Employment Gazette

June 1985 Volume 93 No 6
Department of Employment

Agricultural workers' wages and hours

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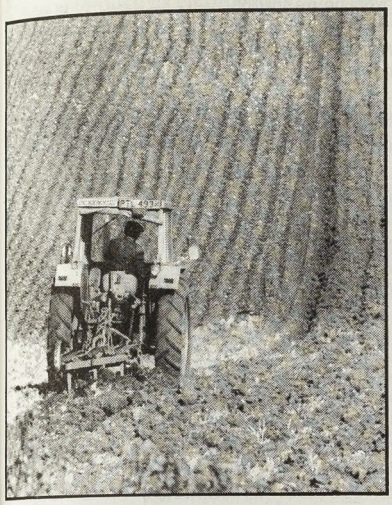

● **Cover picture**

The earnings and hours of agricultural workers were studied on statistically selected farms in 1984. The results are outlined on pp 227–230.

The main findings of a study on the influence of wages councils and other factors on employment in the clothing industry are described in an article on pp 223–226.

The Manpower Services Commission's new Code of Good Practice can help employees to make the most of the abilities of disabled workers. The new code is discussed on pp 233–236.

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

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

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

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

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 PL752
Industrial action and the law A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 PL753
The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms PL715
Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers PL714
Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers PL716 (1st rev)
Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers RPLI (1983)
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers PL720
Code of practice—picketing
Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

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

Overseas workers

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

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

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

Other wages legislation

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

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment PL741
Part-time Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 PL759*
Young Workers Scheme
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people PL742
Jobs, training and early retirement PL723
Job Splitting Scheme
To create more part-time jobs PL760*
Advice for people interested in part-time work
What you should know about working in a split job PL758*

Quality of working life

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

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay

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

Race relations

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

Miscellaneous

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

* **DENOTES NEW EDITION**

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

2½ million people to be helped by MSC

The Manpower Services Commission plans to help over two and a half million people this year through its employment and training programmes, according to the Commission's Corporate Plan 1985–89 (for details see pp 231–232). And that figure is likely to increase over the next five years as the extensions to the Youth Training Scheme and the Community Programme, announced in the last Budget, come into operation.

Introducing the plan, MSC chairman Bryan Nicholson said that total MSC expenditure in the current year was approaching £2.5bn. This was more than double the 1981–82 figure and three times the 1979–80 expenditure.

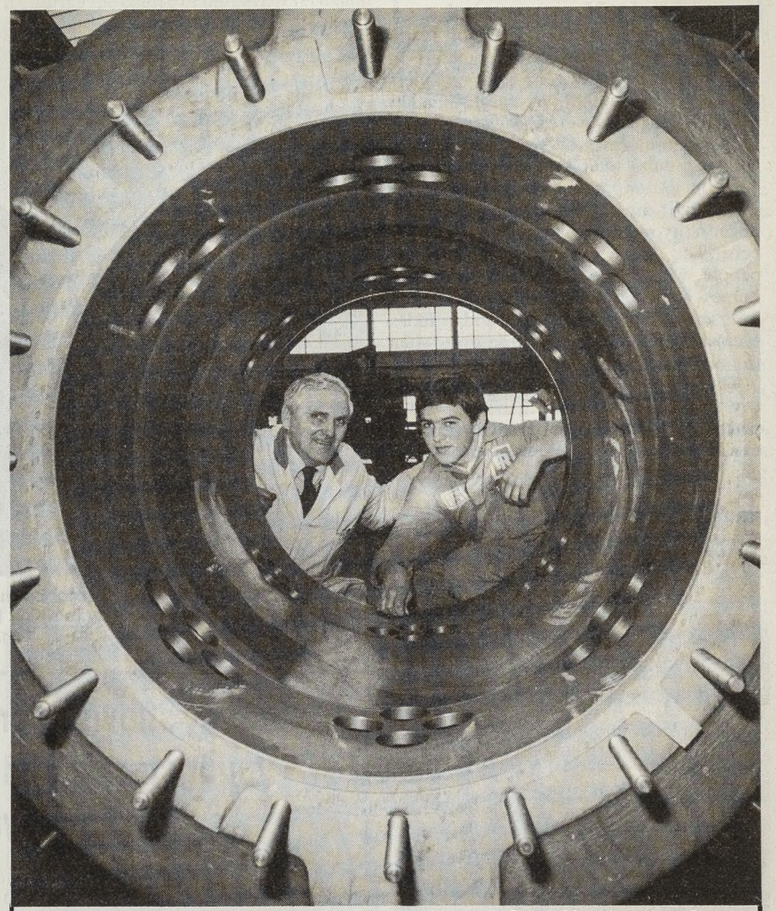
Increased spending

He pointed out that the Youth Training Scheme had grown to take some 37 per cent of the Commission's total budget in the current year compared with 10 per cent spent on equivalent programmes six years ago. In the case of the Community Programme, there had been a tenfold increase in spending over the same period.

And that was without taking account of the planned extensions of both schemes announced by the Chancellor. Mr Nicholson said that the expansion of the Community Programme to provide 230,000 filled places for the long-term unemployed and the extension of the Youth Training Scheme from a one-year to a two-year programme had given a further impetus to the change of emphasis in how the Commission allocated resources.

Mr Nicholson said wide-ranging consultations were already taking place on a two-year Youth Training Scheme and details of a scheme were being intensively worked on.

The MSC Corporate Plan 1985–89, price £2.50 including postage is obtainable from: Sales Manager, Manpower Services Commission, Room E809, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.



Gary Tyms, a 17-year-old YTS trainee at the Ingersoll Rand Manufacturing Co in Wythenshawe, Manchester, is pictured with his father Brian, who is a product inspector with the company, looking through a huge compressor cylinder. Trainees at Ingersoll Rand take the first year Engineering Industry Training Board qualifications and are trained in exactly the same way as the company's first year apprentices.

Impact on skills —recent research

A forthcoming issue of *Employment Gazette* will include an article on the MSC report "The Impact of new technology on skills in manufacturing and services—a review of recent research".

Copies of the report are available free of charge from **Distribution Unit, Room E825, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.**

Community Programme critics hitting long-term unemployed people

"Participants in the Community Programme are better off, better qualified and have a better chance of a job", Employment Minister, Peter Morrison says. Rebutting recent criticisms of the Community Programme, he said that many of the attacks made on the Scheme were negative and hit at the interests of unemployed people.

He pointed out that the overwhelming majority of people on the Scheme are financially better off than they would be in receipt of benefit alone—a recent survey showed that some 90 per cent were at least £10 better off in terms of take-home pay.

"And pay is not the sole consideration if you are unemployed", Mr Morrison continued. "The opportunity to gain recent work experience greatly increases your chances of finding permanent work. Many of the jobs provide skilled work with correspondingly higher rates of pay. Surveys show that Community Programme workers are some two or three times more likely to obtain a job than other long-term unemployed people.

"The Community Programme is providing new or additional work benefit for everyone. It is work which otherwise would not get done. Surely the critics do not object to this?" he asked.

British Shipbuilders team are top trainees of the year

A team of five young men on a Youth Training Scheme with British Shipbuilders in Hebburn, Tyne and Wear were the winners of this year's Youth Trainees of the Year Competition. They were chosen from nearly 200 entries from all over the country. Thirty groups took part in the final in London.

For their project the winning team produced a hypothermia alarm for Age Concern. The device is designed to alert old people when the temperature in their homes becomes dangerously low. It has both an audio and visual alarm and includes a clock which also records the time when the alarm is set off.

The group won a ten-day expenses-paid trip to the USA with the chance to visit a commercial or industrial concern of their choice.

The winning team with Mr R Armstrong, British Shipbuilders, Hebburn Liaison Manager, were congratulated by Employment Secretary Tom King. Pictured from left to right are Mr R. Armstrong, David Hogg, Paul Arnott, Christopher Beard, Mr King, Martin Ainscow and Peter Lewis.

Top individual trainee —that's Marc Gee

Marc Gee with Employment Minister Peter Morrison, who has special responsibility for the Youth Training Scheme.

In a separate part of the competition—for individual trainees—the winner was Marc Gee a computer service engineer from Leeds. After leaving school at 16 with no qualifications, Marc joined a Community Industry scheme during which he became interested in computers. He was offered a job delivering and servicing computers, but he couldn't drive. The company agreed to keep the job open for two weeks. Marc enrolled on an intensive driving course, borrowing over £200 from his grandparents.

After 30 hours driving in ten days he passed his driving test and got the job. And he paid back the loan from his grandparents with his first pay packet.

Marc won a two-day bargain break for two and free coach travel for a year.

Survey shows over 80 per cent of YTS youngsters found it time well spent —says Employment Secretary

A huge majority of the young people who have been trained under the Youth Training Scheme like it, according to a nationwide survey.

"The new survey shows that 84 per cent of young people leaving the Youth Training Scheme felt their time on the Scheme had been well spent," Employment Secretary Tom King told the Institute of Marketing's National Conference in London. "This is a tremendous vote of confidence in YTS. It gives a much truer picture than the distorted views of some extremist group whose clear political purpose is to sow disaffection among young people by continual sneering at YTS."

The survey also shows that:

- About two-thirds of YTS leavers are in jobs, further education or training.
- Almost 40 per cent of leavers gained a qualification on YTS.
- Those who stayed longest on the Scheme were more likely to get a qualification and find a job.

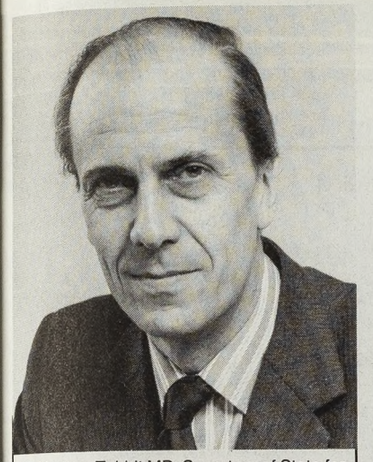
"This survey reveals that a convincing majority of the young people who have actually tried the Youth Training Scheme give it a definite 'thumbs up'. They liked the scheme and found it useful," Mr King said.

"Now we are going to build on that success and confidence, with a new two year scheme. That starts next April, and when it is fully up and running there will no longer be any need for any person under 18 to be on the dole. If they are not in a job they will have the choice of continuing at school, or taking a course of training that will lead to a recognised vocational qualification.

Step forward

"That will be a tremendous step forward, one that everybody who genuinely cares about the future of our youngsters will welcome. In this way we will continue to build on the success already achieved in the YTS so that it will clearly become the accepted and valuable link between school and work for the vast majority of our 16 and 17 year olds," said Mr King.

Export success equals jobs



Mr Norman Tebbit MP, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

"There is now a real opportunity for Britain to begin to reverse the long decline in its share of world export markets and to start exporting its way back into higher employment," Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit told an Exporting for Jobs seminar in London.

Industry is currently exporting more manufactured goods in real terms than ever before and export orders are now showing record growth. Combined with the highest economic growth rate in the European Community, a turning point on unemployment could finally now be in sight, he said.

Mr Tebbit pointed out that a one per cent recovery of Britain's share of world trade could create a quarter of a million new jobs. "That underlines the fact that improved competitiveness and the increased export success that goes with it equals jobs."

Better news

"The fact that there is now much better news about our exports is therefore of major importance to the wider economy and to future employment prospects. The surge in our overseas sales which began towards the end of 1984 has been strongly maintained into this year with the volume of manufactured exports, excluding erratics, up a buoyant 14 per cent on the first quarter compared with the same period a year ago—or nearly double the comparable seven and a half per cent increase in imports.

"This improvement also means that we are currently exporting more manufactured goods in real terms than ever before in our history—which should help to put some of the horror stories about the extent of the so-called 'de-industrialisation' in this country during the course of the earlier recession firmly into perspective."

Good news

Mr Tebbit said that the good news did not end there: with exports expected to be the fastest-growing component of output this year we are set to achieve export-led growth, and export orders—yet to be translated into export statistics—are showing record growth.

"Certainly our recent export record suggests that the very extensive structural and technological shake-up which our industry has undergone in the last five years, the new mood of realism, and a rise in manufacturing productivity of a quarter since 1980, have begun to pay off increasingly in overseas markets. In my view there is now a real opportunity to begin to reverse the long decline in our share of world markets and to start exporting our way back into higher employment. The Germans have done it. The Japanese have done it. Now we can do it."

New Training course for payroll clerks

A commercial course for payroll personnel is being held in different cities during the next few months.

The course is a practical guide to operating a payroll on a day to day basis. Delegates will also receive a grounding in the theories behind PAYE, National Insurance and statutory sick pay.

Avoiding bad habits

"Typically, the only training a new payroll clerk receives comes from sitting beside an experienced clerk who is about to leave," says Trevor Lakin, the organiser's training division manager.

"This not only reduces the effectiveness of the experienced person, it also increases the chances of bad payroll habits being passed on."

Courses will be held in Peterborough, London and Manchester. A payroll managers' seminar will also be held in London in October.

It was a good day for the King class

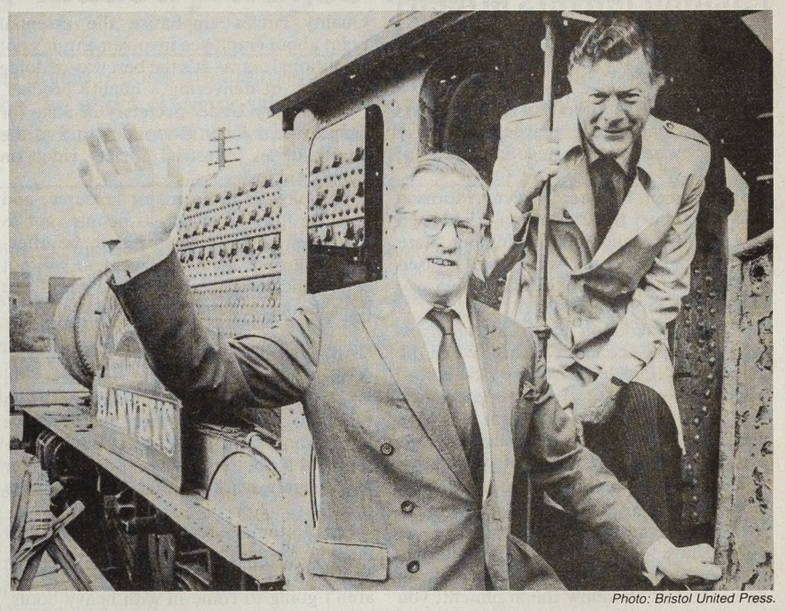


Photo: Bristol United Press.

During a visit to Bristol Employment Secretary Tom King inaugurated the restoration of the steam locomotive King Edward II and the shed to house it. The project is funded by the MSC under the Community Programme as part of celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway. YTS trainees will also be working on the restoration. The King Edward II is one of only three King class locomotives surviving.

Pictured with Mr King is Mr David Beatty, managing director of John Harvey and Sons who rescued the engine from the scrapyard.

BRIEF

Substitute Bank Holiday dates for 1987 to 1989

In the years 1987–89 some bank holidays in the Christmas period fall on Saturdays and Sundays. The dates of substitute holidays for these days have been announced by Mr Peter Bottomley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment. He emphasised that the majority of employers were free to make their own arrangements if they find the official dates inconvenient.

In reply to a Parliamentary Question Mr Bottomley said: "We have considered carefully whether it would be helpful to have all of these substitute holidays falling in the working week between Christmas and the New Year, but the banks, the only organisations bound by the arrangements we make, require three working days to meet the needs of their customers during that very busy period.

"Many people are uncertain about the status of bank holidays. It is important that they are aware that the majority of employers are free to make their own arrangements (unless they are bound by the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 or by a Wages Council Order or Agricultural Wages Board Order). I would encourage employers and employees to negotiate other arrangements if they find the official dates inconvenient."

Some of the bank holidays are automatically transferred to weekdays under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971. In the other cases it is intended to declare substitute holidays subject to the necessary orders being made by Royal Proclamation. The dates of the Christmas and New Year holidays in 1987–89 are shown below.

	In England, Wales and Northern Ireland	In Scotland
1987	Thursday January 1*	Thursday January 1
	Friday December 25	Friday January 2
		Friday December 25
	Monday December 28*	Monday December 28*
1988	Friday January 1*	Friday January 1
	Monday December 26	Monday January 4*
	Tuesday December 27	Monday December 26
		Tuesday December 27*
1989	Monday January 2*	Monday January 2
	Monday December 25	Tuesday January 3
	Tuesday December 26	Monday December 25
		Tuesday December 26*

* To be declared by Royal Proclamation.

School leavers priced out of training

"This summer, thousands of school leavers will once again find themselves priced out of training by trade union negotiated rates of pay."

Employment Minister Mr Peter Morrison said in Banbury that this message had been repeated time and time again, but there were still some people who blindly refused to believe that a link existed between pay levels and employment levels.

"Some trade union leaders are recognising this simple economic reality. When the Electricians' Union (EETPU) in 1983 agreed with the Electrical Contractors Association to reduce apprentice pay from £41.63 a week to £27.88, it was not particularly surprising that the number of youngsters admitted to apprenticeships more than trebled." But we still had a long way to go, Mr Morrison emphasised.

"We have to make sure that this message is understood. You do not even need to be an economist to follow the argument; you just need to be able to count. If the price of apples doubles, then my 50 pence will only buy half the number. And if the cost of paying a trainee doubles, then an employer's training budget only goes half as far."

Quality circles—the best way of doing business

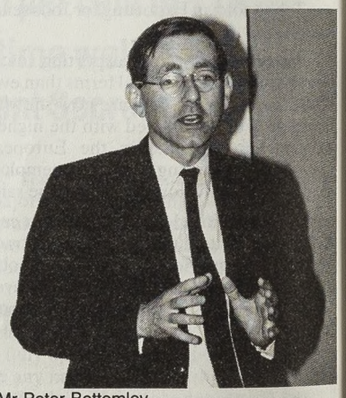
Quality circles emphasise the essential point about employee involvement: it's not an optional extra—it's the best way of doing business, of delivering a quality product, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment Peter Bottomley said at the launch of an Industrial Society video on quality circles.

"Employees are a major resource, and must be fully involved—as people, not as machines—if the company is to be effective," he said. "But management will not communicate properly with the workforce if it cannot communicate among itself.

Commitment

"Employee involvement is successful where there is a strong commitment from top management, and where the objective is not short-term cost-cutting but a long-term bid for better quality, and so to larger and securer markets—and possibly more jobs."

Mr Bottomley reaffirmed the Government's commitment to a voluntary approach to employee involvement. "We aren't going to come in with heavy boots, but we do expect to see not only better performance but better demonstrated performance," he said referring to the requirement for employee involvement statements in directors' annual reports. (see pp 237–240).



Mr Peter Bottomley.

The Industrial Society's new video *Quality Circles . . . involvement at the point of work* explains exactly what quality circles are—small groups of employees with a supervisor who meet voluntarily and regularly during working time to devise solutions to work related problems—and shows how they work in practice.

It is available for hire or purchase on Umatic, VHS or Betamax formats. Further information can be obtained from The Publications and Marketing Services Department, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG.

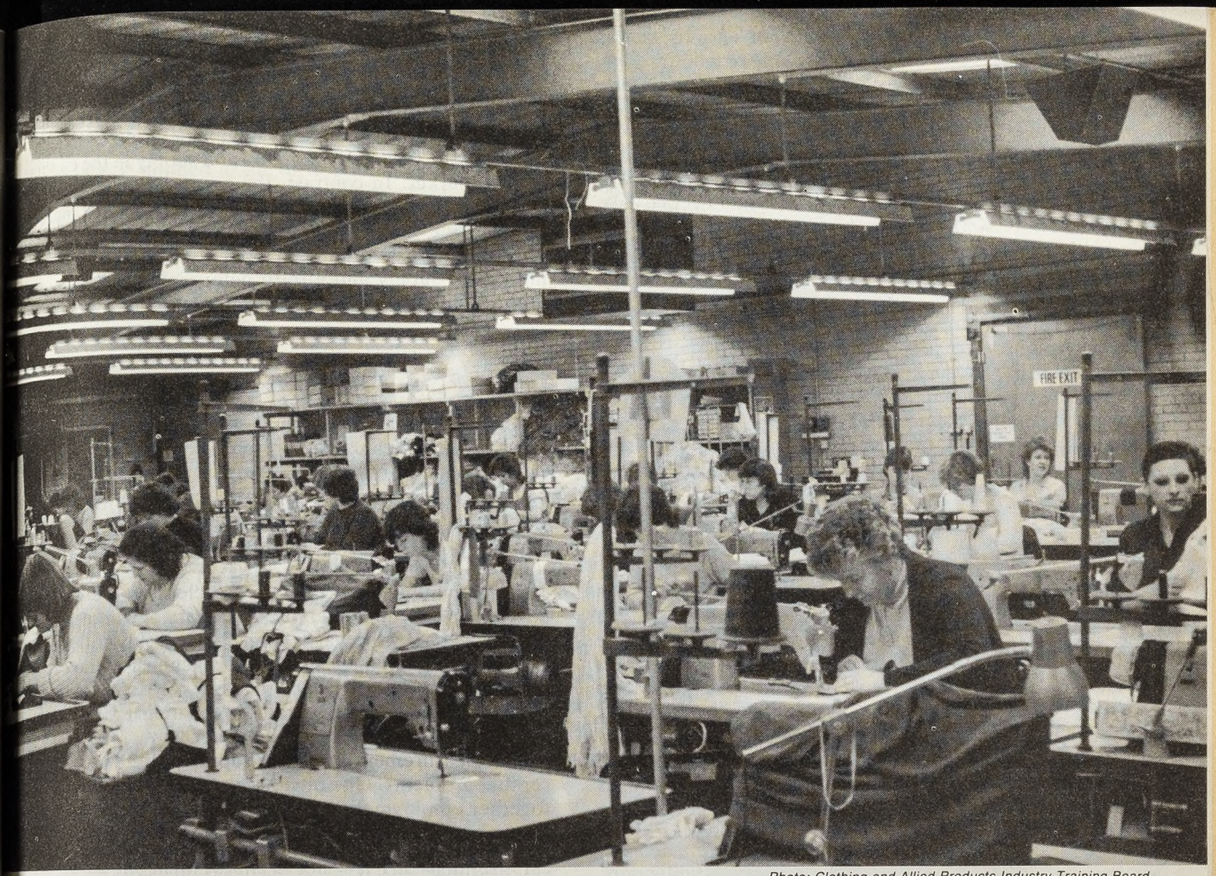


Photo: Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board.

Clothing industry wages floors

by Phillip Morgan, Don Paterson and Robert Barrie
Employment Market Research Unit, DE

This article reports the main findings of a study* which attempted to determine the effect of, amongst other things, minimum wage rates as set by wages councils on employment within the clothing industry over the period 1950–81.

Minimum wage rate fixing is just one example of a labour market practice which may affect employment. Another example is national collective bargaining arrangements. To ensure that the effects of minimum wage rates are being properly estimated, it is important to allow for other forces acting on the labour market and this implies rather severe data requirements. These include the existence of series for a large number of variables, for example, the capital stock of an industry (which rules out most service industries), and a large number of observations on each variable (at least 20). These requirements were met in the clothing industry.

Although we were able to assemble a satisfactory data base for the clothing industry, we nevertheless recognise that it is subject to limitations and approximations. For example, some of our series apply to Clothing and Footwear and not Clothing alone. This is unlikely to affect the substance of our findings. A further limitation is that we had data available only up to 1981. Consequently, we can say very little concerning developments in the clothing industry after 1981.

In 1950, the start of our data period, around 580 thousand workers were employed in (UK) Clothing and Footwear (74 per cent of these being female) whereas this had shrunk to just over 285 thousand by 1981 (the female proportion remaining much the same at 76 per cent)†. We attempt to explain this decline as the outcome of the interaction of the forces of labour demand and supply in the industry.

Research approach

Our method of investigation was to consider what factors are likely to influence the demand and supply of labour for the industry and then to attempt to estimate separate demand and supply schedules using econometric techniques.

* A full report of the study *Wage floors in the clothing industry 1950–1981* by P. Morgan, D. Paterson and R. Barrie has recently been issued as Department of Employment Research Paper No. 52. Copies are available from Research Administration, Department of Employment, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

† Of course not all of these workers are covered directly by wages councils.

In this way, the employment impact of various factors working either through the labour demand or labour supply sides can in principle be isolated. Male and female employees were dealt with separately to take account of, amongst other things, different movements over time of their employment and earnings.

It was our expectation that the clothing industry labour market, in common with many other labour markets, would not respond quickly to changes in factors determining employment and pay. Initial work provided confirmation and so our main results derive from a framework reflecting this. In particular, we assume that real earnings tend to rise more rapidly in conditions of strong demand and are moderated by the level of unemployment. We did not assume that wages adjust quickly to eliminate excess demand or unemployment in the industry. On the contrary, our framework assumed that real earnings adjust only sluggishly to labour demand and supply imbalances. Under these circumstances, unemployment can persist if real earnings stay too high.

Labour costs

Theoretical considerations and our empirical results both suggest that real labour costs will be an important determinant of employers' demand for labour (similarly real labour remuneration will be an important determinant of labour supply). Labour costs can be subdivided into wage and non-wage costs (the latter including items such as National Insurance and pension contributions, paid holidays, and so on). It is also convenient to further subdivide average wage costs into that part represented by wages council minimum rates and an additional element which we call the wage premium. The latter can be thought of as the extra earnings over and above the wages council minimum rate for a standard working week that employers pay on average to the industry's employees. This is a distinction of some importance in the present context since we assume that wages council minimum rates are determined independently of the balance of demand and supply in the clothing labour market. In contrast, the premium takes the main strain of any adjustment towards clearing the market. Hence, our models comprise three equations or relationships—one determining labour demand, one determining labour supply and a third determining the wage premium. These are estimated as an interacting system.

Data

All our data are annual and cover the period 1950–81. Most of the series used represent the obvious choice for measuring the variable concerned but we nevertheless recognise the limitations of the data and, in some cases, its approximate nature (details are contained in the full report referred to earlier). One or two of the data series deserve some elaboration, however.

For minimum wage rates in the clothing industry, we have taken the rate for a typical category of worker of each sex as covered by the wages council (a measure cutter in the case of males and a conveyor-belt machinist in the case of females). We do not regard this as a restrictive approach since most minimum wage rates in the industry, differentiated by sex, have moved in a similar way.

The measurement of labour supply presents some conceptual problems. One obvious approach would be to add together employment and unemployment in the industry. However, the registered unemployed who state that their previous job was in the clothing industry seems an insufficient addition to employment since it fails to take account of non-registration and the potential availability of workers registered as unemployed from other industries. Some of our earlier work on the project suggested that a factor of two should be applied to the official unemployment series to correct for these deficiencies. Hence, we measure labour supply as industry employment plus twice industry registered unemployment.

Machine automatically cuts and sews the cuff opening of a shirt.

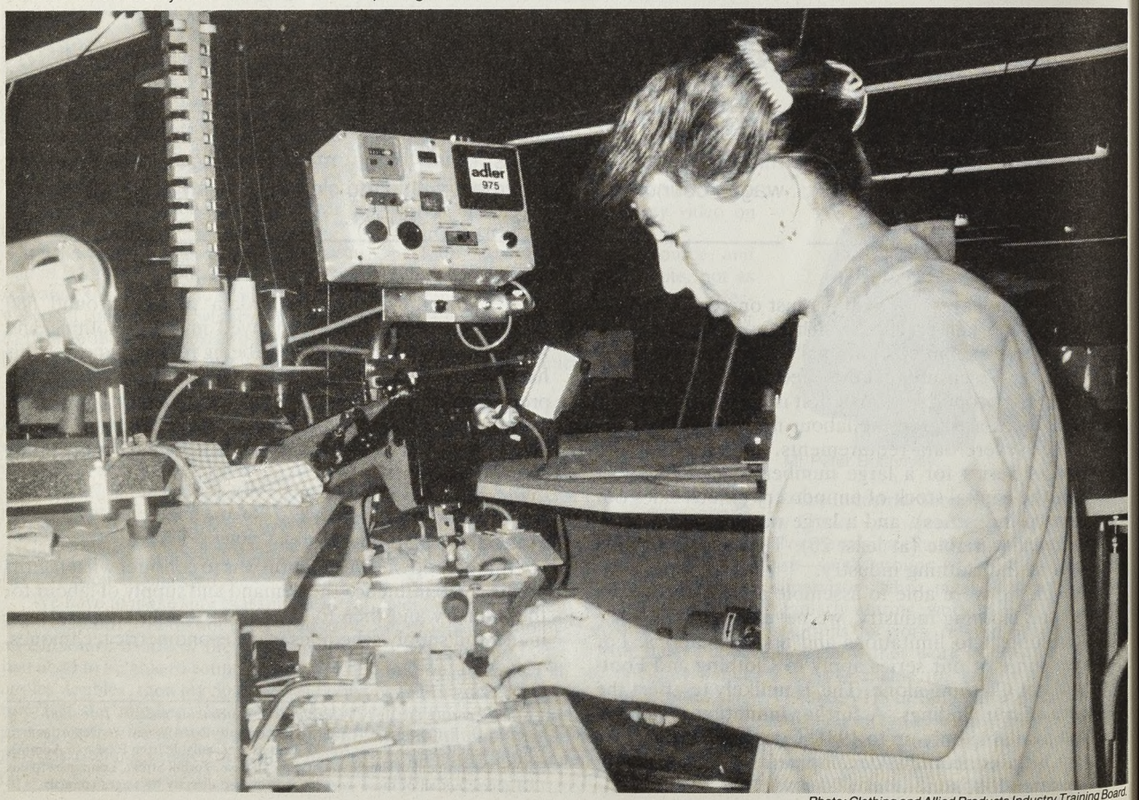


Photo: Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board.

Results

During the early stages of the project, we estimated a large number of different specifications which led to the emergence of some important findings. Firstly, we found it was particularly important to allow some time for changes in factors determining labour demand to work through. Secondly, for males the data seemed to fit a model where real earnings adjusted fairly rapidly to equate demand and supply in the labour market almost as well as models where real earnings adjust slowly. For females, a model of slow adjustment clearly gave a better explanation of the data*. Thirdly, our results for the labour demand equation were somewhat different when estimated over the period 1950–79 as compared with 1950–81. We believe this is due to the particularly severe and unprecedented declines in employment during 1980 and 1981, which tend to increase the difficulty of explaining employment movements over the period. We find that the better models for the majority of the period are those based on data up to 1979.

Main points

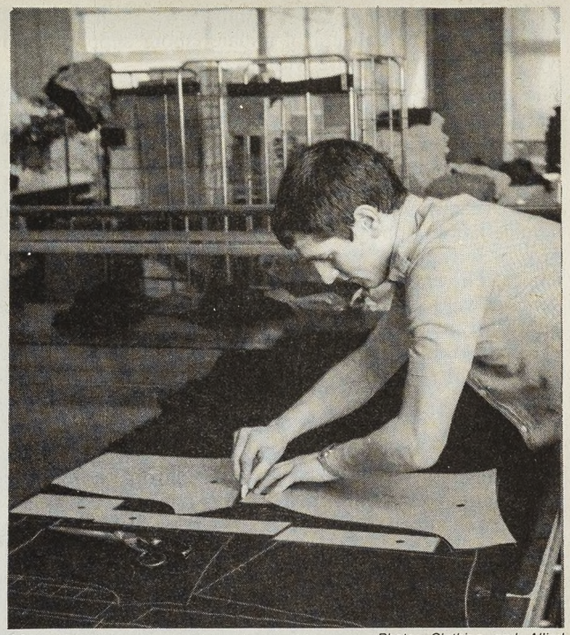
Taking all of the preceding points on board, we can summarise the main results as follows. The significant factors determining male labour demand, labour supply and the wage premium in our preferred specification, with signs indicating the direction of the effect, [that is − or +] are:

Male labour demand: real minimum wage rates (−), real non-wage costs (−), the amount of plant and machinery in the industry (−).
A variable measuring international competitiveness was not found to be statistically significant. Neither was the stock of buildings and vehicles in the industry.

Male labour supply: minimum wages (+), the wage premium (+), deductions from pay (income tax, etc.) (−), earnings outside the clothing industry (−), and interest rates (+). (Earnings and the components of earnings are measured in real terms).

Male wage premium: the minimum wage (−), the excess of earnings over basic wage rates in the rest of the economy (+), retail prices (+) and the amount of excess supply of labour in the industry (−).

An examination of these results taken together reveals that for males the elasticity of employment with respect to real minimum wages is approximately −0·3. This means that a ten per cent increase in real minimum wages would lead, other things being equal, to a reduction in employment of three per cent. Interestingly, we could find no significant effect of unemployment benefits or supplementary benefits on employment. One *a priori* hypothesis which our framework allowed us to test was that benefits may act in a similar way to minimum wages, forming a wage floor which would hinder real earnings from



Manual lay planning and marker making. *Photo: Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board.*

adjusting rapidly to changes in the labour market. We find no evidence of this†.

An alternative set of results for males adopts a different underlying theoretical model for specifying employers' labour demand. In this model, employers are assumed to be constrained in the amount of output they can sell at prevailing market prices. This leads to inclusion of the level of output in the list of factors determining labour demand. A consequence of this is that the measured impact of real minimum wages (and other factors) on employment is then conditional on a given level of output. This tends to understate the full impact since an increase in real labour costs can be expected not only to lead to substitution of labour by other factors of production at any given output level but also a shrinkage in the actual level of output produced (which further reduces employment).

Significant determinants

In this alternative model, we find that the significant determinants of male labour demand and supply, and the wage premium are generally the same as before. The exception is the level of output which is found to be a positive determinant of labour demand (we also have to omit the capital stock of plant and machinery from the model on theoretical grounds). The long-run employment/real minimum wage elasticity is somewhat reduced at just over −0·1 but this is quite consistent with the findings of the model described earlier for the reasons outlined in the previous paragraph.

Modelling of the female labour market in the clothing industry proved to be rather more difficult than had been the case for males. One reason appears to be the nature of the data. For example, the female wage premium tended to be rather volatile especially over the earlier part of the data period when female average earnings were not that much

* These findings coupled with the greater realism of the underlying assumptions led to our preference for the slow adjustment framework.
† The series used to measure benefits are recognised to be of poor quality, however.

greater than wages council minimum rates (at least in absolute terms). The concept of female labour supply is also very difficult to measure with accuracy.

In order to satisfactorily isolate the impact of the various factors operating in the clothing labour market for females, we found it necessary to include the level of clothing output in the labour demand specification. Having done this, we were able to estimate a broadly similar model to that found for males. It might be noted that employers' demand for female labour appeared to be rather more sensitive to the size of the female wage premium than was the case for males. The employment/real minimum wage elasticity for females was found to be approximately −0·1 (similar to the result for males using an equivalent model specification). Again unemployment benefits and supplementary benefits were found to have no significant independent effect on female employment.

Summary and conclusions

In our study, we attempted to model the operation of the clothing industry labour market over the period 1950–81. We are not able to say anything about developments since that date. We recognise the limitations of our data base and hence would not wish to lay stress on the exact magnitudes given by the results above. Nevertheless, certain themes emerge quite clearly. Taking the clothing labour market for males first, we found that real minimum wage rates over the period 1950–79 exerted a perhaps small but nevertheless clear cut negative influence on employment. Taken cumulatively over the whole period, this amounted to a substantial effect. When incorporating data up to 1981, we found an even stronger negative influence but this may not be appropriate for the majority of the 1950–79 period (for reasons given earlier).

Estimation of models for the clothing labour market for females appears to be more sensitive to the exact assumptions made. In particular, the level of output in the clothing industry is required as an explanatory variable if the influence of other factors is to be satisfactorily isolated. Having entered such a variable into our model, we are able to estimate a similar effect of real minimum wages on female employment as found for males under equivalent assumptions.

We were unable to detect any significant effect of unemployment benefits or supplementary benefits on employment in the clothing industry. This may be because minimum wages act as a much more powerful wage floor. Another factor could be the poor quality of the benefit variables available.

Main concern

Although our main concern was to examine the effect of real minimum wages and real benefits on employment, our results also throw light on the impact of other factors. Over the period up to 1979, the industry did not suffer an absolute decline in the demand for its products as evidenced by the growth of its output*. Hence, we did not find that employment had been adversely affected due to falling demand. Our models were also unable to detect any significant independent effect of declining international competitiveness on clothing industry employment up to 1979. Our results based on data up to 1981 suggest that declining competitiveness was beginning to become a significant factor towards the end of the period. We also found that non-wage labour costs exerted an important negative influence on employment but one that was apparently declining towards the end of the period (the largest increases in non-wage costs were experienced in the mid-1970s). Finally, we found some evidence that plant and machinery had been substituted for labour. This may itself have been brought about to some extent by rising relative costs of labour to capital but we have not examined this question ourselves.

In closing, we reiterate the point that extension of the data period to take in the severe employment contractions of 1980 and 1981 makes the task of modelling employment movements more difficult and hence that the model estimates become less robust. These estimates indicate even stronger effects for real minimum wage movements and capital substitution, and a role for international competitiveness. However, we would not claim that these findings are appropriate for the 1950–79 period for which our earlier reported results stand. ■

* Clothing industry output has grown more slowly than output of the economy as a whole, however.

