9	841	76·0	740	76·0	680	75·1	1,515	101·9
1985 Mar	1,277	1,089	526	2,366	90·7	832	75·2	733	75·3	673	74·3	1,519	102·2
June R	1,272	1,095	527	2,367	90·7	829	74·9	731	75·1	672	74·2	1,523	102·4
Sep	1,274	1,097	529	2,371	90·8	831	75·1	733	75·4	675	74·5	1,523	102·4
North													
1984 June	575	462	216	1,037	86·6	393	74·0	342	75·8	287	75·9	630	96·8
Sep	575	461	216	1,036	86·5	392	73·8	341	75·5	287	75·9	629	96·6
Dec	573	467	221	1,039	86·8	391	73·5	341	75·5	287	75·9	634	97·4
1985 Mar	568	465	220	1,034	86·3	387	72·8	339	75·1	286	75·6	633	97·2
June R	562	466	223	1,028	85·9	383	72·0	336	74·5	284	75·3	632	97·0
Sep	562	468	223	1,030	86·0	383	72·0	337	74·6	286	75·7	633	97·1
Wales													
1984 June	508	398	174	905	91·1	306	75·9	260	75·9	210	74·2	578	101·9
Sep	508	399	174	907	91·3	305	75·8	259	75·5	209	73·9	578	101·9
Dec R	502	396	177	898	90·5	301	74·9	256	74·7	207	73·1	574	101·1
1985 Mar	496	393	175	889	89·5	298	74·1	254	74·0	205	72·6	569	100·2
June R	499	401	180	900	90·6	296	73·5	252	73·5	204	72·3	581	102·5
Sep	501	404	180	905	91·1	296	73·7	252	73·6	207	73·1	584	102·8
Scotland													
1984 June	1,048	882	386	1,930	93·5	634	80·7	514	81·6	437	78·7	1,255	101·7
Sep R	1,056	878	387	1,934	93·6	635	80·9	515	81·7	436	78·6	1,255	101·7
Dec R	1,048	885	396	1,932	93·6	633	80·6	514	81·6	434	78·2	1,260	102·1
1985 Mar	1,037	882	396	1,919	92·9	626	79·7	510	80·8	431	77·6	1,253	101·6
June R	1,037	902	409	1,939	93·9	622	79·2	508	80·5	432	77·9	1,276	103·4
Sep	1,044	906	410	1,951	94·4	622	79·2	507	80·5	433	78·0	1,285	104·1
Great Britain													
1984 June R	11,595	9,106	4,160	20,702	93·0	6,997	81·2	6,036	81·5	5,415	80·9	13,374	100·6
Sep R	11,649	9,141	4,156	20,790	93·4	7,030	81·6	6,060	81·8	5,443	81·3	13,400	100·8
Dec R	11,594	9,245	4,283	20,839	93·6	6,991	81·2	6,033	81·4	5,419	80·9	13,509	101·7
1985 Mar	11,494	9,190	4,256	20,684	92·9	6,921	80·4	5,978	80·7	5,370	80·2	13,442	101·2
June R	11,527	9,309	4,346	20,837	93·6	6,901	80·1	5,968	80·5	5,371	80·2	13,607	102·4
Sep	11,548	9,337	4,338	20,885	93·8	6,917	80·3	5,982	80·7	5,398	80·6	13,612	102·4

EMPLOYMENT 1·5
Employees in employment by region*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East												
1984 June	71	112	171	821	563	312	750	736	556	908	666	1,506
Sep	77	111	173	828	562	316	756	740	555	928	672	1,487
Dec	70	110	172	828	556	313	756	774	542	935	670	1,516
1985 Mar	66	110	169	825	550	309	747	749	539	942	671	1,530
June R	70	109	170	820	551	307	772	754	544	949	670	1,545
Sep	76	107	169	825	557	309	781	756	538	959	673	1,527
Greater London (included in South East)†												
1984 June R	2	47	63	263	266	146	372	321	333	602	374	669
Sep	2	47	64	262	263	147	375	321	333	613	377	656
Dec	2	46	64	261	260	146	384	337	326	619	375	663
1985 Mar	2	46	62	258	257	144	379	326	325	625	375	669
June R	2	45	62	252	255	143	381	326	327	626	373	676
Sep	3	44	62	251	258	144	386	327	323	633	375	665
East Anglia												
1984 June	35	12	19	77	81	34	81	77	40	50	50	135
Sep	40	11	19	79	83	34	82	76	42	50	50	134
Dec	37	11	19	78	83	34	78	81	43	50	50	135
1985 Mar	35	11	19	79	78	33	78	78	43	51	50	138
June R	34	11	19	79	80	33	83	80	44	52	50	140
Sep	37	11	19	79	81	33	86	82	46	53	50	136
South West												
1984 June	45	27	43	179	142	77	200	156	82	122	118	338
Sep	49	27	44	181	141	78	203	157	82	123	119	335
Dec	47	26	44	179	141	78	184	165	82	123	119	339
1985 Mar	45	26	45	179	140	77	181	154	81	124	119	339
June	44	26	45	180	141	77	206	156	81	126	118	341
Sep	48	26	45	179	140	78	207	157	80	127	118	334
West Midlands												
1984 June	27	49	108	432	166	78	195	181	85	136	158	306
Sep	31	48	108	432	167	78	196	183	86	137	160	302
Dec R	29	48	107	436	166	77	197	192	86	139	158	306
1985 Mar	27	48	106	429	164	75	195	185	84	140	158	306
June R	28	47	106	430	162	74	202	188	86	142	159	304
Sep	31	47	105	430	163	74	204	189	86	144	160	299
East Midlands												
1984 June	31	76	57	187	243	60	124	128	73	86	107	238
Sep R	34	76	58	187	248	61	125	129	74	89	107	234
Dec R	32	75	57	185	247	60	123	134	74	89	105	239
1985 Mar	30	74	59	186	243	60	121	129	73	90	104	239
June R	31	73	58	186	246	60	127	130	73	90	103	240
Sep	34	72	59	189	250	60	127	135	73	91	103	236
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1984 June	28	101	103	177	228	82	183	173	93	114	127	343
Sep	30	101	105	177	232	82	184	173	92	117	128	334
Dec	29	100	104	177	231	81	184	182	89	118	127	342
1985 Mar	27	99	103	176	224	80	181	176	88	118	128	337
June R	27	95	103	177	227	79	193	176	87	120	128	335
Sep	30	90	103	176	230	79	193	176	87	121	128	326
North West												
1984 June	16	60	109	299	278	102	235	241	140	185	219	469
Sep R	18	60	109	299	279	103	239	248	140	187	220	461
Dec R	17	60	107	297	276	101	239	262	138	188	218	470
1985 Mar	16	60	106	296	271	99	235	251	136	200	222	475
June R	16	59	106	295	270	98	244	253	136	191	223	475
Sep	17	59	106	297	272	98	245	255	136	192	226	468
North												
1984 June	13	56	67	123	96	51	96	109	56	64	84	222
Sep	14	55	68	122	97	51	96	110	57	64	84	219
Dec	14	54	68	123	96	49	96	111	57	63	83	224
1985 Mar	13	54	68	122	95	48	95	109	57	64	83	226
June R	13	52	69	120	95	46	98	110	56	64	83	222
Sep	15	51	70	119	97	46	99	110	56	66	83	219
Wales												
1984 June	22	50	58	86	66	46	85	90	47	52	109	196
Sep	24	50	57	85	67	46	85	89	47	54	109	195
Dec R	23	49	57	84	66	45	79	92	47	53	107	196
1985 Mar	22	49	57	83	65	45	78	88	49	53	107	195
June R	23	48	57	82	65	44	84	93	46	53	107	199
Sep	25	46	56	82	68	44	83	95	46	56	106	197
Scotland												
1984 June	42	77	50	183	204	119	203	206	114	138	172	421
Sep R	43	79	50	181	206	120	204	209	113	143	172	415
Dec R	40	80	49	181	205	118	197	220	112	143	171	417
1985 Mar	40	79	48	180	204	116	198	209	111	144	171	420
June R	41	75	47	180	205	115	207	212	112	145	173	426
Sep	44	75	47	182	205	115	212	217	113	149	173	421
Great Britain												
1984 June R	331	621	785	2,564	2,067	960	2,152	2,096	1,286	1,855	1,809	4,176
Sep R	360	617	792	2,569	2,082	970	2,171	2,115	1,288	1,892	1,819	4,116
Dec R	339	614	785	2,569	2,065	958	2,133	2,211	1,270	1,901	1,810	4,185
1985 Mar	321	608	780	2,554	2,035	943	2,110	2,129	1,260	1,925	1,813	4,204
June R	329	597	780	2,549	2,043	933	2,217	2,153	1,266	1,932	1,814	4,226
Sep	357	583	778	2,558	2,062	935	2,237	2,172	1,261	1,958	1,822	4,164

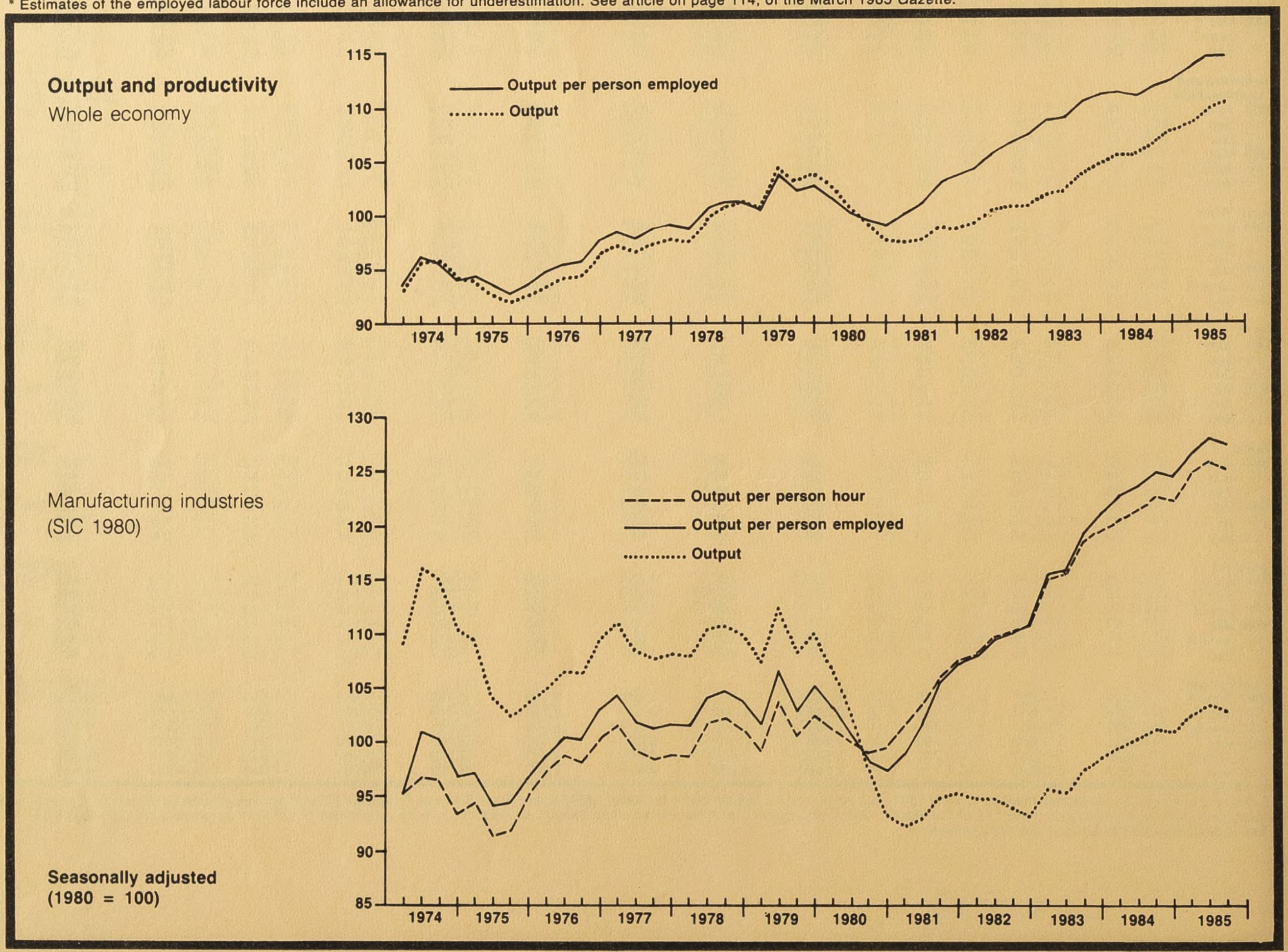
* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† The indices for Greater London are not available.

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	99·8	99·4	100·4	103·1 R	105·4	97·9 R	109·7	106·1	103·4	100·8
1979	103·0	100·7	102·2	107·1	104·7	102·3	109·5	105·3	104·0	101·5
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98·3	96·6	101·8	96·6	91·5	105·6	94·0	91·0 R	103·5	104·8
1982	100·1	94·6	105·8	98·4	86·7	113·5 R	94·2	86·0	109·7 R	109·7
1983	103·1	93·9	109·9 R	101·9	83·0	122·8	96·9	82·2	118·0	117·2 R
1984	106·2	95·2	111·5	103·2 R	81·7	126·2	100·7	81·2	124·0	122·0
1978 Q1	97·7	98·9	98·8	100·4 R	105·6	95·1	108·1	106·4	101·6 R	98·9
Q2	99·7	99·2	100·6	103·3 R	105·4	98·0	110·5	106·2	104·1 R	101·6 R
Q3	100·8	99·5	101·3	104·5 R	105·3	99·3 R	110·6	106·0	104·4	101·9
Q4	101·0	100·0	101·0	104·4	105·2	99·3 R	109·6	105·9	103·5	100·9
1979 Q1	100·5	100·3	100·3	104·6	105·1	99·5 R	107·4	105·7	101·6	99·1
Q2	104·4	100·6	103·8	109·2	104·9	104·1	112·3 R	105·6	106·5	103·6
Q3	103·2	100·9	102·3	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102·8 R	100·8
Q4	103·7	101·1	102·6	107·4	104·2	103·2 R	110·0	104·7	105·2	102·5
1980 Q1	102·6	101·0	101·6	105·2	103·1	102·1	106·8	103·5	103·3	101·3
Q2	100·7	100·6	100·1	101·2	101·5	99·7	102·4	101·6	100·8	100·0
Q3	99·1	99·8	99·3	97·8	99·0	98·9	97·5 R	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97·7	98·7	99·0	95·8 R	96·4	99·3	93·4 R	95·9	97·4	99·5 R
1981 Q1	97·6	97·7	100·0	95·1	94·0	101·3	92·7	93·5	99·2	101·8
Q2	97·8	96·8	101·1	95·7	92·0	104·0	93·1 R	91·5	101·8 R	103·5 R
Q3	98·8 R	96·2	102·7	97·2	90·7	107·2	94·9	90·0	105·6	106·1
Q4	99·0 R	95·7	103·4	98·4	89·5	110·0 R	95·3	88·8	107·4 R	107·7 R
1982 Q1	99·2	95·3	104·1	97·3 R	88·5	110·0 R	94·8	87·8	108·0	108·0 R
Q2	100·0	94·9	105·4	98·7	87·4	113·1 R	94·9	86·7	109·6	109·7
Q3	100·5 R	94·4	106·5 R	99·2 R	86·2	115·0	94·2 R	85·4	110·4 R	110·5 R
Q4	100·8 R	93·9	107·4 R	98·3	84·9	115·8	93·1	84·1	110·7	110·7 R
1983 Q1	101·8 R	93·6	108·8 R	100·4	83·9	119·7	95·8	83·1	115·4 R	115·1 R
Q2	102·1 R	93·6	109·1 R	100·4	83·1	120·8	95·4 R	82·3	116·0 R	115·5 R
Q3	103·8 R	93·9	110·5	102·8	82·6	124·5	97·6 R	81·9	119·3 R	118·3 R
Q4	104·9	94·4	111·2 R	104·1 R	82·3	126·4	98·9 R	81·6	121·4 R	119·9 R
1984 Q1	105·5	94·8	111·3	104·3	81·9	127·4	99·5 R	81·3	122·5 R	120·7 R
Q2	105·5 R	95·1	110·9	102·2 R	81·8	125·0 R	100·1 R	81·3	123·3 R	121·4 R
Q3	106·4	95·3	111·7	102·6 R	81·7	125·7 R	101·6 R	81·2	125·4 R	123·5 R
Q4	107·4 R	95·8	112·2 R	103·5	81·6	126·9 R	101·4 R	81·2	124·9 R	122·6
1985 Q1	108·6 R	96·0	113·2 R	106·3 R	81·4	130·6 R	102·9 R	81·0	127·1 R	125·0 R
Q2	109·9 R	96·1	114·4 R	108·2	81·1	133·4	103·6 R	80·8	128·3 R	126·3 R
Q3	110·2 R	96·3	114·5	108·4 R	80·9	134·0 R	103·8 R	80·8	128·6 R	126·5 R

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



EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1980 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries: 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	Construction
		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output‡											
1978	99·8	103·1 R	109·7	126·5	111·9	108·5	110·1	99·2 R	119·3	109·5	105·1
1979	103·0	107·1	109·5	131·8 R	111·0	111·2	107·6	100·8 R	117·9	111·9	105·8
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	96·6	94·0	106·1 R	89·1	99·6	91·8	98·2	92·7	93·2	89·9
1982	100·1	98·4	94·2	103·2	90·9	99·7	92·9	99·8 R	91·2	90·8	91·6
1983	103·1	101·9	96·9	104·5 R	93·9	107·5 R	94·9 R	101·0 R	94·6	93·6	95·3
1984	106·2	103·2 R	100·7 R	108·4 R	95·1	113·9	99·2 R	102·1	98·0 R	97·6	98·6
1981 Q1	97·6	95·1	92·7	99·5	89·1	96·4	89·8	99·3	91·1	93·5	92·4
Q2	97·8	95·7	93·1 R	104·4	88·4	98·4	90·9	96·8	92·2	93·2	89·5
Q3	98·8 R	97·2	94·9	107·5	90·0	102·5	93·0	97·9	93·1	93·2	90·9
Q4	99·0 R	98·4	95·3	112·8	88·9	101·1	93·5	98·9	94·3	92·9	86·9
1982 Q1	99·2	97·3 R	94·8	110·2 R	89·9 R	99·9 R	93·8 R	98·9 R	91·8 R	91·0	89·1
Q2	100·0	98·7	94·9	108·4 R	91·7 R	99·7 R	93·7	100·1 R	91·2 R	91·3	90·6
Q3	100·5 R	99·2 R	94·2 R	100·6	91·2	99·6 R	92·6	100·6 R	91·4 R	90·8	92·6
Q4	100·8 R	98·3	93·1	93·6 R	91·0 R	99·6 R	91·6 R	99·7 R	90·4 R	90·2	94·3
1983 Q1	101·8 R	100·4	95·8	98·1 R	93·1 R	104·2 R	94·6 R	99·9 R	92·7 R	92·5	93·7
Q2	102·1 R	100·4	95·4 R	105·0 R	91·2 R	106·8 R	93·2 R	98·7 R	93·2 R	92·6	92·1
Q3	103·8 R	102·8	97·6 R	105·5	95·5 R	109·2 R	95·0 R	103·2 R	94·8 R	93·6 R	97·7
Q4	104·9	104·1 R	98·9 R	109·3 R	95·8	109·8 R	96·8 R	102·2 R	97·6	95·6 R	97·8
1984 Q1	105·5	104·3 R	99·5 R	111·8 R	94·3 R	111·4 R	97·5 R	101·7 R	96·7 R	97·0 R	97·0
Q2	105·5 R	102·2 R	100·1 R	106·0 R	95·1	112·0 R	98·3 R	102·7 R	97·3 R	98·0 R	98·1
Q3	106·4	102·6 R	101·6 R	109·4 R	95·9 R	116·2 R	100·7 R	102·2 R	98·5 R	97·5 R	100·5
Q4	107·4 R	103·5	101·4 R	106·5 R	95·0	116·0 R	100·3 R	101·7 R	99·4 R	97·9 R	98·7
1985 Q1	108·6 R	106·3 R	102·9 R	110·2 R	92·4 R	119·0 R	103·1 R	101·8 R	100·0 R	97·7 R	99·3
Q2	109·9 R	108·2 R	103·6 R	116·3 R	94·1 R	119·5 R	104·1 R	101·1 R	100·5 R	97·7 R	100·2 R
Q3	110·2	108·4	103·8	118·0	93·9	118·3	102·8	102·2	103·7	100·3	100·1
Employed labour force*											
1978	99·4	105·4	106·1	113·6	106·8	104·3	104·7	101·5	115·2	104·6	95·2
1979	100·7	104·7	105·3	109·1	106·1	103·9	104·4	101·6	112·0	104·7	98·9
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	91·5	90·9	78·8	96·8	92·0	90·7	95·0	87·1	93·6	94·6
1982	94·6	86·7	86·0	77·2	83·7	87·5	85·6	91·3	80·6	90·1	90·5
1983	93·9	83·0	82·2	70·2	78·9	83·3	81·8	87·9	76·0	88·1	89·3
1984	95·2	81·7	81·2	66·6	77·8	82·1	80·5	86·6	75·3	89·0	90·4
1981 Q1	97·7	94·0	93·5	87·8	93·1	94·5	93·6	96·7	90·1	95·0	97·2
Q2	96·8	92·0	91·5	77·8	99·8	92·0	91·0	95·3	87·8	94·1	95·6
Q3	96·2	90·7	90·0	72·6	102·2	91·2	89·8	94·4	86·1	93·2	93·7
Q4	95·7	89·5	88·8	77·2	92·1	90·5	88·6	93·5	84·5	92·3	91·9
1982 Q1	95·3	88·5	87·8	78·9	86·6	89·3	87·5	92·8	83·1	91·6	91·0
Q2	94·9	87·4	86·7	78·4	84·7	88·2	86·2	92·0	81·5	90·4	90·7
Q3	94·4	86·2	85·4	77·3	82·0	86·8	85·0	90·8	79·6	89·6	90·3
Q4	93·9	84·9	84·1	74·4	81·4	85·7	83·9	89·6	78·0	88·9	89·9
1983 Q1	93·6	83·9	83·1	71·8	81·1	84·7	82·8	88·8	76·8	88·3	89·4
Q2	93·6	83·1	82·3	70·9	78·7	83·4	82·0	87·8	75·9	88·1	88·8
Q3	93·9	82·6	81·9	69·8	77·5	82·7	81·3	87·4	75·6	87·9	89·1
Q4	94·4	82·3	81·6	68·2	78·4	82·5	81·1	87·5	75·8	88·0	89·9
1984 Q1	94·8	81·9	81·3	66·7	79·3	81·9	80·7	86·8	75·6	88·4	90·3
Q2	95·1	81·8	81·3	66·5	77·7	82·0	80·6	86·7	75·4	88·8	90·3
Q3	95·3	81·7	81·2	67·0	76·5	82·3	80·4	86·6	75·1	89·2	90·3
Q4	95·8	81·6	81·2	66·3	77·7	82·4	80·5	86·3	75·0	89·5	90·6
1985 Q1	96·0	81·4	81·0	65·7	77·7	82·0	80·5	85·8	74·7	89·1	90·8
Q2	96·1	81·1	80·8	65·9	76·4	82·0	80·3	85·7	74·5	89·0	90·0
Q3	96·3	80·9	80·8	66·0	75·2	81·7	80·1	85·0	74·6	89·5	89·3
Output per person employed*											
1978	100·4	97·9 R	103·4	111·0	104·8 R	104·1	105·2	97·7 R	103·7	104·7	110·4
1979	102·2	102·3	104·0	120·3 R	104·8	107·1	103·2	99·1	105·4 R	106·9	107·0
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	101·8	105·6	103·5	134·9 R	92·3	108·3	101·3	103·4 R	106·5	99·6	95·1
1982	105·8	113·5 R	109·7 R	133·0	108·8 R	114·0 R	108·6 R	109·4 R	113·5 R	100·8	101·3
1983	109·9 R	122·8	118·0	148·6	119·2 R	129·2 R	116·2 R	114·9 R	124·5 R	106·3	106·8
1984	111·5	126·2 R	124·0	162·2 R	122·4	138·7 R	123·3 R	117·9	130·3 R	109·8 R	109·1
1981 Q1	100·0	101·3	99·2	113·0	95·8	102·0	96·0	102·8	101·2	98·5	95·1
Q2	101·1	104·0	101·8 R	133·8	88·6	107·1	100·0	101·6	105·1	99·1	93·7
Q3	102·7	107·2	105·6	147·6	88·2	112·5	103·7	103·7	108·2	100·1	97·1
Q4	103·4	110·0 R	107·4 R	145·7	96·7	111·8	105·6	105·8	111·7	100·7	94·6
1982 Q1	104·1	110·0 R	108·0	139·2 R	103·8 R	111·9 R	107·3 R	106·6 R	110·7	99·4	98·0
Q2	105·4	113·1 R	109·6	137·8 R	108·4 R	113·1 R	108·8	108·8 R	112·0 R	101·1	99·9
Q3	106·5 R	115·0	110·4 R	129·7	111·4	114·8 R	109·1 R	110·8 R	115·0 R	101·4	102·6
Q4	107·4 R	115·8	110·7	125·5 R	111·8 R	116·2 R	109·3 R	111·3 R	116·2 R	101·5	104·9
1983 Q1	108·8 R	119·7	115·4 R	136·2 R	115·0 R	123·1 R	114·4 R	112·5 R	120·8	104·9 R	104·9
Q2	109·1 R	120·8	116·0 R	147·6 R	116·1 R	128·1 R	113·8 R	112·4 R	122·9 R	105·2 R	103·8
Q3	110·5	124·5	119·3 R	150·7	123·4 R	132·3 R	117·0 R	118·0 R	125·5 R	106·6 R	109·7
Q4	111·2 R	126·4	121·4 R	159·8 R	122·2	133·2 R	119·5 R	116·8 R	128·9	108·6 R	108·8
1984 Q1	111·3	127·4	122·5 R	167·1 R	119·1 R	136·1 R	120·9 R	117·3 R	127·9	109·8 R	107·5
Q2	110·9	125·0 R	123·3 R	158·9 R	122·6	136·8 R	122·1 R	118·5 R	129·3 R	110·5 R	108·7
Q3	111·7	125·7 R	125·4 R	162·8 R	125·7 R	141·3 R	125·4 R	118·0 R	131·3 R	109·4 R	111·3
Q4	112·2 R	126·9 R	124·9 R	160·1 R	122·4	140·8	124·7 R	118·0 R	132·7 R	109·5 R	109·0
1985 Q1	113·2 R	130·6 R	127·1 R	167·2 R	119·0 R	145·2 R	128·2 R	118·7 R	133·9 R	109·7 R	109·4
Q2	114·4 R	133·4 R	128·3 R	175·8 R	123·3 R	145·8 R	129·8 R	118·0 R	134·9 R	109·9 R	111·4 R
Q3	114·5	134·0	128·6	178·1	125·1	144·9	128·5	120·3	139·2	112·1	112·1

* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*.
†Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
‡Gross domestic product for whole economy.

EMPLOYMENT 1·9
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6) (8)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether-lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer-land (2) (5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1983 Q2	26,345	6,972	3,296	..	12,186	..	..	27,049	..	..	22,676	58,797	..	2,030	13,106	4,381	3,172	111,172
Q3	26,454	6,984	3,294	..	12,245	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,594	58,972	..	2,037	13,210	4,380	3,173	112,052
Q4	26,569	7,023	3,298	..	12,224	..	..	27,048	..	..	22,712	58,942	..	2,032	13,265	4,369	3,175	112,100
1984 Q1	26,685	7,048	3,352	..	12,282	..	..	27,057	..	..	22,902	58,947	..	2,042	13,260	4,374	3,174	112,650
Q2	26,784	7,107	3,343	..	12,355	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,666	59,129	..	2,023	13,177	4,359	3,174	113,514
Q3	26,908	7,124	3,372	..	12,452	..	..	27,107	..	..	22,784	59,475	..	2,023	13,247	4,418	3,173	113,754
Q4	27,045	7,151	3,384	..	12,498	..	..	27,157	..	..	22,867	59,525	..	2,035	13,283	4,415	3,184	114,185
1985 Q1	27,096	7,192	3,349	..	12,536	..	..	27,239	..	..	22,899	59,670	..	2,055	13,298	4,422	3,188	115,158
Q2	27,196 R	7,218	..	..	12,624	..	..	27,271	..	..	22,881	59,474	..	2,035	13,245	4,329	3,192	115,176
Civilian employment																		
1983 Q2	23,242	6,254	3,160	..	10,693	..	..	24,795	..	..	20,370	57,252	..	1,959	10,825	4,230	3,146	99,889
Q3	23,361	6,266	3,159	..	10,824	..	..	24,782	..	..	20,369	57,383	..	1,970	10,848	4,218	3,143	101,582
Q4	23,498	6,359	3,172	..	10,864	..	..	24,759	..	..	20,390	57,393	..	1,975	10,805	4,223	3,141	102,591
1984 Q1	23,572	6,379	3,211	..	10,881	..	..	24,773	..	..	20,395	57,332	..	1,979	10,592	4,233	3,140	103,768
Q2	23,631	6,472	3,220	..	10,949	..	..	24,808	..	..	20,284	57,516	..	1,962	10,503	4,222	3,138	104,985
Q3	23,702	6,494	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,833	..	..	20,469	57,854	..	1,959	10,507	4,279	3,139	105,306
Q4	23,834	6,540	3,255	..	11,108	..	..	24,873	..	..	20,523	57,956	..	1,979	10,382	4,284	3,148	105,951
1985 Q1	23,859	6,589	3,224	..	11,140	..	..	24,895	..	..	20,431	58,139	..	1,997	10,341	4,290	3,156	106,732
Q2	23,891 R	6,612	..	..	11,287	..	..	24,965	..	..	20,509	57,953	..	1,993	10,321	4,266	3,161	106,758
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1984 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	15,866 R	4,412	2,029	2,499	7,169	1,460	13,405	..	2,510	906	14,685	35,800	3,822	1,159	9,227	2,330	2,002	63,835
Female	10,822 R	2,697	1,334	1,631	5,231	1,240	9,855	..	1,298	389	8,125	23,470	1,908	872	4,056	2,061	1,175	49,709
All	26,688 R	7,109	3,363	4,123	12,399	2,701	23,260	27,088	3,808	1,295	22,810	59,271	5,730	2,031	13,283	4,391	3,177	113,544
Civilian Employment: Male	13,746 R	4,027	1,949	2,239	6,367	1,301	12,333	..	2,362	765	13,670	34,850	3,272	1,125	7,341	2,261	1,982	59,091
Female	9,912 R	2,444	1,286	1,338	4,633	1,088	8,608	..	1,146	346	6,747	22,820	1,657	844	3,041	1,994	1,160	45,915
All	23,658 R	6,471	3,235	3,577	11,000	2,389	20,941	24,822	3,508	1,111	20,418	57,660	4,929	1,970	10,382	4,255	3,142	105,005
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·7	7·6	8·5	3·8	6·9	..	..	..	25·2	..	11·6	7·6	..	9·2	18·8	7·1	7·8	4·7
Industry	43·3	36·1	48·7	40·3	34·5	..	..	..	34·1	..	39·4	38·9	..	40·4	39·1	43·6	47·0	37·4
Services	53·0	56·3	42·8	56·0	58·6	..	..	..	40·7	..	49·1	53·5	..	50·2	42·1	49·3	45·2	57·9
Female: Agriculture	1·1	4·0	10·7	1·6	3·2	..	..	..	39·8	..	12·5	10·8	..	4·3	16·0	2·9	4·8	1·5
Industry	18·5	14·8	22·2	15·3	14·1	..	..	..	17·3	..	24·7	28·6	..	12·2	17·2	14·1	21·6	17·0
Services	80·4	81·2	67·0	83·1	82·8	..	..	..	42·9	..	62·8	60·6	..	83·3	66·8	82·9	73·5	81·5
All: Agriculture	2·6	6·2	9·4	3·0	5·3	7·4	7·9	5·6	30·0	17·0	11·9	8·9	5·1	7·1	18·0	5·1	6·7	3·3
Industry	32·9	28·1	38·1	30·9	25·9	28·4	33·0	41·3	28·6	29·8	34·5	34·8	27·8	28·3	32·7	29·8	37·7	28·5
Services	64·4	65·7	52·4	66·1	68·8	64·3	59·1	53·1	41·4	53·2	53·6	56·3	67·1	64·4	49·3	65·1	55·7	68·2

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

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

[2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
[3] Annual figures relate to June.
[4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
[6] Annual figures relate to 1983.
[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.
[8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
[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.

EMPLOYMENT 1·11
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted	Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29·5	8·3	11·76		21	823	258	3,183	12·1	279	5·9	4,006		14·3
1981	1,137	26·6	8·2	9·37		16	621	320	3,720	11·4	335	7·8	4,352		12·6
1982	1,198	29·8	8·3	9·98		8	320	134	1,438	10·7	142	3·5	1,769		12·4
1983	1,209	31·5	8·5	10·30		6	244	71	741	10·2	77	2·0	985		12·9
1984	1,311	34·3	8·9	11·59		6	231	38	387	10·4	43	1·5	619		14·4
Week ended															
1984 June 16	1,328	34·9	8·9	11·79	11·68	7	281	39	394	10·2	46	1·2	675	717	14·8
July 14	1,304	34·1	9·0	11·71	11·62	7	271	33	317	9·7	39	1·0	587	786	15·1
Aug 18	1,234	32·2	9·0	11·05	11·52	8	316	31	333	10·8	39	1·0	649	865	16·6
Sep 15	1,290	33·6	9·0	11·55	11·61	7	284	32	334	10·6	39	1·0	618	720	16·0
Oct 13	1,376	35·6	9·0	12·73	11·89	5	189	31	343	11·2	36	0·8	532	588	15·1
Nov 10	1,380	35·9	8·9	12·27	11·87	7	266	35	348	10·0	41	1·1	615	570	14·8
Dec 8	1,391	36·4	9·0	12·49	11·83	3	122	32	357	11·0	35	0·9	479	488	13·5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32·0	8·5	10·33	11·55	5	186	30	317	10·4	34	0·9	503	396	14·6
Feb 16	1,337	35·2	8·9	11·87	11·93	6	236	34	360	10·7	40	1·0	596	454	15·0
Mar 16	1,329	35·1	9·0	11·93	11·91	6	225	37	357	9·8	42	1·1	582	494	13·8
April 13	1,220	32·3	8·3	10·15	10·38	4	162	19	211	10·5	23	0·6	373	352	15·8
May 18	1,395	36·8	8·9	12·38	12·10	4	143	25	247	10·2	28	0·8	389	424	13·9
June 15	1,383	36·5	9·1	12·56	12·47	3	108	22	213	9·9	24	0·6	321	339	13·2
July 13	1,350	35·4	9·1	12·23	12·15	3	138	19	235	13·0	22	0·6	373	497	17·3
Aug 17	1,271	33·4	9·0	11·60	12·01	3	108	18	205	12·0	20	0·4	312	416	15·4
Sept 14	1,333	34·5	9·2	12·30	12·35	5	185	17	155	9·4	21	0·5	340	397	16·0
Oct 12	1,368	35·5	9·0	12·35	11·84	5	183	19	179	9·8	23	0·5	362	404	15·7
Nov 16	1,399	36·4	9·0	12·59	12·19	4	165	19	173	9·3	23	0·5	339	315	14·6

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

EMPLOYMENT 1·12
Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
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	94·2	98·7	98·9	98·8	101·5	99·0
1982	84·4	84·0	80·9	85·7	90·1	100·5	100·9	100·9	103·9	99·6
1983	82·1	82·0	76·5	86·5	88·2	101·5	102·0	103·2	105·5	100·2
1984	82·1	83·0	74·1	86·0	84·6	102·7	103·7	105·3	105·7	100·2
Week ended										
1983 July 16	82·2					101·5				
Aug 13	82·4					101·7				
Sep 10	82·7	82·3	76·8	87·1	87·3	101·9	102·2	103·7	105·5	100·5
Oct 15	82·6					102·1				
Nov 12	83·0					102·6				
Dec 15	82·8	83·2	75·5	87·1	88·5	102·4	103·4	104·4	106·2	100·4
1984 Jan 14	81·7					102·5				
Feb 11	81·9					102·6				
Mar 10	81·8	82·6	74·9	84·5	84·0	102·4	103·4	104·9	106·6	100·1
Apr 14	81·9					102·7				
May 19	82·0					102·6				
Jun 16	82·2	82·9	73·5	85·7	84·8	102·6	103·6	104·4	106·0	100·4
July 14	82·3					102·5				
Aug 18	81·9					102·5				
Sep 15	82·3	82·9	73·2	85·6	84·8	102·5	103·0	105·1	104·9	100·5
Oct 13	82·3					102·9				
Nov 10	82·5					103·0				
Dec 8	82·7	83·7	74·9	88·2	84·8	103·2	104·6	106·9	105·3	99·9
1985 Jan 12	80·8 R					102·8 R				
Feb 16	81·2 R					102·9 R				
Mar 16	81·1 R	86·2	72·1	80·6 R	83·6 R	102·8 R	103·5	106·8	105·8 R	99·7 R
Apr 13	80·7 R					101·9 R				
May 18	81·2 R					102·8 R				
Jun 15	82·1	86·4	72·2	80·1 R	84·4	103·0 R	103·9	107·4	105·3 R	99·7 R
July 13	82·1					102·7				
Aug 17	81·9					102·8				
Sep 14	82·1	86·4	71·4	79·7	83·9	102·9	103·4	106·7	105·1	99·3
Oct 12	81·5					102·8				
Nov 16	81·9					103·2				

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT
UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted*: Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION: Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1980 (Annual averages)	1,664·9	6·8	104·1	..	1,560·8	1,487·1	6·1					
1981	2,520·4	10·4	100·6	..	2,419·8	2,307·3	9·5					
1982	2,916·0	12·1	123·5	..	2,793·4	2,669·0	11·0					
1983††	3,104·7	12·9	134·9	..	2,969·7	2,912·1	12·1					
1984	3,159·8	13·1	113·0	..	3,046·8	3,046·8	12·6					
1983 Dec 8	3,079·4	12·8	118·1	..	2,961·3	2,958·3	12·3	11·1	4·6	291	2,703	86
1984 Jan 12	3,199·7	13·2	116·8	..	3,082·9	2,975·3	12·3	17·0	10·2	308	2,084	87
Feb 9	3,186·4	13·2	105·5	..	3,080·9	2,999·4	12·4	24·1	17·4	295	2,809	87
Mar 8	3,142·8	13·0	94·8	..	3,048·0	3,013·6	12·5	14·2	18·4	260	2,801	82
April 5	3,107·7	12·8	85·3	..	3,022·4	3,012·0	12·5	−1·6	12·2	272	2,755	80
May 10	3,084·5	12·8	104·2	..	2,980·3	3,026·2	12·5	14·2	8·9	277	2,730	78
June 14	3,029·7	12·5	95·3	123·6	2,934·5	3,031·8	12·5	5·6	6·1	267	2,688	75
Jul 12	3,100·5	12·8	92·4	166·7	3,008·1	3,049·4	12·6	17·6	12·5	365	2,660	75
Aug 9	3,115·9	12·9	89·9	160·1	3,025·9	3,066·3	12·7	16·9	13·4	308	2,735	73
Sep 13	3,283·6	13·6	181·9	..	3,101·7	3,090·6	12·8	24·3	19·6	478	2,731	74
Oct 11	3,225·1	13·3	150·6	..	3,074·6	3,093·6	12·8	3·0	14·7	371	2,781	74
Nov 8	3,222·6	13·3	127·9	..	3,094·7	3,097·1	12·8	3·5	10·3	325	2,826	71
Dec 6	3,219·4	13·3	111·3	..	3,108·1	3,106·4	12·8	9·3	5·3	293	2,856	70
1985 Jan 10	3,341·0	13·8	109·4	..	3,231·5	3,123·9	12·9	17·5	10·1	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323·7	13·7	97·8	..	3,225·9	3,144·0	13·0	20·1	15·6	299	2,956	68
Mar 14	3,267·6	13·5	88·0	..	3,179·6	3,148·0	13·0	4·0	13·9	264	2,936	67
April 11	3,272·6	13·5	83·7	..	3,188·9	3,176·2	13·1	28·2	17·4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240·9	13·4	107·7	..	3,133·2	3,177·0	13·1	0·8	11·0	305	2,869	67
June 13	3,178·6	13·1	106·9	104·1	3,071·7	3,168·9	13·1	−8·1	7·0	285	2,828	66
July 11 **	3,235·0	13·4	104·6	134·5	3,130·5	3,175·8	13·1	6·9	−0·1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8 **	3,240·4	13·4	99·9	126·6	3,140·5	3,182·9	13·2	7·1	2·0	328	2,848	64
Sep 12	3,346·2	13·8	156·8	..	3,189·4	3,179·1	13·1	−3·8	3·4	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276·9	13·5	131·3	..	3,145·6	3,173·3	13·1	−5·8	−0·8	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258·9	13·5	110·1	..	3,148·8	3,166·6	13·1	−6·7	−5·4	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273·1	13·5	99·4	..	3,173·7	3,181·3	13·2	14·7	0·7	301	2,907	65

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT
GB Summary

1980 (Annual averages)	1,590·5	6·7	97·8	..	1,492·7	1,420·4	6·0					
1981	2,422·4	10·2	94·0	..	2,328·4	2,217·7	9·4					
1982	2,808·5	11·9	117·3	..	2,691·3	2,568·7	10·9					
1983††	2,987·6	12·7	130·7	..	2,856·8	2,800·0	11·9					
1984	3,038·4	12·9	109·7	..	2,928·7	2,928·7	12·4					
1983 Dec 8	2,960·9	12·6	114·3	..	2,846·7	2,842·6	12·1	11·1	4·6	283	2,594	84
1984 Jan 12	3,077·4	13·0	113·2	..	2,964·3	2,859·2	12·1	16·6	9·8	299	2,692	86
Feb 9	3,063·8	13·0	102·2	..	2,961·7	2,881·8	12·2	22·6	16·8	286	2,697	81
Mar 8	3,021·9	12·8	91·9	..	2,930·0	2,895·7	12·3	13·9	17·7	252	2,689	80
April 5	2,987·6	12·7	82·7	..	2,904·9	2,894·2	12·3	−1·5	11·7	264	2,645	79
May 10	2,963·9	12·6	100·6	..	2,863·3	2,907·8	12·3	13·6	8·7	268	2,619	76
June 14	2,910·8	12·3	92·3	120·9	2,818·6	2,913·7	12·3	5·9	6·0	258	2,579	74
July 12	2,978·9	12·6	89·7	163·0	2,889·2	2,930·8	12·4	17·1	12·2	355	2,550	74
Aug 9	2,995·2	12·7	87·4	156·0	2,907·8	2,947·7	12·5	16·9	13·3	300	2,624	71
Sep 13	3,156·6	13·4	176·6	..	2,979·9	2,971·2	12·6	23·5	19·2	462	2,622	72
Oct 11	3,103·2	13·1	146·5	..	2,956·7	2,975·2	12·6	4·0	14·8	360	2,670	73
Nov 8	3,101·6	13·1	124·5	..	2,977·0	2,978·9	12·6	3·7	10·4	316	2,716	70
Dec 6	3,100·0	13·1	108·6	..	2,991·4	2,988·6	12·7	9·7	5·8	285	2,746	69
1985 Jan 10	3,217·9	13·6	107·0	..	3,110·9	3,005·7	12·7	17·1	10·2	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200·7	13·6	95·6	..	3,105·1	3,024·7	12·8	19·0	15·3	290	2,843	67
Mar 14	3,145·9	13·3	86·1	..	3,059·8	3,028·0	12·8	3·3	13·1	256	2,824	66
April 11	3,150·3	13·3	81·9	..	3,068·4	3,055·5	12·9	27·5	16·6	285	2,800	69
May 9	3,120·0	13·2	105·3	..	3,014·7	3,056·8	12·9	1·3	10·7	297	2,758	65
June 13	3,057·2	13·0	104·8	101·5	2,952·4	3,047·4	12·9	−9·4	6·5	276	2,717	64
July 11	3,116·2	13·2	102·7	131·5	3,013·5	3,053·7	12·9	6·3	−0·6	369	2,683	64
Aug 8	3,120·3	13·2	98·1	123·3	3,022·2	3,059·4	13·0	5·7	0·9	320	2,737	63
Sep 12	3,219·7	13·6	152·6	..	3,067·1	3,054·8	12·9	−4·6	2·5	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155·0	13·4	128·1	..	3,026·9	3,048·9	12·9	−5·9	−1·6	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138·3	13·3	107·5	..	3,030·8	3,042·5	12·9	−6·4	−5·6	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151·6	13·4	97·1	..	3,054·5	3,055·6	12·9	13·1	0·3	293	2,795	64

Note: The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of *Employment Gazette* December 1982.
** There is a discontinuity between the June and August figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records; a reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS Social Security offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July and August figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconciliation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July and 650 in August. To assist in the interpretation of current trends, the discontinuity has been taken into account in producing the seasonally adjusted estimates. For the time being this has been done by adding the effect back into the seasonally adjusted figures. In due course monthly estimates of the accumulating discrepancy since the present computer system was set up in October 1982 will be calculated and incorporated in a revised seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·1
UK summary

THOUSAND

MALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted*: Number	Per cent	FEMALE: UNEMPLOYED: Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted*: Number	Per cent	MARRIED: Number	UNITED KINGDOM
1,180·6	8·3	55·0	1,125·6	1,051·9	7·4	484·3	4·8	49·1	435·2	435·2	4·3		1980 (Annual averages)
1,843·3	12·9	55·6	1,787·8	1,675·1	11·7	677·0	6·8	45·0	632·0	630·0	6·3		1981
2,133·2	15·0	70·1	2,063·2	1,938·7	13·6	783·6	7·9	53·4	730·2	730·3	7·4		1982
2,218·6	15·8	77·2	2,141·4	2,083·8	14·8	886·0	8·9	57·7	828·3	828·3	8·3		1983††
2,197·4	15·7	65·0	2,132·4	2,132·3	15·3	962·5	9·4	48·0	914·5	914·5	8·9		1984
2,166·9	15·4	68·1	2,098·8	2,092·0	14·9	912·4	9·2	50·0	862·5	866·3	8·7	347·5	1983 Dec 8
2,245·4	16·1	66·9	2,178·4	2,098·1	15·0	954·3	9·3	49·8	904·5	877·2	8·6	362·8	1984 Jan 12
2,236·9	16·0	60·6	2,176·3	2,112·5	15·1	949·5	9·3	44·9	904·6	886·9	8·7	363·9	Feb 9
2,205·1	15·8	54·5	2,150·6	2,119·5	15·2	937·7	9·2	40·4	897·3	894·1	8·7	364·8	Mar 8
2,180·1	15·6	49·2	2,130·9	2,115·4	15·2	927·6	9·1	36·2	891·5	896·6	8·8	366·4	April 5
2,161·1	15·5	60·2	2,100·9	2,122·6	15·2	923·3	9·0	44·0	879·3	903·6	8·8	368·3	May 10
2,119·6	15·2	55·1	2,064·5	2,121·5	15·2	910·1	8·9	40·2	870·0	910·3	8·9	376·1	June 14
2,150·1	15·4	53·3	2,096·9	2,129·9	15·3	950·4	9·3	39·2	911·2	919·5	9·0	374·0	July 12
2,151·1	15·4	52·3	2,098·8	2,137·9	15·3	964·8	9·4	37·7	927·1	928·4	9·1	382·5	Aug 9
2,245·6	16·1	103·9	2,141·7	2,153·8	15·4	1,038·0	10·2	78·0	960·0	936·8	9·2	386·2	Sep 13
2,218·0	15·9	86·1	2,131·9	2,156·9	15·4	1,007·1	9·8	64·5	942·6	936·7	9·2	388·5	Oct 11
2,222·7	15·9	73·5	2,149·2	2,158·0	15·5	999·9	9·8	54·3	945·6	939·1	9·2	391·9	Nov 8
2,232·5	16·0	64·4	2,168·1	2,162·0	15·5	986·9	9·7	47·0	939·9	944·4	9·2	392·6	Dec 6
2,316·0	16·6	63·4	2,252·6	2,172·4	15·6	1,024·9	10·0	46·0	978·9	951·5	9·3	407·9	1985 Jan 10
2,309·9	16·5	56·8	2,253·1	2,188·8	15·7	1,013·8	9·9	40·9	972·9	955·2	9·3	406·6	Feb 14
2,269·3	16·3	51·1	2,218·2	2,188·8	15·7	998·3	9·8	36·9	961·4	959·2	9·4	405·7	Mar 14
2,270·7	16·3	48·7	2,222·0	2,204·7	15·8	1,001·8	9·8	35·0	966·9	971·5	9·5	413·2	April 11
2,243·8	16·1	62·4	2,181·3	2,201·3	15·8	997·2	9·8	45·3	951·9	975·7	9·5	409·8	May 9
2,196·8	15·7	61·9	2,134·9	2,191·3	15·7	981·7	9·6	44·9	936·8	977·6	9·6	405·2	Jun 13
2,216·2	15·9	60·3	2,156·0	2,191·7	15·7	1,018·8	10·0	44·3	974·5	984·1	9·6	410·0	Jul 11**
2,210·6	15·8	58·0	2,152·6	2,193·7	15·7	1,029·8	10·1	41·9	988·0	989·2	9·7	419·1	Aug 8**
2,268·5	16·2	90·8	2,177·7	2,191·0	15·7	1,077·7	10·5	66·0	1,011·7	988·1	9·7	421·8	Sep 12
2,234·0	16·0	76·1	2,157·8	2,188·7	15·7	1,042·9	10·2	55·2	987·7	984·6	9·6	421·8	Oct 10
2,230·8	16·0	63·9	2,166·9	2,186·1	15·7	1,028·1	10·1	46·2	981·9	980·5	9·6	423·0	Nov 14
2,253·9	16·1	57·8	2,196·2	2,196·3	15·7	1,019·1	10·0	41·6	977·5	985·0	9·6	424·5	Dec 12

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·2
GB summary

1,129·1	8·1	51·2	1,077·9	1,005·6	7·2	461·3	4·7	46·6	414·8	414·7	4·2		1980 (Annual averages)
1,773·3	12·7	51·4	1,721·9	1,613·2	11·6	649·1	6·7	42·5	606·5	604·5	6·2		1981
2,055·9	14·8	66·2	1,989·7	1,867·0	13·4	752·6	7·8	51·1	701·6	701·6	7·2		1982
2,133·5	15·5	74·6	2,059·0	2,002·2	14·6	854·0	8·8	56·1	797·9	797·8	8·2		1983††
2,109·6	15·5	62·9	2,046·8	2,046·8	15·0	928·8	9·3	46·8	882·0	882·0	8·8		1984
2,080·7	15·1	65·7	2,015·0	2,007·7	14·6	880·3	9·1	48·6	831·7	834·9	8·6	334·1	1983 Dec 8
2,156·6	15·8	64·7	2,091·9	2,013·6	14·8	920·9	9·2	48·5	872·3	845·6	8·5	349·1	1984 Jan 12
2,147·4	15·8	58·5	2,088·9	2,026·9	14·9	916·5	9·2	43·7	872·7	854·9	8·6	350·2	Feb 9
2,116·6	15·5	52·6	2,064·0	2,033·6	14·9	905·3	9·1	39·3	866·0	862·1	8·6	351·3	Mar 8
2,092·5	15·4	47·5	2,045·0	2,029·8	14·9	895·2	9·0	35·2	859·9	864·4	8·7	352·7	April 5
2,073·4	15·2	57·9	2,015·5	2,036·6	14·9	890·5	8·9	42·7	847·8	871·2	8·7	354·6	May 10
2,033·5	14·9	53·2	1,980·4	2,036·1	14·9	877·3	8·8	39·1	838·2	877·6	8·8	353·5	June 14
2,063·2	15·1	51·5	2,011·7	2,044·2	15·0	915·7	9·2	38·2	877·5	886·6	8·9	359·5	July 12
2,064·6	15·1	50·6	2,014·0	2,052·2	15·1	930·5	9·3	36·8	893·7	895·5	9·0	368·2	Aug 9
2,155·6	15·8	100·6	2,055·0	2,067·6	15·2	1,000·9	10·0	76·0	925·0	903·6	9·1	372·1	Sep 13
2,130·8	15·6	83·6	2,047·2	2,071·3	15·2	972·4	9·7	62·9	909·4	903·9	9·1	374·7	Oct 11
2,135·7	15·7	71·4	2,064·2	2,072·6	15·2	965·9	9·7	53·1	912·8	906·3	9·1	377·9	Nov 8
2,145·8	15·7	62·6	2,083·2	2,076·6	15·2	954·2	9·6	46·0	908·2	912·0	9·1	378·9	Dec 6
2,226·8	16·3	61·8	2,165·1	2,086·7	15·3	991·0	9·9	45·2	945·8	919·0	9·2	393·7	1985 Jan 10
2,220·1	16·3	55·4	2,164·7	2,102·1	15·4	980·6	9·8	40·2	940·4	922·6	9·2	392·5	Feb 14
2,180·3	16·0	49·8	2,130·5	2,101·7	15·4	965·6	9·7	36·3	929·3	926·3	9·3	391·7	Mar 14
2,181·8	16·0	47·5	2,134·3	2,117·4	15·5	968·5	9·7	34·4	934·1	938·1	9·4	398·8	April 11
2,155·8	15·8	60·9	2,094·9	2,114·3	15·5	964·2	9·7	44·4	919·8	942·5	9·4	395·7	May 9
2,109·2	15·5	60·6	2,048·6	2,103·7	15·4	948·0	9·5	44·2	903·8	943·7	9·5	390·8	Jun 13
2,131·0	15·6	59·1	2,071·9	2,103·8	15·4	985·2	9·9	43·6	941·5	949·9	9·5	395·8	Jul 11
2,124·8	15·6	56·9	2,068·0	2,105·1	15·4	995·5	10·0	41·2	954·3	954·3	9·6	404·5	Aug 8
2,179·0	16·0	88·3	2,090·7	2,101·7	15·4	1,040·7	10·4	64·3	976·4	953·1	9·6	407·4	Sep 12
2,146·6	15·7	74·2	2,072·4	2,099·1	15·4	1,008·5	10·1	53·9	954·5	949·8	9·5	407·6	Oct 10
2,143·6	15·7	62·2	2,081·3	2,096·5	15·4	994·7	10·0	45·3	949·4	946·0	9·5	408·8	Nov 14
2,165·3	15·9	56·3	2,109·1	2,105·4	15·4	986·3	9·9	40·8	945·4	950·2	9·5	410·5	Dec 12

‡ Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August.
†† From April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983
* The seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past data (up to August 1983) are now adjusted for discontinuities in particular for the effect of the 1983 Budget which means that certain men, mainly aged over 60, no longer need to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. Details of the new series are described in an article "Unemployment Adjusted for Discontinuity and Seasonality" in the July 1985 issue of this *Gazette*.