Shirt manufacture in Manchester.

Photo: Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board.

SPECIAL FEATURE

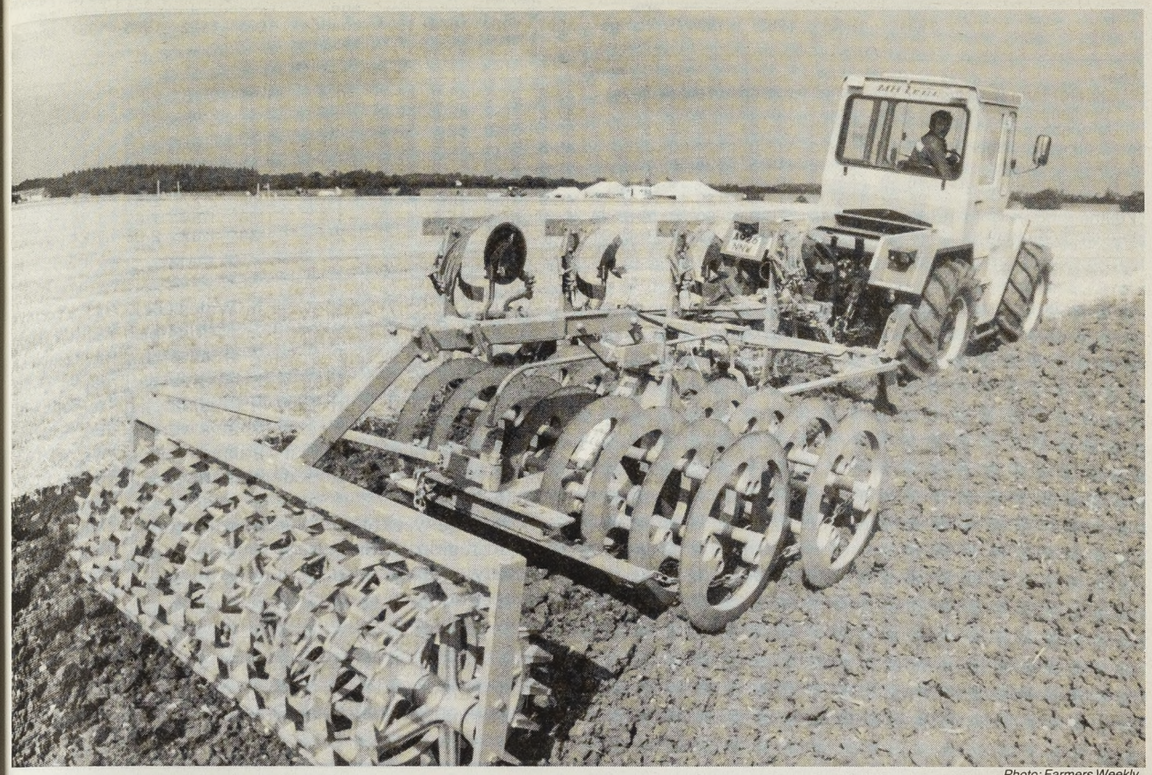


Photo: Farmers Weekly.

Agricultural workers in Great Britain earnings and hours in 1984

This article provides details of the earnings and hours of full-time hired agricultural workers in Great Britain in 1984. The results obtained are based on a regular series of investigations of statistically selected farms carried out by officers of the agricultural departments.

In 1984, the gross weekly earnings of adult male workers employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain averaged £123.11. Earnings varied considerably according to occupation; and ranged from £111.90 for horticultural workers to £149.45 for foremen and grieves. This dispersion reflects different levels of skill as well as variations in the number of overtime hours worked. Regular full-time youths and female workers are estimated to have earned an average of £80.20 and £93.47 respectively during 1984.

Average earnings and hours of full-time hired agricultural workers for the period 1981 to 1984 with percentage changes between 1983 and 1984 are shown in table 1. For full time men the rise in average weekly earnings was 5·2 per cent with increases ranging from 2·8 per cent for dairy cowmen to 10·3 per cent for horticultural workers. Taking all hired men together, hours decreased by 1·1 per cent with changes according to the type of worker ranging from a fall of 2·3 per cent for dairy cowmen, probably reflecting the introduction of milk quotas, to a rise of over one per cent for horticultural workers. The combined effect of changes in weekly earnings and hours worked means that the increase in hourly earnings ranged from 5·5 per cent for dairy cowmen to 8·9 per cent for horticultural workers. The hourly earnings of youths are estimated to have increased by 7·2 per cent and of females by 8·7 per cent between 1983 and 1984.

The percentage distribution of regular full-time men by earnings band in 1984 is shown in table 2 and a comparison with 1983 is made in the chart. Around three-quarters of these workers earned £100 or more per week compared to two-thirds in 1983. The proportion of these workers earning more than £150 per week rose from 15 per cent in 1983 to 18 per cent in 1984. Thus there was an increased concentration of earnings within the range £100 to £150 per week: the proportion of these workers whose earnings fell between these points rose from 52 per cent to 58 per cent between 1983 and 1984.

Details of earnings by quarter are given in table 3. There is a pronounced seasonal movement in earnings with a peak being reached for all occupations in the third quarter. This is particularly noticeable for those occupations associated

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain 1981–84

	Average weekly earnings (£)				Percentage change 1983/84	Average weekly hours				Percentage change 1983/84	Average hourly earnings (£)				Percentage change 1983/84
	1981	1982	1983	1984		1981	1982	1983	1984		1981	1982	1983	1984	
Men															
General farm workers	89·16	97·83	107·60	115·21	7·1	45·8	45·5	45·9	45·7	−0·4	1·95	2·15	2·34	2·52	7·7
Foremen and grieves*	113·99	125·61	139·52	149·45	7·1	47·2	46·9	45·8	46·2	0·9	2·42	2·68	3·05	3·23	5·9
Dairy cowmen	117·17	127·38	141·91	145·88	2·8	53·1	52·0	52·1	50·9	−2·3	2·21	2·45	2·72	2·87	5·5
All other stockmen	98·44	106·25	118·07	124·80	5·7	46·6	47·1	46·6	46·3	−0·6	2·11	2·26	2·53	2·70	6·7
Tractor drivers	97·79	107·12	119·57	124·65	4·2	46·4	47·5	47·6	46·8	−1·7	2·11	2·26	2·51	2·66	6·0
Horticultural workers	86·50	96·47	101·47	111·90	10·3	42·7	43·8	42·8	43·3	1·2	2·03	2·20	2·37	2·58	8·9
All hired men	96·52	105·87	117·02	123·11	5·2	46·9	46·7	46·7	46·2	−1·1	2·06	2·27	2·51	2·66	6·0
Youths	62·15	69·40	76·02	80·20	5·5	44·9	45·0	45·5	44·7	−1·8	1·38	1·54	1·67	1·79	7·2
Women and girls	70·35	80·35	87·70	93·47	6·6	41·7	42·9	42·6	41·7	−2·1	1·69	1·87	2·06	2·24	8·7

*A Scottish farm worker.

with the cultivation of crops and mainly reflects significant fluctuations in overtime hours as a result of the variations in agricultural activity throughout the year. This can be seen from table 4 which shows average weekly hours worked by quarter according to occupation.

In Great Britain as a whole, the weekly hours of regular full-time men averaged 46·2 in 1984, with dairy cowmen working the longest (an average of 50·9) and horticultural workers the shortest hours, (43·3 on average). Taking all hired men together, basic hours were unchanged from 1983 at 39·9 hours per week, but average overtime hours in 1984 were 6·3 per week compared with 6·8 in 1983. In 1984, youths worked a weekly average of 44·7 hours, including five hours of overtime, while for female workers weekly hours averaged 41·7 of which 2·3 were overtime.

Average weekly earnings and hours for full-time men by region in 1984 are shown in table 5. Taking all hired men together, average weekly earnings were highest in East Anglia (£129.07) and lowest in Wales (£112.31). Average weekly earnings for most occupations also tended to be highest in the cereal growing areas of Eastern England although earnings of dairy cowmen were greatest in the South West and South East of England. The regions with the lowest average weekly earnings were Wales, Scotland and the Northern and West Midlands regions of England—areas where farming is predominantly based upon livestock holdings.

Average weekly hours also varied considerably according to region. Although for some occupations the highest weekly earnings corresponded to the greatest number of hours worked, for other occupations the two did not correspond, indicating significant variations in premiums paid. Taking all hired men together average weekly hours were greatest in the North West (48·2) and lowest in Scotland (44·2), although this was not the case for all occupations.

Information on workers receiving payments-in-kind is given in table 6. In England and Wales the proportion of men receiving part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging in 1984 is estimated to have been 6·9 per cent, compared with 7·4 per cent in 1983. The proportion of men benefiting from the provision of a house or cottage in part payment of wages decreased by 4·7 per cent from 46·9 per cent in 1983 to 44·7 per cent in 1984; 13·8 per cent of full-time men are reckoned to have received milk and/or potatoes as a benefit-in-kind in 1984. In Scotland, however, the pattern is reversed, with an increased proportion of workers receiving benefits-in-kind. 4·2 per cent of men are estimated to have received board and/or lodging, against 3·7 per cent in 1983, while 64·2 per cent had a house and 37·4 per cent milk and/or potatoes—increases of 0·5 per cent and six per cent respectively since 1983. Overall the average weekly value of these payments-in-kind in Great Britain was £2.49, about a four per cent increase over 1983.

Percentage Distribution of All Hired Men by Average Weekly Earnings for Great Britain 1983 and 1984

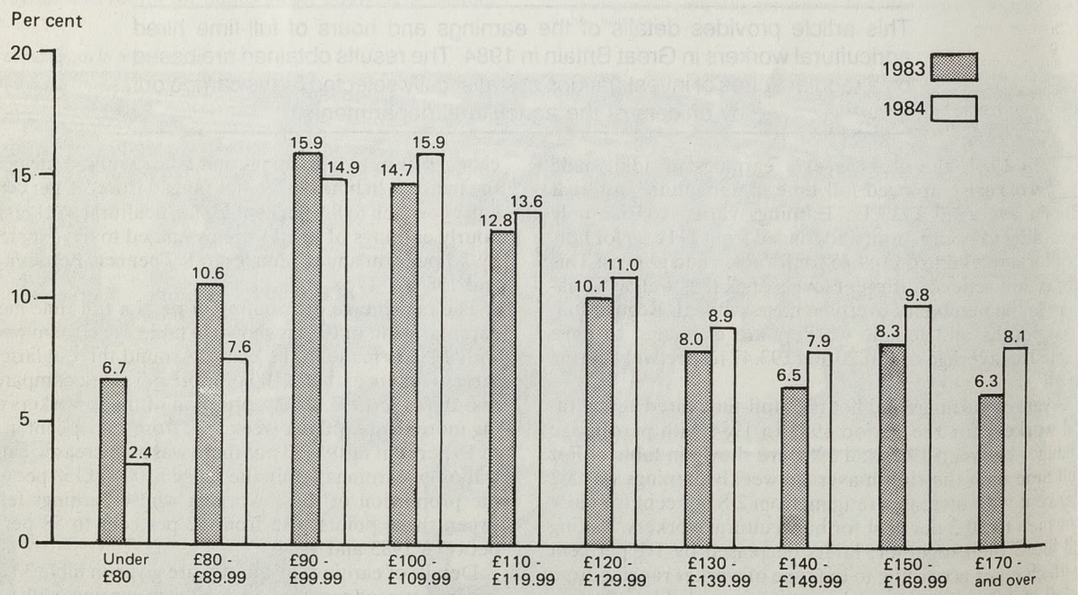


Table 2 Distribution of hired regular full-time men in agriculture by earnings band in Great Britain, 1984

Per cent

(£)	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	All hired men
Less than 80·00	3·7	—	1·2	1·2	0·5	6·6	2·4
80·00– 89·99	12·5	—	0·9	3·2	2·9	14·9	7·6
90·00– 99·99	18·9	2·0	1·5	10·1	17·5	16·7	14·9
100·00–109·99	16·1	7·6	5·9	18·7	19·4	16·5	15·9
110·00–119·99	12·7	11·9	5·4	17·4	16·0	14·2	13·6
120·00–129·99	10·9	11·1	10·4	13·7	10·2	10·2	11·0
130·00–139·99	8·1	11·6	13·1	10·7	8·3	5·7	8·9
140·00–149·99	5·8	12·5	18·9	8·4	7·4	5·3	7·9
150·00–169·99	6·4	20·8	27·1	10·2	8·6	5·7	9·8
170·00–189·99	2·8	10·2	10·1	3·6	4·6	3·1	4·4
190·00 and over	2·1	12·2	5·6	2·8	4·7	1·0	3·7
All	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Table 3 Average weekly earnings (£)—of hired regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain by quarter, 1984

Type of worker	Jan–March	April–June	July–Sept	Oct–Dec	Jan–Dec
Men					
General farm workers	104·80	111·09	125·51	115·23	115·21
Foremen and grieves	140·63	145·27	157·26	155·04	149·45
Dairy cowmen	144·29	144·72	148·04	141·47	145·88
All other stockmen	116·68	121·99	131·21	124·57	124·80
Tractor drivers	107·82	120·00	141·93	126·86	124·65
Horticultural workers	110·39	108·76	117·60	114·47	111·90
All hired men	112·77	119·54	133·62	123·77	123·11
Youths	73·19	79·16	83·90	82·66	80·20
Women and girls	90·27	89·96	97·94	93·78	93·47

Agricultural Wages Boards

Under the Agricultural Wages Act minimum wages are determined by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates: they also define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payments, fix an hourly overtime rate, and prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. Beyond this they specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men and women (ordinary rate) was raised by 4·5 per cent from £79.20 to £82.80 on June 3, 1984 for a standard 40 hour week, with comparable increases in the pay of craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls. In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage was increased by five per cent from £79.20 to £83.20 on September 3, 1984.

Table 4 Average weekly hours of hired regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain by quarters, 1984

	Jan–Mar 1984			Apr–June 1984			July–Sep† 1984			Oct–Dec 1984			Jan–Dec 1984		
	Basic hours	O/t hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	O/t hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	O/t hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	O/t hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	O/t hours	Total weekly
Men															
General farm workers	39·4	4·1	43·5	39·8	5·1	44·9	40·0	8·0	48·0	39·7	5·4	45·1	39·8	5·9	45·7
Foremen and grieves	39·9	5·5	45·4	40·1	5·2	45·3	40·2	8·1	48·3	39·8	6·2	46·0	40·0	6·2	46·2
Dairy cowmen	40·5	11·0	51·5	40·0	10·9	50·9	40·0	11·4	51·4	40·2	9·2	49·4	40·2	10·7	50·9
All other stockmen	41·0	4·4	45·4	40·7	5·3	46·0	40·4	7·1	47·5	40·9	5·1	46·0	40·7	5·6	46·3
Tractor drivers	39·6	3·2	42·8	39·6	6·0	45·6	40·1	11·6	51·7	39·4	7·2	46·6	39·7	7·1	46·8
Horticultural workers	38·9	2·3	41·2	39·9	3·9	43·8	40·0	5·0	45·0	39·5	4·1	43·6	39·5	3·8	43·3
All hired men	39·7	4·2	43·9	39·9	5·7	45·6	40·2	8·7	48·9	39·8	5·9	45·7	39·9	6·3	46·2
Youths	39·9	3·1	43·0	39·6	5·5	45·1	39·8	5·7	45·5	39·7	5·2	44·9	39·7	5·0	44·7
Women and girls	39·6	2·1	41·7	39·0	1·7	40·7	39·8	2·9	42·7	39·2	2·4	41·6	39·4	2·3	41·7

Table 5 Average weekly hours and earnings of regular full-time men by occupation and by region in Great Britain, 1984

Region	General farm workers		Foremen and grieves		Dairy cowmen		All other stockmen		Tractor drivers		Horticultural workers		All hired men	
	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)
Northern	46·5	114·27	45·5	141·90	50·2	130·56	45·7	125·78	49·2	131·39	—	—	47·0	120·10
Yorkshire and Humberside	45·9	115·15	46·2	154·28	50·8	147·53	45·7	130·08	46·5	124·34	43·0	111·38	46·1	121·36
North West	46·1	113·37	46·9	141·10	54·5	147·07	47·9	124·84	48·8	127·80	42·4	106·30	48·2	124·94
East Midlands	46·9	120·08	47·4	157·87	52·8	147·64	49·1	133·89	49·1	134·95	41·1	115·50	47·4	126·44
West Midlands	44·9	108·63	46·5	145·77	51·1	141·84	48·4	125·66	46·6	121·55	43·3	110·49	46·0	117·38
East Anglia	47·3	124·22	46·6	150·92	50·4	145·57	47·3	127·63	48·1	128·85	44·5	116·03	47·5	129·07
South West	45·8	112·09	48·2	150·10	53·7	151·48	48·2	134·86	46·6	121·94	43·6	103·32	47·2	124·24
South East	45·1	118·82	45·2	157·65	50·3	151·23	45·6	128·74	46·1	124·96	43·4	113·75	45·4	125·42
Total England	**45·9**	**116·51**	**46·5**	**153·12**	**52·1**	**148·10**	**47·2**	**129·77**	**47·5**	**127·20**	**43·3**	**112·10**	**46·6**	**124·59**
Wales	44·2	105·63	50·6	143·84	50·1	148·71	44·0	107·30	45·0	118·73	40·0	95·20	45·0	112·31
Scotland	42·1	102·41	44·8	132·94	44·6	133·88	44·6	115·20	44·6	116·36	44·4	110·57	44·2	116·90

Table 6 Analysis of payments-in-kind received by hired regular full-time men in agriculture in Great Britain, 1984

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving payment-in-kind	Average weekly value (£)	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
Year ended December 31, 1984			
England and Wales			
Board and/or lodging	6·9	23·85	1·63
House	44·7	1·54	0·64
Milk and/or potatoes	13·8	0·55	0·08
Scotland			
Board and/or lodging	4·2	24·62	1·02
House	64·2	1·00	0·65
Milk and/or potatoes	37·4	3·79	1·44

The payments-in-kind detailed above are valued at rates specified by the appropriate Agricultural Wages Board. In 1984 these rates were as follows:

England and Wales			Scotland		
	Sep 1, 1983	June 3, 1984	Sep 5, 1983	Sep 3, 1984
Board	£24.75	£25.87 (maximum)	£23.03	£24.19
Lodging	£4.95	£5.18 (maximum)	£3.37	£3.54
House	£1.50	£1.50	£1.00	£1.00
Milk	£0.03	£0.03	£1.36 (per gallon)	£1.44 (per gallon)
Potatoes	Locally prevailing wholesale price	Discontinued	£2.21 (per dressed cwt)	£2.63 (per dressed cwt)

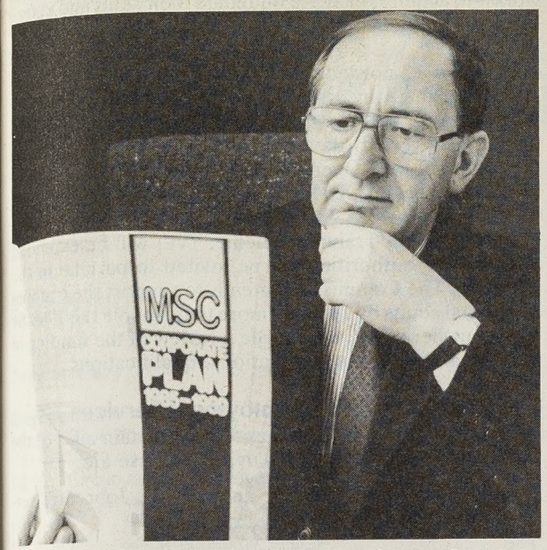
The difference between actual earnings and the minimum amount payable for average weekly hours is known as the premium. This increased by about ten per cent for all hired men from 1983 to 1984, rising from £12.99 to £14.34 per week.

Enforcement

To ensure that Wages Board Orders are observed, officers of the Agriculture Departments are authorised to enter farms and obtain information from employers and workers on wages paid, hours worked and conditions of employment. In addition to the investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors make test inspections on a number of farms with hired labour selected as a random sample. The size of the sample is currently about 4,000 farms per year in Great Britain and the data contained in tables 1 to 6 are based on information collected by wages inspectors on those visits. It should be noted that in these tables analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties this classification is somewhat arbitrary and not all of those assigned to a single group will be doing exactly the same work. ■

Further information

Readers seeking more detailed information for England and Wales should refer to the booklet *Earnings and hours and numbers of agricultural workers, 1984—including the report of the Wages and Employment Enquiry* to be published shortly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, price £3 plus 50 pence postage and packing. Copies can be obtained from: MAFF Publications, Lion House, Willowburn Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2PF. Separate information for Scotland can be found in *Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture*.



Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission studying the plan.

Manpower Services Commission Corporate Plan 1985–89

This article briefly summarises the Manpower Services Commission's Corporate Plan for 1985–89. It explains the Commission's medium-term strategy and outlines future developments.

The Manpower Services Commission's Corporate Plan for the period 1985–89 lays out the Commission's medium-term strategy and also outlines future developments in the Commission's own programmes. This year's Plan differs from recent Corporate Plans in two major respects: the first major difference is the inclusion, as an annex, of an extended section on the labour market background for the period until the end of the decade. Secondly the Plan no longer contains separate chapters on the Commission's plans in Scotland and Wales. These are presented in aggregate terms and were explained in more detail in the separate publications *The MSC Plan for Scotland* and *The MSC Plan for Wales*, both of which were published recently.

The Plan, as in previous years, contains a breakdown of future expenditure and staffing levels, but these do not yet include the resources which will be allocated for the extension of the Commission's activities, as announced in this year's Budget. These extensions were:

- the expansion of the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) such that from April 1, 1986, 16-year-old school leavers will be offered a two-year place on YTS, and 17-year-olds a one-year place.
- the expansion of the Community Programme from 130,000 places to 230,000 places by May 1986.
- a new interim scheme of Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) related in-service teacher training for secondary and further education teachers, starting in 1985–86.

Work has already begun on the development of these new proposals which the Commission welcomed. A wide ranging consultation exercise has started on the extension of the Youth Training Scheme, and an interim target of 180,000 filled places by December this year has been set for the Community Programme.

Labour market background

During 1984 both employment and unemployment increased as the size of the labour force itself expanded. The Plan acknowledges that despite expected further increase in employment, the best assumption for planning purposes is for a continued high level of unemployment over the next five years. There are, however, several favourable trends within the labour market which are likely to improve the unemployment situation by the next decade. In particular, the number of 16- and 17-year-olds in the population has passed its peak and by 1993 the number in this age group will have fallen by half a million (nearly 30 per cent) from its present level of 1¾ million.

The structure of employment is also changing with a continued growth of service based industries and a reduction in the number of employees in manufacturing, particularly at lower skill levels. Of especial importance also over recent years has been a rapid growth in self-employment which grew by over 30 per cent between 1979 and 1984. It is estimated that there are now 2·47 million self-employed people (September 1984 figures).

Added to these trends has been the increase in the number of women employees and part-time employees. The female labour force has grown by more than two million since 1959, such that in consequence women now account for some 40 per cent of the total labour force as opposed to about 30 per cent in 1959. Many women employees are also part-time workers and by 1984 close to five million employees worked part-time; an increase of approximately 1·8 million compared to 1971. In the same period full-time employment decreased by 2·5 million.

Of more immediate concern to the Commission however are the structural changes taking place in unemployment. The growth of long-term unemployment (those people unemployed for over a year) and especially those unemployed for more than two or three years has been particularly pronounced. For example between January 1984 and January 1985 total unemployment grew by five per cent to 3,218,000 and in the same period the number of people unemployed for over three years grew by 38 per cent to a total of 429,000.

This trend has implications for the Commission's initiatives to help the long-term unemployed.

The Commission's priorities

The Corporate Plan lays out the paramount aims of the Commission against this economic background. They are:

- to assist efficiency and competitiveness through the development of a skilled and adaptable workforce to serve industry's present and future needs—in particular by:
- encouraging the modernisation of occupational training arrangements;
- offering foundation and increased vocational training for young people under 18;
- opening up wider opportunities for adults to train and re-train;
- offering an efficient, cost effective and responsive employment service whose facilities are readily accessible to employers and job seekers;
- offering a range of services to help those job seekers who have particular difficulty in obtaining suitable work or training;
- improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission.

The Plan notes that the Commission's planned expenditure before the 1985 Budget was to have been £2,260 million in 1985–86 rising to £2,405 million by 1987–88.

However, following the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget statement, Community Programme is to have increased funding of £140 million in 1985-86 and £460 million in 1986-87. It is proposed that YTS expenditure be increased by £125 million in 1986-87 and £300 million in 1987-88; furthermore an additional £20 million will be provided in 1986-87 for in-service training of TVEI teachers.

Training

The Corporate Plan's chapter on training acknowledges that the Commission's own training programmes are only a small part of the country's total training effort. The Commission therefore needs to act as a catalyst and pump-primer in encouraging others to improve and modernise their training arrangements. It also highlights the need for flexibility in the Commission's programmes to adapt to the rapidly changing skill-requirements of jobs across all occupations and industries.

To meet the changing demands of industry the Commission remains committed to the three New Training Initiatives Objectives set in 1981. These are:

Objective 1: To develop occupational training, including apprenticeship, in such a way as to enable people entering at different ages and with different education attainments to acquire agreed standards of skill appropriate to the jobs available, and to provide them with a basis for progression through further learning;

Objective 2: To move towards a position where all young people under the age of 18 have the opportunity either to continue in full-time education or to enter training or a period of planned work experience combining work related training and education;

Objective 3: To open up widespread opportunities for adults—whether employed, unemployed or returning to work—to acquire, increase or update their skills and knowledge during the course of their working lives.

The plan acknowledges that there is a clear need, highlighted by the joint NEDC/MSC study: "Competence and Competition" (NEDC/MSC, 1984), for further progress on these objectives if Britain is to match the training provision of its competitors. Over the planning period the Commission will be seeking to take forward a variety of initiatives in these areas. In 1985–86 385,000 trainees are expected to enter the Youth Training Scheme. TVEI will be extended and all local authorities will be invited to partake in the initiative. The Commission intends to support the training of 250,000 adults by 1986-87, more than double the 1983-84 total. Further initiatives include a review of the funding of training and a review of vocational qualifications.

The Development of Employment Services

The Corporate Plan outlines the three main aims of the Commission's Employment Division. These are:

- to maintain an effective and efficient Jobcentre network
- to maintain, and where possible extend, the level of service to disabled people
- to provide a range of effective special employment measures.

There will be several important developments of Employment Division's work over the next five years. The role of the Jobcentre network will be expanded to provide a "gateway" function to MSC's range of other services. For disabled people, the Commission will be looking to provide more effective assistance; for example, the Commission's employment rehabilitation programme will be enhanced by a small number of vocational assessment (ASSET) teams which will provide rehabilitation services for areas not currently served by the existing network of Employment Rehabilitation Centres.

The Commission's special employment measures are aimed at providing unemployed people with valuable job experience. In 1985–86 the Community Programme will be expanded to provide 230,000 places, by May 1986, for work on a variety of schemes of direct and tangible benefit to the community. The Commission's Enterprise Allowance Scheme is currently being expanded and in 1985–86 will help up to 62,500 unemployed people start their own businesses. The Voluntary Projects Programme which allows unemployed people to gain work experience on a voluntary basis now has about 300 projects in operation.

The Plan concludes with a chapter detailing developments in the management of the Commission. These include the expansion of new technology, better financial control of resources and increased training for MSC staff, who are now helping to provide larger and more varied programmes than ever before.

The MSC's training and employment programmes are however only a part of the nation's total provision and therefore the success of the strategy that the Corporate Plan outlines will depend on a variety of other factors. Developments in the world and national economy will obviously affect the plans, but it is likely to be the contributions and actions of employers, unions, managing agents and individuals as well as the Commission itself which will have a decisive effect on the success of the strategy. ■

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

Unemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, July 4	Friday, July 12	Wednesday, July 17	Wednesday, July 17
Thursday, August 1	Friday, August 16	Wednesday, August 14	Wednesday, August 14

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572

Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

Employment and hours: 0923 28500 ext. 403.

Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

GDP (output) is provisionally estimated to have risen by ¾ per cent between the fourth quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985 to a level 2¼ per cent higher than a year earlier. If allowance is made for the effect of the coal strike, output in the first quarter of 1985 was nearly 3 per cent higher than a year ago. It appears that the UK economy is now entering a fifth year of continuous economic growth.

Output of the production industries rose by 2½ per cent in the three months to April 1985 compared with the previous three months and was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Manufacturing output rose by 1·0 per cent in the three months to April to a level 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure, on provisional figures, was unchanged in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter and 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales was 1 per cent higher in the three months to May compared with the previous three months and was 5 per cent higher than in the three months to May 1984.

Capital expenditure in the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries rose by 18 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter and was 24 per cent higher than a year earlier. Part of this increase represents the bringing forward of investment prior to the abolition of capital allowances in April.

The DTI investment intentions survey forecasts a rise of 8 per cent in investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1985 as a whole. However, no further growth is expected in 1986. Manufacturing, wholesaling, and retail stocks fell by around £385 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with a rise of £445 million in the previous quarter.

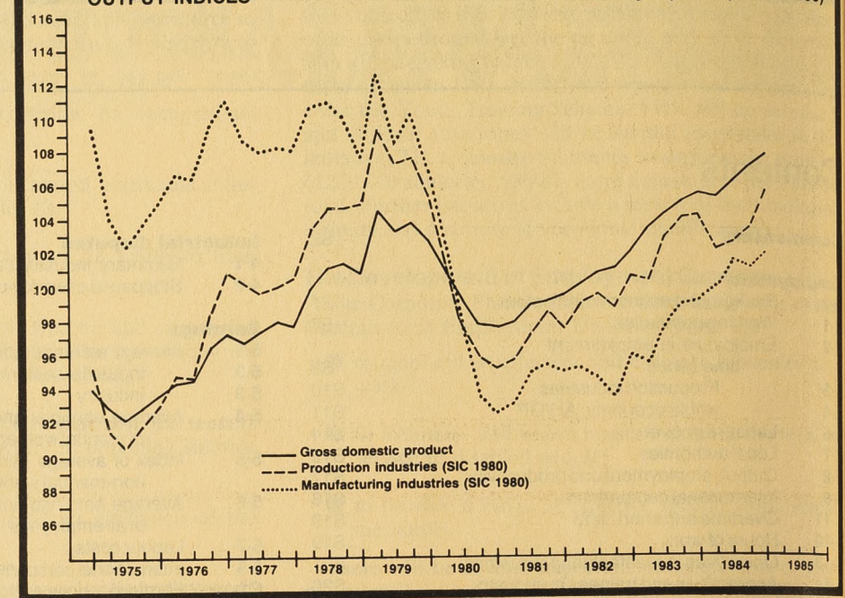
The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by 8,000 in April 1985 (seasonally adjusted) compared with a fall of 11,000 in March. This brings the average decline in the number of manufacturing employees to 9,000 a month in the three months to April compared with 3,000 in the previous three months to January and 7,000 a month in the three months to April 1984.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment, excluding school-leavers, increased by 3,000 in the month to May; this small increase probably reflects some compensation for the relatively sharp rise of 28,000 in the previous month. The underlying trend increase appears to be around 10 to 15,000 a month, the same as in the past 18 months.

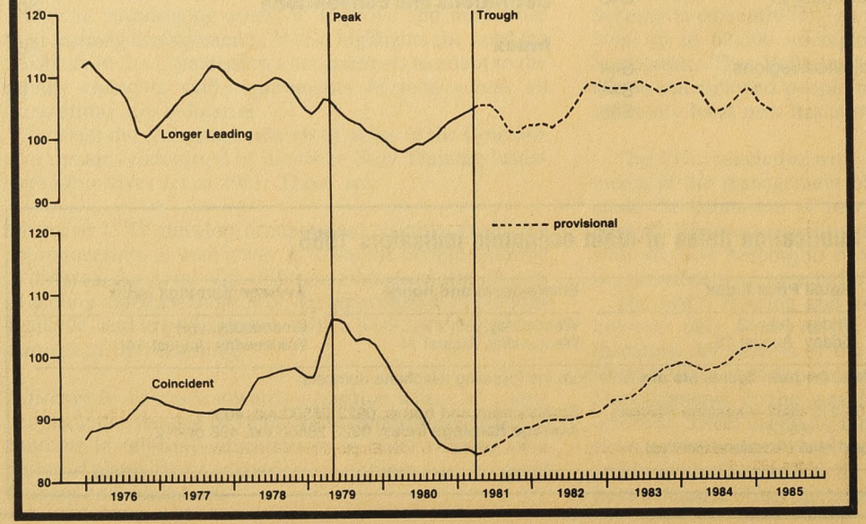
The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to April 1985 was about 7½ per cent. The actual increase was substantially higher because of temporary factors including the ending of the coal strike and the timing of the Easter holiday.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index was 7·0 per cent in May compared with 6·9 per cent in April.

OUTPUT INDICES Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups — January 1980 = 100



Economic background

The *UK economy* appears to be entering a fifth year of continuous growth, the longest such period since the 1973 oil shock.

In its most *recent forecast*, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research has become more optimistic about output in 1985, forecasting over 3 per cent growth (of which 1 percentage point represents recovery from the coal strike) but this is still below the 3½ per cent predicted in the Industry Act forecast. The National Institute has become more optimistic on the prospects for gross fixed investment and exports, but expects reversals in these two sectors next year to result in a significant slowdown in growth to only about 1 per cent in 1986.

The CBI's industrial trends survey for May shows that the steady improvement in orders which started last September is continuing, and order books have reached record levels. However, expectations of output have moderated in the last month although they remain at a higher level than in the second half of last year. The strongest order books were reported in the chemicals, electricals and instrument engineering industries.

GDP (output) on provisional figures is estimated to have risen by ¾ per cent between the fourth quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985 to a level 2¼ per cent higher than a year earlier. If allowance is made for the effect of the coal strike, output in the first quarter of 1985 was nearly 3 per cent higher than a year ago.

Output of the production industries rose by 2½ per cent in the three months to April 1985 compared with the previous three months and was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. It is estimated that the coal strike reduced output by about 2 per cent in the three months to April compared with 3½ per cent in the three months to January and 2 per cent in the 3 months to April 1984. *Manufacturing output* rose by 1 per cent in the three months to April to a level 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure, on the preliminary estimate, was unchanged in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter, but was 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The *volume of retail sales*, which accounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, was 1 per cent higher in the three months to May, compared with the previous three months, and was nearly 5 per cent higher than a year previously.

The provisional estimate of *capital expenditure* by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries in the first quarter of 1985 was nearly 18 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 24 per cent higher than a year earlier. The large increase was mainly accounted for by financial leasing which nearly doubled in the quarter. The first quarter increase was 14 per cent in manufacturing, 24 per cent in construction and 39 per cent in financial and business services but there was a 2½ per cent drop in the distribution sector. Part of this increase will represent a once for all bringing forward of expenditure induced by changes in capital allowances.

The results of the latest *DTI investment intentions survey* indicate a rise of nearly 8 per cent is expected in investment in the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries taken together in 1985. Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (including leased assets) is expected to rise by 10 per cent and expenditure by construction, distribution and selected service industries is expected to rise by 7 per cent. The level of investment in 1986 is expected to be about the same as in 1985.

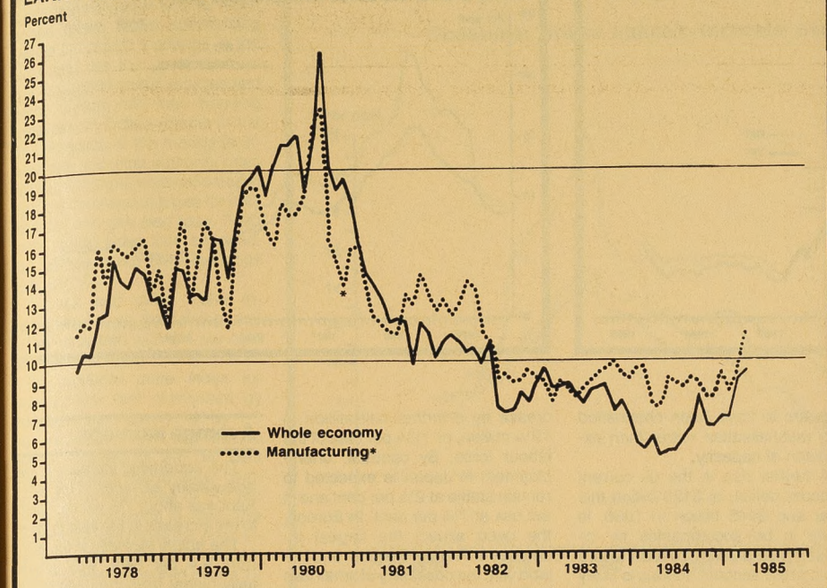
On provisional estimates at 1980 prices, *manufacturers' stocks* fell by about £335 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with a rise of £445 million in the previous quarter. Stocks of work in progress fell by £145 million, which was more than in the two previous quarters, and the stocks of finished goods fell by £150 million largely offsetting the stockbuilding of £175 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by about £50 million, slightly less than in the fourth quarter of 1984, while retailers' stocks were virtually unchanged following the large stock building at the end of 1984.

The *volume of exports* in April 1985 was 9½ per cent higher than a year earlier, and the underlying level of non-oil export volume has been rising since the middle of last year. The *volume of imports* in April 1985 was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier and the underlying level of non-oil imports has been unchanged in recent months.

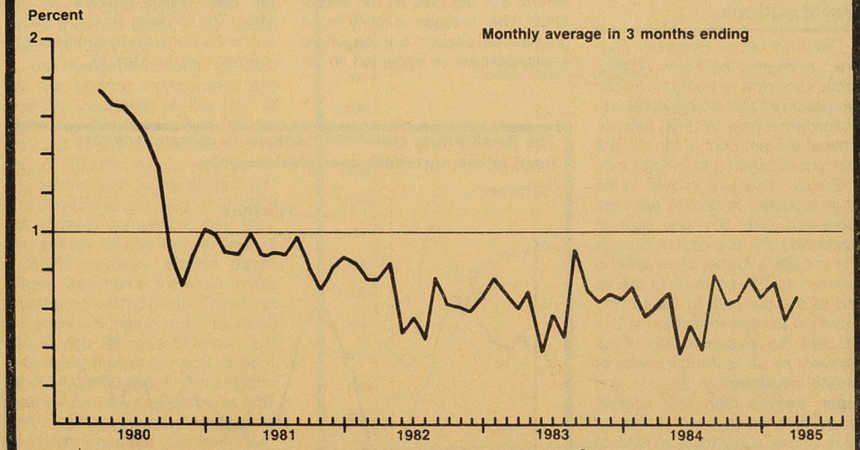
There was a *visible trade* deficit of £1.5 billion in the three months to April 1985 compared with a deficit of £0·6 billion in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell by £0·4 billion to £1·6 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade increased by £0·5 billion to £3·2 billion. The invisibles surplus was estimated at £1·2 billion so that the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £0·3 billion in the three months to April compared with a surplus of £0·8 billion in the previous three months.

The *public sector borrowing requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in April was provisionally estimated at £1.8 billion. Over the first four months of 1985 the PSBR

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year

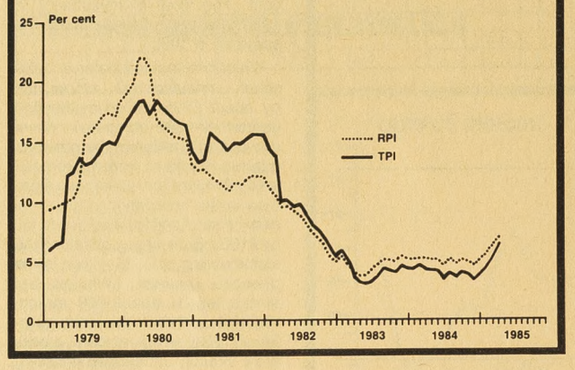


EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change*

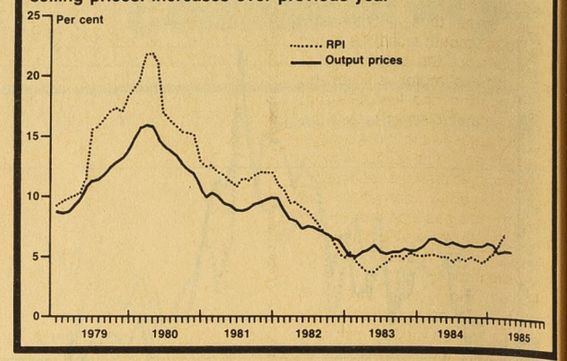


* Adjusted for seasonal and temporary factors: for description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193—6

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



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



has totalled £1·6 billion compared with £2.3 billion in the same period of 1984. The forecast of the PSBR for the financial year of 1985–86 given in the Financial Statement and Budget Report was £7 billion.

The broad measure of *money supply* Sterling M3 grew by [½] per cent in the four weeks to mid May, well below the 2·8 per cent increase in the previous month. However, the increase over the last 12 months has been 11·6 per cent, which is well outside the Treasury's target range of 5 to 9 per cent. The narrow measure of money supply, MO, fell by 0·1 per cent in May, following an increase of 0·7 per cent in April bringing the increase in the 12 months to May to 5·5 per cent. UK *clearing bank base rates* have remained at 12½–12¾ per cent since April 19.

Sterling's effective exchange rate continued to strengthen steadily: in May it stood at an average of 78·8 compared with 78·0 in April, and was 10 per cent higher than in January. However, it was 1½ per cent lower than in May 1984.

World outlook

The June OECD "Economic Outlook" comments that the world economic recovery is now more than two years old and the period of fastest growth is past. In 1984, real GDP grew at 6·8 per cent in the US, 5·8 per cent in Japan and 2·4 per cent in Europe. This year growth in the US is expected to be 3¼ per cent compared with 5¼ per cent in Japan and 2¼ per cent in Europe and in 1986 a further slow-down is forecast, to 2¾ per cent in the US and to 4½ per cent in Japan with growth in Europe remaining at 2¼ per cent. An unusual feature of the recovery so far is the buoyancy of private investment in the USA and Japan despite high real interest rates, large savings on exchange rates and a substantial margin of spare capacity. In Europe, although the trend has also been upwards as a proportion of GDP, investment has not reached the 1980 level and it appears to have been channelled into rationalisation rather than expansion of capacity.

A further rise in the US current account deficit, to $120 billion this year and $145 billion in 1986, is likely to be accompanied by increasing surpluses in Japan where the current account surplus is likely to increase to nearly $40 billion this year and $50 billion in 1986 and also in Europe where the surplus of the five leading countries will rise to $9·5 billion this year and double that amount in 1986. The volume of world trade, which grew at 9 per cent in 1984, is likely to grow at around 5 per cent this year and next.

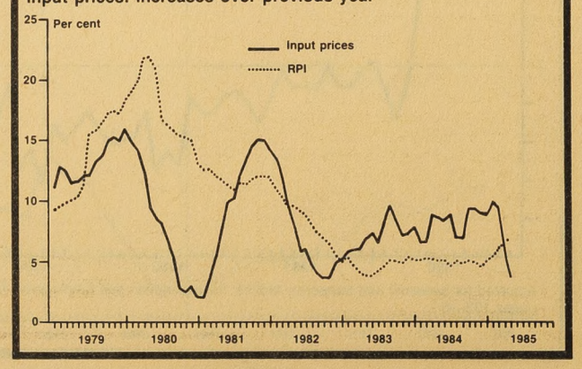
The OECD forecasts that inflation, as measured by the private consumption deflator, will fall from an average of 4¾ per cent in the member countries in the first half of 1985 to 4½ per cent in the second half of 1986. This slight slow-down is likely to be mainly due to depressed commodity prices and the absence of any significant upward drift in pay awards.

Economic growth is not likely to be sufficient to prevent a further increase in unemployment, from 8¼ per cent in OECD countries at present to 8½ per cent by the end of 1986. The increase is likely to be greatest in Western Europe where unemployment is expected to increase by a further half-million to 19¼ million, or 11¼ per cent of the labour force. By contrast, unemployment in Japan is expected to remain stable at 2½ per cent and in the USA at 7¼ per cent. In Europe, the OECD expect the largest increases in France, Belgium and Ireland with the possibility of small falls in Germany and the UK.

The OECD sees three main risks to world growth: the slow-down in the US economy leading to a sharp fall in the dollar exchange rate; the prospect of high interest rates, weak commodity prices and decelerating growth in the industrialised world leading to a deterioration of payments balances of third world countries already encumbered by large debts; and the possibility of a sharp fall in oil prices leading to a reduction of world demand.

Figures published by the US Treasury provide further evidence of a slow-down in the US economy. An estimated annualised growth rate of 1·3 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 was revised downwards to 0·7 per cent. The US Treasury Secretary has warned that the second quarter figures will be below expectations and it is likely that the administration will abandon its 3·9 per cent growth forecast for the year. The Federal Reserve Board cut its discount rate by a half point to 7·5 per cent on May 17.

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



Average earnings

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

The *actual increase* in the year to April 9·4 per cent, was substantially higher than the underlying increase because of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry reduced average earnings in April 1984, inflating the 12 month change in actual average earnings by about 1¼ per cent. The change in the timing of the Easter holiday (part of the 1984 holiday fell in the April 1984 survey pay period for weekly paid employees which was not the case this year) together with changes in the timing of pay settlements inflated the actual increase by about ½ per cent. Also backpay, in April 1985 was higher than in April 1984, inflating the actual increase by about ¼ per cent.

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

In *production industries*, the *underlying increase* in average earnings in the year to April was about 8¼ per cent similar to the increase in the year to March (revised estimate). Within this sector, the underlying increase in average earnings in *manufacturing industries* was about 8¾ per cent unchanged from March.

The *actual increases* in the year to April 1985 for *production and manufacturing industries*, 13·7 per cent and 11·4 per cent respectively were significantly above the underlying increases for the reasons given above.

In the three months to April, *wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing* were 6·4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices

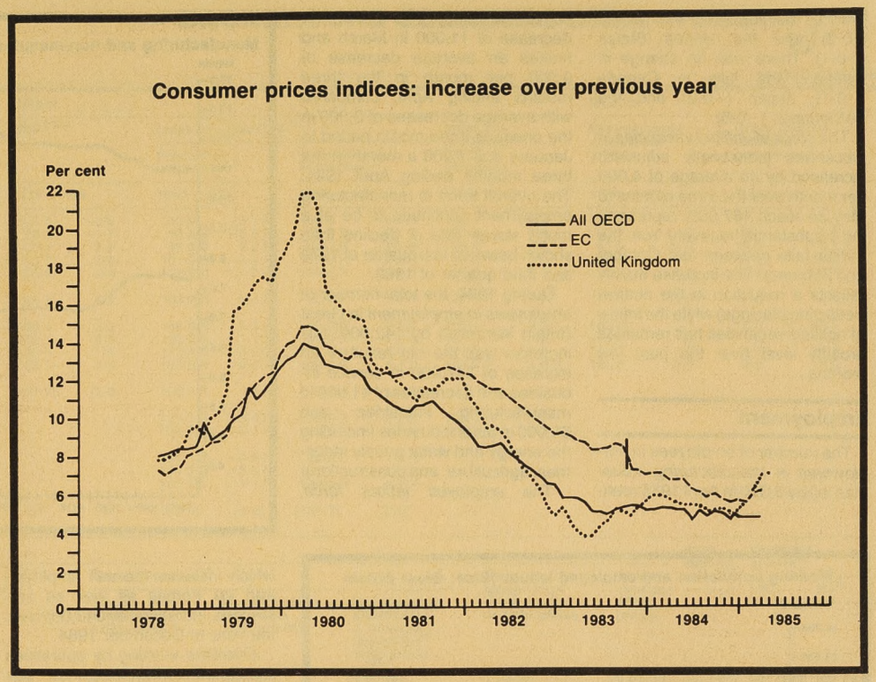
The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the *retail prices index* (RPI), was 7·0 per cent in May compared with 6·9 per cent in April. The overall level of prices rose by 0·5 per cent between April and May as a result of increases for a wide range of goods and services. Among these those contributing most to the month's change in the index were for the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles and petrol, housing and fuel. Housing costs rose as further effects of the April increases in the mortgage interest rate and local authority rates and water charges were reflected in the index. Average charges for both electricity and gas also rose. Food prices overall were little changed, with those for some seasonal foods falling slightly.

The *tax and price index* increased by 6·5 per cent in the year to May compared with 6·4 per cent in the year to April.

The *producer price index* for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1·1 per cent between April and May, to give an increase of 3·6 per cent over the 12-months to May, compared with an increase of 5·2 per cent in the 12 months to April. The movement in the producer price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over a 12 month period to May showed little change at 5·6 per cent, as compared with 5·7 per cent for April.

The UK rate of inflation remains above the rates of its *main industrial competitors*. The USA, with a rate of 3·7 per cent, Japan (1·9 per cent) and Germany (2·5 per cent) were in April well below the 6·9 per cent recorded for the UK. The average rate of inflation among OECD countries was 4·7 per cent and the average for EC countries was 5·9 per cent.

Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally-adjusted* level of unemployment in the UK (excluding school leavers) was 3,180,000 in May, an increase of 3,000 on April. In the three months to May there was an average increase of 12,000, a month, compared with 16,000 a month in the three months to February. Three-monthly averages are still influenced by month to month variations. Looking over a longer period, during the six months to May the rise averaged 14,000 a month, compared with 12,000 in the previous six months to November 1984 and 13,000 a month over the six months to May 1984. The rise of 3,000 in the month to May follows a sharp rise of 20,000 in April. The relatively low rise between April and May reflects a higher outflow from unemployment than might be expected, while in contrast there was a relatively low outflow during the previous month. This suggests that the changes over the latest two months have offset each other to some extent.

The *recorded total* of unemployment in the UK decreased by 32,000 between April and May to 3,241,000 (13·4 per cent of all employees). This decrease resulted from an increase of 24,000 school leavers and a fall of 56,000 in adults. It is estimated that normal seasonal influences would lead to a fall of about 59,000 among adults. Hence the seasonally adjusted increase among adults of 3,000.

The May total included 108,000 *school leavers* aged under 18, 3,500 more than in May last year. The increase of 24,000 in school leavers between April and May compares with an increase of 19,000 for the corresponding period last year. The figure for May includes for the first time some Easter school leavers who have become eligible for benefit even though they still have to take their summer examinations. This reflects a recent decision by Social Security Commissioners.

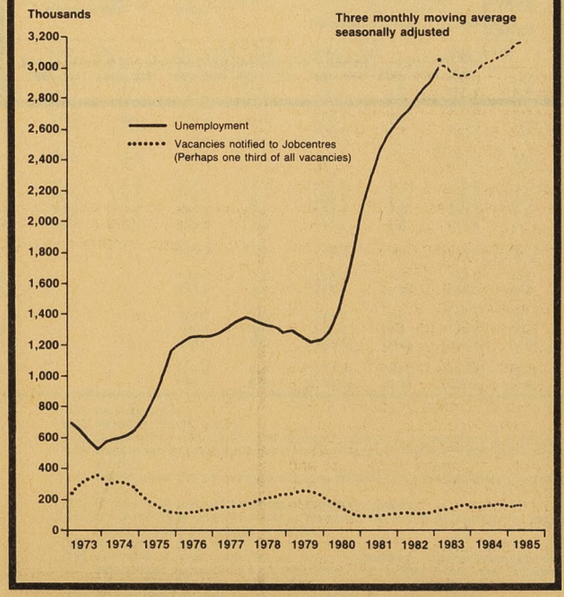
The number of people assisted by the special *employment and training measures* at the end of April was 603,000, compared with 619,000 at the end of March. The fall of 16,000 mainly reflects reduced numbers on the Youth Training Scheme as the number of 1983/84 entrants completing their stay, more than offsets the number of 1984/85 entrants at this stage. There was some increase in the numbers assisted by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and a decrease in the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of April, about 445,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The *male and female* unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted) both increased by 0·2 percentage points in the three months to May, compared with the three months to February.

The *regional pattern* in the three months to May compared with the three months to February showed that Scotland had the largest increase (0·4 percentage points), and Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern Ireland had larger than average increases (each +0·3 percentage points). The South East, South West, North and Wales had increases of 0·2 points (the same as in the UK as a whole); while the West Midlands, East Midlands, and East Anglia all had increases of 0·1 points.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in Germany,

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



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

France, Belgium and the UK (all +0·2) and the United States (+0·1). There was no change in Sweden and falls in Canada (−0·1), Japan (−0·2) and the Netherlands (−0·5).

The *stock of unfilled vacancies* at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) increased by an average of 4,000 per month over the three months to May, to reach 167,000, representing a substantial recovery from the earlier falls between last October and February. The increase mainly reflects a reduction in the outflow (reflecting placings) while the inflow of notified vacancies has remained broadly level over the past few months.

Employment

The number of employees in *employment in manufacturing* industries fell by 8,000 in April 1985 (seasonally adjusted). This follows the decrease of 11,000 in March and makes an average decrease of 9,000 per month in the three months ending April, compared with average decreases of 3,000 in the previous three month period to January and 7,000 a month in the three months ending April 1984. The overall trend in manufacturing employment continued to be of a much slower rate of decline than shown between last quarter of 1979 and third quarter of 1983.

During 1984, the total number of *employees in employment* in Great Britain increased by 142,000: this increase was the net result of an increase of 247,000 in service industries and decreases of 41,000 in manufacturing industries and 64,000 in other industries (including the energy and water supply industries, agriculture, and construction).

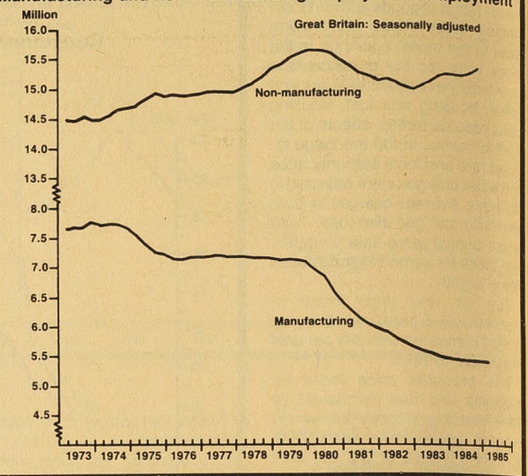
The *employed labour force*, which includes the self employed and HM Forces as well as employees, increased by 343,000 over the year to December 1984.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 10·5 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in April. This made an average of 11·4 million hours in the three months ending April compared with 11·8 million hours in the three months ending January 1985.

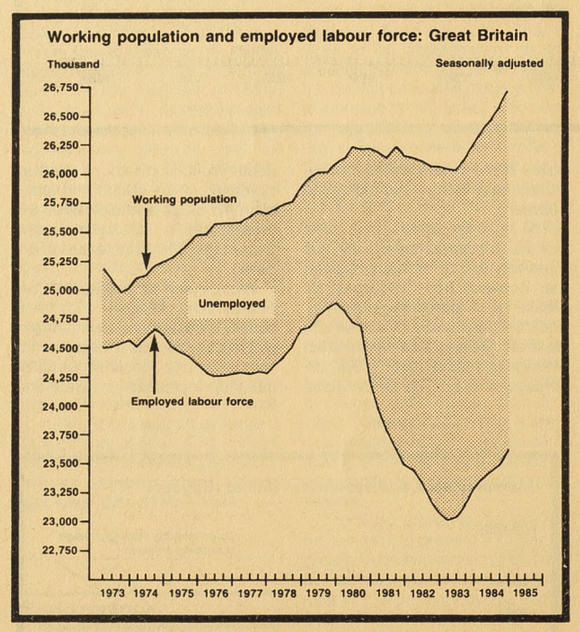
Short time working fell to 0·3 million hours a week lost in April (seasonally adjusted), making an average of 0·4 million hours lost in the three months ending April and slightly down in the 0·5 million hours lost in the previous three month period to January.

The latest information on the *numbers of trainees* in manufacturing (including apprenticeships but excluding those receiving training under the Youth Training Scheme who do not have contracts of employment) shows that there were 112,000 in employment in March 1985 compared with 122,000 in March 1984.

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in May is provisionally estimated as 213,000. This compares with 186,000 in April, 2,959,000 in May last year and an average of 635,000 for May during the ten year period 1976 to 1985.

Of the days lost in May 1985, an estimated 69,000 were attributable to the teachers' strikes. However, the estimated effect of this industrial action remains highly provisional. Just over half of the remaining days lost in May were attributable to disputes in the gas, engineering and construction industries.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure[1,2]		Output: 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]		Income: Real personal disposable income		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 R	100·0	−8·8 R	100·1	−0·7	100·0	1·0	17·8	0·1
1981	98·6	−1·4	98·3	−1·7	96·5 R	−3·5 R	93·9 R	−6·1 R	100·2	0·2	97·7	−2·3	18·7	5·0
1982	100·6	2·0	100·3	2·0	98·6 R	2·2 R	94·5 R	0·6 R	96·4	−3·8	97·9	+0·2	22·3	19·1
1983	103·7	3·1	103·3	3·0	101·9 R	3·3 R	96·9 R	2·5 R	99·5	3·2	99·5	1·6	26·5	19·0
1984	106·3 R	2·5 R	105·8	2·4	102·9 R	1·0 R	100·3 R	3·5 R	106·6	7·1	101·7	2·2	32·4	22·1
1983 Q4	105·3	3·8	104·9	4·0	103·9 R	5·4 R	98·8 R	5·8 R	102·9 R	8·8	101·3	3·3	7·0	19·6
1984 Q1	106·0	3·3	105·3	3·3	104·0 R	3·6 R	99·0 R	3·3 R	105·1	9·3	100·5	2·7	8·0	28·2
Q2	105·2 R	2·4 R	105·1	2·8	102·0 R	1·7 R	99·9 R	4·8 R	105·5	7·2	100·4	1·6	7·4	17·9
Q3	106·1	1·9	106·0	1·8	102·4 R	−0·4 R	101·5 R	4·0 R	107·8	6·9	101·5	1·7	8·8	24·4
Q4	107·8 R	2·4 R	106·9	1·9	103·2 R	−0·7 R	100·9 R	2·1 R	107·9 R	4·9 R	104·2	2·9	8·2	18·2
1985 Q1	..	..	[107·7]	[2·3]	105·1 R	1·1 R	101·2 R	2·2 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Nov	..	..	..	..	103·1 R	−0·3 R	100·9 R	3·2 R	108·1 R	5·5	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	103·6 R	−0·7 R	101·5 R	2·1 R	107·8 R	4·9 R	..	..	..	..
1985 Jan	..	..	..	..	104·1 R	−0·8 R	99·6 R	1·6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	104·5 R	−0·4 R	101·1	1·7 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	106·8 R	1·1 R	102·9 R	2·2 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	[107·4]	[2·9]	[101·7]	[2·6]	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Expenditure: 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	Base lending rates†[13]	Monetary growth[14]: £M3	Monetary growth[14]: M0[15]
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980	136·8	−0·4	100·0	−0·6	41·61	−5·2	7·3	−10·9	8·6	−1·4	48·8	1·5	−2·91	14	..	..
1981	136·4	−0·3	100·2	0·2	37·96	−8·8	5·7	−22·1	8·6	−0·0	48·9	0·2	−2·74	14½	..	..
1982	137·6	0·8	102·2	1·8	40·47	6·6	5·6	−1·7	9·4	8·2	49·2	0·7	−1·18	10-10¼	..	..
1983	143·0	3·9	107·1	4·8	42·01	3·8	5·4	−2·9	9·8	4·5	50·5	2·5	−0·36	9	..	..
1984	145·2	1·5	110·7	3·4	45·20	7·6	6·2 R	14·8 R	11·0	12·3	50·9	1·0	0·53	9½-9¾	..	..
1983 Q4	36·2	3·5	109·2	4·0	10·72	2·9	1·4	3·7	2·6	7·7	12·7	2·0	0·23	9	2·4	1·7
1984 Q1	36·0	2·3	107·7	2·5	11·66	10·2	1·5	12·7	2·7	13·4	12·6	0·6	−0·35	8½-8¾	2·0	1·0
Q2	36·4	2·6	110·2	3·3	11·15	8·7	1·5	14·9	2·7	13·1	12·7	0·8	−0·33	9¼	2·2	1·5
Q3	36·2	0·2	111·1 R	3·3	11·14	6·5	1·6	16·8	2·7	11·1	12·7	1·1	−0·18	10½	2·8	1·1
Q4	36·6	1·0	113·6	4·0	11·26	5·0	1·6	7·2	2·8	10·2	12·9	1·5	−0·33	9½-9¾	2·3	1·1
1985 Q1	36·6	1·7	112·6	4·5	..	..	1·8	20·0	3·4	25·9	..	..	..	13-13½	..	[−0·4]
1984 Nov	..	..	112·7	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾	2·7	0·6
Dec	..	..	115·6	3·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾	−0·5	1·5
1985 Jan	..	..	111·6	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0·7	−0·9
Feb	..	..	112·0	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0·5	0·1
Mar	..	..	113·8	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-13½	1·0	0·4
Apr	..	..	114·1	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½-12¾	[2·8]	0·7
May	..	..	[115·2]	[5·0]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½-12¾	0·5	−0·1

	Visible trade: Export volume		Visible trade: Import volume		Visible balance[16]	Balance of payments: Current balance[16]	Balance of payments: Effective exchange rate†[1,17]		Competitiveness: Relative unit labour costs[1,18]		Prices: Tax and prices index†[19]		Prices: Producer prices index†[7,19,20]: Materials and fuels		Prices: Producer prices index†[7,19,20]: Home sales	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100	
1980	100·0	0·9	100·0	−5·4	1·5	3·6	96·1	10·1	100·0	19·2	132·8	17·3	100·0	8·5	100·0	14·0
1981	99·2	−0·8	96·1	−3·9	3·4	6·9	95·3	−1·2	104·1	4·1	152·5	14·8	109·2	9·2	109·5	9·5
1982	101·5	2·3	100·7	4·8	2·1	4·9	90·7	−4·8	100·6	−3·4	167·4	9·8	117·2	7·3	118·0	7·8
1983	102·6	1·1	107·9	7·1	−1·2	3·2 R	83·3	−8·2	95·2	−5·4	174·1	4·0	125·4	7·0	124·5	5·5
1984	110·4	7·6	118·8	10·1	−4·3	0·6 R	78·8	−5·4	94·2	−1·1	..	..	135·6	8·1	132·1	6·1
1983 Q4	106·7	3·5	113·1	13·7	−0·4	0·4 R	83·2	−6·6	96·8	−2·6	177·4	4·1	128·4	7·5	126·8	5·6
1984 Q1	108·7	6·6	112·1	7·3	−0·1	1·0 R	81·7	−1·5	96·1	6·4	178·7	4·3	133·6	7·2	129·0	5·9
Q2	107·3	7·0	117·1	10·0	−1·2	−0·2 R	79·8	−5·3	94·8	−1·5	179·5	4·1	134·3	8·7	132·0	6·3
Q3	108·0	6·5	119·8	11·4	−1·6	−0·5 R	78·0	−8·1	93·7	−4·0	181·3	3·5	134·1	7·5	132·8	6·2
Q4	117·5	10·1	126·1	11·5	−1·3	0·4 R	75·1	−9·7	92·1	−4·9	183·8	3·6	140·2	9·2	134·5	6·1
1985 Q1	118·7 R	9·2 R	125·6 R	12·0 R	−1·3 R	0·1	72·1	−11·8	..	..	186·5	4·4	146·2	[9·4]	[136·6]	[5·9]
1984 Nov	118·0	10·5	120·8	14·0	−0·2	0·3 R	75·7	−9·2	..	..	184·1	3·7	139·2	9·3	134·5	6·1
Dec	119·2	10·1	126·3	11·5	−0·3	0·1	74·0	−9·7	..	..	183·9	3·3	143·4	[9·0]	134·9	6·0
1985 Jan	116·6 R	11·0 R	118·6 R	10·1 R	−0·1	[0·3]	71·5	−10·8	..	..	184·7	3·8	145·5	9·0	135·8	6·1
Feb	121·7 R	8·8 R	124·6 R	11·2 R	−0·3	[0·1]	71·3	−12·1	..	..	186·4	4·3	147·6	10·0	[136·6]	[6·1]
Mar	117·8 R	9·2 R	133·7 R	12·0 R	−1·0 R	[0·6]	73·4	−11·8	..	..	188·4	5·0	[145·5]	[9·4]	[137·5]	[5·5]
Apr	119·6	9·6	126·3	11·1	−0·3	[0·1]	78·0	−8·4	..	..	190·2	6·4	[140·8]	[5·2]	[139·2]	[5·7]
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	78·8	−4·5	..	..	191·2	6·5	[139·3]	[3·6]	[139·5]	[5·6]

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

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces§	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‖	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	12,203	9,197	21,400	2,170	324	23,894	2,770	26,663
Sep	12,176	9,110	21,286	2,183	323	23,792	3,066	26,858
Dec	12,038	9,087	21,126	2,195	321	23,642	3,097	26,739
1983 Mar R	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June R	11,937	9,115	21,053	2,221	322	23,596	2,984	26,580
Sep R	11,981	9,163	21,144	2,289	325	23,759	3,167	26,926
Dec R	11,902	9,259	21,162	2,358	325	23,844	3,079	26,924
1984 Mar R	11,813	9,198	21,011	2,426	326	23,763	3,143	26,906
June R	11,838	9,317	21,156	2,494	326	23,976	3,030	27,006
Sep R	11,893	9,352	21,245	[2,526]	328	24,099	3,284	27,382
Dec R	11,837	9,464	21,301	[2,557]	327	24,185	3,219	27,404
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	12,201	9,173	21,373	2,170	324	23,867		26,745
Sep	12,109	9,097	21,206	2,183	323	23,711		26,707
Dec	12,040	9,053	21,093	2,195	321	23,610		26,699
1983 Mar R	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June R	11,936	9,090	21,026	2,221	322	23,569		26,672
Sep R	11,914	9,150	21,064	2,289	325	23,679		26,771
Dec R	11,905	9,226	21,132	2,358	325	23,814		26,886
1984 Mar R	11,872	9,265	21,137	2,426	326	23,890		27,003
June R	11,838	9,291	21,128	2,494	326	23,949		27,102
Sep R	11,826	9,340	21,166	[2,526]	328	24,020		27,227
Dec R	11,840	9,432	21,272	[2,557]	327	24,156		27,367

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

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries								
SIC 1980	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	**0-9**		**1-5**		**1-4**		**2-4**		**6-9**		**01-03**	**11-14**	**15-17**	**21-24**	**25-26**	**32**	**33-34 37**
1981 June	21,386	21,360 R	7,910	7,919 R	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109 R	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 April			7,166	7,198	6,179	6,202	5,523	5,545				317	338	467	344	794	822
May			7,146	7,168	6,159	6,177	5,507	5,523				315	337	464	345	784	819
June R	20,587	20,560	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,110	13,063	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
July			7,155	7,133	6,164	6,148	5,515	5,499				311	338	460	346	781	823
Aug			7,163	7,126	6,168	6,140	5,522	5,494				309	338	458	347	787	824
Sep R	20,677	20,597	7,147	7,103	6,148	6,116	5,504	5,473	13,164	13,146	366	307	338	459	345	780	824
Oct			7,120	7,086	6,125	6,099	5,483	5,459				304	337	456	343	776	824
Nov			7,114	7,092	6,123	6,105	5,485	5,468				302	337	455	343	776	825
Dec R	20,694	20,664	7,084	7,080	6,097	6,091	5,460	5,455	13,263	13,240	348	301	336	453	341	775	827
1984 Jan			7,028	7,064	6,046	6,078	5,415	5,447				299	333	450	339	770	824
Feb			7,012	7,047	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433				297	333	449	338	767	824
Mar R	20,548	20,675	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,055	5,410	5,427	13,209	13,295	335	294	333	449	339	765	828
April			6,993	7,025	6,028	6,051	5,403	5,425				293	332	450	340	766	826
May			6,994	7,016	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424				291	332	448	341	770	828
June R	20,694	20,666	6,997	7,007	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,367	13,319	330	290	331	444	341	772	830
July			7,014	6,994	6,051	6,035	5,431	5,415				289	330	445	342	770	832
Aug			7,017	6,980	6,051	6,022	5,432	5,404				288	330	445	343	769	833
Sep R	20,780	20,702	7,030	6,986	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,391	13,374	360	288	330	448	344	773	836
Oct			7,019	6,985	6,054	6,029	5,439	5,415				287	328	446	343	772	837
Nov			7,004	6,981	6,045	6,026	5,431	5,413				287	328	444	343	773	837
Dec R	20,835	20,806	6,987	6,983	6,033	6,028	5,419	5,414	13,509	13,487	339	287	328	444	341	773	841
1985 Jan R			6,937	6,973	5,983	6,015	5,372	5,405				284	326	441	340	770	834
Feb R			6,936	6,970	5,982	6,009	5,372	5,398				284	326	441	340	774	833
Mar			6,931 R	6,960 R	5,978	5,995	5,369	5,387				283	325 R	441	339	776	834
April			6,918	6,948	5,964	5,986	5,357	5,379				280	326	439	338	774	831

* See footnote to table 1·1.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces§	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‖	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
GREAT BRITAIN								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 June	11,945	8,982	20,927	2,109	324	23,360	2,664	26,023
Sep	11,920	8,893	20,813	2,122	323	23,258	2,950	26,208
Dec	11,784	8,871	20,655	2,134	321	23,111	2,985	26,095
1983 Mar R	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June R	11,688	8,899	20,587	2,160	322	23,069	2,871	25,940
Sep R	11,732	8,945	20,677	2,228	325	23,231	3,044	26,274
Dec R	11,654	9,040	20,694	2,297	325	23,316	2,961	26,277
1984 Mar R	11,568	8,980	20,548	2,365	326	23,240	3,022	26,261
June R	11,593	9,101	20,694	2,433	326	23,453	2,911	26,364
Sep R	11,645	9,135	20,780	[2,465]	328	23,573	3,157	26,730
Dec R	11,590	9,245	20,835	[2,496]	327	23,658	3,100	26,758
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variations								
1982 June	11,943	8,957	20,900	2,109	324	23,333		26,105
Sep	11,852	8,881	20,733	2,122	323	23,178		26,058
Dec	11,786	8,837	20,623	2,134	321	23,078		26,056
1983 Mar R	11,732	8,815	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,047
June R	11,687	8,873	20,560	2,160	322	23,042		26,032
Sep R	11,665	8,932	20,597	2,228	325	23,151		26,120
Dec R	11,657	9,007	20,664	2,297	325	23,286		26,239
1984 Mar R	11,627	9,048	20,675	2,365	326	23,366		26,358
June R	11,592	9,074	20,666	2,433	326	23,426		26,460
Sep R	11,579	9,123	20,702	[2,465]	328	23,494		26,574
Dec R	11,593	9,213	20,806	[2,496]	327	23,629		26,720

§ 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

	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** R	**94 96-98**
1981 June	360	358	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104 R	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286 R
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 April	305	322	379	616	536	450	488	988										
May	305	321	376	617	537	454	486	987										
June	304	321	375	618	534	455	486	987	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,819	1,527	1,284 R	1,281
July	302	319	379	625	537	457	486	991										
Aug	298	319	377	631	538	457	484	995										
Sep	299	317	379	627	538	452	483	999	1,131	2,038	974	883	420	1,822	1,817	1,462	1,292	1,324
Oct	298	314	380	622	538	451	482	995										
Nov	298	314	380	623	537	452	482	991										
Dec	294	308	377	620	535	448	482	987	1,144	2,136	919	870	419	1,826	1,811	1,545	1,283	1,310
1984 Jan	294	305	374	605	532	442	482	982										
Feb	293	303	376	600	531	443	482	976										
Mar	293	300	377	602	529	446	482	968	1,148	2,072	907	866 R	417	1,836	1,814	1,549	1,292	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	865	418	1,855	1,809	1,530	1,292	1,348
July	287	291	384	616	527	454	483	964										
Aug	288	291	383	618	524	452	486	967										
Sep	286	292	382	618	526	452	487	970	1,164	2,115	1,006	869 R	418	1,892 R	1,817	1,463	1,303	1,342
Oct	286	291	382	618	525	451	488	964										
Nov	285	291	382	614	523	450	488	959										
Dec	285	288	381	609	523	444	489	954	1,170	2,211	963	853	419 R	1,902 R	1,810 R	1,542	1,302	1,337
1985 Jan	282	287	376	597	521	438	484	[954]										
Feb	283	286	378	593	521	438	484	[954]										
Mar	281	284	378	595	517	437	485	[954]	1,163									
April	281	283	377	593	519	437	488	[954]										