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†					
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST														
1981 Annual averages	**547·6**	407·5	140·1	16·5	**7·0**	9·0	4·3	531·0						
1982	**664·6**	490·8	173·8	22·4	**8·5**	10·8	5·3	642·3						
1983††	**721·4**	514·5	206·9	24·5	**9·3**	11·4	6·3	696·9						
1984	**748·0**	511·0	236·5	20·1	**9·5**	11·3	7·0	727·4						
1984 Dec 6	**766·1**	519·6	246·6	20·4	**9·7**	11·5	7·3	745·8	747·7	9·5	3·5	2·1	508·9	238·8
1985 Jan 10	**795·6**	541·8	253·8	18·5	**10·1**	12·0	7·5	777·1	753·9	9·5	6·2	3·9	513·7	240·2
Feb 14	**797·0**	544·7	252·3	16·4	**10·1**	12·1	7·4	780·6	761·2	9·6	7·3	5·7	519·9	241·3
Mar 14	**784·0**	534·7	249·2	14·7	**9·9**	11·9	7·4	769·3	761·2	9·6	0·0	4·5	518·3	242·9
Apr 11	**784·2**	533·2	251·0	13·9	**9·9**	11·8	7·4	770·3	768·6	9·7	7·4	4·9	521·4	247·2
May 9	**772·2**	523·7	248·5	16·5	**9·8**	11·6	7·3	755·7	767·8	9·7	−0·8	2·2	519·7	248·1
Jun 13	**756·2**	512·0	244·2	16·0	**9·6**	11·4	7·2	740·2	765·0	9·7	−2·8	1·3	516·6	248·4
Jul 11	**773·6**	518·7	254·9	15·4	**9·8**	11·5	7·5	758·1	767·6	9·7	2·6	−0·3	517·3	250·3
Aug 8	**782·5**	521·1	261·4	14·2	**9·9**	11·6	7·7	768·2	771·7	9·8	4·1	1·3	519·4	252·3
Sep 12	**798·2**	528·8	269·5	23·4	**10·1**	11·7	8·0	774·8	769·3	9·7	−2·4	1·4	517·6	251·7
Oct 10	**785·4**	522·1	263·4	21·1	**9·9**	11·6	7·8	764·4	768·0	9·7	−1·3	0·1	516·9	251·1
Nov 14	**779·8**	520·6	259·2	17·8	**9·9**	11·6	7·6	762·1	764·8	9·7	−3·2	−2·3	515·3	249·5
Dec 12	**779·8**	524·1	255·7	15·8	**9·9**	11·6	7·5	763·9	766·6	9·7	1·7	−0·9	516·4	250·2
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1981 Annual averages	**263·5**	195·8	67·6	9·0	**6·9**	8·7	4·3	254·5						
1982	**323·3**	238·5	84·8	10·7	**8·5**	10·5	5·4	312·6						
1983††	**359·9**	258·8	101·1	12·0	**9·5**	11·6	6·4	347·9						
1984	**380·6**	265·4	115·2	10·2	**9·9**	11·9	7·2	370·4						
1984 Dec 6	**390·8**	271·2	119·6	10·6	**10·2**	12·2	7·5	380·2	382·9	10·0	2·1	1·7	266·9	116·0
1985 Jan 10	**400·1**	278·0	122·1	9·6	**10·4**	12·5	7·6	390·5	385·3	10·1	2·4	2·1	268·5	116·8
Feb 14	**400·8**	279·3	121·5	8·6	**10·5**	12·5	7·6	392·2	387·5	10·1	2·2	2·2	270·5	117·0
Mar 14	**398·4**	277·9	120·5	7·9	**10·4**	12·5	7·5	390·5	389·1	10·2	1·6	2·1	271·3	117·8
Apr 11	**400·7**	279·2	121·6	7·4	**10·5**	12·5	7·6	393·3	392·9	10·3	3·8	2·5	273·5	119·4
May 9	**397·7**	276·6	121·1	8·4	**10·4**	12·4	7·6	398·4	393·3	10·3	0·4	1·9	273·2	120·1
Jun 13	**393·1**	273·7	119·3	7·9	**10·3**	12·3	7·4	385·2	393·9	10·3	0·6	1·6	273·7	120·2
Jul 11	**402·2**	277·5	124·7	7·7	**10·5**	12·4	7·8	394·6	396·2	10·3	2·3	1·1	274·4	121·8
Aug 8	**407·5**	279·4	128·1	7·2	**10·6**	12·5	8·0	400·4	398·4	10·4	2·2	1·7	275·6	122·9
Sep 12	**415·2**	283·1	132·1	10·9	**10·8**	12·7	8·2	404·3	399·1	10·4	0·7	1·7	275·9	123·3
Oct 10	**408·6**	280·1	128·5	10·6	**10·7**	12·6	8·0	398·0	399·1	10·4	0·0	1·0	276·5	122·6
Nov 14	**403·2**	277·6	125·7	9·3	**10·5**	12·4	7·8	393·9	396·5	10·3	−2·6	−0·6	275·0	121·5
Dec 12	**401·9**	277·9	124·0	8·4	**10·5**	12·5	7·7	393·5	396·5	10·3	—	−0·9	274·9	121·6
EAST ANGLIA														
1981 Annual averages	**61·4**	45·9	15·5	2·0	**8·3**	10·3	5·2	59·4						
1982	**72·2**	53·2	19·0	2·4	**9·7**	12·0	6·3	69·8						
1983††	**77·5**	54·8	22·6	2·7	**10·3**	12·2	7·4	74·7						
1984	**77·3**	52·0	25·3	2·2	**10·1**	11·7	8·0	75·1						
1984 Dec 6	**78·5**	52·1	26·4	2·1	**10·3**	11·7	8·4	76·4	76·3	10·0	0·5	0·1	50·7	25·6
1985 Jan 10	**83·2**	55·2	28·0	1·9	**10·9**	12·4	8·9	81·3	77·1	10·1	0·9	0·6	51·2	26·0
Feb 14	**84·5**	56·4	28·1	1·7	**11·1**	12·6	8·9	82·8	78·2	10·3	1·1	0·8	52·0	26·3
Mar 14	**82·2**	54·6	27·6	1·6	**10·8**	12·2	8·7	80·6	77·9	10·2	−0·3	0·5	51·5	26·4
Apr 11	**82·4**	54·6	27·8	1·6	**10·8**	12·2	8·8	80·8	79·0	10·4	1·1	0·6	52·1	26·9
May 9	**81·0**	53·2	27·8	2·0	**10·6**	11·9	8·8	79·0	79·5	10·4	0·5	0·4	52·3	27·2
Jun 13	**78·9**	51·7	27·2	2·1	**10·3**	11·6	8·6	76·8	80·0	10·5	0·5	0·7	52·6	27·4
Jul 11	**79·0**	51·4	27·6	2·0	**10·4**	11·5	8·7	77·0	79·8	10·5	−0·2	+0·3	52·4	27·4
Aug 8	**78·3**	50·6	27·7	1·8	**10·3**	11·4	8·8	76·5	79·7	10·5	−0·1	−0·1	52·2	27·5
Sep 12	**80·7**	51·6	29·0	3·0	**10·6**	11·6	9·2	77·7	79·6	10·4	−0·1	−0·1	51·9	27·7
Oct 10	**80·2**	51·6	28·6	2·5	**10·5**	11·6	9·0	77·7	79·0	10·4	−0·6	−0·3	51·6	27·4
Nov 14	**81·7**	52·7	29·0	2·0	**10·7**	11·8	9·2	79·6	80·2	10·5	1·2	0·2	52·3	27·9
Dec 12	**83·2**	54·3	28·9	1·8	**10·9**	12·2	9·1	81·4	81·4	10·7	1·2	0·6	53·3	28·1
SOUTH WEST														
1981 Annual averages	**155·6**	112·0	43·6	4·4	**9·2**	11·3	6·3	151·2						
1982	**179·0**	128·0	51·0	5·7	**10·6**	13·1	7·2	173·3						
1983††	**188·6**	129·3	59·3	6·2	**11·2**	13·2	8·4	182·3						
1984	**193·7**	127·2	66·5	5·0	**11·4**	13·0	9·1	188·7						
1984 Dec 6	**204·4**	133·6	70·8	5·1	**12·0**	13·7	9·7	199·4	195·0	11·4	0·6	0·6	128·1	66·9
1985 Jan 10	**213·2**	139·5	73·7	4·7	**12·5**	14·3	10·1	208·6	196·9	11·5	1·9	1·1	129·1	67·8
Feb 14	**213·7**	140·4	73·3	4·2	**12·5**	14·4	10·0	209·6	199·1	11·7	2·2	1·6	131·0	68·2
Mar 14	**208·1**	136·3	71·9	3·8	**12·2**	13·9	9·8	204·3	198·7	11·6	−0·4	1·2	130·3	68·4
Apr 11	**205·5**	135·0	70·6	3·5	**12·0**	13·8	9·7	202·0	200·5	11·7	1·8	1·2	131·4	69·1
May 9	**200·8**	131·5	69·3	4·4	**11·8**	13·5	9·5	196·4	201·0	11·8	0·5	0·6	131·3	69·7
Jun 13	**192·3**	125·5	66·8	4·3	**11·3**	12·8	9·2	188·0	200·0	11·7	−1·0	0·4	129·9	70·1
Jul 11	**196·1**	126·7	69·4	4·3	**11·5**	13·0	9·5	191·8	200·6	11·8	0·6	0·0	129·8	70·8
Aug 8	**197·9**	127·1	70·8	4·1	**11·6**	13·0	9·7	193·8	201·7	11·8	1·1	0·2	130·3	71·4
Sep 12	**206·8**	131·8	75·0	6·9	**12·1**	13·5	10·3	199·9	202·2	11·8	0·5	0·7	130·4	71·7
Oct 10	**206·0**	131·4	74·6	5·8	**12·1**	13·5	10·2	200·2	201·0	11·8	−1·1	0·1	129·8	71·1
Nov 14	**208·4**	133·1	75·3	4·6	**12·2**	13·6	10·3	203·8	201·3	11·8	0·3	−0·1	130·0	71·3
Dec 12	**210·3**	135·1	75·2	4·2	**12·3**	13·8	10·3	206·1	202·1	11·8	0·8	—	130·3	71·7

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

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†					
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS														
1981 Annual averages	**290·6**	213·9	76·6	12·3	**12·5**	15·2	8·3	278·3						
1982	**337·9**	249·9	87·9	14·8	**14·7**	17·9	9·8	323·1						
1983††	**354·7**	257·3	97·4	16·0	**15·7**	18·7	11·0	338·6						
1984	**345·4**	243·0	102·4	12·8	**15·3**	18·0	11·3	332·6						
1984 Dec 6	**346·9**	243·2	103·7	13·0	**15·4**	18·0	11·5	333·9	336·0	14·9	0·8	0·1	237·2	98·8
1985 Jan 10	**357·1**	250·5	106·6	12·0	**15·8**	18·5	11·8	345·1	337·1	15·0	1·1	0·1	237·5	99·6
Feb 14	**355·3**	249·4	105·9	10·8	**15·8**	18·5	11·7	344·5	338·7	15·0	1·6	1·2	238·6	100·1
Mar 14	**349·3**	245·2	104·2	9·7	**15·5**	18·1	11·5	339·5	337·6	15·0	−1·1	0·5	237·5	100·1
Apr 11	**348·2**	244·3	103·9	9·2	**15·5**	18·1	11·5	339·0	338·1	15·0	0·5	0·3	237·9	100·2
May 9	**347·0**	243·0	104·0	11·4	**15·4**	18·0	11·5	335·5	338·9	15·0	0·8	0·1	238·2	100·7
Jun 13	**341·4**	238·6	102·8	11·0	**15·1**	17·7	11·4	330·3	337·7	14·8	−1·2	0·0	236·9	100·8
Jul 11	**347·2**	240·8	106·4	11·6	**15·4**	17·8	11·8	335·7	337·5	14·9	−0·2	−0·2	236·2	101·3
Aug 8	**347·8**	240·0	107·8	11·5	**15·4**	17·8	11·9	336·3	337·8	15·0	0·3	0·4	235·6	102·3
Sep 12	**360·8**	246·4	114·4	17·8	**16·0**	18·2	12·7	343·0	338·2	15·0	0·4	0·2	235·7	102·5
Oct 10	**351·0**	240·8	110·1	15·2	**15·6**	17·8	12·2	335·8	337·0	15·0	−1·2	−0·2	234·9	102·1
Nov 14	**345·7**	238·5	107·1	13·0	**15·3**	17·7	11·9	332·7	335·9	14·9	−1·1	−0·6	234·7	101·1
Dec 12	**345·6**	239·6	106·0	11·8	**15·3**	17·7	11·7	333·8	336·2	14·9	0·3	−0·7	234·6	101·6
EAST MIDLANDS														
1981 Annual averages	**155·3**	115·3	39·9	5·6	**9·6**	11·9	6·1	149·7						
1982	**176·6**	130·7	45·9	6·4	**11·0**	13·6	7·0	170·2						
1983††	**188·0**	134·8	53·2	6·9	**11·8**	14·4	8·1	181·2						
1984	**194·3**	134·1	60·2	5·9	**12·2**	14·6	8·9	188·4						
1984 Dec 6	**198·2**	136·0	62·3	6·1	**12·4**	14·8	9·2	192·1	193·4	12·1	1·1	0·5	132·9	60·5
1985 Jan 10	**207·1**	142·1	65·0	5·7	**13·0**	15·4	9·6	201·4	194·8	12·2	1·4	0·5	133·8	61·0
Feb 14	**207·5**	143·1	64·4	5·2	**13·0**	15·5	9·5	202·3	196·4	12·3	1·6	1·4	135·1	61·4
Mar 14	**204·1**	140·3	63·8	4·7	**12·8**	15·2	9·4	199·4	196·4	12·3	0·0	1·0	134·5	61·9
Apr 11	**203·7**	139·3	64·4	4·4	**12·8**	15·1	9·5	199·3	197·0	12·3	0·6	0·7	134·4	62·6
May 9	**202·1**	137·5	64·5	6·7	**12·7**	14·9	9·5	195·4	196·9	12·3	−0·1	0·2	133·9	63·0
Jun 13	**197·8**	133·7	64·1	6·9	**12·4**	14·5	9·5	190·9	196·2	12·3	−0·7	−0·1	132·7	63·5
Jul 11	**200·8**	134·5	66·3	6·7	**12·6**	14·6	9·8	194·1	196·2	12·3	0·0	−0·3	132·5	63·7
Aug 8	**200·0**	133·3	66·7	6·3	**12·5**	14·5	9·9	193·7	196·5	12·3	0·3	−0·1	132·5	64·0
Sep 12	**205·1**	136·0	69·1	8·9	**12·8**	14·8	10·2	196·2	195·9	12·3	−0·6	−0·1	132·2	63·6
Oct 10	**199·2**	133·0	66·1	7·4	**12·5**	14·4	9·8	191·7	194·5	12·2	−1·4	−0·6	131·4	63·0
Nov 14	**198·9**	134·0	64·9	6·1	**12·5**	14·6	9·6	192·8	195·8	12·3	1·3	−0·2	132·8	63·0
Dec 12	**201·2**	136·4	64·8	5·6	**12·6**	14·8	9·6	195·6	197·0	12·3	1·2	0·4	133·7	63·3
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1981 Annual averages	**237·2**	175·9	61·3	9·8	**11·4**	14·0	7·4	227·4						
1982	**273·2**	201·1	72·0	13·0	**13·2**	16·2	8·7	260·1						
1983††	**288·7**	207·4	81·3	14·8	**14·1**	17·0	9·9	273·8						
1984	**291·9**	204·8	87·6	12·7	**14·4**	17·1	10·5	279·2						
1984 Dec 6	**298·8**	209·7	89·1	13·0	**14·7**	17·5	10·7	285·8	285·4	14·0	0·4	0·5	201·3	84·2
1985 Jan 10	**309·6**	217·4	92·2	11·9	**15·2**	18·1	11·1	297·6	287·2	14·1	1·8	0·7	202·4	84·8
Feb 14	**307·8**	216·4	91·3	10·5	**15·1**	18·0	11·0	297·2	289·2	14·2	1·9	1·4	203·9	85·3
Mar 14	**302·9**	212·9	90·1	9·4	**14·9**	17·7	10·8	293·5	290·8	14·3	1·6	1·8	204·9	85·9
Apr 11	**303·8**	213·1	90·7	9·2	**15·0**	17·7	10·9	294·5	293·1	14·4	2·3	2·0	206·3	86·8
May 9	**303·0**	211·4	91·7	14·0	**14·9**	17·6	11·0	289·1	292·8	14·4	−0·3	1·2	205·4	87·4
Jun 13	**296·3**	206·6	89·7	13·7	**14·6**	17·2	10·8	282·5	291·4	14·3	−1·4	0·2	204·3	87·1
Jul 11	**302·4**	209·0	93·4	13·3	**14·9**	17·4	11·2	289·1	292·2	14·4	0·8	−0·3	204·6	87·6
Aug 8	**301·8**	208·1	93·7	12·7	**14·9**	17·3	11·3	289·1	293·8	14·5	1·6	0·3	205·6	88·2
Sep 12	**317·1**	217·1	100·0	21·4	**15·6**	18·1	12·0	295·6	293·7	14·5	−0·1	0·8	205·5	88·2
Oct 10	**307·5**	212·2	95·3	16·9	**15·1**	17·7	11·5	290·6	293·6	14·5	−0·1	0·5	205·6	88·0
Nov 14	**307·5**	213·6	93·6	14·0	**15·1**	17·8	11·3	293·2	294·3	14·5	0·7	0·2	206·6	87·7
Dec 12	**310·1**	217·1	93·0	12·4	**15·3**	18·1	11·2	297·7	297·8	14·7	3·5	1·4	209·4	88·5
NORTH WEST														
1981 Annual averages	**354·9**	257·9	97·0	13·9	**12·7**	15·7	8·3	341·0						
1982	**407·8**	298·6	109·2	16·6	**14·7**	18·4	9·4	391·2						
1983††	**437·1**	315·7	121·4	18·8	**15·8**	19·6	10·5	418·2						
1984	**442·9**	313·2	129·6	16·0	**15·9**	19·7	10·9	426·9						
1984 Dec 6	**447·0**	315·9	131·0	16·2	**16·1**	19·8	11·0	430·7	431·4	15·5	1·6	1·0	306·1	125·3
1985 Jan 10	**461·5**	324·8	136·7	15·0	**16·6**	20·4	11·5	446·4	433·0	15·6	1·6	1·7	306·8	126·2
Feb 14	**456·8**	322·5	134·4	13·5	**16·4**	20·3	11·3	443·3	434·9	15·7	1·9	1·7	308·4	126·4
Mar 14	**449·3**	317·5	131·8	12·4	**16·2**	19·9	11·1	436·9	434·8	15·7	0·0	1·1	308·3	126·5
Apr 11	**451·3**	318·6	132·7	12·1	**16·2**	20·0	11·2	439·2	438·1	15·8	3·3	1·7	310·0	128·1
May 9	**450·3**	317·4	132·9	16·6	**16·2**	19·9	11·2	433·6	438·8	15·8	0·7	1·3	310·2	128·6
Jun 13	**441·7**	311·3	130·4	17·1	**15·9**	19·6	11·0	424·6	437·1	15·7	−1·7	0·8	308·5	128·6
Jul 11	**450·8**	315·0	135·7	16·6	**16·2**	19·8	11·4	434·2	438·0	15·8	0·9	0·0	308·3	129·7
Aug 8	**449·9**	313·6	136·4	15·7	**16·2**	19·7	11·5	434·3	436·8	15·7	−1·2	−0·7	307·3	129·5
Sep 12	**463·1**	321·0	142·2	22·8	**16·7**	20·2	12·0	440·3	437·0	15·7	0·2	0·0	307·5	129·5
Oct 10	**451·7**	314·7	136·9	19·5	**16·3**	19·8	11·5	432·1	435·7	15·7	−1·3	−0·8	306·6	129·1
Nov 14	**448·2**	313·4	134·8	16·5	**16·1**	19·7	11·4	431·7	434·0	15·6	−1·7	−0·9	305·5	128·5
Dec 12	**449·0**	315·5	133·5	14·8	**16·2**	19·8	11·3	434·2	435·5	15·7	1·5	−0·5	306·8	128·7

See footnotes to table 2·1.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†					
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH														
Annual averages														
1981	192·0	141·1	50·9	8·9	14·7	17·9	9·9	183·0						
1982	214·6	158·8	55·8	10·9	16·6	20·3	10·9	203·9						
1983††	225·7	164·7	61·0	11·8	17·9	21·8	12·0	213·9						
1984	230·5	165·9	64·6	9·8	18·3	22·5	12·3	220·7						
1984 Dec 6	236·5	169·8	66·7	10·0	18·8	23·1	12·7	226·5	225·7	17·9	0·1	0·5	162·8	62·9
1985 Jan 10	242·5	174·0	68·5	9·1	19·2	23·6	13·1	233·4	225·8	17·9	0·1	0·5	162·7	63·1
Feb 14	237·1	169·9	67·2	8·0	18·8	23·1	12·8	229·1	225·3	17·9	−0·5	−0·1	162·2	63·2
Mar 14	233·6	167·5	66·1	7·2	18·5	22·8	12·6	226·4	226·1	17·9	0·8	0·1	162·7	63·4
Apr 11	236·5	169·9	66·6	6·9	18·8	23·1	12·7	229·6	229·2	18·2	3·1	1·1	164·8	64·5
May 9	237·3	169·5	67·8	11·6	18·8	23·0	12·9	225·7	228·1	18·1	−1·1	0·9	163·6	64·5
Jun 13	233·7	166·5	67·2	12·2	18·5	22·6	12·8	221·5	226·9	18·0	−1·2	0·3	162·4	64·5
Jul 11	237·5	168·3	69·2	12·0	18·9	22·9	13·2	225·6	228·0	18·1	1·1	−0·4	163·0	65·0
Aug 8	236·4	167·4	69·0	11·4	18·8	22·7	13·2	225·0	228·7	18·1	0·7	0·2	163·7	65·0
Sep 12	244·7	171·9	72·8	15·3	19·4	23·4	13·9	229·4	227·6	18·1	−1·1	0·2	163·2	64·4
Oct 10	238·2	168·9	69·2	12·0	18·9	23·0	13·2	226·1	227·5	18·1	−0·1	−0·2	163·5	64·0
Nov 14	236·2	167·6	68·6	10·1	18·7	22·8	13·1	226·1	225·9	17·9	−1·6	−0·9	162·0	63·9
Dec 12	237·6	169·6	68·0	9·0	18·9	23·0	13·0	228·6	227·9	18·1	2·0	0·1	163·4	64·5
WALES														
Annual averages														
1981	145·9	106·8	39·1	6·5	13·5	16·3	9·2	139·4						
1982	164·8	120·9	43·8	7·7	15·4	18·8	10·3	157·1						
1983††	170·4	122·9	47·5	8·3	16·0	19·4	11·0	162·1						
1984	173·3	123·2	50·1	6·8	16·3	19·8	11·3	166·5						
1984 Dec 6	180·4	128·1	52·3	6·9	16·9	20·6	11·8	173·5	171·5	16·1	0·7	0·4	122·4	49·1
1985 Jan 10	185·9	131·9	53·9	6·6	17·4	21·2	12·2	179·3	171·8	16·1	0·3	0·5	122·6	49·2
Feb 14	183·8	130·9	52·9	5·8	17·3	21·0	12·0	178·0	172·4	16·2	0·5	0·5	123·1	49·3
Mar 14	180·5	128·7	51·8	5·2	16·9	20·7	11·7	175·4	172·8	16·2	0·4	0·4	123·6	49·2
Apr 11	180·0	128·1	52·0	5·0	16·9	20·6	11·7	175·0	173·7	16·3	0·9	0·6	123·7	50·0
May 9	178·5	126·8	51·7	6·6	16·8	20·4	11·7	171·8	174·4	16·4	0·7	0·7	124·1	50·3
Jun 13	173·4	123·5	49·9	6·0	16·3	19·8	11·3	167·5	174·5	16·4	0·1	0·6	124·1	50·4
Jul 11	176·5	124·8	51·6	5·8	16·6	20·1	11·7	170·7	174·9	16·4	0·4	0·4	124·3	50·6
Aug 8	175·7	123·4	52·3	5·8	16·5	19·8	11·8	169·9	175·3	16·5	2·4	0·3	124·2	51·1
Sep 12	187·6	130·6	57·0	11·3	17·6	21·0	12·9	176·2	175·6	16·5	0·3	0·4	124·6	50·9
Oct 10	182·7	128·2	54·5	9·1	17·2	20·6	12·3	173·7	174·6	16·4	−1·0	−0·1	124·0	50·6
Nov 14	180·9	127·4	53·5	7·4	17·0	20·5	12·1	173·5	173·1	16·2	−1·5	−0·7	123·1	50·0
Dec 12	181·5	128·3	53·2	6·6	17·0	20·6	12·0	174·9	173·1	16·2	—	−0·8	122·9	50·1
SCOTLAND														
Annual averages														
1981	282·8	197·6	85·2	14·6	12·4	15·0	8·9	268·2						
1982	318·0	223·9	94·1	17·8	14·0	17·1	9·8	300·2						
1983††	335·6	232·1	103·4	20·6	14·9	17·9	10·9	315·0						
1984	341·6	235·2	106·4	18·4	15·1	18·4	10·9	323·1						
1984 Dec 6	343·1	237·9	105·2	15·8	15·2	18·6	10·7	327·3	326·3	14·4	0·4	0·0	226·2	100·1
1985 Jan 10	362·2	249·6	112·6	21·6	16·0	19·5	11·5	340·6	328·0	14·5	1·7	0·6	227·0	101·0
Feb 14	357·2	246·3	110·9	19·5	15·8	19·3	11·3	337·7	329·2	14·6	1·2	1·1	228·0	101·2
Mar 14	351·9	242·7	109·2	17·5	15·6	19·0	11·1	334·4	331·6	14·7	2·4	1·8	230·0	101·6
Apr 11	354·7	245·8	108·9	16·2	15·7	19·2	11·1	338·5	338·1	15·0	6·5	3·4	235·4	102·7
May 9	347·9	241·9	106·1	15·4	15·4	18·9	10·8	332·5	338·4	15·0	0·3	3·1	235·5	102·9
Jun 13	345·6	239·9	105·7	15·5	15·3	18·8	10·8	330·2	338·9	15·0	0·5	2·4	235·9	103·0
Jul 11	352·3	241·6	110·7	15·1	15·6	18·9	11·3	337·1	338·9	15·0	0·0	0·3	235·4	103·5
Aug 8	350·0	240·2	109·9	14·8	15·5	18·8	11·2	335·3	337·5	14·9	−1·4	−0·3	234·2	103·3
Sep 12	355·8	243·9	111·8	21·8	15·8	19·1	11·4	334·0	336·0	14·9	−1·5	−1·0	233·1	102·9
Oct 10	353·3	243·6	109·7	18·6	15·6	19·1	11·2	334·7	338·1	15·0	2·1	−0·3	234·8	103·3
Nov 14	351·5	242·8	108·7	16·1	15·6	19·0	11·1	335·4	337·1	14·9	−1·0	−0·1	234·1	102·9
Dec 12	353·2	245·3	108·0	15·0	15·6	19·2	11·0	338·2	338·1	15·0	1·0	0·7	234·6	103·5
NORTHERN IRELAND														
Annual averages														
1981	98·0	70·0	27·9	6·6	16·8	20·7	11·5	91·4						
1982	108·3	77·3	31·0	6·2	18·7	23·2	12·6	102·1						
1983††	117·1	85·1	32·0	4·2	20·2	25·5	13·0	112·9						
1984	121·4	87·7	33·7	3·3	20·9	26·3	13·7	118·1						
1984 Dec 6	119·4	86·7	32·7	2·7	20·5	26·1	13·1	116·7	117·8	20·3	−0·4	−0·5	85·4	32·4
1985 Jan 10	123·1	89·2	33·9	2·5	21·2	26·9	13·6	120·6	118·2	20·3	0·4	−0·1	85·7	32·5
Feb 14	123·0	89·8	33·2	2·1	21·2	27·1	13·3	120·8	119·3	20·5	1·1	0·4	86·7	32·6
Mar 14	121·7	88·9	32·8	1·9	20·9	26·8	13·1	119·8	120·0	20·7	0·7	0·7	87·1	32·9
Apr 11	122·3	88·9	33·3	1·8	21·0	26·8	13·4	120·5	120·7	20·8	0·7	0·8	87·3	33·4
May 9	120·9	87·9	33·0	2·4	20·8	26·5	13·2	118·5	120·2	20·7	−0·5	0·3	87·0	33·2
Jun 13	121·4	87·6	33·8	2·1	20·9	26·4	13·6	119·3	121·5	20·9	1·3	0·5	87·6	33·9
Jul 11 **	118·9	85·2	33·6	1·8	20·5	25·7	13·5	117·0	122·1	21·0	0·6	0·5	87·9	34·2
Aug 8 **	120·1	85·8	34·3	1·7	20·7	25·8	13·8	118·3	123·5	21·3	1·4	1·1	88·6	34·9
Sep 12 **	126·5	89·5	37·0	4·2	21·8	27·0	14·8	122·3	124·3	21·4	0·8	0·9	89·3	35·0
Oct 10	121·8	87·4	34·4	3·2	21·0	26·3	13·8	118·7	124·4	21·4	0·1	0·8	89·6	34·8
Nov 14	120·6	87·2	33·4	2·6	20·7	26·3	13·4	118·0	124·1	21·4	−0·3	0·2	89·6	34·5
Dec 12	121·5	88·6	32·9	2·3	20·9	26·7	13·2	119·2	125·7	21·6	1·6	0·5	90·9	34·8

See footnotes to table 2·1.
† The seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past seasonally adjusted figures (up to August 1983) are now available adjusted for discontinuities, in particular for the effect of the 1983 Budget which means that certain men, mainly aged over 60, no longer need to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. Details of the new series are described in an article "Unemployment Adjusted for Discontinuities and Seasonality" in the July issue of the *Gazette*.
** There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures please see note to table 2·1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS				
South West				
Development Areas	9,885	5,186	15,071	23·7
Intermediate Areas	17,249	10,349	27,598	16·1
Unassisted	108,005	59,658	167,663	11·4
All	**135,139**	**75,193**	**210,332**	**12·3**
West Midlands				
Development Areas	—	—	—	—
Intermediate Areas	192,751	80,900	273,651	16·7
Unassisted	46,845	25,144	71,989	11·7
All	**239,596**	**106,044**	**345,640**	**15·3**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	3,368	1,543	4,911	21·2
Intermediate Areas	1,503	636	2,139	17·5
Unassisted	131,501	62,643	194,144	12·4
All	**136,372**	**64,822**	**201,194**	**12·6**
Yorkshire and Humberside				
Development Areas	24,547	9,762	34,309	21·2
Intermediate Areas	110,443	44,225	154,668	16·7
Unassisted	82,147	38,999	121,146	12·8
All	**217,137**	**92,986**	**310,123**	**15·3**
North West				
Development Areas	137,392	54,197	191,589	19·9
Intermediate Areas	94,807	38,867	133,674	14·8
Unassisted	83,306	40,428	123,734	13·6
All	**315,505**	**133,492**	**448,997**	**16·2**
North				
Development Areas	137,818	52,044	189,862	20·9
Intermediate	17,668	7,330	24,998	15·6
Unassisted	14,070	8,658	22,728	12·0
All	**169,556**	**68,032**	**237,588**	**18·9**
Wales				
Development Areas	51,516	21,195	72,711	19·4
Intermediate Areas	66,413	26,600	93,013	16·1
Unassisted	10,395	5,377	15,772	14·0
All	**128,324**	**53,172**	**181,496**	**17·0**
Scotland				
Development Areas	150,949	60,000	210,949	18·7
Intermediate Areas	39,252	19,297	58,549	17·8
Unassisted	55,049	28,702	83,751	10·4
All	**245,250**	**107,999**	**353,249**	**15·6**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	524,118	255,650	779,768	9·9
East Anglia	54,346	28,886	83,232	10·9
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	515,475	203,927	719,402	19·9
Intermediate Areas	540,086	228,204	768,290	16·3
Unassisted	1,109,782	554,145	1,663,927	10·9
All	**2,165,343**	**986,276**	**3,151,619**	**13·4**
Northern Ireland	**88,605**	**32,865**	**121,470**	**20·9**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	4,308	2,121	6,429	14·3
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,199	1,911	7,110	12·6
Alnwick and Amble	1,169	680	1,849	17·6
Andover	1,253	974	2,227	8·2
Ashford	2,456	1,308	3,764	12·2
Aylesbury and Wycombe	5,720	3,473	9,193	6·1
Banbury	1,702	1,051	2,753	10·3
Barnsley	10,703	4,212	14,915	18·8
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,454	1,363	3,817	16·1
Barrow-in-Furness	2,454	1,810	4,264	11·7
Basingstoke and Alton	2,577	1,635	4,212	6·2
Bath	3,506	1,995	5,501	9·2
Beccles and Halesworth	1,135	511	1,646	12·4
Bedford	4,076	2,292	6,368	8·3
Berwick-on-Tweed	788	369	1,157	12·5
Bicester	606	517	1,123	8·4
Bideford	1,126	663	1,789	19·9
Birmingham	86,003	35,198	121,201	16·3
Bishop Auckland	6,703	2,572	9,275	22·1
Blackburn	6,932	2,801	9,733	15·2
Blackpool	12,588	6,190	18,778	16·2
Blandford	472	363	835	10·5
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,307	1,342	3,649	19·0
Bolton and Bury	19,477	9,035	28,512	16·5
Boston	2,295	997	3,292	14·0
Bournemouth	8,559	4,188	12,747	13·4
Bradford	22,559	8,523	31,082	15·4
Bridgwater	2,672	1,410	4,082	14·3
Bridlington and Driffield	2,040	1,133	3,173	17·8
Bridport	530	366	896	12·5
Brighton	12,657	6,161	18,818	11·9
Bristol	23,974	11,582	35,556	11·3
Bude	635	418	1,053	19·2
Burnley	4,002	1,879	5,881	13·4
Burton-on-Trent	4,558	2,456	7,014	11·8
Bury St. Edmunds	1,167	867	2,034	6·9
Buxton	1,365	942	2,307	11·5
Calderdale	6,494	3,399	9,893	12·6
Cambridge	4,852	2,969	7,821	6·5
Canterbury	3,687	1,890	5,577	12·9
Carlisle	3,962	2,230	6,192	12·3
Castleford and Pontefract	5,904	2,523	8,427	14·6
Chard	528	326	854	10·3
Chelmsford and Braintree	4,904	3,238	8,142	8·1
Cheltenham	3,820	2,072	5,902	8·0
Chesterfield	7,236	3,315	10,551	14·4
Chichester	2,858	1,641	4,499	8·7
Chippenham	1,503	1,117	2,620	8·9
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,760	1,694	4,454	17·3
Cirencester	637	406	1,043	8·5
Clacton	2,641	1,119	3,760	19·3
Clitheroe	437	283	720	5·8
Colchester	4,993	2,952	7,945	11·2
Corby	3,368	1,543	4,911	21·2
Coventry and Hinckley	24,911	11,997	36,908	15·4
Crawley	5,458	3,782	9,240	5·5
Crewe	3,392	2,030	5,422	11·4
Cromer and North Walsham	1,793	879	2,672	15·9
Darlington	5,050	2,205	7,255	15·1
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	741	429	1,170	16·8
Derby	12,386	5,283	17,669	12·2
Devizes	688	399	1,087	8·9
Diss	774	453	1,227	11·0
Doncaster	14,282	6,255	20,537	19·7
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,483	1,499	3,982	10·7
Dover and Deal	3,340	1,763	5,103	13·5
Dudley and Sandwell	31,941	13,514	45,455	16·8
Durham	6,620	2,764	9,384	14·6
Eastbourne	3,267	1,662	4,929	9·4
Evesham	1,592	967	2,559	9·3
Exeter	5,778	2,963	8,741	10·2
Fakenham	932	525	1,457	13·6
Falmouth	1,577	779	2,356	23·4
Folkestone	3,099	1,514	4,613	15·4
Gainsborough	1,503	636	2,139	17·5
Gloucester	4,575	2,213	6,788	9·9
Goole and Selby	2,643	1,658	4,301	15·9
Gosport and Fareham	3,655	2,485	6,140	12·2
Grantham	1,750	895	2,645	12·3
Great Yarmouth	4,809	2,316	7,125	17·3
Grimsby	8,916	3,379	12,295	15·9
Guildford and Aldershot	6,434	4,008	10,442	6·4
Harrogate	2,148	1,199	3,347	8·9
Hartlepool	7,622	2,624	10,246	24·0
Harwich	776	369	1,145	14·1
Hastings	4,643	2,149	6,792	14·7
Haverhill	729	475	1,204	10·9
Heathrow	32,134	18,202	50,336	7·3
Helston	920	601	1,521	24·2
Hereford and Leominster	3,478	1,949	5,427	12·6
Hertford and Harlow	10,336	6,523	16,859	7·8
Hexham	917	670	1,587	11·8
Hitchin and Letchworth	2,878	1,910	4,788	8·5
Honiton and Axminster	1,230	681	1,911	12·1
Horncastle and Market Rasen	1,009	600	1,609	14·9
Huddersfield	7,496	3,981	11,477	13·9
Hull	22,108	8,552	30,660	17·3
Huntingdon and St. Neots	2,220	1,676	3,896	9·8
Ipswich	5,741	2,957	8,698	8·9
Isle of Wight	4,653	2,672	7,325	16·8
Keighley	2,572	1,259	3,831	12·7
Kendal	990	627	1,617	8·2
Keswick	275	205	480	15·1
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,272	1,259	3,531	9·3
Kidderminster	3,586	1,974	5,560	15·4
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,336	1,863	5,199	12·8
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,781	2,532	7,313	15·4
Launceston	557	346	903	14·4
Leeds	29,366	12,206	41,572	12·7
Leek	669	436	1,105	9·3
Leicester	18,250	8,758	27,008	10·8
Lincoln	5,886	2,533	8,419	13·9
Liverpool	76,846	28,615	105,461	20·9
London	258,330	112,935	371,265	10·6
Loughborough and Coalville	3,635	2,132	5,767	9·9
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,519	696	2,215	18·3
Lowestoft	3,104	1,657	4,761	15·4
Ludlow	1,082	570	1,652	15·1
Macclesfield	2,713	1,731	4,444	8·6
Malton	312	192	504	7·8
Malvern and Ledbury	1,677	755	2,432	12·8
Manchester	78,417	31,097	109,514	14·3
Mansfield	6,054	2,673	8,727	14·4
Matlock	853	510	1,363	7·9
Medway and Maidstone	17,172	9,192	26,364	12·4
Melton Mowbray	1,166	842	2,008	9·8
Middlesbrough	22,888	7,551	30,439	23·2
Milton Keynes	6,160	3,090	9,250	13·2
Minehead	816	609	1,425	15·9
Morpeth and Ashington	5,998	2,361	8,359	17·3

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
Newark	2,045	1,096	3,141	13·8
Newbury	1,487	837	2,324	7·7
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,885	18,473	66,358	18·5
Newmarket	1,346	913	2,259	9·9
Newquay	1,683	1,203	2,886	29·5
Newton Abbot	2,159	1,183	3,342	14·6
Northallerton	727	427	1,154	9·7
Northampton	6,518	3,359	9,877	10·0
Northwich	4,209	2,256	6,465	14·2
Norwich	9,775	4,662	14,437	10·7
Nottingham	31,351	12,688	44,039	13·5
Okehampton	381	204	585	13·4
Oldham	8,142	3,555	11,697	14·2
Oswestry	1,156	623	1,779	14·4
Oxford	8,107	4,588	12,695	7·5
Pendle	2,956	1,628	4,584	15·0
Penrith	791	625	1,416	10·9
Penzance and St. Ives	2,692	1,205	3,897	23·2
Peterborough	7,788	3,751	11,539	13·2
Pickering and Helmsley	338	235	573	8·8
Plymouth	11,547	6,895	18,442	15·2
Poole	4,019	2,178	6,197	11·2
Portsmouth	13,387	6,044	19,431	12·4
Preston	12,079	5,959	18,038	11·7
Reading	6,841	3,604	10,445	7·7
Redruth and Camborne	3,013	1,398	4,411	21·5
Retford	1,725	1,066	2,791	14·0
Richmondshire	834	783	1,617	13·5
Ripon	525	357	882	8·6
Rochdale	7,254	3,255	10,509	17·2
Rotherham and Mexborough	16,807	6,539	23,346	22·3
Rugby and Daventry	3,146	2,048	5,194	11·0
Salisbury	2,298	1,482	3,780	9·4
Scarborough and Filey	3,224	1,588	4,812	16·1
Scunthorpe	6,773	2,760	9,533	18·6
Settle	265	201	466	9·0
Shaftesbury	806	439	1,245	8·8
Sheffield	31,875	13,304	45,179	15·8
Shrewsbury	3,242	1,589	4,831	11·6
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,688	2,002	5,690	14·9
Skegness	1,972	885	2,857	26·0
Skipton	497	370	867	8·1
Sleaford	812	542	1,354	12·8
Slough	7,303	4,050	11,353	6·8
South Molton	297	177	474	11·7
South Tyneside	10,993	4,373	15,366	25·3
Southampton	13,701	5,631	19,332	11·0
Southend	22,784	10,496	33,280	13·9
Spalding and Holbeach	1,489	958	2,447	11·3
St. Austell	2,027	1,172	3,199	14·5
Stafford	4,140	2,635	6,775	10·5
Stamford	1,105	815	1,920	11·7
Stockton-on-Tees	11,239	4,380	15,619	20·2
Stoke	15,722	7,914	23,636	12·4
Stroud	2,269	1,398	3,667	10·4
Sudbury	1,103	608	1,711	11·5
Sunderland	27,427	10,426	37,853	21·9
Swindon	6,151	3,561	9,712	11·1
Taunton	2,475	1,462	3,937	9·9
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,037	3,552	12,589	21·0
Thanet	5,708	2,588	8,296	21·0
Thetford	1,675	1,023	2,698	13·7
Thirsk	349	256	605	13·9
Tiverton	651	389	1,040	11·2
Torbay	5,740	2,982	8,722	20·1
Torrington	399	230	629	17·2
Totnes	563	346	909	14·8
Trowbridge and Frome	2,557	1,762	4,319	10·2
Truro	1,660	924	2,584	12·3
Tunbridge Wells	3,638	2,112	5,750	6·9
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	716	443	1,159	11·3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,093	4,794	16,887	14·8
Walsall	18,701	7,499	26,200	17·5
Wareham and Swanage	610	418	1,028	11·0
Warminster	413	309	722	11·6
Warrington	6,996	3,172	10,168	13·3
Warwick	4,551	2,660	7,211	9·4
Watford and Luton	18,017	9,604	27,621	8·8
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,982	1,779	4,761	11·2
Wells	1,339	834	2,173	8·9
Weston-super-Mare	3,368	2,110	5,478	15·3
Whitby	967	463	1,430	22·5
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,226	663	1,889	14·2
Whitehaven	2,674	1,382	4,056	13·4
Widnes and Runcorn	8,319	3,217	11,536	19·2
Wigan and St. Helens	24,419	10,856	35,275	19·3
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,330	1,427	3,757	5·1
Windermere	443	287	730	12·2
Wirral and Chester	27,808	11,509	39,317	18·4
Wisbech	1,965	820	2,785	16·7
Wolverhampton	18,572	7,166	25,738	18·7
Woodbridge and Leiston	1,020	524	1,544	8·7
Worcester	4,241	2,187	6,428	11·3
Workington	3,061	1,645	4,706	18·6
Worksop	2,729	1,211	3,940	16·4
Worthing	3,825	1,940	5,765	8·6
Yeovil	2,237	1,534	3,771	9·6
York	5,750	3,360	9,110	10·2
Wales				
Aberdare	2,804	950	3,754	20·2
Aberystwyth	947	459	1,406	12·2
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,797	1,464	5,261	19·6
Brecon	597	273	870	11·4
Bridgend	6,286	2,719	9,005	16·7
Cardiff	21,451	7,709	29,160	14·7
Cardigan	1,133	551	1,684	26·8
Carmarthen	1,132	551	1,683	10·0
Conwy and Colwyn	3,228	1,664	4,892	16·0
Denbigh	772	465	1,237	14·3
Dolgellau and Barmouth	482	254	736	16·9
Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	4,923	2,041	6,964	19·7
Fishguard	523	223	746	23·8
Haverfordwest	2,759	1,160	3,919	18·8
Holyhead	2,884	1,245	4,129	24·3
Lampeter and Aberaeron	874	309	1,183	25·8
Llandeilo	334	178	512	15·7
Llandrindod Wells	705	419	1,124	15·3
Llanelli	4,024	1,965	5,989	18·5
Machynlleth	432	216	648	21·7
Merthyr and Rhymney	8,026	2,902	10,928	20·8
Monmouth	418	248	666	13·7
Neath and Port Talbot	5,527	2,474	8,001	15·8
Newport	9,097	3,668	12,765	15·8
Newtown	719	334	1,053	12·7
Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,111	1,943	6,054	16·1
Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,085	3,045	11,130	17·4
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	705	401	1,106	18·2
Pwllheli	862	353	1,215	22·7
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	9,317	4,269	13,586	20·1
South Pembrokeshire	2,265	1,011	3,276	24·4
Swansea	12,798	4,995	17,793	15·9
Welshpool	629	316	945	14·3
Wrexham	5,678	2,398	8,076	17·8
Scotland				
Aberdeen	6,483	3,502	9,985	6·2
Alloa	2,452	988	3,440	19·6
Annan	765	450	1,215	14·9
Arbroath	1,039	594	1,633	17·7
Ayr	4,684	2,287	6,971	14·4
Badenoch	442	300	742	20·3
Banff	526	319	845	10·8
Bathgate	7,014	2,965	9,979	21·2
Berwickshire	377	260	637	13·3
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	984	608	1,592	16·2
Brechin and Montrose	843	570	1,413	11·0
Buckie	402	227	629	16·0
Campbeltown	514	276	790	18·3
Crieff	334	177	511	14·9
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,291	1,033	4,324	25·5
Dumbarton	3,781	2,125	5,906	20·2
Dumfries	1,677	850	2,527	10·5
Dundee	11,102	5,360	16,462	16·9
Dunfermline	5,196	2,739	7,935	15·7
Dunoon and Bute	949	593	1,542	19·9
Edinburgh	23,395	10,644	34,039	11·3
Elgin	1,090	785	1,875	12·4
Falkirk	7,627	3,678	11,305	18·5
Forfar	688	480	1,168	10·8
Forres	461	310	771	26·8
Fraserburgh	513	258	771	12·7
Galashiels	737	476	1,213	7·9
Girvan	597	238	835	22·6
Glasgow	82,301	30,578	112,879	17·5
Greenock	7,149	2,970	10,119	21·3
Haddington	660	448	1,108	9·5
Hawick	521	282	803	9·7
Huntly	197	141	338	11·0
Invergordon and Dingwall	2,184	841	3,025	21·2
Inverness	3,263	1,572	4,835	13·1
Irvine	8,337	3,416	11,753	25·3
Islay/Mid Argyll	467	255	722	15·8
Keith	428	271	699	13·4
Kelso and Jedburgh	282	204	486	9·7
Kilmarnock	3,978	1,686	5,664	18·3
Kirkcaldy	7,832	3,605	11,437	17·5
Lanarkshire	22,957	9,273	32,230	20·6
Lochaber	1,075	736	1,811	22·8
Lockerbie	377	240	617	15·5
Newton Stewart	461	255	716	21·8

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
North East Fife	1,124	848	1,972	11·9
Oban	722	534	1,256	17·6
Orkney Islands	569	262	831	12·5
Peebles	332	191	523	11·1
Perth	2,183	1,009	3,192	9·9
Peterhead	937	607	1,544	11·7
Shetland Islands	480	279	759	6·4
Skye and Wester Ross	697	466	1,163	24·6
Stewartry	658	413	1,071	14·3
Stirling	3,231	1,666	4,897	11·8
Stranraer	933	471	1,404	17·0
Sutherland	580	345	925	23·7
Thurso	462	287	749	12·2
Western Isles	1,297	545	1,842	18·9
Wick	613	211	824	17·7
Northern Ireland**				
Ballymena	2,196	1,021	3,217	14·8
Belfast	42,566	17,282	59,848	17·6
Coleraine	5,316	1,750	7,066	26·0
Cookstown	1,970	745	2,715	36·5
Craigavon	7,750	3,271	11,021	20·3
Dungannon	2,822	987	3,809	28·7
Enniskillen	3,195	1,053	4,248	26·3
Londonderry	9,822	2,552	12,374	28·7
Magherafelt	2,033	780	2,813	28·5
Newry	5,490	1,906	7,396	31·3
Omagh	2,405	900	3,305	22·4
Strabane	3,040	618	3,658	36·9

* Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (pages 467) and March 1985 (page 126) issues. The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. Unemployment by county and local authority district is now given in table 2·9 and constituency data in table 2·10.