† 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	Division class or group	Apr 1984			Feb 1985			Mar 1985			[Apr 1985]		
SIC 1980		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,251·8	1,741·4	6,993·2	[5,202·3	1,733·2	6,935·5]	[5,196·2	1,735·2	6,931·4]	5,181·7	1,735·8	6,917·6
Production industries	1-4	4,404·1	1,623·8	6,028·0	4,367·5	1,614·2	5,981·7R	4,361·5	1,616·1	5,977·6R	4,347·2	1,616·5	5,963·8
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,861·2	1,541·6	5,402·8	3,838·9	1,532·7	5,371·6	3,834·9	1,534·6	5,369·5	3,822·4	1,534·9	5,357·3
Energy and water supply	1	542·9	82·2	625·1	528·6	81·5	610·1 R	526·6	81·5	608·1 R	524·8	81·6	606·4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	222·8	10·1	232·9	213·2	9·8	223·0 R	212·0	9·8	221·8	209·6	9·7	219·4
Electricity	1610	125·0	29·0	154·0	122·9	29·3	152·2	122·2	29·2	151·4 R	122·2	29·2	151·4
Gas	1620	72·9	24·4	97·2	70·4	24·0	94·4	70·0	24·0	94·0 R	70·0	24·0	94·0
Water supply	1700	54·6	9·7	64·3	53·2	9·8	63·0	52·9	10·0	62·9	54·0	10·0	64·0
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	635·7	153·6	789·3	630·3	151·4	781·7	632·4	147·8	780·2	628·5	147·6	776·1
Metal manufacturing	22	193·4	18·8	212·2	191·5	16·0	207·5	193·1	15·7	208·8	192·2	14·8	207·0
Iron and steel	2210	88·8	5·1	93·9	88·9	4·4	93·3	89·5	4·4	93·9	88·6	4·3	92·9
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	48·2	6·2	54·4	46·9	5·4	52·3	47·7	5·2	52·9	47·8	4·7	52·4
Non-ferrous metals	224	56·4	7·6	63·9	55·7	6·2	61·9	55·9	6·1	62·0	55·8	5·9	61·7
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38·4	3·0	41·4	38·6	2·7	41·3	38·6	2·7	41·3	38·7	2·6	41·3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	161·2	34·8	196·0	159·6	32·9	192·4	160·7	30·3	191·1	158·4	31·8	190·2
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	36·9	4·1	41·0	34·6	3·5	38·1	34·1	3·5	37·6	34·2	3·2	37·4
Chemical industry	25	229·7	95·0	324·7	227·7	97·9	325·6	227·2	97·1	324·3	226·5	96·4	322·9
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98·6	19·7	118·2	97·2	20·0	117·2	97·1	20·2	117·3	97·0	20·3	117·3
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45·6	35·2	80·8	45·5	35·6	81·1	45·4	35·3	80·7	45·1	34·9	80·1
Soap and toilet preparations	258	18·9	16·3	35·2	19·3	18·3	37·7	19·0	17·6	36·6	19·0	17·1	36·1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,024·6	533·8	2,558·3	2,021·1	532·7	2,553·8	2,018·6	535·9	2,554·5	2,011·6	534·1	2,545·7
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	292·3	84·8	377·1	293·4	84·7	378·1	292·8	85·7	378·5	291·8	85·1	376·8
Foundries	311	61·7	8·1	69·7	61·1	7·9	69·0	60·7	8·3	69·1	60·4	7·7	68·1
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34·4	12·0	46·3	35·0	11·6	46·6	34·7	11·7	46·4	34·4	11·7	46·1
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	158·0	56·2	214·2	160·8	56·7	217·5	161·5	56·9	218·4	161·2	57·0	218·2
Mechanical engineering	32	645·1	120·5	765·7	652·6	121·5	774·1	653·5	122·9	776·3	651·2	123·2	774·5
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	64·4	8·5	72·9	66·6	8·8	75·3	64·9	8·7	73·6	66·4	8·8	75·2
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	69·4	11·4	80·8	67·5	12·9	80·4	67·4	12·9	80·3	66·4	12·7	79·0
Metal working machine tools etc	322	63·2	12·8	76·0	64·6	12·7	77·3	65·6	13·2	78·8	65·0	13·0	78·0
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	71·7	10·1	81·9	70·9	9·5	80·4	71·6	9·8	81·4	70·8	9·7	80·6
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	23·6	4·6	28·2	24·4	4·8	29·2	24·4	4·8	29·2	24·4	4·8	29·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	301·7	58·3	359·9	308·1	58·1	366·2	308·9	58·7	367·6	307·9	59·8	367·7
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	53·5	17·8	71·3	55·6	18·4	73·9	55·6	18·5	74·1	56·0	18·5	74·5
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	435·5	210·3	645·8	439·6	208·6	648·2	439·0	209·7	648·7	437·5	208·3	645·8
Basic electrical equipment	3420	88·6	27·0	115·6	86·2	26·9	113·2	85·9	26·9	112·8	85·6	26·8	112·4
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64·1	28·6	92·7	64·2	28·4	92·6	64·5	29·2	93·7	64·0	28·7	92·7
Telecommunications equipment	344	136·2	63·1	199·4	138·6	62·7	201·2	138·5	62·7	201·3	137·9	62·7	200·6
Other electronic equipment	345	74·0	57·4	131·4	76·6	57·0	133·6	76·7	57·1	133·8	76·6	56·1	132·7
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	29·7	14·5	44·3	30·7	13·9	44·5	30·6	14·0	44·5	30·7	13·9	44·6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	258·3	33·6	291·9	249·9	32·9	282·8	248·7	32·8	281·5	248·1	32·9	281·0
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95·7	8·9	104·6	95·7	8·9	104·6	96·0	8·9	104·9	95·1	8·8	103·9
Parts	3530	113·6	20·7	134·3	107·8	20·2	127·9	107·7	20·2	127·9	107·4	20·2	127·7
Other transport equipment	36	266·3	31·4	297·8	254·9	31·0	285·9	253·5	30·7	284·2	251·8	30·7	282·5
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	93·3	8·3	101·6	84·7	7·8	92·5	83·5	7·8	91·3	82·0	7·8	89·8
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30·7	1·4	32·2	29·7	1·4	31·1	29·7	1·3	31·0	29·7	1·3	31·0
Aerospace equipment	3640	135·6	19·5	155·1	134·3	19·3	153·7	134·1	19·3	153·4	133·9	19·2	153·2
Instrument engineering	37	73·5	35·4	108·8	75·2	35·5	110·7	75·5	35·7	111·2	75·3	35·3	110·6
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,201·0	854·3	2,055·2	1,187·5	848·7	2,036·1	1,183·9	850·9	2,034·7	1,182·3	853·2	2,035·5
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	355·1	246·2	601·3	351·2	242·1	593·3	351·0	244·2	595·2	350·5	242·2	592·7
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59·3	39·7	99·0	59·7	38·2	98·0	59·9	40·3	100·2	60·3	37·8	98·1
Milk and milk products	4130	31·6	11·2	42·8	30·8	11·0	41·8	31·0	11·1	42·1	31·0	11·2	42·2
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16·4	16·2	32·5	16·6	16·4	33·1	16·4	16·7	33·0	16·6	16·8	33·4
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	75·6	67·1	142·7	75·1	67·5	142·6	75·4	67·5	143·0	75·0	68·8	143·8
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30·3	31·9	62·2	29·4	31·3	60·7	29·5	31·9	61·4	29·3	31·2	60·6
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	42·8	32·0	74·8	43·1	33·5	76·5	43·0	33·3	76·3	42·3	32·8	75·1
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	59·8	19·4	79·2	57·6	19·0	76·6	57·5	18·6	76·1	57·8	18·8	76·6
Textiles	43	118·0	112·9	230·9	118·0	111·0	229·0	117·1	110·5	227·6	117·3	110·7	228·0
Woollen and worsted	4310	24·9	16·8	41·7	24·9	16·3	41·2	24·9	16·4	41·3	25·0	16·5	41·4
Cotton and silk	432	23·3	16·5	39·9	23·4	15·5	38·8	23·3	15·4	38·7	23·3	15·2	38·5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24·3	57·3	81·6	24·2	56·6	80·9	23·8	56·0	79·8	24·0	56·4	80·3
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	22·6	8·9	31·4	22·2	8·8	31·0	21·8	8·9	30·7	21·9	8·9	30·8
Footwear and clothing	45	69·5	202·5	272·1	67·0	201·3	268·3	66·2	199·7	265·9	65·4	201·6	267·0
Footwear	4510	22·8	27·5	50·3	21·7	26·6	48·3	21·6	26·4	48·0	21·6	26·2	47·8
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	36·6	158·7	195·4	36·4	158·5	194·9	35·1	157·5	192·6	34·6	159·2	193·8
Timber and wooden furniture	46	161·7	39·7	201·5	159·4	39·6	199·1	158·9	40·5	199·4	157·6	40·1	197·7
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/4630	59·4	9·7	69·1	58·3	10·0	68·3	58·3	9·9	68·2	57·4	10·0	67·4
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	82·9	21·6	104·5	80·8	21·4	102·3	81·2	21·6	102·8	80·7	21·2	101·9
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	47	321·2	159·4	480·6	322·2	161·5	483·7	321·3	163·8	485·1	321·5	166·2	487·7
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31·0	7·0	38·0	31·8	6·5	38·3	31·9	6·4	38·3	32·0	6·4	38·4
Conversion of paper and board	472	64·9	39·3	104·2	65·5	39·5	105·0	65·3	39·9	105·2	66·1	39·7	105·8
Printing and publishing	475	225·3	113·1	338·4	224·9	115·5	340·4	224·1	117·5	341·5	223·4	120·0	343·5
Rubber and plastics	48	123·9	48·9	172·7	120·3	49·4	169·6	119·7	48·9	168·6	120·3	48·1	168·4
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/4820	48·4	14·6	62·9	45·5	14·2	59·8	45·5	14·4	59·9	44·9	13·9	58·9
Processing of plastics	483	75·5	34·3	109·8	74·7	35·1	109·9	74·2	34·5	108·7	75·3	34·2	109·5
Construction	5	847·7	117·6	965·3	[834·8	119·0	953·8	[834·6	119·1	953·8	[834·5	119·3	953·8]
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000/5010	471·9	63·6	535·6	462·5	64·5	526·9	462·4	64·5	526·9	462·3	64·6	526·9]
Civil engineering	5020	152·5	21·4	173·9	149·8	21·5	171·3	149·8	21·5	171·3	149·7	21·6	171·3]
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	141·1	21·5	162·6	140·5	21·8	162·3	140·5	21·8	162·3	140·5	21·9	162·3]
Building completion	5040	82·2	11·1	93·2	82·0	11·2	93·2]	82·0	11·3	93·2]	82·0	11·3	93·2]

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1·4 on a quarterly basis.
* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114 of March issue of *Employment Gazette.*

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: March 1985

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1984				Dec 1984				[Mar 1985]			
		Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980			All	Part-time			All	Part-time			All	Part-time	
All industries and services‡		11,567·9	8,980·5	4,076·0	20,548·4 R	11,589·7	9,244·8	4,281·5	20,834·6 R				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	255·8	78·7	32·0	334·6	253·2	85·4	31·3	338·6R				
Index of production and construction industries	1–5	5,259·3	1,745·4	431·1	7,004·7	5,231·8	1,755·4	440·2	6,987·2 R	5,196·2	1,735·2	433·6	6,931·4
Index of production industries	1–4	4,409·1	1,628·0	378·1	6,037·0	4,396·7	1,636·6	385·6	6,033·3 R	4,361·5	1,616·1	378·6	5,977·6
Of which, manufacturing industries	2–4	3,864·2	1,545·5	361·9	5,409·7	3,864·1	1,554·9	369·5	5,419·0	3,834·9	1,534·6	362·3	5,369·5
Service industries‡	6-9	6,052·7	7,156·4	3,612·9	13,209·1R	6,104·7	7,404·1	3,810·1	13,508·8R				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	255·8	78·7	32·0	334·6	253·2	85·4	31·3	338·6 R				
Agriculture and horticulture	0100	239·1	76·2	31·1	315·3	236·5	82·9	30·3	319·4R				
Energy and water supply	1	544·9	82·4	16·2	627·3	532·6	81·7	16·1	614·3R	526·6	81·5	16·3	608·1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	224·3	10·2	2·5	234·5	215·2	9·9	2·5	225·0	212·0	9·8	2·5	221·8
Deep coal mines	1113	217·2	9·4	2·4	226·6	207·9	9·1	2·3	217·0	204·7	9·0	2·3	213·7
Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas	1300	28·6	3·7	0·2	32·3	31·2	3·6	0·2	34·9	31·2	3·6	0·2	34·8
Mineral oil processing	140	20·4	3·0	0·3	23·5	19·6	2·7	0·4	22·4	19·3	2·6	0·4	21·9
Nuclear fuel production	1520	13·6	2·1	0·1	15·7	13·9	2·2	0·2	16·1	14·0	2·2	0·2	16·3
Electricity	1610	125·2	29·0	6·5	154·2	123·5	29·1	6·6	152·6	122·2	29·2	6·7	151·4
Gas	1620	73·2	24·5	4·5	97·6	71·0	24·1	4·4	95·1	70·0	24·0	4·3	94·0
Water supply	1700	54·7	9·7	1·9	64·4	53·3	9·8	1·8	63·1	52·9	10·0	2·0	62·9
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	635·3	152·7	32·1	788·0	634·7	149·9	32·1	784·6	632·4	147·8	32·5	780·2
Metal manufacturing	22	191·9	19·0	4·7	210·9	191·6	16·5	4·5	208·1	193·1	15·7	4·5	208·8
Iron and steel	2210	88·9	5·2	1·1	94·1	89·1	4·7	1·1	93·8	89·5	4·4	1·0	93·9
Steel tubes	2220	24·2	2·6	0·6	26·8	23·5	2·0	0·5	25·5	24·6	1·9	0·6	26·4
Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming	223	22·6	3·7	0·9	26·3	23·5	3·5	0·8	27·0	23·1	3·4	0·8	26·4
Non-ferrous metals	224	56·1	7·6	2·1	63·7	55·5	6·4	2·1	61·9	55·9	6·1	2·1	62·0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2245	22·5	2·7	0·8	25·2	22·5	2·4	0·7	24·9	22·4	2·1	0·6	24·5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2246	19·9	2·9	0·8	22·8	20·1	2·4	0·8	22·6	20·7	2·6	0·9	23·2
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38·4	3·0	0·9	41·4	38·6	2·8	0·9	41·3	38·6	2·7	0·9	41·3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	162·8	34·0	7·8	196·8	163·0	31·4	7·9	194·4	160·7	30·3	7·7	191·1
Structural clay	2410	16·7	1·5	0·5	18·3	16·6	1·3	0·4	17·9	16·1	1·1	0·4	17·2
Cement, lime and plaster	2420	12·7	0·9	0·4	13·6	11·9	0·7	0·4	12·6	11·9	0·7	0·4	12·6
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	36·8	4·0	1·4	40·8	35·9	3·6	1·3	39·5	34·1	3·5	1·2	37·6
Asbestos goods	2440	8·5	1·5	0·3	10·0	8·6	1·1	0·3	9·7	8·4	1·3	0·3	9·7
Abrasive products and working of stone etc	2450/2460	14·3	2·3	0·7	16·6	13·6	2·1	0·6	15·7	13·7	2·0	0·5	15·7
Glass and glassware	247	38·6	8·2	2·3	46·8	40·2	7·7	2·6	47·8	40·0	7·3	2·4	47·3
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	35·3	15·5	2·2	50·8	36·2	14·9	2·5	51·1	36·4	14·5	2·5	51·0
Chemical industry	25	229·2	94·7	18·5	323·9	228·6	97·2	18·5	325·8	227·2	97·1	19·1	324·3
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98·7	19·8	3·9	118·5	97·5	19·9	3·7	117·5	97·1	20·2	4·1	117·3
Inorganic chemicals except inds gases	2511	49·7	8·5	1·4	58·3	48·8	8·5	1·3	57·3	48·7	8·6	1·4	57·3
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	23·6	7·4	1·7	31·0	23·7	7·6	1·9	31·3	23·7	7·6	2·0	31·4
Specialised industrial products	256	34·2	11·9	2·0	46·1	33·6	12·1	2·1	45·7	33·3	12·1	2·1	45·3
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45·5	35·2	6·7	80·8	45·7	35·5	6·8	81·2	45·4	35·3	6·8	80·7
Soap and toilet preparations	258	18·9	16·4	3·3	35·3	19·2	17·7	3·4	36·9	19·0	17·6	3·5	36·6
Specialised household products	259	8·2	4·1	0·9	12·3	8·9	4·4	0·7	13·3	8·7	4·3	0·7	12·9
Man made fibres	26	13·0	1·9	0·3	14·9	13·0	2·0	0·3	15·0	12·8	1·9	0·3	14·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,026·7	535·8	110·7	2,562·5	2,029·7	539·4	113·1	2,569·1	2,018·6	535·9	111·3	2,554·5
Metal goods nes	31	291·3	85·7	20·3	377·1	293·9	86·8	21·6	380·7	292·8	85·7	21·0	378·5
Ferrous metal foundries	3111	47·7	5·3	1·6	52·9	46·2	5·0	1·5	51·2	46·3	5·0	1·4	51·3
Non-ferrous metal foundries	3112	14·3	3·2	0·6	17·5	14·9	3·3	0·5	18·2	14·5	3·3	0·5	17·8
Forging, pressing and stamping	3120	23·4	5·5	1·6	28·9	22·9	5·5	1·9	28·4	22·5	5·4	1·9	27·9
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34·8	11·6	3·4	46·4	34·5	11·7	3·5	46·2	34·7	11·7	3·6	46·4
Metal doors, windows etc	3142	14·1	3·4	0·6	17·5	13·9	3·3	0·8	17·2	13·4	3·3	0·7	16·7
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	157·1	56·8	12·5	213·8	161·6	57·9	13·5	219·5	161·5	56·9	12·9	218·4
Mechanical engineering	32	643·5	121·2	34·4	764·7	650·0	123·3	34·6	773·3	653·5	122·9	35·2	776·3
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	64·4	8·6	3·0	73·0	66·4	8·7	2·8	75·1	64·9	8·7	2·8	73·6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	33·8	4·4	1·3	38·2	32·1	4·2	1·0	36·4	32·8	4·3	1·0	37·0
Metal-working machine tools	3221	25·0	4·1	1·0	29·1	25·8	4·3	1·1	30·0	26·0	4·1	1·1	30·2
Engineers small tools	3222	38·6	9·0	4·6	47·6	39·2	8·9	3·4	48·2	39·6	9·1	4·1	48·7
Textile machinery	3230	9·5	1·7	0·4	11·1	9·4	1·8	0·4	11·2	9·8	1·7	0·4	11·5
Machinery for food etc industries	324	34·5	8·0	7·2	42·4	33·6	8·8	8·5	42·4	34·6	8·7	8·4	43·3
Mining machinery etc	325	71·3	10·1	1·9	81·4	72·1	10·0	2·0	82·1	71·6	9·8	1·9	81·4
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	3255	43·1	6·9	1·5	50·0	43·1	6·9	1·6	50·0	42·1	6·7	1·4	48·8
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	23·6	4·6	0·5	28·2	24·4	4·8	0·4	29·1	24·4	4·8	0·5	29·2
Machinery for printing etc industries	327	22·0	5·7	1·5	27·7	22·1	5·6	1·4	27·7	22·2	5·9	1·7	28·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	301·7	57·6	12·6	359·3	306·0	59·0	13·3	365·1	308·9	58·7	13·1	367·6
Internal combustion engine except road vehicles etc	3281	37·4	4·2	0·8	41·6	35·5	4·0	0·7	39·5	35·8	3·7	0·6	39·5
Compressors and fluid power equipment	3283	42·3	8·7	1·2	51·0	42·9	9·5	1·1	52·3	43·4	9·3	1·1	52·7
Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation	3284	33·8	7·4	1·7	41·2	35·3	7·6	1·6	43·0	35·0	7·6	1·6	42·7
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3290	19·3	7·4	0·4	26·7	18·9	7·3	0·3	26·1	18·5	7·2	0·3	25·7
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	53·7	18·0	2·6	71·7	55·5	18·2	2·8	73·6	55·6	18·5	2·7	74·1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	436·5	210·5	37·4	647·0	445·4	211·2	37·6	656·6	439·0	209·7	36·7	648·7
Insulated wires and cables	3410	28·0	10·0	1·1	38·0	28·1	10·2	1·0	38·3	28·1	10·2	0·9	38·2
Basic electrical equipment	3420	88·9	26·8	4·2	115·7	86·2	26·8	4·4	113·0	85·9	26·9	4·5	112·8
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64·1	29·1	5·8	93·2	64·8	28·9	5·4	93·7	64·5	29·2	5·5	93·7
Telecommunication equipment	344	137·0	63·7	9·5	200·8	139·4	64·1	9·9	203·4	138·5	62·7	9·6	201·3
Telegraph and telephone appliance and equipment	3441	33·2	18·9	2·6	52·0	31·5	17·1	2·4	48·7	31·0	16·1	2·0	47·1
Radio and electronic capital goods	3443	67·3	23·2	3·5	90·5	69·8	24·2	3·6	93·9	69·5	24·3	3·7	93·8
Components other than active components	3444	18·2	14·4	2·4	32·6	19·5	15·3	2·6	34·8	19·3	14·8	2·5	34·1
Other electronic equipment	345	73·6	56·8	12·6	130·5	76·8	57·4	12·9	134·2	76·7	57·1	12·5	133·8
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30·2	14·4	2·5	44·6	35·0	14·1	2·6	49·1	30·6	14·0	2·3	44·5
Electric lighting equipment and electrical equipment installation	3470, 3480	14·7	9·6	1·6	24·3	15·1	9·7	1·4	24·8	14·7	9·7	1·4	24·5
Motor vehicles and parts	35	259·4	33·6	3·2	293·0	252·3	33·0	3·6	285·3	248·7	32·8	3·0	281·5
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95·6	8·9	0·7	104·5	96·9	9·1	0·7	106·0	96·0	8·9	0·7	104·9
Bodies, trailers and caravans	352	49·8	3·9	0·9	53·7	45·5	3·8	1·0	49·3	45·0	3·7	0·9	48·7
Parts	3530	114·0	20·7	1·6	134·8	109·9	20·0	1·9	129·9	107·7	20·2	1·5	127·9

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: March 1985

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1984 Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Dec 1984 Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All	[Mar 1985] Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All
Other transport equipment	**36**	**268·4**	**31·4**	**4·1**	**299·8**	**257·6**	**30·9**	**3·6**	**288·5**	**253·5**	**30·7**	**3·7**	**284·2**
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	94·4	8·2	1·9	102·6	86·3	7·7	1·6	94·1	83·5	7·8	1·7	91·3
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	31·8	1·4	0·2	33·2	29·9	1·3	0·2	31·2	29·7	1·3	0·2	31·0
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	6·6	2·2	0·3	8·8	6·4	2·5	0·2	8·9	6·1	2·3	0·2	8·4
Aerospace equipment	3640	135·6	19·5	1·6	155·2	135·0	19·3	1·6	154·3	134·1	19·3	1·5	153·4
Instrument engineering	**37**	**73·8**	**35·4**	**8·7**	**109·2**	**75·0**	**36·0**	**9·2**	**111·1**	**75·5**	**35·7**	**8·9**	**111·2**
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	43·2	17·9	4·1	61·0	44·1	18·2	4·4	62·3	44·8	18·4	4·6	63·2
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	13·3	7·2	2·2	20·5	13·8	7·2	2·2	21·0	13·5	7·1	2·0	20·6
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14·0	7·6	2·3	21·6	14·1	8·0	2·4	22·1	14·3	7·8	2·3	22·1
Clocks watches etc	3740	3·4	2·7	0·2	6·0	3·1	2·6	0·1	5·7	2·9	2·4	0·1	5·3
Other manufacturing industries	**4**	**1,202·1**	**857·0**	**219·1**	**2,059·2**	**1,199·6**	**865·7**	**224·3**	**2,065·3**	**1,183·9**	**850·9**	**218·5**	**2,034·7**
Food, drink and tobacco	**41/42**	**355·1**	**246·9**	**89·4**	**602·1**	**356·4**	**252·3**	**94·9**	**608·7**	**351·0**	**244·2**	**91·1**	**595·2**
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	59·2	39·9	10·8	99·1	60·1	42·5	11·6	102·6	59·9	40·3	10·8	100·2
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	32·9	26·4	8·1	59·3	33·2	27·9	8·6	61·0	31·9	26·3	7·9	58·1
Milk and milk products	4130	31·3	11·0	2·9	42·3	30·9	10·9	3·0	41·8	31·0	11·1	2·9	42·1
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16·6	17·0	5·3	33·6	17·6	18·8	5·4	36·4	16·4	16·7	5·2	33·0
Fish processing	4150	4·7	8·8	3·9	13·5	4·5	7·7	4·0	12·2	4·6	7·3	4·0	11·9
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	65·8	64·8	35·0	130·6	66·4	67·3	38·3	133·6	66·7	65·8	36·7	132·4
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	6·3	1·9	0·3	8·3	7·6	2·0	0·3	9·6	6·0	1·8	0·3	7·8
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30·4	31·9	15·0	62·3	29·7	32·1	15·3	61·8	29·5	31·9	14·5	61·4
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/ 422/4239	51·8	34·1	10·4	85·9	52·4	35·8	11·5	88·2	51·7	35·1	11·2	86·8
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	13·5	8·2	0·7	21·7	13·4	8·1	0·6	21·5	13·2	7·7	0·7	20·9
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	4261, 4270	45·8	11·2	2·0	57·0	45·4	11·1	2·1	56·5	44·3	10·9	1·8	55·2
Soft drinks	4283	16·2	6·6	1·7	22·8	17·1	6·5	1·6	23·7	16·8	6·4	1·8	23·2
Tobacco	4290	13·5	11·5	1·3	25·0	11·3	9·4	1·0	20·7	11·0	9·3	1·0	20·3
Textiles	**43**	118·3	112·8	21·5	231·1	118·3	112·4	21·5	230·6	117·1	110·5	20·6	227·6
Woollen and worsted	4310	25·0	16·7	3·9	41·7	24·9	16·5	4·0	41·4	24·9	16·4	4·3	41·3
Cotton and silk	432	23·6	16·1	3·0	39·7	23·6	15·4	3·5	39·0	23·3	15·4	2·9	38·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24·3	57·2	10·1	81·5	24·1	57·7	9·9	81·8	23·8	56·0	9·3	79·8
Textile finishing	4370	19·1	7·2	1·7	26·3	19·2	7·2	1·0	26·3	18·7	7·3	1·2	25·9
Carpets etc	438	11·4	5·0	0·7	16·4	11·3	5·1	0·7	16·4	11·1	4·9	0·6	16·0
Other textiles	4336, 4340 4350, 439	15·0	10·6	2·2	25·6	15·1	10·6	2·4	25·8	15·3	10·6	2·4	25·9
Leather and leather goods	**44**	**14·7**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**24·3**	**14·6**	**9·5**	**2·6**	**24·2**	**14·4**	**9·1**	**2·3**	**23·5**
Footwear and clothing	**45**	**69·9**	**203·7**	**34·6**	**273·6**	**67·1**	**201·3**	**31·9**	**268·4**	**66·2**	**199·7**	**30·6**	**265·9**
Footwear	4510	22·6	27·1	2·8	49·7	21·9	27·0	2·7	48·9	21·6	26·4	2·6	48·0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	37·2	160·0	25·3	197·3	35·7	158·1	23·5	193·8	35·1	157·5	22·8	192·6
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7·5	25·7	3·4	33·3	7·4	25·8	2·8	33·2	7·4	26·1	2·8	33·5
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4·6	15·6	2·1	20·2	4·4	15·0	1·8	19·5	4·4	14·6	1·7	19·0
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3·3	15·0	2·5	18·3	3·0	15·3	2·7	18·3	2·9	15·2	2·8	18·2
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10·9	61·9	9·9	72·9	10·1	60·0	9·8	70·2	10·1	60·2	9·1	70·3
Household textiles etc	455	10·1	16·6	6·5	26·7	9·5	16·2	5·7	25·7	9·4	15·9	5·2	25·3
Timber and wooden furniture	**46**	160·7	39·9	11·9	200·6	161·7	41·0	12·1	202·7	158·9	40·5	11·6	199·4
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26·1	3·6	1·6	29·7	26·1	3·8	1·4	29·9	25·7	3·6	1·3	29·3
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	32·9	6·1	2·3	39·0	33·5	6·5	2·7	40·0	32·5	6·4	2·6	38·9
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/ 466	20·0	8·6	2·4	28·6	19·5	8·9	2·2	28·5	19·5	8·9	2·0	28·4
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	61·2	18·0	4·3	79·1	61·7	18·0	4·4	79·7	61·0	18·0	4·5	79·0
Shop and office fitting	4672	20·5	3·7	1·3	24·1	20·9	3·7	1·5	24·6	20·2	3·6	1·2	23·8
Paper, printing and publishing	**47**	**322·5**	**159·7**	**39·7**	**482·2**	**324·1**	**165·2**	**42·0**	**489·2**	**321·3**	**163·8**	**42·5**	**485·1**
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31·1	7·1	1·4	38·2	31·6	6·7	1·6	38·3	31·9	6·4	1·8	38·3
Conversion of paper and board	472	65·2	39·5	8·2	104·8	65·8	40·4	8·9	106·2	65·3	39·9	9·0	105·2
Packaging, production of board	4725	29·1	15·2	3·6	44·3	28·8	15·4	4·0	44·2	28·9	15·3	4·4	44·2
Printing and publishing	475	226·1	113·0	30·0	339·2	226·7	118·0	31·5	344·7	224·1	117·5	31·7	341·5
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	72·6	25·7	8·0	98·3	72·8	26·6	8·4	99·3	72·1	26·8	8·7	98·9
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752/ 4753	22.2	15·7	2·6	37·9	22·0	16·4	2·8	38·4	21·7	16·9	2·9	38·6
Rubber and plastics	**48**	**123·1**	**48·9**	**11·5**	**172·0**	**121·8**	**49·3**	**11·8**	**171·1**	**119·7**	**48·9**	**11·8**	**168·6**
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	48·2	14·7	2·7	62·8	47·0	14·7	3·0	61·7	45·5	14·4	2·9	59·9
Processing of plastics	483	74·9	34·2	8·8	109·1	74·9	34·5	8·8	109·4	74·2	34·5	8·9	108·7
Other manufacturing	**49**	**37·9**	**35·4**	**7·9**	**73·3**	**35·6**	**34·8**	**7·5**	**70·4**	**35·3**	**34·2**	**8·0**	**69·4**
Jewellery and coins	4910	8·2	5·6	1·7	13·8	8·3	5·5	1·8	13·9	8·3	5·7	2·0	13·9
Photo/cinematographic processing	4930	6·3	6·9	1·4	13·2	5·4	6·8	1·2	12·2	5·5	7·2	1·5	12·7
Toys and sports goods	494	11·5	13·5	3·3	25·0	10·4	12·9	3·0	23·3	9·9	12·0	3·0	21·9
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	11·9	9·4	1·5	21·3	11·5	9·5	1·4	21·1	11·6	9·4	1·5	20·9
Construction	**5**	**850·3**	**117·4**	**53·0**	**967·7**	**835·1**	**118·7**	**54·5**	**953·8**	**834·6**	**119·1**	**55·1**	**953·8**
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	473·6	63·6	29·8	537·1	462·7	64·3	30·7	527·0	462·4	64·5	31·0	526·9
Civil engineering	5020	152·9	21·4	6·1	174·3	149·8	21·5	6·3	171·4	149·8	21·5	6·3	171·3
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	141·5	21·4	11·0	162·9	140·6	21·7	11·3	162·3	140·5	21·8	11·4	162·3
Building completion	5040	82·4	11·0	6·1	93·4	82·0	11·2	6·3	93·2	82·0	11·3	6·4	93·2
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	**6**	**1,902·1**	**2,225·2**	**1,343·8**	**4,127·2**	**1,957·2**	**2,386·9**	**1,470·5**	**4,344·0**	**1,925·7**	**2,314·2**	**1,422·3**	**4,239·8**
Wholesale distribution	**61**	**622·6**	**281·4**	**106·6**	**904·0**	**631·8**	**292·5**	**113·3**	**924·3**	**628·6**	**291·4**	**113·0**	**920·1**
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	21·7	8·7	3·9	30·4	21·3	9·0	4·4	30·3	21·6	9·2	4·3	30·8
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	82·0	25·7	8·1	107·8	81·0	26·1	8·2	107·2	81·9	26·1	8·0	108·0
Timber and building materials	6130	101·3	31·1	11·9	132·5	100·7	33·2	12·9	133·9	97·8	32·3	12·7	130·1
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	31·6	10·9	3·5	42·5	31·0	10·8	3·6	41·8	29·5	10·8	3·5	40·3
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	72·6	28·3	7·5	100·9	74·2	28·6	8·1	102·8	74·7	28·7	8·0	103·5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	35·6	19·7	7·2	55·3	37·0	21·6	8·5	58·6	37·2	21·9	8·6	59·1
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	21·2	18·9	7·1	40·1	22·5	20·3	7·6	42·8	22·5	20·9	8·1	43·4
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	170·3	78·7	34·8	249·0	175·3	81·4	36·0	256·6	174·7	81·1	36·3	255·8
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	15·5	14·5	4·7	30·0	16·1	15·5	5·0	31·6	15·7	14·9	5·1	30·6
Other wholesale distribution	6190	70·9	44·7	17·9	115·6	72·8	46·0	18·8	118·8	72·9	45·5	18·3	118·4
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	**62**	**16·9**	**3·5**	**2·4**	**20·4**	**17·8**	**3·9**	**2·6**	**21·7**	**16·1**	**3·5**	**2·5**	**19·6**
Commission agents	**63**	**11·2**	**6·9**	**2·9**	**18·1**	**11·2**	**7·0**	**3·5**	**18·2**	**11·3**	**7·4**	**3·6**	**18·7**
Retail distribution	**64/65**	**780·8**	**1,290·9**	**764·9**	**2,071·7**	**806·1**	**1,405·0**	**855·1**	**2,211·1**	**786·5**	**1,342·9**	**815·6**	**2,129·5**
Food	6410	211·7	370·0	247·0	581·7	220·4	400·1	277·9	620·5	217·6	392·7	274·2	610·4
Confectioners, tobacconists etc	6420	52·8	105·3	75·8	158·0	52·1	110·2	80·8	162·3	51·5	107·1	77·9	158·5
Dispensing and other chemists	6430	17·2	108·0	46·4	125·2	18·0	124·2	54·1	142·2	17·7	111·8	49·1	129·6
Clothing	6450	34·2	120·6	71·8	154·9	38·5	133·0	78·1	171·5	35·0	124·0	72·8	159·0
Footwear and leather goods	6460	10·4	53·3	37·6	63·7	12·0	61·2	44·8	73·2	11·3	57·0	40·6	68·3
Furnishing fabrics etc	6470	11·1	12·5	8·0	23·6	11·2	13·0	8·2	24·2	10·7	12·7	7·6	23·3

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Mar 1984 Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Dec 1984 Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All	[Mar 1985] Male	Female All	Female Part-time	All
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6480	96·7	86·4	50·1	183·0	97·3	89·3	53·1	186·5	97·8	92·2	55·5	189·9
Motor vehicles and parts	6510	143·4	44·5	16·3	187·9	144·3	45·2	16·9	189·4	143·3	44·9	17·3	188·2
Filling stations	6520	53·2	26·2	14·7	79·4	53·9	26·7	15·2	80·6	52·7	26·8	15·3	79·5
Books, stationery, office supplies	6530	26·9	41·9	27·0	68·8	27·3	43·0	26·5	70·3	27·1	42·7	26·9	69·9
Other specialised distribution	6540	46·4	57·0	28·3	103·4	48·6	63·4	32·8	112·1	45·6	60·3	30·2	105·9
Mixed retail businesses	6560	76·8	265·3	141·9	342·1	82·5	295·7	166·8	378·2	76·3	270·7	148·3	347·0
Hotels and catering	**66**	**310·7**	**596·5**	**444·8**	**907·2**	**332·5**	**630·3**	**472·8**	**962·9**	**325·5**	**621·4**	**463·9**	**947·0**
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc	661	65·8	113·0	79·8	178·0	69·0	112·3	79·5	181·4	65·4	110·4	78·1	175·8
Public houses and bars	6620	68·9	161·7	144·7	230·6	75·4	173·1	157·3	248·6	72·8	171·1	156·9	243·8
Night clubs and licensed clubs	6630	56·2	90·3	81·1	146·5	58·9	92·4	82·4	151·3	58·1	92·8	81·8	150·9
Canteens and messes	6640	30·2	85·0	52·3	115·2	32·4	86·9	52·9	119·3	31·5	85·9	50·8	117·4
Hotel trade	6650	79·5	137·3	82·3	216·8	84·7	153·0	92·7	237·7	84·2	147·8	87·8	232·0
Other tourist etc accommodation	6670	10·0	9·2	4·7	19·2	12·0	12·5	8·0	24·5	13·6	13·4	8·6	27·0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	**67**	**159·9**	**46·1**	**22·3**	**205·9**	**157·8**	**48·1**	**23·1**	**206·0**	**157·5**	**47·6**	**23·7**	**205·1**
Motor vehicles	6710	138·2	35·7	18·0	173·9	137·5	37·2	18·4	174·6	137·2	37·7	19·3	174·9
Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	6720, 6730	21·7	10·4	4·3	32·1	20·4	11·0	4·7	31·3	20·3	9·8	4·3	30·1
Transport and communication	**7**	**1,024·4**	**258·3**	**53·6**	**1,282·7R**	**1,009·4**	**262·2**	**56·1**	**1,271·5R**	**459·6**	**125·3**	**32·7**	**584·9**
Railways	**7100**	**145·6**	**10·1**	**0·7**	**155·7**	**137·5**	**9·7**	**0·7**	**147·2 R**	**1·3**	**0·2**	**0·0**	**1·4**
Other inland transport	**72**	**336·8**	**49·2**	**15·1**	**386·0**	**336·7**	**50·1**	**16·8**	**386·8**	**333·1**	**50·2**	**16·0**	**383·3**
Scheduled road passenger transport	7210	162·0	23·1	4·7	185·1	160·8	22·4	4·8	183·2	159·9	22·1	4·4	182·1
Road haulage	7230	164·0	22·0	8·8	185·9	163·9	23·0	10·1	186·9	161·5	22·8	9·9	184·4
Other inland transport nes	7220, 7260	10·8	4·1	1·6	14·9	12·0	4·8	1·8	16·8	11·6	5·3	1·7	16·9
Sea transport	**74**	**38·7**	**4·6**	**0·4**	**43·3**	**33·7**	**4·0**	**0·4**	**37·6 R**				
Air transport	**75**	**29·2**	**13·2**	**0·4**	**42·4 R**	**29·5**	**14·0**	**0·6**	**43·5 R**				
Supporting services to transport	**76**	**78·4**	**14·6**	**2·6**	**93·0**	**76·1**	**14·0**	**2·4**	**90·1**	**48·3**	**6·9**	**2·3**	**55·2**
Inland transport	7610	13·1	3·3	1·1	16·5	13·6	3·3	0·9	16·8	13·6	3·3	1·0	17·0
Sea transport	7630	38·1	4·0	1·3	42·2	35·8	3·9	1·2	39·7	35·0	3·8	1·3	38·8
Air transport	7640	27·1	7·2	0·2	34·3	26·7	6·9	0·2	33·5	0·3	0·3	0·0	0·6
Miscellaneous transport and storage	**77**	**83·9**	**61·4**	**12·1**	**145·3**	**85·5**	**62·2**	**12·5**	**147·8**	**83·8**	**61·4**	**11·9**	**145·1**
Postal services	7901	158·5	35·6	12·6	194·1	159·5	36·9	13·0	196·4 R	2·0	2·7	1·4	0·7
Telecommunications	7902	153·4	69·6	9·7	222·9	150·8	71·2	9·8	222·1 R	1·9	4·6	1·1	2·8
Banking, finance, insurance etc	**8**	**946·9**	**888·8**	**251·4**	**1,835·7**	**973·9**	**928·0**	**271·6**	**1,901·9 R**	**707·2**	**578·5**	**203·6**	**1,285·7**
Banking and finance	**81**	**212·2**	**291·5**	**60·5**	**503·7**	**215·9**	**299·3**	**64·0**	**515·2 R**	**60·7**	**89·9**	**33·0**	**150·6**
Banking and bill discounting	8140	165·5	216·2	37·2	381·7	168·2	221·4	39·7	389·7 R	12·7	11·5	8·7	24·2
Other financial institutions	8150	46·6	75·3	23·2	121·9	47·6	77·9	24·2	125·5	48·0	78·4	24·3	126·4
Insurance, except social security	**82**	**133·1**	**98·9**	**17·2**	**232·0**	**136·6**	**102·4**	**18·4**	**238·9**	**137·6**	**103·1**	**19·0**	**240·6**
Business services	**83**	**472·2**	**435·2**	**150·9**	**907·5**	**489·4**	**458·3**	**164·9**	**947·6**	**408·6**	**321·5**	**128·1**	**730·1**
Auxiliary to banking and finance	8310	12·7	9·3	2·2	22·0	13·4	9·2	2·2	22·6	13·7	9·1	2·3	22·8
Auxiliary to insurance	8320	32·4	37·0	11·7	69·4	33·6	38·7	14·1	72·4	34·3	39·9	14·7	74·2
House and estate agents	8340	35·5	43·3	19·4	78·9	33·2	47·2	20·4	80·5	32·8	48·2	21·9	81·0
Professional services nes	8370	126·3	54·7	20·5	181·0	134·1	58·4	21·4	192·5	135·9	58·8	21·3	194·7
Advertising	8380	21·9	18·0	5·5	39·9	22·1	20·2	7·6	42·3	21·0	19·5	6·8	40·5
Computer services	8394	39·6	18·1	3·8	57·8	40·7	18·4	4·8	59·1	41·6	18·2	4·9	59·8
Business services nes	8395	83·9	83·4	34·5	167·3	91·4	91·1	38·1	182·5	96·7	99·6	41·6	196·3
Central offices not allocable	8396	26·0	14·6	2·4	40·6	25·7	14·6	2·7	40·3	25·9	14·5	2·7	40·4
Renting of movables	**84**	**67·1**	**25·1**	**8·3**	**92·2**	**70·6**	**27·9**	**9·2**	**98·4**	**38·2**	**22·3**	**7·4**	**60·5**
Construction machinery etc	8420	33·3	5·5	2·1	38·9	34·4	5·7	2·2	40·1	2·6	0·6	0·6	3·2
Consumer goods	8460	17·7	11·2	4·3	28·9	19·1	13·5	5·0	32·6	18·8	13·0	4·9	31·8
Transport and movables nes	8410, 8430, 8480, 8490	16·1	8·4	1·9	24·4	17·1	8·7	2·0	25·7	16·8	8·7	2·0	25·5
Owning and dealing in real estate	**85**	**62·2**	**38·1**	**14·5**	**100·4**	**61·6**	**40·2**	**15·1**	**101·8**	**62·1**	**41·8**	**16·1**	**103·8**
Other services	**9**	**2,179·4**	**3,784·1**	**1,964·1**	**5,963·5R**	**2,164·3**	**3,827·0**	**2,011·9**	**5,991·3R**	**474·9**	**1,050·6**	**728·5**	**1,525·6**
Public administration and defence†	**91**	**825·2**	**697·9**	**217·2**	**1,523·2 R**	**825·3**	**694·9**	**219·5**	**1,520·3 R**				
National government nes	9111	186·1	208·5	41·1	394·6	187·9	204·4	40·7	392·3 R				
Local government services nes	9112	282·0	318·8	149·7	600·8	283·1	320·2	152·2	603·2 R				
Justice	9120	35·9	14·5	3·5	50·4	36·0	14·5	3·5	50·5				
Police	9130	142·0	48·4	13·4	190·4	142·1	48·1	13·7	190·2				
Fire services	9140	55·7	5·0	2·2	60·7	55·8	5·0	2·2	60·8 R				
National defence	9150	91·2	36·4	4·3	127·6	88·2	38·1	4·3	126·3 R				
Social security	9190	32·4	66·2	2·9	98·6	32·4	64·6	2·9	97·0				
Sanitary services	**92**	**112·5**	**178·8**	**164·9**	**291·2**	**111·7**	**177·7**	**167·8**	**289·4 R**	**43·9**	**171·1**	**166·2**	**215·0**
Refuse disposal etc	921	69·9	10·7	4·4	80·6	68·7	10·5	4·5	79·2 R	1·4	0·3	0·1	1·1
Cleaning services	9230	42·5	168·1	160·5	210·6	43·0	167·2	163·3	210·3	42·5	171·4	166·3	213·9
Education	**93**	**512·7**	**1,036·7**	**635·8**	**1,549·4**	**506·5**	**1,035·5**	**644·7**	**1,542·1**				
Research and development	**94**	**88·9**	**37·2**	**5·6**	**126·1**	**92·4**	**39·2**	**6·3**	**131·6**	**91·4**	**38·8**	**5·6**	**130·2**
Medical and other health services	**95**	**266·4**	**1,026·0**	**477·1**	**1,292·3 R**	**263·2**	**1,039·2**	**490·0**	**1,302·3 R**				
Hospitals, nursing homes etc	9510	218·7	828·0	362·7	1,046·7 R	215·6	835·2	370·7	1,050·9 R				
Other medical care institutions	9520	37·1	95·1	50·1	132·2 R	36·6	95·8	50·8	132·5 R				
Medical practices	9530	4·2	51·8	40·1	56·0	4·4	55·3	42·9	59·7				
Dental practices	9540	3·8	33·3	13·4	37·1	3·8	33·8	13·9	37·6 R				
Other health services	9550, 9560	2·5	17·9	10·9	20·4	2·7	19·1	11·7	21·7 R				
Other services	**96**	**139·4**	**466·3**	**294·1**	**605·7**	**137·9**	**482·1**	**307·0**	**620·0**	**103·1**	**457·2**	**299·4**	**560·3**
Social welfare etc	9611	89·0	413·2	267·8	502·2	88·2	430·4	282·1	518·6	87·4	435·8	285·9	523·2
Tourist and other services	9690	17·0	20·6	14·6	37·7	16·6	18·5	12·8	35·0	16·4	18·5	12·4	34·9
Recreational and cultural services	**97**	**190·4**	**211·2**	**121·8**	**401·6**	**184·8**	**220·6**	**125·6**	**405·4**	**184·6**	**219·3**	**124·0**	**404·0**
Film production, authors etc	9711, 9760	12·3	15·2	9·4	27·6	11·4	15·4	9·8	26·8	10·9	15·2	9·7	26·1
Radio, television, theatres etc	9741	40·8	30·3	9·4	71·0	41·1	31·1	8·3	72·2	40·7	31·1	8·3	71·8
Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	9770	18·3	36·9	15·9	55·2	17·9	38·7	16·4	56·6	18·3	40·0	15·8	58·2
Sport and other recreational services	9791	119·0	128·8	87·0	247·8	114·4	135·3	91·1	249·7	114·7	133·1	90·2	247·8
Personal services‡	**98**	**42·5**	**128·6**	**47·5**	**171·1**	**41·0**	**136·4**	**51·0**	**177·4**	**39·3**	**136·1**	**51·9**	**175·5**
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	981	17·5	44·2	18·4	61·7	17·6	46·5	20·0	64·1	17·0	46·4	19·8	63·4
Laundries	9811	12·8	30·7	10·9	43·4	13·0	32·8	12·2	45·7	12·8	32·6	11·9	45·4
Hairdressing and beauty parlours	9820	11·4	75·5	24·4	86·9	8·9	79·7	24·7	88·6	7·8	78·9	25·3	86·7
Personal services nes	9890	13·5	8·9	4·8	22·5	14·5	10·1	6·2	24·6	14·5	10·8	6·7	25·4

Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; these are included in class and division totals.
† Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114 of the March issue of *Employment Gazette*.
‡ Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according 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.

1·6 EMPLOYMENT
Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1984 and March 1985

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division or class of SIC	Dec 1984 Engagement rate Male	Female	All	Leaving rate Male	Female	All	Mar 1985 Engagement rate Male	Female	All	Leaving rate Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels	**2**	**0·7**	**1·5**	**0·9**	**0·9**	**1·9**	**1·1**	**0·8**	**2·0**	**1·1**	**0·9**	**2·1**	**1·2**
Metal manufacturing	22	0·6	1·9	0·8	0·9	1·5	1·0	0·7	2·0	0·9	0·8	2·2	1·0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	1·0	1·6	1·1	1·1	1·8	1·2	1·1	2·2	1·4	1·2	2·2	1·5
Chemical industry	25	0·6	1·3	0·8	1·0	2·2	1·3	0·8	1·9	1·1	0·9	2·1	1·2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	**3**	**1·1**	**1·6**	**1·2**	**1·5**	**1·9**	**1·6**	**1·2**	**1·7**	**1·3**	**1·4**	**1·8**	**1·4**
Metal goods nes	31	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·9	1·8	1·8	2·0	1·8
Mechanical engineering	32	1·4	1·9	1·4	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·6	1·4
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	1·0	1·6	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·3	2·3	1·6	1·0	1·8	1·2
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	1·0	1·4	1·1	2·2	2·2	2·2	1·0	1·7	1·2	1·3	1·7	1·4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	0·6	1·6	0·7	0·8	1·8	0·9	0·8	1·6	0·9	1·0	1·5	1·0
Other transport equipment	36	0·8	1·3	0·8	1·2	1·8	1·3	0·7	1·1	0·8	1·4	1·3	1·4
Instrument engineering	37	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·4	2·3	1·7
Other manufacturing industries	**4**	**1·2**	**2·0**	**1·5**	**1·6**	**2·7**	**2·0**	**1·4**	**2·2**	**1·8**	**1·5**	**2·3**	**1·9**
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	2·3	3·8	2·9	3·4	8·1	5·1	2·9	4·4	3·5	3·1	4·9	3·9
Textiles	43	1·4	2·0	1·7	1·4	2·0	1·7	1·8	2·1	2·0	1·8	2·5	2·1
Leather and leather goods	44	0·6	1·4	0·9	2·1	2·1	2·1	1·8	1·3	1·6	2·4	1·4	2·0
Footwear and clothing	45	1·6	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·2	2·1	1·9	2·4	2·3	1·7	2·6	2·3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	1·4	2·0	1·5	2·0	1·8	2·0	2·0	2·3	2·1	2·0	1·8	2·0
Paper, printing and publishing	47	0·9	1·5	1·1	0·9	1·7	1·2	0·8	2·0	1·2	0·9	1·7	1·2
Rubber and plastics	48	1·2	2·0	1·4	1·6	2·9	2·0	1·2	2·3	1·5	1·9	2·6	2·1
Other manufacturing	49	1·2	2·0	1·6	3·5	4·6	4·0	2·4	2·4	2·4	1·6	1·9	1·7
Total all manufacturing industries		**1·1**	**1·8**	**1·3**	**1·4**	**2·3**	**1·7**	**1·2**	**2·0**	**1·5**	**1·3**	**2·1**	**1·6**

Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended December 12, 1984 and March 16, 1985 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

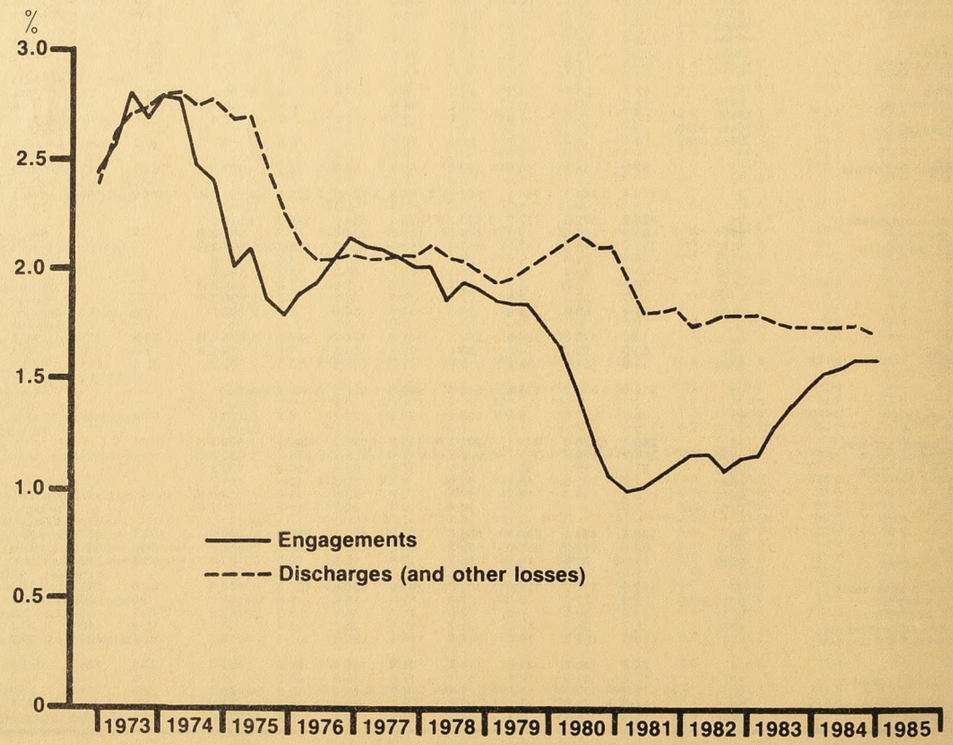
Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Per cent

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1983	Nov	1·45	1·73
1984	Feb	1·53	1·73
	May	1·55	1·73
	Aug	1·58	1·73
	Nov	1·58	1·70

* On which the moving average is centred.

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



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

Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England Service	Sep 10, 1983 Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Dec 10, 1983 R Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Mar 10, 1984 R Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education–Lecturers and teachers	479,521	92,497	503,761	480,467	156,377	511,734	481,677	156,020	513,523
–Others	170,885	426,691	355,768	171,050	438,491	361,513	171,041	438,916	361,732
Construction	107,164	521	107,396	106,663	505	106,889	105,639	548	105,885
Transport	18,329	340	18,479	17,727	338	17,875	17,637	342	17,788
Social Services	134,288	167,457	204,929	134,512	170,402	206,438	135,894	170,257	207,808
Public libraries and museums	23,448	16,630	31,660	23,288	16,517	31,455	23,324	16,740	31,611
Recreation, parks and baths	65,648	20,837	74,669	61,401	19,904	70,047	61,253	20,125	70,008
Environmental health	19,698	1,530	20,358	19,179	1,494	19,826	19,005	1,487	19,648
Refuse collection and disposal	40,362	311	40,494	39,278	300	39,407	39,524	322	39,661
Housing	47,740	12,999	53,486	48,365	13,079	54,139	48,771	13,135	54,568
Town and country planning	19,527	528	19,800	19,560	541	19,840	19,644	540	19,923
Fire Service–Regular	34,094	2	34,095	34,138	2	34,139	34,187	1	34,188
–Others (a)	4,014	1,916	4,839	4,042	1,908	4,862	4,053	1,915	4,876
Miscellaneous services	217,596	41,557	235,819	217,254	41,082	235,269	216,977	40,892	234,922
All above	**1,382,314**	**783,816**	**1,705,553**	**1,376,924**	**860,940**	**1,713,433**	**1,378,626**	**861,240**	**1,716,141**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	115,122	—	115,122	114,852	—	114,852	114,951	—	114,951
–Others (b)	38,376	6,159	41,035	38,682	6,123	41,325	38,682	6,065	41,299
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,555	5,147	20,064	17,570	5,111	20,067	17,747	5,288	20,328
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,553,367**	**795,122**	**1,881,774**	**1,548,028**	**872,174**	**1,889,677**	**1,550,006**	**872,593**	**1,892,719**
TABLE B Wales									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	31,925	3,369	32,662	32,114	5,227	33,055	32,266	5,449	33,250
–Others	10,576	26,930	21,937	10,668	28,074	22,574	10,574	28,275	22,563
Construction	8,661	11	8,666	8,436	15	8,443	8,237	15	8,244
Transport	1,793	35	1,808	1,800	31	1,813	1,775	30	1,787
Social Services	8,660	10,265	12,948	8,498	10,659	12,950	8,766	10,783	13,271
Public libraries and museums	1,154	822	1,557	1,127	792	1,516	1,132	808	1,528
Recreation, parks and baths	4,669	1,818	5,447	4,203	1,604	4,891	4,108	1,611	4,798
Environmental health	1,171	251	1,274	1,148	229	1,242	1,201	222	1,292
Refuse collection and disposal	1,971	11	1,976	1,908	11	1,913	1,923	10	1,927
Housing	1,859	504	2,092	1,853	490	2,078	1,829	485	2,051
Town and country planning	1,418	27	1,432	1,428	28	1,442	1,421	23	1,432
Fire Service–Regular	1,791	—	1,791	1,803	—	1,803	1,788	—	1,788
–Others (a)	257	154	321	255	150	317	256	153	320
Miscellaneous services	18,949	3,423	20,395	18,585	3,421	20,030	18,284	3,369	19,707
All above	**94,854**	**47,620**	**114,306**	**93,826**	**50,731**	**114,067**	**93,560**	**51,233**	**113,958**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	6,388	—	6,388	6,368	—	6,368	6,367	—	6,367
–Others (b)	1,725	340	1,872	1,742	342	1,890	1,746	340	1,893
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,038	243	1,152	1,048	248	1,165	1,044	250	1,161
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**104,005**	**48,203**	**123,718**	**102,984**	**51,322**	**123,490**	**102,717**	**51,823**	**123,379**
TABLE C Scotland (g)									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	59,410	4,022	61,019	59,734	4,789	61,650	59,758	4,988	61,753
–Others (c)	22,392	37,864	39,968	22,412	38,605	40,332	22,393	38,874	40,445
Construction	19,080	77	19,116	18,960	69	18,992	18,736	70	18,768
Transport	8,190	78	8,227	8,151	75	8,187	8,082	78	8,119
Social Services	19,256	23,347	30,010	20,036	23,899	31,060	19,287	24,282	30,483
Public Libraries and Museums	3,167	1,511	3,953	3,091	1,552	3,899	3,105	1,533	3,903
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,471	2,690	13,721	11,183	2,367	12,286	11,112	2,376	12,220
Environmental health	2,248	492	2,471	2,189	406	2,374	2,272	407	2,457
Cleansing	9,832	198	9,922	9,454	185	9,538	9,371	167	9,447
Housing	5,202	414	5,401	5,233	383	5,416	5,268	389	5,454
Physical planning	1,648	74	1,687	1,627	60	1,660	1,650	60	1,683
Fire Service–Regular	4,499	—	4,499	4,501	—	4,501	4,494	—	4,494
–Others (a)	466	152	535	468	153	538	471	149	538
Miscellaneous services	32,553	3,053	34,025	32,549	3,026	34,007	32,388	3,163	33,920
All above	**200,414**	**73,972**	**234,554**	**199,588**	**75,569**	**234,440**	**198,387**	**76,536**	**233,684**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	13,176	—	13,176	13,200	—	13,200	13,189	—	13,189
–Others (b)	3,361	2,428	4,457	3,293	2,437	4,394	3,306	2,463	4,418
Administration of District Courts	100	10	105	105	11	111	106	11	111
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**217,051**	**76,410**	**252,292**	**216,186**	**78,017**	**252,145**	**214,988**	**79,010**	**251,402**

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

1·7 EMPLOYMENT
Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England *(continued)*	June 16, 1984			Sept 15, 1984 R			Dec 8, 1984		
Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-tihe	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education–Lecturers and teachers	481,278	144,176	511,821	474,128	100,233	499,428	475,053	158,753	506,790
–Others	169,977	433,995	358,718	169,108	421,833	352,267	169,827	433,825	358,686
Construction	103,917	532	104,157	103,789	573	104,045	104,276	552	104,523
Transport	18,230	362	18,389	18,253	344	18,405	17,876	342	18,027
Social Services	135,521	170,212	207,402	136,819	170,323	208,764	136,729	172,138	209,485
Public libraries and museums	23,325	16,901	31,677	23,432	17,035	31,848	23,264	16,894	31,635
Recreation, parks and baths	65,550	21,990	75,106	65,832	22,172	75,468	61,739	21,162	70,950
Environmental health	19,360	1,527	20,021	19,327	1,528	19,990	18,886	1,497	19,534
Refuse collection and disposal	39,057	302	39,188	39,115	315	39,250	38,330	312	38,465
Housing	49,005	13,222	54,843	49,291	13,183	55,115	49,876	13,246	55,728
Town and country planning	19,546	540	19,825	19,636	545	19,918	19,577	563	19,869
Fire Service–Regular	34,253	2	34,254	34,293	2	34,294	34,167	3	34,169
–Others (a)	4,050	1,926	4,877	4,067	1,939	4,901	4,092	1,969	4,938
Miscellaneous services	216,824	41,496	235,048	218,119	41,597	236,395	217,240	41,271	235,368
All above	**1,379,893**	**847,183**	**1,715,326**	**1,375,209**	**791,622**	**1,700,088**	**1,370,932**	**862,527**	**1,708,167**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	114,596	—	114,596	114,561	—	114,561	114,356	—	114,356
–Others (b)	38,718	6,040	41,325	38,813	5,926	41,371	39,017	5,811	41,525
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,638	5,242	20,210	17,810	5,383	20,445	18,054	5,335	20,671
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,550,845**	**858,465**	**1,891,457**	**1,546,393**	**802,931**	**1,876,465**	**1,542,359**	**873,673**	**1,884,719**
TABLE B Wales *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	32,153	4,683	33,052	31,551	3,799	32,349	31,446	5,855	32,470
–Others	10,594	27,777	22,347	10,462	27,458	22,072	10,559	28,466	22,631
Construction	7,983	17	7,990	7,858	23	7,868	8,138	26	8,149
Transport	1,768	33	1,782	1,765	29	1,777	1,704	31	1,717
Social Services	8,539	10,770	13,042	8,691	10,801	13,206	8,647	10,937	13,221
Public libraries and museums	1,137	801	1,529	1,138	794	1,527	1,125	790	1,512
Recreation, parks and baths	4,524	1,853	5,320	4,508	1,801	5,281	4,096	1,678	4,814
Environmental health	1,219	233	1,315	1,224	235	1,320	1,209	211	1,296
Refuse collection and disposal	1,912	13	1,917	1,927	14	1,933	1,879	10	1,883
Housing	1,850	495	2,077	1,859	508	2,091	1,847	504	2,077
Town and country planning	1,387	26	1,400	1,390	24	1,402	1,374	23	1,385
Fire Service–Regular	1,791	—	1,791	1,789	—	1,789	1,774	—	1,774
–Others (a)	255	152	318	258	153	322	257	150	319
Miscellaneous services	18,351	3,421	19,797	18,188	3,388	19,620	17,510	3,306	18,908
All above	**93,463**	**50,274**	**113,677**	**92,608**	**49,027**	**112,557**	**91,569**	**51,987**	**112,156**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	6,344	—	6,344	6,362	—	6,362	6,390	—	6,390
–Others (b)	1,746	343	1,894	1,739	343	1,887	1,759	344	1,907
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,048	257	1,169	1,068	257	1,189	1,059	263	1,182
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**102,601**	**50,874**	**123,084**	**101,777**	**49,627**	**121,995**	**100,773**	**52,594**	**121,635**
TABLE C Scotland (g) *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	59,377	4,885	61,331	58,907	4,017	60,514	59,045	4,970	61,033
–Others (c)	22,358	37,889	39,965	22,115	37,531	39,599	22,063	37,928	40,066
Construction	18,474	73	18,508	18,797	124	18,855	18,416	78	18,453
Transport	7,935	79	7,972	7,931	79	7,969	7,916	73	7,952
Social Services	19,421	24,086	30,529	19,753	23,948	30,807	19,709	23,849	30,940
Public libraries and museums	3,145	1,574	3,964	3,263	1,581	4,085	3,157	1,565	3,979
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,422	2,811	13,728	12,293	2,803	13,593	11,203	2,471	12,375
Environmental health	2,330	494	2,555	2,368	508	2,598	2,283	433	2,484
Cleansing	9,568	169	9,645	9,789	173	9,868	9,491	146	9,559
Housing	5,336	400	5,528	5,425	395	5,614	5,419	416	5,622
Physical planning	1,665	57	1,697	1,690	63	1,724	1,700	61	1,734
Fire Service–Regular	4,507	—	4,507	4,463	—	4,463	4,460	—	4,460
–Others (a)	473	151	541	464	168	540	458	165	534
Miscellaneous services	32,769	3,025	34,218	32,730	3,007	34,174	32,558	3,033	34,034
All above	**199,780**	**75,693**	**234,688**	**199,988**	**74,397**	**234,403**	**197,878**	**75,188**	**233,225**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	13,209	—	13,209	13,167	—	13,167	13,180	—	13,180
–Others (b)	3,304	2,461	4,415	3,326	2,434	4,425	3,260	2,488	4,408
Administration of District Courts	110	10	115	117	13	124	108	16	117
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**216,403**	**78,164**	**252,427**	**216,598**	**76,844**	**252,119**	**214,426**	**77,692**	**250,930**

Indices of output, employment and productivity

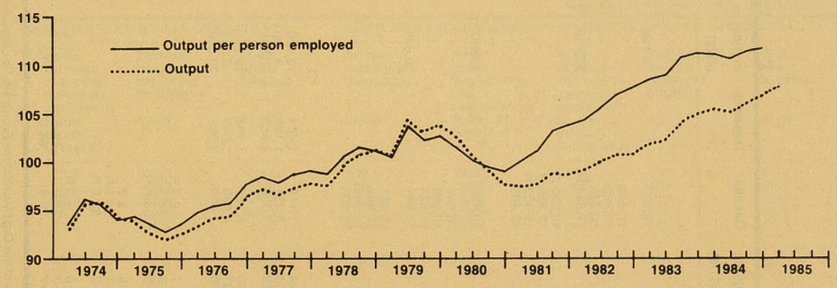
seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99·9	99·4	100·5	103·3	105·4	98·0	109·8	106·1	103·5	100·9
1979	103·0	100·7	102·3	107·2	104·7	102·3	109·6	105·3	104·1	101·5
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98·3	96·6	101·9	96·5	91·6	105·5	93·9	91·0	103·3	104·7
1982	100·3	94·6	106·1	98·6	86·8	113·7	94·5	86·0	109·9	110·0
1983	103·3	93·9	110·1	101·9	83·0	122·8 R	96·9	82·2	117·9	117·2
1984	105·8	95·2	111·2	102·9 R	81·8	125·9 R	100·3 R	81·2	123·6 R	122·1 R
1978 Q1	97·7	98·9	98·8	100·4	105·6	95·0	108·0	106·4	101·6	98·8
Q2	99·8	99·2	100·6	103·4	105·4	98·0	110·5	106·2	104·2	101·7
Q3	100·9	99·5	101·4	104·6	105·3	99·4	110·8	106·0	104·6	102·1
Q4	101·2	100·0	101·2	104·6	105·2	99·5	109·9	105·9	103·8	101·2
1979 Q1	100·7	100·3	100·4	104·7	105·1	99·6	107·5	105·7	101·7	99·2
Q2	104·4	100·6	103·8	109·2	104·9	104·1	112·4	105·6	106·6	103·7
Q3	103·2	100·9	102·3	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102·8	100·7
Q4	103·7	101·1	102·7	107·5	104·2	103·2	110·1	104·7	105·2	102·5
1980 Q1	102·6	101·0	101·6	105·2	103·1	102·1	106·8	103·5	103·2	101·2
Q2	100·6	100·6	100·1	101·2	101·5	99·7	102·4	101·6	100·8	100·0
Q3	99·1	99·8	99·3	97·8	99·1	98·8	97·5	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97·7	98·7	99·0	95·8	96·4	99·4	93·4	95·9	97·4	99·6
1981 Q1	97·6	97·7	100·0	95·1	94·0	101·1	92·5	93·5	99·0	101·7 R
Q2	97·8	96·8	101·1	95·6	92·0	103·9	93·0	91·5	101·7	103·4
Q3	98·9	96·2	102·9	97·1	90·7	107·2	94·8	90·0	105·5	106·0 R
Q4	98·9	95·7	103·4	98·4	89·5	109·9	95·3	88·8	107·3	107·6
1982 Q1	99·3	95·3	104·3	97·4	88·5	110·2	94·9	87·8	108·1	108·1
Q2	100·1	94·9	105·6	98·9	87·4	113·2	95·1	86·7	109·8	109·9
Q3	100·7	94·4	106·8	99·4	86·2	115·3	94·5	85·4	110·7	110·9
Q4	100·9	93·9	107·5	98·6	84·9	116·2	93·4	84·1	111·1	111·1 R
1983 Q1	101·9	93·6	108·9	100·5 R	83·9	119·8	95·8	83·1	115·4	115·2 R
Q2	102·2	93·6	109·2	100·3	83·1	120·7 R	95·3	82·3	115·9	115·6
Q3	104·1	93·9	110·9	102·8	82·6	124·5 R	97·5	81·9	119·3	118·4 R
Q4	104·9	94·4	111·2	103·9	82·3	126·3	98·8	81·6	121·2	119·8 R
1984 Q1	105·3	94·8	111·1	104·0	81·9	127·0 R	99·0	81·3	121·9 R	120·4 R
Q2	105·1	95·0	110·7	102·0 R	81·8	124·6 R	99·9 R	81·3	123·0 R	121·5 R
Q3	106·0	95·3	111·3	102·4 R	81·7	125·5 R	101·4 R	81·2	125·1 R	123·8 R
Q4	106·9	95·8 R	111·6 R	103·3 R	81·6	126·5 R	101·0 R	81·2	124·4 R	122·7 R
1985 Q1	107·7	..	..	105·5	81·4	129·6	101·8	81·0	125·7	124·1

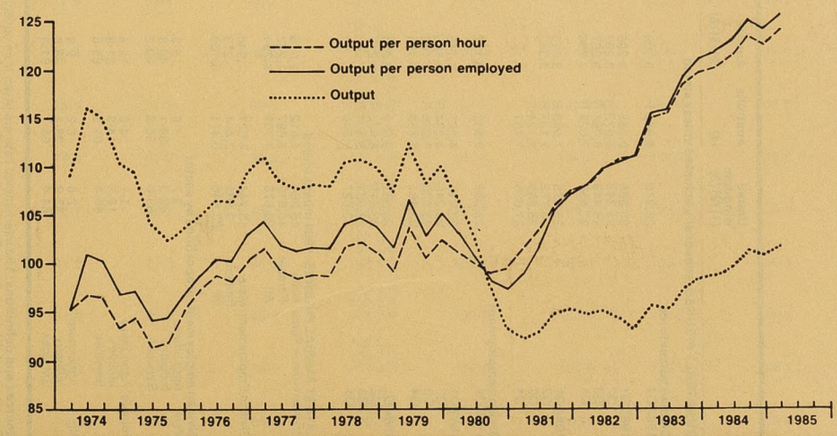
‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.
* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 *Gazette*.