** There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures please see the note ** in table 2·1.
‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	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																
1983 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
1985 Jan	693·2	227·9	365·0	1,286·2	642·3	287·2	758·2	1,687·7	108·3	66·0	192·7	367·1	1,443·8	581·2	1,316·0	3,341·0
Apr	547·5	306·8	359·0	1,213·3	603·0	312·1	778·0	1,693·0	99·4	69·7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
July	617·1	265·2	350·9	1,233·1	571·1	295·3	782·4	1,648·8	93·9	65·5	193·6	353·1	1,282·1	626·1	1,326·9	3,235·0
Oct	693·8	193·5	358·0	1,245·2	596·8	278·5	792·6	1,667·9	101·1	61·4	201·2	363·8	1,391·6	533·4	1,351·9	3,276·9
MALE																
1983 Oct	400·3	131·7	233·7	765·7	379·2	186·2	531·2	1,096·6	101·7	66·5	131·9	300·1	881·2	384·4	896·8	2,162·4
1984 Jan	390·2	142·4	238·2	770·8	428·5	185·1	555·2	1,168·8	105·3	64·8	135·7	305·8	924·0	392·2	929·1	2,245·4
Apr	310·8	176·0	238·8	725·7	387·1	195·4	569·1	1,151·6	94·5	67·7	140·6	302·8	792·5	439·1	948·5	2,180·1
July	342·7	153·4	239·4	735·5	357·7	190·8	577·9	1,126·4	84·9	65·4	137·9	288·2	785·3	409·6	955·2	2,150·1
Oct	417·5	118·7	245·2	781·4	375·4	177·3	591·6	1,144·3	89·0	60·4	142·9	292·3	881·9	356·4	979·7	2,218·0
1985 Jan	408·9	137·7	245·3	791·9	427·8	182·6	615·2	1,225·7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298·5	928·9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393·8	199·3	628·5	1,221·7	84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
July	360·5	157·6	237·4	755·5	359·1	188·4	629·8	1,177·4	79·4	54·6	149·3	283·3	799·1	400·7	1,016·5	2,216·2
Oct	403·9	115·3	239·6	758·9	375·3	174·3	634·5	1,184·1	85·1	51·5	154·4	291·0	864·4	341·1	1,028·4	2,234·0
FEMALE																
1983 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
1985 Jan	284·3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104·6	143·0	462·0	16·1	9·8	42·6	68·6	514·9	204·7	305·3	1,024·9
Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112·8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8
July	256·5	107·6	113·5	477·7	211·9	106·9	152·6	471·4	14·5	10·9	44·3	69·7	483·0	225·4	310·4	1,018·8
Oct	289·8	78·1	118·4	486·3	221·4	104·2	158·2	483·8	16·0	9·9	46·9	72·8	527·2	192·3	323·4	1,042·9

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1984 Oct	234·0	374·9	677·5	725·5	449·7	405·7	274·0	83·9	3,225·1
1985 Jan	197·7	374·0	714·5	776·5	483·0	428·2	284·4	82·6	3,341·0
Apr	160·5	351·5	701·3	777·0	486·4	429·5	287·3	79·0	3,272·6
Jul	177·6	335·2	720·3	759·5	470·4	418·9	278·9	74·2	3,235·0
Oct	211·2	344·2	689·8	766·9	475·6	425·4	287·8	76·0	3,276·9
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1984 Oct	7·3	11·6	21·0	22·5	13·9	12·6	8·5	2·6	100·0
1985 Jan	5·9	11·2	21·4	23·2	14·5	12·8	8·5	2·5	100·0
Apr	4·9	10·7	21·4	23·7	14·9	13·1	8·8	2·4	100·0
Jul	5·5	10·4	22·3	23·5	14·5	12·9	8·6	2·3	100·0
Oct	6·4	10·5	21·1	23·4	14·5	13·0	8·8	2·3	100·0
MALE									Thousand
1984 Oct	134·0	215·4	432·0	501·4	345·5	297·4	209·3	83·0	2,218·0
1985 Jan	113·9	218·9	459·1	539·6	371·9	314·1	217·1	81·4	2,316·0
Apr	92·7	208·1	452·4	537·0	371·8	312·9	218·3	77·6	2,270·7
Jul	102·6	197·1	455·8	518·4	355·9	303·2	210·4	72·9	2,216·2
Oct	122·0	199·3	437·6	519·3	358·3	306·5	216·1	74·8	2,234·0
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1984 Oct	6·0	9·7	19·5	22·6	15·6	13·4	9·4	3·7	100·0
1985 Jan	4·9	9·5	19·8	23·3	16·1	13·6	9·4	3·5	100·0
Apr	4·1	9·2	19·9	23·6	16·4	13·8	9·6	3·4	100·0
Jul	4·6	8·9	20·6	23·4	16·1	13·7	9·5	3·3	100·0
Oct	5·5	8·9	19·6	23·2	16·0	13·7	9·7	3·4	100·0
FEMALE									Thousand
1984 Oct	99·9	159·5	245·5	224·1	104·2	108·3	64·6	1·0	1,007·1
1985 Jan	83·8	155·0	255·4	236·8	111·1	114·1	67·3	1·3	1,024·9
Apr	67·8	143·5	248·9	240·1	114·6	116·7	69·0	1·4	1,001·8
Jul	75·0	138·1	264·5	241·1	114·5	115·7	68·5	1·2	1,018·8
Oct	89·2	144·9	252·2	247·6	117·3	118·9	71·6	1·1	1,042·9
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1984 Oct	9·9	15·8	24·4	22·2	10·3	10·8	6·4	0·1	100·0
1985 Jan	8·2	15·1	24·9	23·1	10·8	11·1	6·6	0·1	100·0
Apr	6·8	14·3	24·8	24·0	11·4	11·6	6·9	0·1	100·0
Jul	7·4	13·6	26·0	23·7	11·2	11·4	6·7	0·1	100·0
Oct	8·6	13·9	24·2	23·7	11·2	11·4	6·9	0·1	100·0

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

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1984 Oct	205·2	165·3	346·4	232·5	452·7	546·2	1,276·9	3,225·1
1985 Jan	192·2	110·1	253·3	284·7	603·5	581·2	1,316·0	3,341·0
Apr	165·4	127·2	218·1	248·6	490·5	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
Jul	221·8	159·1	225·7	238·0	437·6	626·1	1,326·9	3,235·0
Oct	202·7	163·9	322·3	241·3	461·4	533·4	1,351·9	3,276·9
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1984 Oct	6·4	5·1	10·7	7·2	14·0	16·9	39·6	100·0
1985 Jan	5·8	3·3	7·6	8·5	18·1	17·4	39·4	100·0
Apr	5·1	3·9	6·7	7·6	15·0	21·0	40·8	100·0
Jul	6·9	4·9	7·0	7·4	13·5	19·4	41·0	100·0
Oct	6·2	5·0	9·8	7·4	14·1	16·3	41·3	100·0
MALE								Thousand
1984 Oct	130·8	103·6	208·5	149·6	289·4	356·4	979·7	2,218·0
1985 Jan	120·0	71·9	108·2	186·1	382·7	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	104·7	82·4	139·7	159·4	319·0	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
Jul	132·7	97·4	142·2	148·7	278·1	400·7	1,016·5	2,216·2
Oct	127·9	101·3	193·2	153·5	288·5	341·1	1,028·4	2,234·0
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1984 Oct	5·9	4·7	9·4	6·7	13·0	16·1	44·2	100·0
1985 Jan	5·2	3·1	7·3	8·0	16·5	16·3	43·6	100·0
Apr	4·6	3·6	6·2	7·0	14·1	19·4	45·1	100·0
Jul	6·0	4·4	6·4	6·7	12·5	18·1	45·9	100·0
Oct	5·7	4·5	8·7	6·9	12·9	15·3	46·0	100·0
FEMALE								Thousand
1984 Oct	74·4	61·8	137·9	82·9	163·3	189·8	297·1	1,007·1
1985 Jan	72·2	38·2	85·1	98·6	220·8	204·7	305·3	1,024·9
Apr	60·7	44·9	78·3	89·2	171·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8
Jul	89·1	61·6	83·5	89·2	159·5	225·4	310·4	1,018·8
Oct	74·8	62·6	129·1	87·8	173·0	192·3	323·4	1,042·9
	Proportion of number unemployed							Per cent
1984 Oct	7·4	6·1	13·7	8·2	16·2	18·8	29·5	100·0
1985 Jan	7·0	3·7	8·3	9·6	21·5	20·0	29·8	100·0
Apr	6·1	4·5	7·8	8·9	17·1	24·7	31·0	100·0
Jul	8·7	6·0	8·2	8·8	15·7	22·1	30·5	100·0
Oct	7·2	6·0	12·4	8·4	16·6	18·4	31·0	100·0

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

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**14,549**	**8,021**	**22,570**	**10·4**
Luton	6,849	3,129	9,978	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,584	1,274	2,858	
North Bedfordshire	3,664	1,945	5,609	
South Bedfordshire	2,452	1,673	4,125	
Berkshire	**14,673**	**8,048**	**22,721**	**7·2**
Bracknell	1,743	1,124	2,867	
Newbury	1,939	1,199	3,138	
Reading	4,613	1,999	6,612	
Slough	3,072	1,493	4,565	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,964	1,183	3,147	
Wokingham	1,342	1,050	2,392	
Buckinghamshire	**12,076**	**6,486**	**18,562**	**8·2**
Aylesbury Vale	2,242	1,360	3,602	
Chiltern	1,044	647	1,691	
Milton Keynes	5,578	2,687	8,265	
South Buckinghamshire	810	448	1,258	
Wycombe	2,402	1,344	3,746	
East Sussex	**19,922**	**9,690**	**29,612**	**12·1**
Brighton	6,804	3,016	9,820	
Eastbourne	2,196	1,055	3,251	
Hastings	3,163	1,345	4,508	
Hove	3,016	1,488	4,504	
Lewes	1,585	953	2,538	
Rother	1,562	849	2,411	
Wealden	1,596	984	2,580	
Essex	**41,515**	**21,384**	**62,899**	**12·0**
Basildon	5,866	2,658	8,524	
Braintree	2,367	1,650	4,017	
Brentwood	1,272	703	1,975	
Castle Point	2,238	1,195	3,433	
Chelmsford	2,483	1,659	4,142	
Colchester	3,778	2,229	6,007	
Epping Forest	2,447	1,320	3,767	
Harlow	2,371	1,404	3,775	
Maldon	1,153	680	1,833	
Rochford	1,517	787	2,304	
Southend-on-Sea	5,972	2,476	8,448	
Tendring	3,972	1,796	5,768	
Thurrock	5,207	2,198	7,405	
Uttlesford	872	629	1,501	
Hampshire	**40,165**	**20,082**	**60,247**	**9·9**
Basingstoke and Deane	2,406	1,476	3,882	
East Hampshire	1,421	840	2,261	
Eastleigh	1,801	1,172	2,973	
Fareham	1,796	1,194	2,990	
Gosport	2,098	1,449	3,547	
Hart	786	607	1,393	
Havant	4,513	1,833	6,346	
New Forest	3,332	1,594	4,926	
Portsmouth	7,819	3,557	11,376	
Rushmoor	1,353	940	2,293	
Southampton	9,710	3,636	13,346	
Test Valley	1,672	980	2,652	
Winchester	1,458	804	2,262	
Hertfordshire	**18,378**	**10,864**	**29,242**	**7·1**
Broxbourne	1,582	1,029	2,611	
Dacorum	2,461	1,583	4,044	
East Hertfordshire	1,529	1,068	2,597	
Hertsmere	1,658	790	2,448	
North Hertfordshire	2,262	1,381	3,643	
St Albans	1,903	1,022	2,925	
Stevenage	2,211	1,400	3,611	
Three Rivers	1,193	613	1,806	
Watford	1,786	920	2,706	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,793	1,058	2,851	
Isle of Wight	**4,653**	**2,627**	**7,325**	**16·8**
Medina	2,486	1,430	3,916	
South Wight	2,167	1,242	3,409	
Kent	**44,852**	**23,440**	**68,292**	**12·5**
Ashford	2,526	1,347	3,873	
Canterbury	3,687	1,890	5,577	
Dartford	1,930	1,081	3,011	
Dover	3,340	1,763	5,103	
Gillingham	3,256	1,704	4,960	
Gravesham	3,289	1,648	4,937	
Maidstone	3,086	1,710	4,796	
Rochester-upon-Medway	5,764	3,129	8,893	
Sevenoaks	1,867	1,039	2,906	
Shepway	3,099	1,514	4,613	
Swale	3,688	2,002	5,690	
Thanet	5,708	2,588	8,296	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,836	1,092	2,928	
Tunbridge Wells	1,776	933	2,709	
Oxfordshire	**10,783**	**6,386**	**17,169**	**7·7**
Cherwell	2,099	1,458	3,557	
Oxford	3,590	1,605	5,195	
South Oxfordshire	2,137	1,172	3,309	
West Oxfordshire	1,348	1,002	2,350	
Vale of White Horse	1,609	1,149	2,758	
Surrey	**13,398**	**7,713**	**21,111**	***
Elmbridge	1,508	812	2,320	
Epsom and Ewell	868	467	1,335	
Guildford	1,701	914	2,615	
Mole Valley	952	519	1,471	
Reigate and Banstead	1,612	905	2,517	
Runnymede	1,038	621	1,659	
Spelthorne	1,497	899	2,396	
Surrey Heath	884	605	1,489	
Tandridge	960	630	1,590	
Waverley	1,282	670	1,952	
Woking	1,096	671	1,767	
West Sussex	**11,298**	**6,837**	**18,135**	**7·3**
Adur	1,115	588	1,703	
Arun	2,485	1,350	3,835	
Chichester	1,652	956	2,608	
Crawley	1,420	984	2,404	
Horsham	1,316	1,002	2,318	
Mid Sussex	1,427	1,057	2,484	
Worthing	1,883	900	2,783	
Greater London	**277,856**	**124,027**	**401,883**	**10·5**
Barking and Dagenham	5,963	2,436	8,399	
Barnet	6,973	3,843	10,816	
Bexley	5,273	3,115	8,388	
Brent	11,308	5,083	16,391	
Bromley	6,528	3,271	9,799	
Camden	10,496	4,714	15,210	
City of London	89	28	117	
City of Westminster	9,804	4,163	13,967	
Croydon	8,920	4,487	13,407	
Ealing	9,605	5,120	14,725	
Enfield	7,053	3,403	10,456	
Greenwich	10,398	4,689	15,087	
Hackney	14,836	5,814	20,650	
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,691	3,620	12,311	
Haringey	11,913	5,307	17,220	
Harrow	3,798	2,220	6,018	
Havering	6,062	2,986	9,048	
Hillingdon	4,463	2,683	7,146	
Hounslow	5,820	3,406	9,226	
Islington	11,820	4,822	16,642	
Kensington and Chelsea	6,608	3,054	9,662	
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,527	1,373	3,900	
Lambeth	18,745	7,396	26,141	
Lewisham	12,821	5,246	18,067	
Merton	4,263	2,131	6,394	
Newham	12,608	4,662	17,270	
Redbridge	6,084	3,113	9,197	
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,159	1,858	5,017	
Southwark	15,701	5,689	21,390	
Sutton	3,149	1,835	4,984	
Tower Hamlets	12,264	3,742	16,006	
Waltham Forest	8,460	3,771	12,231	
Wandsworth	11,654	4,947	16,601	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**15,710**	**8,634**	**24,344**	**9·8**
Cambridge	2,543	1,228	3,771	
East Cambridgeshire	818	603	1,421	
Fenland	2,503	1,244	3,747	
Huntingdon	2,444	1,836	4,280	
Peterborough	6,158	2,767	8,925	
South Cambridgeshire	1,244	956	2,200	
Norfolk	**23,834**	**12,042**	**35,876**	**12·9**
Breckland	2,806	1,720	4,526	
Broadland	1,858	1,100	2,958	
Great Yarmouth	4,450	2,090	6,540	
Norwich	6,348	2,601	8,949	
North Norfolk	2,451	1,252	3,703	
South Norfolk	2,037	1,165	3,202	
West Norfolk	3,884	2,114	5,998	
Suffolk	**14,802**	**8,210**	**23,012**	**9·8**
Babergh	1,561	860	2,421	
Forest Heath	893	593	1,486	
Ipswich	3,931	1,751	5,682	
Mid Suffolk	1,158	819	1,977	
St Edmundsbury	1,716	1,231	2,947	
Suffolk Coastal	1,789	1,012	2,801	
Waveney	3,754	1,944	5,698	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**30,672**	**15,586**	**46,258**	**11·3**
Bath	2,455	1,298	3,753	
Bristol	18,115	7,730	25,845	
Kingswood	1,878	1,243	3,121	
Northavon	2,428	1,717	4,145	
Wansdyke	1,501	904	2,405	
Woodspring	4,295	2,694	6,989	
Cornwall	**17,735**	**9,934**	**27,669**	**19·5**
Caradon	2,038	1,351	3,389	
Carrick	3,054	1,619	4,673	
Kerrier	3,788	1,951	5,739	
North Cornwall	2,174	1,342	3,516	
Penwith	3,046	1,342	4,388	
Restormel	3,568	2,269	5,837	
Scilly Isles	67	60	127	
Devon	**32,462**	**18,016**	**50,478**	**14·3**
East Devon	2,599	1,392	3,991	
Exeter	3,304	1,658	4,962	
Mid Devon	1,219	726	1,945	
North Devon	2,810	1,597	4,407	
Plymouth	9,647	5,508	15,155	
South Hams	1,624	1,063	2,687	
Teignbridge	2,983	1,619	4,602	
Torbay	5,574	2,873	8,447	
Torridge	1,645	957	2,602	
West Devon	1,057	623	1,680	
Dorset	**16,847**	**9,140**	**25,987**	**11·9**
Bournemouth	6,371	3,035	9,406	
Christchurch	866	478	1,344	
North Dorset	775	502	1,277	
Poole	3,474	1,822	5,296	
Purbeck	803	544	1,347	
West Dorset	1,403	892	2,295	
Weymouth and Portland	1,875	1,119	2,994	
Wimborne	1,280	748	2,028	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
Gloucestershire	13,835	7,610	21,445	9·9
Cheltenham	2,721	1,319	4,040	
Cotswold	1,148	767	1,915	
Forest of Dean	2,507	1,521	4,028	
Gloucester	3,595	1,602	5,197	
Stroud	2,284	1,427	3,711	
Tewkesbury	1,580	974	2,554	
Somerset	10,969	6,770	17,739	11·0
Mendip	2,059	1,299	3,358	
Sedgemoor	2,861	1,517	4,378	
Taunton Deane	2,393	1,406	3,799	
West Somerset	915	652	1,567	
Yeovil	2,741	1,896	4,637	
Wiltshire	12,619	8,137	20,756	10·0
Kennet	1,220	884	2,104	
North Wiltshire	2,041	1,535	3,576	
Salisbury	2,194	1,380	3,574	
Thamesdown	4,997	2,786	7,783	
West Wiltshire	2,167	1,552	3,719	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	20,630	11,136	31,766	13·5
Bromsgrove	2,771	1,469	4,240	
Hereford	1,746	978	2,724	
Leominster	1,075	592	1,667	
Malvern Hills	2,182	1,103	3,285	
Redditch	3,024	1,655	4,679	
South Herefordshire	1,284	799	2,083	
Worcester	2,916	1,339	4,255	
Wychavon	2,285	1,384	3,669	
Wyre Forest	3,347	1,817	5,164	
Shropshire	15,596	6,883	22,479	16·4
Bridgnorth	1,550	809	2,359	
North Shropshire	1,383	752	2,135	
Oswestry	991	543	1,534	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,923	1,408	4,331	
South Shropshire	1,082	529	1,611	
The Wrekin	7,667	2,842	10,509	
Staffordshire	35,008	18,627	53,635	13·8
Cannock Chase	3,602	1,950	5,552	
East Staffordshire	3,126	1,697	4,823	
Lichfield	2,664	1,552	4,216	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,638	1,846	5,484	
South Staffordshire	3,425	1,865	5,290	
Stafford	3,136	1,921	5,057	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,132	1,467	3,599	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,127	4,701	14,828	
Tamworth	3,158	1,628	4,786	
Warwickshire	14,098	8,314	22,412	12·0
North Warwickshire	1,817	1,135	2,952	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,451	2,394	6,845	
Rugby	2,461	1,597	4,058	
Stratford-on-Avon	2,043	1,313	3,356	
Warwick	3,326	1,875	5,201	
West Midlands	154,264	61,084	215,348	16·5
Birmingham	66,245	24,936	91,181	
Coventry	17,886	7,901	25,787	
Dudley	13,578	6,102	19,680	
Sandwell	18,466	7,398	25,864	
Solihull	7,300	3,478	10,778	
Walsall	14,415	5,244	19,659	
Wolverhampton	16,374	6,025	22,399	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	33,262	15,499	48,761	13·6
Amber Valley	3,192	1,505	4,697	
Bolsover	2,775	1,268	4,043	
Chesterfield	4,308	1,934	6,242	
Derby	10,349	4,070	14,419	
Erewash	3,808	1,662	5,470	
High Peak	2,441	1,534	3,975	
North East Derbyshire	3,408	1,742	5,150	
South Derbyshire	1,682	965	2,647	
West Derbyshire	1,299	819	2,118	
Leicestershire	25,809	13,447	39,256	10·3
Blaby	1,326	938	2,264	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,871	1,258	3,129	
Charnwood	2,951	1,846	4,797	
Harborough	1,033	693	1,726	
Leicester	14,054	5,850	19,904	
Melton	912	636	1,548	
North West Leicestershire	2,260	1,225	3,485	
Oadby and Wigston	848	562	1,410	
Rutland	554	439	993	
Lincolnshire	19,718	9,709	29,427	14·6
Boston	2,107	923	3,030	
East Lindsey	4,590	2,158	6,748	
Lincoln	4,304	1,597	5,901	
North Kesteven	1,917	1,179	3,096	
South Holland	1,553	995	2,548	
South Kesteven	2,870	1,613	4,483	
West Lindsey	2,377	1,244	3,621	
Northamptonshire	16,073	8,699	24,772	11·7
Corby	3,183	1,428	4,611	
Daventry	1,064	815	1,879	
East Northamptonshire	1,105	727	1,832	
Kettering	1,914	1,011	2,925	
Northampton	5,820	2,829	8,649	
South Northamptonshire	923	724	1,647	
Wellingborough	2,064	1,165	3,229	
Nottinghamshire	41,510	17,468	58,978	13·2
Ashfield	4,044	1,535	5,579	
Bassetlaw	4,259	2,140	6,399	
Broxtowe	3,177	1,531	4,708	
Gedling	2,902	1,616	4,518	
Mansfield	4,109	1,706	5,815	
Newark	3,207	1,728	4,935	
Nottingham	17,394	5,876	23,270	
Rushcliffe	2,418	1,336	3,754	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	41,421	16,743	58,164	17·3
Beverley	2,420	1,522	3,942	
Boothferry	2,386	1,296	3,682	
Cleethorpes	3,161	1,301	4,462	
East Yorkshire	2,334	1,352	3,686	
Glanford	2,264	1,110	3,374	
Great Grimsby	5,250	1,834	7,084	
Holderness	1,587	859	2,446	
Kingston-upon-Hull	17,974	6,085	24,059	
Scunthorpe	4,045	1,384	5,429	
North Yorkshire	17,685	10,530	28,215	11·1
Craven	872	622	1,494	
Hambleton	1,718	1,060	2,778	
Harrogate	2,818	1,679	4,497	
Richmondshire	858	790	1,648	
Ryedale	1,472	1,046	2,518	
Scarborough	4,151	2,013	6,164	
Selby	1,954	1,372	3,326	
York	3,842	1,948	5,790	
South Yorkshire	72,201	29,413	101,614	18·2
Barnsley	12,129	4,768	16,897	
Doncaster	16,521	6,993	23,514	
Rotherham	13,972	5,678	19,650	
Sheffield	29,579	11,974	41,553	
West Yorkshire	85,830	36,300	122,130	13·9
Bradford	21,902	8,180	30,082	
Calderdale	6,494	3,399	9,893	
Kirklees	13,704	6,600	20,304	
Leeds	30,090	12,532	42,622	
Wakefield	13,640	5,589	19,229	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	35,644	17,275	52,919	13·4
Chester	4,743	2,213	6,956	
Congleton	1,588	1,241	2,829	
Crewe and Nantwich	3,070	1,760	4,830	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,153	1,897	6,050	
Halton	7,814	2,905	10,719	
Macclesfield	3,243	1,913	5,156	
Vale Royal	4,037	2,174	6,211	
Warrington	6,996	3,172	10,168	
Lancashire	53,699	25,756	79,455	14·4
Blackburn	6,626	2,620	9,246	
Blackpool	8,133	3,837	11,970	
Burnley	3,956	1,848	5,804	
Chorley	2,744	1,573	4,317	
Fylde	1,702	977	2,679	
Hyndburn	2,730	1,299	4,029	
Lancaster	4,778	2,544	7,322	
Pendle	2,956	1,628	4,584	
Preston	6,264	2,459	8,723	
Ribble Valley	784	543	1,327	
Rossendale	1,925	1,029	2,954	
South Ribble	2,753	1,659	4,412	
West Lancashire	5,305	2,159	7,464	
Wyre	3,043	1,581	4,624	
Greater Manchester	124,962	52,292	177,254	15·2
Bolton	11,742	5,162	16,904	
Bury	5,901	3,097	8,998	
Manchester	33,425	11,264	44,689	
Oldham	8,899	4,095	12,994	
Rochdale	9,594	4,280	13,874	
Salford	14,050	5,024	19,074	
Stockport	9,436	4,537	13,973	
Tameside	9,108	4,244	13,352	
Trafford	8,468	3,640	12,108	
Wigan	14,339	6,949	21,288	
Merseyside	101,200	38,169	139,369	21·0
Knowsley	14,774	5,264	20,038	
Liverpool	41,456	15,020	56,476	
St Helens	10,491	4,088	14,579	
Sefton	15,467	6,328	21,795	
Wirral	19,012	7,469	26,481	
NORTH				
Cleveland	40,808	14,117	54,925	22·4
Hartlepool	7,083	2,417	9,500	
Langbaurgh	9,887	3,531	13,418	
Middlesbrough	12,599	3,789	16,388	
Stockton-on-Tees	11,239	4,380	15,619	
Cumbria	14,777	8,902	23,679	12·8
Allerdale	3,696	2,132	5,828	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,131	1,524	3,655	
Carlisle	3,463	1,886	5,349	
Copeland	2,792	1,425	4,217	
Eden	923	747	1,670	
South Lakeland	1,772	1,188	2,960	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
Durham	30,003	12,064	42,067	18·7
Chester-le-Street	2,395	967	3,362	
Darlington	4,508	1,962	6,470	
Derwentside	5,591	2,029	7,620	
Durham	3,135	1,422	4,557	
Easington	4,914	1,960	6,874	
Sedgefield	4,737	1,991	6,728	
Teesdale	844	399	1,243	
Wear Valley	3,879	1,334	5,213	
Northumberland	10,889	5,110	15,999	16·1
Alnwick	971	551	1,522	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	851	434	1,285	
Blyth Valley	3,616	1,440	5,056	
Castle Morpeth	1,316	679	1,995	
Tynedale	1,296	827	2,123	
Wansbeck	2,829	1,179	4,018	
Tyne and Wear	73,079	27,839	100,918	20·0
Gateshead	12,268	4,548	16,816	
Newcastle upon Tyne	18,644	6,959	25,603	
North Tyneside	10,304	4,291	14,595	
South Tyneside	10,993	4,373	15,366	
Sunderland	20,870	7,668	28,538	
WALES				
Clwyd	17,139	7,876	25,015	18·7
Alyn and Deeside	2,942	1,397	4,339	
Colwyn	1,858	998	2,856	
Delyn	3,230	1,401	4,631	
Glyndwr	1,150	639	1,789	
Rhuddlan	2,897	1,321	4,218	
Wrexham Maelor	5,062	2,120	7,182	
Dyfed	14,147	6,508	20,655	18·3
Carmarthen	1,689	772	2,461	
Ceredigion	2,369	1,079	3,448	
Dinefwr	1,253	736	1,989	
Llanelli	3,074	1,418	4,492	
Preseli	3,497	1,492	4,989	
South Pembrokeshire	2,265	1,011	3,276	
Gwent	20,255	8,545	28,800	17·0
Blaenau Gwent	4,066	1,621	5,687	
Islwyn	2,800	1,171	3,971	
Monmouth	2,301	1,222	3,523	
Newport	7,159	2,706	9,865	
Torfaen	3,929	1,825	5,754	
Gwynedd	10,894	4,780	15,674	19·7
Aberconwy	1,856	920	2,776	
Arfon	3,059	1,106	4,165	
Dwyfor	1,197	529	1,726	
Meirionnydd	1,217	640	1,857	
Ynys Mon— Isle of Anglesey	3,565	1,585	5,150	
Mid-Glamorgan	25,563	9,444	35,007	18·7
Cynon Valley	3,145	1,110	4,255	
Merthyr Tydfil	3,062	1,069	4,131	
Ogwr	5,654	2,241	7,895	
Rhondda	3,937	1,425	5,362	
Rhymney Valley	5,718	2,005	7,723	
Taff-Ely	4,047	1,594	5,641	
Powys	3,274	1,667	4,941	13·8
Brecknock	1,194	584	1,778	
Montgomery	1,472	723	2,195	
Radnor	608	360	968	
South Glamorgan	19,270	7,140	26,410	14·1
Cardiff	14,743	5,041	19,784	
Vale of Glamorgan	4,527	2,099	6,626	
West Glamorgan	17,782	7,212	24,994	15·8
Afan	2,510	1,020	3,530	
Lliw Valley	2,202	1,048	3,250	
Neath	3,017	1,454	4,471	
Swansea	10,053	3,690	13,743	
SCOTLAND				
Borders region	2,249	1,413	3,662	9·6
Berwickshire	377	260	637	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	737	476	1,213	
Roxburgh	803	486	1,289	
Tweedale	332	191	523	
Central region	12,926	6,085	19,011	16·4
Clackmannan	2,268	914	3,182	
Falkirk	7,347	3,448	10,795	
Stirling	3,311	1,723	5,034	
Dumfries and Galloway region	5,200	2,824	8,024	14·0
Annandale and Eskdale	1,142	690	1,832	
Nithsdale	2,006	995	3,001	
Stewartry	658	413	1,071	
Wigton	1,394	726	2,120	
Fife region	14,394	7,313	21,707	16·3
Dunfermline	5,146	2,655	7,801	
Kirkcaldy	7,726	3,538	11,264	
North East Fife	1,522	1,120	2,642	
Grampian region	11,187	6,543	17,730	8·1
Banff and Buchan	1,976	1,184	3,160	
City of Aberdeen	5,464	2,567	8,031	
Gordon	797	749	1,546	
Kincardine and Deeside	569	450	1,019	
Moray	2,381	1,593	3,974	
Highland region	9,316	4,758	14,074	17·1
Badenoch and Strathspey	442	300	742	
Caithness	1,040	484	1,524	
Inverness	2,483	1,188	3,671	
Lochaber	1,075	736	1,811	
Nairn	454	212	666	
Ross and Cromarty	2,685	1,184	3,869	
Skye and Lochalsh	522	295	817	
Sutherland	615	359	974	
Lothian region	31,349	14,287	45,636	12·6
City of Edinburgh	18,589	8,374	26,963	
East Lothian	2,408	1,372	3,780	
Midlothian	3,058	1,346	4,404	
West Lothian	7,294	3,195	10,489	
Strathclyde region	139,318	55,062	194,380	18·6
Argyle and Bute	2,495	1,539	4,034	
Bearsden and Milngavie	720	448	1,168	
City of Glasgow	57,653	18,841	76,494	
Clydebank	2,976	1,063	4,039	
Clydesdale	2,086	1,200	3,286	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,122	1,530	4,652	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,330	1,009	4,339	
Cunninghame	8,323	3,472	11,795	
Dumbarton	3,781	2,125	5,906	
East Kilbride	3,120	1,922	5,042	
Eastwood	993	651	1,644	
Hamilton	5,645	2,350	7,995	
Inverclyde	6,974	2,785	9,759	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,978	1,686	5,664	
Kyle and Carrick	4,913	2,404	7,317	
Monklands	6,714	2,442	9,156	
Motherwell	8,512	3,281	11,793	
Renfrew	10,832	4,703	15,535	
Strathkelvin	3,151	1,611	4,762	
Tayside region	16,965	8,628	25,593	14·7
Angus	2,746	1,728	4,474	
City of Dundee	10,570	5,003	15,573	
Perth and Kinross	3,649	1,897	5,546	
Orkney Islands	569	262	831	11·7
Shetland Islands	480	279	759	5·8
Western Isles	1,297	545	1,842	18·9
NORTHERN IRELAND**				
Antrim	2,424	972	3,396	
Ards	2,054	1,060	3,114	
Armagh	2,467	1,054	3,521	
Ballymena	2,196	1,021	3,217	
Ballymoney	1,354	361	1,715	
Banbridge	1,157	590	1,747	
Belfast	22,045	7,293	29,338	
Carrickfergus	1,436	708	2,144	
Castlereagh	1,899	1,022	2,921	
Coleraine	2,861	1,077	3,938	
Cookstown	1,970	745	2,715	
Craigavon	4,126	1,627	5,753	
Derry	7,807	1,960	9,767	
Down	2,066	1,016	3,082	
Dungannon	2,822	987	3,809	
Fermanagh	3,195	1,053	4,248	
Larne	1,604	657	2,261	
Limavady	2,015	592	2,607	
Lisburn	3,840	1,838	5,678	
Magherafelt	2,033	780	2,813	
Moyle	1,101	312	1,413	
Newry & Mourne	5,490	1,906	7,396	
Newtownabbey	3,364	1,554	4,918	
North Down	1,834	1,162	2,996	
Omagh	2,405	900	3,305	
Strabane	3,040	618	3,658	

* These figures are aggregated by electoral wards. Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets, using denominators which are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed.
** There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures. Please see note ** to table 2·1.
*** Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,387	1,949	6,336
Mid Bedfordshire	1,669	1,270	2,939
North Bedfordshire	3,114	1,540	4,654
North Luton	2,946	1,564	4,510
South West Bedfordshire	2,433	1,698	4,131
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,108	1,320	3,428
Newbury	1,624	945	2,569
Reading East	2,823	1,191	4,014
Reading West	2,350	1,223	3,573
Slough	3,072	1,493	4,565
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,599	987	2,586
Wokingham	1,097	889	1,986
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,581	953	2,534
Beaconsfield	1,091	626	1,717
Buckingham	1,810	1,011	2,821
Chesham and Amersham	1,043	667	1,710
Milton Keynes	4,749	2,297	7,046
Wycombe	1,802	932	2,734
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,382	751	2,133
Brighton Kemptown	3,461	1,442	4,903
Brighton Pavilion	3,343	1,574	4,917
Eastbourne	2,348	1,133	3,481
Hastings and Rye	3,515	1,533	5,048
Hove	3,016	1,488	4,504
Lewes	1,653	987	2,640
Wealden	1,204	782	1,986
Essex			
Basildon	4,532	1,868	6,400
Billericay	2,309	1,388	3,697
Braintree	2,103	1,469	3,572
Brentwood and Ongar	1,550	828	2,378
Castle Point	2,238	1,195	3,433
Chelmsford	1,912	1,245	3,157
Epping Forest	1,907	1,038	2,945
Harlow	2,633	1,561	4,194
Harwich	3,417	1,488	4,905
North Colchester	2,706	1,493	4,199
Rochford	1,784	1,018	2,802
Saffron Walden	1,440	993	2,433
South Colchester and Maldon	2,780	1,724	4,504
Southend East	3,490	1,347	4,837
Southend West	2,482	1,129	3,611
Thurrock	4,232	1,600	5,832
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,751	1,257	3,008
Basingstoke	1,982	1,180	3,162
East Hampshire	1,534	957	2,491
Eastleigh	2,568	1,516	4,084
Fareham	1,963	1,251	3,214
Gosport	2,275	1,602	3,877
Havant	3,898	1,581	5,479
Isle of Wight	4,653	2,672	7,325
New Forest	1,645	787	2,432
North West Hampshire	1,508	972	2,480
Portsmouth North	3,244	1,475	4,719
Portsmouth South	5,190	2,334	7,524
Romsey and Waterside	2,275	1,111	3,386
Southampton Itchen	4,772	1,815	6,587
Southampton Test	4,171	1,477	5,648
Winchester	1,389	767	2,156
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,749	1,137	2,886
Hertford and Stortford	1,297	885	2,182
Hertsmere	1,771	854	2,625
North Hertfordshire	2,155	1,313	3,468
South West Hertfordshire	1,478	828	2,306
St Albans	1,534	816	2,350
Stevenage	2,452	1,571	4,023
Watford	2,085	1,074	3,159
Welwyn Hatfield	1,795	1,083	2,878
West Hertfordshire	2,062	1,303	3,365
Kent			
Ashford	2,526	1,347	3,873
Canterbury	2,792	1,418	4,210
Dartford	2,271	1,300	3,571
Dover	3,064	1,589	4,653
Faversham	3,525	1,905	5,430
Folkestone and Hythe	3,099	1,514	4,613
Gillingham	3,315	1,742	5,057
Gravesham	3,289	1,648	4,937
Maidstone	2,480	1,272	3,752
Medway	3,302	1,854	5,156
Mid Kent	3,068	1,713	4,781
North Thanet	3,821	1,767	5,588
Sevenoaks	1,526	820	2,346
South Thanet	3,162	1,526	4,688
Tonbridge and Malling	1,836	1,092	2,928
Tunbridge Wells	1,776	933	2,709
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,915	1,316	3,231
Henley	1,221	699	1,920
Oxford East	2,935	1,244	4,179
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,837	1,092	2,929
Wantage	1,343	891	2,234
Witney	1,532	1,144	2,676
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,310	763	2,073
East Surrey	960	630	1,590
Epsom and Ewell	1,208	649	1,857
Esher	942	518	1,460
Guildford	1,354	642	1,996
Mole Valley	1,003	548	1,551
North West Surrey	1,336	853	2,189
Reigate	1,272	723	1,995
South West Surrey	1,093	579	1,672
Spelthorne	1,497	899	2,396
Woking	1,423	909	2,332
West Sussex			
Arundel	2,105	1,150	3,255
Chichester	1,652	956	2,608
Crawley	1,642	1,183	2,825
Horsham	1,316	1,002	2,318
Mid Sussex	1,205	858	2,063
Shoreham	1,495	788	2,283
Worthing	1,883	900	2,783
Greater London			
Barking	2,894	1,139	4,033
Battersea	4,853	1,948	6,801
Beckenham	2,195	1,117	3,312
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,010	1,648	7,658
Bexley Heath	1,364	921	2,285
Bow and Poplar	6,254	2,094	8,348
Brent East	4,686	1,983	6,669
Brent North	2,023	1,106	3,129
Brent South	4,599	1,994	6,593
Brentford and Isleworth	2,756	1,517	4,273
Carshalton and Wallington	1,935	948	2,883
Chelsea	2,836	1,279	4,115
Chingford	1,782	935	2,717
Chipping Barnet	1,328	774	2,102
Chislehurst	1,542	670	2,212
Croydon Central	2,549	996	3,545
Croydon North East	2,522	1,370	3,892
Croydon North West	2,568	1,366	3,934
Croydon South	1,281	755	2,036
Dagenham	3,069	1,297	4,366
Dulwich	3,353	1,479	4,832
Ealing North	2,542	1,345	3,887
Ealing Acton	3,288	1,473	4,761
Ealing Southall	3,775	2,302	6,077
Edmonton	2,796	1,276	4,072
Eltham	2,536	1,114	3,650
Enfield North	2,501	1,180	3,681
Enfield Southgate	1,756	947	2,703
Erith and Crayford	2,797	1,452	4,249
Feltham and Heston	3,064	1,889	4,953
Finchley	1,807	1,125	2,932
Fulham	3,723	1,721	5,444
Greenwich	3,456	1,430	4,886
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,062	2,756	9,818
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,774	3,058	10,832
Hammersmith	4,968	1,899	6,867
Hampstead and Highgate	4,097	2,149	6,246
Harrow East	2,154	1,233	3,387
Harrow West	1,644	987	2,631
Hayes and Harlington	1,759	1,076	2,835
Hendon North	1,917	942	2,859
Hendon South	1,921	1,002	2,923
Holborn and St Pancras	6,399	2,565	8,964
Hornchurch	2,030	1,060	3,090
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,050	2,492	7,542
Ilford North	1,860	1,008	2,868
Ilford South	2,770	1,358	4,128
Islington North	6,678	2,744	9,422
Islington South and Finsbury	5,142	2,078	7,220
Kensington	3,772	1,775	5,547
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,602	848	2,450
Lewisham East	3,374	1,458	4,832
Lewisham West	3,721	1,630	5,351
Lewisham Deptford	5,726	2,158	7,884
Leyton	3,742	1,592	5,334
Mitcham and Morden	2,444	1,120	3,564
Newham North East	4,007	1,661	5,668
Newham North West	4,347	1,546	5,893
Newham South	4,254	1,455	5,709
Norwood	6,320	2,471	8,791
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,112	742	1,854
Orpington	1,538	738	2,276
Peckham	6,662	2,375	9,037
Putney	2,843	1,272	4,115
Ravensbourne	1,253	746	1,999
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,699	994	2,693
Romford	1,893	949	2,842
Ruislip-Northwood	1,002	681	1,683
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,686	1,835	7,521
Streatham	4,609	2,013	6,622
Surbiton	925	525	1,450
Sutton and Cheam	1,214	887	2,101
The City of London and Westminster South	3,914	1,505	5,419
Tooting	3,958	1,727	5,685
Tottenham	6,863	2,815	9,678
Twickenham	1,460	864	2,324
Upminster	2,139	977	3,116
Uxbridge	1,702	926	2,628
Vauxhall	7,816	2,912	10,728
Walthamstow	2,936	1,244	4,180
Wanstead and Woodford	1,454	747	2,201
Westminster North	5,979	2,686	8,665
Wimbledon	1,819	1,011	2,830
Woolwich	4,406	2,145	6,551
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,329	1,108	3,437
Huntingdon	2,172	1,637	3,809
North East Cambridgeshire	2,965	1,568	4,533
Peterborough	5,578	2,319	7,897
South East Cambridgeshire	1,111	843	1,954
South West Cambridgeshire	1,555	1,159	2,714
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	4,450	2,090	6,540
Mid Norfolk	2,056	1,260	3,316
North Norfolk	2,451	1,252	3,703
North West Norfolk	3,094	1,584	4,678
Norwich North	2,776	1,267	4,043
Norwich South	4,338	1,766	6,104
South Norfolk	2,037	1,165	3,202
South West Norfolk	2,632	1,658	4,290
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,928	1,351	3,279
Central Suffolk	1,985	1,197	3,182
Ipswich	3,104	1,373	4,477
South Suffolk	2,242	1,333	3,575
Suffolk Coastal	1,789	1,012	2,801
Waveney	3,754	1,944	5,698
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,455	1,298	3,753
Bristol East	3,416	1,567	4,983
Bristol North West	3,494	1,457	4,951
Bristol South	5,453	2,076	7,529
Bristol West	4,833	2,201	7,034
Kingswood	2,435	1,379	3,814
Northavon	2,060	1,478	3,538
Wansdyke	1,829	1,177	3,006
Weston-Super-Mare	2,876	1,675	4,551
Woodspring	1,821	1,278	3,099
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	4,303	2,033	6,336
North Cornwall	3,731	2,453	6,184
South East Cornwall	2,560	1,662	4,222
St Ives	4,102	2,040	6,142
Truro	3,039	1,746	4,785
Devon			
Exeter	3,304	1,658	4,962
Honiton	2,277	1,227	3,504
North Devon	2,895	1,649	4,544
Plymouth Devonport	3,352	1,860	5,212
Plymouth Drake	3,913	2,051	5,964
Plymouth Sutton	2,382	1,597	3,979
South Hams	2,737	1,708	4,445
Teignbridge	2,709	1,497	4,206
Tiverton	1,752	976	2,728
Torbay	4,439	2,213	6,652
Torridge and West Devon	2,702	1,580	4,282
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,873	1,905	5,778
Bournemouth West	3,196	1,483	4,679
Christchurch	1,634	885	2,519
North Dorset	1,456	956	2,412
Poole	2,776	1,469	4,245
South Dorset	2,557	1,579	4,136
West Dorset	1,355	863	2,218
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,905	1,445	4,350
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,850	1,192	3,042
Gloucester	3,659	1,669	5,328
Stroud	2,354	1,466	3,820
West Gloucestershire	3,067	1,838	4,905
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,790	1,606	4,396
Somerton and Frome	1,763	1,208	2,971
Taunton	2,485	1,458	3,943
Wells	2,007	1,211	3,218
Yeovil	1,924	1,287	3,211
Wiltshire			
Devizes	2,092	1,505	3,597
North Wiltshire	2,041	1,535	3,576
Salisbury	2,089	1,341	3,430
Swindon	4,125	2,165	6,290
Westbury	2,272	1,591	3,863
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,771	1,469	4,240
Hereford	2,759	1,600	4,359
Leominster	2,230	1,270	3,500
Mid Worcestershire	3,972	2,255	6,227
South Worcestershire	2,371	1,254	3,625
Worcester	3,180	1,471	4,651
Wyre Forest	3,347	1,817	5,164
Shropshire			
Ludlow	2,632	1,338	3,970
North Shropshire	2,898	1,600	4,498
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,923	1,408	4,331
The Wrekin	7,143	2,537	9,680
Staffordshire			
Burton	3,126	1,697	4,823
Cannock and Burntwood	3,543	1,829	5,372
Mid Staffordshire	2,811	1,772	4,583
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,735	1,316	4,051
South East Staffordshire	3,703	1,991	5,694
South Staffordshire	3,425	1,865	5,290
Stafford	2,700	1,582	4,282
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,132	1,467	3,599
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,978	1,728	5,706
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,759	1,758	5,517
Stoke-on-Trent South	3,096	1,622	4,718
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,211	1,923	5,134
Nuneaton	3,284	1,756	5,040
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,650	1,765	4,415
Stratford-on-Avon	2,043	1,313	3,356
Warwick and Leamington	2,910	1,557	4,467
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,864	1,273	4,137
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,809	1,657	5,466
Birmingham Erdington	6,021	2,338	8,359
Birmingham Hall Green	4,299	1,870	6,169
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,809	2,030	7,839
Birmingham Ladywood	7,378	2,741	10,119
Birmingham Northfield	6,361	2,315	8,676
Birmingham Perry Barr	6,143	2,295	8,438
Birmingham Small Heath	8,086	2,449	10,535
Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,652	2,235	9,887
Birmingham Yardley	3,626	1,703	5,329
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,807	1,973	6,780
Coventry North East	6,173	2,485	8,658
Coventry North West	3,453	1,786	5,239
Coventry South East	5,024	1,962	6,986
Coventry South West	3,236	1,668	4,904
Dudley East	5,734	2,275	8,009
Dudley West	4,415	2,203	6,618
Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,429	1,624	5,053
Meriden	5,087	2,134	7,221
Solihull	2,213	1,344	3,557
Sutton Coldfield	2,254	1,330	3,584
Walsall North	6,120	1,927	8,047
Walsall South	5,431	2,044	7,475
Warley East	4,980	2,028	7,008
Warley West	4,089	1,727	5,816
West Bromwich East	4,313	1,692	6,005
West Bromwich West	5,084	1,951	7,035
Wolverhampton North East	6,485	2,245	8,730
Wolverhampton South East	5,437	1,717	7,154
Wolverhampton South West	4,452	2,063	6,515
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,847	1,260	4,107
Bolsover	3,299	1,505	4,804
Chesterfield	3,885	1,746	5,631
Derby North	3,661	1,489	5,150
Derby South	5,744	2,081	7,825
Erewash	3,654	1,593	5,247
High Peak	2,560	1,623	4,183
North East Derbyshire	3,307	1,693	5,000
South Derbyshire	2,626	1,465	4,091
West Derbyshire	1,679	1,044	2,723
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,735	1,166	2,901
Bosworth	1,998	1,342	3,340
Harborough	1,472	1,027	2,499
Leicester East	3,753	1,885	5,638
Leicester South	5,259	2,035	7,294
Leicester West	5,042	1,930	6,972
Loughborough	2,183	1,247	3,430
North West Leicestershire	2,477	1,408	3,885
Rutland and Melton	1,890	1,407	3,297
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	4,216	2,001	6,217
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,751	1,401	4,152
Grantham	2,954	1,645	4,599
Holland with Boston	2,954	1,382	4,336
Lincoln	4,863	1,891	6,754
Stamford and Spalding	1,980	1,389	3,369
Northamptonshire			
Corby	3,801	1,798	5,599
Daventry	1,563	1,205	2,768
Kettering	2,069	1,124	3,193
Northampton North	3,331	1,642	4,973
Northampton South	2,758	1,408	4,166
Wellingborough	2,551	1,522	4,073
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,646	1,305	4,951
Bassetlaw	3,818	1,781	5,599
Broxtowe	2,574	1,299	3,873
Gedling	2,480	1,374	3,854
Mansfield	3,561	1,472	5,033
Newark	2,934	1,621	4,555
Nottingham East	7,211	2,463	9,674
Nottingham North	5,433	1,703	7,136
Nottingham South	4,750	1,710	6,460
Rushcliffe	2,418	1,336	3,754
Sherwood	2,685	1,404	4,089
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	2,279	1,396	3,675
Booth Ferry	2,934	1,698	4,632
Bridlington	3,514	1,935	5,449
Brigg and Cleethorpes	4,511	1,929	6,440
Glanford and Scunthorpe	4,959	1,866	6,825
Great Grimsby	5,250	1,834	7,084
Kingston-upon-Hull East	6,188	1,800	7,988
Kingston-upon-Hull North	6,438	2,226	8,664
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,348	2,059	7,407

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at December 12, 1985

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	2,116	1,246	3,362
Richmond	2,357	1,714	4,071
Ryedale	1,954	1,332	3,286
Scarborough	3,792	1,797	5,589
Selby	2,050	1,438	3,488
Skipton and Ripon	1,574	1,055	2,629
York	3,842	1,948	5,790
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	4,223	1,562	5,785
Barnsley East	4,105	1,550	5,655
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,801	1,656	5,457
Don Valley	5,176	2,243	7,419
Doncaster Central	5,317	2,291	7,608
Doncaster North	6,028	2,459	8,487
Rother Valley	4,105	1,889	5,994
Rotherham	5,150	1,942	7,092
Sheffield Central	7,531	2,441	9,972
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,178	1,833	6,011
Sheffield Brightside	5,839	2,106	7.945
Sheffield Hallam	3,135	1,730	4,865
Sheffield Heeley	5,091	1,900	6,991
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,805	1,964	5,769
Wentworth	4,717	1,847	6,564
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,666	1,625	5,291
Bradford North	5,725	1,888	7,613
Bradford South	4,568	1,685	6,253
Bradford West	6,510	2,068	8,578
Calder Valley	2,612	1,609	4,221
Colne Valley	2,650	1,503	4,153
Dewsbury	3,622	1,665	5,287
Elmet	2,339	1,212	3,551
Halifax	3,882	1,790	5,672
Hemsworth	3,832	1,510	5,342
Huddersfield	3,766	1,807	5,573
Keighley	2,637	1,316	3,953
Leeds Central	5,755	1,924	7,679
Leeds East	5,610	1,944	7,554
Leeds North East	3,340	1,493	4,833
Leeds North West	2,891	1,314	4,205
Leeds West	4,191	1,728	5,919
Morley and Leeds South	3,409	1,398	4,807
Normanton	2,481	1,262	3,743
Pontefract and Castleford	4,034	1,672	5,706
Pudsey	2,015	1,224	3,239
Shipley	2,462	1,223	3,685
Wakefield	3,833	1,440	5,273
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	4,007	1,670	5,677
Congleton	1,685	1,325	3,010
Crewe and Nantwich	2,973	1,676	4,649
Eddisbury	3,360	1,797	5,157
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,478	2,143	6,621
Halton	5,700	2,319	8,019
Macclesfield	1,960	1,279	3,239
Tatton	2,371	1,308	3,679
Warrington North	4,762	1,935	6,697
Warrington South	4,348	1,823	6,171
Lancashire			
Blackburn	5,622	1,964	7,586
Blackpool North	3,973	1,816	5,789
Blackpool South	4,160	2,021	6,181
Burnley	3,956	1,848	5,804
Chorley	2,881	1,702	4,583
Fylde	1,878	1,103	2,981
Hyndburn	2,730	1,299	4,029
Lancaster	2,312	1,208	3,520
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,694	1,505	4,199
Pendle	2,956	1,628	4,584
Preston	5,609	2,036	7,645
Ribble Valley	1,263	840	2,103
Rossendale and Darwen	2,929	1,685	4,614
South Ribble	2,753	1,659	4,412
West Lancashire	5,168	2,030	7,198
Wyre	2,815	1,412	4,227
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	2,174	1,124	3,298
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,404	1,596	5,000
Bolton North East	3,862	1,517	5,379
Bolton South East	4,602	1,942	6,544
Bolton West	3,278	1,703	4,981
Bury North	2,975	1,527	4,502
Bury South	2,926	1,570	4,496
Cheadle	1,568	1,047	2,615
Davyhulme	3,262	1,398	4,660
Denton and Reddish	4,032	1,754	5,786
Eccles	4,025	1,677	5,702
Hazel Grove	2,199	1,188	3,387
Heywood and Middleton	4,022	1,867	5,889
Leigh	4,269	1,944	6,213
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,369	1,331	3,700
Makerfield	4,203	2,241	6,444
Manchester Central	9,184	2,749	11,933
Manchester Blackley	4,913	1,701	6,614
Manchester Gorton	5,226	1,813	7,039
Manchester Withington	4,974	2,103	7,077
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,319	1,609	6,928
Oldham Central and Royton	4,314	1,682	5,996
Oldham West	3,043	1,568	4,611
Rochdale	4,745	1,927	6,672
Salford East	6,882	2,009	8,891
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,011	1,762	5,773
Stockport	3,330	1,434	4,764
Stretford	6,841	2,407	9,248
Wigan	4,859	2,261	7,120
Worsley	4,151	1,841	5,992
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	7,598	2,409	10,007
Bootle	8,527	2,691	11,218
Crosby	3,628	1,901	5,529
Knowsley North	7,388	2,370	9,758
Knowsley South	7,386	2,894	10,280
Liverpool Broadgreen	6,040	2,504	8,544
Liverpool Garston	5,926	2,074	8,000
Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,230	2,241	7,471
Liverpool Riverside	9,161	2,917	12,078
Liverpool Walton	7,784	2,856	10,640
Liverpool West Derby	7,315	2,428	9,743
Southport	3,312	1,736	5,048
St Helens North	4,801	2,070	6,871
St Helens South	5,690	2,018	7,708
Wallasey	5,507	2,158	7,665
Wirral South	2,790	1,464	4,254
Wirral West	3,117	1,438	4,555
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	7,083	2,417	9,500
Langbaurgh	6,069	2,138	8,207
Middlesbrough	8,596	2,559	11,155
Redcar	6,660	2,232	8,892
Stockton North	6,913	2,445	9,358
Stockton South	5,487	2,326	7,813
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,390	1,756	4,146
Carlisle	2,832	1,437	4,269
Copeland	2,792	1,425	4,217
Penrith and the Borders	2,115	1,556	3,671
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,600	1,026	2,626
Workington	3,048	1,702	4,750
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	5,246	2,009	7,255
City of Durham	3,135	1,422	4,557
Darlington	4,201	1,803	6,004
Easington	4,189	1,718	5,907
North Durham	5,042	1,944	6,986
North West Durham	4,552	1,686	6,238
Sedgefield	3,638	1,482	5,120
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,289	1,222	3,511
Blyth Valley	3,616	1,440	5,056
Hexham	1,552	1,006	2,558
Wansbeck	3,432	1,442	4,874
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,464	1,553	5,017
Gateshead East	5,311	2,012	7,323
Houghton and Washington	5,951	2,463	8,414
Jarrow	5,853	2,203	8,056
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,195	1,787	5,982
Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,431	1,977	7,408
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,751	1,931	6,682
South Shields	5,140	2,170	7,310
Sunderland North	8,621	2,816	11,437
Sunderland South	6,298	2,389	8,687
Tyne Bridge	7,760	2,247	10,007
Tynemouth	4,566	1,868	6,434
Wallsend	5,738	2,423	8,161
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	3,148	1,479	4,627
Clwyd North West	3,884	1,839	5,723
Clwyd South West	2,637	1,271	3,908
Delyn	3,939	1,774	5,713
Wrexham	3,531	1,513	5,044
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,704	1,331	4,035
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	3,031	1,386	4,417
Llanelli	3,312	1,595	4,907
Pembroke	5,100	2,196	7,296
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	3,910	1,546	5,456
Islwyn	2,800	1,171	3,971
Monmouth	2,294	1,212	3,506
Newport East	3,581	1,396	4,977
Newport West	4,000	1,557	5,557
Torfaen	3,670	1,663	5,333
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	3,026	1,201	4,227
Conwy	2,828	1,187	4,015
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,475	807	2,282
Ynys Mon	3,565	1,585	5,150
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,790	1,277	4,067
Caerphilly	4,514	1,594	6,108
Cynon Valley	3,145	1,110	4,255
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,266	1,480	5,746
Ogmore	3,492	1,197	4,689
Pontypridd	3,419	1,361	4,780
Rhondda	3,937	1,425	5,362

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at December 12, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,802	944	2,746
Montgomery	1,472	723	2,195
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	4,514	1,820	6,334
Cardiff North	1,880	791	2,671
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,507	1,349	5,856
Cardiff West	4,706	1,473	6,179
Vale of Glamorgan	3,663	1,707	5,370
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	3,306	1,368	4,674
Gower	2,427	1,175	3,602
Neath	3,008	1,488	4,496
Swansea East	4,472	1,495	5,967
Swansea West	4,569	1,686	6,255
SCOTLAND			
Borders region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,180	746	1,926
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,069	667	1,736
Central region			
Clackmannan	3,233	1,395	4,628
Falkirk East	3,790	1,662	5,452
Falkirk West	3,163	1,562	4,725
Stirling	2,740	1,466	4,206
Dumfries and Galloway region			
Dumfries	2,604	1,387	3,991
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,596	1,437	4,033
Fife region			
Central Fife	3,851	1,841	5,692
Dunfermline East	3,281	1,609	4,890
Dunfermline West	2,333	1,246	3,579
Kirkcaldy	3,407	1,497	4,904
North East Fife	1,522	1,120	2,642
Grampian region			
Aberdeen North	2,563	1,036	3,599
Aberdeen South	2,072	960	3,032
Banff and Buchan	1,976	1,184	3,160
Gordon	1,101	999	2,100
Kincardine and Deeside	1,094	771	1,865
Moray	2,381	1,593	3,974
Highland region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,655	843	2,498
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,223	2,294	6,517
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,438	1,621	5,059
Lothian region			
East Lothian	2,408	1,372	3,780
Edinburgh Central	3,473	1,519	4,992
Edinburgh East	3,245	1,376	4,621
Edinburgh Leith	4,750	1,771	6,521
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,436	1,253	3,689
Edinburgh South	2,791	1,282	4,073
Edinburgh West	1,554	862	2,416
Linlithgow	4,129	1,743	5,872
Livingston	3,505	1,763	5,268
Mid Lothian	3,058	1,346	4,404
Strathclyde region			
Argyll and Bute	2,495	1,539	4,034
Ayr	3,400	1,653	5,053
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,843	1,760	6,603
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,313	1,257	4,570
Clydesdale	3,268	1,722	4,990
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,122	1,530	4,652
Cunninghame North	3,746	1,749	5,495
Cunninghame South	4,577	1,723	6,300
Dumbarton	3,781	2,125	5,906
East Kilbride	3,120	1,922	5,042
Eastwood	2,190	1,106	3,296
Glasgow Cathcart	3,203	1,223	4,426
Glasgow Central	5,514	1,788	7,302
Glasgow Garscadden	4,960	1,382	6,342
Glasgow Govan	4,574	1,600	6,174
Glasgow Hillhead	3,682	1,772	5,454
Glasgow Maryhill	5,887	1,964	7,851
Glasgow Pollock	6,014	1,709	7,723
Glasgow Provan	7,165	1,962	9,127
Glasgow Rutherglen	5,201	1,766	6,967
Glasgow Shettleston	4,892	1,542	6,434
Glasgow Springburn	6,561	2,133	8,694
Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,378	2,394	8,772
Hamilton	4,463	1,828	6,291
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,978	1,686	5,664
Monklands East	4,361	1,594	5,955
Monklands West	3,438	1,453	4,891
Motherwell North	4,575	1,792	6,367
Motherwell South	3,937	1,489	5,426
Paisley North	3,846	1,700	5,546
Paisley South	3,974	1,605	5,579
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,411	1,334	3,745
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,449	1,260	3,709
Tayside region			
Angus East	2,352	1,477	3,829
Dundee East	5,732	2,513	8,245
Dundee West	4,475	2,182	6,657
North Tayside	1,831	1,170	3,001
Perth and Kinross	2,575	1,286	3,861
Orkney and Shetland islands	1,049	541	1,590
Western Isles	1,297	545	1,842
NORTHERN IRELAND**			
Belfast East	3,176	1,412	4,588
Belfast North	6,237	2,060	8,297
Belfast South	3,765	1,696	5,461
Belfast West	9,227	2,290	11,517
East Antrim	4,702	1,983	6,685
East Londonderry	6,499	2,277	8,776
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	6,017	2,040	8,057
Foyle	9,386	2,278	11,664
Lagan Valley	3,958	1,901	5,859
Mid-Ulster	6,246	2,117	8,363
Newry & Armagh	6,266	2,192	8,458
North Antrim	4,651	1,694	6,345
North Down	2,680	1,521	4,201
South Antrim	4,126	1,908	6,034
South Down	4,264	2,016	6,280
Strangford	2,629	1,495	4,124
Upper Bann	4,776	1,985	6,761

*These figures are aggregated by electoral wards.
**There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures. See note ** to table 2·1.