Output and productivity

Whole economy



Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

1.9 EMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)(6)	Belgium (3)(7)(8)	Canada	Denmark (7)	France (6)(8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (7)	Irish Republic (7)(9)	Italy (6)(10)	Japan (5)	Nether-lands (7)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer-land (2)(5)(6)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1982 Q4	26,378	6,943 R	3,309	..	12,033	..	23,128	26,952 R	..	..	22,301 R	58,206 R	..	2,007 R	13,135	4,356 R	3,036 R	110,892 R
1983 Q1	26,365	6,965	3,296	..	12,048	..	..	26,977 R	..	..	22,540 R	58,831 R	..	1,997	13,102	4,368 R	3,029	110,726 R
Q2	26,347	6,972 R	3,293	..	12,186	..	..	26,942 R	..	..	22,676 R	58,797 R	..	2,030 R	13,106	4,381 R	3,018 R	111,172 R
Q3	26,443	6,984 R	3,297	..	12,245	..	..	26,943 R	..	..	22,549 R	58,972 R	..	2,037 R	13,210	4,380 R	3,015 R	112,052 R
Q4	26,558	7,023 R	3,288	..	12,224 R	..	22,903	26,931 R	..	..	22,712 R	58,942 R	..	2,032	13,265	4,369 R	3,015 R	112,100 R
1984 Q1	26,675	7,048 R	3,362	..	12,282 R	..	..	26,932 R	..	..	22,972	58,947 R	..	2,042	13,260	4,374 R	3,013 R	112,650 R
Q2	26,772	7,107 R	3,337	..	12,355 R	..	..	26,906 R	..	..	22,666	59,129 R	..	2,023 R	13,177	4,359 R	3,015 R	113,514 R
Q3	26,889	7,124 R	..	..	12,452 R	..	..	26,916 R	..	..	22,764	59,475 R	..	2,023 R	13,247	4,418 R	3,014 R	113,754 R
Q4	27,038	7,151	..	..	12,498	..	..	26,903	..	..	22,895	59,525	..	2,035	13,283	4,415	..	114,185
Civilian employment																		Thousand
1982 Q4	23,289	6,342	3,177	..	10,499	..	20,997	24,889	..	..	20,221 R	56,750 R	..	1,937	10,876	4,225	3,017	99,121 R
1983 Q1	23,219	6,277	3,146	..	10,546	..	..	24,761 R	..	..	20,311 R	57,247	..	1,923	10,757	4,221 R	3,003	99,227 R
Q2	23,245	6,254 R	3,160	..	10,693	..	..	24,688 R	..	..	20,370 R	57,252 R	..	1,959 R	10,825	4,230 R	2,990	99,889 R
Q3	23,350	6,266 R	3,162	..	10,824	..	..	24,644 R	..	..	20,349 R	57,383	..	1,970 R	10,848	4,218 R	2,984	101,582 R
Q4	23,487	6,359	3,168	..	10,864	..	20,676	24,668 R	..	..	20,369 R	57,393 R	..	1,975	10,805	4,223 R	2,988	102,591 R
1984 Q1	23,562	6,379	3,214	..	10,881	..	..	24,677 R	..	..	20,436	57,332 R	..	1,979	10,592	4,233 R	2,982	103,768 R
Q2	23,619	6,472 R	3,217	..	10,935	..	..	24,659 R	..	..	20,284	57,516 R	..	1,962 R	10,503	4,222 R	2,981	104,985 R
Q3	23,683	6,494 R	..	..	11,049	..	..	24,616 R	..	..	20,473	57,854	..	1,959 R	10,507	4,279 R	2,979	105,306 R
Q4	23,827	6,540	..	..	11,109	..	..	..	..	..	20,559	57,956	..	1,979	10,382	4,284	..	105,951
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1984 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	15,864	4,412	2,016	2,494	7,169	1,464	13,420	16,350	2,541	899	14,663	35,800	3,908	1,159	9,227	2,330	1,953	63,835
Female	10,812	2,697	1,277	1,594	5,231	1,195	9,380	10,564	1,166	369	7,951	23,470	1,840	872	4,056	2,061	1,067	49,709
All	26,676	7,109	3,294	4,088	12,399	2,659	22,800	26,914	3,707	1,268	22,614	59,271	5,639	2,031	13,283	4,391	3,020	113,544
Civilian Employment: Male	13,744	4,027	1,946	2,283	6,367	1,304	12,536	15,074	2,419	792	13,671	34,850	3,353	1,125	7,341	2,261	1,937	59,091
Female	9,902	2,444	1,213	1,337	4,633	1,059	8,303	9,575	1,072	339	6,679	22,820	1,631	844	3,041	1,994	1,057	45,915
All	23,646	6,471	3,159	3,620	11,000	2,363	20,839	24,649	3,491	1,131	20,350	57,660	4,984	1,970	10,382	4,255	2,994	105,005
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·7	7·6	8·3	3·7	6·9 R	..	..	4·7	24·8	..	11·9	7·6	..	9·2	18·8	7·1	8·0	4·7
Industry	43·3	36·1	49·3	41·8	34·5 R	..	..	51·1	33·9	..	41·1	38·9	..	40·4	39·1	43·6	45·8	37·4
Services	53·0	56·3	42·2	54·5	58·6 R	..	..	44·2	41·3	..	47·0	53·5	..	50·2	42·1	49·3	46·2	57·9
Female: Agriculture	1·1	4·0	12·4	1·6	3·2	..	..	7·0	38·2	..	13·4	10·8	..	4·3	16·0	2·9	5·4	1·5
Industry	18·5	14·8	21·8	16·1	14·1 R	..	..	26·6	18·4	..	26·0	28·6	..	12·2	17·2	14·1	22·6	17·0
Services	80·4	81·2	65·6	82·2	82·8 R	..	..	66·4	43·6	..	60·6	60·6	..	83·3	66·8	82·9	72·0	81·5
All: Agriculture	2·6	6·2	9·9	3·0	5·3 R	7·5	8·1	5·6	28·9	17·3	12·4	8·9	5·0	7·1	18·0	5·1	7·1	3·3
Industry	32·9	28·1	38·8	32·3	25·9	28·5	33·8	41·6	29·2	31·1	36·1	34·8	28·8	28·3	32·7	29·8	37·6	28·5
Services	64·4	65·7	51·3	64·7	68·8	64·0	58·1	52·8	42·0	51·5	51·5	56·3	66·3	64·4	49·3	65·1	55·3	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, and annual figures to August.
[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
[6] Annual figures relate to 1983.
[7] Annual figures relate to 1982.
[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.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost 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															
1983 April 16	1,139	30·0	8·1	9·34	9·53	9	365	96	1,048	11·0	105	2·8	1,414	1,357	13·5
May 14	1,234	32·7	8·3	10·28	10·01	6	256	77	774	10·1	83	2·2	1,030	1,134	12·3
June 11	1,168	30·9	8·4	9·85	9·70	7	297	69	714	10·4	76	2·0	1,011	1,091	13·3
July 16	1,201	31·4	8·7	10·47	10·37	7	267	44	477	10·9	51	1·3	743	1,002	15·1
Aug 13	1,122	29·0	8·8	9·88	10·37	4	142	38	368	9·8	41	1·1	510	681	12·6
Sep 10	1,238	31·9	8·9	10·98	11·04	5	199	39	372	9·6	44	1·1	571	661	13·0
Oct 15	1,326	33·7	8·9	11·74	11·30	4	152	36	325	9·0	40	0·9	477	517	12·0
Nov 12	1,345	34·5	8·7	11·68	11·29	5	180	37	341	9·2	42	1·1	521	482	12·5
Dec 10	1,327	34·5	8·9	11·78	11·14	4	161	35	341	9·9	39	1·0	502	507	13·0
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31·1	8·4	9·89	11·10	6	245	42	493	11·9	48	1·3	738	586	15·5
Feb 11	1,305	34·3	8·7	11·24	11·30	8	306	44	437	9·9	51	1·4	742	567	14·5
Mar 10	1,294	34·0	8·7	11·21	11·19	4	174	47	528	11·2	52	1·4	702	592	13·6
April 14	1,311	34·5	8·7	11·36	11·57	4	144	44	395	9·2	48	1·3	554	526	11·5
May 19	1,335	35·1	8·9	11·79	11·51	4	179	41	361	8·8	45	1·2	540	591	11·7
June 16	1,328	34·9	8·9	11·79	11·68	7	281	39	394	10·2	46	1·2	675	717	14·8
July 14	1,304	34·1	9·0	11·71	11·62	7	271	33	317	9·7	39	1·0	587	786	15·1
Aug 18	1,234	32·2	9·0	11·05	11·52	8	316	31	333	10·8	39	1·0	649	865	16·6
Sep 15	1,290	33·6	9·0	11·55	11·61	7	284	32	334	10·6	39	1·0	618	720	16·0
Oct 13	1,376	35·6	9·0	12·73	11·89	5	189	31	343	11·2	36	0·8	532	588	15·1
Nov 10	1,380	35·9	8·9	12·27	11·87	7	266	35	348	10·0	41	1·1	615	570	14·8
Dec 8	1,391	36·4	9·0	12·49	11·83	3	122	32	357	11·0	35	0·9	479	488	13·5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32·0	8·5	10·33	11·55	5	186	30	317	10·4	34	0·9	503	396	14·6
Feb 16	1,337	35·2	8·9	11·87	11·93	6	236	34	360	10·7	40	1·0	596	454	15·0
Mar 16	1,329	35·1	9·0	11·93	11·91	6	225	37	357	9·8	42	1·1	582	494	13·8
April 13	1,176	31·2	8·2	9·62	10·36	4	156	17	162	9·3	21	0·6	318	337	14·9

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

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	89·3	86·6	89·3	93·9	98·7	98·9	98·9	101·5	99·1
1982	84·4	84·9	80·7	83·4	91·2	100·5	100·9	100·9	103·9	99·6
1983	82·1	83·8	76·3	81·6	88·5	101·5	102·0	103·1	105·5	100·2
1984	82·1	85·8	72·6	81·5	85·6	102·4	103·5	104·3	105·6	100·4
Week ended										
1982 Dec 11	82·2	83·1	78·7	81·4	90·0	100·7	101·2	100·8	104·6	99·7
1983 Jan 15	81·3					100·8 R				
Feb 12	81·5					100·8 R				
Mar 12	81·6	83·1R	77·9	81·2	88·3	101·0 R	101·4	102·3	104·9	100·0
April 16	81·4					101·0				
May 14	81·7					101·2 R				
June 11	81·6	82·6	76·4	80·5	88·2	101·0 R	101·0	101·3	105·2	99·8
July 16	82·2					101·5 R				
Aug 13	82·4					101·7 R				
Sep 10	82·7	84·3	75·9	82·2	89·3	101·9 R	102·0	103·8	105·8	100·6
Oct 15	82·6					102·1 R				
Nov 12	83·0					102·5 R				
Dec 15	82·8	85·2	74·9	82·6	88·2	102·4 R	103·4	104·9	106·2	100·6
1984 Jan 14	81·7					102·5 R				
Feb 11	81·9					102·5 R				
Mar 10	81·8	85·6	73·7	82·2	85·1	102·3 R	103·7	104·4	106·2	100·2
Apr 14	81·9					102·5				
May 19	82·0					102·4 R				
Jun 16	82·2	85·3	71·2	81·3	86·3	102·4 R	103·1	102·4	105·8	100·4
July 14	82·3					102·2 R				
Aug 18	81·9					102·2 R				
Sep 15	82·3	85·3	71·8	81·2	86·2	102·2 R	102·7	104·0	105·2	100·6
Oct 13	82·3					102·6				
Nov 10	82·5					102·7 R				
Dec 8	82·7	86·8	73·6	81·3	84·9	102·8 R	104·6	106·5	105·2	100·2
1985 Jan 12	81·3					102·6				
Feb 16	81·7					102·6 R				
Mar 16	81·6	86·9	72·2	80·2	85·1	102·6 R	103·8	105·8	109·7	99·8
Apr 13	80·5					101·3				

1·14 EMPLOYMENT
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing Industries: Great Britain

Industry	SIC80 class	March 1984 Number (Thousand) Male	Female	All	As proportion of employees in the industry Male	Female	All	March 1985 Number (Thousand) Male	Female	All	As proportion of employees in the industry Male	Female	All
Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores and minerals not elsewhere specified and metal manufacturing	21, 22 and 23												
Apprentices		3·4	0·1	**3·5**	1·5	0·3	**1·4**	2·8	—	**2·9**	1·3	0·2	**1·2**
Other trainees		1·0	0·3	**1·3**	0·5	1·0	**0·5**	1·1	0·2	**1·3**	0·5	0·9	**0·5**
All trainees		**4·5**	**0·4**	**4·8**	**2·0**	**1·2**	**1·9**	**3·9**	**0·3**	**4·2**	**1·8**	**1·1**	**1·7**
Chemical Industry and production of man made fibres	25 and 26												
Apprentices		2·5	0·1	**2·6**	1·0	0·1	**0·8**	2·3	—	**2·3**	1·0	0·1	**0·7**
Other trainees		1·3	0·9	**2·2**	0·5	0·9	**0·7**	1·3	0·8	**2·0**	0·5	0·8	**0·6**
All trainees		**3·8**	**1·0**	**4·8**	**1·6**	**1·0**	**1·4**	**3·5**	**0·9**	**4·4**	**1·5**	**0·9**	**1·3**
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31												
Apprentices		4·5	0·1	**4·7**	1·6	0·2	**1·3**	3·9	0·1	**4·0**	1·4	0·1	**1·1**
Other trainees		2·2	0·5	**2·7**	0·8	0·6	**0·7**	1·9	0·7	**2·7**	0·7	0·9	**0·7**
All trainees		**6·7**	**0·6**	**7·3**	**2·4**	**0·8**	**2·0**	**5·8**	**0·8**	**6·6**	**2·1**	**0·9**	**1·8**
Mechanical engineering	32												
Apprentices		17·2	0·4	**17·6**	2·7	0·4	**2·4**	15·3	0·6	**15·9**	2·4	0·5	**2·1**
Other trainees		4·1	1·0	**5·1**	0·7	0·8	**0·7**	4·4	1·0	**5·4**	0·7	0·8	**0·7**
All trainees		**21·3**	**1·4**	**22·7**	**3·4**	**1·2**	**3·1**	**19·7**	**1·5**	**21·3**	**3·1**	**1·3**	**2·8**
Office machinery and data processing equipment and electrical and electronic engineering	33 and 34												
Apprentices		11·5	0·9	**12·4**	2·5	0·4	**1·8**	11·1	0·8	**11·9**	2·4	0·3	**1·7**
Other trainees		4·0	2·0	**6·0**	0·9	0·9	**0·9**	4·4	2·8	**7·2**	1·0	1·3	**1·1**
All trainees		**15·5**	**2·9**	**18·4**	**3·3**	**1·3**	**2·7**	**15·6**	**3·6**	**19·1**	**3·3**	**1·6**	**2·8**
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	35												
Apprentices		5·9	0·3	**6·2**	2·2	0·9	**2·1**	5·6	0·4	**5·9**	2·2	1·1	**2·1**
Other trainees		1·3	0·3	**1·6**	0·5	0·7	**0·5**	1·6	0·3	**1·8**	0·6	0·8	**0·6**
All trainees		**7·2**	**0·6**	**7·8**	**2·7**	**1·6**	**2·6**	**7·2**	**0·6**	**7·8**	**2·8**	**1·9**	**2·7**
Other transport equipment	36												
Apprentices		15·6	0·5	**16·2**	5·7	1·6	**5·3**	13·3	0·6	**13·8**	5·1	1·8	**4·7**
Other trainees		1·1	0·3	**1·3**	0·4	0·8	**0·4**	1·0	0·2	**1·2**	0·4	0·7	**0·4**
All trainees		**16·7**	**0·8**	**17·5**	**6·1**	**2·4**	**5·7**	**14·2**	**0·8**	**15·0**	**5·4**	**2·4**	**5·1**
Instrument engineering	37												
Apprentices		1·8	0·1	**1·9**	2·5	0·3	**1·8**	1·6	0·1	**1·6**	2·2	0·3	**1·6**
Other trainees		0·9	0·4	**1·3**	1·3	1·3	**1·3**	0·9	0·3	**1·2**	1·2	1·0	**1·2**
All trainees		**2·7**	**0·6**	**3·3**	**3·8**	**1·6**	**3·1**	**2·4**	**0·4**	**2·9**	**3·4**	**1·3**	**2·7**
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	41 and 42												
Apprentices		2·2	0·3	**2·5**	0·6	0·1	**0·4**	1·9	0·2	**2·1**	0·6	0·1	**0·4**
Other trainees		0·8	0·7	**1·6**	0·2	0·3	**0·3**	0·7	0·7	**1·4**	0·2	0·3	**0·2**
All trainees		**3·0**	**1·0**	**4·1**	**0·9**	**0·4**	**0·7**	**2·6**	**0·9**	**3·5**	**0·7**	**0·4**	**0·6**
Leather and leather goods and footwear and clothing industries	44 and 45												
Apprentices		0·5	0·5	**1·0**	0·5	0·2	**0·3**	0·3	0·5	**0·8**	0·4	0·2	**0·2**
Other trainees		0·8	4·8	**5·6**	0·8	2·1	**1·7**	0·6	4·1	**4·7**	**0·7**	1·8	**1·5**
All trainees		**1·2**	**5·4**	**6·6**	**1·4**	**2·3**	**2·1**	**0·9**	**4·6**	**5·5**	**1·1**	**2·0**	**1·7**
Timber and wooden furniture industries	46												
Apprentices		4·0	0·2	**4·3**	2·4	0·6	**2·1**	4·0	0·2	**4·2**	2·4	0·4	**2·0**
Other trainees		1·7	0·3	**1·9**	1·0	0·6	**0·9**	1·7	0·3	**2·0**	1·0	0·7	**1·0**
All trainees		**5·7**	**0·5**	**6·2**	**3·4**	**1·2**	**3·0**	**5·8**	**0·5**	**6·2**	**3·5**	**1·1**	**3·0**
Paper and paper products printing and publishing	47												
Apprentices		3·4	0·7	**4·1**	1·1	0·4	**0·9**	3·1	0·6	**3·7**	1·0	0·4	**0·8**
Other trainees		1·4	1·4	**2·8**	0·4	0·9	**0·6**	1·6	1·5	**3·1**	0·5	1·0	**0·7**
All trainees		**4·8**	**2·0**	**6·9**	**1·5**	**1·3**	**1·5**	**4·7**	**2·1**	**6·7**	**1·5**	**1·4**	**1·5**
Other manufacturing industries	24, 43 48 and 49												
Apprentices		4·6	0·4	**5·0**	0·9	0·2	**0·6**	3·2	0·2	**3·4**	0·7	0·1	**0·5**
Other trainees		2·8	3·4	**6·3**	0·6	1·3	**0·9**	2·3	2·7	**5·0**	0·5	1·1	**0·7**
All trainees		**7·4**	**3·8**	**11·2**	**1·5**	**1·5**	**1·5**	**5·5**	**2·9**	**8·4**	**1·2**	**1·2**	**1·2**
All manufacturing industries	**21 to 49**												
Apprentices		**77·3**	**4·7**	**82·0**	**2·0**	**0·3**	**1·5**	**69·1**	**4·1**	**73·2**	**1·8**	**0·3**	**1·4**
Other trainees		**23·4**	**16·2**	**39·7**	**0·6**	**1·0**	**0·7**	**23·4**	**15·7**	**39·2**	**0·6**	**1·0**	**0·7**
All trainees		**100·7**	**20·9**	**121·6**	**2·6**	**1·3**	**2·2**	**92·6**	**19·8**	**112·4**	**2·4**	**1·3**	**2·1**

Note: Many of those receiving training under the Youth Training Scheme, specifically those without a contract of employment, are not counted as employees and so will not appear in this table. With progress towards reform of apprenticeships some long duration training schemes of a type which could previously have involved apprenticeship may now be classified as "other training."

Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing Industries

Region	1984 Number (Thousand) Male	Female	All	As proportion of employees in the region Male	Female	All	1985 Number (Thousand) Male	Female	All	As proportion of employees in the region Male	Female	All
South East												
Apprentices	19·5	1·3	**20·8**	1·8	0·3	**1·3**	17·3	0·8	**18·1**	1·6	0·2	**1·2**
Other trainees	7·4	3·7	**11·1**	0·7	0·8	**0·7**	7·9	3·0	**10·9**	0·7	0·7	**0·7**
All trainees	**26·9**	**5·1**	**31·9**	**2·4**	**1·1**	**2·1**	**25·2**	**3·8**	**29·0**	**2·3**	**0·9**	**1·9**
Greater London												
Apprentices	4·8	0·3	**5·1**	1·1	0·2	**0·8**	4·5	0·1	**4·6**	1·1	0·1	**0·8**
Other trainees	2·4	0·9	**3·4**	0·6	0·5	**0·6**	2·4	0·8	**3·2**	0·6	0·5	**0·5**
All trainees	**7·2**	**1·3**	**8·5**	**1·7**	**0·7**	**1·4**	**6·9**	**1·0**	**7·8**	**1·6**	**0·6**	**1·3**
Rest of South East												
Apprentices	14·7	1·0	**15·7**	2·2	0·4	**1·7**	12·8	0·7	**13·5**	1·9	0·3	**1·4**
Other trainees	5·0	2·8	**7·7**	0·7	1·1	**0·8**	5·5	2·2	**7·6**	0·8	0·8	**0·8**
All trainees	**19·6**	**3·8**	**23·5**	**2·9**	**1·5**	**2·5**	**18·3**	**2·8**	**21·1**	**2·7**	**1·1**	**2·3**
East Anglia												
Apprentices	1·9	0·1	**2·0**	1·6	0·2	**1·2**	1·8	0·1	**1·8**	1·4	0·1	**1·1**
Other trainees	0·8	0·4	**1·2**	0·7	0·7	**0·7**	0·7	0·5	**1·1**	0·5	1·0	**0·7**
All trainees	**2·7**	**0·5**	**3·2**	**2·2**	**1·0**	**1·9**	**2·4**	**0·5**	**2·9**	**2·0**	**1·1**	**1·7**
South West												
Apprentices	6·8	0·4	**7·2**	2·5	0·4	**1·9**	6·4	0·3	**6·7**	2·3	0·3	**1·8**
Other trainees	1·6	1·0	**2·6**	0·6	1·0	**0·7**	1·8	1·5	**3·2**	0·6	1·6	**0·9**
All trainees	**8·4**	**1·3**	**9·7**	**3·0**	**1·4**	**2·6**	**8·2**	**1·8**	**9·9**	**2·9**	**1·9**	**2·7**
West Midlands												
Apprentices	9·1	0·8	**10·0**	1·7	0·4	**1·4**	8·2	0·5	**8·7**	1·6	0·3	**1·2**
Other trainees	3·4	1·6	**5·0**	0·7	0·8	**0·7**	3·7	2·3	**6·1**	0·7	1·2	**0·9**
All trainees	**12·6**	**2·4**	**15·0**	**2·4**	**1·3**	**2·1**	**11·9**	**2·9**	**14·8**	**2·3**	**1·5**	**2·1**
East Midlands												
Apprentices	6·1	0·4	**6·5**	1·9	0·2	**1·4**	5·0	0·5	**5·4**	1·6	0·3	**1·1**
Other trainees	2·3	2·2	**4·5**	0·7	1·3	**0·9**	2·1	2·2	**4·3**	0·7	1·3	**0·9**
All trainees	**8·4**	**2·6**	**11·0**	**2·7**	**1·6**	**2·3**	**7·1**	**2·7**	**9·8**	**2·2**	**1·6**	**2·0**
Yorkshire and Humberside												
Apprentices	6·5	0·2	**6·7**	1·8	0·1	**1·3**	6·1	0·4	**6·5**	1·7	0·3	**1·3**
Other trainees	2·7	2·3	**5·0**	0·7	1·5	**1·0**	2·0	1·8	**3·8**	0·6	1·2	**0·7**
All trainees	**9·2**	**2·5**	**11·7**	**2·5**	**1·6**	**2·3**	**8·1**	**2·2**	**10·4**	**2·3**	**1·4**	**2·0**
North West												
Apprentices	10·7	0·5	**11·2**	2·1	0·2	**1·6**	8·8	0·5	**9·3**	1·8	0·3	**1·3**
Other trainees	2·4	2·0	**4·4**	0·5	1·0	**0·6**	2·4	1·8	**4·3**	0·5	0·9	**0·6**
All trainees	**13·1**	**2·5**	**15·6**	**2·6**	**1·2**	**2·2**	**11·2**	**2·4**	**13·6**	**2·3**	**1·2**	**2·0**
North												
Apprentices	5·9	0·3	**6·1**	2·7	0·3	**2·1**	5·3	0·3	**5·5**	2·5	0·3	**1·9**
Other trainees	0·9	1·0	**1·9**	0·4	1·2	**0·6**	1·0	0·7	**1·7**	0·5	0·8	**0·6**
All trainees	**6·8**	**1·2**	**8·0**	**3·2**	**1·5**	**2·7**	**6·3**	**0·9**	**7·2**	**3·0**	**1·2**	**2·5**
Wales												
Apprentices	3·0	0·2	**3·1**	1·9	0·3	**1·4**	2·6	0·1	**2·8**	1·7	0·2	**1·3**
Other trainees	0·8	0·6	**1·4**	0·5	1·1	**0·6**	0·5	0·4	**0·9**	0·3	0·7	**0·4**
All trainees	**3·7**	**0·8**	**4·5**	**2·4**	**1·4**	**2·1**	**3·2**	**0·5**	**3·7**	**2·0**	**0·9**	**1·7**
Scotland												
Apprentices	7·7	0·6	**8·3**	2·5	0·4	**1·9**	7·8	0·5	**8·3**	2·6	0·4	**1·9**
Other trainees	1·2	1·4	**2·6**	0·4	1·0	**0·6**	1·3	1·5	**2·8**	0·4	1·1	**0·6**
All trainees	**8·9**	**2·0**	**11·0**	**2·9**	**1·5**	**2·5**	**9·1**	**2·1**	**11·1**	**3·0**	**1·5**	**2·5**
Great Britain												
Apprentices	**77·3**	**4·7**	**82·0**	**2·0**	**0·3**	**1·5**	**69·1**	**4·1**	**73·2**	**1·8**	**0·3**	**1·4**
Other trainees	**23·4**	**16·2**	**39·7**	**0·6**	**1·0**	**0·7**	**23·4**	**15·7**	**39·2**	**0·6**	**1·0**	**0·7**
All trainees	**100·7**	**20·9**	**121·6**	**2·6**	**1·3**	**2·2**	**92·6**	**19·8**	**112·4**	**2·4**	**1·3**	**2·1**

Note: Many of those receiving training under the Youth Training Scheme, specifically those without a contract of employment, are not counted as employees and so will not appear in this table. With progress towards reform of apprenticeships some long duration training schemes of a type which previously could have involved apprenticeships may now be classified as "other training".

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
1980	1,664·9	6·8	104·1	..	1,560·8							
1981	2,520·4	10·4	100·6	..	2,419·8							
1982 Annual averages	2,916·0	12·1	123·5	..	2,793·4							
1983††	3,104·7	12·9	134·9	..	2,969·7							
1984	3,159·8	13·1	113·0	..	3,046·8							
1983 May 12	3,049·4	12·7	125·6	..	2,923·7	2,969·3	12·4	−55·1(19·1)	−9·3(25·2)	275	2,626	148
June 9	2,983·9	12·4	118·9	128·4	2,865·0	2,963·0	12·3	−6·3(22·6)	−20·3(23·9)	266	2,596	122
July 14	3,020·6	12·6	115·5	211·1	2,905·0	2,947·0	12·3	−16·0(4·2)	−25·8(15·3)	352	2,565	103
Aug 11	3,009·9	12·5	112·1	211·9	2,897·8	2,935·8	12·2	−11·2(−2·1)	−11·2(8·2)	304	2,611	95
Sep 8	3,167·4	13·2	214·6	..	2,952·8	2,944·4	12·3	8·6	−6·2(3·6)	461	2,613	94
Oct 13	3,094·0	12·9	168·1	..	2,925·9	2,944·8	12·3	0·4	−0·7(2·3)	361	2,642	91
Nov 10	3,084·4	12·8	137·7	..	2,946·7	2,947·2	12·3	2·4	3·8	317	2,680	87
Dec 8	3,079·4	12·8	118·1	..	2,961·3	2,958·3	12·3	11·1	−4·6	291	2,703	86
1984 Jan 12	3,199·7	13·2	116·8	..	3,082·9	2,975·3	12·3	17·0	10·2	308	2,084	87
Feb 9	3,186·4	13·2	105·5	..	3,080·9	2,999·4	12·4	24·1	17·4	295	2,809	87
Mar 8	3,142·8	13·0	94·8	..	3,048·0	3,013·6	12·5	14·2	18·4	260	2,801	82
April 5	3,107·7	12·8	85·3	..	3,022·4	3,012·0	12·5	−1·6	12·2	272	2,755	80
May 10	3,084·5	12·8	104·2	..	2,980·3	3,026·2	12·5	14·2	8·9	277	2,730	78
June 14	3,029·7	12·5	95·3	123·6	2,934·5	3,031·8	12·5	5·6	6·1	267	2,688	75
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	3,179·6	13·1	3·4	11·9	305	2,869	67

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1980	1,590·5	6·7	97·8	..	1,492·7		6·3				
1981	2,422·4	10·2	94·0	..	2,328·4		9·8				
1982 Annual averages	2,808·5	11·9	117·3	..	2,691·3		11·4				
1983††	2,987·6	12·7	130·7	..	2,856·8		12·2				
1984	3,038·4	12·9	109·7	..	2,928·7		12·4				
1983 May 12	2,934·4	12·5	121·6	..	2,812·8	2,856·9	12·2	−55·4(18·8)	−10·4(24·2)	267	2,522	145
June 9	2,870·5	12·2	115·3	125·6	2,755·2	2,851·0	12·2	−5·9(21·9)	−20·9(22·9)	258	2,493	120
July 14	2,903·5	12·4	112·2	206·6	2,791·3	2,833·4	12·1	−17·6(2·3)	−26·3(14·3)	343	2,458	102
Aug 11	2,892·9	12·3	109·0	206·1	2,783·9	2,821·6	12·0	−11·8(−2·8)	−11·8(7·1)	295	2,504	93
Sep 8	3,043·7	13·0	208·5	..	2,835·2	2,828·9	12·1	7·3	−7·4(2·3)	447	2,505	92
Oct 13	2,974·2	12·7	162·8	..	2,811·4	2,829·8	12·1	0·9	−1·2(1·8)	351	2,534	89
Nov 10	2,964·7	12·6	133·1	..	2,831·6	2,831·5	12·1	1·7	3·3	308	2,571	86
Dec 8	2,960·9	12·6	114·3	..	2,846·7	2,842·6	12·1	11·1	4·6	283	2,594	84
1984 Jan 12	3,077·4	13·0	113·2	..	2,964·3	2,859·2	12·1	16·6	9·8	299	2,692	86
Feb 9	3,063·8	13·0	102·2	..	2,961·7	2,881·8	12·2	22·6	16·8	286	2,697	81
Mar 8	3,021·9	12·8	91·9	..	2,930·0	2,895·7	12·3	13·9	17·7	252	2,689	80
April 5	2,987·6	12·7	82·7	..	2,904·9	2,894·2	12·3	−1·5	11·7	264	2,645	79
May 10	2,963·9	12·6	100·6	..	2,863·3	2,907·8	12·3	13·6	8·7	268	2,619	76
June 14	2,910·8	12·3	92·3	120·9	2,818·6	2,913·7	12·3	5·9	6·0	258	2,579	74
July 12	2,978·9	12·6	89·7	163·0	2,889·2	2,930·8	12·4	17·1	12·2	355	2,550	74
Aug 9	2,995·2	12·7	87·4	156·0	2,907·8	2,947·7	12·5	16·9	13·3	300	2,624	71
Sep 13	3,156·6	13·4	176·6	..	2,979·9	2,971·2	12·6	23·5	19·2	462	2,622	72
Oct 11	3,103·2	13·1	146·5	..	2,956·7	2,975·2	12·6	4·0	14·8	360	2,670	73
Nov 8	3,101·6	13·1	124·5	..	2,977·0	2,978·9	12·6	3·7	10·4	316	2,716	70
Dec 6	3,100·0	13·1	108·6	..	2,991·4	2,988·6	12·7	9·7	5·8	285	2,746	69
1985 Jan 10	3,217·9	13·6	107·0	..	3,110·9	3,005·7	12·7	17·1	10·2	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200·7	13·6	95·6	..	3,105·1	3,024·7	12·8	19·0	15·3	290	2,843	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	3,059·4	13·0	3·9	11·6	297	2,758	65

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.

THOUSAND

MALE						FEMALE						MARRIED	UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Number	
				Number	Per cent					Number	Per cent		
1,180·6	8·3	55·0	1,125·6			484·3	4·8	49·1	435·2				1980
1,843·3	12·9	55·6	1,787·8			677·0	6·8	45·0	632·0				1981
2,133·2	15·0	70·1	2,063·2			783·6	7·9	53·4	730·2				1982 Annual averages
2,218·6	15·8	77·2	2,141·4			886·0	8·9	57·7	828·3				1983††
2,197·4	15·7	65·0	2,132·4			962·5	9·4	48·0	914·5				1984
2,199·4	15·6	72·5	2,126·9	2,148·5	15·3	849·9	8·5	53·1	796·8	820·8	8·2	324·8	1983 May 12
2,144·7	15·2	68·6	2,076·1	2,133·8	15·2	839·2	8·4	50·3	788·9	829·2	8·3	323·9	June 9
2,144·0	15·2	66·9	2,077·1	2,110·8	15·0	876·6	8·8	48·7	827·9	836·2	8·4	328·2	July 14
2,125·0	15·1	65·4	2,059·6	2,097·0	14·9	884·9	8·9	46·6	838·2	838·8	8·4	335·1	Aug 11
2,204·6	15·7	121·6	2,083·1	2,096·8	14·9	962·8	9·7	93·0	869·8	847·6	8·5	339·2	Sep 8
2,162·4	15·4	95·7	2,066·6	2,091·8	14·9	931·6	9·4	72·4	859·2	853·0	8·6	340·9	Oct 13
2,159·0	15·3	78·9	2,080·1	2,087·6	14·8	925·4	9·3	58·8	866·6	859·6	8·6	344·5	Nov 10
2,166·9	15·4	68·1	2,098·8	2,092·0	14·9	912·4	9·2	50·0	862·5	866·3	8·7	347·5	Dec 8
2,245·4	16·1	66·9	2,178·4	2,098·1	15·0	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	2,203·4	15·8	997·2	9·8	45·3	951·9	976·2	9·5	409·8	May 9

1,129·1	8·1	51·2	1,077·9		7·7	461·3	4·7	46·6	414·8		4·2		1980
1,773·3	12·7	51·4	1,721·9		12·3	649·1	6·7	42·5	606·5		6·2		1981
2,055·9	14·8	66·2	1,989·7		14·3	752·6	7·8	51·1	701·6		7·2		1982 Annual averages
2,133·5	15·5	74·6	2,059·0		15·0	854·0	8·8	56·1	797·9		8·2		1983
2,109·6	15·5	62·9	2,046·8		15·0	928·8	9·3	46·8	882·0		8·8		1984
2,115·0	15·4	69·9	2,045·1	2,066·1	15·0	819·4	8·4	51·7	767·7	790·8	8·1	311·4	1983 May 12
2,061·8	15·0	66·3	1,995·5	2,051·9	14·9	808·7	8·3	49·0	759·7	799·1	8·2	310·7	June 9
2,059·4	15·0	64·7	1,994·7	2,027·9	14·7	844·1	8·7	47·5	796·6	805·5	8·3	314·3	July 14
2,040·6	14·8	63·4	1,977·1	2,013·7	14·6	852·4	8·8	45·5	806·8	807·9	8·3	321·1	Aug 11
2,116·3	15·4	117·9	1,998·5	2,012·5	14·6	927·4	9·6	90·6	836·8	816·4	8·4	325·2	Sept 8
2,075·9	15·1	92·4	1,983·5	2,007·7	14·6	898·3	9·3	70·3	827·9	822·1	8·5	327·4	Oct 13
2,072·4	15·1	76·0	1,996·4	2,003·4	14·6	892·2	9·2	57·1	835·2	828·1	8·5	330·7	Nov 10
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	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	2,116·4	15·5	964·2	9·7	44·4	919·8	943·0	9·5	395·7	May 9

‡ 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 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 changes in brackets allow for these effects.