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														
1984 Oct 11	9,853	*5,247*	814	2,042	2,617	1,656	2,096	3,429	1,126	1,296	3,817	28,746	2,043	30,789
Nov 8	2,320	*1,472*	213	360	553	450	432	865	225	296	773	6,487	—	6,487
Dec 6	1,600	*1,221*	47	171	168	140	138	215	96	121	217	2,913	—	2,913
1985 Jan 10	7,064	*2,981*	677	1,972	1,142	894	2,887	2,137	816	1,099	1,065	19,753	567	20,320
Feb 14	639	*292*	52	159	186	127	158	220	89	111	324	2,065	—	2,065
Mar 14	584	*307*	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102	—	2,102
Apr 11	15,118	*6,418*	1,178	3,459	2,769	3,056	5,743	4,562	2,202	2,653	4,491	45,231	886	46,117
May 9	1,523	*915*	108	442	413	312	425	522	243	246	789	5,023	—	5,023
Jun 13	2,658	*1,446*	1,007	553	999	590	888	1,746	748	483	8,183	17,855	4,001	21,856
Jul 11	41,549	*17,571*	5,022	11,177	14,714	10,197	16,885	22,935	9,344	10,987	23,340	166,150	9,204	175,354
Aug 8	49,913	*22,182*	4,867	12,661	16,203	10,882	16,833	24,358	10,264	11,506	23,185	180,672	9,384	190,056
Sept 12	57,122	*24,618*	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	28,538	11,102	13,193	24,455	204,954	10,683	215,637
Oct 10	10,794	*5,138*	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	*1,846*	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	*2,146*	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777

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

2·14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1984 Oct 11	1,309	*1,098*	62	384	1,698	941	3,104	1,020	770	894	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,110	*531*	114	227	1,034	1,219	3,162	965	926	977	2,015	11,747	907	12,654
Dec 6	1,260	*180*	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	*200*	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	*292*	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	*208*	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	*250*	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	*153*	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	*119*	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	*166*	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	*157*	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	*93*	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	*111*	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	*173*	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	*60*	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327

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

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom† Incl. school leavers	United Kingdom† Excl. school leavers	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy‖	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,272	42	128	1,993	1,259	480	28·4	1,566	108	5·9	8,273
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41·4	1,873	137	13·2	10,678
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63·6	2,207	151	26·3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66·6	2,476	137	32·1	8,539
1985	3,271	3,163																	
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q2	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430	269	2,183	2,166	60	211	2,935	1,637	813	63·3	2,414	127	32·4	8,420
Q3	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	52	213	2,866	1,577	826	66·4	2,455	147	29·7	8,382
Q4	3,222	3,092	592	138	509	1,325	261	2,522	2,220	88	218	3,025	1,507	799	61·1	2,591	129	32·0	7,945
1985 Q1	3,311	3,021	668	188	530	1,495	293	2,482	2,568	109	233	2,966	1,633	793	65·7	2,659	136	33·7	8,886
Q2	3,231	3,131	610	118	477	1,353	241	2,281	2,219	71	227	2,925	1,543	741	51·5	2,627	115	26·7	8,305
Q3	3,274	3,153	575	100	458	1,236		2,335	2,197		232	2,880	1,503	765	49·0		134	23·0	8,239
Q4	3,270	3,156																	
Monthly																			
1984 Dec	3,219	3,108	627	157	506	1,316	262	2,525	2,325	109	225	2,825	1,420	796	64·8	2,604	123	34·1	7,978
1985 Jan	3,341	3,232	658	198	530	1,483	301	2,542	2,619	117	234	2,955	1,520	804	70·3	2,626	149	36·2	9,131
Feb	3,324	3,226	674	194	534	1,455	301	2,485	2,611	107	234	2,970	1,640	802	67·9	2,669	130	33·9	8,902
Mar	3,268	3,180	672	171	526	1,546	276	2,420	2,474	102	230	2,973	1,740	773	59·0	2,681	129	30·9	8,625
Apr	3,273	3,189	614	143	495	1,437	257	2,338	2,305	84	228	2,933	1,570	748	55·8	2,662	120	29·2	8,150
May	3,241	3,133	608	114	481	1,329	241	2,283	2,193	69	224	2,886	1,530	737	52·5	2,627	112	26·7	8,011
Jun	3,179	3,072	607	96	456	1,293	224	2,223	2,160	61	228	2,955	1,530	738	46·1	259·3	113	24·2	8,753
Jul	3,235	3,130	566	97	463	1,272	210	2,259	2,221	61	231	2,891	1,450	761	50·2	2,568	122	23·6	8,682
Aug	3,240	3,141	571	98	458	1,253	226	2,310	2,217	60	235	2,854	1,480	777	53·6	2,560	135	22·9	8,051
Sep	3,346	3,189	588	104	452	1,183	221	2,436	2,152		230	2,938	1,580	758	43·1	2,601	144	22·4	7,984
Oct	3,277	3,146	533	123	447	1,200	223	2,510	2,149		226	3,024	1,590	743	40·9	2,659	112	22·7	7,917
Nov	3,259	3,149	541	152	441	1,246		2,495	2,211		228	3,079			38·7				7,815
Dec	3,273	3,174																	
Percentage rate latest month	13·5		7·3	5·2	16·0	9·8	8·3	10·7	8·9	3·5	17·5	13·5	2·7	15·9	1·9	22·5	2·5	0·8 e	6·7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q2		3,023	657	140	512	1,406	273	2,298	2,273	68	212	2,516	1,597	840	66·5	2,437	135		8,529
Q3		3,069	632	128	525	1,402	270	2,351	2,296	68	216	2,191	1,643	821	69·0	2,537	135		8,447
Q4		3,099	614	130	508	1,390	258	2,387	2,262	85	219	2,375	1,610	791	60·3	2,553	135		8,233
1985 Q1		3,139	616	142	518	1,396	261	2,423	2,313	85	227	2,411	1,513	781	59·7	2,581	131		8,426
Q2		3,174	616	136	486	1,338	253	2,404	2,323	80	228	2,391	1,500 e	768	53·9	2,660	123		8,417
Q3			598	134	460	1,301		2,408	2,303		235		1,570 e	760	49·7		125		8,284
Monthly																			
1984 Dec		3,106	608	130	495	1,356	253	2,406	2,252	94	222		1,560	777	60·4	2,538	128		8,191
1985 Jan		3,124	614	141	518	1,400	258	2,433	2,307	85	226	2,411	1,460	780	60·1	2,539	141		8,484
Feb		3,144	603	139	518	1,383	264	2,421	2,307	83	228		1,530	783	60·1	2,575	123		8,399
Mar		3,148	632	147	519	1,405	261	2,416	2,324	88	226		1,550	779	59·0	2,629	128		8,396
Apr		3,176	613	139	498	1,372	259	2,393	2,317	80	227	2,391	1,450	774	54·7	2,634	129		8,426
May		3,177	608	134	490	1,322	251	2,412	2,327	80	227		1,510	773	52·5	2,671	126		8,413
Jun		3,169	629	134	471	1,319	248	2,408	2,323	81	231		1,540	756	54·6	2,675	114		8,413
Jul		3,176	599	130	461	1,314	247	2,414	2,308	78	234	2,491	1,530	763	50·8	2,661	120		8,451
Aug		3,183	602	136	463	1,307	244	2,425	2,304	81 e	237		1,550	763	50·8	2,648	121		8,127
Sep		3,179	593	137	456	1,282	236	2,384	2,296		235		1,630 e	753	47·6		135		8,274
Oct		3,173	565	137	452	1,305	230	2,368	2,287		230		1,650 e	746	45·7		112		8,291
Nov		3,167	589	144 e	445 e	1,305		2,355	2,294		231				40·8				8,140
Dec		3,181																	
Percentage rate: latest month		13·2	7·9	4·9 e	16·2 e	10·2	8·6	10·1	9·2	4·7 e	17·8	10·7	2·7	16·0	2·0	22·4	2·5		7·0
latest three months																			
change on previous three months		NC	−0·5	+0·2	−0·5	−0·2	−0·5	−0·2	−0·1	−0·2	−0·1	+0·3	+0·1	−0·2	−0·4	+0·4	+0·1		−0·1

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833–840 of the August 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:
(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2·1.
‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
¶ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
** Average of 11 months.
‖ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force. Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
§ Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the total labour force.
xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

2·19 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW† Male and Female All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	Male All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	Female All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1984 Dec 6	353·8	10·7	343·1	*+3·5*	231·6	6·1	225·6	*−1·1*	122·2	50·7	4·6	117·6	*+4·7*
1985 Jan 10	343·4	13·8	329·6	*−7·3*	217·8	7·9	209·9	*−5·9*	125·6	50·7	5·9	119·8	*−1·5*
Feb 14	378·5	14·5	364·0	*+16·4*	247·4	8·2	239·3	*+12·7*	131·0	54·9	6·3	124·7	*+3·8*
Mar 14	326·1	9·6	316·4	*+8·5*	209·3	5·6	203·7	*+3·0*	116·8	52·4	4·1	112·7	*+5·5*
Apr 11	342·1	9·0	333·1	*+13·3*	219·2	5·2	214·0	*+4·0*	122·9	56·7	3·8	119·1	*+9·3*
May 9	368·2	44·5	323·7	*+18·5*	231·6	25·8	205·9	*+8·5*	136·6	55·6	18·8	117·8	*+9·9*
June 13	342·5	22·9	319·6	*+16·3*	216·3	13·2	203·1	*+5·9*	126·2	54·9	9·8	116·4	*+10·3*
July 11 **	451·0	23·3	427·7	*+23·4*	273·9	12·7	261·1	*+8·5*	177·1	57·7	10·6	166·6	*+14·9*
Aug 8 **	408·0	19·1	388·9	*+38·9*	251·0	11·0	240·0	*+20·1*	157·1	61·7	8·1	149·0	*+18·9*
Sep 12	502·2	76·6	425·6	*+14·9*	301·9	43·9	257·9	*+5·6*	200·3	60·9	32·7	167·6	*+9·2*
Oct 10	457·5	29·7	427·8	*+13·5*	285·0	16·8	268·2	*+4·9*	172·5	62·2	12·9	159·6	*+8·6*
Nov 14	403·0	14·3	388·7	*+12·7*	255·9	8·2	247·7	*+6·1*	147·1	60·1	6·1	141·0	*+6·6*
Dec 12	367·6	10·6	357·0	*+13·9*	241·2	6·1	235·2	*+9·6*	126·4	53·6	4·5	121·9	*+4·3*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW† Male and Female All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	Male All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	Female All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1984 Dec 6	357·3	20·7	336·6	*+4·5*	221·0	11·4	209·6	*−1·6*	136·2	49·9	9·3	126·9	*+6·1*
1985 Jan 10	238·0	9·3	228·8	*−9·4*	145·3	5·1	140·2	*−10·4*	92·7	37·5	4·2	88·5	*+1·0*
Feb 14	393·5	16·4	377·1	*+19·5*	252·8	9·0	243·8	*+10·4*	140·7	56·0	7·4	133·3	*+9·1*
Mar 14	386·8	12·9	374·0	*+23·3*	253·3	7·3	246·0	*+13·2*	133·5	53·4	5·6	128·0	*+10·1*
Apr 11	336·7	8·7	328·0	*−26·5*	217·7	4·9	212·8	*−22·7*	119·1	48·6	3·8	115·3	*−3·7*
May 9	402·4	14·2	388·3	*+42·0*	260·8	8·3	252·6	*+26·7*	141·6	59·3	5·9	135·7	*+15·4*
June 13	396·6	17·5	379·0	*+29·6*	256·9	9·9	247·0	*+14·5*	139·6	59·0	7·6	132·0	*+15·1*
July 11**	389·9	19·8	370·1	*+40·3*	252·9	11·1	241·8	*+21·1*	137·0	52·5	8·7	128·3	*+19·2*
Aug 8**	402·2	17·4	384·8	*+48·6*	257·1	9·4	247·6	*+26·7*	145·2	51·8	8·0	137·2	*+22·0*
Sep 12	410·5	25·3	385·2	*+41·3*	251·7	14·4	237·2	*+22·7*	158·8	58·5	10·9	148·0	*+18·6*
Oct 10	532·6	47·0	485·6	*+30·5*	322·5	26·7	295·7	*+15·3*	210·1	62·3	20·2	189·9	*+15·1*
Nov 14	418·6	24·7	393·9	*+30·8*	258·7	14·1	244·5	*+16·5*	159·9	59·0	10·6	149·3	*+14·2*
Dec 12	352·2	15·5	336·7	*+0·1*	216·1	8·8	207·3	*−2·3*	136·1	52·1	6·7	129·3	*+2·4*

* 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 4⅓ week month.
** The unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes ** table 2·1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow figure for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total outflow about 8,000 lower, and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower.
† 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.

2·20 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows by age; standardised**; not seasonally adjusted, computerised records only

	INFLOW										OUTFLOW									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	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
MALE																				
1984 December	19·7	25·3	49·8	30·5	22·6	34·2	23·8	11·0	8·6	**225·5**	20·9	25·5	46·8	25·5	18·2	27·5	18·0	7·3	10·4	**200·2**
1985 January	19·2	23·2	46·8	27·7	20·7	31·8	22·0	11·1	9·2	**211·7**	10·3	15·4	31·0	17·2	12·4	18·9	12·7	5·3	7·5	**130·6**
February	22·0	27·1	52·9	32·8	24·0	37·3	24·8	10·7	8·6	**240·1**	18·6	25·2	51·3	30·3	22·0	33·3	21·5	8·2	11·2	**221·7**
March	16·6	22·3	44·7	27·5	20·0	30·7	22·1	10·6	8·4	**202·9**	16·9	26·5	53·1	31·9	23·2	35·6	22·0	8·4	10·3	**227·9**
April	15·3	22·1	47·4	28·3	20·9	32·6	24·1	12·8	10·3	**213·8**	12·3	23·2	45·8	27·4	19·8	30·8	19·7	7·8	9·0	**195·7**
May	36·3	22·7	45·4	27·9	20·1	30·8	22·1	10·8	8·6	**224·8**	16·0	26·4	54·4	31·7	23·0	35·6	22·8	9·0	9·9	**229·0**
June	24·8	23·4	47·1	26·7	19·2	29·1	20·8	10·1	7·8	**209·1**	17·6	27·5	55·9	31·9	22·9	35·1	22·4	8·9	9·5	**231·6**
July	24·8	31·4	82·6	31·7	21·3	31·0	22·5	11·6	8·5	**265·3**	18·6	27·4	55·2	30·1	21·1	32·5	20·7	7·9	8·8	**222·3**
August	24·0	28·7	61·8	31·6	21·8	32·0	23·3	12·1	8·9	**244·3**	16·8	27·0	60·5	30·0	20·6	30·6	19·9	7·7	8·7	**221·9**
September	58·0	46·0	60·1	30·9	21·4	31·9	22·9	12·1	8·7	**292·0**	23·4	27·2	61·6	30·0	20·3	30·3	19·1	7·5	8·3	**227·8**
October	32·7	35·6	64·1	35·0	23·6	36·0	26·4	13·4	10·4	**277·3**	38·3	49·0	73·6	33·7	22·8	33·1	20·2	8·1	9·3	**288·1**
November	23·1	28·0	57·8	33·4	23·4	36·1	25·5	12·2	9·0	**248·6**	24·7	29·1	55·2	29·5	20·0	30·3	19·4	7·8	9·6	**225·5**
December	19·3	25·1	53·5	32·7	23·1	36·0	25·2	11·1	8·2	**234·1**	17·8	24·4	48·2	25·9	17·5	26·6	17·0	6·9	8·4	**192·7**
FEMALE																				
1984 December	14·5	18·4	31·8	18·5	9·8	13·2	9·1	2·9	—	**118·3**	16·9	22·7	35·1	18·1	10·0	12·4	7·4	2·2	0·1	**125·0**
1985 January	15·3	19·0	32·3	17·9	10·4	14·3	9·2	3·0	—	**121·4**	8·5	14·0	23·6	13·6	7·5	9·5	5·7	1·7	0·1	**84·3**
February	16·5	19·5	32·8	19·6	11·0	14·4	9·7	3·1	—	**126·6**	14·7	20·8	35·1	20·3	11·1	13·6	8·1	2·4	0·1	**126·2**
March	12·1	15·9	29·0	18·2	10·6	14·2	9·5	3·1	—	**112·6**	12·6	20·5	33·9	19·2	11·0	13·8	8·3	2·5	0·1	**121·8**
April	11·1	15·8	30·8	19·2	11·5	16·1	10·6	3·6	—	**118·7**	9·5	18·1	31·1	17·7	9·8	12·1	7·4	2·4	0·1	**108·2**
May	26·5	16·1	30·7	20·0	11·0	14·5	9·7	3·3	—	**131·8**	11·7	20·5	35·9	20·8	11·9	15·8	9·3	2·6	0·1	**128·5**
June	18·0	16·9	31·0	18·6	10·5	14·1	9·1	3·1	—	**121·2**	13·7	20·6	35·5	20·3	11·4	14·4	8·8	2·8	0·1	**127·7**
July	19·4	25·9	61·8	21·5	12·0	16·5	9·8	3·3	—	**170·4**	14·3	20·4	34·8	18·9	10·3	13·0	7·9	2·3	0·1	**121·9**
August	17·6	22·0	44·6	21·8	12·8	18·3	11·3	3·6	—	**152·1**	13·6	20·9	40·4	19·2	10·2	12·6	7·7	2·3	0·1	**127·2**
September	43·6	40·7	41·7	22·0	12·4	16·9	10·9	4·3	—	**192·5**	17·9	21·8	45·5	20·7	12·3	16·8	9·1	2·6	0·1	**146·7**
October	25·5	28·8	44·2	23·3	12·7	16·9	11·4	4·0	—	**166·8**	29·4	41·3	52·1	23·5	13·3	17·2	9·5	2·9	0·1	**189·3**
November	17·4	21·1	38·1	22·1	12·1	16·6	11·1	3·7	—	**142·3**	18·9	24·1	39·7	21·2	12·0	15·1	8·8	2·6	0·1	**142·5**
December	14·1	17·4	32·4	19·8	10·8	14·9	9·7	3·1	—	**122·2**	13·9	20·4	35·2	19·5	10·8	13·2	7·8	2·4	0·1	**123·1**
Changes on a year earlier																				
MALE																				
1984 December	−0·5	+1·4	+2·9	+0·8	−0·2	−1·0	−1·5	−1·8	−1·8	**−1·7**	−2·7	+1·0	+1·8	−0·1	−0·6	−0·7	−1·5	−0·9	−1·4	**−5·0**
1985 January	−2·1	−0·1	+1·1	−0·3	−0·7	−0·4	−1·7	−1·6	−1·3	**−7·1**	−2·0	−1·0	+0·4	−0·9	−1·1	−1·6	−1·6	−1·0	−1·3	**−9·2**
February	+0·4	+1·8	+5·1	+2·9	+1·3	+3·0	+0·5	−1·1	−0·9	**+12·9**	−2·0	+1·4	+5·0	+1·2	+0·2	+0·9	0·0	−0·5	−1·0	**+5·3**
March	−0·7	+0·9	+2·7	+0·8	−0·2	0·0	−0·1	−0·4	−0·5	**+2·5**	−1·2	+1·3	+4·2	+2·3	+0·9	+1·9	+0·3	−0·2	−0·6	**+8·9**
April*	+4·0	+1·3	+3·1	+1·1	+0·1	+0·9	+0·4	−0·3	−0·3	**+10·3**	−3·4	−0·5	+3·0	+0·8	−0·2	+0·2	−0·5	−0·4	−1·1	**+0·9**
May*	+4·0	+1·3	+3·1	+1·1	+0·1	+0·9	+0·4	−0·3	−0·3	**+10·3**	−3·4	−0·5	+3·0	+0·8	−0·2	+0·2	−0·5	−0·4	−1·1	**+0·9**
June	+6·4	+1·5	+3·2	+0·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	−0·5	−0·7	**+10·7**	+2·3	+1·1	+5·7	+1·9	+0·5	+1·1	+0·1	0·0	−1·4	**+11·3**
July	+5·3	+1·7	+4·4	+0·7	0·0	−0·3	+0·1	+0·3	+0·8	**+11·2**	+4·7	+1·7	+4·9	+1·3	+0·3	+0·6	−0·1	−0·3	−1·3	**+11·9**
August	+5·4	+3·0	+6·2	+3·0	+1·4	+1·4	+1·8	+1·5	0·0	**+22·7**	+4·6	+2·6	+7·4	+2·4	+0·5	+1·0	+0·1	+0·2	−0·5	**+18·3**
September	−12·5	−0·7	+4·5	+1·7	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	−0·2	−0·6	**−6·8**	+3·4	+1·8	+5·7	+2·2	+0·8	+1·2	+0·3	0·0	−0·5	**+14·8**
October	−0·2	+0·1	+2·1	+0·6	+0·2	+0·6	+1·1	−0·3	−1·2	**+4·1**	−2·0	+1·5	+5·8	+2·1	+1·1	+1·2	+0·1	−0·2	−0·8	**+8·9**
November	−0·1	−0·5	+3·7	+1·7	+0·3	+0·7	+0·3	+0·1	−0·8	**+5·6**	−2·2	+0·5	+4·0	+2·1	+0·4	+1·1	+0·3	+0·1	−0·9	**+5·4**
December	−0·4	−0·2	+3·7	+2·2	+0·5	+1·8	+1·4	+0·1	−0·4	**+8·6**	−3·1	−1·1	+1·4	+0·4	−0·7	−0·9	−1·0	−0·4	−2·0	**−7·5**
FEMALE																				
1984 December	−0·9	+0·4	+1·8	+1·3	+0·5	+0·9	+0·3	−0·2	—	**+4·2**	−2·9	+0·3	+2·3	+1·6	+1·1	+1·1	+0·4	−0·3	0·0	**+3·6**
1985 January	−3·2	−2·0	+0·1	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+0·2	−0·2	—	**+3·3**	−1·5	−0·9	+0·3	+1·1	+0·3	+0·4	−0·1	−0·3	0·0	**−0·5**
February	−0·2	−0·1	+0·8	+1·0	+0·7	+1·0	+0·6	0·0	—	**+3·7**	−1·6	+0·2	+2·6	+2·3	+1·1	+1·0	+0·2	−0·1	0·0	**+5·6**
March	−0·6	−0·3	+0·9	+1·4	+1·1	+1·4	+0·7	+0·1	—	**+4·9**	−1·2	+0·3	+2·8	+2·2	+1·5	+1·7	+0·6	+0·1	0·0	**+7·8**
April*	+3·1	−0·1	+2·2	+2·1	+0·3	+2·0	+1·0	+0·4	—	**+12·4**	−0·7	+1·1	+1·5	+1·9	+1·1	+1·5	+0·4	0·0	0·0	**−4·6**
May*	+3·1	−0·1	+2·2	+2·1	+0·3	+2·0	+1·0	+0·4	—	**+12·4**	−0·7	+1·1	+1·5	+1·9	+1·1	+1·5	+0·4	0·0	0·0	**−4·6**
June	+5·0	+0·9	+1·8	+2·0	+1·4	+2·1	+0·8	+0·2	—	**+14·1**	+2·0	+0·1	+3·2	+2·6	+1·9	+2·2	+1·0	+0·4	—	**+13·4**
July	+4·8	+1·7	+4·6	+2·0	+1·4	+2·4	+0·8	+0·3	—	**+18·1**	+3·8	+0·9	+2·6	+2·0	+1·4	+1·8	+0·7	+0·1	—	**+13·3**
August	+3·6	+2·2	+4·7	+2·4	+2·0	+3·5	+1·8	+0·4	—	**+20·6**	+3·9	+1·5	+4·3	+2·4	+1·6	+2·0	+1·0	+0·2	—	**+17·1**
September	−10·9	−2·8	+4·4	+2·6	+1·5	+2·1	+0·9	+0·2	—	**−1·9**	+2·6	−0·2	+3·0	+2·2	+1·6	+2·6	+1·0	+0·3	—	**+13·4**
October	−0·8	−1·1	+3·0	+2·0	+1·1	+1·9	+0·9	−0·1	—	**+7·2**	+2·3	−0·3	+4·1	+2·6	+1·7	+2·6	+1·1	+0·3	—	**+9·7**
November	−0·5	−1·2	+1·6	+1·8	+1·2	+1·9	+0·7	+0·1	—	**+5·8**	−2·9	−1·5	+2·8	+2·3	+1·4	+2·2	+1·0	+0·2	—	**+5·5**
December	−0·4	−1·0	+0·6	+1·3	+1·0	+1·7	+0·6	+0·2	—	**+3·9**	−3·0	−2·3	+0·1	+1·4	+0·8	+0·8	+0·4	+0·2	0·0	**−1·9**

* Changes on a year earlier in the flows figures for April and May have been averaged to take account of the different timing of Easter.
** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
§ 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.
R Revised

2·21 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group: Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
October 1984	25·1	28·4	21·8	16·0	13·6	11·4	11·8	18·1	9·3	15·6
October 1985	23·4	26·9	22·1	16·7	13·8	11·8	12·2	18·7	8·4	15·7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
July 1984-October 1984	26·0	15·3	9·1	5·4	4·2	3·4	2·9	3·2	3·4	5·9
July 1985-October 1985	24·0	15·9	9·8	5·8	4·3	3·4	3·0	3·3	3·2	6·0
Change	−2·0	+0·6	+0·7	+0·4	+0·1	0·0	+0·1	+0·1	−0·2	+0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
July 1984-October 1984	67·6	48·6	43·0	34·5	30·5	28·8	22·1	15·5	48·0	35·0
July 1985-October 1985	74·9	55·1	46·4	37·5	33·1	30·2	23·9	17·9	42·3	37·5
Change	+7·3	+6·5	+3·4	+3·0	+2·6	+1·4	+1·8	+2·4	−5·7	+2·5

	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	All ages
FEMALE									
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)									
October 1984	20·1	24·2	15·4	12·9	7·9	4·5	5·4	5·5	9·7
October 1985	18·4	22·5	15·9	14·2	8·9	5·0	5·9	6·1	10·1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†									
July 1984-October 1984	21·3	15·3	7·7	5·5	3·5	2·0	1·5	1·0	5·0
July 1985-October 1985	19·3	15·2	8·5	6·2	4·0	2·3	1·7	1·0	5·2
Change	−2·0	−0·1	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	0·0	+0·2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡									
July 1984-October 1984	70·2	56·6	53·5	42·3	43·6	41·8	24·2	17·1	46·2
July 1985-October 1985	79·1	62·9	56·7	45·8	47·2	47·0	28·0	13·2	49·5
Change	+8·9	+6·3	+3·2	+3·5	+3·6	+5·2	+3·8	−3·9	+3·3
MALE AND FEMALE									
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)**									
October 1984	22·7	26·4	18·9	14·8	11·4	8·4	9·0	11·0	13·1
October 1985	20·9	24·8	19·3	15·7	12·0	8·9	9·4	11·2	13·4
Likelihood of becoming unemployed‡									
July 1984-October 1984	23·7	15·3	8·5	5·4	3·9	2·8	2·3	2·4	5·5
July 1985-October 1985	21·7	15·6	9·2	5·9	4·2	3·0	2·4	2·4	5·7
Change	−2·0	+0·3	+0·7	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	+0·1	0·0	+0·2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡									
July 1984-October 1984	68·8	51·9	46·9	37·2	33·9	31·8	22·7	23·4	38·5
July 1985-October 1985	76·7	58·4	50·2	40·4	37·0	34·4	25·1	22·0	41·3
Change	+7·9	+6·5	+3·3	+3·2	+3·1	+2·6	+2·4	−1·4	+2·8

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

2·22 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
July 1984-October 1984	3·9	11·4	11·5	14·2	14·8	14·1	13·2	15·1	26·3	11·6
July 1985-October 1985	4·8	10·8	11·4	14·3	15·0	14·2	12·8	13·7	22·0	11·5
Change	+0·9	−0·6	−0·1	+0·1	+0·2	+0·1	−0·4	−1·4	−4·3	−0·1
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
October 1984	6·4	23·6	32·4	43·8	50·9	56·7	67·2	70·7	29·2	40·7
October 1985	7·6	22·0	32·8	46·5	55·1	62·6	76·2	86·6	28·6	43·6
Change	+1·2	−1·6	+0·4	+2·7	+4·2	+5·9	+9·0	+15·9	−0·6	+2·9
FEMALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
July 1984-October 1984	4·0	8·8	10·9	18·5	15·5	11·6	12·3	15·2	44·7†	10·4
July 1985-October 1985	4·8	8·0	10·2	18·3	14·9	10·5	11·5	12·6	42·4†	10·0
Change	+0·8	−0·8	−0·7	−0·2	−0·6	−1·1	−0·8	−2·6	−2·3	−0·4
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
October 1984	5·9	19·9	23·9	24·5	24·9	28·2	49·2	75·1	135·1†	24·6
October 1985	7·1	19·3	23·8	24·8	25·5	29·3	52·7	88·9	154·1†	25·6
Change	+1·2	−0·6	−0·1	+0·3	+0·6	+1·1	+3·5	+13·8	+19·0	+1·0
MALE AND FEMALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
July 1984-October 1984	4·0	10·2	11·2	15·8	15·1	13·0	12·9	15·1	26·7	11·2
July 1985-October 1985	4·8	9·6	10·8	15·8	15·0	12·5	12·4	13·4	22·3	10·9
Change	+0·8	−0·6	−0·4	0·0	−0·1	−0·5	−0·5	−1·7	−4·4	−0·3
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
October 1984	6·0	22·1	28·3	34·1	40·0	46·9	61·2	71·7	29·5	34·5
October 1985	7·4	20·9	28·4	35·1	41·9	50·3	67·6	87·2	29·1	36·2
Change	+1·4	−1·2	+0·1	+1·0	+1·9	+3·4	+6·4	+15·5	−0·4	+1·7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·23

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

	South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
October 1984	11·5	*12·1*	11·4	13·3	18·2	14·7	17·4	19·7	22·9	20·3	18·4	15·6
October 1985	11·6	*12·6*	11·6	13·5	17·8	14·4	17·7	19·8	23·0	20·6	19·1	15·7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
July 1984-October 1984	4·9	*4·5*	5·3	6·3	5·4	5·5	6·5	6·3	7·7	7·5	6·8	5·9
July 1985-October 1985	5·0	*4·8*	5·7	6·5	5·5	5·5	6·8	6·4	7·8	7·9	7·0	6·0
Change	+0·1	*+0·3*	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1	0·0	+0·3	+0·1	+0·1	+0·4	+0·2	+0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
July 1984-October 1984	39·6	*34·4*	45·4	41·3	28·2	35·6	34·1	30·4	32·6	33·2	35·5	35·0
July 1985-October 1985	42·5	*37·1*	48·7	45·4	30·9	39·1	37·5	32·5	33·7	36·2	35·9	37·5
Change	+2·9	*+2·7*	+3·3	+4·1	+2·7	+3·5	+3·4	+2·1	+1·1	+3·0	+0·4	+2·5
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
October 1984	7·4	*7·6*	8·4	9·6	11·9	9·4	11·0	11·2	13·0	11·9	11·0	9·7
October 1985	7·8	*8·0*	9·0	10·2	12·2	9·8	11·5	11·5	13·2	12·3	11·2	10·1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
July 1984-October 1984	4·1	*3·8*	4·8	5·4	5·1	4·9	5·6	5·3	6·4	6·5	5·5	5·0
July 1985-October 1985	4·3	*4·1*	5·1	5·8	5·4	5·0	5·8	5·5	6·3	6·7	5·5	5·2
Change	+0·2	*+0·3*	+0·3	+0·4	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2	+0·2	−0·1	+0·2	0·0	+0·2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
July 1984-October 1984	49·7	*45·7*	51·8	47·5	38·8	46·6	46·0	44·0	42·1	47·3	48·3	46·2
July 1985-October 1985	52·7	*49·1*	54·1	51·2	41·7	51·5	49·3	47·0	47·5	50·7	49·9	49·5
Change	+3·0	*+3·4*	+2·3	+3·7	+2·9	+4·9	+3·3	+3·0	+5·4	+3·4	+1·6	+3·3
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
October 1984	9·7	*10·2*	10·1	11·7	15·7	12·5	14·8	16·1	18·8	16·8	15·2	13·1
October 1985	9·9	*10·7*	10·5	12·1	15·6	12·5	15·1	16·3	18·9	17·2	15·6	13·4
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
July 1984-October 1984	4·5	*4·2*	5·1	5·9	5·4	5·3	6·2	5·9	7·3	7·1	6·2	5·5
July 1985-October 1985	4·7	*4·5*	5·4	6·2	5·5	5·3	6·4	6·0	7·2	7·4	6·3	5·7
Change	+0·2	*+0·3*	+0·3	+0·3	+0·1	0·0	+0·2	+0·1	−0·1	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
July 1984-October 1984	42·9	*37·9*	47·6	43·5	31·4	39·1	37·7	34·4	35·3	37·3	39·5	38·5
July 1985-October 1985	45·9	*40·8*	50·6	47·4	34·2	43·2	41·2	36·9	37·7	40·5	40·3	41·3
Change	+3·0	*+2·9*	+3·0	+3·9	+2·8	+4·1	+3·5	+2·5	+2·4	+3·2	+0·8	+2·8

* See footnote to table 2·21.
† See footnote to table 2·21.
‡ See footnote to table 2·21.
** Included in the South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·24

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

	South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
July 1984 to October 1984	10·9	*12·4*	10·7	10·1	14·3	11·8	11·3	13·9	11·2	11·8	11·7	11·6
July 1985 to October 1985	10·5	*12·0*	9·9	10·0	13·6	11·6	11·5	13·1	11·9	12·2	11·9	11·5
Change	−0·4	*−0·4*	−0·8	−0·1	−0·7	−0·2	+0·2	−0·8	+0·7	+0·4	+0·2	−0·1
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
October 1984	33·5	*36·4*	33·4	29·5	53·8	38·7	41·2	49·9	47·2	41·9	41·2	40·7
October 1985	35·7	*38·6*	33·1	31·7	56·1	44·5	44·9	52·4	52·5	45·9	43·4	43·6
Change	+2·2	*+2·2*	−0·3	+2·2	+2·3	+5·8	+3·7	+2·5	+5·3	+4·0	+2·2	+2·9
FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
July 1984 to October 1984	9·5	*10·6*	9·1	9·8	12·2	10·7	10·7	11·4	10·5	9·8	10·7	10·4
July 1985 to October 1985	9·1	*10·0*	9·2	9·2	11·4	10·3	10·4	10·8	10·9	9·7	10·1	10·0
Change	−0·4	*−0·6*	+0·1	−0·6	−0·8	−0·4	−0·3	−0·6	+0·4	−0·1	−0·6	−0·4
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
October 1984	22·1	*23·2*	21·9	21·6	30·2	24·0	25·1	27·3	27·6	23·7	25·7	24·6
October 1985	23·5	*24·7*	23·0	22·8	31·0	25·5	26·0	28·3	29·3	25·0	26·3	25·6
Change	+1·4	*+1·5*	+1·1	+1·2	+0·8	+1·5	+0·9	+1·0	+1·7	+1·3	+0·6	+1·0
MALE AND FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
July 1984 to October 1984	10·3	*11·7*	10·1	9·9	13·2	11·4	11·0	12·6	11·0	11·0	11·3	11·2
July 1985 to October 1985	9·9	*11·2*	9·6	9·7	12·6	11·1	11·1	12·1	11·5	11·3	11·2	10·9
Change	−0·4	*−0·5*	−0·5	−0·2	−0·6	−0·3	+0·1	−0·5	+0·5	+0·3	−0·1	−0·3
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
October 1984	28·8	*31·6*	28·1	25·7	44·8	33·1	35·2	41·3	39·8	35·0	35·2	34·5
October 1985	30·7	*33·7*	28·2	27·4	46·3	36·2	37·1	43·0	43·2	37·3	36·6	36·2
Change	+1·9	*+2·1*	+0·1	+1·7	+1·5	+3·1	+1·9	+1·7	+3·4	+2·3	+1·4	+1·7

* See footnotes to table 2·22.
** See footnote to table 2·23.

2·25 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by age*: July 11 to October 10, 1985

Thousand

Great Britain Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	Age groups Under 17	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60 and over	All
MALE														
Inflow	56·3	63·0	65·5	46·9	185·5	97·2	66·7	56·5	43·2	37·1	35·2	37·4	27·8	818·3
Outflow														
one or less	6·4	5·1	4·9	3·5	14·5	7·5	5·2	4·5	3·4	2·8	2·2	1·8	1·9	63·8
over 1 and up to 2	5·7	4·6	4·5	3·0	12·7	5·9	4·0	3·4	2·7	2·3	1·7	1·5	1·6	53·6
over 2 and up to 4	7·1	7·0	9·2	5·2	22·2	9·1	6·1	5·2	4·1	3·4	2·8	2·3	2·3	86·0
over 4 and up to 6	3·2	4·9	5·5	3·8	17·0	7·0	4·6	4·1	3·0	2·5	2·1	1·8	1·7	61·3
over 6 and up to 8	1·4	3·2	2·5	2·8	13·5	5·5	3·6	3·2	2·3	1·9	1·7	1·4	1·2	44·2
over 8 and up to 13	2·8	5·6	4·5	5·7	26·0	10·3	6·7	5·5	4·2	3·6	2·9	2·6	2·1	82·5
over 13 and up to 26	6·5	6·5	6·4	7·3	26·7	14·3	9·9	8·3	6·2	5·4	4·5	4·1	3·3	109·5
over 26 and up to 39	0·6	3·1	4·6	4·6	16·3	8·5	5·8	4·9	3·6	3·0	2·6	2·6	2·3	62·5
over 39 and up to 52	0·2	2·5	4·2	4·4	12·8	6·5	4·3	3·6	2·5	2·3	2·1	2·4	2·5	50·2
over 52 and up to 65	—	1·1	2·7	3·5	9·5	4·4	2·9	2·4	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·7	6·2	39·2
over 65 and up to 78	—	0·3	1·2	1·1	4·4	2·6	1·7	1·5	1·0	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·6	16·1
over 78 and up to 104	—	0·1	1·4	1·8	6·1	3·6	2·6	2·0	1·5	1·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	21·2
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0·6	2·1	7·0	3·8	2·8	2·3	1·7	1·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	22·3
over 156	—	—	—	0·3	6·1	4·4	3·3	2·8	2·1	1·8	0·3	0·1	0·1	21·3
Duration not available	1·9	1·9	1·6	1·6	3·6	11·7	7·7	4·5	4·7	2·9	8·4	14·2	4·6	69·2
All	**35·8**	**45·9**	**54·0**	**50·7**	**198·5**	**105·1**	**71·2**	**58·2**	**44·9**	**37·0**	**33·4**	**37·3**	**30·7**	**802·8**

	Under 17	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55 and over	All
FEMALE													
Inflow	41·2	48·9	59·1	34·7	130·0	67·1	37·9	30·0	22·0	18·6	14·9	12·0	516·5
Outflow													
one or less	4·2	4·1	4·6	2·8	9·7	4·3	2·6	2·3	1·6	1·3	1·0	0·7	39·2
over 1 and up to 2	4·1	4·0	4·7	2·6	9·6	3·7	2·2	1·9	1·3	1·1	0·8	0·5	36·4
over 2 and up to 4	5·1	6·1	9·1	4·6	16·9	5·6	3·3	2·9	2·1	1·6	1·1	0·8	59·1
over 4 and up to 6	2·2	4·1	4·9	3·4	13·5	4·5	2·8	2·6	1·9	1·4	1·0	0·6	42·9
over 6 and up to 8	0·9	2·5	2·1	2·5	10·9	3·7	2·6	2·3	1·6	1·2	0·8	0·5	31·6
over 8 and up to 13	2·1	4·5	3·6	4·7	19·4	6·3	3·8	3·5	2·3	1·7	1·2	0·8	53·9
over 13 and up to 26	4·7	5·2	4·7	5·3	17·0	8·8	5·2	4·0	2·8	2·4	1·6	1·2	62·9
over 26 and up to 39	0·4	2·4	3·1	3·2	10·4	6·1	3·3	2·2	1·6	1·4	1·0	0·8	35·9
over 39 and up to 52	0·1	2·1	3·0	3·4	8·9	6·3	3·0	1·7	1·2	1·1	0·8	0·8	32·4
over 52 and up to 65	—	1·0	1·8	3·0	9·4	8·2	4·1	2·1	1·2	1·1	0·6	0·7	33·2
over 65 and up to 78	—	0·2	0·7	0·7	2·6	1·9	1·0	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·1	9·0
over 78 and up to 104	—	0·1	1·1	1·3	3·2	1·8	1·0	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·1	0·1	10·4
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0·4	1·4	3·6	1·2	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·1	0·1	8·9
over 156	—	—	—	0·2	2·9	0·9	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·1	5·6
Duration not available	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·5	3·2	6·6	3·3	3·3	2·4	2·8	2·8	1·1	31·8
All	**25·4**	**38·1**	**45·2**	**40·5**	**141·1**	**69·9**	**39·2**	**30·8**	**21·6**	**18·7**	**13·3**	**9·2**	**493·2**

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

2·26 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by region: July 11 to October 10, 1985

Thousand

Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	South East	*Greater London* *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Inflow	224·6	*106·0*	25·3	63·2	74·4	50·8	82·2	102·1	57·4	49·1	89·2	818·3
Outflow												
one or less	19·5	*8·6*	2·1	5·2	4·7	3·8	6·5	7·0	4·6	3·4	6·7	63·8
over 1 and up to 2	14·9	*5·8*	2·0	4·0	4·7	3·8	5·4	6·1	3·9	2·9	5·7	53·6
over 2 and up to 4	24·1	*9·9*	2·9	6·6	7·4	5·5	8·8	10·2	6·5	5·1	8·8	86·0
over 4 and up to 6	17·3	*7·3*	2·0	4·7	5·4	3·8	6·2	7·3	4·2	3·4	7·0	61·3
over 6 and up to 8	13·2	*5·9*	1·5	3·4	3·8	3·0	4·0	5·4	2·9	2·3	4·8	44·2
over 8 and up to 13	23·7	*11·0*	2·7	6·2	7·4	5·5	7·5	10·5	5·6	4·4	8·9	82·5
over 13 and up to 26	29·8	*14·3*	3·4	7·5	9·9	7·1	10·6	14·1	8·4	6·0	12·8	109·5
over 26 and up to 39	17·3	*8·2*	2·2	4·5	5·9	4·3	6·0	8·1	4·0	3·3	7·0	62·5
over 39 and up to 52	12·9	*6·2*	1·5	3·5	4·9	3·3	5·1	6·7	3·7	3·2	5·4	50·2
over 52 and up to 65	9·5	*4·7*	1·0	2·7	4·2	2·7	4·1	5·4	3·0	2·4	4·0	39·2
over 65 and up to 78	4·1	*2·3*	0·4	1·0	1·6	1·0	1·6	2·2	1·2	1·0	1·9	16·1
over 78 and up to 104	5·5	*3·0*	0·5	1·3	2·2	1·3	2·1	3·0	1·6	1·4	2·3	21·2
over 104 and up to 156	5·3	*2·9*	0·5	1·2	2·7	1·3	2·2	3·5	1·7	1·5	2·4	22·3
over 156	4·4	*2·4*	0·5	1·0	3·0	1·2	2·2	3·7	1·7	1·5	2·2	21·3
Duration not available	19·6	*10·8*	1·9	5·9	6·5	4·5	6·5	9·1	3·9	3·9	7·4	69·2
All	**221·2**	***103·4***	**25·1**	**58·6**	**74·4**	**52·2**	**79·1**	**102·4**	**56·8**	**45·8**	**87·2**	**802·8**
FEMALE												
Inflow	145·1	*65·9*	16·2	42·0	48·8	33·9	48·4	65·3	32·9	29·8	54·1	516·5
Outflow												
one or less	11·7	*5·0*	1·2	3·2	3·0	2·5	3·8	4·9	2·7	2·1	4·1	39·2
over 1 and up to 2	10·4	*4·3*	1·3	2·7	3·2	2·7	3·4	4·4	2·4	2·1	3·8	36·4
over 2 and up to 4	16·6	*7·1*	1·9	4·6	5·3	4·1	5·8	7·5	3·8	3·5	6·1	59·1
over 4 and up to 6	12·6	*5·4*	1·3	3·2	3·8	2·8	3·9	5·3	2·6	2·3	5·1	42·9
over 6 and up to 8	9·2	*4·2*	1·0	2·3	2·7	2·1	2·5	3·9	1·9	1·5	4·4	31·6
over 8 and up to 13	15·5	*7·3*	1·6	4·0	4·8	3·9	4·7	7·3	3·5	2·8	5·9	53·9
over 13 and up to 26	17·0	*8·2*	1·9	4·3	5·6	4·5	6·1	8·3	4·6	3·4	7·0	62·9
over 26 and up to 39	9·6	*4·5*	1·2	2·6	3·4	2·5	3·2	4·8	2·3	1·9	4·4	35·9
over 39 and up to 52	8·5	*3·9*	0·9	2·5	3·1	2·3	3·1	4·4	2·2	1·8	3·6	32·4
over 52 and up to 65	8·9	*3·8*	0·9	2·5	3·4	2·5	3·3	4·3	2·2	1·7	3·6	33·2
over 65 and up to 78	2·3	*1·1*	0·2	0·6	1·0	0·7	0·9	1·3	0·7	0·5	1·0	9·0
over 78 and up to 104	2·5	*1·3*	0·3	0·6	1·2	0·7	1·1	1·5	0·8	0·6	1·2	10·4
over 104 and up to 156	2·0	*1·1*	0·2	0·5	1·1	0·5	0·9	1·3	0·8	0·5	1·0	8·9
over 156	1·1	*0·6*	0·1	0·3	0·8	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·3	0·7	5·6
Duration not available	8·6	*4·4*	1·0	3·0	2·9	2·1	3·2	4·0	1·9	1·9	3·3	31·8
All	**136·6**	***62·2***	**15·2**	**36·8**	**45·1**	**34·1**	**46·4**	**64·0**	**32·9**	**26·9**	**55·0**	**493·2**

* Included in the South East.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region 2·30

	South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	*7,602*	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	**158,360**
1978	25,741	*9,183*	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	**172,563**
1979	26,798	*15,179*	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	**186,784**
1980	70,015	*33,951*	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	**493,704**
1981	105,878	*54,998*	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	**532,030**
1982	80,300	*49,396*	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	**400,416**
1983	58,345	*34,078*	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	**326,638**
1984	42,074	*23,812*	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	195,738	11,441	30,164	**237,343**
1984 Q3	11,980	*8,525*	974	3,817	8,193	5,714	6,409	8,274	5,620	50,981	3,356	7,715	**62,052**
Q4	9,945	*6,052*	286	3,738	5,022	5,638	5,236	10,348	4,661	44,874	2,735	4,655	**52,264**
1985 Q1	8,729	*5,528*	1,143	2,950	7,919	4,217	4,213	7,125	6,646	42,942	2,748	6,970	**52,660**
Q2	7,276	*5,234*	1,121	2,584	7,335	3,619	5,224	8,761	6,578	42,498	3,109	7,295	**52,902**
Q3	8,793	*6,507*	498	2,552	5,933	4,200	10,721	8,358	4,120	45,175	3,139	4,825	**53,139**
1984 Dec	3,792	*1,770*	251	1,502	1,731	2,007	2,095	3,887	2,216	17,481	1,143	1,395	**20,019**
1985 Jan	2,787	*2,167*	91	666	1,626	1,546	1,175	2,403	1,693	11,987	724	1,702	**14,413**
Feb	1,887	*1,353*	422	766	1,421	891	1,287	1,914	1,955	10,543	874	2,074	**13,491**
Mar	4,055	*2,008*	630	1,518	4,872	1,780	1,751	2,808	2,998	20,412	1,150	3,194	**24,756**
Apr	3,189	*2,149*	279	916	2,042	959	1,386	2,471	2,059	13,301	1,102	3,031	**17,434**
May	1,976	*1,506*	528	1,155	3,688	1,875	1,525	3,024	2,118	15,889	1,318	2,069	**19,276**
June	2,111	*1,579*	314	513	1,605	785	2,313	3,266	2,401	13,308	689	2,195	**16,192**
July	3,036	*2,536*	96	763	1,879	1,312	2,867	2,919	1,754	14,626	559	1,897	**17,082**
Aug	3,087	*2,357*	73	682	1,527	1,120	3,767	2,516	1,288	14,060	1,480	1,311	**16,851**
Sep	2,670	*1,614*	329	1,107	2,527	1,768	4,087	2,923	1,078	16,489	1,100	1,617	**19,206**
Oct	2,586	*1,595*	557	1,207	1,538	1,669	2,415	2,949	1,115	14,036	756	1,654	**16,446**
Nov †	(3,330)	*(2,050)*	(97)	(1,396)	(2,118)	(976)	(2,324)	(2,328)	(1,805)	(14,374)	(1,063)	(2,026)	**(17,463)**
Dec†	(3,103)	*(2,255)*	(79)	(1,726)	(1,946)	(1,698)	(3,672)	(3,112)	(2,685)	(18,021)	(785)	(1,008)	**(19,814)**

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry 2·31

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1983††	1984	1984 Q3	Q4	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	1985 Oct	Nov†	Dec†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03	874	222	14	96	62	188	74	13	(0)	(0)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		**874**	**222**	**14**	**96**	**62**	**188**	**74**	**13**	**(0)**	**(0)**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	11,407	7,449	1,561	765	1,358	4,712	8,632	1,522	(1,862)	(4,617)
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	144	209	53	61	14	42	43	0	(0)	(19)
Mineral oil processing		14	373	679	138	324	0	393	447	123	(169)	(156)
Nuclear fuel production		15	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	2,376	988	346	249	115	52	197	244	(18)	(509)
Energy and water supply industries	1		**14,841**	**9,325**	**2,098**	**1,399**	**1,487**	**5,199**	**9,319**	**1,889**	**(2,049)**	**(5,301)**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	217	359	86	202	49	26	65	114	(115)	(84)
Metal manufacture		22	20,248	8,508	1,811	1,227	807	1,013	1,701	178	(210)	(392)
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	6,193	3,715	671	743	839	1,269	965	449	(259)	(282)
Chemical industry		25	8,267	5,184	1,226	1,330	805	928	1,053	255	(231)	(473)
Production of man-made fibres		26	1,409	275	70	9	258	26	1,020	25	(39)	(26)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		**36,334**	**18,041**	**3,864**	**3,511**	**2,758**	**3,262**	**4,804**	**1,021**	**(854)**	**(1,257)**
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	7,398	7,111	1,579	959	1,784	461	246	46	(111)	(27)
Manufacture of metal goods		31	18,098	8,978	2,953	2,246	1,940	2,150	2,477	1,204	(868)	(955)
Mechanical engineering		32	44,975	30,069	5,925	6,447	5,104	6,010	4,082	2,130	(1,677)	(1,913)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,678	1,842	309	214	296	665	643	196	(105)	(159)
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	18,186	13,798	3,539	2,676	6,208	3,354	5,279	1,372	(1,466)	(1,808)
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	15,054	13,380	4,627	3,612	2,829	1,420	1,529	677	(1,176)	(756)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	12,044	9,670	1,824	1,804	784	1,482	873	460	(193)	(423)
Instrument engineering		37	5,621	1,150	279	259	360	179	375	95	(78)	(20)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		**123,054**	**85,998**	**21,035**	**18,217**	**19,305**	**15,721**	**15,504**	**6,180**	**(5,674)**	**(6,061)**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	22,040	16,986	3,471	4,097	4,385	3,134	3,229	1,086	(1,600)	(1,422)
Textiles		43	9,957	5,545	1,155	1,328	1,916	1,430	806	260	(84)	(176)
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	9,054	8,130	2,479	1,615	2,445	1,791	1,367	141	(293)	(463)
Timber and furniture		46	3,206	3,721	877	1,624	762	923	874	240	(336)	(212)
Paper, printing and publishing		47	9,409	5,985	1,333	1,895	1,551	1,343	1,061	203	(228)	(493)
Other manufacturing		48-49	8,689	5,743	1,098	1,709	1,161	4,394	1,959	565	(703)	(672)
Other manufacturing industries	4		**62,355**	**46,110**	**10,413**	**12,268**	**12,220**	**13,015**	**9,296**	**2,495**	**(3,244)**	**(3,438)**
Construction		50	23,621	22,572	5,547	5,953	3,410	4,012	3,873	1,251	(1,834)	(1,018)
Construction	5		**23,621**	**22,572**	**5,547**	**5,953**	**3,410**	**4,012**	**3,873**	**1,251**	**(1,834)**	**(1,018)**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,080	7,234	1,841	1,499	1,845	1,572	1,637	818	(537)	(657)
Retail distribution		64-65	16,235	13,194	4,525	2,712	4,462	2,857	2,137	635	(514)	(359)
Hotel and catering		66	4,000	3,117	572	802	530	1,323	413	235	(186)	(136)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	706	817	206	253	392	150	124	20	(117)	(142)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		**28,021**	**24,362**	**7,144**	**5,266**	**7,229**	**5,902**	**4,308**	**1,708**	**(1,354)**	**(1,294)**
Transport		71-77	9,171	6,191	2,117	1,511	1,962	1,128	1,124	320	(422)	(747)
Telecommunications		79	6,469	565	146	76	131	12	109	13	(79)	(0)
Transport and communication	7		**15,640**	**6,756**	**2,263**	**1,587**	**2,093**	**1,140**	**1,233**	**333**	**(501)**	**(747)**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,986	6,443	2,269	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	511	(552)	(367)
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		**4,986**	**6,443**	**2,269**	**1,403**	**1,118**	**1,199**	**1,064**	**511**	**(552)**	**(367)**
Public administration and defence		91-94	8,956	13,188	6,318	1,967	1,425	1,655	2,607	389	(425)	(209)
Medical and other health services		95	2,096	1,599	492	194	984	1,331	336	396	(663)	(42)
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	5,861	2,727	595	403	569	278	721	260	(313)	(80)
Other services	9		**16,913**	**17,514**	**7,405**	**2,564**	**2,978**	**3,264**	**3,664**	**1,045**	**(1,401)**	**(331)**
All production industries	1-4		**236,583**	**159,474**	**37,410**	**35,295**	**35,770**	**37,197**	**38,923**	**11,585**	**(11,821)**	**(16,057)**
All manufacturing industries	2-4		**221,743**	**150,149**	**35,312**	**33,996**	**34,283**	**31,998**	**29,604**	**9,696**	**(9,772)**	**(10,756)**
All service industries	6-9		**65,560**	**55,075**	**19,081**	**10,820**	**13,418**	**11,505**	**10,269**	**3,597**	**(3,808)**	**(2,739)**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		**326,638**	**237,343**	**62,052**	**52,264**	**52,660**	**52,902**	**53,139**	**16,446**	**(17,463)**	**(19,814)**

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
** Included in the South East.
† Provisional figures as at January 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 20,000 in November and 25,000 in December.
†† These figures for 1983 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification system made in January 1984.

3·1 VACANCIES
UK vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme Vacancies)

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies: Level	Unfilled vacancies: Change since previous month	Unfilled vacancies: Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW: Level	INFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW: Level	OUTFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS: Level	PLACINGS: Average change over 3 months ended
1981 Annual averages	91·1			149·9		148·5		114·4	
1982	113·9			166·0		165·0		127·7	
1983	137·3			181·7		179·5		137·0	
1984	150·2			193·9		193·7		149·8	
1985	162·0			201·5		200·4		154·5	
1983 Apr 8	131·3	5·5	3·5	173·7	−0·3	172·6	0·6	131·3	−0·3
May 6	130·2	−1·2	2·2	174·6	0·4	173·5	1·0	131·9	0·1
June 3	136·2	6·0	3·4	181·9	4·2	174·9	2·5	134·0	2·3
July 8	141·3	5·1	3·3	183·0	3·1	177·7	1·7	135·3	1·3
Aug 5	146·9	5·6	5·6	196·2	7·2	190·9	5·8	145·7	4·6
Sep 2	147·4	0·4	3·7	185·9	1·3	184·9	3·3	141·7	2·5
Oct 7	149·8	2·5	2·8	187·2	1·4	186·1	2·8	141·4	2·0
Nov 4	148·1	−1·7	0·4	191·3	−1·6	194·0	1·0	146·6	0·3
Dec 2	146·2	−1·9	−0·4	189·0	1·1	191·5	2·2	145·7	1·4
1984 Jan 6	146·0	−0·2	−1·3	184·8	−0·8	183·5	−0·9	141·0	−0·1
Feb 3	145·2	−0·8	−1·0	187·8	−1·2	188·5	−1·8	142·4	−1·4
Mar 2	146·9	1·7	0·2	186·2	−0·9	184·5	−2·3	140·9	−1·6
Mar 30	144·5	−2·4	−0·5	193·5	2·9	192·1	2·9	149·0	2·7
May 4	151·2	6·7	2·0	194·9	2·4	193·5	1·7	150·1	2·6
June 8	150·4	−0·8	1·2	189·2	1·0	190·0	1·8	145·5	1·5
July 6	152·6	2·2	2·7	196·3	0·9	194·5	0·8	151·0	0·7
Aug 3	150·0	−2·6	−0·4	192·2	−0·9	195·5	0·7	151·2	0·4
Sep 7	153·7	3·6	1·1	196·3	2·4	194·1	1·4	151·7	2·1
Oct 5	154·0	0·3	0·5	200·3	1·3	201·5	2·3	157·1	2·0
Nov 2	154·1	0·1	1·3	203·1	3·6	203·4	2·6	159·9	2·9
Nov 30	153·5	−0·6	−0·1	202·2	2·0	202·9	2·9	157·8	2·1
1985 Jan 4	151·7	−1·8	−0·8	191·3	−3·0	192·4	−3·0	149·2	−2·6
Feb 8	153·1	1·4	−0·3	193·8	−3·1	192·5	−3·6	148·6	−3·8
Mar 8	156·1	3·0	0·9	199·0	−1·1	195·6	−2·4	151·9	−2·0
Mar 29*	161·0	4·9	3·1	191·8	0·2	186·4	−2·0	140·3	−3·0
May 3*	160·7	−0·3	2·5	193·4	−0·2	188·1	−1·5	141·5	−2·4
June 7	163·4	2·7	2·4	201·7	0·9	199·6	1·3	153·9	0·7
July 5	163·0	−0·4	0·7	205·7	4·6	206·4	6·7	159·0	6·2
Aug 2	162·9	−0·1	0·7	208·8	5·1	209·3	7·1	163·4	7·3
Sep 6	167·3	4·4	1·3	206·4	1·5	203·4	1·3	158·1	1·4
Oct 4	172·6	5·3	3·2	212·8	2·4	209·2	0·9	161·3	0·8
Nov 8	170·0	−2·6	2·4	210·0	0·4	210·0	0·3	163·5	0·0
Dec 6	162·1	−7·9	−1·7	203·5	−1·0	212·0	2·9	163·8	1·9

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about ⅓ of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about ¼ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be nominally affected.