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				Male	Female
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
SOUTH EAST														
1981	**547·6**	407·5	140·1	16·5	**7·0**	9·0	4·3	531·0						
1982	**664·6**	490·8	173·8	22·4	**8·5**	10·8	5·3	642·3						
1983††	**721·4**	514·5	206·9	24·5	**9·3**	11·4	6·3	696·9						
1984	**748·0**	511·3	236·7	20·1	**9·5**	11·3	7·0	727·9						
1984 May 10	**724·8**	499·9	224·9	17·8	**9·2**	11·1	6·6	707·0	718·6	9·1	2·9	2·8	494·2	224·4
Jun 14	**716·1**	492·8	223·3	16·8	**9·1**	10·9	6·6	699·3	723·6	9·2	5·0	2·9	496·5	227·1
Jul 12	**735·2**	500·9	234·4	16·2	**9·3**	11·1	6·9	719·0	728·4	9·2	4·8	4·2	498·6	229·8
Aug 9	**744·6**	503·3	241·3	15·4	**9·4**	11·2	7·1	729·2	733·8	9·3	5·4	5·1	501·2	232·6
Sep 13	**777·7**	521·6	256·1	31·5	**9·9**	11·6	7·6	746·1	741·2	9·4	7·4	5·9	505·8	235·4
Oct 11	**767·4**	516·5	250·9	27·9	**9·7**	11·5	7·4	739·5	741·9	9·4	0·7	4·5	506·4	235·5
Nov 8	**767·5**	517·3	250·2	23·7	**9·7**	11·5	7·4	743·7	743·8	9·4	1·9	3·3	506·8	237·0
Dec 6	**766·2**	519·6	246·6	20·4	**9·7**	11·5	7·3	745·8	747·6	9·5	3·8	2·1	508·6	239·0
1985 Jan 10	**795·6**	541·8	253·8	18·5	**10·1**	12·0	7·5	777·1	753·6	9·5	6·0	3·9	513·4	240·2
Feb 14	**797·0**	544·8	252·3	16·4	**10·1**	12·1	7·4	780·6	761·1	9·6	7·5	5·8	519·9	241·2
Mar 14	**784·0**	534·7	249·2	14·7	**9·9**	11·9	7·4	769·3	761·6	9·6	0·5	4·7	518·6	243·0
Apr 11	**784·2**	533·2	251·0	13·9	**9·9**	11·8	7·4	770·3	768·9	9·7	7·3	5·1	521·6	247·3
May 9	**772·2**	523·7	248·5	16·5	**9·8**	11·6	7·3	755·7	768·1	9·7	−0·8	2·3	519·5	248·6
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1981	**263·5**	195·8	67·6	9·0	**6·9**	8·7	4·3	254·5						
1982	**323·3**	238·5	84·8	10·7	**8·5**	10·5	5·4	312·6						
1983††	**359·9**	258·8	101·1	12·0	**9·5**	11·6	6·4	347·9						
1984	**380·9**	265·6	115·3	10·2	**9·9**	11·9	7·2	370·7						
1984 May 10	**370·2**	260·0	110·2	8·9	**9·7**	11·7	6·9	361·3	365·1	9·5	1·4	1·4	256·0	109·1
Jun 14	**369·3**	259·3	110·0	8·6	**9·6**	11·6	6·9	360·6	369·3	9·6	4·2	2·1	258·8	110·5
Jul 12	**377·8**	263·1	114·7	8·3	**9·9**	11·8	7·2	369·4	371·5	9·7	2·2	2·6	259·7	111·8
Aug 9	**383·2**	264·9	118·3	8·0	**10·0**	11·9	7·4	375·2	373·9	9·8	2·4	2·9	261·0	112·9
Sep 13	**397·3**	272·8	124·4	14·5	**10·4**	12·2	7·8	382·7	378·3	9·9	4·4	3·0	263·9	114·4
Oct 11	**392·2**	270·3	121·9	13·6	**10·2**	12·1	7·6	378·6	379·4	9·9	1·1	2·6	264·9	114·5
Nov 8	**391·1**	270·3	120·8	12·1	**10·2**	12·1	7·5	379·0	380·9	9·9	1·5	2·3	265·8	115·1
Dec 6	**390·8**	271·2	119·6	10·6	**10·2**	12·2	7·5	380·2	383·3	10·0	2·4	1·7	267·3	116·0
1985 Jan 10	**400·1**	278·0	122·1	9·6	**10·4**	12·5	7·6	390·5	385·6	10·1	2·3	2·1	268·8	116·8
Feb 14	**400·8**	279·3	121·5	8·6	**10·5**	12·5	7·6	392·2	387·9	10·1	2·3	2·3	270·9	117·0
Mar 14	**398·4**	277·9	120·5	7·9	**10·4**	12·5	7·5	390·5	389·5	10·2	1·6	2·1	271·9	117·6
Apr 11	**400·7**	279·1	121·6	7·4	**10·5**	12·5	7·6	393·3	393·3	10·3	3·8	2·6	273·9	119·4
May 9	**397·7**	276·6	121·1	8·4	**10·4**	12·4	7·6	398·4	393·2	10·3	−0·1	1·8	273·0	120·2
EAST ANGLIA														
1981	**61·4**	45·9	15·5	2·0	**8·3**	10·3	5·3	59·4						
1982	**72·2**	53·2	19·0	2·4	**9·7**	12·0	6·3	69·8						
1983††	**77·5**	54·8	22·6	2·7	**10·3**	12·2	7·4	74·7						
1984	**77·0**	51·8	25·2	2·2	**10·1**	11·6	8·0	74·8						
1984 May 10	**76·4**	52·0	24·5	2·1	**10·0**	11·7	7·7	74·3	74·8	9·8	0·5	—	50·9	23·9
Jun 14	**73·5**	49·6	23·9	1·9	**9·6**	11·1	7·6	71·5	74·9	9·8	0·1	0·1	50·7	24·2
Jul 12	**74·4**	49·7	24·7	1·9	**9·8**	11·1	7·8	72·6	75·6	9·9	0·7	0·4	51·0	24·6
Aug 9	**74·3**	49·3	25·0	1·7	**9·8**	11·1	7·9	72·6	75·8	9·9	0·2	0·3	50·9	24·9
Sep 13	**77·6**	50·8	26·7	3·6	**10·2**	11·4	8·5	74·0	76·1	10·0	0·3	0·4	51·0	25·1
Oct 11	**77·2**	50·7	26·5	2·9	**10·1**	11·4	8·4	74·2	75·5	9·9	−0·6	—	50·5	25·0
Nov 8	**77·7**	51·2	26·5	2·4	**10·2**	11·5	8·4	75·3	75·8	9·9	0·3	—	50·6	25·2
Dec 6	**78·5**	52·1	26·4	2·1	**10·3**	11·7	8·4	76·4	76·2	10·0	0·4	—	50·6	25·6
1985 Jan 10	**83·2**	55·2	28·0	1·9	**10·9**	12·4	8·9	81·3	77·6	10·2	1·4	0·7	51·5	26·1
Feb 14	**84·5**	56·4	28·1	1·7	**11·1**	12·6	8·9	82·8	78·7	10·3	1·1	1·0	52·3	26·4
Mar 14	**82·2**	54·6	27·6	1·5	**10·8**	12·2	8·7	80·6	77·9	10·2	−0·8	0·6	51·5	26·4
Apr 11	**82·4**	54·6	27·8	1·6	**10·8**	12·2	8·8	80·8	78·8	10·3	0·9	0·4	52·0	26·8
May 9	**81·0**	53·2	27·8	2·0	**10·6**	11·9	8·8	79·0	79·1	10·4	0·3	0·1	52·0	27·1
SOUTH WEST														
1981	**155·6**	112·0	43·6	4·4	**9·2**	11·3	6·3	151·2						
1982	**179·0**	128·0	51·0	5·7	**10·6**	13·0	7·2	173·3						
1983††	**188·6**	129·3	59·3	6·2	**11·2**	13·2	8·4	182·3						
1984	**193·9**	127·3	66·6	5·0	**11·4**	13·0	9·1	188·9						
1984 May 10	**185·5**	122·9	62·6	4·5	**10·9**	12·6	8·6	181·1	185·8	10·9	0·4	0·6	122·7	63·1
Jun 14	**179·1**	118·8	60·3	4·1	**10·5**	12·2	8·3	174·9	186·7	10·9	0·9	0·5	123·1	63·6
Jul 12	**183·8**	120·7	63·1	4·0	**10·8**	12·4	8·6	179·8	188·4	11·0	1·7	1·0	123·8	64·6
Aug 9	**185·8**	121·3	64·4	3·8	**10·9**	12·4	8·8	182·0	190·3	11·2	1·9	1·5	124·9	65·4
Sep 13	**198·6**	128·7	70·0	8·4	**11·6**	13·2	9·6	190·2	193·4	11·3	3·1	2·2	126·9	66·5
Oct 11	**200·3**	129·9	70·4	7·1	**11·7**	13·3	9·6	193·2	193·6	11·3	0·2	1·7	127·4	66·2
Nov 8	**203·5**	132·1	71·4	5·9	**11·9**	13·5	9·8	197·6	194·3	11·4	0·7	1·3	127·9	66·4
Dec 6	**204·4**	133·6	70·8	5·1	**12·0**	13·7	9·7	199·4	195·0	11·4	0·7	0·5	128·1	66·9
1985 Jan 10	**213·2**	139·5	73·7	4·7	**12·5**	14·3	10·1	208·6	196·8	11·5	1·8	1·1	129·1	67·7
Feb 14	**213·7**	140·4	73·3	4·2	**12·5**	14·4	10·0	209·6	199·5	11·7	2·7	1·7	131·3	68·2
Mar 14	**208·1**	136·2	71·9	3·8	**12·2**	13·9	9·8	204·3	198·7	11·6	−0·8	1·2	130·2	68·5
Apr 11	**205·5**	135·0	70·6	3·5	**12·0**	13·8	9·7	202·0	200·5	11·7	1·8	1·1	131·4	69·1
May 9	**200·8**	131·5	69·3	4·4	**11·8**	13·5	9·5	196·4	201·2	11·8	0·7	0·6	131·5	69·7

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.

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Male	Female
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
WEST MIDLANDS														
1981	**290·6**	213·9	76·6	12·3	**12·5**	15·2	8·3	278·3						
1982	**337·9**	249·9	87·9	14·8	**14·7**	17·9	9·8	323·0						
1983††	**354·7**	257·3	97·4	16·0	**15·7**	18·7	11·0	338·6						
1984	**345·6**	243·1	102·5	12·8	**15·3**	18·0	11·4	332·8						
1984 May 10	**339·6**	240·2	99·4	12·0	**15·1**	17·8	11·0	327·6	331·7	14·7	1·6	0·8	235·6	96·1
Jun 14	**334·9**	236·6	98·2	10·7	**14·9**	17·5	10·9	324·1	331·7	14·7	—	0·5	235·2	96·5
Jul 12	**341·1**	239·6	101·4	10·5	**15·1**	17·7	11·2	330·6	332·8	14·8	1·1	0·9	235·8	97·0
Aug 9	**342·1**	239·7	102·4	10·4	**15·2**	17·7	11·3	331·7	333·8	14·8	1·0	0·7	236·1	97·7
Sep 13	**360·4**	249·0	111·4	20·5	**16·0**	18·4	12·3	339·9	335·8	14·9	2·0	1·4	237·0	98·8
Oct 11	**353·0**	245·2	107·8	17·3	**15·7**	18·2	11·9	335·6	336·7	14·9	0·9	1·3	237·6	99·1
Nov 8	**347·3**	242·2	105·0	14·6	**15·4**	17·9	11·6	332·6	334·8	14·9	−1·9	0·3	236·4	98·4
Dec 6	**346·9**	243·2	103·7	13·0	**15·4**	18·0	11·5	333·9	335·4	14·9	0·6	−0·1	236·9	98·5
1985 Jan 10	**357·1**	250·5	106·6	12·0	**15·8**	18·5	11·8	345·1	337·1	15·0	1·7	0·1	237·6	99·5
Feb 14	**355·3**	249·4	105·9	10·8	**15·8**	18·5	11·7	344·5	339·0	15·0	1·9	1·4	238·9	100·1
Mar 14	**349·3**	245·1	104·2	9·7	**15·5**	18·1	11·5	339·5	338·0	15·0	−1·0	0·9	237·9	100·1
Apr 11	**348·2**	244·3	103·9	9·2	**15·5**	18·1	11·5	339·0	338·6	15·0	0·6	0·5	238·3	100·3
May 9	**347·0**	243·0	104·0	11·4	**15·4**	18·0	11·5	335·5	339·7	15·1	1·1	0·2	238·8	100·9
EAST MIDLANDS														
1981	**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	**193·4**	133·6	59·8	5·9	**12·1**	14·5	8·8	187·5						
1984 May 10	**190·3**	132·4	58·0	5·8	**11·9**	14·4	8·6	184·6	186·3	11·7	0·4	0·7	129·5	56·8
Jun 14	**186·5**	129·5	57·1	5·3	**11·7**	14·1	8·4	181·2	186·6	11·7	0·3	0·2	129·5	57·1
Jul 12	**191·6**	131·6	60·0	5·0	**12·0**	14·3	8·9	186·6	188·7	11·8	2·1	0·9	130·7	58·0
Aug 9	**192·3**	131·5	60·9	4·8	**12·0**	14·3	9·0	187·6	190·7	11·9	2·0	1·5	131·6	59·1
Sep 13	**202·2**	136·4	65·7	9·8	**12·7**	14·8	9·7	192·3	192·2	12·0	1·5	1·9	132·4	59·8
Oct 11	**199·0**	135·2	63·8	8·2	**12·5**	14·7	9·4	190·8	193·4	12·1	1·2	1·6	133·2	60·2
Nov 8	**196·8**	134·5	62·4	7·0	**12·3**	14·6	9·2	189·9	192·5	12·1	−0·9	0·6	132·6	59·9
Dec 6	**198·3**	136·0	62·3	6·1	**12·4**	14·8	9·2	192·1	193·2	12·1	0·7	0·3	132·8	60·4
1985 Jan 10	**207·1**	142·1	65·1	5·7	**13·0**	15·4	9·6	201·4	194·5	12·2	1·3	0·4	133·5	61·0
Feb 14	**207·6**	143·2	64·4	5·2	**13·0**	15·5	9·5	202·3	196·4	12·3	1·9	1·3	135·2	61·2
Mar 14	**204·1**	140·3	63·8	4·6	**12·8**	15·2	9·4	199·4	196·5	12·3	0·1	1·1	134·6	61·9
Apr 11	**203·7**	139·3	64·4	4·4	**12·8**	15·1	9·5	199·3	197·2	12·3	0·7	0·9	134·6	62·6
May 9	**202·1**	137·5	64·5	6·7	**12·7**	14·9	9·5	195·4	197·1	12·3	−0·1	0·2	134·1	63·0
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1981	**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	8·8	260·1						
1983††	**288·7**	207·4	81·3	14·8	**14·1**	17·0	9·9	273·8						
1984	**292·7**	205·3	87·4	12·7	**14·4**	17·1	10·5	280·1						
1984 May 10	**285·3**	201·2	84·1	12·0	**14·0**	16·8	10·1	273·3	277·3	13·6	1·5	1·2	196·6	80·7
Jun 14	**279·1**	196·5	82·6	10·8	**13·7**	16·4	9·9	268·3	277·5	13·7	0·2	0·7	196·4	81·1
Jul 12	**286·2**	200·1	86·2	10·4	**14·1**	16·7	10·4	275·8	280·0	13·8	2·5	1·4	197·9	82·1
Aug 9	**285·7**	199·1	86·6	10·0	**14·1**	16·6	10·4	275·7	281·0	13·8	1·0	1·2	198·6	82·4
Sep 13	**308·4**	212·8	95·6	23·1	**15·2**	17·7	11·5	285·3	284·2	14·0	3·2	2·2	201·1	83·1
Oct 11	**300·8**	209·2	91·5	18·2	**14·8**	17·4	11·0	282·7	285·6	14·1	1·4	1·9	202·2	83·4
Nov 8	**300·0**	209·4	90·6	15·1	**14·8**	17·4	10·9	284·9	285·5	14·1	−0·1	1·5	201·6	83·9
Dec 6	**298·8**	209·7	89·1	13·0	**14·7**	17·5	10·7	285·8	285·5	14·1	—	0·4	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	1·7	0·5	202·4	84·8
Feb 14	**307·7**	216·4	91·3	10·5	**15·1**	18·0	11·0	297·2	288·9	14·2	1·7	1·1	203·6	85·3
Mar 14	**302·9**	212·8	90·1	9·4	**14·9**	17·7	10·8	293·5	290·5	14·3	1·6	1·7	204·7	85·8
Apr 11	**303·8**	213·1	90·7	9·2	**15·0**	17·7	10·9	294·5	293·3	14·4	2·8	2·0	206·4	86·9
May 9	**303·0**	211·4	91·7	14·0	**14·9**	17·6	11·0	289·1	293·6	14·5	0·3	1·6	205·9	87·7
NORTH WEST														
1981	**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	**442·0**	312·7	129·3	16·0	**15·9**	19·6	10·9	426·0						
1984 May 10	**435·0**	309·4	125·5	14·9	**15·7**	19·4	10·6	420·1	425·8	15·3	0·5	−0·1	303·7	122·1
Jun 14	**426·1**	303·0	123·0	13·9	**15·3**	19·0	10·4	412·1	424·6	15·3	−1·2	−1·0	302·1	122·5
Jul 12	**435·5**	307·5	128·0	13·6	**15·7**	19·3	10·8	421·9	425·3	15·3	0·7	—	302·1	123·2
Aug 9	**439·2**	308·7	130·5	13·5	**15·8**	19·4	11·0	425·7	427·9	15·4	2·6	0·7	303·4	124·5
Sep 12	**457·2**	318·7	138·4	25·4	**16·5**	20·0	11·7	431·8	427·9	15·4	—	1·1	303·8	124·1
Oct 11	**446·9**	313·8	133·1	21·3	**16·1**	19·7	11·2	425·5	428·2	15·4	0·3	1·0	304·6	123·6
Nov 8	**447·5**	315·3	132·3	18·5	**16·1**	19·8	11·2	429·0	430·0	15·5	1·8	0·7	305·8	124·2
Dec 6	**447·0**	315·9	131·0	16·2	**16·1**	19·8	11·0	430·7	432·0	15·6	2·0	1·4	306·6	125·4
1985 Jan 10	**461·5**	324·8	136·7	15·0	**16·6**	20·4	11·5	446·4	433·3	15·6	1·3	1·7	307·2	126·1
Feb 14	**456·8**	322·5	134·4	13·5	**16·4**	20·3	11·3	443·3	435·1	15·7	1·8	1·7	308·5	126·6
Mar 14	**449·3**	317·5	131·8	12·4	**16·2**	19·9	11·1	436·9	434·7	15·6	−0·4	0·9	308·3	126·4
Apr 11	**451·3**	318·6	132·7	12·0	**16·2**	20·0	11·2	439·2	438·1	15·8	3·4	1·6	310·0	128·1
May 9	**450·3**	317·4	132·9	16·6	**16·2**	19·9	11·2	433·6	438·0	15·8	−0·1	1·0	309·8	128·2

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				Male	Female
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
NORTH														
1981	**192·0**	141·0	50·9	8·9	**14·7**	17·9	9·9	183·0						
1982	**214·6**	158·8	55·8	10·9	**16·6**	20·3	10·9	203·9						
1983††	**225·7**	164·7	61·0	11·8	**17·9**	21·8	12·0	213·9						
1984	**231·3**	166·4	64·9	9·8	**18·4**	22·6	12·4	221·5						
1984 May 10	**225·9**	163·9	63·0	8·8	**17·9**	22·3	11·8	217·1	219·9	17·5	2·0	1·6	160·0	59·9
Jun 14	**223·1**	161·7	61·4	8·0	**17·7**	22·0	11·7	215·1	220·8	17·5	0·9	1·1	160·5	60·3
Jul 12	**227·0**	163·6	63·4	8·1	**18·0**	22·2	12·1	218·8	221·7	17·6	0·9	1·3	160·9	60·8
Aug 9	**226·6**	162·4	64·2	8·2	**18·0**	22·1	12·3	218·4	222·6	17·7	0·9	0·9	161·0	61·6
Sep 13	**243·1**	171·7	71·3	17·1	**19·3**	23·3	13·6	225·9	224·2	17·8	1·6	1·1	162·2	62·0
Oct 11	**236·6**	168·4	68·2	13·4	**18·8**	22·9	13·0	223·2	224·6	17·8	0·4	1·0	162·3	62·3
Nov 8	**237·9**	170·0	67·9	11·4	**18·9**	23·1	13·0	226·5	226·0	17·9	1·4	1·1	163·4	62·6
Dec 6	**236·5**	169·8	66·7	10·0	**18·8**	23·1	12·7	226·5	225·9	17·9	−0·1	0·6	163·0	62·9
1985 Jan 10	**242·5**	174·0	68·5	9·1	**19·2**	23·6	13·1	233·4	225·6	17·9	−0·3	0·3	162·6	63·0
Feb 14	**237·1**	169·9	67·2	8·0	**18·8**	23·1	12·8	229·1	224·8	17·8	−0·8	−0·4	161·8	63·0
Mar 14	**233·6**	167·5	66·1	7·2	**18·5**	22·8	12·6	226·4	225·6	17·9	0·8	−0·1	162·3	63·3
Apr 11	**236·5**	169·9	66·6	6·9	**18·8**	23·1	12·7	229·6	229·2	18·2	3·6	1·2	164·8	64·4
May 9	**237·3**	169·5	67·8	11·6	**18·8**	23·0	12·9	225·7	229·2	18·2	—	1·5	164·4	64·8
WALES														
1981	**145·9**	106·8	39·1	6·5	**13·5**	16·3	9·2	139·4						
1982	**164·8**	120·9	43·8	7·7	**15·4**	18·8	10·4	157·1						
1983††	**170·4**	122·9	47·5	8·3	**16·0**	19·4	11·0	162·1						
1984	**173·0**	123·0	50·0	6·8	**16·2**	19·8	11·3	166·3						
1984 May 10	**169·1**	121·2	47·9	6·7	**15·9**	19·5	10·8	162·4	165·3	15·5	1·2	0·8	118·8	46·5
Jun 14	**163·2**	117·1	46·1	5·5	**15·3**	18·8	10·4	157·8	164·5	15·4	−0·8	0·2	117·8	46·7
Jul 12	**167·5**	119·2	48·3	5·3	**15·7**	19·1	10·9	162·2	166·4	15·6	1·9	0·8	119·0	47·4
Aug 9	**167·7**	118·9	48·8	5·1	**15·7**	19·1	11·0	162·7	167·6	15·7	1·2	0·8	119·8	47·8
Sep 13	**182·3**	127·4	54·9	12·0	**17·1**	20·5	12·4	170·3	170·2	16·0	2·6	1·9	121·5	48·7
Oct 11	**178·9**	126·1	52·8	9·6	**16·8**	20·3	11·9	169·3	170·0	16·0	−0·2	1·2	121·5	48·5
Nov 8	**180·0**	127·0	53·0	8·0	**16·9**	20·4	12·0	172·0	170·9	16·0	0·9	1·1	121·8	49·1
Dec 6	**180·4**	128·1	52·3	6·9	**16·9**	20·6	11·8	173·5	171·4	16·1	0·5	0·4	122·3	49·1
1985 Jan 10	**185·9**	131·9	53·9	6·6	**17·4**	21·2	12·2	179·3	171·9	16·1	0·5	0·6	122·6	49·3
Feb 14	**183·8**	130·9	52·9	5·8	**17·3**	21·0	12·0	178·0	172·4	16·2	0·5	0·5	123·1	49·3
Mar 14	**180·6**	128·7	51·8	5·2	**16·9**	20·7	11·7	175·4	172·6	16·2	0·2	0·4	123·5	49·1
Apr 11	**180·0**	128·1	52·0	5·0	**16·9**	20·6	11·7	175·0	173·6	16·3	1·0	0·6	123·7	49·9
May 9	**178·5**	126·8	51·7	6·6	**16·8**	20·4	11·7	171·8	174·4	16·4	0·8	0·7	124·1	50·3
SCOTLAND														
1981	**282·8**	197·6	85·2	14·6	**12·4**	15·0	8·9	268·2						
1982	**318·0**	223·9	94·1	17·8	**14·0**	17·1	9·9	300·2						
1983††	**335·6**	232·1	103·4	20·6	**15·0**	17·9	10·9	315·0						
1984	**341·4**	235·1	106·3	18·4	**15·1**	18·4	10·8	323·0						
1984 May 10	**331·8**	230·1	101·6	16·1	**14·7**	18·0	10·4	315·7	322·2	14·3	2·4	0·3	224·5	97·7
Jun 14	**329·3**	227·8	101·4	15·1	**14·6**	17·8	10·3	314·1	322·7	14·3	0·5	0·5	224·4	98·3
Jul 12	**336·7**	230·5	106·2	14·7	**14·9**	18·0	10·8	321·9	323·3	14·3	0·6	1·2	224·4	98·9
Aug 9	**336·8**	230·4	106·4	14·5	**14·9**	18·0	10·8	322·2	324·1	14·4	0·8	0·6	224·5	99·6
Sep 13	**349·2**	238·5	110·7	25·2	**15·5**	18·7	11·3	324·0	326·1	14·4	2·0	1·1	226·0	100·1
Oct 11	**343·1**	235·7	107·4	20·6	**15·2**	18·4	11·0	322·5	325·7	14·4	−0·4	0·8	225·7	100·0
Nov 8	**343·4**	236·7	106·7	17·8	**15·2**	18·5	10·9	325·6	325·4	14·4	−0·3	0·4	225·8	99·6
Dec 6	**343·1**	237·9	105·2	15·8	**15·2**	18·6	10·7	327·3	326·3	14·4	0·9	0·1	226·2	100·1
1985 Jan 10	**362·2**	249·6	112·6	21·6	**16·0**	19·5	11·5	340·6	328·0	14·5	1·7	0·8	226·8	101·2
Feb 14	**357·2**	246·3	110·9	19·5	**15·8**	19·3	11·3	337·7	328·8	14·6	0·8	1·1	227·5	101·3
Mar 14	**351·9**	242·7	109·2	17·5	**15·6**	19·0	11·1	334·4	331·6	14·7	2·8	1·8	230·0	101·6
Apr 11	**354·7**	245·8	108·9	16·2	**15·7**	19·2	11·1	338·5	337·4	14·9	5·8	3·1	234·6	102·8
May 9	**347·9**	241·9	106·1	15·4	**15·4**	18·9	10·8	332·5	339·0	15·0	1·6	3·4	236·3	102·7
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1981	**98·0**	70·0	27·9	6·6	**16·8**	20·7	11·5	91·4						
1982	**108·3**	77·3	31·0	6·2	**18·7**	23·2	12·6	102·1						
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 May 10	**120·6**	87·7	32·8	3·6	**20·8**	26·4	13·2	117·0	118·4	20·4	0·6	0·3	86·0	32·4
Jun 14	**118·9**	86·1	32·8	3·0	**20·5**	25·9	13·2	115·9	118·1	20·3	−0·3	0·1	85·4	32·7
Jul 12	**121·6**	87·0	34·7	2·8	**20·9**	26·2	13·9	118·9	118·6	20·4	0·5	0·3	85·7	32·9
Aug 9	**120·7**	86·5	34·2	2·5	**20·8**	26·1	13·7	118·2	118·6	20·4	—	0·1	85·7	32·9
Sep 13	**127·1**	90·0	37·1	5·3	**21·9**	27·1	14·9	121·8	119·4	20·5	0·8	0·4	86·2	33·2
Oct 11	**122·0**	87·2	34·8	4·1	**21·0**	26·3	13·9	117·9	118·4	20·4	−1·0	−0·1	85·6	32·8
Nov 8	**121·0**	87·0	34·0	3·3	**20·8**	26·2	13·6	117·7	118·2	20·3	−0·2	−0·1	85·4	32·8
Dec 6	**119·4**	86·7	32·7	2·7	**20·5**	26·1	13·1	116·7	117·8	20·3	−0·4	−0·5	85·4	32·4
1985 Jan 10	**123·1**	89·2	33·9	2·5	**21·2**	26·9	13·6	120·6	118·2	20·3	0·4	−0·1	85·7	32·5
Feb 14	**123·0**	89·8	33·2	2·1	**21·2**	27·1	13·3	120·8	119·3	20·5	1·1	0·4	86·7	32·6
Mar 14	**121·7**	88·9	32·8	1·9	**20·9**	26·8	13·1	119·8	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

Annual averages

See footnotes to table 2·1.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS				
South West				
Development Areas	9,177	4,284	13,461	21·2
Intermediate Areas	16,500	9,476	25,976	15·1
Unassisted	105,832	55,547	161,379	11·0
All	**131,509**	**69,307**	**200,816**	**11·8**
West Midlands				
Development Areas	—	—	—	—
Intermediate Areas	194,553	79,381	273,934	16·7
Unassisted	48,426	24,597	73,023	11·9
All	**242,979**	**103,978**	**346,957**	**15·4**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	3,568	1,588	5,156	22·2
Intermediate Areas	1,359	573	1,932	15·8
Unassisted	132,588	62,388	194,976	12·5
All	**137,515**	**64,549**	**202,064**	**12·7**
Yorkshire and Humberside				
Development Areas	23,205	9,684	32,889	20·3
Intermediate Areas	107,291	43,886	151,177	16·3
Unassisted	80,892	38,091	118,983	12·6
All	**211,388**	**91,661**	**303,049**	**14·9**
North West				
Development Areas	137,014	54,069	191,083	19·9
Intermediate Areas	96,438	39,149	135,587	15·0
Unassisted	83,949	39,633	123,582	13·6
All	**317,401**	**132,851**	**450,252**	**16·2**
North				
Development Areas	139,532	52,616	192,148	21·1
Intermediate	16,772	7,371	24,143	15·0
Unassisted	13,196	7,840	21,036	11·1
All	**169,500**	**67,827**	**237,327**	**18·8**
Wales				
Development Areas	50,450	20,708	71,158	18·9
Intermediate Areas	66,525	26,257	92,782	16·1
Unassisted	9,780	4,747	14,527	12·9
All	**126,755**	**51,712**	**178,467**	**16·8**
Scotland				
Development Areas	150,824	60,377	211,201	18·7
Intermediate Areas	37,769	18,023	55,792	16·9
Unassisted	53,263	27,652	80,915	10·1
All	**241,856**	**106,052**	**347,908**	**15·4**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	523,735	248,465	772,200	9·8
East Anglia	53,173	27,812	80,985	10·6
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	513,770	203,326	717,096	19·8
Intermediate Areas	537,207	224,116	761,323	16·1
Unassisted	1,104,834	536,772	1,641,606	10·8
All	**2,155,811**	**964,214**	**3,120,025**	**13·2**
Northern Ireland	**87,949**	**32,973**	**120,922**	**20·8**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	4,584	2,244	6,828	15·2
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,197	2,049	7,246	12·9
Alnwick and Amble	1,061	649	1,710	16·3
Andover	1,161	965	2,126	7·9
Ashford	2,402	1,255	3,657	11·9
Aylesbury and Wycombe	5,846	3,374	9,220	6·2
Banbury	1,801	1,087	2,888	10·8
Barnsley	9,085	4,315	13,400	16·9
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,245	1,102	3,347	14·1
Barrow-in-Furness	2,413	1,704	4,117	11·3
Basingstoke and Alton	2,707	1,699	4,406	6·5
Bath	3,616	1,931	5,547	9·3
Beccles and Halesworth	999	489	1,488	11·2
Bedford	3,943	2,248	6,191	8·1
Berwick-on-Tweed	708	400	1,108	12·0
Bicester	667	558	1,225	9·1
Bideford	1,031	589	1,620	18·0
Birmingham	86,334	33,860	120,194	16·1
Bishop Auckland	6,858	2,532	9,390	22·4
Blackburn	7,002	3,026	10,028	15·7
Blackpool	12,422	5,693	18,115	15·7
Blandford	409	368	777	9·8
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,020	1,065	3,085	16·1
Bolton and Bury	20,271	9,101	29,372	17·0
Boston	2,249	1,034	3,283	13·9
Bournemouth	8,560	3,743	12,303	13·0
Bradford	23,014	8,580	31,594	15·7
Bridgwater	2,558	1,349	3,907	13·7
Bridlington and Driffield	1,875	1,023	2,898	16·2
Bridport	504	296	800	11·1
Brighton	12,423	5,751	18,174	11·5
Bristol	24,132	11,276	35,408	11·2
Bude	630	346	976	17·8
Burnley	4,042	1,955	5,997	13·7
Burton-on-Trent	4,484	2,487	6,971	11·7
Bury St. Edmunds	1,242	880	2,122	7·2
Buxton	1,356	876	2,232	11·1
Calderdale	6,873	3,334	10,207	13·0
Cambridge	4,749	2,745	7,494	6·2
Canterbury	3,611	1,724	5,335	12·4
Carlisle	3,759	2,082	5,841	11·6
Castleford and Pontefract	5,483	2,559	8,042	13·9
Chard	485	284	769	9·3
Chelmsford and Braintree	4,922	3,155	8,077	8·0
Cheltenham	3,893	1,965	5,858	7·9
Chesterfield	7,080	3,274	10,354	14·1
Chichester	2,739	1,443	4,182	8·1
Chippenham	1,547	1,031	2,578	8·8
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,689	1,568	4,257	16·6
Cirencester	652	376	1,028	8·4
Clacton	2,593	1,042	3,635	18·7
Clitheroe	357	261	618	5·0
Colchester	5,090	2,884	7,974	11·2
Corby	3,568	1,588	5,156	22·2
Coventry and Hinckley	25,451	11,798	37,249	15·5
Crawley	5,372	3,585	8,957	5·3
Crewe	3,376	2,015	5,391	11·4
Cromer and North Walsham	1,575	779	2,354	14·0
Darlington	5,103	2,273	7,376	15·4
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	612	380	992	14·3
Derby	12,700	5,310	18,010	12·4
Devizes	575	363	938	7·7
Diss	751	401	1,152	10·4
Doncaster	13,075	6,408	19,483	18·7
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,279	1,359	3,638	9·8
Dover and Deal	2,786	1,680	4,466	11·8
Dudley and Sandwell	32,593	13,545	46,138	17·1
Durham	6,261	2,740	9,001	14·0
Eastbourne	3,146	1,463	4,609	8·8
Evesham	1,716	965	2,681	9·8
Exeter	5,571	2,864	8,435	9·9
Fakenham	964	527	1,491	13·9
Falmouth	1,462	641	2,103	20·9
Folkestone	3,081	1,446	4,527	15·1
Gainsborough	1,359	573	1,932	15·8
Gloucester	4,753	2,184	6,937	10·1
Goole and Selby	2,429	1,494	3,923	14·5
Gosport and Fareham	3,687	2,482	6,169	12·2
Grantham	1,694	889	2,583	12·0
Great Yarmouth	4,342	2,065	6,407	15·6
Grimsby	9,505	3,314	12,819	16·5
Guildford and Aldershot	6,535	3,852	10,387	6·4
Harrogate	2,143	1,132	3,275	8·7
Hartlepool	7,981	2,821	10,802	25·3
Harwich	736	308	1,044	12·8
Hastings	4,455	1,877	6,332	13·7
Haverhill	747	465	1,212	10·9
Heathrow	32,186	17,597	49,783	7·2
Helston	865	503	1,368	21·8
Hereford and Leominster	3,411	1,858	5,269	12·2
Hertford and Harlow	10,619	6,286	16,905	7·8
Hexham	862	611	1,473	10·9
Hitchin and Letchworth	3,015	1,754	4,769	8·4
Honiton and Axminster	1,109	583	1,692	10·7
Horncastle and Market Rasen	953	630	1,583	14·6
Huddersfield	7,336	3,982	11,318	13·7
Hull	21,635	8,263	29,898	16·8
Huntingdon and St. Neots	2,089	1,599	3,688	9·3
Ipswich	5,770	2,926	8,696	8·9
Isle of Wight	3,997	2,065	6,062	13·9
Keighley	2,684	1,274	3,958	13·2
Kendal	855	493	1,348	6·8
Keswick	215	107	322	10·2
Kettering and Market Harborough	2,343	1,243	3,586	9·5
Kidderminster	3,682	1,965	5,647	15·6
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,700	1,988	5,688	14·0
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,585	2,395	6,980	14·7
Launceston	545	299	844	13·4
Leeds	29,989	12,110	42,099	12·9
Leek	672	393	1,065	9·0
Leicester	18,979	8,875	27,854	11·1
Lincoln	5,833	2,453	8,286	13·7
Liverpool	76,656	28,330	104,986	20·8
London	257,335	110,492	367,827	10·5
Loughborough and Coalville	3,806	2,041	5,847	10·0
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,450	649	2,099	17·4
Lowestoft	2,916	1,658	4,574	14·8
Ludlow	1,020	506	1,526	13·9
Macclesfield	2,803	1,717	4,520	8·7
Malton	302	162	464	7·2
Malvern and Ledbury	1,685	689	2,374	12·5
Manchester	78,982	30,436	109,418	14·3
Mansfield	5,908	2,690	8,598	14·2
Matlock	795	438	1,233	7·2
Medway and Maidstone	18,152	8,965	27,117	12·7
Melton Mowbray	1,246	877	2,123	10·4
Middlesbrough	23,122	7,876	30,998	23·6
Milton Keynes	6,138	3,233	9,371	13·3
Minehead	651	392	1,043	11·6
Morpeth and Ashington	5,408	2,358	7,766	16·1