3·2 VACANCIES
Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

THOUSAND

	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
1984 Mar 30	56·5	*25·4*	5·3	12·7	10·4	8·2	8·0	13·6	6·2	7·0	15·2	143·1	1·4	144·5
May 4	59·2	*25·9*	5·7	14·2	10·5	8·0	8·3	14·7	6·5	7·6	15·0	149·7	1·5	151·2
June 8	59·7	*26·3*	5·5	13·5	10·7	7·9	8·2	14·8	6·6	7·5	14·3	148·7	1·6	150·4
July 6	61·8	*26·9*	5·3	13·9	10·9	8·1	8·3	14·5	6·8	7·2	14·3	151·0	1·6	152·6
Aug 3	60·1	*26·3*	5·1	13·3	10·5	8·0	7·8	14·5	6·8	7·4	14·9	148·4	1·7	150·0
Sep 7	62·5	*27·0*	5·5	14·4	10·7	7·1	8·0	14·8	7·1	7·3	14·8	152·1	1·6	153·7
Oct 5	60·4	*25·9*	5·3	14·2	11·2	9·2	7·9	15·0	6·5	7·3	15·3	152·3	1·6	154·0
Nov 2	61·8	*26·7*	5·6	13·9	11·2	8·3	7·8	15·1	6·5	7·2	14·7	152·2	1·8	154·1
Nov 30	61·8	*27·4*	5·6	14·1	10·8	8·3	8·0	14·8	6·6	7·3	14·8	152·0	1·5	153·5
1985 Jan 4	60·0	*27·0*	5·4	14·0	10·7	8·3	7·8	14·9	6·7	7·6	15·1	150·3	1·4	151·7
Feb 8	60·2	*27·0*	5·4	14·3	11·0	8·2	7·8	15·0	6·9	7·8	14·9	151·7	1·5	153·1
Mar 8	60·9	*26·9*	5·6	14·9	11·7	8·4	8·2	15·0	7·2	8·1	14·4	154·5	1·7	156·1
Mar 29*	62·4	*27·1*	5·8	15·8	12·3	8·8	8·9	15·7	8·0	7·7	14·1	159·3	1·7	161·0
May 3*	63·0	*27·0*	5·9	15·5	12·2	8·8	8·3	15·6	8·0	7·4	14·2	158·9	1·8	160·7
June 7	64·0	*27·3*	6·0	15·8	12·2	9·3	9·0	15·7	7·8	7·7	14·3	161·7	1·7	163·4
July 5	61·7	*25·8*	5·9	16·6	11·5	9·3	9·6	15·8	7·9	8·1	15·0	161·4	1·6	163·0
Aug 2	62·1	*25·8*	6·1	17·0	11·8	9·2	8·5	16·1	7·8	8·2	14·5	161·4	1·6	162·9
Sep 6	62·7	*26·1*	6·2	16·9	12·7	9·3	8·7	17·3	8·7	8·3	15·1	165·7	1·6	167·3
Oct 4	64·9	*26·6*	6·3	17·8	13·8	9·6	9·0	17·4	8·5	8·4	15·2	171·0	1·6	172·6
Nov 8	64·5	*26·8*	5·8	18·1	13·5	9·4	9·0	17·0	8·5	8·3	14·1	168·4	1·6	170·0
Dec 6	60·7	*25·7*	5·4	16·8	12·9	9·0	9·2	16·5	7·9	8·6	13·5	160·5	1·6	162·1

* See notes to table 3·1.
* Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
‡ included in South East.

VACANCIES** 3·3
Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	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
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1981 Annual averages	34·1	*16·2*	3·5	7·8	6·0	5·5	5·6	8·3	4·3	5·1	12·2	92·4	0·7	93·1
1982	42·5	*19·6*	4·4	10·8	7·4	7·3	7·4	10·7	5·4	6·2	13·7	115·8	1·0	116·8
1983	52·9	*22·9*	5·3	13·6	11·5	8·7	10·5	15·3	7·5	7·8	17·1	150·2	1·2	151·4
1984	62·5	*27·5*	5·8	14·8	12·5	8·8	10·3	16·6	8·2	8·2	16·5	164·1	1·5	165·6
1985	65·6	*28·2*	6·3	17·8	14·5	9·8	10·7	18·1	9·7	9·3	17·0	178·7	1·6	180·3
1984 Nov 30	59·7	*26·5*	5·4	13·2	11·9	8·3	9·0	15·4	7·3	6·8	15·3	152·3	1·4	153·7
1985 Jan 4	56·7	*25·7*	5·1	12·7	11·7	8·0	8·4	14·8	7·0	7·5	14·5	146·4	1·2	147·6
Feb 8	57·2	*25·8*	5·4	13·5	11·8	8·0	8·4	15·0	7·3	7·9	14·4	148·9	1·3	150·2
Mar 8	59·3	*25·8*	5·7	15·4	12·8	8·9	9·1	15·9	8·3	8·9	14·8	159·0	1·6	160·6
Mar 29*	65·0	*28·3*	6·5	17·8	14·0	9·7	10·3	18·2	9·5	9·7	16·3	177·1	1·7	178·8
May 3*	68·8	*29·5*	6·7	18·9	14·1	10·1	10·4	18·7	10·0	9·4	17·1	184·1	1·9	186·0
June 7	72·9	*31·3*	6·9	19·3	14·9	10·8	11·8	19·1	9·8	9·8	17·8	193·0	1·9	194·9
July 5	67·8	*28·2*	6·7	19·6	14·0	10·0	12·3	18·6	10·3	10·0	18·0	187·3	1·8	189·1
Aug 2	66·2	*27·1*	6·7	19·7	14·7	9·9	10·9	18·1	10·0	9·8	17·5	183·6	1·7	185·3
Sep 6	71·0	*29·7*	7·1	20·2	16·4	10·7	12·0	20·4	11·6	9·9	18·7	198·1	1·7	199·8
Oct 4	74·6	*32·2*	7·0	20·4	17·9	11·3	12·3	20·7	11·3	10·0	19·2	204·7	1·6	206·4
Nov 8	68·4	*29·5*	6·3	19·6	16·9	10·7	11·5	19·3	11·1	9·5	19·0	192·2	1·5	193·7
Dec 6	59·3	*25·0*	5·4	16·8	15·0	9·4	10·6	17·9	9·8	9·0	16·1	169·2	1·5	170·7
Community Programme vacancies††														
1981 Annual averages	0·1	*0·1*	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·6	2·1	. .	2·1
1982	0·3	*0·2*	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·6	2·9	. .	2·9
1983	2·1	*0·8*	0·2	0·9	1·9	0·7	1·8	2·0	1·7	0·9	1·7	14·0	. .	14·0
1984	3·0	*1·5*	0·3	1·2	1·8	0·7	2·0	2·1	1·6	0·9	1·7	15·4	0·3	15·7
1985	3·3	*1·6*	0·5	1·7	2·3	0·8	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·3	2·4	18·2	0·4	18·6
1984 Dec 30	3·1	*1·5*	0·4	1·2	1·7	0·6	1·7	1·9	1·3	0·6	1·6	14·1	0·2	14·3
1985 Jan 4	3·0	*1·5*	0·4	1·3	2·0	0·6	1·5	1·7	1·1	1·0	1·5	14·1	0·2	14·3
Feb 8	2·8	*1·3*	0·5	1·1	1·8	0·6	1·4	1·5	1·0	0·9	1·3	12·9	0·2	13·1
Mar 8	2·7	*1·2*	0·4	1·1	1·9	0·6	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·0	1·4	13·0	0·4	13·4
Mar 29*	2·9	*1·3*	0·5	1·2	1·9	0·7	1·4	1·6	1·4	1·1	1·6	14·3	0·5	14·8
May 3*	2·8	*1·4*	0·5	1·4	1·9	0·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·1	1·7	15·5	0·4	15·9
June 7	3·3	*1·6*	0·4	1·5	2·3	1·0	2·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	2·0	17·7	0·4	18·1
July 5	3·5	*1·7*	0·5	1·8	2·2	0·8	2·4	2·3	2·0	1·3	2·4	19·3	0·4	19·7
Aug 2	3·5	*1·6*	0·5	2·1	2·5	0·9	2·3	2·2	2·1	1·4	2·6	20·0	0·5	20·5
Sep 6	3·7	*1·7*	0·6	2·3	2·6	1·1	2·5	2·4	2·4	1·5	3·0	22·1	0·4	22·5
Oct 4	4·0	*1·8*	0·6	2·2	3·0	1·1	2·6	2·5	2·4	1·6	3·1	22·9	0·3	23·3
Nov 8	4·1	*1·8*	0·6	2·3	2·9	1·0	2·2	2·5	2·7	1·6	4·2	24·0	0·3	24·3
Dec 6	3·8	*1·7*	0·6	2·0	2·6	0·9	2·1	2·7	2·5	1·5	3·8	22·5	0·4	22·9
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														
1981 Annual averages	34·0	*16·1*	3·5	7·7	5·9	5·4	5·3	7·9	4·0	4·9	11·6	90·3	0·7	91·1
1982	42·3	*19·4*	4·4	10·7	7·1	7·2	7·2	10·0	5·0	6·0	13·1	112·9	1·0	113·9
1983	50·8	*22·1*	5·1	12·7	9·6	8·0	8·7	13·2	5·9	6·8	15·3	136·1	1·2	137·3
1984	59·4	*26·0*	5·4	13·6	10·7	8·1	8·2	14·5	6·6	7·3	14·8	148·6	1·2	149·8
1985	62·3	*26·6*	5·8	16·1	12·2	9·0	8·7	16·0	7·8	8·0	14·6	160·5	1·2	161·7
1984 Dec 30	56·6	*25·0*	5·0	12·0	10·2	7·7	7·3	13·5	6·0	6·2	13·6	138·2	1·2	139·4
1985 Jan 4	53·7	*24·2*	4·7	11·4	9·7	7·4	6·9	13·2	5·8	6·5	13·0	132·4	1·0	133·4
Feb 8	54·5	*24·5*	4·9	12·4	10·0	7·4	7·0	13·5	6·2	7·0	13·1	136·0	1·1	137·1
Mar 8	56·6	*24·6*	5·3	14·3	10·9	8·2	7·8	14·5	7·1	8·0	13·4	146·1	1·2	147·3
Mar 29*	62·2	*27·0*	6·0	16·6	12·1	9·1	8·8	16·5	8·2	8·6	14·7	162·8	1·2	164·0
May 3*	65·9	*28·1*	6·2	17·5	12·2	9·3	8·6	16·9	8·2	8·4	15·5	168·7	1·5	170·2
June 7	69·6	*29·7*	6·5	17·8	12·6	9·8	9·4	17·1	8·1	8·7	15·8	175·3	1·5	176·8
July 5	64·3	*26·5*	6·3	17·8	11·8	9·2	9·9	16·2	8·3	8·6	15·6	168·0	1·3	169·3
Aug 2	62·7	*25·5*	6·2	17·6	12·1	9·1	8·6	15·9	8·0	8·4	14·9	163·6	1·2	164·8
Sep 6	67·3	*28·0*	6·5	17·9	13·8	9·6	9·5	18·0	9·2	8·4	15·7	176·0	1·3	177·3
Oct 4	70·6	*30·5*	6·5	18·2	14·9	10·2	9·7	18·2	8·9	8·3	16·1	181·8	1·3	183·1
Nov 8	64·4	*27·7*	5·7	17·3	14·0	9·7	9·2	16·8	8·4	7·8	14·8	168·2	1·2	169·4
Dec 6	55·5	*23·3*	4·8	14·8	12·3	8·5	8·5	15·2	7·3	7·5	12·3	146·7	1·1	147·8
Vacancies at Careers Offices														
1981 Annual averages	2·4	*1·4*	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·7	0·1	4·8
1982	2·9	*1·6*	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·9	0·2	6·1
1983	3·6	*1·9*	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	7·2	0·3	7·4
1984	4·3	*2·1*	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	8·5	0·5	9·0
1985	6·0	*3·2*	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·8	0·7	11·5
1984 Nov 30	3·9	*2·1*	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	7·3	0·7	8·1
1985 Jan 4	3·8	*1·9*	0·2	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·0	0·7	7·7
Feb 8	4·1	*2·0*	0·2	0·5	0·8	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	7·6	0·8	8·3
Mar 8	4·7	*2·4*	0·3	0·5	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	8·8	0·8	9·6
Mar 29	5·0	*2·5*	0·3	0·6	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·2	0·2	0·3	9·6	0·8	10·5
May 3	6·7	*3·6*	0·5	0·7	1·6	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·4	12·4	0·9	13·2
June 7	8·0	*4·5*	0·6	1·1	1·9	0·8	0·7	0·9	0·4	0·3	0·4	15·0	1·0	16·0
July 5	6·7	*3·1*	0·4	0·9	1·6	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	12·5	0·8	13·2
Aug 2	6·5	*3·4*	0·5	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·2	0·3	11·8	0·5	12·4
Sep 6	6·7	*3·6*	0·5	0·9	1·1	0·7	0·7	0·9	0·4	0·2	0·3	12·3	0·7	13·0
Oct 4	6·9	*3·9*	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·2	12·2	0·7	12·8
Nov 8	6·0	*3·3*	0·4	0·6	1·0	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·6	0·6	11·2
Dec 6	5·1	*2·9*	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0·5	9·5

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.
‡ Included in South East.
* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Division's administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.
† Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.
†† Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

4·1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: Dec 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	41	130,400	162,000
of which: Beginning in month	20	8,400†	52,000
Continuing from earlier months	21	122,000‡	110,000

† Includes 8,300 directly involved.
‡ Includes 15,400 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in Dec 1985		Beginning in 1985	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	8	3,000	318	237,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	2,000	19	53,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	900	39	12,300
Redundancy questions	2	600	85	111,200
Trade union matters	1	400	32	12,900
Working conditions and supervision	1	200	76	30,300
Manning and work allocation	3	200	137	42,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	3	1,200	93	59,400
All causes	**20**	**8,300**	**799**	**559,800**

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to Dec 1985			Jan to Dec 1984		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	1	300	1,000
Coal extraction	150	186,800	4,220,000	79	280,900	22,483,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	3	400	1,000	3	600	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	5	5,400	55,000	18	6,400	35,000
Metal processing and manufacture	26	5,900	63,000	22	3,800	20,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	16	4,700	52,000	33	5,700	31,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	8	1,100	5,000	31	23,200	64,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	32	5,000	48,000	53	9,100	70,000
Engineering	89	22,400	153,000	156	90,800	422,000
Motor vehicles	56	48,700	68,000	161	247,100	1,046,000
Other transport equipment	39	82,600	255,000	47	82,300	497,000
Food, drink and tobacco	29	11,000	116,000	66	25,000	235,000
Textiles	15	5,700	20,000	21	3,900	18,000
Footwear and clothing	9	1,400	10,000	17	6,900	48,000
Timber and wooden furniture	10	1,800	29,000	14	2,500	27,000
Paper, printing and publishing	27	13,400	65,000	53	10,500	135,000
Other manufacturing industries	7	500	4,000	29	4,600	47,000
Construction	26	5,400	50,000	31	17,300	334,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	15	1,200	7,000	33	3,800	15,000
Transport services and communication	111	102,100	179,000	155	138,600	267,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	30	2,900	15,000	43	53,100	399,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	7	3,400	6,000	7	11,100	20,000
Public administration, education and health services	87	206,000	883,000	163	430,500	787,000
Other services	18	7,700	37,000	27	6,100	134,000
All industries and services	**813§**	**725,500**	**6,343,000**	**1,221§**	**1,464,300**	**27,135,000**

§ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending December 31, 1985

Industry and location	Date when stoppage: Began	Ended	Number of workers involved†: Directly	Indirectly	Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
Metal processing and manufacturing						
Sheffield	14.10.85	Cont.	730	—	35,190	For increased pay and protection of terms and conditions of employment.
Leeds	28.10.85	6.11.85	1,100	—	8,800	Over the re-grading of a driver.
Metal goods						
Darley Dale	12.10.85	12.11.85	240	—	5,190	For improved pay offer.
Engineering						
Wigan	21.10.85	3.11.85	720	180	9,000	Over proposed redundancies.
Motor vehicles						
Luton	9.10.85	10.10.85	5,500	2,250	14,210	Over the dismissal of a worker.
Other transport equipment						
Wallsend, Hebburn	28.8.85	14.10.85	3,900	500	40,000	Over the duration of tea breaks (Total working days lost 135,200).
Devonport, Plymouth, Portland, Rosyth	13.11.85	13.11.85	14,710	—	14,710	Against proposed privatisation plans.
Food, drink and tobacco						
Nottingham	2.12.85	12.12.85	1,270	—	6,630	For increase in pay plus improvements in terms and conditions of employment.
Footwear and clothing						
South Shields	17.9.85	Cont.	150	—	6,930	For union recognition and reinstatement of dismissed workers.
Transport services and communication						
Various areas in Great Britain	29.10.85	29.10.85	38,640	—	38,640	Over feared loss of pension rights.
Liverpool	15.11.85	22.11.85	1,450	—	9,960	For improved productivity payments.
Dover	13.12.85	Cont.	2,000	—	24,290	For parity with other employees over terms and conditions of employment.
Public administration, education and health services						
Scotland	5.12.84	Cont.	41,000	—	69,850	For an independent pay review.
England, Wales and N. Ireland	26.2.85	Cont.	100,000	—	165,000	For improved pay offer.
Sunderland	24.7.85	18.10.85	1,130	—	5,120	Against proposed privatisation plans (Total working days lost 13,730).
Scotland	9.10.85	Cont.	3,800	—	6,370	For increased pay.
Various areas in England	25.11.85	Cont.	5,930	—	5,930	For the recruitment of additional staff.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work: summary 4·2

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	In progress in period	Workers involved in stoppages (thou): Beginning in period†	In progress in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thou): All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1975	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002
1976	2,016	2,034	666‡	668‡	3,284	2,308
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
1980	1,330	1,348	830‡	834‡	11,964	10,896
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	1,919
1983	1,352	1,364	573‡	574‡	3,754	1,776
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436‡	1,464‡	27,135	2,658
1985	799	813	591	725	6,343	889
1983 Dec	54	86	32	68	153	31
1984 Jan	143	158	117	146	288	124
Feb	139	186	335	401	542	208
Mar	128	175	263	283	2,174	233
April	106	143	122	279	2,684	140
May	98	134	178	398	2,981	151
June	106	147	61	241	2,749	238
July	85	126	60	214	2,535	149
Aug	83	116	65	225	2,351	230
Sep	94	129	56	218	2,608	226
Oct	113	153	62	224	3,082	301
Nov	76	119	75	244	3,041	477
Dec	35	64	40	191	2,100	181
1985 Jan	59	73	19	149	2,132	42
Feb	78	108	87	210	1,999	71
Mar	74	101	91	226	521	92
April	83	100	76	152	190	52
May	84	103	36	124	243	72
June	53	74	16	78	159	77
July	77	96	31	66	129	67
Aug	59	77	30	40	107	60
Sep	80	100	63	189	280	141
Oct	84	108	85	195	250	112
Nov	48	72	34	148	173	64
Dec	20	41	24	130	162	39

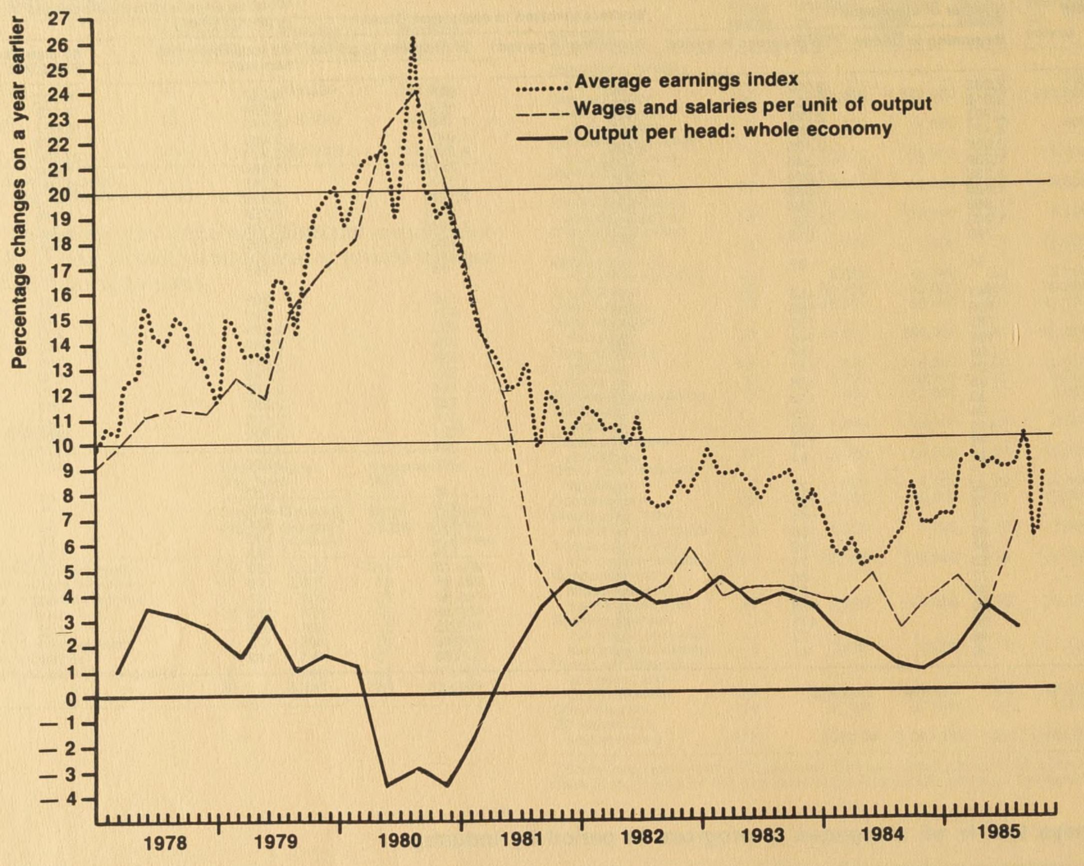
Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

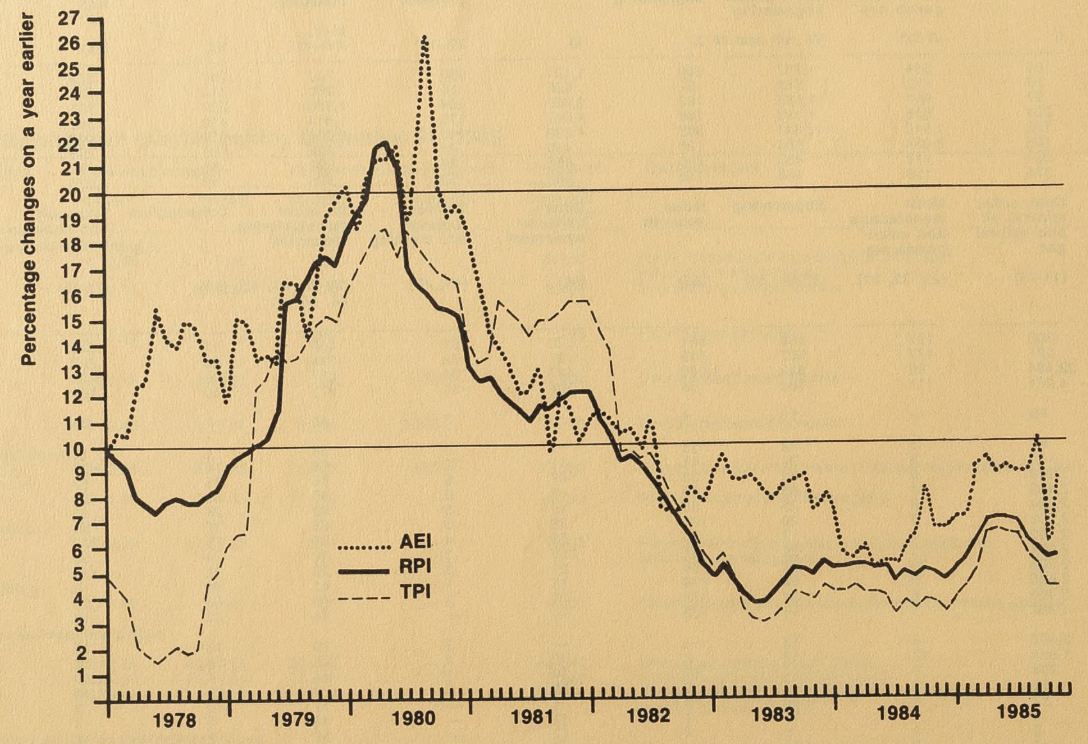
THOUSAND

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries
SIC 1968	II	VI–XII	VII, VII and IX	X	XI	XII–XV	III–V, XVI–XIX	XX	XXII	I, XXI XXIII–XXVII
1975	56	564	1,737	509	1,121	350	720	247	422	286
1976	78	478	543	62	895	65	266	570	132	196
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3,095	264	1,660	297	301	1,390
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,047	179	1,514	416	360	750
1979	128	1,910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	1,419	4,541
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301
	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982	380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299
1983	591	177	507	545	191	32	324	68	295	1,024
1984	22,484	90	422	1,046	497	66	537	334	666	992
1985	4,221	111	153	68	255	31	271	50	194	989
1983 Dec	40	—	10	4	—	2	14	1	34	47
1984 Jan	96	3	42	12	11	3	53	4	12	53
Feb	149	3	34	41	11	32	86	6	26	154
Mar	1,808	6	63	33	47	9	75	35	53	45
April	2,403	11	65	18	8	2	35	43	24	74
May	2,604	8	25	55	19	5	39	24	40	162
June	2,303	9	20	105	38	3	63	30	58	120
July	2,103	1	17	10	83	4	35	28	218	37
Aug	2,004	5	24	21	158	1	20	24	69	24
Sep	2,203	30	37	56	81	2	20	22	122	34
Oct	2,606	6	58	179	15	1	41	46	8	121
Nov	2,404	6	21	377	26	3	45	50	19	91
Dec	1,802	1	16	138	—	—	25	22	16	79
1985 Jan	2,008	8	12	—	—	2	20	13	15	53
Feb	1,815	17	18	2	2	4	28	13	8	92
Mar	308	5	11	10	20	1	44	1	10	110
April	19	3	7	5	25	5	6	—	45	73
May	22	8	34	9	4	—	17	13	3	133
June	4	1	15	1	13	—	46	3	3	71
July	5	4	8	4	17	—	32	1	7	49
Aug	11	2	13	—	10	1	34	—	8	27
Sep	20	1	9	7	101	4	19	2	11	106
Oct	5	20	19	16	46	6	5	3	44	87
Nov	2	27	3	3	17	3	11	1	12	94
Dec	3	13	4	8	—	4	9	—	26	94

* See page 567 for notes on coverage. The figures for 1985 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.

C1 EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy





Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors

JAN 1980 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980 Annual averages	111·4				109·1				109·4			
1981	125·8				123·6				124·1			
1982	137·6				137·4				138·2			
1983	149·2				149·7				150·0			
1984	158·3				162·8				158·5			
1980 Jan*	100·0	101·1			100·0	100·5			100·0	100·6		
Feb*	102·6	103·7			101·2	101·9			101·1	101·8		
Mar*	105·9	105·9			104·4	104·3			105·5	105·1		
April	107·1	107·7			105·7	106·1			106·1	106·3		
May	109·2	109·2			108·3	107·3			108·6	107·5		
June	112·5	111·4			111·6	110·0			111·7	110·2		
July	113·3	112·2			112·5	111·5			112·7	111·6		
Aug	114·0	114·1			110·8	111·9			111·1	112·1		
Sep	117·9	118·0			111·7	112·8			111·9	113·1		
Oct	116·0	116·2			112·2	113·0			112·5	113·4		
Nov	117·8	117·3			115·2	114·5			115·2	114·5		
Dec	120·8	119·6			116·1	115·5			115·9	115·5		
1981 Jan	118·2	119·7	18·4	17	115·7	116·5	15·9	14½	116·4	117·3	16·6	15
Feb	119·3	120·7	16·4	15½	117·3	118·2	16·0	14	117·8	118·7	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
April	121·9	122·6	13·8	14	118·4	119·2	12·3	14	119·1	119·7	12·6	14½
May	123·5	123·6	13·2	13½	121·0	120·0	11·8	13½	121·5	120·5	12·1	14
June	126·0	124·8	12·0	12½	124·5	122·6	11·5	13½	125·2	123·5	12·1	14
July	126·9	125·8	12·1	11½	125·4	124·2	11·4	13½	126·2	124·8	11·8	14
Aug	129·0	128·9	13·0	11½	126·0	126·9	13·4	13½	126·3	127·3	13·6	13¾
Sep	129·4	129·5	9·7	11½	126·2	127·4	12·9	13½	126·6	127·9	13·1	13¾
Oct	130·0	130·2	12·0	11½	128·6	129·4	14·5	13½	128·9	129·9	14·6	13¾
Nov	131·4	130·8	11·5	11	130·8	129·9	13·4	13¼	130·9	130·0	13·5	13½
Dec	133·1	131·7	10·1	11	130·8	130·2	12·7	13	130·9	130·5	13·0	13
1982 Jan	131·2	132·8	10·9	11	131·1	132·0	13·3	12¾	131·6	132·6	13·0	13
Feb	132·8	134·3	11·3	10¾	131·8	132·8	12·4	12	133·7	134·7	13·5	12¼
Mar	134·6	134·7	11·0	10¾	134·4	134·4	13·0	11¾	135·2	134·6	12·7	12
April	134·5	135·4	10·4	10½	134·8	136·0	14·1	11¾	135·2	136·1	13·7	11¾
May	136·5	136·7	10·6	10¼	137·5	136·5	13·8	11½	137·8	136·9	13·6	11¼
June	138·3	137·0	9·8	9½	138·8	136·7	11·5	11¼	139·6	137·6	11·4	11
July	140·7	139·5	10·9	9¼	139·2	137·8	11·0	11	140·1	138·5	11·0	11
Aug	138·8	138·6	7·5	8¾	137·6	138·4	9·1	9½	138·4	139·3	9·4	9½
Sep	138·7	138·9	7·3	8¾	137·9	139·3	9·3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9·6	9½
Oct	139·6	139·8	7·4	8¾	140·0	140·9	8·9	9¼	139·9	141·1	8·6	9½
Nov	142·4	141·7	8·3	8½	142·5	141·6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9·8	9¼
Dec	143·6	142·0	7·8	8	143·2	142·7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10·2	9
1983 Jan	142·6	144·5	8·8	8	142·9	144·0	9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	8¾
Feb	145·4	147·2	9·6	8	143·7	144·8	9·0	8¾	144·1	145·2	7·8	8¾
Mar	146·1	146·3	8·6	7¾	145·1	145·0	7·9	8½	145·9	145·3	7·9	8½
April	146·0	147·0	8·6	7½	146·7	148·1	8·9	8½	147·4	148·5	9·1	8½
May	148·3	148·6	8·7	7½	149·2	148·2	8·6	8½	149·3	148·4	8·4	8½
June	149·7	148·2	8·2	7½	150·2	147·8	8·1	8½	150·4	148·2	7·7	8
July	151·7	150·3	7·7	7½	151·2	149·7	8·6	8¾	151·8	150·0	8·3	8½
Aug	150·4	150·2	8·4	7¾	149·9	150·8	9·0	8¾	150·4	151·3	8·6	8½
Sep	150·5	150·7	8·5	7¾	150·9	152·4	9·4	9¼	151·4	153·0	9·1	9
Oct	151·7	152·0	8·7	7¾	153·3	154·4	9·6	9½	154·1	155·4	10·1	9¼
Nov	152·8	152·1	7·3	7¾	156·5	155·6	9·9	9¾	155·7	154·7	8·3	9¼
Dec	155·1	153·4	8·0	8	157·0	156·6	9·7	9¾	155·9	155·8	8·3	9¼
1984 Jan	152·7	154·7	7·1	7¾	155·9	157·0	9·0	9½	154·9	156·0	7·9	9
Feb	153·8	155·6	5·7	7¾	157·5	158·7	9·6	9½	156·5	157·8	8·7	9
Mar	154·2	154·4	5·5	7¾	159·3	159·2	9·8	9½	154·3	153·7	5·8	9
April	154·7	155·8	6·0	7¾	158·0	159·5	7·7	9¼	153·4	154·5	4·0	8¾
May	155·7	156·0	5·0	7¾	160·6	159·5	7·6	9¼	155·7	154·7	4·2	8¾
June	157·5	156·0	5·3	7¾	163·8	161·1	9·0	9¼	158·4	156·1	5·3	8¾
July	159·6	158·2	5·3	7½	164·6	162·9	8·8	9	159·5	157·6	5·1	8½
Aug	159·2	159·0	5·9	7½	162·8	163·7	8·6	8¾	157·7	158·7	4·9	8¼
Sep	159·9	160·2	6·3	7½	164·5	166·1	9·0	8¾	159·7	161·4	5·5	8¼
Oct	164·2	164·5	8·2	7½	167·2	168·3	9·0	8½	162·2	163·6	5·3	8
Nov	162·8	162·0	6·5	7½	169·1	168·1	8·0	8½	164·4	163·4	5·6	8
Dec	165·3	163·5	6·6	7½	170·0	169·5	8·2	8½	164·9	164·7	5·7	8
1985 Jan	163·4	165·5	7·0	7½	170·5	171·7	9·4	8½	165·9	167·1	7·1	8¼
Feb	164·6	166·5	7·0	7½	170·6	172·0	8·4	8½	166·3	167·6	6·2	8¼
Mar	168·1	168·3	9·0	7½	173·9	173·8	9·2	8¾	171·7	171·0	11·3	8¼
April	169·4	170·6	9·5	7½	176·0	177·6	11·3	8¾	174·3	175·5	13·6	8¼
May	169·4	169·7	8·8	7½	175·6	174·4	9·3	9	174·2	173·2	12·0	8½
June	171·9	170·2	9·1	7½	179·1	176·2	9·4	9	178·1	175·6	12·5	8½
July	173·7	172·2	8·8	7½	180·2	178·3	9·5	9	179·9	177·8	12·8	8¾
Aug	173·4	173·1	8·9	7½	177·0	178·1	8·8	9	176·6	177·8	12·0	8¾
Sep	176·1	176·4	10·1	7¾	179·8	181·5	9·3	9	179·8	181·7	12·6	8¾
Oct	173·9	174·3	6·0	7½	179·7	180·9	7·5	8¾	179·3	180·8	10·5	8¾
[Nov]	176·7	175·9	8·6	7½	184·1	183·0	8·9	8¾	183·6	182·4	11·6	8¾

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series.
* The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.
† For the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Gazette*, November 1985, p. 459.

5·3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing **	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
													JAN 1980 = 100	
1980 Annual averages	117·7	106·1	104·4	116·2	**	109·1	109·8	106·9	109·0	100·5	111·4	103·7	109·0	107·3
1981	131·8	118·6	119·8	133·5	125·0	121·6	124·8	117·3	123·4	111·4	124·0	116·8	123·9	120·2
1982	144·2	131·1	135·8	147·8	137·3	136·8	138·9	130·6	139·2	125·3	137·3	129·3	136·7	131·8
1983	157·5	134·7	147·8	159·2	150·7	148·5	152·0	142·3	152·9	138·6	143·2	140·3	149·6	143·5
1984	169·6	67·7	162·5	170·4	167·1	159·5	164·9	156·1	167·1	149·0	157·4	151·9	160·9	154·4
1980 Jan	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	**	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
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
Mar	111·4	109·5	100·8	120·7	**	102·0	104·5	104·0	105·2	99·9	121·5	99·2	107·0	104·2
April	117·9	106·9	100·5	112·1	100·0	106·0	102·5	104·9	105·8	98·7	108·8	101·3	104·2	105·0
May	117·2	103·0	99·8	117·8	117·1	108·9	103·3	106·1	107·4	99·5	106·8	103·0	106·7	105·9
June	118·5	106·0	105·0	119·4	112·5	114·3	114·5	107·8	109·8	103·6	111·5	104·3	109·9	109·2
July	117·5	107·9	105·6	121·6	117·9	111·8	113·7	108·5	112·6	102·6	113·5	105·3	109·6	109·0
Aug	124·0	106·1	105·9	119·6	109·4	110·3	111·9	108·3	110·9	98·3	113·0	103·7	110·2	107·2
Sep	131·6	107·6	104·8	119·7	109·5	111·8	113·4	108·9	111·6	99·3	111·5	104·8	110·7	109·3
Oct	127·9	108·8	106·2	121·8	107·2	111·7	111·9	109·5	113·3	98·9	114·5	105·5	112·9	111·0
Nov	120·1	108·8	106·9	121·6	114·1	114·0	119·2	110·5	114·8	103·0	117·2	108·9	116·3	113·2
Dec	118·5	108·5	110·4	119·5	115·0	116·7	121·9	112·3	115·5	102·4	115·2	108·6	119·4	111·0
1981 Jan	118·1	120·5	114·0	120·4	110·1	113·3	114·8	111·3	115·8	102·8	116·3	109·7	117·4	114·4
Feb	119·9	118·5	116·7	121·9	116·6	113·4	115·8	112·3	116·6	109·5	118·9	110·8	116·8	116·8
Mar	125·9	120·7	116·4	130·5	118·4	116·0	119·2	114·0	119·6	109·7	118·4	113·3	117·3	117·1
April	132·9	117·0	116·9	128·9	118·3	116·0	117·4	113·7	118·9	108·2	119·5	111·1	118·7	112·8
May	130·2	113·7	120·2	132·4	121·6	119·7	120·9	115·7	121·7	101·9	124·0	114·4	121·7	118·0
June	131·7	116·3	117·9	140·7	123·0	125·3	124·3	117·0	123·9	112·1	123·8	116·3	126·0	122·6
July	130·0	118·8	123·3	140·6	131·8	123·7	123·7	117·0	126·5	114·6	126·7	116·7	125·2	122·4
Aug	143·8	117·5	121·0	135·5	128·4	124·1	134·4	117·7	124·5	112·3	129·2	117·7	125·9	122·7
Sep	147·7	118·4	121·1	136·7	131·3	123·9	126·9	119·9	125·3	112·2	123·5	119·7	126·1	122·5
Oct	143·0	120·3	121·1	138·1	133·8	125·0	131·0	122·0	127·8	113·7	133·9	121·1	126·9	124·8
Nov	131·4	121·0	123·0	138·5	133·9	127·2	133·2	122·9	129·3	121·4	127·7	126·4	131·6	126·1
Dec	126·5	120·2	126·2	138·3	132·2	131·9	135·6	123·8	131·3	117·8	126·1	124·8	132·6	122·6
1982 Jan	125·1	120·6	133·8	141·7	136·4	126·7	132·5	123·9	131·8	120·4	130·2	123·2	129·9	127·2
Feb	134·6	146·6	131·7	142·0	134·3	130·4	131·1	125·7	132·5	121·4	131·0	125·2	129·9	127·5
Mar	138·9	132·7	132·7	140·7	134·6	134·6	133·0	128·0	136·7	123·7	133·4	128·6	131·5	130·0
April	144·2	128·8	132·0	139·3	137·4	134·8	134·4	127·7	136·9	119·7	137·4	127·3	133·6	130·0
May	140·6	130·7	132·8	141·3	136·9	137·6	135·0	130·1	137·6	124·9	137·8	131·0	139·3	133·2
June	144·0	128·0	135·6	153·2	135·7	141·6	140·8	131·6	140·5	125·7	141·4	129·5	137·9	134·1
July	152·2	129·1	142·4	154·5	145·9	138·9	140·9	132·9	140·7	128·3	137·4	129·8	136·5	133·2
Aug	154·0	130·2	135·3	150·0	136·3	137·2	139·0	130·8	139·6	124·8	136·3	128·7	137·8	131·6
Sep	160·8	128·6	137·4	151·5	135·0	138·5	139·0	131·1	140·2	121·7	138·9	130·0	139·4	131·3
Oct	152·8	117·6	137·0	151·8	140·8	139·2	140·8	133·2	143·2	125·7	141·2	131·0	139·1	133·1
Nov	143·4	139·6	138·2	157·2	136·1	140·5	149·5	135·5	144·1	129·5	142·3	133·9	142·7	135·5
Dec	139·5	140·5	140·7	150·4	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
Feb	145·2	139·5	146·1	145·9	140·4	141·9	145·0	136·0	147·1	134·6	139·5	134·1	142·6	139·0
Mar	145·1	139·0	146·1	156·0	141·8	142·7	143·3	138·1	150·1	134·7	143·7	137·3	144·1	140·6
April	155·1	136·5	147·3	158·9	146·2	144·9	146·2	138·8	150·6	133·7	142·7	136·4	146·6	141·7
May	151·0	131·2	146·3	158·2	147·4	146·5	149·4	141·7	152·2	139·0	144·0	141·0	149·4	144·0
June	156·7	133·7	148·6	160·1	147·6	152·3	150·3	143·2	154·0	139·0	144·5	139·2	150·9	144·6
July	167·2	135·4	156·7	164·9	166·3	147·7	151·9	143·4	154·8	140·1	141·5	140·3	151·1	145·1
Aug	162·7	135·5	149·0	161·8	151·7	149·7	157·1	141·8	152·8	137·1	137·9	140·7	149·7	143·7
Sep	178·0	137·0	150·9	162·6	152·1	151·3	152·9	143·2	153·3	137·8	142·4	142·1	150·8	145·5
Oct	173·6	140·1	143·9	169·7	163·8	150·2	153·1	145·3	157·5	139·8	146·1	144·1	152·0	146·6
Nov	160·4	123·9	140·9	165·1	154·3	156·8	164·7	148·6	156·8	146·0	150·6	147·9	155·5	147·2
Dec	156·7	123·6	151·9	161·5	155·8	156·6	166·1	152·8	158·7	147·2	147·4	146·6	159·7	146·1
1984 Jan	155·3	121·5	158·1	162·7	167·3	151·4	155·8	148·8	158·3	145·7	148·4	145·2	153·9	149·8
Feb	158·6	125·2	159·9	163·0	159·3	153·8	158·1	151·3	160·0	147·4	154·5	149·0	155·5	151·6
Mar	156·6	54·4	161·6	164·9	162·6	155·5	158·2	153·7	163·4	147·0	154·2	151·2	155·5	153·4
April	165·2	55·7	164·0	167·0	171·2	154·1	157·6	150·5	166·9	148·0	151·9	147·9	155·7	145·2
May	163·1	51·0	158·4	171·1	161·4	158·5	159·9	153·6	165·1	149·6	152·3	151·4	158·2	155·1
June	171·2	51·6	162·0	170·1	162·6	162·3	164·8	157·0	167·5	147·7	163·4	151·7	162·1	156·7
July	177·4	51·3	167·2	175·8	181·6	160·0	164·2	158·8	169·6	152·2	153·7	153·0	162·4	157·0
Aug	186·1	51·0	162·1	172·3	164·6	158·6	171·3	155·3	166·2	147·0	152·6	150·6	159·4	152·6
Sep	188·6	57·5	163·9	174·0	163·7	164·2	164·8	156·5	168·3	151·3	158·3	153·0	162·8	155·5
Oct	181·3	57·6	162·7	177·0	176·1	162·6	166·0	161·2	170·7	147·7	174·1	154·7	164·2	158·2
Nov	168·2	67·1	164·3	176·6	164·4	165·2	179·0	162·7	172·9	153·1	161·7	157·3	169·5	159·5
Dec	163·5	68·5	165·7	170·7	170·9	167·4	179·5	163·9	176·8	151·4	163·8	157·6	171·6	158·3
1985 Jan	163·9	74·0	170·5	174·9	177·5	163·0	170·8	164·2	173·8	171·0	161·8	156·7	167·5	163·1
Feb	170·3	78·2	173·1	175·9	169·7	165·5	170·4	165·5	175·6	162·3	164·6	158·7	170·0	164·2
Mar	170·4	122·5	173·6	175·9	175·8	168·5	173·1	169·1	181·4	167·8	168·5	161·9	167·9	166·6
April	175·4	137·9	173·5	173·8	188·0	170·0	173·8	168·9	185·3	167·2	168·1	161·6	171·9	167·0
May	173·6	139·5	178·3	175·9	174·9	170·4	174·6	170·6	181·2	168·7	167·0	164·5	173·5	168·9
June	188·2	148·0	177·1	182·5	175·7	175·2	178·8	173·4	183·1	168·3	183·3	164·5	176·5	172·1
July	193·6	149·5	178·5	193·2	198·8	173·0	181·6	174·7	183·5	172·8	172·1	164·8	176·4	172·0
Aug	203·1	150·7	177·2	184·8	176·7	172·1	180·8	171·7	181·0	166·8	167·8	163·1	173·0	168·5
Sep	206·3	152·9	183·7	194·5	196·5	176·5	179·8	174·4	182·7	165·6	170·8	165·5	175·8	171·3
Oct	200·5	153·6	181·7	187·1	176·7	175·6	180·4	175·5	184·5	167·2	174·4	166·5	177·0	172·5
[Nov]	..	159·2	185·5	188·0	177·1	176·4	195·9	180·5	186·6	176·7	173·4	170·5	182·5	174·3

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

(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.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
													JAN 1980 = 100
107·6	105·9	110·4	107·6	111·5	107·2	108·0	108·4	112·7	114·2	123·8	113·3	111·4	1980 Annual averages
121·4	115·2	128·2	121·1	125·8	120·3	120·5	120·6	128·9	129·6	140·8	128·0	125·8	1981
134·1	126·9	142·8	134·0	137·6	132·6	127·6	132·2	144·6	140·0	147·9	143·7	137·6	1982
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	1983
155·6	150·2	170·1	157·1	156·7	153·9	148·0	154·1	170·4	159·3	170·3	169·4	158·3	1984
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0**	1980 Jan
102·1	105·5	100·9	103·0	104·1	102·0	99·7	99·2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101·0	103·8	104·6	106·8	103·3	101·2	99·0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104·8	101·7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107·2	104·1	106·3	110·2	112·6	108·6	107·1	April
106·0	102·2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109·0	106·2	106·1	115·2	114·8	109·5	109·2	May
107·6	104·2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106·0	114·3	123·5	113·8	118·1	107·4	112·5	June
109·1	111·9	113·4	109·1	114·7	109·2	106·5	108·2	115·6	116·2	120·8	117·6	113·3	July
107·2	109·9	113·0	110·1	112·5	108·0	111·7	106·9	114·5	120·1	132·7	117·1	114·0	Aug
109·8	109·4	115·6	109·6	116·5	108·9	109·9	115·7	113·5	120·1	154·7	116·1	117·9	Sep
110·5	106·8	116·0	110·3	116·5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113·9	118·5	137·1	119·0	116·0	Oct
112·4	108·1	118·1	113·3	118·3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118·2	118·5	134·0	122·8	117·8	Nov
117·7	110·1	117·4	111·6	124·1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127·1	129·4	137·5	126·5	120·8	Dec
115·1	115·9	117·6	114·7	118·0	114·3	113·4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130·8	122·4	118·2	1981 Jan
117·2	112·6	118·3	115·1	120·5	115·4	113·0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131·3	122·9	119·3	Feb
119·9	108·7	120·7	116·0	124·9	116·1	114·7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131·3	123·4	121·2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121·9	115·0	122·5	118·9	119·6	117·2	122·7	126·6	135·7	123·6	121·9	April
120·2	112·5	125·7	120·2	122·3	118·3	121·4	116·3	127·7	123·6	142·5	128·5	123·5	May
122·3	114·3	134·0	122·6	126·8	120·5	120·3	119·9	132·7	124·6	141·2	126·3	126·0	June
121·3	114·8	132·6	123·1	126·2	121·7	121·8	122·4	128·6	125·8	143·5	126·6	126·9	July
121·1	117·8	131·3	122·7	125·1	121·0	122·8	121·4	129·3	140·4	149·2	127·2	129·0	Aug
123·0	117·7	132·8	123·9	128·1	121·6	121·2	128·0	128·1	137·5	146·2	130·7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118·6	133·7	125·4	128·2	122·4	122·9	123·3	128·8	135·8	147·8	129·2	130·0	Oct
126·9	123·6	134·5	126·7	130·6	124·9	121·9	127·7	134·8	135·1	144·1	134·9	131·4	Nov
128·2	114·9	135·8	127·9	136·0	129·0	132·4	128·8	143·6	133·0	146·2	139·8	133·1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135·8	128·4	130·0	128·1	123·0	127·7	133·2	133·4	141·7	138·1	131·2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136·0	130·2	132·9	127·1	123·7	126·1	135·6	136·2	144·4	140·0	132·8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140·3	131·8	136·6	130·1	124·7	127·6	149·4	135·1	142·7	138·4	134·6	Mar
132·1	123·7	140·8	131·5	135·2	130·9	126·0	129·6	140·7	135·8	141·9	140·0	134·5	April
132·9	128·1	145·0	133·2	136·6	131·4	128·5	129·2	141·6	142·7	142·9	142·2	136·5	May
133·6	124·8	145·7	137·2	138·6	131·7	129·0	134·4	151·6	139·2	145·6	140·9	138·3	June
134·0	126·8	145·0	135·0	140·0	133·1	127·0	137·3	143·1	140·3	161·6	144·6	140·7	July
134·3	128·0	143·1	135·3	136·7	132·6	127·4	131·9	143·0	140·1	156·6	146·2	138·8	Aug
135·2	133·4	141·4	135·0	138·6	133·2	127·2	133·3	143·1	142·1	148·6	150·0	138·7	Sep
135·8	131·9	145·1	136·0	139·0	134·6	127·7	133·5	144·3	142·7	150·5	148·6	139·6	Oct
138·8	133·0	147·9	138·7	141·8	136·7	128·0	138·2	149·0	148·9	148·6	148·9	142·4	Nov
141·2	126·0	147·3	136·1	144·7	141·2	139·2	137·2	160·8	143·5	150·0	146·6	143·6	Dec
141·2	141·7	146·4	137·6	140·7	138·6	130·9	135·2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
143·0	143·8	147·3	139·3	142·3	138·9	131·6	137·6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
144·2	133·9	149·7	139·6	147·9	140·0	132·8	140·3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
143·7	138·3	156·4	141·3	145·5	142·3	133·1	142·3	150·9	147·0	156·2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138·5	156·3	145·2	145·7	147·3	136·7	141·4	158·2	150·7	158·1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134·7	159·3	144·2	150·7	143·3	137·1	144·4	162·0	150·2	163·2	154·5	149·7	June
145·4	138·5	157·7	144·6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157·4	150·6	169·2	156·1	151·7	July
145·0	143·7	157·3	143·3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156·3	150·8	168·7	163·3	150·4	Aug
145·1	141·2	159·9	146·1	148·6	144·4	141·0	147·3	153·3	151·7	162·6	157·9	150·5	Sep
146·3	141·2	162·2	147·2	150·3	143·4	141·2	146·3	155·9	153·0	163·8	158·0	151·7	Oct
147·7	151·0	163·4	151·0	152·9	145·6	140·4	149·5	159·3	152·4	161·2	166·9	152·8	Nov
148·8	132·8	163·1	148·2	153·7	151·3	150·6	151·2	177·8	152·1	162·8	165·3	155·1	Dec
150·4	151·3	160·3	150·4	148·0	149·0	142·6	146·8	162·3	153·6	162·3	164·5	152·7	1984 Jan
152·7	146·5	161·4	152·3	152·5	148·3	141·2	148·7	160·6	154·8	162·8	163·2	153·8	Feb
157·5	152·2	163·6	152·4	155·3	150·6	141·5	149·6	177·3	154·1	161·3	169·1	154·2	Mar
149·3	137·0	162·9	150·4	155·5	155·3	147·6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
155·8	145·1	170·2	156·8	154·7	151·9	146·7	151·0	168·4	160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158·7	152·9	172·2	158·7	160·0	153·5	146·7	151·8	173·9	158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
155·3	147·7	170·0	159·3	157·0	157·1	147·1	158·8	167·9	158·5	171·7	166·9	159·6	July
155·5	156·7	175·3	157·1	154·4	153·2	150·4	153·3	166·8	158·2	182·2	171·2	159·2	Aug
154·8	156·7	177·8	157·9	157·8	154·5	149·2	159·4	166·6	156·5	176·9	167·3	159·9	Sep
157·2	151·6	176·0	160·8	158·9	154·3	150·2	158·4	168·1	177·0	187·1	172·1	164·2	Oct
159·0	154·7	177·4	165·4	161·0	157·6	149·4	160·5	173·0	162·5	173·4	175·3	162·8	Nov
161·5	149·6	173·7	163·3	165·6	161·9	162·8	161·3	192·5	161·3	174·0	184·3	165·3	Dec
162·3	160·6	174·1	163·9	158·1	159·6	153·0	158·9	174·6	164·2	170·9	182·4	163·4	1985 Jan
163·9	156·2	175·0	164·2	162·1	159·7	149·5	159·0	174·3	169·1	173·7	178·0	164·6	Feb
167·0	154·3	179·5	165·9	169·4	161·6	151·3	162·3	190·4	166·4	172·4	179·5	168·1	Mar
166·9	158·7	182·9	167·0	167·6	167·3	152·8	164·6	178·0	165·4	173·0	178·6	169·4	April
167·3	153·6	183·8	169·9	165·5	164·1	156·3	164·6	185·1	165·2	174·7	177·9	169·4	May
171·3	158·4	188·3	171·3	171·7	165·1	156·2	164·3	184·9	170·9	173·4	172·7	171·9	June
168·3	161·7	187·1	171·0	171·6	165·8	156·8	168·2	187·1	167·6	179·7	177·2	173·7	July
166·9	171·7	185·9	170·2	167·1	164·1	159·8	170·1	181·0	167·4	190·1	181·5	173·4	Aug
169·6	165·2	189·5	169·7	174·0	167·1	160·2	167·0	182·8	172·8	190·2	196·4	176·1	Sept
169·0	166·5	188·6	171·6	172·6	164·9	159·9	166·3	183·3	172·2	180·0	185·5	173·9	Oct
171·7	165·7	192·2	175·8	176·4	167·3	159·9	177·5	185·2	173·1	177·3	186·4	176·7	[Nov]

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

5·4 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM (a) SIC 1968 October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
MALE (full-time on adult rates)												
Weekly earnings												£
1980	115·61	136·07	123·36	118·20	109·34	101·95	107·41	109·63	109·41	103·05	97·90	92·74
1981	126·36	151·26	138·48	132·96	119·51	114·17	118·31	127·04	119·08	114·64	106·60	105·39
1982	138·28	175·01	148·46	139·01	130·01	121·30	128·47	141·81	132·73	123·74	113·78	107·12
1983	148·55	196·68	163·53	154·23	140·70	133·83	138·54	148·55	146·81	136·90	126·47	115·09
Hours worked												
1980	45·5	44·2	42·9	41·6	41·5	41·9	41·6	41·8	40·1	41·1	42·2	42·5
1981	44·8	42·4	43·1	42·3	41·5	41·6	41·6	43·2	39·9	41·8	42·4	43·3
1982	44·9	43·2	43·1	41·4	41·4	41·4	41·8	43·7	39·7	41·3	42·5	42·3
1983	45·3	45·3	43·0	42·2	41·9	41·4	41·9	42·8	40·7	42·1	43·8	43·1
Hourly earnings												pence
1980	254·1	307·9	287·6	284·1	263·5	243·3	258·2	262·3	272·8	250·7	232·0	218·2
1981	282·1	356·7	321·3	314·3	288·0	274·4	284·4	294·1	298·4	274·3	251·4	243·4
1982	308·0	405·1	344·5	335·8	314·0	293·0	307·3	324·5	334·3	299·6	267·7	253·2
1983	327·9	434·2	380·3	365·5	335·8	323·3	330·6	347·1	360·7	325·2	288·7	267·0
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)												
Weekly earnings												£
1980	74·60	86·29	77·68	73·64	75·29	72·41	73·98	71·57	80·71	69·61	61·06	61·02
1981	83·06	94·69	87·62	79·07	82·67	81·21	81·18	85·06	89·97	77·34	65·96	67·16
1982	90·76	120·04	94·36	88·12	90·39	87·73	89·32	94·02	97·67	84·27	71·35	71·39
1983	99·56	108·61	101·13	96·16	99·14	97·63	97·77	100·20	108·62	91·40	77·75	74·41
Hours worked												
1980	37·9	38·4	38·9	38·0	37·8	38·3	37·7	35·6	37·7	36·9	37·1	37·4
1981	38·1	39·3	39·1	37·1	38·5	38·7	38·1	38·0	37·6	37·8	37·1	37·7
1982	38·4	41·3	39·0	37·8	38·4	38·4	37·6	38·2	37·6	37·4	37·6	37·6
1983	39·0	39·4	38·4	38·3	39·0	39·3	38·0	37·4	38·3	37·9	38·1	37·6
Hourly earnings												pence
1980	196·8	224·7	199·7	193·8	199·2	189·1	196·2	201·0	214·1	188·6	164·6	163·2
1981	218·0	240·9	224·1	213·1	214·7	209·8	213·1	223·8	239·3	204·6	177·8	178·1
1982	236·4	290·7	241·9	233·1	235·4	228·5	237·6	246·1	259·8	225·3	189·8	189·9
1983	255·3	275·7	263·4	251·1	254·2	248·4	257·3	267·9	283·6	241·2	204·1	197·9

UNITED KINGDOM (a) SIC 1968 October	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	All industries covered (a) SIC 1968
MALE (full-time on adult rates)											
Weekly earnings											£
1980	90·62	114·47	101·16	137·73	108·09	111·64	116·58	113·36	126·12	123·77	113·06
1981	98·67	127·96	111·31	154·22	113·15	123·23	126·08	121·55	142·28	138·19	125·58
1982	106·59	141·91	124·38	162·63	124·08	134·26	138·54	131·53	157·69	150·67	137·06
1983	113·70	154·28	135·47	183·28	138·06	147·23	150·14	140·40	169·12	162·46	149·13
Hours worked											
1980	40·1	43·2	41·7	42·5	41·7	41·9	47·9	44·0	42·2	47·1	43·0
1981	41·1	43·6	42·2	41·9	41·8	42·0	46·0	43·8	40·1	46·9	43·0
1982	41·4	44·2	43·0	41·2	41·8	42·0	47·9	43·8	40·0	46·7	42·9
1983	41·5	44·5	43·5	42·1	43·0	42·6	47·4	43·6	40·8	46·7	43·3
Hourly earnings											pence
1980	226·0	265·0	242·6	324·1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257·6	298·9	262·8	262·9
1981	240·1	293·5	263·8	368·1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277·5	354·8	294·6	292·0
1982	257·5	321·1	289·3	394·7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300·3	394·2	322·6	319·5
1983	274·0	346·7	311·4	435·3	321·1	345·6	316·8	322·0	414·5	347·9	344·4
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)											
Weekly earnings											£
1980	58·62	71·01	74·01	82·15	64·95	68·40	—	61·45	81·75	92·14	68·73
1981	64·02	79·13	81·55	92·83	70·58	75·71	—	66·49	99·07	105·76	76·44
1982	69·58	85·78	90·75	102·44	78·51	83·17	—	69·33	103·22	114·12	83·96
1983	73·22	92·51	99·65	111·70	86·80	90·29	—	78·57	111·72	123·32	91·18
Hours worked											
1980	36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3	—	38·5	37·0	42·3	37·5
1981	36·5	37·5	37·6	37·4	37·5	37·5	—	39·1	36·3	42·8	37·7
1982	37·5	38·3	38·2	37·7	38·1	37·8	—	37·9	35·1	42·6	38·0
1983	37·0	38·4	38·2	38·4	38·6	38·1	—	39·2	35·8	41·7	38·2
Hourly earnings											pence
1980	161·0	190·4	201·1	215·1	174·1	183·4	—	159·6	220·9	217·8	183·3
1981	175·4	211·0	216·9	248·2	188·2	201·9	—	170·1	272·9	247·1	202·8
1982	185·5	224·0	237·6	271·7	206·1	220·0	—	182·9	294·1	267·9	220·9
1983	197·9	240·9	260·9	290·9	224·9	237·0	—	200·4	312·1	295·7	238·7

(b) SIC 1980 October Class	Metal processing and manufacturing (21–22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23–24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25–26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33–34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41–42)	Textiles (43)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	156·30	152·57	162·13	139·45	137·78	146·96	146·82	137·93	148·17	120·66
1984	168·84	162·96	173·63	152·37	145·73	159·01	159·05	148·45	161·86	128·59
Hours worked										
1983	41·7	45·1	42·8	41·7	41·9	41·0	41·1	42·4	45·2	43·9
1984	42·2	45·1	43·0	42·4	41·9	41·3	41·6	42·8	45·3	44·0
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	374·7	338·6	379·1	334·3	328·5	358·0	357·6	325·3	327·5	274·7
1984	400·3	361·4	403·5	359·3	347·9	385·1	382·4	347·0	356·9	292·2
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	92·82	92·40	101·21	97·96	97·18	109·56	101·72	94·00	99·58	77·56
1984	103·02	99·79	110·09	106·16	102·51	117·14	110·70	99·41	106·35	82·97
Hours worked										
1983	38·5	38·4	38·2	38·7	38·1	38·5	37·7	38·3	39·1	38·1
1984	38·8	38·5	38·5	38·5	38·3	38·5	38·3	37·9	38·8	38·4
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	240·8	240·7	264·7	253·1	254·8	284·7	269·8	245·7	254·9	203·7
1984	265·4	259·0	286·1	275·6	267·9	304·6	288·9	262·4	274·2	215·8

(b) SIC 1980 October Class	Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48–49)	All manufacturing industries (21–49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71–72, 75–77,79)	All industries covered (b) SIC 1980 (21-79)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1983	113·94	133·35	184·22	140·51	146·19	169·13	139·99	162·43	148·63
1984	119·69	139·92	198·43	151·41	157·50	179·77	147·80	173·32	159·30
Hours worked									
1983	42·0	43·0	42·1	43·1	42·5	40·8	43·6	46·5	43·3
1984	41·8	42·9	42·5	43·3	42·8	40·7	43·3	46·7	43·4
Hourly earnings									pence
1983	271·6	309·8	437·7	325·9	343·6	415·0	321·2	349·5	343·5
1984	286·5	326·3	467·1	349·7	367·7	441·5	341·4	371·2	366·7
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1983	73·60	97·36	112·07	87·52	90·32	112·46	77·98	118·08	91·26
1984	78·58	102·63	119·71	92·48	96·30	126·00	87·81	126·69	97·34
Hours worked									
1983	37·1	38·4	38·6	38·6	38·1	36·1	39·2	40·8	38·2
1984	37·0	38·4	38·8	38·6	38·1	37·5	38·8	41·5	38·2
Hourly earnings									pence
1983	198·6	253·7	290·6	226·6	237·2	311·4	199·0	289·4	239·1
1984	212·6	267·2	308·3	239·8	252·9	336·1	226·6	305·4	254·9

* Except sea transport.

5·5 EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†
Men	689	287·3	328·5	404·0	451·4	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5
Women	311	353·4	402·4	494·1	559·5	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2
Men and women	1,000	298·1	340·6	418·7	469·1	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0

* 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.

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Men	575	287·2	322·4	403·1	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1
Women	425	334·5	373·5	468·3	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9
Men and women	1,000	300·0	336·2	420·7	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4

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

5·7 LABOUR COSTS
All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu-facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
Labour costs							**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	..
	1984	503·5	..	441·5	760·7	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	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	..
	1984	83·9	..	86·3	76·6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	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	..
	1984	10·5	..	8·0	12·0	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	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	..
	1984	7·3	..	8·1	5·6	..	..
Private social welfare payments	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	..
	1984	5·8	..	3·3	14·6	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	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	..
	1984	3·0	..	2·3	3·2	..	..

SIC 1980		Manufacturing	% change over a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con-struction industries††	Whole economy	% change over a year earlier
Labour costs per unit of output §									**1980 = 100**
	1978	70·2	14·9	77·9	73·3	70·7	72·9	71·9	12·2
	1979	82·3	17·2	78·7	82·8	82·0	82·7	82·5	14·7
	1980	100·0	21·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	21·2
	1981	106·9	6·9	106·1	105·3	111·8	106·3	109·6	9·6
	1982	111·8	4·6	106·5	108·6	111·1	109·1	113·3	3·4
	1983	112·1	0·3	101·5	107·7	111·3	108·2	117·1	3·4
	1984	114·7	2·3	85·1	109·4	110·9	109·6	120·1	2·6
	1983 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	115·6	2·7
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	116·5	3·5
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	117·6	3·9
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	118·2	3·3
	1984 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	118·9	2·9
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	120·2	3·2
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	119·3	1·4
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	121·4	2·7
	1985 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	122·2	2·8
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	123·1	2·4
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1978	71·1‖	13·8	78·9	74·1	71·5	73·7	72·4	11·6
	1979	81·8‖	15·0	79·3	83·2	82·5	83·1	82·6	14·1
	1980	100·0‖	22·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	21·1
	1981	109·3‖	9·3	105·7	105·5	111·3	106·3	108·8	8·8
	1982	114·7‖	4·9	106·8	108·8	111·5	109·3	113·5	4·3
	1983	116·2‖	1·3	102·5	108·6	112·2	109·2	118·0	4·0
	1984	120·1‖	3·4	86·4	111·1	112·4	111·3	122·2	3·6
	1983 Q1	114·7‖	1·7	..	..	..	..	116·3	3·8
	Q2	116·8‖	2·5	..	..	..	..	117·2	4·1
	Q3	115·8‖	0·9	..	..	..	..	118·4	4·1
	Q4	117·3‖	0·2	..	..	..	..	119·5	3·6
	1984 Q1	118·2‖	3·1	..	..	..	..	120·4	3·5
	Q2	118·8‖	1·7	..	..	..	..	122·6	4·6
	Q3	119·9‖	3·5	..	..	..	..	121·4	2·5
	Q4	123·6‖	5·4	..	..	..	..	123·7	3·5
	1985 Q1	124·2‖	5·1	..	..	..	..	125·8	4·5
	Q2	125·6‖	5·7	..	..	..	..	126·4	3·1
	Q3	127·6‖	6·4	..	..	..	..	129·2	6·4
	1985 Jul	127·6‖	6·5						
	Aug	126·2‖	5·8						
	Sep	129·0‖	6·9						
	Oct	127·4‖	2·7						
	Nov	127·8‖	3·7						
3 months ending:	1985 Jul	125·8‖	5·3						
	Aug	126·3‖	5·6						
	Sep	127·6‖	6·4						
	Oct	127·5‖	5·1						
	Nov	128·1‖	4·5						

Notes: * *Source* Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in *Employment Gazette.*
‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) *less* regional employment premium *(when applicable).*
§ *Source:* Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
‖ *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
.. Not available.

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
																	Indices 1980 = 100
Annual averages																	
1975	49·9	70·0	65	62	58·9	53·0	74	34	46	38·2	67·2	78	64	..	62·4	87·1	66
1976	58·2	76·3	73	70	66·4	60·4	79	44	54	46·2	75·5	81	75	..	73·6	88·5	72
1977	64·2	82·9	79	78	73·2	68·1	84	53	62	59·1	81·9	87	82	..	78·5	90·0	78
1978	73·4	87·6	85	83	80·7	76·9	89	65	71	68·6	86·8	92	89	..	85·3	93·1	85
1979	84·9	92·1	92	91	89·9	86·9	94	79	83	81·9	93·0	96	91	..	91·9	95·1	92
1980	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100
1981	113·3	106·2	110	112	109·5	112·3	105	127	116	123·1	105·6	103	110	122·6	110·5	105·1	110
1982	126·0	112·7	117	125	120·4	130·0	110	170	133	144·1	110·7	110	121	142·0	119·2	111·6	117
1983	137·4	117·8	122	130	128·3	144·9	114	203	149	172·3	115·0	113	132	163·4	128·6	119·2	121
1984	149·3	123·7	128	136	134·4	156·7	117	256	164	192·0	120·3	114	143 R	182·5	140·9	..	126
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q3	150·6	122·8	126	137	135·3	158·3	118	263	166	193·6	119·5	115	146	184·3	141·2	..	126
Q4	154·6	125·9	133	138	136·9	160·2	118	272	170	197·1	121·6	115	148	178·2	144·5	..	128
1985 Q1	158·2	128·5	129	140	137·2	162·7	119	289	171 R	206·2	123·5	119	149	196·9	146·1	..	130
Q2	161·5	131·5	131	141	140·6	165·1	123	..	174	210·8	126·3	119	153 R	200·8	151·0	..	130
Q3	164·4	..	..	..	142·4	..	123	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	150·9	..	131
Monthly																	
1985 Apr	162·9	131·1	..	141	137·9	165·1	123	..	..	207·4	125·0	119	..	..	149·8	..	130
May	159·9	135·4	..	141	141·4	..	..	..	..	212·5	123·7	120	..	..	152·1	..	130
Jun	161·1	128·0	131	141	142·4	..	..	..	174	212·5	130·2	120	..	..	151·1	..	131
Jul	163·4	132·5	..	141	145·7	..	123	..	..	..	121·0	120	..	..	152·0	..	131
Aug	163·3	129·2	..	142	140·1	..	..	..	..	..	127·2	120	..	..	149·3	..	130
Sep	166·4	..	..	..	141·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	151·5	..	131
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	131
Increases on a year earlier																	
																	Per cent
Annual averages																	
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	12	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	23	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	16	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	16	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	..	11	12	10	..	4
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q3	9	3	4	6	4	8	3	28	11	11	4	2	9	10	10	..	3
Q4	8	6	5	5	5	7	3	24	8	10	4	2	9	13	11	..	4
1985 Q1	9	6	3	4	5	6	3	23	8	11	4	4	10	14	7	..	4
Q2	10	7	3	4	4	6	6	..	7	12	5	4	9	12	7	..	4
Q3	9	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	4
Monthly																	
1985 Apr	11	6	..	4	2	6	6	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	4
May	9	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	12	4	5	..	..	8	..	4
Jun	9	6	3	4	5	..	..	..	7	12	6	5	..	..	7	..	4
Jul	9	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	4
Aug	9	4	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	7	..	4
Sep	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	3
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3

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 December 10

	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
1984 Dec	358·5	−0·1	1·9	4·6	361·0	−0·1	2·4
1985 Jan	359·8	0·4	2·4	5·0	361·8	0·2	2·6
Feb	362·7	0·8	2·2	5·4	364·7	0·8	2·3
Mar	366·1	0·9	3·0	6·1	367·8	0·9	2·8
Apr	373·9	2·1	4·5	6·9	375·5	2·1	4·3
May	375·6	0·5	4·7	7·0	377·3	0·5	4·4
June	376·4	0·2	5·0	7·0	378·1	0·2	4·7
July	375·7	−0·2	4·4	6·9	378·5	0·1	4·6
Aug	376·7	0·3	3·9	6·2	379·7	0·3	4·1
Sep	376·5	−0·1	2·8	5·9	379·5	−0·1	3·2
Oct	377·1	0·2	0·9	5·4	380·0	0·1	1·2
Nov	378·4	0·3	0·7	5·5	381·1	0·3	1·0
Dec	378·9	0·1	0·7	5·7	381·3	0·1	0·8

The rise in the index between November and December continues the recent pattern of a small upward drift in prices. Food prices, particularly those for fresh vegetables, some rents and motor insurance premia increased. There were also further effects of the November increases in telephone charges. Christmas discounts on wines and spirits and lower prices for second-hand cars and certain items of clothing and footwear were recorded.

Food: The food index rose by a little over a half of one per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about three and a half per cent. Increased prices for fresh vegetables were mainly responsible although there were also a number of smaller increases in the prices of bread and some meat items. Fruit prices were a little lower.

Alcoholic drink: Pre-Christmas discounts notably for table wines, fortified wines and canned beer caused the group index to fall by rather less than one per cent.

Housing: The housing index rose by about a half of one per cent, mainly as a result of increases in rents.

Clothing and footwear: Small price reductions for a number of items contributed to a reduction in the group index of rather less than a half of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: Higher costs for motor insurance were more than offset by lower prices for second-hand cars and petrol. The result was an overall decrease in the group index of less than a quarter of one per cent.

Services: The index for this group rose by rather less than a half of one per cent mainly due to further effects of the November increases in telephone charges.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals were the main contributor to a rise in the group index of rather less than a half of one per cent.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 10*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
All items	**378·9**	**0·1**	**5·7**
All items excluding food	**389·6**	**0·0**	**6·2**
Seasonal food	**315·7**	**3·4**	**7·9**
Food excluding seasonal	**344·3**	**0·1**	**3·0**
I Food	**339·4**	**0·6**	**3·6**
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	355·1		4
Bread	342·9		6
Flour	274·2		5
Other cereals	435·3		5
Biscuits	324·3		0
Meat and bacon	271·1		0
Beef	321·3		0
Lamb	253·1		−3
Pork	252·6		−2
Bacon	254·8		2
Ham (cooked)	240·5		−1
Other meat and meat products	250·2		1
Fish	298·7		8
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	367·3		1
Butter	442·1		0
Margarine	281·1		2
Lard and other cooking fats	262·6		4
Milk, cheese and eggs	347·7		5
Cheese	387·3		5
Eggs	204·7		9
Milk, fresh	413·3		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	411·7		1
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	405·2		−1
Tea	481·5		−12
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	456·9		6
Soft drinks	349·0		3
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	460·8		5
Sugar	431·7		1
Jam, marmalade and syrup	334·0		1
Sweets and chocolates	462·1		5
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	381·7		8
Potatoes	433·2		4
Other vegetables	346·2		11
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	321·4		7
Other food	354·5		5
Food for animals	294·8		6
II Alcoholic drink	**420·4**	**−0·8**	**6·4**
Beer	507·1		7
Spirits, wines etc	311·9		5
III Tobacco	**544·8**	**0·1**	**7·5**
Cigarettes	547·1		8
Tobacco	518·4		6
IV Housing	**462·0**	**0·5**	**11·0**
Rent	417·2		7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	453·6		18
Rates and water charges	540·0		10
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	429·9		6
V Fuel and light	**507·4**	**0·1**	**4·1**
Coal and smokeless fuels	547·5		3
Coal	555·6		2
Smokeless fuels	527·7		6
Gas	408·6		5
Electricity	522·2		4
Oil and other fuel and light	680·4		3
VI Durable household goods	**268·0**	**0·0**	**3·4**
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	290·2		5
Radio, television and other household appliances	210·0		1
Pottery, glassware and hardware	398·6		6
VII Clothing and footwear	**227·9**	**−0·3**	**4·3**
Men's outer clothing	243·4		5
Men's underclothing	324·5		6
Women's outer clothing	167·9		5
Women's underclothing	305·5		5
Children's clothing	264·4		1
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	256·0		4
Footwear	234·2		4
VIII Transport and vehicles	**392·6**	**−0·2**	**3·6**
Motoring and cycling	379·0		3
Purchase of motor vehicles	316·5		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	447·8		6
Petrol and oil	462·1		1
Motor licences	398·2		11
Motor insurance	373·7		10
Fares	493·2		5
Rail transport	510·1		6
Road transport	486·9		4
IX Miscellaneous goods	**400·0**	**0·2**	**6·7**
Books, newspapers and periodicals	573·9		7
Books	641·6		12
Newspapers and periodicals	553·1		5
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	406·2		10
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	417·7		5
Soap and detergents	362·3		4
Soda and polishes	498·3		7
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	326·1		6
X Services	**389·9**	**0·3**	**6·4**
Postage and telephones	411·3		5
Postage	470·5		−2
Telephones, telemessages, etc	387·9		6
Entertainment	307·7		7
Entertainment (other than TV)	468·1		5
Other services	484·3		8
Domestic help	487·5		4
Hairdressing	490·0		7
Boot and shoe repairing	439·7		3
Laundering	440·0		5
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	**423·8**	**0·3**	**5·5**

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

6·3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on December 10, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Average prices on December 10, 1985

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
Beef: home-killed			
Chuck (braising steak)	524	166·8	148–189
Sirloin (without bone)	491	301·9	230–360
Silverside (without bone) †	543	217·4	198–242
Best beef mince	503	119·1	98–148
Fore ribs (with bone)	432	150·9	120–186
Brisket (without bone)	506	150·5	130–177
Rump steak †	537	284·6	246–315
Stewing steak	533	148·5	130–174
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	501	179·6	150–207
Breast †	455	50·0	36– 74
Best end of neck	390	119·6	68–186
Shoulder (with bone)	489	100·7	82–140
Leg (with bone)	489	162·0	142–183
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	259	141·5	124–162
Breast †	211	38·9	30– 50
Best end of neck	193	99·6	62–140
Shoulder (with bone)	242	80·4	70– 94
Leg (with bone)	265	144·7	136–159
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	468	115·0	96–150
Belly †	515	82·0	72– 96
Loin (with bone)	539	138·7	124–165
Fillet (without bone)	391	185·8	132–270
Bacon			
Collar †	228	113·6	96–130
Gammon†	294	171·8	140–198
Middle cut †, smoked	300	136·9	118–153
Back, smoked	260	164·4	146–186
Back, unsmoked	333	158·0	140–177
Streaky, smoked	197	107·1	90–126
Ham (not shoulder)	401	209·3	156–260
Sausages			
Pork	535	79·8	68– 94
Beef	397	71·5	60– 86
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	310	48·8	40– 58
Corned beef, 12 oz can	457	89·2	74–106
Chicken: roasting			
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	350	62·0	56– 72
Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	461	80·7	72– 88
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	265	159·9	136–186
Haddock fillets	272	165·2	132–192
Haddock, smoked whole	226	160·4	130–192
Plaice fillets	241	174·8	142–214
Herrings	213	70·4	56– 86
Kippers, with bone	285	94·5	80–110
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	426	134·0	120–156
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	472	42·1	33– 49
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	273	50·4	46– 54
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	326	32·8	30– 36
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	356	34·4	33– 36
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	477	43·5	36– 54
Butter			
Home-produced, per 500g	458	104·0	96–116
New Zealand, per 500g	403	100·6	94–106
Danish, per 500g	437	113·6	106–122
Margarine			
Standard quality, per 250g	85	21·0	19– 24
Lower priced, per 250g	61	20·6	19– 21
Lard, per 500g	499	38·6	33– 45
Cheese			
Cheddar type	496	124·7	100–140
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	367	103·4	92–112
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	302	89·1	80– 96
Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	49	75·5	62– 96
Milk			
Ordinary, per pint	461	22·8	—
Tea			
Higher priced, per 125g	228	51·5	49– 58
Medium priced, per 125g	883	47·2	42– 56
Lower priced, per 125g	453	42·3	40– 52
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	511	140·8	134–150
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	535	47·7	46– 50
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	392	8·2	6– 10
Red	218	8·8	7– 10
Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	448	50·6	40– 60
Cabbage, greens	386	19·9	13– 29
Cabbage, hearted	392	19·4	11– 29
Cauliflower	268	40·6	25– 58
Brussels sprouts	421	30·5	23– 38
Carrots	503	14·7	10– 22
Onions	521	16·2	12– 23
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	495	28·3	24– 33
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	483	29·6	22– 35
Apples, dessert	512	31·4	25– 39
Pears, dessert	479	32·5	26– 38
Oranges	351	34·0	26– 44
Bananas	507	42·5	35– 48

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

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices‡

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD* All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	39·2–40·0	57·1–57·6	96·3–97·6	48·7	59·2	747	951·2–952·5
1975	1,000	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	40·4–41·6	66·0–66·6	106·4–108·2	42·3–45·3	42·9–46·1	768	961·9–966·3
1976	1,000	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	35·9–36·9	56·9–57·3	92·8–94·2	50·7	42·1–43·9	772	958·0–960·8
1977	1,000	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	38·0–39·0	62·0–62·2	100·0–101·2	53·0	47·0–48·7	753	953·3–955·8
1978	1,000	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	38·5–39·7	63·3–63·9	101·8–103·6	51·4	46·1–48·0	767	966·5–969·6
1979	1,000	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	37·7–38·9	60·9–61·5	98·6–100·4	52·5	44·7–46·2	768	964·0–966·6
1980	1,000	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	34·5–35·9	59·1–59·7	93·6–95·6	48·0	38·8–40·6	786	966·8–969·6
1981	1,000	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	34·3–35·3	56·8–57·2	91·1–92·5	48·4	36·2–38·2	793	969·2–971·9
1982	1,000	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	33·9–34·9	52·8–53·3	87·0–88·2	47·7	36·7–38·4	794	965·7–967·6
1983	1,000	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	35·8–36·5	56·7–57·0	92·7–93·6	46·8	35·0–36·9	797	971·5–974·1
1984	1,000	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	33·7–34·3	54·9–55·3	88·6–89·4	45·4	33·1–34·9	799	966·1–968·7
1985	1,000	190	[28·9]	[161·2]	[32]	[53·1]	[85·1]	42·0	[34·0]	810	[971·1]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974 Annual averages	108·5	106·1	103·0	106·9	111·7	115·9	114·2	94·7	105·0	109·3	108·8
1975	134·8	133·3	129·8	134·3	140·7	156·8	150·2	116·9	120·9	135·3	135·1
1976	157·1	159·9	177·7	156·8	161·4	171·6	167·4	147·7	142·9	156·4	156·5
1977	182·0	190·3	197·0	189·1	192·4	208·2	201·8	175·0	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	224·6	205·7	222·2	224·1
1980	263·7	255·9	224·5	262·0	271·0	293·6	284·5	249·8	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
1984	351·8	326·1	319·0	327·8	342·2	362·4	354·3	317·2	280·7	358·9	353·1
1975 Jan 14	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	128·9	143·3	137·5	98·1	113·3	120·4	120·5
1976 Jan 13	147·9	148·3	158·6	146·6	151·2	162·4	157·8	137·3	132·4	147·9	147·6
1977 Jan 18	172·4	183·1	214·8	177·1	178·7	189·7	185·2	169·6	165·7	169·3	170·9
1978 Jan 17	189·5	196·1	173·9	200·4	202·8	222·4	214·5	186·7	183·9	187·6	190·2
1979 Jan 16	207·2	217·5	207·6	219·5	220·3	240·8	232·5	212·8	197·1	204·3	207·3
1980 Jan 15	245·3	244·8	223·6	248·9	256·4	277·7	269·1	236·5	218·3	245·5	246·2
1981 Jan 13	277·3	266·7	225·8	274·7	286·7	308·2	299·6	264·2	232·0	280·3	279·3
1982 Jan 12	310·6	296·1	287·6	297·5	306·2	323·4	316·4	296·1	255·4	314·6	311·5
1983 Jan 11	325·9	301·8	256·8	310·3	325·6	341·0	334·8	305·8	260·8	332·6	328·5
Oct 11	340·7	314·5	304·4	316·7	333·7	348·6	342·5	309·2	267·3	347·9	342·1
Nov 15	341·9	316·1	311·0	317·5	335·5	349·1	343·6	310·1	267·6	349·0	343·1
Dec 13	342·8	318·5	321·1	318·7	335·1	351·7	345·0	311·5	268·3	349·4	343·7
1984 Jan 10	342·6	319·8	321·3	319·8	335·5	353·1	346·0	312·1	270·3	348·9	343·5
Feb 14	344·0	321·4	327·0	320·7	334·0	355·5	346·9	311·2	273·0	350·3	344·8
Mar 13	345·1	323·8	331·9	322·6	338·7	356·8	349·5	312·1	274·8	351·0	345·8
Apr 10	349·7	327·3	343·8	324·5	341·0	358·6	351·5	312·9	277·5	355·9	350·1
May 15	351·0	329·4	347·7	326·2	342·0	361·1	353·4	313·4	280·2	357·0	351·3
June 12	351·9	330·6	339·9	329·2	342·8	363·2	355·0	320·1	282·1	357·8	352·5
July 17	351·5	328·5	325·3	329·5	342·5	364·9	355·9	319·8	281·6	358·0	352·7
Aug 14	354·8	326·9	311·5	330·3	344·2	365·6	357·0	319·8	282·9	362·5	356·5
Sep 11	355·5	324·9	295·8	330·9	344·6	365·9	357·3	320·5	283·8	364·0	357·9
Oct 16	357·7	326·2	296·9	332·1	347·3	367·0	359·1	320·8	284·8	366·4	360·0
Nov 13	358·8	326·6	294·0	333·2	347·1	367·7	359·4	321·4	287·8	367·6	361·3
Dec 11	358·5	327·6	292·6	334·4	346·7	369·1	360·1	322·8	289·7	367·0	361·0
1985 Jan 15	359·8	330·6	306·9	335·6	348·7	371·6	362·4	321·6	291·7	367·8	361·8
Feb 12	362·7	332·5	313·3	336·6	349·6	373·7	364·0	320·6	293·7	371·0	364·7
Mar 12	366·1	335·4	325·8	337·6	350·5	375·6	365·5	320·9	294·4	374·6	367·8
Apr 16	373·9	338·8	333·7	340·0	352·6	376·9	367·1	326·1	295·6	383·5	375·5
May 14	375·6	339·3	333·2	340·8	351·8	379·2	368·2	326·3	296·2	385·5	377·3
June 11	376·4	340·1	334·5	341·5	352·3	380·6	369·3	326·8	296·4	386·3	378·1
July 16	375·7	335·3	303·6	341·9	355·0	381·6	370·9	325·8	295·7	386·7	378·5
Aug 13	376·7	335·5	299·1	342·7	355·2	383·1	371·9	327·2	295·5	388·0	379·7
Sep 10	376·5	335·8	298·2	343·4	356·7	384·0	373·1	328·4	294·9	387·6	379·5
Oct 15	377·1	335·5	299·7	342·7	357·8	383·5	373·2	326·3	294·2	388·4	380·0
Nov 12	378·4	337·6	305·3	343·9	359·4	387·4	376·2	326·9	292·6	389·5	381·1
Dec 10	378·9	339·4	315·7	344·3	358·9	388·1	376·4	328·0	292·7	389·6	381·3

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.
* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984.
‡ Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices – 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices 6·4

UNITED KINGDOM	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
1974 Weights	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51
1975	77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48
1976	90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47
1977	91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45
1978	96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51
1979	93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51
1980	93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41
1981	104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42
1982	99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38
1983	109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39
1984	102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec–Jan	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36
1985	86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45
Jan 15, 1974 = 100											
Annual averages 1974	108·4	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106·8	108·2
1975	147·5	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135·5	132·4
1976	185·4	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159·5	157·3
1977	208·1	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	190·3	188·3	173·3	185·7
1978	227·3	196·0	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	207·2	206·7	192·0	207·8
1979	246·7	217·1	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	243·1	236·4	213·9	239·9
1980	307·9	261·8	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	288·7	276·9	262·7	290·0
1981	368·0	306·1	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	322·6	300·7	300·8	318·0
1982	417·6	341·0	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331·6	341·7
1983	440·9	366·5	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	366·3	345·6	342·9	364·0
1984	454·9	387·7	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	374·7	364·7	357·3	390·8
Jan 14 1975	119·9	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	130·3	125·2	115·8	118·7
Jan 13 1976	172·8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146·2
Jan 18 1977	198·7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172·3
Jan 17 1978	220·1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·7	198·6	186·6	199·5
Jan 16 1979	234·5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	218·5	216·4	202·0	218·7
Jan 15 1980	274·7	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	268·4	258·8	246·9	267·8
Jan 13 1981	348·9	277·7	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	299·5	293·4	289·2	307·5
Jan 12 1982	387·0	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	330·5	312·5	325·6	329·7
Jan 11 1983	441·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7
Oct 11	440·5	373·4	444·0	379·6	466·7	252·0	216·7	373·0	349·7	345·1	370·8
Nov 15	443·9	372·7	448·6	380·5	468·8	252·3	218·0	372·3	352·3	349·1	373·4
Dec 13	444·2	373·2	450·0	381·6	469·0	253·0	217·1	371·7	353·4	350·0	375·7
Jan 10 1984	445·8	376·1	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	370·8	353·3	350·6	378·5
Feb 14	447·7	379·0	455·1	383·8	472·1	254·5	212·7	368·6	357·5	350·9	379·7
Mar 13	448·9	380·2	457·6	383·6	474·0	255·6	213·0	368·3	359·3	351·8	381·6
Apr 10	453·3	385·6	488·0	393·1	475·7	255·8	213·7	372·2	363·4	355·5	383·9
May 15	454·5	387·6	498·1	390·6	477·6	255·9	214·8	374·4	363·6	355·9	390·1
June 12	455·5	387·9	499·7	390·5	479·3	257·2	213·5	376·3	364·5	356·3	393·2
July 17	455·8	387·7	500·1	392·0	479·9	256·2	214·1	375·6	364·4	357·6	392·7
Aug 14	456·3	389·0	499·6	413·9	480·3	257·7	215·3	376·3	365·8	358·0	393·6
Sep 11	456·8	392·4	501·1	417·8	480·6	258·8	216·7	375·6	367·1	359·3	395·7
Oct 16	457·6	397·1	504·0	420·8	483·0	258·5	216·2	379·9	370·5	360·3	398·3
Nov 13	462·6	394·8	507·0	423·1	486·0	258·8	216·6	380·0	372·6	365·1	400·1
Dec 11	463·7	395·2	506·6	416·2	487·3	259·1	218·5	378·8	374·9	366·3	401·6
Jan 15 1985	465·9	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	379·6	378·4	369·7	401·8
Feb 12	466·8	399·7	513·1	427·7	488·7	259·7	216·3	381·8	382·9	370·0	403·0
Mar 12	469·0	400·9	514·5	431·2	491·7	261·5	221·0	388·3	386·5	370·8	404·8
Apr 16	477·9	409·2	530·8	458·4	497·4	262·4	221·6	394·7	390·3	381·8	408·4
May 14	478·8	411·2	536·4	461·3	498·5	263·5	221·8	397·7	391·8	383·5	411·2
June 11	480·2	411·0	538·7	463·8	500·4	264·6	221·1	397·6	393·1	383·8	413·2
July 16	482·1	412·5	539·6	465·8	501·5	263·0	221·4	396·7	394·3	383·2	414·6
Aug 13	483·0	415·5	539·2	467·1	502·6	264·8	223·3	396·5	395·6	383·7	417·1
Sep 10	484·6	419·3	539·8	457·0	504·7	266·5	226·2	396·0	396·8	384·6	418·6
Oct 15	484·9	423·5	540·0	457·0	504·7	267·3	228·1	394·6	398·0	385·4	420·7
Nov 12	486·3	423·7	544·4	459·7	506·8	267·9	228·7	393·4	399·1	388·6	422·4
Dec 10	486·9	420·4	544·8	462·0	507·4	268·0	227·9	392·6	400·0	389·9	423·8

6·5 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier

Per cent

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

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

6·6 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

JAN 15, 1974 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	231·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8
1980	250·7	262·1	268·9	275·0	248·9	260·5	266·4	271·8	249·6	261·6	267·1	271·8
1981	283·2	292·1	297·2	304·5	280·3	290·3	295·6	303·0	279·3	289·8	295·0	300·5
1982	314·2	322·4	323·0	327·4	311·8	319·4	319·8	324·1	305·9	314·7	316·3	320·2
1983	331·1	334·3	337·0	342·3	327·5	331·5	334·4	339·7	323·2	328·7	332·0	335·4
1984	346·7	353·6	353·8	357·5	343·8	351·4	351·3	355·1	337·5	344·3	345·3	348·5
1985	363·2	371·4	371·3		360·7	369·0	368·7		353·0	361·8	362·6	

6·7 Group indices: annual averages

JAN 15, 1974 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1980	264·2	248·1	263·8	290·5	316·9	230·6	206·1	322·5	298·4	248·8	288·3
1981	294·3	269·2	307·5	358·9	381·6	241·4	208·0	363·3	333·6	276·6	313·6
1982	321·7	291·5	341·6	414·1	430·6	248·2	211·6	398·8	370·8	305·5	336·3
1983	336·2	300·7	336·7	441·6	462·3	255·3	215·3	422·3	393·9	311·5	358·2
1984	352·9	320·2	386·6	489·8	479·2	263·0	215·5	438·3	417·3	321·3	384·3
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1980	261·9	244·6	268·3	289·9	319·0	231·2	212·8	301·5	292·8	254·8	288·3
1981	292·3	265·5	314·5	358·1	383·4	242·3	216·8	343·9	327·3	284·1	313·6
1982	318·8	287·8	350·7	413·1	430·5	249·4	219·9	369·6	362·3	314·1	336·3
1983	333·3	296·7	377·3	440·6	461·2	257·4	223·8	393·1	383·9	320·6	358·2
1984	350·4	315·6	399·9	488·5	479·2	264·3	223·9	407·0	405·8	331·1	384·3
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1980	262·5	255·9	261·8	290·1	313·2	226·3	205·4	288·7	276·9	262·7	290·0
1981	291·2	277·5	306·1	358·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	322·6	300·7	300·8	318·0
1982	314·3	299·3	341·0	413·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331·6	341·7
1983	329·8	308·8	366·5	440·9	465·4	250·4	214·8	366·3	345·6	342·9	364·0
1984	343·9	326·1	387·7	489·0	478·8	256·7	214·6	374·7	364·7	357·3	390·8

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

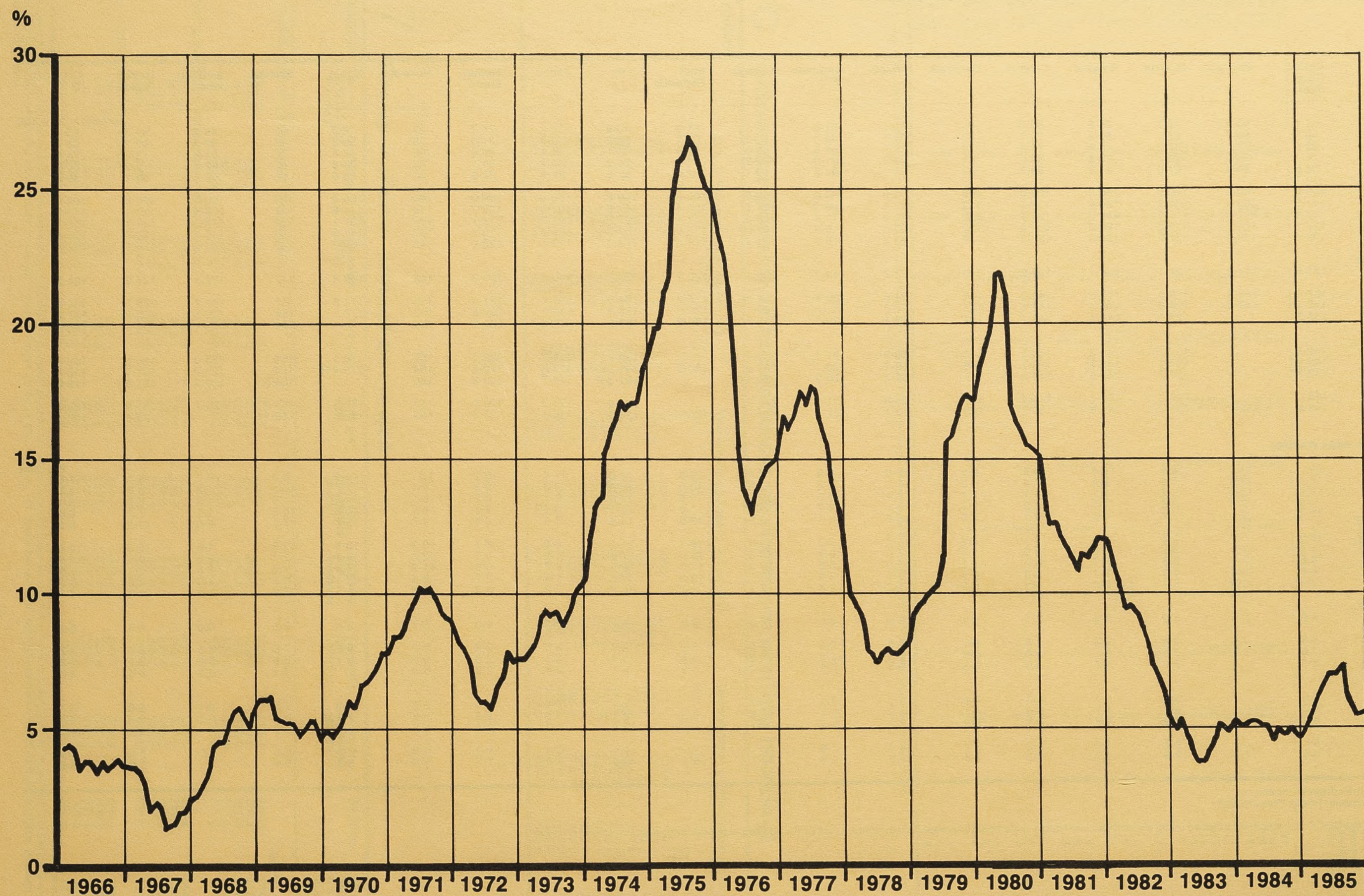
6·8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	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)
Annual averages																			**Indices 1980 = 100**
1975	51·1	60·5	77·3	73·5	65·8	61	60·8	81·8	47·1	51·8	46·9	72·9	74·7	67	42·6	61	89·1	65·3	**63·2**
1976	59·6	68·7	83·0	80·2	70·7	66	66·7	85·5	53·3	61·1	54·8	79·7	81·3	73	50·2	67	90·7	69·1	**68·7**
1977	69·0	77·1	87·6	85·9	76·4	74	72·9	88·6	59·8	69·4	64·1	86·1	86·6	80	62·5	75	91·8	73·5	**74·8**
1978	74·7	83·2	90·7	89·8	83·2	81	79·5	91·0	67·3	74·7	71·9	89·4	90·1	86	74·8	82	92·8	79·2	**80·7**
1979	84·8	90·8	94·0	93·8	90·8	89	88·1	94·8	80·1	84·6	82·5	92·6	93·9	90	86·6	88	96·1	88·1	**88·6**
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	**100·0**
1981	111·9	109·6	106·8	107·6	112·5	112	113·4	106·3	124·5	120·4	117·8	104·9	106·7	114	114·6	112	106·5	110·4	**110·5**
1982	121·5	121·8	112·6	117·0	124·6	123	126·8	111·9	150·6	141·1	137·3	107·7	113·1	127	131·1	122	112·5	117·1	**119·1**
1983	127·1	134·2	116·3	126·0	131·9	132	139·0	115·6	181·0	155·8	157·3	109·7	116·2	137	147·0	133	115·9	120·9	**125·4**
1984	133·4	139·4	122·9	134·0	137·6	140	149·3	118·4	214·4	169·3	174·3	112·1	120·0	146	163·6	143	119·2	126·1	**132·0**
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q4	135·9	141·8	124·1	136·1	139·2	143	152·7	119·2	228·1	172·1	179·7	113·3	121·3	148	168·4	147	120·5	127·8	**134·2**
1985 Q1	137·6	143·9	126·0	138·6	140·9	144	154·8	120·5	238·4	175·3	184·9	113·4	121·6	151	173·8	151	122·7	128·6	**135·7**
Q2	142·3	147·3	126·8	140·4	142·4	147	157·6	121·2	249·1	177·6	189·3	114·4	122·8	153	177·1	154	123·3	130·2	**137·7**
Q3	143·7	..	127·1	141·4	143·7	147	159·1	120·9	255·5	180·2	191·5	114·3	122·8	155	..	154	123·1	131·1	**138·7**
Monthly																			
1985 July	142·5	..	127·1	141·3	143·5	146	158·9	121·1	250·9	..	190·8	114·7	122·6	155	178·1	154	123·0	130·8	**138·4**
Aug	142·9	..	127·1	141·3	143·7	146	159·1	120·7	251·6	180·2	191·3 R	113·6	122·6	154	178·4 R	154	123·0	131·1	**138·5**
Sep	142·8	..	127·2	141·5	144·0	147	159·3	120·9	264·1 R	..	192·3 R	114·7	123·2	156	..	154 R	123·3 R	131·5	**139·0**
Oct	143·0	..	127·2	141·4	144·4	147	159·8	121·1	270·6	..	194·6	116·3	123·5	156	179·9	155·9	123·7	131·9	**139·8**
Nov	143·5	152·7	127·4	141·8	145·1	148	160·1	121·3	279·5	178·6	194·3	115·1	122·0	155	182·8	156·1	..	132·4	**140·1**
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			
Annual averages																			**Per cent**
1975	24·2	15·1	8·4	12·8	10·8	9·6	11·8	6·0	13·4	20·9	17·0	11·8	10·2	11·7	16·9	9·8	6·7	9·1	**11·3**
1976	16·5	13·6	7·3	9·2	7·4	9·0	9·7	4·5	13·3	18·0	16·8	9·3	8·8	9·1	17·7	10·3	1·8	5·8	**8·7**
1977	15·8	12·3	5·5	7·1	8·1	11·1	9·4	3·7	12·1	13·6	17·0	8·1	6·5	9·1	24·5	11·4	1·3	6·5	**8·9**
1978	8·3	7·9	3·6	4·5	8·9	10·0	9·1	2·7	12·6	7·6	12·1	3·8	4·1	8·1	19·8	10·0	1·1	7·7	**8·0**
1979	13·4	9·1	3·7	4·5	9·1	9·6	10·8	4·1	19·0	13·3	14·8	3·6	4·2	4·8	15·7	7·2	3·6	11·3	**9·8**
1980	18·0	10·2	6·4	6·6	10·1	12·3	13·6	5·5	24·9	18·2	21·2	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	**12·9**
1981	11·9	9·6	6·8	7·6	12·5	11·7	13·4	6·3	24·5	20·4	17·8	4·9	6·7	13·6	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	**10·5**
1982	8·6	11·1	5·5	8·7	10·8	10·1	11·8	5·3	20·9	17·1	16·6	2·7	6·0	11·2	14·4	8·6	5·6	6·1	**7·8**
1983	4·6	10·2	3·3	7·7	5·9	6·9	9·6	3·3	20·5	10·5	14·6	1·9	2·7	8·6	12·1	8·9	3·0	3·2	**5·3**
1984	5·0	3·9	5·7	6·3	4·3	6·1	7·3	2·4	18·1	8·7	10·8	2·2	3·3	6·6	11·3	7·5	2·8	4·3	**5·3**
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q4	4·8	2·5	5·2	5·4	3·7	5·9	6·8	2·1	18·0	6·7	9·4	2·3	3·0	5·7	9·8	7·3	3·0	4·1	**5·1**
1985 Q1	5·5	4·4	3·4	5·4	3·8	5·1	6·5	2·4	18·5	6·2	9·3	2·0	2·4	5·6	9·6	7·9	3·8	3·6	**4·7**
Q2	7·0	6·7	3·6	5·2	3·9	5·8	6·4	2·5	17·3	5·2	9·4	2·1	2·5	5·5	9·7	8·5	3·6	3·7	**4·8**
Q3	6·3	..	3·0	4·8	3·9	4·3	5·6	2·2	18·2	5·5	9·1	2·1	2·3	5·4	..	7·1	3·3	3·4	**4·5**
Monthly																			
1985 July	6·9	..	3·5	5·1	3·8	4·6	6·1	2·3	16·7	..	9·4	2·4	2·3	5·8	7·9	7·7	3·4	3·6	**4·7**
Aug	6·2	..	2·6	4·7	4·0	4·1	5·6	2·1	17·8	5·5	9·1 R	2·3	2·3	5·6	7·4 R	6·9	3·0	3·4	**4·5**
Sep	5·9	..	2·9	4·6	4·1	3·9	5·3	2·2	20·1	..	8·8	1·7	2·3	5·8	..	6·7	3·4	3·2	**4·3**
Oct	5·4	..	2·7	4·0	4·2	3·7	4·9	1·8	20·1	..	9·1	2·3	1·9	5·6	7·4	6·8	3·0	3·2	**4·3**
Nov	5·5	7·6	2·6	4·2	4·0	3·4	4·8	1·8	22·7	5·5	8·9	1·9	1·7	5·8	8·6	6·9	..	3·6	**4·5**
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

C2 Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year



TOURISM 8·1
Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed [1]							
1981	48·1	51·7	1·6	32·6	3·8	0·6	19·7
Employees in employment [2]							
1982 1st qtr	176·1	223·5	139·7	210·3	16·3	52·9	253·9
2nd qtr	187·4	233·6	141·7	235·0	43·2	64·6	269·1
3rd qtr	186·1	230·7	138·9	233·4	49·0	60·1	263·3
4th qtr	173·5	226·5	140·0	210·8	16·0	53·1	251·9
1983 1st qtr	161·2	221·6	137·4	205·4	18·3	54·3	248·0
2nd qtr	182·7	231·0	140·1	234·4	52·0	61·1	246·2
3rd qtr	186·3	238·4	143·3	242·2	50·6	60·4	267·9
4th qtr	180·9	235·9	147·3	224·7	16·8	54·2	252·5
1984 1st qtr	178·8	230·6	146·5	216·8	19·2	55·2	247·8
2nd qtr	189·2	241·9	148·4	251·9	51·4	62·9	261·4
3rd qtr	190·0	249·0	148·7	256·6	46·3	61·6	258·2
4th qtr	181·4	248·6	151·3	237·7	24·5	56·6	249·7
1985 1st qtr	175·8	243·8	150·9	232·0	27·0	58·2	247·8
2nd qtr	191·9	257·6	155·0	262·2	53·9	65·9	261·7
3rd qtr	194·3	259·1	151·9	269·3	51·1	65·4	261·6
Change Q3 1985 Q3 1984							
Absolute (thousands)	+4·3	+10·1	+3·2	+12·7	+4·8	+3·8	+3·4
Percentage	+2·3	+4·1	+2·2	+4·9	+10·4	+6·2	+1·3

1. Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self employment in Hotels and Catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.)

1981	153
1983	147
1984	175

2. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1·4.

TOURISM 8·2
Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1974	898	703	+195
1980	2,961	2,738	+223
1981	2,970	3,272	−302
1982	3,188	3,640	−452
1983	4,003	4,090	−87
1984	4,614	4,663	−49
Percentage change 1983/1984	+15	+14	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1984 R 1st qtr	727	1,086	715	1,146	+12	−60
2nd qtr	1,075	1,116	1,182	1,189	−107	−73
3rd qtr	1,751	1,190	1,835	1,132	−84	+58
4th qtr	1,061	1,222	932	1,198	+129	+24
1985 R 1st qtr	903	1,371	846	1,356	+57	+15
2nd qtr	1,331	1,372	1,152	1,169	+179	+203
3rd qtr (e)	2,110	1,428	1,880	1,179	+230	+249
1984 January R	260	331	228	383	+32	−52
February R	218	381	193	356	+25	+25
March R	248	374	294	407	−46	−33
April R	335	383	309	372	+26	+11
May R	321	350	364	413	−43	−63
June R	419	383	509	404	−90	−21
July R	573	401	537	392	+36	+9
August R	632	387	655	367	−24	+20
September R	546	402	643	373	−97	+29
October R	448	418	441	372	+7	+46
November R	331	419	259	393	+72	+26
December R	282	385	232	433	+50	−48
1985 January PR	322	419	276	464	+46	−45
February PR	247	438	245	445	−2	−7
March PR	334	514	325	447	+9	+67
April PR	376	425	323	392	+53	+33
May PR	459	501	349	394	+110	+107
June PR	496	446	480	383	+16	+63
July (e)	680	470	535	409	+145	+61
Aug (e)	825	521	675	377	+150	+144
Sept (e)	605	437	670	393	−65	+44
Oct (e)	480	439	470	397	+10	+42

P Provisional R Revised (e) Rounded to the nearest £5 million.
For further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6.

8·3 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSANDS

	All areas		North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974	8,543		1,810	4,249	968	1,516
1975	9,490		1,907	4,712	1,135	1,736
1976	10,808		2,093	5,416	1,400	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	6,153	1,617	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	6,302	1,563	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	6,249	1,624	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	6,411	1,499	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	5,696	1,359	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	5,704	1,378	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	5,725	1,439	2,464
1984 R	13,644		3,330	5,940	1,611	2,763
		Seasonally adjusted				
1984 1st quarter	2,156	3,270	396	1,047	280	436
2nd quarter	3,582	3,381	892	1,576	413	699
3rd quarter	5,179	3,472	1,390	2,169	546	1,073
4th quarter	2,728	3,521	653	1,150	371	554
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,563	489	1,090	289	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,747	1,138	1,742	429	649
3rd quarter (e)	5,610	3,742	1,710	2,810		1,090
1984 January	744	1,081	136	423		185
February	585	998	103	372		110
March	827	1,191	157	529		141
April	1,171	1,124	171	803		196
May	1,096	1,092	289	577		230
June	1,314	1,165	432	609		274
July	1,763	1,111	477	954		332
August	2,010	1,204	486	1,115		409
September	1,405	1,157	428	646		332
October	1,091	1,109	319	528		244
November	884	1,209	189	526		168
December	753	1,203	144	466		142
1985 January P	822	1,185	164	450		208
February P	657	1,153	134	406		117
March P	872	1,225	191	523		158
April P	1,208	1,160	236	799		173
May P	1,282	1,286	383	674		225
June P	1,467	1,301	519	697		251
July (e) P	1,890	1,202	600	980		310
August (e) P	2,190	1,287	650	1,120		420
September (e) P	1,530	1,253	460	710		360
October (e) P	1,180	1,186	310	630		240

Notes: See 8·2.

8·4 TOURISM
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSANDS

	All areas		North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974	10,783		433	5,781	3,722	847
1975	11,992		514	6,431	4,037	1,010
1976	11,560		579	6,366	3,588	1,027
1977	11,525		619	6,410	3,456	1,040
1978	13,443		782	7,417	4,100	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	8,598	4,361	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	9,762	4,693	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	10,518	5,344	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	11,519	6,106	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	11,387	6,842	1,743
1984 R	22,072		919	11,355	8.031	1,781
		Seasonally adjusted				
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,464	155	1,521	1,111	469
2nd quarter	5,980	5,623	232	3,127	2,141	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,236	329	4,512	3,333	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,699	204	2,179	1,446	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,645	158	1,586	1,121	459
2nd quarter P	5,612	5,292	200	3,108	1,885	419
3rd quarter (e)	8,120	5,127	410	7,210		500
1984 January	1,034	1,830	85	762		187
February	887	1,687	27	716		144
March	1,335	1,947	43	1,154		138
April	1,718	1,807	76	1,429		213
May	1,826	1,902	69	1,605		152
June	2,437	1,914	88	2,234		115
July	2,481	1,794	88	2,294		99
August	3,151	1,660	124	2,874		153
September	2,968	1,832	117	2,678		173
October	2,056	1,827	99	1,817		140
November	1,234	2,006	62	1,030		142
December	948	1,866	43	779		126
1985 January P	1,055	1,904	75	780		200
February P	884	1,173	44	716		124
March P	1,385	2,028	40	1,210		135
April P	1,652	1,744	57	1,400		195
May P	1,659	1,736	61	1,489		109
June P	2,300	1,812	82	2,104		114
July P	2,270	1,713	130	2,030		110
August (e) P	3,080	1,664	160	2,740		180
September (e) P	2,770	1,750	120	2,440		210
October (e) P	1,990	1,748	100	1,770		120

Notes: See 8·2.

TOURISM 8·5
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by country of residence

THOUSANDS

	1982	1983	1984 R	1984 R				1985 P	
				1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
Total all countries	**11,636**	**12,464**	**13,644**	**2,156**	**3,582**	**5,179**	**2,728**	**2,351**	**3,957**
North America									
Total	**2,135**	**2,836**	**3,330**	**396**	**892**	**1,390**	**653**	**489**	**1,138**
USA	1,726	2,317	2,764	322	729	1,162	551	412	927
Canada	409	519	567	73	163	228	102	78	211
European Community									
Total	**5,704**	**5,725**	**5,940**	**1,045**	**1,576**	**2,169**	**1,150**	**1,090**	**1,742**
Belgium/Luxembourg	455	430	426	90	99	148	89	104	136
France	1,518	1,516	1,632	274	498	560	299	332	528
Federal Republic of Germany	1,442	1,374	1,485	246	412	547	279	232	445
Italy	398	458	475	86	92	215	82	78	112
Netherlands	701	735	741	144	198	243	156	122	185
Denmark	182	219	192	46	42	59	46	37	52
Greece	96	85	81	23	14	23	21	23	38
Irish Republic	912	908	909	136	222	374	177	162	245
Other Western Europe									
Total	**1,378**	**1,439**	**1,611**	**280**	**413**	**546**	**371**	**289**	**429**
Spain	284	298	293	56	59	110	68	57	72
Austria	100	88	111	14	31	43	23	11	26
Switzerland	270	310	313	51	77	93	92	57	96
Norway	187	194	216	44	57	71	44	45	59
Sweden	297	288	402	68	122	123	89	59	105
Finland	58	62	72	8	19	32	12	13	16
Others	184	199	204	39	48	74	43	48	55
Other countries									
Total	**2,418**	**2,464**	**2,763**	**436**	**699**	**1,073**	**554**	**483**	**649**
Middle East	573	616	610	110	131	259	110	110	126
North Africa	121	125	132	27	28	53	24	22	24
South Africa	143	147	182	28	46	70	38	27	37
Eastern Europe	39	50	57	10	16	22	8	15	8
Japan	159	170	201	55	45	60	40	49	49
Australia	359	331	456	58	143	170	85	73	118
New Zealand	67	76	95	8	30	37	19	15	18
Latin America	185	109	165	23	39	69	34	31	37
Rest of World	773	840	865	117	221	333	196	141	232

Notes: See 8·2.

TOURISM 8·6
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by country visited

THOUSANDS

	1982	1983	1984 R	1984 R				1985 P	
				1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
Total all countries	**20,611**	**20,994**	**22,072**	**3,256**	**5,980**	**8,599**	**4,238**	**3,324**	**5,612**
North America									
Total	**1,299**	**1,023**	**919**	**155**	**232**	**329**	**204**	**158**	**200**
USA	970	780	719	130	185	226	178	134	163
Canada	329	243	200	25	47	102	26	24	37
European Community									
Total	**11,519**	**11,387**	**11,340**	**1,521**	**3,127**	**4,513**	**2,179**	**1,586**	**3,108**
Belgium/Luxembourg	894	831	776	90	238	262	187	148	199
France	5,002	5,058	4,482	597	1,271	1,700	915	622	1,118
Federal Republic of Germany	1,101	1,091	1,294	203	317	493	281	180	366
Italy	1,068	1,154	1,184	186	326	523	149	178	269
Netherlands	838	784	868	180	274	228	187	156	346
Denmark	175	128	136	22	39	49	26	27	34
Greece	1,000	869	1,048	14	284	615	134	12	378
Irish Republic	1,440	1,472	1,552	230	379	642	301	262	397
Other Western Europe									
Total	**6,106**	**6,842**	**8,031**	**1,111**	**2,141**	**3,333**	**1,446**	**1,121**	**1,885**
Yugoslavia	266	293	477	5	165	265	44	10	177
Spain	3,688	4,278	5,022	609	1,337	2,092	984	577	1,089
Portugal	472	547	573	79	136	236	122	86	191
Austria	407	490	609	178	148	236	47	185	121
Switzerland	493	474	519	146	126	173	74	132	106
Norway/Sweden/Finland	272	285	302	54	89	95	63	57	84
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	472	434	475	37	128	203	108	61	93
Other	36	40	53	3	12	33	4	13	24
Other countries									
Total	**1,687**	**1,743**	**1,781**	**469**	**479**	**424**	**408**	**459**	**419**
Middle East	222	219	227	49	58	68	47	41	57
North Africa	212	224	253	52	92	49	61	60	59
Eastern Europe	123	149	164	16	41	77	21	37	79
Australia/New Zealand	164	147	167	70	41	23	33	64	35
Commonwealth Caribbean	169	147	140	40	32	29	38	29	28
Rest of World including Cruise	798	856	830	242	215	178	208	228	161

Notes: See 8·2.

8·7 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSANDS

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984 P	13,712	8,530	5,182	6,392	2,877	2,646	1,798
% change 1984/1985	+10	+11	+8	+10	+13	+3	+18
1982 1st qtr	2,012	1,338	673	727	524	486	275
2nd qtr	3,174	1,777	1,398	1,568	656	593	358
3rd qtr	4,254	2,343	1,910	2,196	594	832	632
4th qtr	2,196	1,453	743	774	620	498	303
1983 1st qtr	2,013	1,356	657	776	537	485	225
2nd qtr	3,200	1,831	1,369	1,568	676	621	335
3rd qtr	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635
4th qtr	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	335
1984 1st qtr P	2,167	1,457	710	820	624	478	244
2nd qtr P	3,599	2,099	1,500	1,752	748	619	480
3rd qtr P	5,207	3,037	2,170	2,752	733	986	735
4th qtr P	2,740	1,937	802	1,067	772	562	339
1985 1st qtr P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299
2nd qtr P	3,957	2,458	1,499	1,985	791	737	444

Notes: See 8·2.

8·8 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSANDS

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984 P	22,087	13,934	8,153	15,300	3,176	2,598	1,013
% change 1984/1983	+5	+13	−6	+5	+10	+2	+3
1982 1st qtr	2,939	2,047	892	1,681	606	510	141
2nd qtr	5,455	3,299	2,226	3,738	797	606	314
3rd qtr	8,257	4,393	3,864	6,438	611	926	282
4th qtr	3,960	2,363	1,598	2,367	754	486	353
1983 1st qtr	2,978	2,073	905	1,684	640	489	164
2nd qtr	5,404	3,104	2,300	3,794	778	613	220
3rd qtr	8,576	4,679	3,897	6,711	655	946	264
4th qtr	4,037	2,504	1,532	2,379	813	511	334
1984 1st qtr P	3,256	2,344	912	1,897	708	500	152
2nd qtr P	5,979	3,633	2,346	4,209	890	636	245
3rd qtr P	8,610	5,196	3,414	6,646	697	962	305
4th qtr P	4,242	2,761	1,481	2,549	881	501	312
1985 1st qtr P	3,324	2,395	929	1,957	714	518	136
2nd qtr P	5,612	3,518	2,094	3,888	905	614	205

Notes: See 8·2.

8·9 TOURISM
Visitor nights

MILLION

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
	Nights	Nights
1978	149·1	176·4
1979	154·6	205·0
1980	146·0	227·7
1981	135·4	251·1
1982	136·3	261·7
1983	145·4	266·2
1984 P	155·3	276·9
% change 1984/1983	+7	+4
1982 1st qtr	22·2	39·2
2nd qtr	30·9	61·6
3rd qtr	58·1	114·0
4th qtr	25·1	46·9
1983 1st qtr	22·0	40·0
2nd qtr	31·5	63·2
3rd qtr	62·6	117·8
4th qtr	29·3	45·3
1984 1st qtr P	22·3	41·3
2nd qtr P	35·4	71·1
3rd qtr P	67·6	117·1
4th qtr P	29·9	47·5
1985 1st qtr P	26·0	42·8
2nd qtr P	38·2	63·2

Notes: See 8·2.

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.

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 opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including Community Programme vacancies; and 'self employed' opportunities created by employers) 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.

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
–	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition
EC	European Community

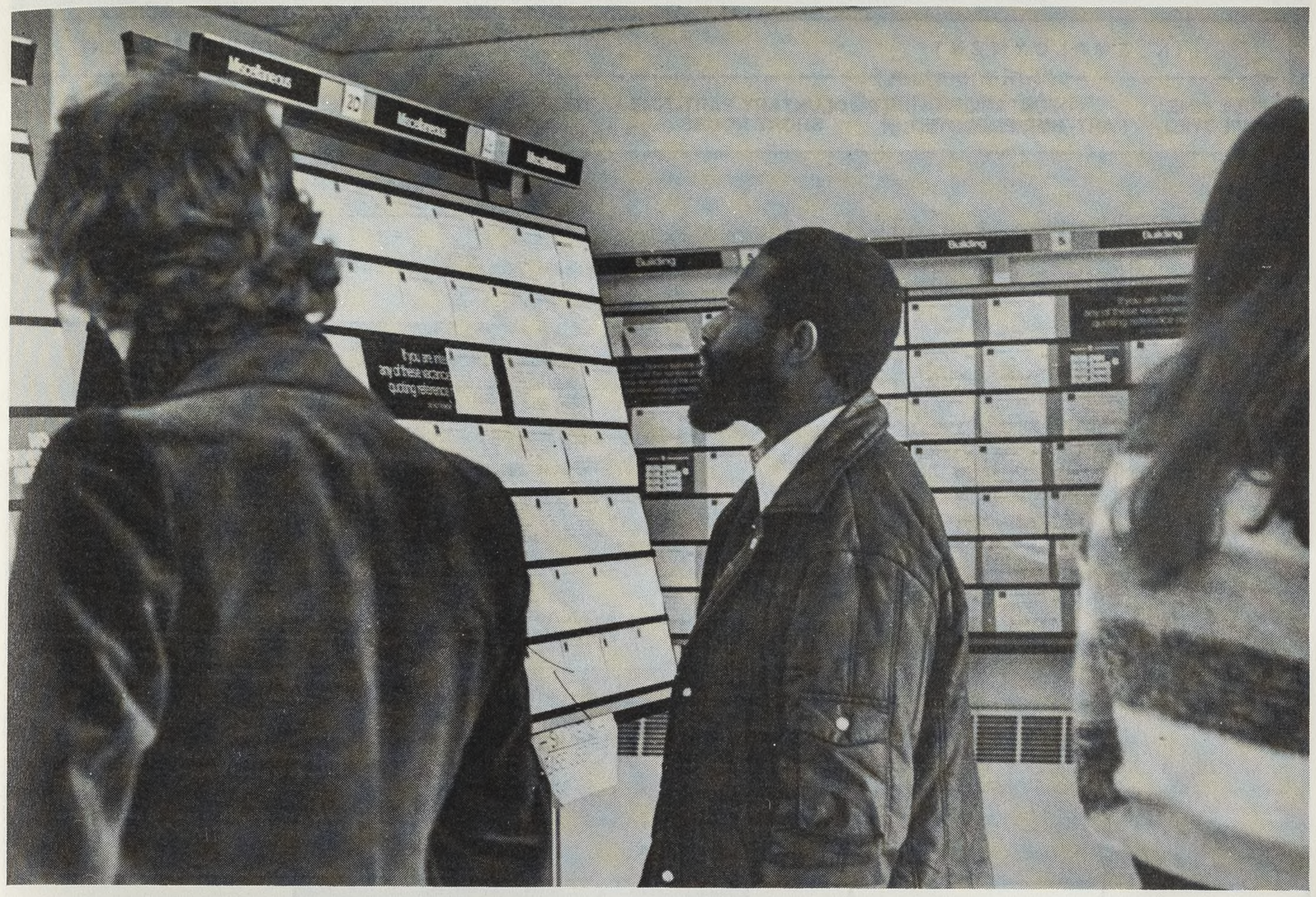
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	**Fre- * quency**	**Latest issue**	**Table number or page**
Working population: GB and UK			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Jan 86:	1·1
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 85:	255
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Jan 86:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	Jan 86:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Jan 86:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 85:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Dec 85:	1·7
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Jan 86:	1·5
Self employed: by region		Mar 85:	116
: by industry		June 83:	257
Census of Employment: Sep 1981			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)			
International comparisons	M	Jan 86:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		Dec 83:	Supp 2
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1·14
Apprentices and trainees by region:			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1·15
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Nov 85:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Jan 86:	2·1
GB	M	Jan 86:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Jan 86:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	Jan 86:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Jan 86:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Dec 85:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	Dec 85:	2·6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 86:	2·7
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 85:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 86:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Jan 86:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Jan 86:	2·4
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2·4)	M	Jan 86:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituences	M	Jan 86:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 85:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	Jan 86:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	Jan 86:	2·20
GB Regions	Q	Jan 86:	2·23/2·24/ 2·26
GB Age	Q	Jan 86:	2·21/2·22/ 2·25
Students: by region	M	Jan 86:	2·13
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2·17
Disabled workers: GB	M	Jan 86:	39
International comparisons	M	Jan 86:	2·18
Ethnic Origin		June 84:	260
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	Jan 86:	2·14
Vacancies (new definition)			
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 86:	3·1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 86:	3·2
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Jan 86:	3·3
Vacancies (previous definition)			
Industry UK	Q	Aug 85:	3·3
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3·4
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3·6
Redundancies			
Confirmed:			
GB latest month	M	Jan 86:	2·30
Regions	M	Jan 86:	2·30
Industries	M	Jan 86:	2·31

Redundancies *(cont.)* **population**	**Fre- * quency**	**Latest issue**	**Table number or page**
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Jan 86:	38
Payments:			
GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	287
Industry	A	May 85:	202
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Jan 86:	5·1
Industry	M	Jan 86:	5·3
Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Time series	M (A)	Jan 86:	5·6
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Jan 86:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Manufacturing			
Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5·8
International comparisons of wages per head	M	Jan 86:	5·9
Aerospace	A	Aug 85:	335
Agriculture	A	Feb 85:	281
Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Jan 86:	5·5
Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5·8
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 85:	155
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	156
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Jan 86:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Jan 86:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Jan 86:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jan 86:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jan 86:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
Per unit of output	M	Jan 86:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jan 86:	6·2
percentage changes	M	Jan 86:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Jan 86:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Jan 86:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 86:	6·5
Annual summary	A	Mar 85:	95
Revision of weights	A	Mar 85:	103
Pensioner household Indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Jan 86:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Jan 86:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	Apr 85:	147
Food prices	M	Jan 86:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Jan 86:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	Dec 85:	7·1
: per person	Q	Dec 85:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	Dec 85:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 85:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 85:	7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Jan 86:	4·1
: time series	M	Jan 86:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	296
Industry			
Monthly			
Broad sector: time series	M	Jan 86:	4·1
Annual			
Detailed	A	Aug 85:	297
Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 85:	301
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Jan 86:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 85:	299
Size of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	300
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	298
International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149

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



Classification of economic activity

This article draws on information from the 1984 Labour Force Survey to illustrate some of the complexities of analysing the labour force. In particular, it presents survey evidence about "marginally active" groups.

An article in an earlier issue* presented the Department's latest estimates and projections of the size of the civilian labour force, that is the population aged 16 and over who are economically active (broadly defined as people with a job or looking for work). Such estimates use data from a variety of sources, the main one being the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Information from the survey also enables more detailed discussion of the labour force and economic activity. In particular, it allows closer examination of groups who might be described as "marginally economically active".

For the purpose of obtaining a consistent series of labour force estimates, individuals in these marginally active groups must be classified as either active or inactive. The classification conventions adopted in the Department's labour force definition are based on statistical judgements**. This article presents 1984 LFS estimates of different subgroups of the marginally active and discusses the background to the judgements about their treatment in the labour force estimates.

Figure 1 demonstrates some of the complexity involved in classifying people according to their attachment to the labour force. At either end of the spectrum the situation is unambiguous. On the one hand those who are working, either full-time or part-time, are unequivocally members of the labour force; while on the other hand people who are not working or looking for work and say that they would not want a job even if one were available are clearly outside the labour force (economically inactive). Most would also agree that those without paid work who actively sought work in the reference week and are available to start a job are part of the labour force.

* Labour force outlook for Great Britain. *Employment Gazette*, July 1985 pp. 255–264.

** The Department's labour force estimates count as economically active all those who in a particular reference week had a paid job, or were on a Government employment or training scheme (excluding TOPS), or were unemployed and seeking work, waiting to start a job, waiting for the results of a job application or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Students seeking work but not available to start a job because they must complete their education are classified as economically inactive.

Figure 1: Degrees of attachment to the Labour Force

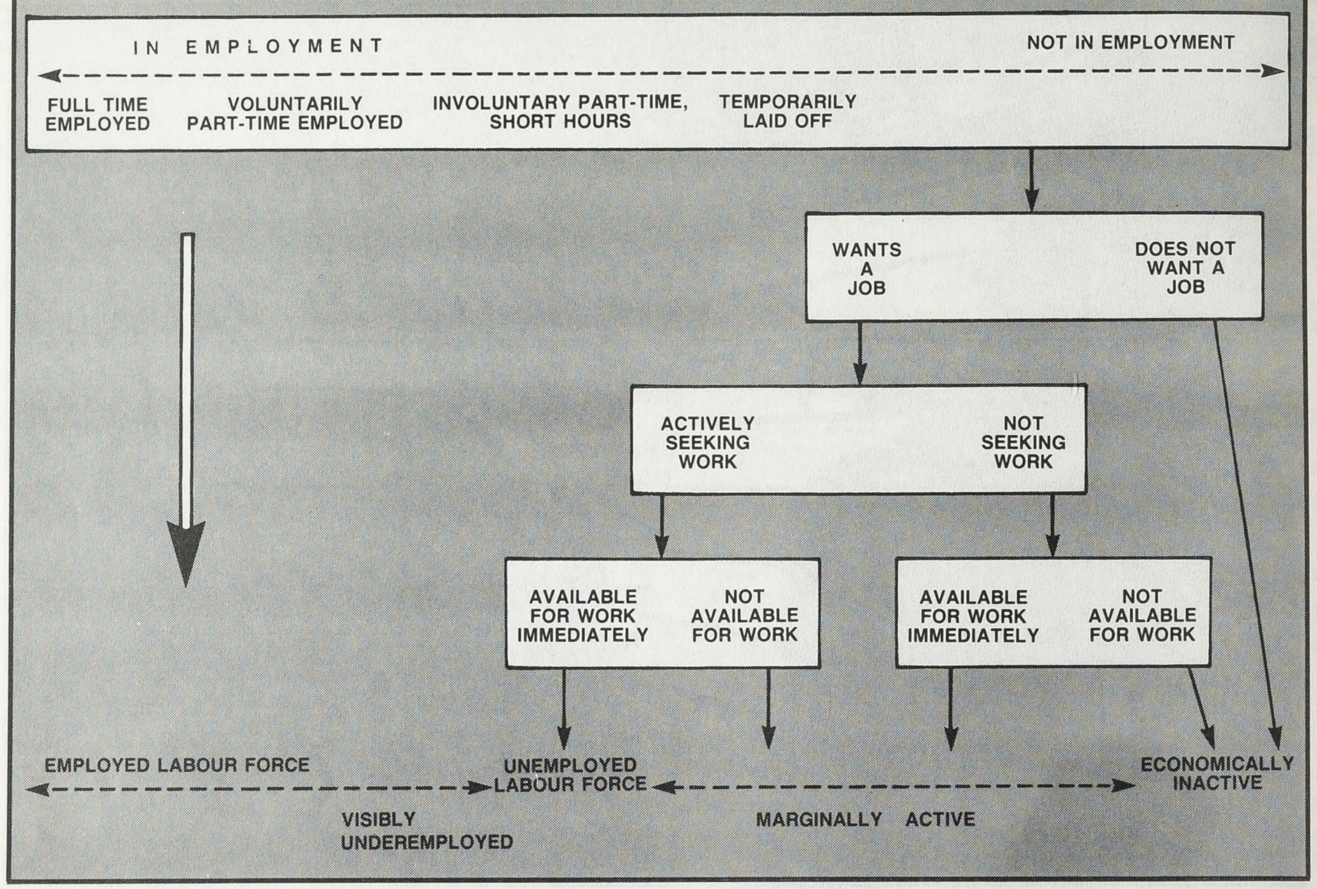


Figure 2 presents 1984 LFS estimates of each of these groups, who together account for 93 per cent of the 42,593,000 persons aged 16 and over in private households*. The remaining 2,832,000, who did not work in the reference week and either did not seek work in the reference week or were not available to start a job but nevertheless said they would like to have a job, are described in this article, for convenience, as marginally active; their characteristics are described in more detail in the next section.

The survey also gives information about a group who, while clearly economically active, are in a special category, that is those members of the labour force who have jobs but who state that they are working at less than their normal or desired capacity. There were an estimated 1,131,000 such people in Spring 1984 and they are considered in a later section.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Figure 2 shows that the 2,832,000 people classified as marginally active comprise 278,000 who are included (as unemployed) in the labour force as defined by the Department and 2,555,000 who are excluded. More details are given in *Table 1*. It can be seen from this table that *Figures 1 and 2* presented a simplified picture. For example, the simple split between those seeking work and those not seeking work does not take account of the possibility that those who did not take any active steps to find work in the reference week to which enquiries relate may nevertheless have looked at some time in the recent past.

Clearly, if the reference period for job search is extended from one week to, say, four weeks, a larger number of jobseekers will be identified. Again, the division between those who are available for work and those who are not conceals a variety of reasons why an individual may not be able quickly to start a job, some of which represent a greater obstacle to employment than others.

The main criteria which may be used in assessing from Labour Force Survey data the strength of a marginal attachment to the labour force are whether the individual—

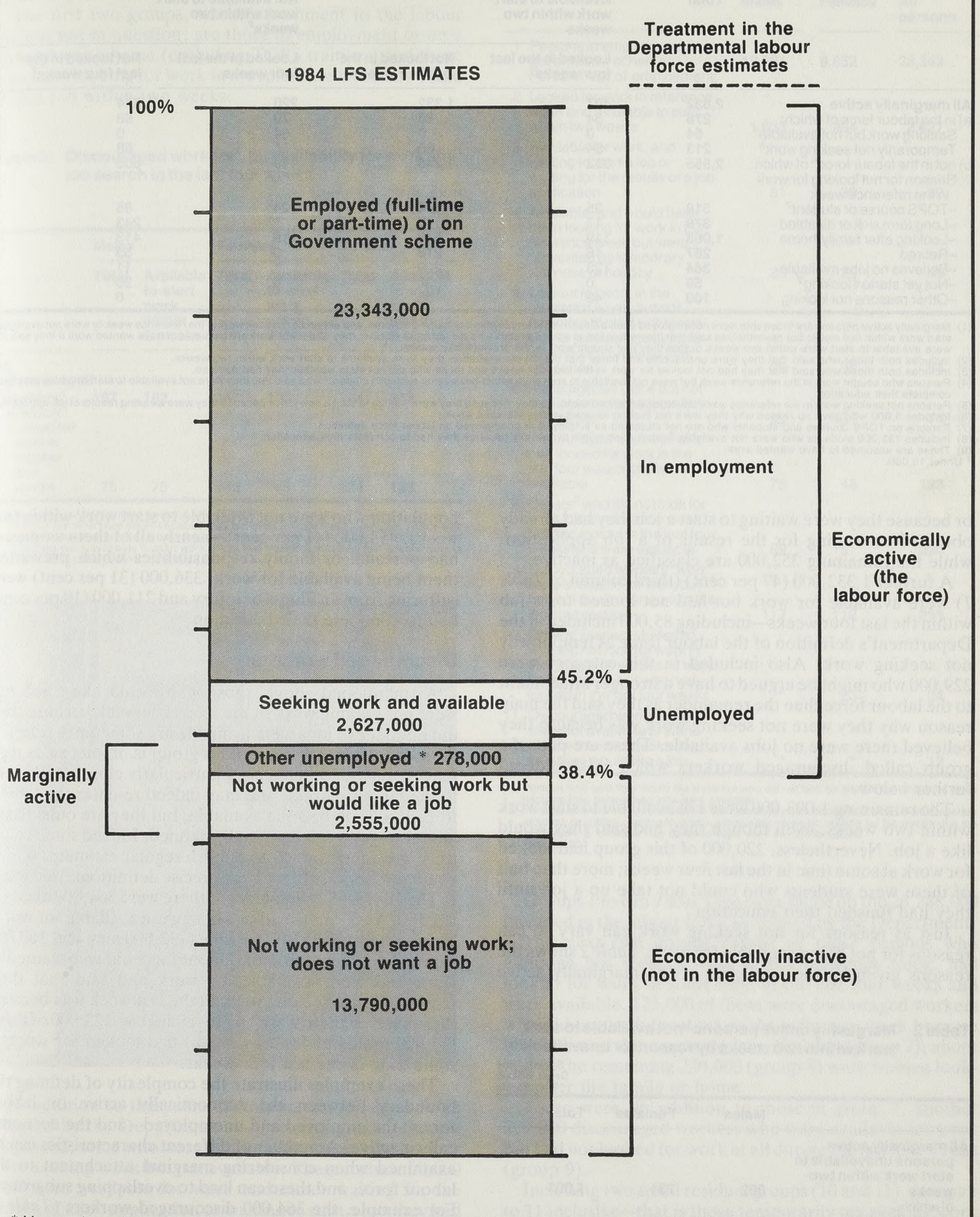
- was available for work within two weeks†; and
- had sought work in the previous four weeks**.

The second column of *Table 1* covers those among the marginally active who in addition to indicating that they would like a job, also said that they had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks (although not in the reference week itself) and could start work within two weeks if they found a job. These numbered 407,000 in Spring 1984 and represented 14 per cent of all the marginally active; 54,000 are included in the Department's definition of the labour force, because their reason for not seeking work was because of temporary sickness or holiday

* All estimates refer to persons aged 16 and over in private households in Great Britain in Spring 1984, and are based on answers to questions about people's circumstances in a particular reference week, normally the week before the survey interview. Estimates of the labour force in this article differ from those in the July 1985 article, which include an allowance for the population living in institutions and other adjustments.

† Most countries include a condition that a person must be available for work in the definitions of the labour force but this has not been the practice in Great Britain.
** The European Community and various other countries adopt a four week job search period rather than the one week period used in defining labour force estimates for Great Britain.

Figure 2: 1984 Labour Force Survey Estimates (Great Britain)



*Unemployed, seeking work but not available to start work within 2 weeks and those who did not seek work in the reference week due to temporary sickness, holiday, because they were waiting to start a new job or because they were awaiting the results of job applications.

Table 1 Marginally active persons[1] by availability for work and job search in the last four weeks

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Total	Available to start work within two weeks		Not available to start work within two weeks[2]	
		Looked in the last four weeks	Not looked in the last four weeks	Looked in the last four weeks	Not looked in the last four weeks[2]
All marginally active	**2,832**	**407**	**1,332**	**220**	**874**
a] in the labour force of which:	**278**	54	85	70	68
Seeking work but not available[4]	**64**	0	0	64	0
Temporarily not seeking work[5]	**213**	54	85	*	68
b) not in the labour force[6] of which:	**2,555**	352	1,248	149	805
Reason for not looking for work in the reference week					
–TOPS course or student[7]	**318**	35	74	124[8]	85
–Long term sick or disabled	**379**	17	115	*	243
–Looking after family/home	**1,063**	119	513	19	413
–Retired	**267**	16	218	0	33
–Believes no jobs available	**364**	123	229	*	11
–Not yet started looking[9]	**59**	0	39	0	20
–Other reasons not looking	**100**	43	55	*	0

(1) Marginally active persons are those who were not employed or on a Government employment or training scheme, and either did not seek work in the reference week or were not available to start work within two weeks but nevertheless said that they would like to work. Persons who did not state whether they would like work are assumed to have wanted work if they said they were available to start work within two weeks or that they had sought work in the previous four weeks.
(2) Includes both those who said that they were unavailable and those that did not state whether they were available to start work within two weeks.
(3) Includes both those who said that they had not looked for work in the last four weeks and those who did not state whether they had done so.
(4) Persons who sought work in the reference week but were not available to start work within two weeks: excludes students who said that they were not available to start because they had to complete their education.
(5) Persons not seeking work in the reference week due to temporary sickness, holiday, because they were waiting to start a new job or because they were awaiting results of job application.
(6) Includes 5,000 who gave no reason why they were not looking for work in the reference week.
(7) Persons on TOPS courses and students who are not classified as employed or unemployed on labour force definition.
(8) Includes 123,000 students who were not available to start a job within two weeks because they had to complete their education.
(9) These are assumed to have wanted work.
* Under 10,000.

or because they were waiting to start a job they had already obtained or waiting for the results of a job application, while the remaining 352,000 are classified as inactive.

A further 1,332,000 (47 per cent) (third column of *Table 1*) were available for work but had not looked for a job within the last four weeks—including 85,000 included in the Department's definition of the labour force as temporarily not seeking work. Also included in this category were 229,000 who might be argued to have a stronger attachment to the labour force than the remainder as they said the main reason why they were not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available. These are part of a group called discouraged workers which is considered further below.

The remaining 1,093,000 were not available to start work within two weeks, even though they had said they would like a job. Nevertheless, 220,000 of this group had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks; more than half of these were students who could not take up a job until they had finished their education.

Just as reasons for not seeking work can vary so can reasons for not being available for work. *Table 2* shows the reasons given by the 1,093,000 of the marginally active population who were not available to start work within two weeks. 453,000 (41 per cent)—nearly all of them women—had personal or family responsibilities which prevented them being available for work; 336,000 (31 per cent) were suffering from an illness or injury and 211,000 (19 per cent) had to complete their education.

Table 2 Marginally active persons[1] not available to start work within two weeks by reason for unavailability

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Males	Females	Total
All marginally active persons unavailable to start work within two weeks	**362**	**731**	**1,093**
of which:			
–Must complete education	112	98	**211**
–Personal/family responsibilities	23	430	**453**
–Illness/injury	188	148	**336**
–Other reason	29	38	**67**
–No reason given	10	17	**27**

(1) See note (1) to Table 1.

Discouraged workers

As mentioned above, those who would like a job but were not seeking work in the reference week because they did not believe jobs were available are sometimes referred to as discouraged workers. This group is of interest as they may be regarded as having a particularly close attachment to the labour market, and may indeed re-enter the labour force if jobs do become available, but they are outside the labour force as conventionally defined. Indeed some countries, including the USA, publish regular estimates of discouraged workers though the precise definitions used vary.

The 1984 LFS estimated that there were 364,000 discouraged workers, almost all of whom were available for work. Thus there were 352,000 people (192,000 men and 160,000 women) not included in the labour force but who wanted to work and were available for work and said that their reasons for not seeking work in the last week was because they believed there were no jobs available. 123,000 of these (75,000 men and 48,000 women) had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks.

These examples illustrate the complexity of defining the boundary between the economically active or labour force—the employed and unemployed—and the economically inactive. A number of different characteristics can be examined when considering marginal attachment to the labour force, and these can lead to overlapping subgroups. For example, the 364,000 discouraged workers (*Table 3*) and the 352,000 people who were not in the labour force but had looked for work in the last four weeks (*Table 1*), include 123,000 who were in both categories. A comprehensive picture can only be obtained by dividing these into smaller, non-overlapping subgroups. One way of doing this is shown in *Table 4*, where most of the groups presented have characteristics which, it could be argued, display a marginal attachment to the labour force. These are shown along with their estimated numbers in Spring 1984. The order of presentation is arbitrary.

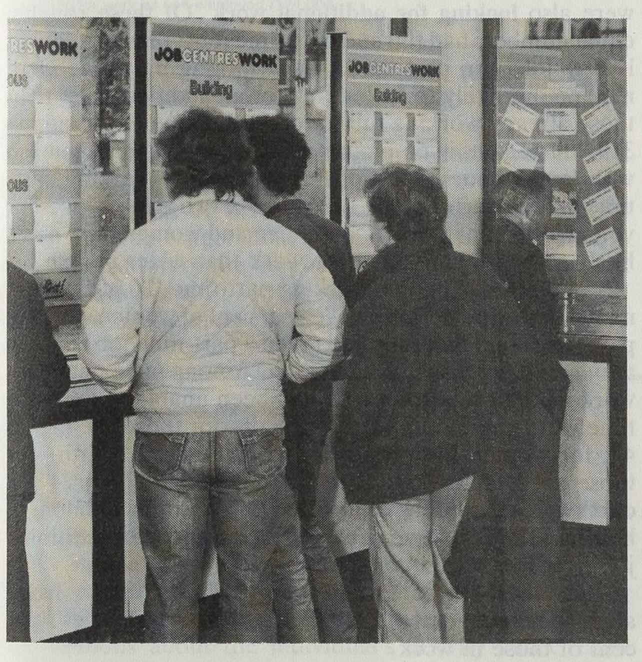
The first two groups, whose attachment to the labour force is not in question, are those in employment or on a government scheme (excluding TOPS trainees) and those who were looking for work in the reference week and could start a job within two weeks.

Table 3 Discouraged workers[1], by availability for work and job search in the last four weeks

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Males		Females		Total	
	Total	Available to start work within 2 weeks	Total	Available to start work within 2 weeks	Total	Available to start work within 2 weeks
All discouraged workers[1]	**197**	**192**	**167**	**160**	**364**	**352**
of which: Looked for work in the last four weeks	75	75	48	48	**124**	**123**

(1) Discouraged workers are persons who said that they would like a job, but did not look for work in the reference week because they believed no jobs were available. Those who did not state whether they would like work are assumed to have wanted work if they said that they were available to start work within two weeks or that they had sought work in the previous four weeks, otherwise they are assumed not to have wanted work.



In addition to these, the definition of the labour force adopted by the Department also includes, among the unemployed, some who were temporarily not seeking work or were seeking work but not available. These include 90,000 who were available for work and either waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained; 49,000 who were available but did not look for work in the reference week because they were temporarily sick or on holiday; and 139,000 who were not available to start within two weeks, even though they looked for a job in the reference week (group 5) or were only temporarily not seeking (group 6).

Table 4 Degrees of attachment to the labour force

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Males	Females	All persons
1 Persons in employment or on government schemes	13,691	9,652	**23,343**
Persons out of employment:			
2 Looked for work in reference week and available to start within two weeks	1,633	994	**2,627**
3 Available for work, and waiting to start a job or waiting for the results of a job application	51	39	**90**
4 Available, and would have been looking for work in the reference week but were prevented by temporary sickness or holiday	25	25	**49**
5 Looked for work in the reference week, but not available to start within two weeks [excluding students who had to complete their education]	26	39	**64**
6 As categories 3 or 4 but not available to start a job within two weeks	39	36	**74**
7 Discouraged workers[1] who had looked for work in the last four weeks and were available	75	48	**123**
8 Others[2] who did not look for work in the reference week but had looked in the last four weeks and were available	69	161	**230**
9 Discouraged workers[1] who were available for work but had not looked for work in the last four weeks	117	112	**229**
10 Others[2] [except students] who did not look for work in the reference week and were not available, but who had looked in the last four weeks	*	20	**24**
11 Discouraged workers[1] who were not available to start work within two weeks but said they would like a job	*	*	**12**

(1) Persons who said they would like a job but who did not look for work in the reference week because they believed no jobs were available.
(2) Persons who did not look for work in the reference week for reasons other than temporary sickness or holiday, waiting to start a job already obtained, waiting for the results of a job application, or because they believed there were no jobs available.
* Under 10,000.

Groups 1 to 6 in *Table 4* together make up the 26,248,000 included in the labour force as defined by the Department.

The next two groups consist of those persons who although not seeking work in the reference week, had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks and were available. 123,000 of these were discouraged workers who did not look for work in the reference week because they believed there were no jobs available (group 7); about half of the remaining 230,000 (group 8) were women looking after the family or home.

There were, in addition to those in group 7, another 229,000 discouraged workers who were available for work but had not looked for work at all during the last four weeks (group 9).

Including two small residual groups (10 and 11), groups 3 to 11 inclusive—that is those temporarily not seeking work in the reference week, discouraged workers, and others who had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks—account for 895,000 of the 2,832,000 marginally active. The remaining 1,937,000 are not shown in *Table 4*; they consist of 123,000 students who although they had looked for work in the last four weeks had to complete their

Table 5 Persons in employment, by whether working full- or part-time and whether seeking a new or additional job

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Males: Total[2]	Males: Present job full-time	Males: Present job part-time: Total	Males: Present job part-time: Only took part-time job because could not find full-time job[4]	Females: Total[2]	Females: Present job full-time	Females: Present job part-time: Total	Females: Present job part-time: Only took part-time job because could not find full-time job[4]	Total[2]	Total: Present job full-time	Total: Present job part-time: Total	Total: Present job part-time: Only took part-time job because could not find full-time job[4]
All persons[1]	**13,691**	**13,046**	**583**	**116**	**9,652**	**5,338**	**4,278**	**330**	**23,343**	**18,385**	**4,862**	**446**
Looking for new job[3]	731	645	85	51	535	306	227	72	**1,266**	**951**	**312**	**123**
–With longer hours	145	68	77	46	174	21	152	62	**319**	**90**	**229**	**108**
–With shorter hours	135	134	*	*	81	68	13	*	**216**	**201**	**14**	*
–With same hours	214	211	*	*	180	141	39	*	**394**	**352**	**41**	*
–No preference	236	231	*	*	100	76	23	*	**335**	**306**	**28**	*
Looking for additional job	68	49	19	*	74	19	54	12	**142**	**68**	**74**	**18**
Not looking for new or additional job	12,823	12,336	478	60	9,004	5,005	4,993	246	**21,827**	**17,341**	**4,471**	**305**

(1) Includes 61,000 persons on Government employment or training schemes who were not asked whether they were looking for a new or additional job, 45,000 persons who did not state whether they were looking for a new or additional job and 2,000 who did not state which of these they were looking for.
(2) Includes 61,000 persons on Government employment or training schemes who were not asked whether their job was full-time or part-time and 36,000 who did not state whether their job was full-time or part-time.
(3) Includes 3,000 who gave no answer to preferred hours.
(4) These are persons working part-time who said that the reason why they took a part-time job rather than a full-time job was because they could not find a full-time job.

education before being ready to start work, and 1,813,000 people who indicated that they would like a job but showed no real attachment to the labour market in that they had not sought work in the last four weeks, for reasons—such as the need to look after the family, continuation of education, or retirement—not associated with a perceived shortage of jobs. Furthermore 44 per cent of these are not available to start work.

It may be noted that if different combinations of the groups identified in *Table 4* were to be included in the labour force and so were regarded as unemployed one would arrive at different calculations of unemployment rates* ranging from 10·1 per cent (10·7 per cent for males and 9·3 per cent for females) for group 2 alone, to 13·1 per cent (13·0 per cent for males and 13·3 per cent for females) for groups 2 to 11.

Underemployment

In addition to considering marginal attachment to the labour force as above, one may for some purposes also wish to take account of the extent to which people are underemployed. This is a complex subject involving such disparate issues as the motivation of individual employees and employers, the misallocation of skills and other resources, and the imbalance between labour and other production factors (eg low income or low productivity). These are outside the scope of this article. However, the Labour Force Survey can throw some light on one aspect of underemployment, namely persons who state that they are working less than their desired hours and either seeking or available for additional work. Such groups are termed the "visibly underemployed" by the International Labour Organisation.

The LFS provides estimates of the following subgroups who might be regarded as underemployed in the sense that they stated that they were:

(a) actively looking for additional work;

(b) actively looking for a new job with longer hours;

* Defined here as the number in the unemployed and marginally active groups concerned expressed as a percentage of the total of the number in those groups plus those in employment or on a Government scheme (group 1). This is a different definition from that adopted for unemployment rates published using the monthly count of benefit claimants, for which the denominator is the number of claimants plus the Department's published estimate of employees in employment.

(c) working part-time, but only because they could not find a full-time job; or

(d) in a job but were not working in the reference week, or worked a shorter than usual week, because they had been laid off or were on short-time or for other economic reasons.

Table 5 shows that 142,000 persons who described themselves to be in employment in Spring 1984 said that they were also **looking for additional work**. Of these roughly equal numbers had full and part-time jobs; thus as relatively few jobs are part-time those working part-time were much more likely to be looking for an additional job than those already working full-time. At the time of the survey 319,000 persons in employment were **looking for a new job with longer hours**. Most of this group were working part-time in their current job. Taking these two groups together younger people in work—both men and women—are more likely to be looking for more work than older people.

Some 446,000 people working part-time (20 per cent of men working part-time and 7½ per cent of women working part-time) said that they had taken a part-time job because they *could not find a full-time job*. Among male part-time workers the proportion who had been unable to find full-time work is greatest—at about half—for those aged 25 to 44; for women the proportion is highest—at a fifth—for those aged under 25. Of these 446,000, 108,000 (24 per cent) were currently looking for a different job with longer hours and 18,000 (4 per cent) were looking for an additional job.

Thus these three groups—(a) to (c) of those listed above—cover a total of 781,000 people or a little over 3 per cent of those in work.

Many people with a job work fewer than their usual hours, or do not work at all, in any particular week, mainly because of holiday or sickness. As *Table 6* indicates there were, however, 360,000 who said they worked fewer hours for economic reasons, including those who were *laid off or on short-time or whose working hours were affected by industrial disputes or bad weather* (group (d) above), and could therefore be regarded as working less than their desired hours and available for additional work. This group represents 2 per cent of working men and ¾ per cent of working women; these proportions do not vary much with the age of the workers. A small number of this group are also included in groups (a) to (c) above.

Table 6 Persons in employment, by whether their hours worked in the reference week differed from usual

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Males	Females	Total
All persons[1]	**13,691**	**9,652**	**23,343**
Worked more hours than usual	1,212	567	**1,779**
Worked fewer hours than usual	5,056	3,114	**8,170**
–Holiday (including Bank Holiday)	2,608	1,689	**4,297**
–Hours vary from week to week	1,008	461	**1,469**
–Sick/injured/maternity leave	427	404	**831**
–Economic reasons[2]	288	73	**360**
–Personal/family reasons	137	106	**243**
–Other reasons[3]	588	382	**969**
Worked same hours as usual	7,283	5,902	**13,185**

(1) Includes 1,854,000 persons temporarily away from work, 61,000 persons on Government employment or training schemes who were not asked if their hours differed from usual and 148,000 persons who did not state whether their hours differed from usual.
(2) Laid off or on short-time or working hours affected by industrial dispute or bad weather.
(3) Includes 403,000 who gave no reason why they worked fewer hours than usual or were temporarily away from work.

Table 7 Unemployed persons (labour force definition) by whether wanting full- or part-time work

Spring 1984
Great Britain
Thousands

	Men: All unemployed	Men: Seeking work	Men: Others	Women: All unemployed	Women: Seeking work	Women: Others	All persons: All unemployed	All persons: Seeking work	All persons: Others
All persons[1]	**1,772**	**1,658**	**114**	**1,132**	**1,033**	**99**	**2,905**	**2,691**	**213**
Wanting full-time work	1,420	1,346	74	473	436	37	**1,893**	**1,782**	**111**
Wanting part-time work	46	41	*	405	364	40	**450**	**405**	**45**
No preference	201	191	10	215	208	*	**415**	**398**	**17**

(1) Includes 146,000 persons who either gave no reply when asked whether they were looking for full- or part-time work (21,000) or were not asked this question as they had said that they were looking for work as self-employed (124,000).
* Figure under 10,000.

Thus all four groups listed above together cover 1,131,000 people, nearly 5 per cent of those in employment.

A balanced discussion of underemployment would need to recognise the existence of other groups which tend to offset the effect of those discussed above, for example those working longer than their desired or usual hours. Some indication of the numbers involved can be obtained from *Tables 5 and 6*. *Table 5* shows that 135,000 men and 81,000 women, almost all of them working full-time, were looking for a new job with shorter hours. *Table 6* shows that 1,779,000 people worked more than their normal hours in the reference week. The survey did not ask reasons for working longer hours than usual; but two-thirds of these said their hours tended to vary from week to week, and so the proportion whose long hours were directly attributable to economic factors may be small.

In the context of an estimate of spare labour capacity one could also identify those among the unemployed who were seeking part-time work only. *Table 7* shows that of the 2,905,000 persons who are unemployed under the usual labour force definition, 65 per cent (1,893,000) wanted a full-time job as an employee, while about 15 per cent (450,000) wanted part-time work as an employee. The remaining persons had no preference for full or part-time work or wanted self-employed work. The proportion of men wanting part-time work as an employee (2½ per cent) is very much lower than for women (36 per cent). Among the 681,000 women aged 25 or over who were unemployed under the usual labour force definition nearly half (330,000) wanted part-time work.

Conclusion

This article has described some of the complexity behind divisions of the population into "in employment", "unemployed", and "economically inactive" and illustrated the size of various groups which could be identified within those conventional categories. It is not suggested that the conventional classification is inappropriate but that one should recognise that, like any classification, it represents a necessary simplification of a complex underlying position. ■

Annex 1

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey of persons living in private households; the estimates quoted in this article are based on interviews at about 57,000 addresses in Great Britain in March, April and May 1984. The survey establishes a person's economic position by asking a series of questions about the individual's activity and circumstances in a particular reference week, usually the week before the interview. Direct questions (such as "are you unemployed?") are avoided. Those who say they did no paid work in the reference week and did not have a job that they were temporarily away from (through illness or holiday, for example) are asked whether they took any active steps to find a job during the week and whether they would be available to start a job within two weeks. Those who reported no job search activity in the reference week are also asked their circumstances "why were you not looking for work last week?" with the following coded replies:

Prevented from seeking work by:
- Temporary sickness or injury
- Holiday

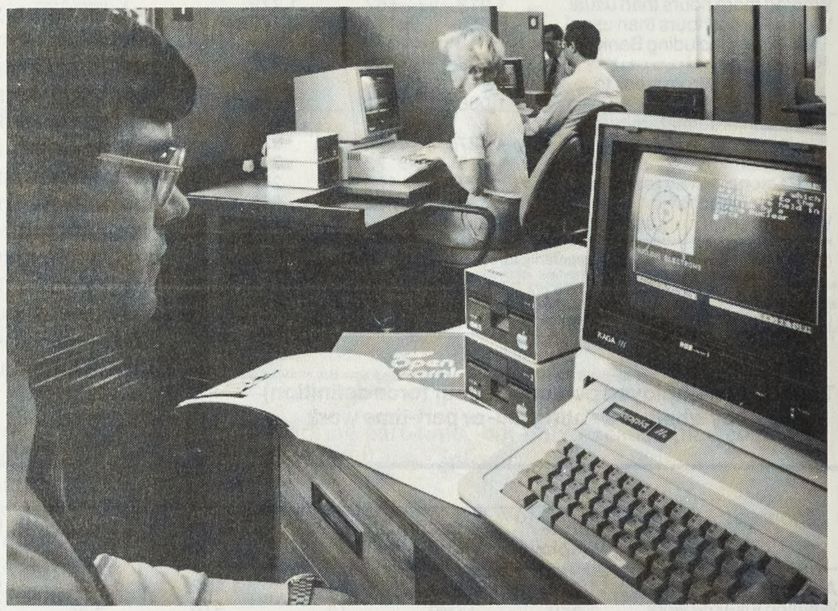
On YTS/YOP
Student
Long-term sick or disabled
Looking after family or home
Retired from paid work
Doesn't want or need employment
Believes no jobs available
Not yet started looking
Waiting to start a new job
Waiting for results of an application for a job
Any other reason.

In addition this group are asked whether they would like to have a paid job at the moment, and whether they had looked for work at any time in the last *four* weeks.

A challenge to complacency

This article summarises the findings of a survey commissioned to examine the attitudes in British companies towards training and the factors which affect those attitudes.

by Quentin Thompson and Veronica Walford
Coopers & Lybrand Associates



Austin Rover operate a number of 'open learning' centres at their key locations.

The United Kingdom's competitive future will increasingly depend on the quality of its skilled manpower—both for manufacturing and for service industries. The development of skills is critically dependent on vocational education and training provided at all levels, from top management to shop floor; and not just at the start of working life but, as the pace of change quickens, at various points throughout a person's working life. In international terms, Britain scores badly on initial training and worse still on continuing training and re-training. This bodes ill for the future.

It was a concern about the seriousness of the position which led the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) and the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) to commission Coopers & Lybrand to examine the attitudes which lie behind Britain's low level of investment in training and the main factors which influence those attitudes. The purpose was to explore whether there might be ways of encouraging more positive attitudes to training which in turn would lead to increased levels of investment in it. The material included in the report is based on interviews conducted in the period April to June 1985. The report* was published in December 1985.

The first stage of the work was to interview about 60 companies (mainly medium and large companies but with a few small ones), the CBI, a small number of trade unions, and the TUC; we also discussed the issues with a number of collective providers (or organisers) of training including a few non-statutory training organisations and further education colleges.

We spoke to a number of financial analysts to explore the extent to which, when assessing overall performance, they might be interested in a company's training activities. We also briefly examined the position in a few overseas countries. We then digested this information to produce a number of ideas about possible ways of inducing more positive attitudes to training; finally we tested some of these ideas by discussing them in a further series of interviews with interested parties.

"Expenditure on training was rarely viewed as an investment. The attitude tended to be more that training was an overhead which could be cut back or postponed in hard times."

Findings

The interview programme revealed a disturbing picture—but not altogether an unexpected one. Training does not have a central place in the corporate thinking of most of the firms we saw. That is not to say that it was considered to be of no importance, but only rarely was it thought to play a significant role in present or future competitiveness. The responsibility for training tends to be delegated to line managers who are often more concerned with activities which produce a more immediate return than does training. Training managers themselves tend to have rather low status which tends to produce a self-perpetuating cycle of low expectations, limited vision of individuals and so continuing low status.

The project was concerned with "investment in training" but it became increasingly apparent that expenditure on training was rarely viewed as an investment. The attitude tended to be more that training was an overhead—perhaps more akin to building maintenance—which could be cut back or postponed in hard times; a rather different attitude to training expenditure in a recession was taken, for example, in Japan. We found few firms which had undertaken an analysis of training needs or had attempted to evaluate the effectiveness or benefits of their training. Similar volumes of expenditure on, for example, updating capital equipment, or an advertising campaign would be subject to more rigorous analysis both before the investment and afterwards.

Disturbing

But what we found most disturbing was the general lack of concern amongst companies about the volume of training they undertook. There was a striking contrast between their macro and micro views. We found fairly widespread agreement that Britain as a nation does undertrain compared with our international competitors—which perhaps demonstrates that some of the messages transmitted by NEDO and MSC are being received. However, many companies thought that their own training effort was above average for their sector and was about right, with the clear implication that it was others which were under-training.

Such attitudes suggest a degree of complacency (not everyone can be above average), but were also somewhat surprising in view of the dearth of factual information about the amount of training undertaken. Indeed many companies did not even know the total expenditure on training which they themselves undertook never mind that of their competitors. This lack of information carries with it the further implication that inter-firm comparisons are not generally possible, which means that peer group pressures to train can only be very limited. We also found only limited pressures to train from other sources, for example from employees themselves or from Government, with the notable exception of the Youth Training Scheme.

While some of the firms to whom we spoke suggested factors which tend to militate against their undertaking training, few suggested these were of major importance. For example the risks of having trained staff "poached" by non-trainers was cited as a discouraging factor and in rapidly growing areas (eg electronic engineers or computer staff) there seemed little doubt that some potential trainers had been discouraged. But for most skills the complaints about poaching seemed more concerned with the (very real) inequity involved rather than the impact it had on the overall level of training.

Proposals

There is no doubt that a major change is needed in employer attitudes to training, with a much greater realisation of its importance for Britain's competitive future. In our report we suggested three mutually reinforcing themes designed to bring about such a change.

First, we suggested ways in which companies could be exhorted or encouraged to invest more in training. These included some form of public recognition for good training practice (eg Queen's Award or an entitlement to classification as a "training employer"); public disclosure of measures and information about training effort, and well targeted case studies of successes (and failures) as a result of good (or ill-considered) training. We also suggested that further encouragement (through grants) should be given to firms to undertake a more systematic analysis of their training needs.

The second theme consisted of ways of trying to harness the (self-) interests of individuals as a means of bringing pressure to bear on their employers. We suggested the use of individual based grant and tax measures, and also the development of workplace training committees—but only as long as there was strong commitment (from both sides) that they should be more than "talking-shops". We also outlined the possibility of an Individual Training Credit to which employers and employees contributed to provide a fund, probably based on individuals, to be spent on training; we are currently developing this idea to assess its feasibility.

The third theme was concerned with the operation of the training market itself: there are significant rigidities and imperfections in the market which tend to make it unnecessarily difficult for companies to define, and obtain from external providers, the training they require. To this end we suggested that the operation of some of the non-statutory training organisations might be improved. But, not least because of increasing cross-sectoral skills, we also saw merit in a network of local level employer-led bodies; their task would be to help gather and disseminate information about the locally based training which was needed and that which was already available. We also noted that not all colleges of further education are as responsive to demand as times of increasing change require. We considered that the methods by which many of them are managed and funded can often act as a positive disincentive to being responsive: we suggested that this whole issue required urgent study.

"Many firms do not have the capacity (or the desire) to undertake a systematic analysis of their training needs and yet will undertake elaborate studies for other forms of investment."

Finally, we thought that the development of a clear structure of qualifications for training would not only be important in its own right, but would also provide a means of promoting a number of the suggestions in our three themes. For example such a structure—which would need to be highly modular—would help promote the dialogue between companies and external providers of training, it could provide one measure of training effort within a company and might also provide the definition of "approved" training in the operation of an Individual Training Credit Scheme.

What is to be done?

The purpose of our project was to examine the attitudes which lie behind Britain's relatively poor training performance and to suggest ways in which these attitudes might be influenced for the better. We do not expect all our ideas to be equally effective and some will clearly have more impact than others—and on different time scales. Our report has encouraged debate and gone some way towards raising the profile of training as an issue; we hope it will continue to do so. But at the end of the day, what matters is what actually changes on the ground and the extent to which it leads to greater efforts and investment in training.

What can training managers and others do to promote the change and the realisation that it is training which will

* The report is available price £2.50 from The Sales Manager, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors alone; they do not necessarily represent the views of the commissioning organisations or the Department of Employment.

give many firms their competitive edge in future? Many firms recognise the link between quality and profitability (and hence survival) but fail to make the step in this causal chain to good training; it must be the training manager's task to emphasise this. One way of doing so might be to tie training, in part, to other activities associated with improving quality—for example to quality circles or to wider aspects of labour relations in which training can play a part.

"It is the quality of skilled manpower which will increasingly be the main distinguishing factor between a firm and its competition, at home and overseas. The clearest manifestations of such differences are improvements in productivity and quality, the resulting profitability and, at the end, survival."

We noted above that there seems to be considerable reluctance to view training expenditure as an investment in the same sense as, say, the purchase of new plant or a major advertising campaign. Many firms do not have the capacity (or the desire) to undertake a systematic analysis of their training needs and yet will undertake elaborate studies for these other forms of investment. A critical message for trainers to convey is that training expenditure is at least as important as these others (and often larger) and should be given the same degree of attention. The concept of a training needs analysis (or training audit) should become standard practice.

Undertaking a systematic assessment of training requirements and suggesting where training could improve company performance would require company training managers (and external advisors) to take a more proactive role. This contrasts with their current role of responding to requests from line managers to solve recognised "training problems". Such a change would provide an opportunity for trainers and training managers to raise their status and profile within the management structure from the "service function" or "support services" of many training departments to a more central role in the corporate activity.

But these changes depend upon training delivering the goods: the outcome of training must be perceived by managers to be an effective investment of employee time. Our study showed that many employers regarded externally provided training—primarily offered by further education colleges (although the criticisms extended to higher education too) as insufficiently tailored to their needs. Better defined company requirements from a more systematic assessment of training needs would help colleges recognise what was needed of them and so design more appropriate courses. Colleges too, need to market their provision with greater reference to the impact which training can have on competitiveness and profitability.

The costs of training in colleges can be kept down by using company equipment or by donations or loan of the most appropriate equipment to training institutions, and at work by fitting training in around work through the use of open learning methods, courses at the workplace and partly in employees' time. There would also be efficiency gains for smaller firms in cooperating with other local employers with similar training needs. This already happens in effect when a course has participants from several employers. But there is more scope for a combined approach from employers to get the most out of training; this would be easier to organise through the local level employer bodies which we suggest should be established.

Resources

But senior management must recognise that good quality training will take resources to plan and provide. We found a greater recognition of the value of management training than of training at other levels; an important part of management training should, therefore, be to explain and emphasise the value of training throughout the company. The acceptance of the costs (and the value) of management training should extend to scientific and technical training, particularly when fee levels (and the costs of salaries involved) are often significantly lower than for management training.

In conclusion, our work has produced a number of specific suggestions for ways forward. But there can be no substitute for the general message that it is the quality of skilled manpower which will increasingly be the main distinguishing factor between a firm and its competition, at home and overseas. The clearest manifestations of such differences are improvements in productivity and quality, the resulting profitability and, at the end, survival. ■

This article first appeared in the January 1986 edition of *Transition*, the *BACIE* journal.

Registered disabled people in the public sector

The article shows the latest figures for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. Quota figures are an incomplete guide to the employment of disabled people since they only recognise the employment of those disabled people who choose to register as such, and their number has declined in recent years.

Each year since 1976 the quota figures for a wide cross-section of employers in the public sector have been published with their agreement in *Employment Gazette.*

Figures for Government departments were prepared by the Treasury Management and Personnel Office and relate to June 1, 1985. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the quota positions of all employers subject to quota which was carried out by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in May 1985.

The following factors need to be borne in mind when considering the figures:

- Quota figures only reflect the employment of those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act, and because many disabled people who would be eligible to register choose not to do so, quota figures themselves do not give an accurate picture of the extent to which disabled people are employed.
- The number of registered disabled people has declined in recent years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers covered by the quota scheme (that is those with 20 or more workers) to achieve the three per cent. Less than one-third of employers subject to quota now do so.
- Failure to satisfy the three per cent quota is not an offence, but the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 requires employers in this position to obtain permits from the MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officers before engaging staff who are not registered as disabled. The Act also requires employers who are below quota not to discharge unreasonably a registered disabled employee.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, has recently announced the Government's acceptance of two recommendations made by a Working Group of interested parties* which was set up by the MSC to look in detail at suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the quota scheme within the existing legislation. These recommendations were:

- There should be research into the number and characteristics of disabled people in the working population, so as to help inform such questions as how effective the quota scheme might be and how far compliance with the duty to employ the three per cent quota of registered disabled people is possible; and
- all interested parties should be involved in promoting greater awareness of both the scheme's potential for disabled people and the responsibilities of employers.

* Copies of the Working Group's report are available from Manpower Services Commission, Room W1021, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Notes

The 1944 Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers.

The figures for the British Steel Corporation do not include the employees of Redpath Dorman Long Ltd, British Steel Corporation (Stainless) Ltd, or of British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd which being separately registered companies are separate employers for quota purposes.

The column headed "registered disabled staff" in the tables shows in some cases 0·5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10 and 30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.

Public sector quota figures

Government departments

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	144·5	1·3
Cabinet Office (inc MPO)	19	1·2
Customs and Excise	284·5	1·1
Defence	1,733	1·1
Education and Science	51·5	2·1
Employment Group	1,286	2·4
Energy	7	0·7
Environment (inc PSA and Transport)	545	1·1
Export Credits Guarantee Dept	27	1·5
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	44	0·8
Health and Social Security	1,314	1·4
Home Office	174	0·5
Industry and Trade	144	1·1
Inland Revenue	1,059	1·5
Land Registry	143·5	2·1
Lord Chancellor's Office	150·5	1·5
National Savings	235	3·1
Ordnance Survey	36	1·2
Overseas Development	20	1·3
Population, Censuses and Surveys	47	2·2
Royal Mint	31	1·1
Scottish Office	103·5	1·5
Scottish Prison Service	8	0·3
Stationery Office	71	2·1
Treasury	43·5	1·3
Welsh Office	33	1·5
Other Government Departments	123	1·6

County councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Avon	141	0·6
Bedfordshire	96	0·6
Berkshire	92	0·5
Buckinghamshire	43	0·3
Cambridgeshire	89	0·6
Cheshire	165	0·7
Cleveland	88	0·5
Clwyd	189	2·0
Cornwall	161	1·5
Cumbria	84	0·6
Derbyshire	84	0·4
Devon	305	1·5
Dorset	114	0·8
Durham	103	0·6
Dyfed	131	1·3
East Sussex	93	0·7
Essex	157	0·5
Gloucestershire	160	1·5
Greater Manchester	63	1·1
Gwent	174	1·0
Gwynedd	150·5	2·0
Hampshire	133	0·4
Hereford and Worcester	144	1·1
Hertfordshire	47·5	0·2
Humberside	243	1·1
Isle of Wight	12·5	0·3
Kent	177·5	0·5
Lancashire	239·5	0·7
Leicestershire	86	0·3
Lincolnshire	87	0·7
Merseyside	44	0·9
Mid Glamorgan	23	0·2
Norfolk	151	1·0
Northamptonshire	105·5	0·7
Northumberland	37·5	0·5
North Yorkshire	117	0·7
Nottinghamshire	243	0·8
Oxfordshire	52	0·4
Powys	72	1·7
Shropshire	61	0·6
Somerset	100	1·3
South Glamorgan	50	0·4
South Yorkshire	49	1·1
Staffordshire	201·5	0·7
Suffolk	39	0·3
Surrey	142	0·8
Tyne and Wear	28	1·4
Warwickshire	70	0·4
West Glamorgan	131	1·1
West Midlands	60·5	1·2
West Sussex	61	0·5
West Yorkshire	91	1·3
Wiltshire	148	1·1

Scottish regional councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Borders	14	0·4
Central	98	0·9
Dumfries and Galloway	53	1·1
Fife	45	0·3
Grampian	127	0·7
Highland	43·5	0·5
Lothian	201	0·9
Strathclyde	637	0·6
Tayside	71	0·5

Scottish island councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Orkney	3	0·3
Shetland	9	0·4
Western Isles	4	0·2

District councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Aberconwy	14	2·9
Adur	2	0·6
Afan	22	3·0
Allerdale	15	2·5
Alnwick	5	2·8
Alyn and Deeside	6	1·1
Amber Valley	18	3·0
Arfon	57	10·9
Arun	11	1·5
Ashfield	12	1·7
Ashford	14	2·5
Aylesbury Vale	7	1·2
Babergh	7	1·9
Barnsley	69	0·8
Barrow in Furness	15	1·4
Basildon	32	2·8
Basingstoke and Deane	10	1·2
Bassetlaw	15	1·9
Bath City	11	1·2
Berwick upon Tweed	7	5·0
Beverley	8	1·7
Birmingham City	266	0·7
Blaby	1	0·3
Blackburn	75·5	3·7
Blackpool	28	1·4
Blaenau Gwent	18	1·8
Blyth Valley	10	1·3
Bolsover	26	4·9
Bolton	167	1·7
Boothferry	5	1·4
Boston	9	1·7
Bournemouth	44·5	1·9
Bracknell	5	0·7
Bradford	127	0·7
Braintree	12	1·9
Breckland	2	0·4
Brecon Borough	3	1·3
Brentwood	16	3·7
Bridgnorth	2	1·0
Brighton	32	1·4
Bristol City	62	1·0
Broadland	3	1·0
Bromsgrove	3	0·8
Broxbourne	3	0·5
Broxtowe	10	1·4
Burnley	20	1·9
Bury	44	0·8
Calderdale	41	0·5
Cambridge City	15	1·6
Cannock Chase	12	2·0
Canterbury City	15·5	1·8
Caradon	8	2·4
Cardiff City	45	1·3
Carlisle	17	1·6
Carmarthen	10	2·5
Carrick	16	3·5
Castle Morpeth	3	0·6
Castle Point	10	2·2
Ceredigion	8	1·7
Charnwood	55	0·8
Chelmsford	13	1·6
Cheltenham	12	1·7
Cherwell	9	1·5
Chester City	22	2·3
Chesterfield	8	0·5
Chester le Street	9	1·2
Chicester	4	0·7
Chiltern	2	0·6
Chorley	18·5	2·6
Christchurch	2	0·6
Cleethorpes	21	4·1
Colchester	19	1·7
Colwyn Borough	5	1·2
Congleton	3	0·5
Copeland	12	2·1
Corby	14	2·1
Cotswold	11	3·4
Coventry City	100	0·8
Craven	6	2·2
Crawley	12	1·4
Crewe and Nantwich	14	1·8
Cynon Valley	22	2·7
Dacorum	14	1·4
Darlington	16·5	1·4
Dartford	2	0·5
Daventry	1	0·3
Delyn	8	1·5
Derby	39	1·7
Derwentside	29	2·5
Dinefwr	19	5·2
Doncaster	104	1·0
Dover	12	1·6
Dudley	55	0·6
Durham City	34	3·0
Dwyfor	7	3·0
Easington	38	2·6
Eastbourne	19	2·0
East Cambridgeshire	Nil	Nil
East Devon	4	0·8
East Hampshire	5	1·2
East Herefordshire	7·5	1·3
Eastleigh	3	0·6
East Lindsey	9	2·3
East Northamptonshire	15	1·5
East Staffordshire	10	1·5
East Yorkshire	7	1·0
Eden	1	0·4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	15	2·6
Elmbridge	11	1·6
Epping Forest	14	1·8
Epsom and Ewell	4	0·8
Erewash	10	1·5
Exeter City	28	3·4
Fareham	7	1·4
Fenland	8·5	2·2
Forest Heath	6	2·2
Forest of Dean	8	1·9
Fylde	14	2·8
Gateshead	85	0·8
Gedling	10	1·5
Gillingham	7	1·4

District councils (cont)

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Glanford	11	3·5
Gloucester City	20	2·5
Glyndwr	5	1·7
Gosport	4	0·8
Gravesham	14	2·0
Great Yarmouth	39	4·4
Grimsby	24	2·5
Guildford	6	0·8
Halton	25	2·1
Hambleton	2	0·6
Harborough	3	1·0
Harlow	20	1·3
Harrogate	7	0·7
Hart	4	1·2
Hartlepool	33·5	2·0
Hastings	15	2·1
Havant	13	1·7
Hereford City	17·5	3·6
Hertsmere	6	0·9
High Peak	12	2·3
Hinkley and Bosworth	7	1·7
Holderness	1	0·4
Horsham	5·5	1·1
Hove	13	2·2
Huntingdon	7	1·2
Hyndburn	14	1·9
Ipswich	19	1·4
Islwyn	23	2·9
Kennet	3	0·9
Kerrier	11	2·0
Kettering	17	2·6
Kingston upon Hull	68	1·2
Kingswood	11	2·4
Kirklees	87	0·6
Knowsley	94	1·2
Lancaster City	32	3·0
Lanbaurgh	16	1·2
Leeds City	153	0·6
Leicester City	50	1·1
Leominster	2	1·1
Lewes	3	0·7
Lichfield	9·5	2·4
Lincoln City	26	2·7
Liverpool City	276	1·0
Llanelli	26	3·5
Lliw Valley	6	1·3
Luton	26·5	1·4
Macclesfield	16	1·6
Maidstone	9	0·9
Maldon	3	1·3
Malvern Hills	5	1·0
Manchester City	244	0·8
Mansfield	12	1·2
Medina	12	3·4
Medway	14	1·5
Melton Borough	5	2·5
Mendip	4	1·1
Merrionnydd	9	3·3
Merthyr Tydfil	29	2·9
Mid Bedfordshire	5	1·5
Mid Devon	2	0·5
Middlesbrough	40	1·9
Mid Suffolk	4	1·2
Mid Sussex	6	1·1
Milton Keynes	9	1·0
Mole Valley	5	1·1
Monmouth	4	0·7
Montgomery	5	1·8
Neath	13·5	2·4
Newark	9	1·7
Newbury	9	1·7
Newcastle under Lyme	15·5	1·5
Newcastle upon Tyne	157·5	1·0
New Forest	11	1·3
Newport	16	1·0
Northampton	11	0·6
North Avon	2	0·3
North Bedford Borough	16	1·6
North Cornwall	9	2·3
North Devon	13	3·3
North Dorset	1	0·5
North East Derbyshire	9	1·2
North Hertfordshire	7	1·0
North Kesteven	10	2·6
North Norfolk	5	1·2
North Shropshire	4	1·6
North Tyneside	72	1·0
North Warwickshire	3	0·8
North West Leicestershire	7·5	2·2
North Wiltshire	4	0·8
Norwich City	44	2·2
Nottingham City	62	1·3
Nuneaton	20	2·0
Oadby and Wigston	3	1·2
Ogwr	40	3·6
Oldham	54·5	1·1
Oswestry	5	3·0
Oxford City	21	2·0
Pendle	14	1·8
Penwith	8	2·3
Peterborough City	22	1·9
Plymouth City	38	1·6
Poole	12	1·3
Portsmouth City	23	0·8
Preseli	15·5	2·7
Preston	26	1·9
Purbeck	2	1·0
Radnor	3·5	2·1
Reading	24	1·5
Redditch	4	0·8
Reigate and Banstead	5	0·6
Restormel	13	2·5
Rhondda	14	1·5
Rhuddlan	9	2·0
Rhymney Valley	24	1·7
Ribble Valley	7	3·0
Richmondshire	3	1·2
Rochdale	55	0·7
Rochford	3	0·7
Rossendale	16	2·2
Rother	5	1·1
Rotherham	55	0·6
Rugby	4	0·7
Runnymede	10	2·4
Rushcliffe	4	0·8
Rushmoor	7	1·0
Rutland	1	0·9
Ryedale	3	0·9
St Albans City	8	1·3
St Edmundsbury	5	0·8
St Helens	47	0·5
Salford City	171	2·1
Salisbury	12	2·2
Sandwell	61	0·4
Scarborough	53	5·3
Scunthorpe	21	2·3
Sedgefield	15	1·3
Sedgemoor	10	1·5
Sefton	78	0·9
Selby	Nil	Nil
Sevenoaks	12	2·3
Sheffield	238·5	1·0
Shepway	9·5	1·7
Shrewsbury and Atcham	6	1·0
Slough	10	0·9
Solihull	15	0·3
Southampton	21	0·9
South Bedfordshire	2·5	0·4
South Buckinghamshire	2·5	0·7
South Cambridgeshire	3	0·8
South Derbyshire	3	0·8
Southend on Sea	32·5	2·0
South Hams	9	2·2
South Herefordshire	4	1·9
South Holland	8	1·7
South Kesteven	6	1·2
South Lakeland	15	2·1
South Norfolk	4	1·2
South Northamptonshire	3	1·1
South Oxfordshire	7	1·4
South Pembrokeshire	3	1·0
South Ribble	8	1·4
South Shropshire	2	1·3
South Somerset	8	1·2
South Staffordshire	4	0·9
South Tyneside	56	0·8
South Wight	10	4·2
Spelthorne	8	1·5
Stafford	12·5	1·7
Staffordshire Moorlands	4	1·0
Stevenage	6	0·7
Stockport	52	0·6
Stockton on Tees	21	1·2
Stoke on Trent City	90	3·0
Stratford on Avon	7	1·3
Stroud	9	1·9
Suffolk Coastal	3	0·6
Sunderland	152	1·1
Surrey Heath	6	1·4
Swale	10	1·5
Swansea City	85	3·8
Taff Ely	20	2·1
Tameside	75	1·1
Tandridge	5	2·0
Tamworth	4	0·9
Taunton Deane	5	0·8
Teesdale	1	1·0
Teignbridge	12·5	2·0
Tendring	9	1·4
Test Valley	4	0·6
Tewkesbury	2	0·5
Thamesdown	20	1·1
Thanet	38	3·7
Thurrock	34	2·8
Three Rivers	4	0·9
Tonbridge and Malling	13	2·4
Torbay	33·5	3·3
Torfaen	15	1·9
Torridge	5	1·7
Trafford	82	1·5
Tunbridge Wells	9	1·5
Tynedale	4	1·3
Uttlesford	2	0·7
Vale of Glamorgan	13	1·7
Vale of Whitehorse	3	0·7
Vale Royal	9	1·0
Wakefield City	98·5	0·8
Walsall	129	2·0
Wansbeck	21·5	3·3
Wansdyke	1	0·2
Warrington	22	1·4
Warwick	11	1·5
Watford	11	1·4
Waveney	4	0·5
Waverley	3	0·7
Wealdon	3	0·7
Wear Valley	26·5	3·3
Wellingborough	14	2·7
Welwyn Hatfield	17	1·7
West Derbyshire	4	0·8
West Devon	2	1·1
West Dorset	7	1·4
West Lancashire	14	1·6
West Lindsey	3	0·8
West Norfolk	11	1·9
West Oxfordshire	1	0·3
West Somerset	Nil	Nil
West Wiltshire	7	1·4
Weymouth and Portland	24	3·0
Wigan	134	1·4
Wimbourne	2	0·7
Winchester City	4	0·7
Wirral	83	0·9
Windsor and Maidenhead	9	1·1
Woking	2	0·3
Wokingham	5	1·1
Wolverhampton	97·5	0·9
Woodspring	5·5	0·5
Worcester City	10·5	1·6
Worthing	10	0·9
Wreken The	29	2·5
Wrexham Maelor	45	4·3
Wychavon	10	1·8
Wycombe	3	0·4
Wyre	9·5	1·5
Wyre Forest	10	1·2
Ynys Mon	12	1·7
York	11	1·0

Employment advice and information

Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 2. Enquiry office: Telephone 01-213 5551.

Greater London area councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking	45	0·8
Barnet	48·5	0·5
Bexley	26	0·5
Brent	102	1·2
Bromley	23	0·2
Camden	140	1·8
Corporation of London	43	1·6
Croydon	146	2·0
Ealing	40·5	0·4
Enfield	82	0·9
Greater London Council	382	0·4
Greenwich	63	1·0
Hackney	82	1·0
Hammersmith	23	0·5
Haringey	82	0·8
Harrow	33	0·5
Havering	83	1·2
Hillingdon	81	1·0
Hounslow	52	0·7
Islington	62	1·0
Kensington and Chelsea	28	0·9
Kingston upon Thames	28	0·5
Lambeth	85	0·8
Lewisham	130	2·0
Merton	39	1·0
Newham	394	3·7
Redbridge	42	0·7
Richmond upon Thames	13	0·3
Southwark	96	1·3
Sutton	16	0·4
Tower Hamlets	49	1·0
Waltham Forest	72	0·9
Wandsworth	36	0·8
Westminster	41	0·8

Scottish district councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
City of Aberdeen	81	3·2
Angus	22	3·0
Annandale and Eskdale	1	0·5
Argyle and Bute	3	0·4
Badenoch and Strathspey	0·5	0·9
Banff and Buchan	4	0·7
Bearsden and Milngavie	8	2·5
Berwickshire	1	1·0
Caithness	2	1·0
Clackmannan	9	1·6
Clydebank	25	3·2
Clydesdale	4	0·9
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	9	2·0
Cumnock and Doon Valley	11	2·0
Cunninghame	53	2·2
Dumbarton	22	1·9
City of Dundee	68	2·5
Dunfermline	35	2·7
East Kilbride	10	1·7
East Lothian	15·5	1·7
Eastwood	3	1·0
City of Edinburgh	46	1·2
Ettrick and Lauderdale	2	0·9
Falkirk	32	1·8
City of Glasgow	190	1·4
Gordon	9	2·8
Hamilton	17	1·3
Inverclyde	12	0·9
Inverness	4·5	1·0
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	16·5	1·5
Kincardine and Deeside	2	1·0
Kirkcaldy	15·5	1·0
Kyle and Carrick	20	1·4
Lochaber	3	2·2
Midlothian	6·5	0·8
Monklands	25	1·5
Moray	19	2·9
Motherwell	41	1·8
Nairn	2	3·2
Nithsdale	3	0·6
North East Fife	3	0·5
Perth and Kinross	10	1·1
Renfrew	21	0·8
Ross and Cromarty	5·5	1·7
Roxburgh	10	3·6
Skye and Lochalsh	1	1·5
Stewartry	1	0·7
Stirling	20	2·2
Strathkelvin	10	1·2
Sutherland	3	1·5
Tweeddale	1	2·0
West Lothian	23	1·5
Wigtown	2	1·0

Regional health authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
East Anglia	2	0·1
Mersey	5	0·2
North East Thames	5	0·7
Northern	8	0·3
North West Thames	5	0·2
North Western	5	0·2
Oxford	12	0·7
South East Thames	6	0·7
South Western	8·5	0·5
South West Thames	6	0·6
Trent	14·5	0·5
Wessex	2	0·1
West Midlands	69	1·5
Yorkshire	17·5	0·6

Scottish health boards

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Argyll and Clyde	29	0·3
Ayrshire and Arran	30·5	0·5
Borders	3	0·2
Dumfries and Galloway	32	1·0
Fife	13	0·2
Forth Valley	35	0·5
Grampian	43	0·4
Greater Glasgow	68	0·2
Highland	19	0·4
Lanarkshire	46·5	0·5
Lothian	47	0·3
Orkney	Nil	Nil
Shetland	3	0·9
Tayside	81	0·7
Western Isles	4	0·8

District health authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Airedale	13·5	0·5
Aylesbury Vale	11	0·3
Barking, Havering and Brentwood	15	0·3
Barnet	28	0·5
Barnsley	21	0·6
Basildon and Thurrock	15	0·5
Basingstoke and North Hampshire	14·5	0·5
Bassetlaw	14	0·9
Bath	29	0·4
Bexley	12	0·4
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble	48	1·0
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde	12	0·3
Bloomsbury	26	0·3
Bolton	21	0·5
Bradford	24·5	0·5
Brent	6	0·1
Brighton	14	0·3
Bristol and Weston	24	0·3
Bromley	37	0·6
Bromsgrove and Redditch	6	0·2
Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale	26·5	0·6
Bury	13	0·5
Calderdale	15	0·4
Camberwell	25	0·5
Cambridge	12	0·2
Canterbury and Thanet	27	0·5
Central Birmingham	9	0·2
Central Manchester	19	0·4
Central Nottingham	43	0·4
Cheltenham	7	0·3
Chester	24	0·6
Chichester	25	0·8
Chorley and South Ribble	3	0·3
City and Hackney	19	0·3
Clwyd	28	0·4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	24	0·5
Coventry	27	0·5
Crewe	22	0·6
Croydon	146	2·4
Darlington	11	0·4
Dartford and Gravesham	9·5	0·2
Dewsbury	9	0·5
Doncaster	15	0·4
Dudley	27	0·5
Durham	9	0·3
Ealing	2	0·2
Eastbourne	22	0·7
East Berkshire	5	0·1
East Birmingham	2	0·1
East Cumbria	19	0·6
East Dorset	24	0·4
East Dyfed	22	0·4
East Hertfordshire	10	0·5
East Suffolk	21	0·3
East Surrey	22	0·6
East Yorkshire	31	0·8
Enfield	13	0·4
Exeter	36	0·6
Frenchley	17·5	0·4
Gateshead	20	0·7
Gloucester	19	0·4
Great Yarmouth and Waveney	20	0·6
Greenwich	25	0·5
Grimsby	11	0·5
Gwent	33	0·4
Gwynedd	33	0·8
Halton	6	0·4
Hammersmith and Fulham	13	0·4
Hampstead	21	0·4
Haringey	14	0·5
Harrogate	11	0·5
Harrow	18	0·5
Hartlepool	4	0·2
Hastings	20	0·8
Herefordshire and Worcestershire	17·5	0·4
Hillingdon	8	0·2
Hounslow and Spelthorne	20	0·4
Huddersfield	15	0·4
Hull	14	0·2
Huntingdon	4	0·3
Islington	11	0·3
Isle of Wight	6	0·4
Kettering	11·5	0·5
Kidderminster	6	0·3
Kingston and Esher	18	0·5
Lancaster	35	1·0
Leeds Eastern	30·5	0·5
Leeds Western	29	0·4
Leicestershire	60	0·4
Lewisham and North Southwark	15	0·2
Liverpool	40	0·4
Macclesfield	17	0·5
Maidstone	17	0·5
Medway	4	0·1
Merton and Sutton	8	0·2
Mid Downs	16	0·6
Mid Essex	22	0·5
Mid Glamorgan	29	0·3
Mid Staffs	20	0·6
Mid Surrey	16·5	0·5
Milton Keynes	3	0·2
Newcastle	23·5	0·3
Newham	5	0·2
Northallerton	2	0·2
Northampton	20	0·5
Northumberland	13·5	0·3
North Bedfordshire	8	0·4

District health authorities (cont)

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
North Birmingham	4·5	0·1
North Derbyshire	36	0·8
North Devon	17	1·0
North West Durham	7	0·5
North East Essex	24	0·4
North Lincolnshire	24	0·5
North Manchester	13	0·3
Southport and Formby	7	0·3
North Staffordshire	35·5	0·5
North West Surrey	2	0·6
North Tees	1	0·0
North Tyneside	10	0·5
North Warwickshire	11	0·4
North West Hertfordshire	13·5	0·9
Nottingham	43	0·4
Norwich	50	0·5
Oldham	28	1·0
Oxfordshire	42	0·5
Paddington and North Kensington	7	0·1
Pembrokeshire	3·5	0·3
Peterborough	12	0·4
Plymouth	4	0·1
Pontefract	5	0·3
Portsmouth and SE Hampshire	6	0·1
Powys	16	0·8
Preston	34	0·5
Redbridge	10	0·4
Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton	9·5	0·3
Rochdale	31	1·1
Rotherham	17	0·4
Rugby	6	0·8
St Helens and Knowsley	43	0·8
Salford	34	0·5
Salisbury	4	0·1
Sandwell	8	0·3
Scarborough	3	0·2
Scunthorpe	8	0·5
Sheffield	36	0·3
Shropshire	15	0·2
Solihull	10	0·4
Somerset	50	0·9
South Bedfordshire	10	0·2
South Birmingham	19	0·4
South Cumbria	9	0·4
South Glamorgan	29	0·2
South Lincolnshire	16	0·4
South Manchester	51·5	0·6
South Sefton	18	0·4
South Tees	20	0·4
South Tyneside	8	0·4
South Warwickshire	10	0·2
Southampton and SW Hants	3	0·0
Southend	22	0·6
South Mead	11	0·3
South East Kent	Nil	Nil
South East Staffordshire	17	0·5
Southern Derbyshire	34	0·4
South West Durham	13	0·4
South West Surrey	11·5	0·4
Sunderland	23	0·4
Stockport	24·5	0·6
Swindon	10	0·2
Tameside and Glossop	13	0·5
Torbay	25	0·7
Tower Hamlets	33	0·6
Trafford	12	0·4
Tunbridge Wells	17	0·3
Victoria	6	0·1
Wakefield	25	0·7
Walsall	14	0·4
Waltham Forest	11	0·2
Wandsworth	30	0·5
Warrington	13	0·3
West Berkshire	8	0·1
West Birmingham	8	0·2
West Cumbria	14	0·5
West Dorset	11	0·3
West Essex	11	0·4
West Glamorgan	41	0·6
West Lambeth	16	0·3
West Lancashire	6	0·2
West Norfolk and Wisbech	18	0·6
West Suffolk	5	0·2
Wigan	6	0·2
Wirrall	19·5	0·4
Wolverhampton	16	0·4
Worthing	3·5	0·1
Wycombe	3	0·1
York	14	0·3

Other bodies within the national health service

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Estimates Board	44	2·9
Prescription Pricing Authority	7	0·4
Welsh Health Technical Services Organisation	8	1·2
Scottish Health Common Services Agency	32	0·7

Electricity boards

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Eastern	61	0·7
East Midlands	75	1·0
London	82	1·0
Merseyside and North Wales	59	1·2
Midlands	65	0·7
North Eastern	69	1·4
North of Scotland Hydro	28·5	0·7
North West	69	0·9
South Eastern	63	0·9
Southern	65	0·8
South of Scotland	103	0·8
South Wales	50	1·2
South Western	53	1·0
Yorkshire	105	1·4
Central Electricity Generating Board	247	0·5

Regional water authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Anglian	33	0·6
Northumbrian	45	0·3
North West	69	0·9
Severn Trent	72	0·8
Southern	42	1·2
South West	26	1·3
Thames	44	0·4
Welsh National Water Authority	83	1·8
Wessex	42	2·1
Yorkshire	47	0·8

Nationalised industries and public authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
British Airports Authority	28	0·4
British Airways	126	0·4
British Broadcasting Corporation	98	0·3
British Gas Corporation	1,140·5	1·2
British Railways Board	1,697	1·0
British Steel Corporation	293	0·6
British Waterways Board	39	1·3
British National Oil Corporation	Nil	Nil
Civil Aviation Authority	40	0·6
Electricity Council	8	0·6
Independent Broadcasting Authority	11	0·7
National Coal Board	1,693	0·8
Post Office Corporation	1,758	1·0
UK Atomic Energy Authority	137	1·0

Employment topics

Youth Training Scheme

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

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

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

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

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of November 1985, there were 353,044 entrants to YTS of whom 273,772 had entered Mode A employer-based schemes.

The Mode A figure represents 77·5 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 301,424 young people in training at the end of November, a decrease of 9,861 since the end of October. Of those in training, 238,133 (79 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Planned entrants April 85–March 86	Entrants to training April 85–Nov 85	In training at Nov 30, 1985
Scotland	42,522	32,905	32,565
Northern	25,579	24,971	20,430
North West	57,699	57,118	45,660
Yorks & Humberside	40,019	38,064	32,145
Midlands	80,491	77,540	62,287
Wales	22,915	21,135	18,375
South West	27,489	27,043	23,452
South East	60,042	54,196	47,861
London	27,089	20,072	18,649
Great Britain	384,295	353,044	301,424

Changes to approved list

☐ Changes to the Approved List, a key document which provides essential information for those with duties under the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 (CPL Regulations) have been proposed by the Health and Safety Commission in a consultative document. The proposed changes are the first revision to the list since it was published in July 1984.

The CPL Regulations, which came substantially into force on January 1, 1986, tighten up control over the supply and conveyance by road of dangerous substances in packages. The associated Approved List shows substances for which the HSC has approved particulars to be shown on labels when supplied and/or conveyed by road in packages. It also provides information for the classification for supply of certain substances which are preparations, and lists the standard risk and safety phrases such as 'Harmful in contact with skin' or 'When using do not eat or drink', to be used on supply labels.

The principal changes are:

- Separation of the road conveyance entries from the present Part 1A of the list to a new Part 1A2;
- Extension of Part 1A2 to include information required by the proposed Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Packages etc) Regulations (PGR);
- Amendment of Part 1A2 to include recent changes in United Nations recommendations;
- Extension of Part 1B to include PGR information and additional entries showing 'harmful' classifications;
- New Part VI list of oral LD_{50} values for pesticides.

Comments on the proposals, to be received not later than February 28, 1986, should be sent to: Ms P Dobbins, Health and Safety Executive, HSD-D1, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

Proposed Revision No 1 to the Approved List (Information Approved for the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances) and consequent amendments to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984. HMSO or booksellers, price £8.15. ISBN 0 11 883487 8.

Regional estimates of self employment

☐ Revised estimates of the numbers of self employed by region are given in the table. These replace estimates for the period 1975 to 1984 previously published in the July 1984 and March 1975 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

The previous estimates were based on the Census of Population, updated by the proportionate change between successive Labour Force Surveys (LFS), with the regional totals constrained to the sums for Great Britain of the estimates by industry.

The new estimates now make use of the Census of Agriculture for regional figures of self employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the LFS for all other industries, paralleling the calculation of estimates by industry. The figures for Great Britain are not affected by the revision.

Self employed people—regional analysis

Thousand

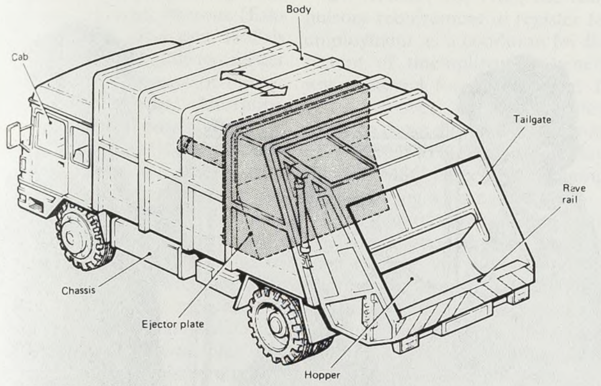
Region		1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984
South East	M	522	498	544	568	567	646
	F	126	116	107	132	163	211
	T	**648**	**614**	**651**	**700**	**730**	**857**
East Anglia	M	63	56	64	71	72	82
	F	15	17	15	16	22	26
	T	**78**	**73**	**79**	**87**	**94**	**108**
South West	M	149	128	111	180	161	169
	F	31	30	35	47	52	62
	T	**180**	**158**	**146**	**227**	**213**	**231**
West Midlands	M	135	125	124	136	137	152
	F	29	32	17	34	40	36
	T	**164**	**157**	**141**	**170**	**177**	**188**
East Midlands	M	106	92	99	114	127	128
	F	27	19	17	30	30	37
	T	**133**	**111**	**116**	**144**	**157**	**165**
Yorkshire and Humberside	M	129	126	107	128	130	159
	F	35	34	27	36	39	44
	T	**164**	**160**	**134**	**164**	**169**	**203**
North West	M	157	147	161	166	163	184
	F	57	57	53	51	61	75
	T	**214**	**204**	**214**	**217**	**224**	**259**
North	M	64	72	61	65	64	74
	F	16	21	16	19	27	19
	T	**80**	**93**	**77**	**84**	**91**	**93**
Wales	M	89	103	98	90	94	108
	F	26	25	26	25	32	37
	T	**115**	**128**	**124**	**115**	**126**	**145**
Scotland	M	135	115	128	122	137	145
	F	23	29	32	27	42	40
	T	**158**	**144**	**160**	**149**	**179**	**185**
Great Britain	**M**	**1,549**	**1,465**	**1,499**	**1,640**	**1,652**	**1,847**
	F	**384**	**378**	**343**	**417**	**508**	**586**
	T	**1,933**	**1,843**	**1,842**	**2,057**	**2,160**	**2,433**

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

Ethnic origin and economic status

Table 7 of this article in the December 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette* p.473 contained an error. The heading to columns 3, 5, 7 and 9 of the table should read "Percentage unemployed" NOT "Percentage employed".

Safety guidance for dustcarts



☐ New safety guidance on the operation of refuse compaction vehicles (RCVs) has been published by the Health and Safety Executive. HSE are aware of at least 28 fatal accidents and 64 major injury accidents in the period from January 1975 to the end of 1984. Three-quarters of these occurred during the collection round, mostly on the public highway.

These deaths and serious injuries have shown the need for improvements in both design and operational standards. The guidance note summarises recent accident history and the precautions required. It is intended for the designers, manufacturers and suppliers of RCVs as well as local authorities, other employers and managers of refuse sites and employees.

Risks

The guidance note is well illustrated and particularly highlights:

- the severe trapping point at ram or screw feed packing mechanisms on the older designs of vehicle
- the unintended lowering of the tailgate on the vehicle which has led to the crushing of employees between the tailgate and the body of the vehicle.

As well as outlining the risks, the Guidance Note outlines precautions to be taken for trapping points at the compaction mechanism, ejector plate, tailgate, container lift and the power take-off unit. The guidance also considers the safety of operational controls, the importance of a safe system of work, supervision, instruction and training and safety during operations.

The purpose of the guidance, which has been prepared in consultation with industry, is to establish recognised good safety standards for the future in the industry.

Guidance Note PM52 Safety in the use of refuse compaction vehicles. ISBN 0 11 883522 X. Price £2.50 available from HMSO or booksellers.

Occupational health nurses

☐ The Royal College of Nursing has launched a job evaluation scheme to clarify the pay and grading of occupational health nurses. The scheme is set out in two booklets, one for the employer *Occupational Health Nurses—Job Evaluation—Users Manual*, and the other for the nurse employee *Job Evaluation: Guidelines for Occupational Health Nurses*.

The RCN says that occupational health nurses feel isolated from their colleagues in the National Health Service and believe that there is a lack of comprehension within commerce and industry of the role of the qualified occupational health nurse and that their level of pay often reflects this lack of understanding.

Recommendations on rates of pay for occupational health nurses working outside the NHS are issued annually by the RCN. The job evaluation scheme can be used to ensure that the level of responsibility the occupational health nurse carries within an organisation is matched against the appropriate salary scale.

Occupational Health Nurses—Job Evaluation—Users Manual and *Job Evaluation: Guidelines for Occupational Health Nurses* are available from RCN Publications Department, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB. Free for members (quote membership number) or £1 each for non-members including p&p. Bulk orders by negotiation.

Jobseekers key in to MSC

☐ Jobseekers will soon have quick direct access to information on the full range of MSC services and programmes, courtesy of new technology. The Manpower Services Commission is piloting a number of systems to assess which is the most effective means of delivering information about employment, training and work-related further education, through the direct use of micro-computers and inter-active videos.

Pilot schemes are being set up in a limited number of Jobcentres around the country. Jobseekers will be able to key in to information on job hunting techniques, occupational information, the assistance available for disabled people, how to start up in business, the Community Programme, voluntary work and a range of training measures. In some systems local information will be part of the package, and one will display job vacancies.

Projects

The projects to be piloted are:

Inter-active Video—a video monitor and disc player linked to a micro-computer. Jobseekers select a subject from a menu and the information is presented in the form of video film and text. It will be tested in up to 13 locations from spring 1986.

Videotex—uses an "edit station", sited in a Jobcentre, from which staff can transmit information by telephone to "satellite" stations. These would be sited in libraries, benefit offices or post offices. Material would be accessed in text and computer graphics form. This experiment is due to start in February 1986 and will be tried in seven locations.

Infosearch—allows the jobseeker to have access to material in black and white textural form. This will relate to the wide range of employment and training information provided by the MSC, and local information provided by other Government agencies, local authorities, and the Small Firms Service. This experiment has started. Most of the 20 locations are in Jobcentres.

Jobsearcher—a simple to use computerised vacancy service. Jobseekers are able to tap out their job requirements on a simple keypad. The screen will then display matching vacancies from the "travel-to-work" area, with details of wages and duties. The project has already been piloted in Berkhamsted and Billericay, and has been extended to 20 more locations in libraries, community centres, Unemployment Benefit Offices and Jobcentres.

Another experiment to make information readily accessible to jobseekers is the use of video resource centres located in Jobcentres. The jobseeker will simply call at the Jobcentre, select a tape from the range of subjects, and a receptionist will arrange a viewing and be on hand to answer queries. Video resources centres have been set up in Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Swansea, Kingston-on-Thames, Milton Keynes and Newton Abbot.

Engineering Seminar Package

☐ A script/slide seminar package *Engineering, Industry and Wealth* has been produced jointly by the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Engineering Careers Information Service. Made as a contribution to Industry Year 1986, it is designed to increase public appreciation of the importance of engineering to the national well-being.

The suggested outline seminar programme, which would last about 80 minutes, is in three parts. The first part, "Engineering, the Wealth Creating Industry", examines the role of engineering manufacture in the wealth creation process and demonstrates the importance of engineering in relation to all other industries. The second, "Making Technology Work", shows the way engineering companies are applying new technology and draws attention to the new career opportunities brought about by technological innovation.

It is intended that, wherever possible, this two-part script should be followed by a third presentation illustrating the technology being used in the locality where the seminar is held. The package suggests ways of doing this, including making use of existing slides, films and video, displaying hardware and introducing trainees and employees to speak from their own experience.

The package is available to companies, institutions and individuals and can be obtained from the offices of the regional Engineering Employers Associations and from the local offices of the Engineering Industry Training Board. The scripts may be kept by those who use them. The slides will be on free loan.

Substances for use at work

□ Practical advice to employers, employees, manufacturers, suppliers and users on how to meet their legal responsibilities to provide and communicate adequate information on the safe use of substances at work is given in a booklet published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Although many substances may present hazards, they can still be used without risks to health and safety, provided the hazards are understood and the appropriate precautions taken.

"The key to this is the preparation of adequate information about the substance and its proper use followed by its effective communication through the chain of supply," says the booklet, which was prepared by a Health and Safety Commission working party.

The legal framework for the provision of information on substances is contained primarily in Sections 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSW Act). The guidance booklet outlines the duties under these sections and suggests how they should be interpreted in a practical way.

Purposes

Part 1 of the guidance describes the purposes of relevant sections of the HSW Act and discusses how information and advice can best be made available. Part 2 gives practical guidance to suppliers on the preparation of an 'information package'. It covers all aspects from physical, chemical and health hazards to the transport and storage precautions needed. There are examples of good and bad data sheets, together with a useful checklist for compilation of a data sheet.

The final section advises users of substances how to gather information and then how best to interpret and use it (with examples) for the benefit of both work people and others who may be affected by work activities.

The relevant sections of the HSW Act and a list of HSE Area Offices is also included.

HS (G) 27, Substances for use at work: the provision of information, HMSO or booksellers, price £3.40. ISBN 0 11 88384 X.

Redundancies: advance notifications

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

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

1985	
Jul	35,102
Aug	29,413
Sep	35,652
Oct	39,102
Nov	38,052
Dec	35,928

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

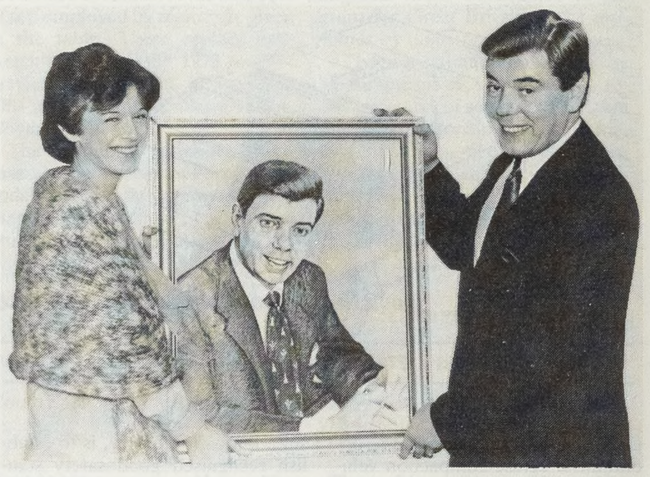
Forthcoming statistical articles

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

● **Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1985**
This annual article will present and comment upon results of the October 1985 survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees in manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, construction, transport and communication industries in the United Kingdom.

● **Changes in average earnings (Employment Topics)**
The effect of recent temporary factors on the average earnings index leading to the estimation of the underlying trend will be described in this item.

Minister in the Picture



□ Mrs Linda Lord of Darwen, Lancashire, has set up in business as a portrait painter and signwriter with the help of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. Recently a one-woman exhibition of her paintings was held at Darwen Public Library.

The exhibition was opened by one of her sitters, Employment Minister and local MP for Darwen and Rossendale, Mr David Trippier. He is pictured with Mrs Lord and the portrait, which he bought.

Providing for disabled visitors

□ "The hotel industry can and should do more to cater for the needs of its disabled guests," said Norman Tebbit, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, launching a new edition of *Providing for Disabled Visitors*, a step-by-step guide published by the English Tourist Board and Holiday Care Service, and sponsored by Stannah Lifts of Andover.

Substantially revised to take account of new Building Regulations relating to means of access for disabled people in public buildings, *Providing for Disabled Visitors* details how to go about incorporating the right facilities in hotel premises. Those needed before an hotel can be designated accessible to disabled people and use the international wheelchair symbol are listed and illustrated, together with estimated costings.

Intended primarily for hotels and guest houses, the principles apply equally in all buildings or facilities which may be used by disabled tourists.

Providing for Disabled Visitors is available, free of charge, from Department D, English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ.

EC funding for materials research

□ Research funding under the European Community research action programme on materials (raw materials and advanced materials) could be available for United Kingdom organisations.

The programme, agreed in principle by Ministers at the EC Research Council last month, will have a budget of 70 million European Currency Units (£40 million) over four years. Its main objectives are to promote the competitiveness of European industry and to improve the management of raw materials, by increasing the Community's level of self-sufficiency and by raising the availability and mastery of advanced materials technology relevant to industrial needs.

It will be implemented by means of shared-cost contracts with industry, public research centres and universities; and by means of co-ordinated action. Further information ban be obtained from: Commission of the European Communities. Directorate General for Science Research and Development, Rue de la Loi 200, Brussels, B1049, Belgium, or from: DTI, Minerals and Metals Division, Room 1014, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 15, 1985, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 404,170.

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years and over. The figures below relate to those disabled people who have chosen to register for employment at MSC jobcentres including those seeking a change of job.

Every quarter (June, September, December and March) *Employment Gazette* will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers jobcentres (December 6, 1985)

Registered for employment at December 6, 1985	71,594
Employment registrations taken from November 11, 1985 to December 6, 1985	6,794
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service November 11, 1985 to December 6, 1985	3,241

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

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

Thousand

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1984 Sept	34·6	59·6	5·1	2·9
of whom unemployed	30·6	49·4	4·6	2·4
Dec	32·8	55·1	4·9	2·8
of whom unemployed	28·8	44·9	4·4	2·3
1985 March	31·3	53·6	4·8	2·6
of whom unemployed	27·6	43·8	4·3	2·2
July§	30·0	52·4	4·6	3·0
of whom unemployed	26·3	43·1	4·2	2·6
Oct	28·4	51·4	4·7	2·8
of whom unemployed	24·8	41·3	4·2	2·2

§ From April 1, 1985 MSC Employment Division's quarterly statistical dates changed to April, July, October and January.

Maternity allowance

□ A consultation paper on proposals for changes in the maternity allowance scheme has been published by the Department of Health and Social Security. The recent White Paper *Reform of Social Security: Programme for Action* Cmnd 9691 included a proposal that the responsibility for paying maternity allowance to women who are in the workforce should be taken over by employers. The consultation paper sets out the Government's proposals in more detail. Comments are sought by February 15, 1986.

Statutory maternity allowance would be paid by the employer at a single rate of £31.60 per week (in April 1986 terms) for a maximum period of 18 weeks. The 18 week period would be flexible, starting not earlier than the eleventh week before the expected week of confinement, or later than the sixth week before—as the woman chooses.

Employers would be reimbursed in full for all the statutory maternity allowance they pay in the same way as for statutory sick pay. They would also be compensated for the cost of the secondary national insurance contributions they pay on the allowance.

The DHSS would continue to operate a residual maternity allowance scheme for the self-employed, non-employed, and any employees excluded from the statutory maternity allowance.

Industrial injuries

The Department of Health and Social Security have also issued a consultation paper on the industrial injuries scheme.

The proposals are designed to concentrate help for minor disablement on compensation for loss of earnings, rather than for disablement itself; to increase the maximum help which the most severely disabled people can receive; to phase out the anomaly whereby compensation for loss of earnings can extend beyond normal retirement age; to make a number of other changes including the extension of industrial injuries to cover people working overseas; and to align the provisions for industrial widows with those for widows generally.

Comments on this paper should also be made by February 15, 1986.

The consultation papers can be obtained from the Department of Health and Social Security, Friars House, 157–168 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8EU, Room 337 for the maternity allowance paper and Room 218 for industrial injuries.

Notification of new substances

□ The Health and Safety Commission is seeking views on proposed changes to the Notification of New Substances Regulations, 1982, which require any manufacturer or importer of a new substance to notify particulars to the Health and Safety Executive.

The changes will not affect manufacturers or importers in practice, since they reflect existing administrative procedures. But they are being made in order to ensure that the Regulations fully implement the UK's obligations under the European Directive on the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances.

The main changes, which are described in a consultative document, are:

- Manufacturers and importers will be permitted to make a simplified notification about any substance they intend to market, if it already appears in Part IA of the Approved List under the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations, 1984.
- Regulation 10(3), which protects commercially sensitive notified information against disclosure, will be amended slightly to make it clear that this provision does not prevent the Executive from supplying information about notification to the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation 9.
- If a manufacturer or importer, having asked for commercially sensitive notified information to be protected, subsequently discloses that information, he will be required to let the Executive know that it has been disclosed.
- A manufacturer or importer who wishes to take advantage of the relaxation in Schedule 4, item 5 (which allows a limited notification of substances supplied in a quantity of less than one tonne in any period of 12 months) will be required to furnish a manufacturer's declaration certifying that the liimt of 1 tonne has not been exceeded.

Copies of the consultative document may be obtained free of charge from Mr R Williams, Health and Safety Executive, HSD D2, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF. Comments should be sent to the same address by February 17, 1986.

Noise from pneumatics

☐ Practical advice on reducing noise from pneumatic exhausts and jets is given in special guidance published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Whilst compressed air is a convenient and flexible means of providing energy, it can produce excessive noise. The guidance reviews the sources and characteristics of noise and details the measures that can be taken to bring noise levels down.

Selection criteria for the right silencer for the particular application are given and the guidance suggests that noise reductions of at least 18 dB(A) can be achieved.

Industrial noise has been the target of a sustained campaign by the Health and Safety Executive since October 1983 with the aim of reducing the numbers of workers suffering occupationally-induced deafness. At the beginning of December, the European Community approved a new Directive that lays down minimum standards for noise protection and sets a level of 90 dB(A) above which workers must be provided with adequate hearing protection.

Guidance Note PM56, Noise from Pneumatic Systems, £2.25 from HMSO or booksellers, ISBN 0 11 883529 7.

Success in industry

☐ "We have to rid ourselves of our hang-ups towards and within industry quickly if we are to regain competitiveness and employment," Dr John Constable, Director General of the British Institute of Management said summing up the aim of a national development scheme being launched by BIM in February for Industry Year.

The Department of Trade and Industry, the Manpower Services Commission and the Comino Foundation are all providing BIM with funds to launch the project aimed at changing attitudes towards and within industry. A national workshop in London on February 11 begins a nation-wide movement to identify attitude problems and ways of curing them.

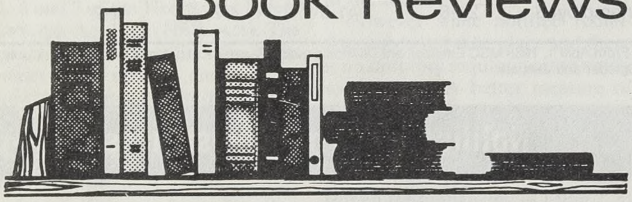
The discussions will be supported by short presentations from Lord Sieff and Sir Peter Parker giving the industrialists' view; Dr John Rae, Head of Westminster School for education; Norman Willis for the trade unions; and Dr John Constable speaking on business education. The Trade and Industry Secretary Leon Brittan, and Geoffrey Holland, Director of MSC, will outline the government's position.

DTI is supporting the workshop programme, and MSC the follow-on scheme of continuous in-company development. For the latter, BIM and the Institute of Personnel Management are researching and developing a framework and working materials to allow firms to implement management development on a continuous basis within the workplace. Guidelines will be provided enabling participants to reach common recognisable standards throughout industry. BIM and IPM plan to finalise the scheme within six months.

To complement the MSC programme, a series of videos called *Success in Industry* is being prepared by BIM and the BBC. Eight films will cover different dimensions of excellence which are helping British firms succeed over their competitors.

Further information on the national workshop *Excellence in Industry*, which will be held at the Dorchester Hotel on February 11th, and the BBC/BIM film series *Success in Industry* can be obtained from Dr G. C. Milborrow, Director, Management Services, British Institute of Management, Management House, Cottingham Road, Corby, Northants NN17 1TT.

Book Reviews



Quality circles

☐ "Quality circles emphasise the essential points about employee involvement: it's not an optional extra—it's the best way of doing business, of delivering a quality product," Peter Bottomley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, said last year. An increasing number of British managers would agree, according to a new study on quality circles by Incomes Data Services.

Quality circles—small groups of employees from the same work area who meet regularly to analyse and solve their own work-related problems—can be one method of achieving the higher quality products and services demanded by today's competitive market. They can also encourage employee involvement in the company, increase job satisfaction and help to motivate staff. Programmes are now running successfully in over 400 companies in the United Kingdom.

The study examines how a quality circle programme is initiated and organised. Practical aspects, such as whether circle meetings are held in company time, how leaders and members are identified, are considered and the quality circle problem-solving process is described. It includes five case studies of companies with both long-standing and relatively new quality circle programmes, and an assessment of trade union reactions.

Quality Circles, IDS Study No 352 is available to subscribers from Incomes Data Services Ltd, 140 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TA.

Decisions, decisions for teenagers

☐ With CSE and GCE O-levels scheduled to be replaced by the new combined course for GCSE, it is important that pupils and parents are given clear and uncomplicated advice on subjects, courses and option choices at 13 and 14. Much depends on making the right—or wrong—choice.

Michael Smith who is headmaster of Filton High School in Bristol and Veronica Matthew a lecturer at Leicester Polytechnic, have completely revised CRAC's book, formerly called *Your Choice at 13* to include the latest information on the new exams and the implications for choosing courses. The new edition has essential information on subject balance and choice, self assessment, the new exam system, subjects required for entry into higher education and up-to-date information on BTEC and higher education courses. There is also a careers reference section.

Decisions at 13/14. ISBN 0 86021 794 9; £2.50 or £2.40 each on orders of 10 or more +65p P & H. A copy of the '*Decisions' Series Briefing Notes* is free with orders of 10 or more copies. CRAC Publications, Hobsons Limited, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ.

Statutory redundancy payments

☐ The Statutory Redundancy Payments Scheme is investigated in a paper, "Twenty Years of Statutory Redundancy Payments in Great Britain", published by the Universities of Leeds and Nottingham in association with the Institute of Personnel Management. The paper charts the functioning of the scheme over the 20 years since it was introduced. Statutory changes and judicial interpretations are analysed, and the scheme assessed in terms of the objectives set for it. Ultimately the paper asks whether these objectives have not themselves become redundant.

The paper makes clear that the objectives are to remove the obstacles to redundancies, and to compensate for the loss of security that those redundancies involve.

Twenty years of statutory redundancy payments, Paul Lewis. Lecturer in Industrial Relations, University of Leeds. ISBN 0 900572 63 9. Price £4.75 including postage from the Publications Unit, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Buying a shop

☐ Buying a shop is a costly business and mistakes can be expensive. *Buying a Shop, The Daily Telegraph Guide* from Kogan Page deals with the problems and pitfalls of the operation, covering the initial decision to buy and the negotiation of the deal, through to the final takeover.

It gives advice on:

Understanding the financial implications;

Negotiating the deal;

Finding out where to get the right professional advice.

Also available from Kogan Page in their "Working for Yourself" series is *Running Your Own Shop* by Roger Cox. It covers finance, employing people, legal requirements, buying and stock management, and shop layout, design and display.

Buying a Shop, The Daily Telegraph Guide by A St J Price, price including postage and packing £4.95, ISBN 1 85091 108 8; *Running Your Own Shop* by Roger Cox, price including postage and packing £5.95, ISBN 0 85038 972 0 from Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9BR.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Garden City Press Limited, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS. Dd 0738369 C87 1/86

DE Research papers

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

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

Research 1984-85

The Department of Employment's annual report on research is now available.

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

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

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

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

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

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

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

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

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

Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

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

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

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

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

Unfair dismissal law and employment practices in the 1980's

S Evans, Professor J Goodman, L Hargreaves, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

Based on case studies conducted in three localities this paper explores the recruitment, discipline and dismissal practices of 81 private sector firms of different sizes. It considers the effect of unfair dismissal legislation, including the changes made in 1979–80, and the factors affecting the way employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and industrial tribunal cases. Now available.

ISBN 011 727628 6 ISSN 0309-5045