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate per cent
Newark	2,048	1,139	3,187	14·0
Newbury	1,430	854	2,284	7·6
Newcastle upon Tyne	48,451	18,403	66,854	18·6
Newmarket	1,292	865	2,157	9·5
Newquay	1,525	895	2,420	24·7
Newton Abbot	2,009	1,061	3,070	13·5
Northallerton	668	388	1,056	8·9
Northampton	6,947	3,335	10,282	10·4
Northwich	4,294	2,201	6,495	14·2
Norwich	9,388	4,501	13,889	10·3
Nottingham	31,815	12,777	44,592	13·7
Okehampton	326	191	517	11·8
Oldham	8,380	3,616	11,996	14·5
Oswestry	1,139	576	1,715	13·9
Oxford	8,440	4,695	13,135	7·8
Pendle	2,999	1,667	4,666	15·2
Penrith	781	522	1,303	10·0
Penzance and St. Ives	2,541	980	3,521	20·9
Peterborough	8,007	3,611	11,618	13·2
Pickering and Helmsley	326	200	526	8·1
Plymouth	11,161	6,497	17,658	14·6
Poole	3,975	1,908	5,883	10·6
Portsmouth	13,285	5,802	19,087	12·1
Preston	12,559	6,196	18,755	12·2
Reading	7,110	3,517	10,627	7·9
Redruth and Camborne	2,784	1,265	4,049	19·7
Retford	1,550	976	2,526	12·7
Richmondshire	822	747	1,569	13·1
Ripon	470	338	808	7·9
Rochdale	7,397	3,330	10,727	17·6
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,335	6,535	21,870	20·9
Rugby and Daventry	3,408	2,061	5,469	11·6
Salisbury	2,151	1,313	3,464	8·6
Scarborough and Filey	2,929	1,318	4,247	14·2
Scunthorpe	6,886	2,730	9,616	18·7
Settle	260	179	439	8·4
Shaftesbury	786	418	1,204	8·5
Sheffield	30,977	13,006	43,983	15·4
Shrewsbury	3,240	1,509	4,749	11·4
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,698	1,924	5,622	14·7
Skegness	1,711	743	2,454	22·4
Skipton	503	343	846	7·9
Sleaford	805	513	1,318	12·5
Slough	7,387	3,924	11,311	6·8
South Molton	269	162	431	10·7
South Tyneside	11,387	4,450	15,837	26·1
Southampton	13,228	5,564	18,792	10·7
Southend	23,847	10,733	34,580	14·5
Spalding and Holbeach	1,537	892	2,429	11·2
St. Austell	1,884	1,083	2,967	13·5
Stafford	3,992	2,360	6,352	9·8
Stamford	1,183	831	2,014	12·3
Stockton-on-Tees	11,260	4,431	15,691	20·3
Stoke	16,889	8,046	24,935	13·1
Stroud	2,319	1,306	3,625	10·3
Sudbury	1,104	616	1,720	11·6
Sunderland	27,204	10,499	37,703	21·8
Swindon	5,995	3,477	9,472	10·8
Taunton	2,509	1,437	3,946	9·9
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,137	3,597	12,734	21·2
Thanet	5,463	2,415	7,878	20·0
Thetford	1,628	1,054	2,682	13·6
Thirsk	337	233	570	13·1
Tiverton	669	355	1,024	11·0
Torbay	5,549	2,780	8,329	19·2
Torrington	413	224	637	17·4
Totnes	528	299	827	13·5
Trowbridge and Frome	2,479	1,621	4,100	9·7
Truro	1,662	807	2,469	11·7
Tunbridge Wells	3,481	1,920	5,401	6·4
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	669	435	1,104	10·8
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,300	4,997	16,297	14·3
Walsall	19,152	7,424	26,576	17·8
Wareham and Swanage	537	356	893	9·6
Warminster	357	310	667	10·7
Warrington	6,897	3,098	9,995	13·1
Warwick	4,730	2,698	7,428	9·6
Watford and Luton	18,115	9,453	27,568	8·7
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,159	1,789	4,948	11·6
Wells	1,256	749	2,005	8·2
Weston-super-Mare	3,398	1,909	5,307	14·8
Whitby	984	419	1,403	22·1
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,230	616	1,846	13·9
Whitehaven	2,655	1,338	3,993	13·2
Widnes and Runcorn	8,468	3,196	11,664	19·5
Wigan and St. Helens	24,318	11,131	35,449	19·4
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,357	1,396	3,753	5·1
Windermere	265	150	415	6·9
Wirral and Chester	27,572	11,412	38,984	18·3
Wisbech	1,947	767	2,714	16·3
Wolverhampton	18,204	7,192	25,396	18·5
Woodbridge and Leiston	939	451	1,390	7·9
Worcester	4,602	2,241	6,843	12·0
Workington	3,269	1,604	4,873	19·3
Worksop	2,331	1,189	3,520	14·7
Worthing	3,919	1,873	5,792	8·7
Yeovil	2,010	1,340	3,350	8·5
York	5,552	3,183	8,735	9·7
Wales				
Aberdare	2,975	1,100	4,075	21·9
Aberystwyth	859	435	1,294	11·3
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,588	1,381	4,969	18·5
Brecon	523	240	763	10·0
Bridgend	6,252	2,748	9,000	16·7
Cardiff	21,439	7,595	29,034	14·6
Cardigan	1,027	463	1,490	23·7
Carmarthen	1,060	502	1,562	9·3
Conwy and Colwyn	2,967	1,423	4,390	14·4
Denbigh	779	438	1,217	14·1
Dolgellau and Barmouth	449	213	662	15·2
Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	5,047	1,924	6,971	19·7
Fishguard	435	191	626	19·9
Haverfordwest	2,639	1,124	3,763	18·1
Holyhead	2,649	1,122	3,771	22·2
Lampeter and Aberaeron	713	281	994	21·7
Llandeilo	331	161	492	15·1
Llandrindod Wells	663	360	1,023	13·9
Llanelli	4,069	1,819	5,888	18·2
Machynlleth	370	137	507	17·0
Merthyr and Rhymney	7,762	2,974	10,736	20·4
Monmouth	430	203	633	13·0
Neath and Port Talbot	5,639	2,392	8,031	15·9
Newport	9,110	3,666	12,776	15·8
Newtown	781	336	1,117	13·5
Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,395	1,943	6,338	16·8
Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,190	3,202	11,392	17·8
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	652	320	972	16·0
Pwllheli	689	290	979	18·3
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,835	3,957	12,792	18·9
South Pembrokeshire	2,180	817	2,997	22·3
Swansea	13,257	5,180	18,437	16·5
Welshpool	568	299	867	13·1
Wrexham	5,433	2,476	7,909	17·4
Scotland				
Aberdeen	6,074	3,591	9,665	6·0
Alloa	2,346	975	3,321	18·9
Annan	781	486	1,267	15·6
Arbroath	1,033	609	1,642	17·8
Ayr	4,541	2,194	6,735	13·9
Badenoch	389	213	602	16·5
Banff	484	271	755	9·7
Bathgate	7,067	3,001	10,068	21·4
Berwickshire	391	290	681	14·2
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	899	474	1,373	13·9
Brechin and Montrose	935	708	1,643	12·8
Buckie	350	279	629	16·0
Campbeltown	499	245	744	17·2
Crieff	275	158	433	12·6
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,002	1,029	4,031	23·8
Dumbarton	3,935	2,074	6,009	20·6
Dumfries	1,636	888	2,524	10·5
Dundee	11,228	5,460	16,688	17·2
Dunfermline	4,696	2,688	7,384	14·6
Dunoon and Bute	892	473	1,365	17·6
Edinburgh	23,090	10,287	33,377	11·1
Elgin	1,061	738	1,799	11·9
Falkirk	7,444	3,742	11,186	18·3
Forfar	651	526	1,177	10·8
Forres	382	253	635	22·1
Fraserburgh	562	261	823	13·6
Galashiels	689	431	1,120	7·3
Girvan	548	226	774	20·9
Glasgow	82,224	30,919	113,143	17·5
Greenock	6,671	2,543	9,214	19·4
Haddington	605	377	982	8·4
Hawick	474	266	740	8·9
Huntly	195	150	345	11·2
Invergordon and Dingwall	2,466	785	3,251	22·7
Inverness	3,106	1,327	4,433	12·0
Irvine	8,343	3,309	11,652	25·1
Islay/Mid Argyll	399	197	596	13·1
Keith	352	235	587	11·2
Kelso and Jedburgh	275	166	441	8·8
Kilmarnock	4,126	1,733	5,859	19·0
Kirkcaldy	7,484	3,565	11,049	16·9
Lanarkshire	23,195	9,700	32,895	21·1
Lochaber	864	448	1,312	16·5
Lockerbie	281	206	487	12·3
Newton Stewart	448	248	696	21·2
North East Fife	1,050	779	1,829	11·1
Oban	567	343	910	12·8
Orkney Islands	498	224	722	10·8
Peebles	315	169	484	10·3
Perth	2,139	1,041	3,180	9·9
Peterhead	957	624	1,581	12·0
Shetland Islands	474	255	729	6·2
Skye and Wester Ross	680	301	981	20·7
Stewartry	609	344	953	12·7
Stirling	3,254	1,614	4,868	11·7
Stranraer	931	431	1,362	16·5
Sutherland	590	233	823	21·1
Thurso	444	291	735	12·0
Western Isles	1,359	446	1,805	18·5
Wick	601	213	814	17·4
Northern Ireland				
Ballymena	2,064	919	2,983	13·7
Belfast	42,954	17,359	60,313	17·8
Coleraine	5,018	1,629	6,647	24·4
Cookstown	1,835	751	2,586	34·7
Craigavon	7,651	3,364	11,015	20·3
Dungannon	2,715	1,055	3,770	28·4
Enniskillen	3,126	1,040	4,166	25·8
Londonderry	9,819	2,527	12,346	28·6
Magherafelt	1,951	764	2,715	27·5
Newry	5,324	1,965	7,289	30·8
Omagh	2,336	883	3,219	21·8
Strabane	3,156	717	3,873	39·1

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

‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at May 9, 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2·5

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 April †	583·0	307·7	301·1	1,191·8	589·3	313·0	591·6	1,493·8	135·3	98·2	250·8	484·3	1,307·6	718·8	1,143·4	3,169·9
July	602·8	272·6	321·0	1,196·4	548·7	297·3	618·0	1,463·9	114·8	81·8	163·6	360·2	1,266·3	651·7	1,102·6	3,020·6
Oct	701·3	221·0	339·0	1,261·3	561·4	273·6	638·9	1,473·9	117·0	76·8	165·0	358·8	1,379·7	571·4	1,142·9	3,094·0
1984 Jan	674·9	237·7	347·1	1,259·7	625·6	277·3	670·2	1,573·0	121·3	74·9	170·7	366·9	1,421·7	589·9	1,188·0	3,199·7
Apr	530·2	300·9	349·4	1,180·5	574·5	296·0	690·4	1,560·9	108·9	78·9	178·4	366·3	1,213·7	675·8	1,218·2	3,107·7
July	586·5	264·0	352·9	1,203·4	549·8	290·9	705·6	1,546·3	98·6	76·4	175·9	350·8	1,234·9	631·3	1,234·4	3,100·5
Oct	719·5	200·7	366·2	1,286·4	578·2	275·0	727·6	1,580·9	104·4	70·4	183·1	357·9	1,402·1	546·2	1,276·9	3,225·1
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
MALE																
1983 April †	344·2	187·1	213·4	744·5	415·1	222·5	496·5	1,134·1	120·0	86·5	220·9	427·5	879·4	496·1	930·8	2,306·4
July	351·4	163·5	225·6	740·5	373·7	209·1	516·4	1,099·3	100·5	70·6	133·1	304·2	825·6	443·2	875·2	2,144·0
Oct	400·3	131·7	233·7	765·7	379·2	186·2	531·2	1,096·6	101·7	66·5	131·9	300·1	881·2	384·4	896·8	2,162·4
1984 Jan	390·2	142·4	238·2	770·8	428·5	185·1	555·2	1,168·8	105·3	64·8	135·7	305·8	924·0	392·2	929·1	2,245·4
Apr	310·8	176·0	238·8	725·7	387·1	195·4	569·1	1,151·6	94·5	67·7	140·6	302·8	792·5	439·1	948·5	2,180·1
July	342·7	153·4	239·4	735·5	357·7	190·8	577·9	1,126·4	84·9	65·4	137·9	288·2	785·3	409·6	955·2	2,150·1
Oct	417·5	118·7	245·2	781·4	375·4	177·3	591·6	1,144·3	89·0	60·4	142·9	292·3	881·9	356·4	979·7	2,218·0
1985 Jan	408·9	137·7	245·3	791·9	427·8	182·6	615·2	1,225·7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298·5	928·9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393·8	199·3	628·5	1,221·7	84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
FEMALE																
1983 April	238·8	120·5	87·7	447·0	174·1	90·5	95·1	359·7	15·3	11·7	29·9	56·9	428·2	222·7	212·6	863·5
July	251·4	109·1	95·4	455·9	175·0	88·1	101·6	364·7	14·3	11·2	30·6	56·1	440·7	208·5	227·5	876·6
Oct	301·1	89·3	105·3	495·7	182·1	87·4	107·7	377·3	15·3	10·4	33·0	58·7	498·5	187·0	246·1	931·6
1984 Jan	284·6	95·4	108·9	489·0	197·0	92·2	115·0	404·3	16·1	10·1	35·0	61·1	497·7	197·7	258·9	954·3
Apr	219·4	124·9	110·5	454·9	187·4	100·6	121·3	409·3	14·4	11·2	37·8	63·5	421·2	236·8	269·7	927·6
July	243·8	110·6	113·5	467·9	192·0	100·2	127·7	419·9	13·7	10·9	38·0	62·6	449·5	221·7	279·2	950·4
Oct	302·0	82·0	120·9	504·9	202·8	97·7	136·0	436·6	15·4	10·0	40·2	65·6	520·2	189·8	297·1	1,007·1
1985 Jan	284·3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104·6	143·0	462·0	16·1	9·8	42·6	68·6	514·9	204·7	305·3	1,024·9
Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112·8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: April 11, 1985
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
	South East								**Yorks and Humberside**							
2 or less	10,860	13,252	3,643	27,755	7,656	8,614	665	16,935	3,803	4,465	1,031	9,299	2,780	2,492	162	5,434
Over 2 and up to 4	9,569	11,169	2,465	23,203	6,075	5,908	414	12,397	2,997	3,694	699	7,390	1,961	1,976	93	4,030
4 8	16,039	19,644	4,150	39,833	10,600	10,713	782	22,095	5,001	6,082	1,269	12,352	3,374	3,149	179	6,702
8 13	18,557	22,866	4,311	45,734	12,274	11,625	854	24,753	5,700	6,686	1,335	13,721	4,143	3,395	217	7,755
13 26	31,006	41,306	10,093	82,405	20,396	2,1260	1,880	43,536	12,001	14,100	3,244	29,345	8,241	6,681	497	15,419
26 52	39,242	50,040	15,396	104,678	27,645	30,744	3,189	61,578	18,791	18,731	5,870	43,392	12,550	9,678	876	23,104
52 104	25,179	52,025	13,544	90,748	13,526	19,115	3,964	36,605	12,540	19,842	5,810	38,192	6,778	6,352	1,101	14,231
104 156	11,167	32,156	7,898	51,221	5,116	8,488	2,736	16,340	6,295	12,838	3,266	22,399	3,047	2,731	894	6,672
156 208	5,047	22,232	5,894	33,173	2,078	4,817	2,029	8,924	3,318	9,909	2,392	15,619	1,317	1,620	712	3,649
208 260	2,112	14,767	3,990	20,869	815	2,504	1,249	4,568	1,691	8,094	1,772	11,557	568	949	491	2,008
Over 260	552	9,318	3,937	13,807	279	1,990	1,248	3,517	671	7,366	2,288	10,325	332	1,124	634	2,090
All	**169,330**	**288,775**	**75,321**	**533,426**	**106,460**	**125,778**	**19,010**	**251,248**	**72,808**	**11,807**	**28,976**	**213,591**	**45,091**	**40,147**	**5,856**	**91,094**
	Greater London								**North West**							
2 or less	5,046	6,391	1,470	12,907	3,467	3,857	294	7,618	5,313	6,261	1,468	13,042	3,735	3,623	256	7,614
Over 2 and up to 4	4,857	5,680	1,123	11,660	2,878	2,761	206	5,845	4,184	4,792	880	9,856	2,683	2,568	157	5,408
4 8	8,311	10,289	1,852	20,452	5,225	5,144	408	10,777	7,255	8,254	1,530	17,039	4,741	4,527	326	9,594
8 13	9,552	11,683	1,890	23,125	5,963	5,533	465	11,961	8,575	9,333	1,622	19,530	5,637	4,879	320	10,836
13 26	15,388	20,497	4,151	40,036	9,263	9,682	903	19,848	17,508	19,985	4,198	41,691	11,538	10,015	828	22,381
26 52	20,820	27,163	6,602	54,585	13,517	14,071	1,547	29,135	27,014	26,002	7,066	60,082	16,791	13,759	1,495	32,045
52 104	14,133	29,692	6,237	50,062	7,166	9,718	1,958	18,842	19,224	29,739	5,965	54,928	9,698	9,811	1,956	21,465
104 156	6,254	18,323	3,692	28,269	2,724	4,667	1,256	8,647	10,542	20,846	4,306	35,694	4,471	4,551	1,516	10,538
156 208	2,851	12,872	2,970	18,693	1,123	2,712	957	4,792	5,738	17,012	3,439	26,189	2,049	2,523	1,212	5,784
208 260	1,195	8,547	2,082	11,824	398	1,360	652	2,410	3,146	13,938	2,484	19,568	936	1,739	816	3,491
Over 260	269	5,304	2,228	7,801	125	1,022	624	1,771	1,384	15,376	3,684	20,444	495	1,816	848	3,159
All	**88,676**	**156,441**	**34,297**	**279,414**	**51,849**	**60,527**	**9,270**	**121,646**	**109,883**	**171,538**	**36,642**	**318,063**	**62,774**	**59,811**	**9,730**	**132,315**
	East Anglia								**North**							
2 or less	1,256	1,518	390	3,227	871	856	55	1,782	2,729	4,324	1,077	8,130	1,892	1,809	110	3,811
Over 2 and up to 4	955	1,153	247	2,355	695	680	55	1,430	2,118	2,979	569	5,666	1,370	1,374	82	2,826
4 8	1,524	1,847	477	3,848	1,117	1,142	76	2,335	3,502	4,686	769	8,957	2,226	2,111	147	4,484
8 13	1,759	2,469	629	4,857	1,380	1,291	95	2,766	3,830	4,726	759	9,315	2,701	2,428	167	5,296
13 26	3,280	4,368	1,273	8,921	2,577	2,469	177	5,223	8,558	10,278	2,032	20,868	5,586	4,825	343	10,754
26 52	3,945	4,855	1,733	10,533	3,266	3,160	310	6,736	14,502	14,824	4,095	33,421	8,849	7,165	790	16,804
52 104	2,310	4,550	1,367	8,227	1,468	1,866	369	3,703	10,175	16,003	4,416	30,594	5,258	5,025	840	11,123
104 156	1,162	2,942	810	4,914	601	816	311	1,728	5,442	10,387	2,511	18,340	2,651	2,014	555	5,220
156 208	514	2,180	669	3,363	258	488	236	982	2,963	8,332	1,822	13,117	1,233	1,317	457	3,007
208 260	266	1,455	459	2,180	113	215	110	438	1,659	7,218	1,288	10,165	550	801	353	1,704
Over 260	93	1,299	559	1,951	46	270	159	475	853	8,683	2,396	11,932	316	1,021	554	1,890
All	**17,064**	**28,699**	**8,613**	**54,376**	**12,392**	**13,253**	**1,953**	**27,598**	**56,331**	**92,440**	**21,734**	**170,505**	**32,632**	**29,890**	**4,398**	**66,920**
	South West								**Wales**							
2 or less	2,818	3,456	1,109	7,383	1,978	2,157	168	4,303	2,291	2,567	530	5,388	1,639	1,540	92	3,271
Over 2 and up to 4	2,427	2,728	615	5,770	1,580	1,469	89	3,138	1,654	1,983	310	3,947	1,166	1,075	46	2,287
4 8	3,775	4,516	1,151	9,442	2,765	2,719	198	5,682	3,024	3,557	616	7,197	1,903	1,812	103	3,818
8 13	4,662	5,301	1,236	11,199	3,363	3,103	188	6,654	3,377	3,889	599	7,865	2,259	1,988	98	4,345
13 26	8,382	11,289	3,252	22,923	6,237	6,286	492	13,015	7,054	8,340	1,603	16,997	4,613	3,782	264	8,659
26 52	10,784	13,101	4,722	28,607	8,735	8,720	949	18,404	12,295	12,066	2,789	27,150	7,210	5,433	553	13,196
52 104	5,926	12,000	3,627	21,553	3,645	5,198	1,104	9,947	7,679	12,196	2,463	22,338	3,756	3,622	569	7,947
104 156	2,412	6,739	2,110	11,261	1,361	2,165	794	4,320	3,762	7,900	1,463	13,125	1,733	1,553	446	3,732
156 208	1,079	4,730	1,417	7,226	529	1,243	556	2,328	1,995	6,366	1,259	9,620	788	959	333	2,080
208 260	499	3,386	976	4,861	227	723	413	1,363	1,025	5,092	901	7,018	378	554	260	1,192
Over 260	197	3,257	1,453	4,907	107	837	548	1,492	499	5,400	1,290	7,189	212	782	338	1,332
All	**42,961**	**70,503**	**21,668**	**135,132**	**30,527**	**34,620**	**5,499**	**70,646**	**44,655**	**69,356**	**13,823**	**127,834**	**25,657**	**23,100**	**3,102**	**51,859**
	West Midlands								**Scotland**							
2 or less	3,673	4,376	1,076	9,125	2,510	2,444	170	5,124	4,863	6,688	1,138	12,689	3,021	3,261	162	6,444
Over 2 and up to 4	2,920	3,565	760	7,245	1,962	1,834	98	3,894	4,224	5,018	727	9,969	2,428	2,431	144	5,003
4 8	5,066	6,166	1,446	12,678	3,473	3,296	233	7,002	6,595	7,791	1,249	15,635	4,334	4,150	284	8,768
8 13	6,055	7,230	1,507	14,792	4,132	3,724	247	8,103	7,924	7,920	1,128	16,972	5,078	4,566	244	9,888
13 26	11,785	14,666	3,919	30,370	8,243	7,485	564	16,292	15,565	16,275	2,867	34,707	10,504	8,613	574	19,391
26 52	18,605	19,074	6,469	44,148	13,268	11,037	1,126	25,431	20,834	22,102	4,490	47,426	12,709	12,022	1,129	25,860
52 104	13,218	23,017	5,927	42,162	7,814	8,226	1,551	17,591	14,522	21,601	4,949	41,072	7,575	7,209	1,383	16,167
104 156	7,322	17,326	4,342	28,990	3,826	4,025	1,279	9,130	7,253	13,443	2,570	23,266	3,409	3,102	960	7,471
156 208	4,454	15,187	3,572	23,213	1,826	2,485	1,121	5,432	3,689	10,588	2,100	16,377	1,575	1,917	826	4,318
208 260	2,456	12,868	2,903	18,227	804	1,581	748	3,133	2,073	8,913	1,589	12,575	803	1,233	516	2,552
Over 260	946	9,747	2,717	13,410	413	1,747	732	2,892	1,025	11,136	2,831	14,992	424	1,524	724	2,672
All	**76,500**	**133,222**	**34,638**	**244,360**	**48,271**	**47,884**	**7,869**	**104,024**	**88,567**	**131,475**	**25,638**	**245,680**	**51,860**	**50,028**	**6,946**	**108,834**
	East Midlands								**Northern Ireland**							
2 or less	2,502	2,907	901	6,310	1,869	1,922	131	3,922	1,072	1,119	206	2,397	876	1,107	54	2,037
Over 2 and up to 4	2,088	2,254	512	4,854	1,543	1,458	74	3,075	970	1,051	109	2,130	643	697	34	1,374
4 8	3,374	4,129	1,065	8,568	2,562	2,533	156	5,251	1,945	2,015	216	4,176	1,212	1,323	65	2,600
8 13	3,983	5,270	1,071	10,324	2,912	2,762	173	5,847	2,361	2,502	264	5,127	1,467	1,381	68	2,916
13 26	8,046	9,644	2,758	20,448	5,739	5,286	408	11,433	4,436	5,337	598	10,371	2,436	2,494	156	5,086
26 52	10,937	11,980	4,908	27,825	7,723	7,660	627	16,010	6,945	6,516	858	14,319	4,123	3,401	276	7,800
52 104	7,098	12,697	4,784	24,579	3,889	4,818	837	9,544	6,195	8,933	897	16,025	2,675	2,372	287	5,334
104 156	3,197	7,986	2,262	13,445	1,471	1,932	623	4,026	3,468	6,863	784	11,115	1,246	1,299	280	2,825
156 208	1,550	6,019	1,676	9,245	707	1,144	459	2,310	1,829	4,964	537	7,330	568	661	178	1,407
208 260	897	4,855	1,208	6,960	291	729	320	1,340	1,121	4,951	610	6,682	290	477	150	917
Over 260	337	4,419	1,497	6,253	119	733	347	1,199	640	7,450	1,181	9,271	176	623	254	1,053
All	**44,009**	**72,160**	**22,642**	**138,811**	**28,825**	**30,977**	**4,155**	**63,957**	**30,982**	**51,701**	**6,260**	**88,943**	**15,712**	**15,835**	**1,802**	**33,349**

* New basis (claimants) included in South East. See footnotes to table 2·5.

GREAT BRITAIN

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age groups: Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE													
One or less	3,767	2,014	2,162	8,952	5,475	4,024	6,173	2,323	2,034	2,021	1,622	4	40,571
Over 1 and up to 2	3,789	2,889	3,168	13,367	7,700	5,846	9,077	3,458	3,767	4,819	3,891	6	61,777
2 4	5,738	4,429	4,470	18,499	10,813	7,828	11,907	4,558	4,229	4,494	3,279	11	80,255
4 6	5,094	4,060	3,987	16,048	9,720	7,160	10,814	4,146	4,220	4,724	3,311	12	73,296
6 8	4,680	3,622	3,581	14,083	8,595	6,130	9,190	3,420	3,277	3,362	2,303	10	62,253
8 13	11,502	9,338	8,895	34,687	21,100	15,256	22,985	8,418	7,931	8,373	5,802	22	154,309
13 26	19,233	18,277	17,148	68,527	41,268	30,116	45,162	17,079	16,626	20,513	14,673	53	308,675
26 39	22,709	20,678	17,542	56,478	32,159	22,686	33,729	12,988	13,566	19,139	13,623	67	265,364
39 52	6,806	8,900	7,928	35,908	21,156	15,226	22,516	8,892	9,857	14,404	10,232	73	161,898
52 65	2,469	5,734	5,438	22,514	15,868	12,379	18,559	7,477	8,376	12,236	4,859	59	115,968
65 78	1,577	3,967	4,778	18,337	13,008	10,213	15,693	6,556	7,410	11,143	1,760	33	94,475
78 104	2,573	7,755	10,797	31,932	21,142	16,973	26,372	10,835	12,809	20,511	2,212	39	163,950
104 156	0	5,146	11,038	42,370	29,668	25,274	40,766	17,601	19,254	29,019	2,480	39	222,655
156 208	0	0	1,917	28,430	21,352	19,023	32,797	13,889	15,494	22,157	2,031	52	157,142
208 260	0	0	0	15,824	16,529	14,797	25,542	11,114	12,604	16,002	1,544	24	113,980
Over 260	0	0	0	6,557	12,421	12,018	23,869	12,553	15,140	20,540	2,067	45	105,210
All	**89,937**	**96,809**	**102,849**	**432,513**	**287,974**	**224,949**	**355,151**	**145,307**	**156,594**	**213,457**	**75,689**	**549**	**2,181,778**
FEMALE													
One or less	2,670	1,530	1,431	5,960	3,892	2,129	2,704	980	781	577	5		22,659
Over 1 and up to 2	2,815	2,280	2,354	8,911	5,536	3,622	5,536	1,949	1,589	1,384	5		35,981
2 4	4,060	2,985	2,910	11,508	7,251	4,193	5,519	2,113	1,697	1,240	12		43,488
4 6	3,594	2,905	2,737	10,594	7,027	3,914	5,022	2,036	1,596	1,390	9		40,824
6 8	3,515	2,454	2,341	8,955	5,950	3,377	4,273	1,713	1,244	1,080	5		34,907
8 13	8,661	6,605	5,979	22,634	14,769	7,910	9,932	3,982	3,168	2,583	20		86,243
13 26	14,570	13,179	11,700	44,225	29,445	15,115	18,015	7,608	6,519	5,984	43		166,403
26 39	17,094	15,557	13,382	34,909	24,529	12,522	14,981	6,434	6,216	6,540	38		152,202
39 52	4,604	5,705	5,046	22,449	17,206	8,751	9,908	4,521	4,310	4,426	40		86,966
52 65	1,590	3,809	3,457	11,517	9,192	5,034	6,722	3,534	3,331	3,638	43		51,867
65 78	1,197	2,888	3,049	7,763	4,741	2,758	4,285	2,549	2,741	3,312	55		35,338
78 104	1,998	5,428	7,123	13,588	6,176	3,761	6,711	4,519	5,188	6,482	144		61,118
104 156	0	3,643	6,799	17,244	6,018	3,817	7,897	5,998	7,647	9,851	263		69,177
156 208	0	0	1,193	11,167	3,265	2,101	4,325	3,573	5,249	7,736	205		38,814
208 260	0	0	0	5,485	2,113	1,180	2,350	1,960	3,425	5,111	165		21,789
Over 260	0	0	0	2,743	2,759	1,419	2,344	1,888	3,434	5,914	218		20,719
All	**66,368**	**68,968**	**69,501**	**239,652**	**149,869**	**81,603**	**110,524**	**55,357**	**58,135**	**67,248**	**1,270**		**968,495**

UNITED KINGDOM

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age groups: Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE													
One or less	3,860	2,067	2,223	9,173	5,614	4,111	6,305	2,367	2,062	2,054	1,649	5	41,490
Over 1 and up to 2	3,903	2,986	3,247	13,721	7,918	5,996	9,276	3,521	3,826	4,886	3,969	6	63,255
2 4	5,875	4,552	4,603	19,076	11,155	8,052	12,204	4,666	4,309	4,563	3,318	12	82,385
4 6	5,298	4,209	4,114	16,629	10,061	7,377	11,117	4,232	4,295	4,806	3,348	12	75,498
6 8	4,805	3,728	3,728	14,589	8,916	6,332	9,487	3,510	3,360	3,432	2,330	10	64,227
8 13	11,847	9,692	9,248	35,996	21,903	15,807	23,727	8,653	8,102	8,550	5,889	22	159,436
13 26	19,674	18,910	17,817	71,220	42,907	31,231	46,787	17,610	17,053	20,904	14,878	55	319,046
26 39	23,467	21,441	18,330	58,617	33,336	23,447	34,828	13,360	13,892	19,474	13,768	68	274,028
39 52	7,086	9,245	8,280	37,428	22,039	15,780	23,350	9,160	10,099	14,631	10,380	75	167,553
52 65	2,528	5,995	5,769	23,649	16,611	12,888	19,362	7,724	8,607	12,462	4,935	61	120,591
65 78	1,618	4,123	5,035	19,309	13,629	10,681	16,428	6,818	7,623	11,306	1,799	33	98,402
78 104	2,716	8,135	11,395	33,794	22,292	17,782	27,690	11,299	13,169	20,836	2,270	47	171,425
104 156	0	5,461	11,666	44,895	31,490	26,691	42,955	18,364	19,926	29,690	2,575	57	233,770
156 208	0	0	2,060	30,116	22,563	20,013	34,451	14,487	16,005	22,628	2,087	62	164,472
208 260	0	0	0	16,945	17,660	15,845	27,223	11,675	13,134	16,519	1,628	33	120,662
Over 260	0	0	0	7,197	13,548	13,290	26,639	13,699	16,275	21,578	2,199	56	114,481
All	**92,677**	**100,544**	**107,515**	**452,354**	**301,642**	**235,323**	**371,829**	**151,145**	**161,737**	**218,319**	**77,022**	**614**	**2,270,721**
FEMALE													
One or less	2,742	1,576	1,471	6,115	4,029	2,210	2,782	1,011	807	591		8	23,342
Over 1 and up to 2	2,883	2,353	2,430	9,257	5,775	3,788	5,762	2,018	1,643	1,421		5	37,335
2 4	4,147	3,072	3,006	11,881	7,507	4,344	5,709	2,174	1,736	1,274		12	44,862
4 6	3,690	3,023	2,827	10,946	7,279	4,094	5,228	2,080	1,651	1,425		10	42,253
6 8	3,587	2,548	2,413	9,273	6,169	3,502	4,432	1,762	1,278	1,109		5	36,078
8 13	8,874	6,852	6,187	23,433	15,275	8,231	10,319	4,086	3,231	2,646		25	89,159
13 26	14,800	13,551	12,099	45,660	30,420	15,640	18,594	7,835	6,707	6,139		44	171,489
26 39	17,474	16,082	14,037	36,174	25,294	12,945	15,455	6,621	6,352	6,703		41	157,178
39 52	4,731	5,891	5,226	23,254	17,723	9,053	10,267	4,654	4,415	4,534		42	89,790
52 65	1,624	3,923	3,604	11,988	9,495	5,214	6,943	3,613	3,431	3,720		45	53,600
65 78	1,209	2,973	3,185	8,098	4,918	2,856	4,439	2,615	2,811	3,373		56	36,533
78 104	2,063	5,629	7,426	14,360	6,447	3,908	6,967	4,656	5,301	6,615		152	63,524
104 156	0	3,787	7,052	18,093	6,386	4,040	8,256	6,164	7,830	10,123		271	72,002
156 208	0	0	1,257	11,671	3,426	2,200	4,492	3,680	5,376	7,906		213	40,221
208 260	0	0	0	5,775	2,220	1,246	2,472	2,040	3,527	5,249		177	22,706
Over 260	0	0	0	2,919	2,912	1,508	2,491	1,975	3,581	6,142		244	21,772
All	**67,824**	**71,260**	**72,220**	**248,897**	**155,275**	**84,779**	**114,608**	**56,984**	**59,677**	**68,970**	**1,350**		**1,001,844**

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories. By January 1983, the 39 to 52 week group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories.
†† The October 1983 figures reflect the effects of the Budget provisions (see footnote †† to table 2·1 and footnote † to table 2·5).

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**14,358**	**7,767**	**22,125**	**10·2**
Luton	6,844	3,180	10,024	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,579	1,171	2,750	
North Bedfordshire	3,558	1,928	5,486	
South Bedfordshire	2,377	1,488	3,865	
Berkshire	**14,994**	**7,881**	**22,875**	**7·3**
Bracknell	1,776	1,061	2,837	
Newbury	1,904	1,199	3,103	
Reading	4,786	1,976	6,762	
Slough	3,125	1,506	4,631	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,970	1,151	3,121	
Wokingham	1,433	988	2,421	
Buckinghamshire	**12,173**	**6,540**	**18,713**	**8·3**
Aylesbury Vale	2,149	1,343	3,492	
Chiltern	1,039	606	1,645	
Milton Keynes	5,657	2,854	8,511	
South Buckinghamshire	808	405	1,213	
Wycombe	2,520	1,332	3,852	
East Sussex	**19,349**	**8,823**	**28,172**	**11·5**
Brighton	6,656	2,876	9,532	
Eastbourne	2,082	882	2,964	
Hastings	3,011	1,222	4,233	
Hove	3,025	1,379	4,404	
Lewes	1,521	855	2,376	
Rother	1,508	691	2,199	
Wealden	1,546	918	2,464	
Essex	**42,716**	**21,363**	**64,079**	**12·2**
Basildon	6,293	2,837	9,130	
Braintree	2,386	1,691	4,077	
Brentwood	1,357	658	2,015	
Castle Point	2,354	1,139	3,493	
Chelmsford	2,483	1,567	4,050	
Colchester	3,871	2,169	6,040	
Epping Forest	2,418	1,343	3,761	
Harlow	2,524	1,494	4,018	
Maldon	1,181	674	1,855	
Rochford	1,602	800	2,402	
Southend-on-Sea	6,298	2,571	8,869	
Tendring	3,896	1,647	5,543	
Thurrock	5,202	2,264	7,466	
Uttlesford	851	509	1,360	
Hampshire	**39,640**	**19,686**	**59,326**	**9·8**
Basingstoke and Deane	2,498	1,557	4,055	
East Hampshire	1,383	806	2,189	
Eastleigh	1,766	1,168	2,934	
Fareham	1,826	1,145	2,971	
Gosport	2,130	1,508	3,638	
Hart	805	572	1,377	
Havant	4,377	1,696	6,073	
New Forest	3,060	1,480	4,540	
Portsmouth	7,865	3,493	11,358	
Rushmoor	1,344	931	2,275	
Southampton	9,553	3,638	13,191	
Test Valley	1,520	959	2,479	
Winchester	1,513	733	2,246	
Hertfordshire	**18,862**	**10,466**	**29,328**	**7·2**
Broxbourne	1,629	882	2,511	
Dacorum	2,603	1,596	4,199	
East Hertfordshire	1,535	1,009	2,544	
Hertsmere	1,534	737	2,271	
North Hertfordshire	2,378	1,277	3,655	
St Albans	1,973	1,029	3,002	
Stevenage	2,280	1,392	3,672	
Three Rivers	1,228	619	1,847	
Watford	1,840	900	2,740	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,862	1,025	2,887	
Isle of Wight	**3,997**	**2,065**	**6,062**	**13·9**
Medina	2,205	1,174	3,379	
South Wight	1,792	891	2,683	
Kent	**44,895**	**22,426**	**67,321**	**12·3**
Ashford	2,482	1,290	3,772	
Canterbury	3,611	1,724	5,335	
Dartford	1,996	1,065	3,061	
Dover	2,786	1,680	4,466	
Gillingham	3,493	1,741	5,234	
Gravesham	3,417	1,628	5,045	
Maidstone	3,117	1,622	4,739	
Rochester-upon-Medway	6,250	3,029	9,279	
Sevenoaks	1,934	1,015	2,949	
Shepway	3,081	1,446	4,527	
Swale	3,698	1,924	5,622	
Thanet	5,463	2,415	7,878	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,876	1,032	2,908	
Tunbridge Wells	1,691	815	2,506	
Oxfordshire	**11,285**	**6,570**	**17,855**	**8·0**
Cherwell	2,293	1,535	3,828	
Oxford	3,559	1,620	5,179	
South Oxfordshire	2,218	1,220	3,438	
West Oxfordshire	1,427	1,021	2,448	
Vale of White Horse	1,788	1,174	2,962	
Surrey	**13,691**	**7,473**	**21,164**	***
Elmbridge	1,467	776	2,243	
Epsom and Ewell	868	464	1,332	
Guildford	1,789	895	2,684	
Mole Valley	1,009	524	1,533	
Reigate and Banstead	1,638	871	2,509	
Runnymede	1,077	654	1,731	
Spelthorne	1,496	831	2,327	
Surrey Heath	910	602	1,512	
Tandridge	1,008	603	1,611	
Waverley	1,225	597	1,822	
Woking	1,204	656	1,860	
West Sussex	**11,152**	**6,309**	**17,461**	**7·0**
Adur	1,114	514	1,628	
Arun	2,456	1,243	3,699	
Chichester	1,580	836	2,416	
Crawley	1,280	893	2,173	
Horsham	1,331	912	2,243	
Mid Sussex	1,415	990	2,405	
Worthing	1,976	921	2,897	
Greater London	**276,623**	**121,096**	**397,719**	**10·4**
Barking and Dagenham	6,213	2,429	8,642	
Barnet	7,059	3,775	10,834	
Bexley	5,230	3,165	8,395	
Brent	11,100	5,055	16,155	
Bromley	6,483	3,179	9,662	
Camden	10,801	4,580	15,381	
City of London	89	36	125	
City of Westminster	10,303	4,113	14,416	
Croydon	8,792	4,507	13,299	
Ealing	9,209	4,973	14,182	
Enfield	6,968	3,146	10,114	
Greenwich	9,875	4,366	14,241	
Hackney	14,612	5,576	20,188	
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,642	3,619	12,261	
Haringey	11,825	5,169	16,994	
Harrow	3,829	2,245	6,074	
Havering	6,429	2,999	9,428	
Hillingdon	4,567	2,641	7,208	
Hounslow	5,699	3,223	8,922	
Islington	11,548	4,553	16,101	
Kensington and Chelsea	6,898	3,061	9,959	
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,756	1,304	4,060	
Lambeth	18,836	7,384	26,220	
Lewisham	12,423	4,883	17,306	
Merton	4,299	2,066	6,365	
Newham	12,150	4,791	16,941	
Redbridge	6,146	3,047	9,193	
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,296	1,809	5,105	
Southwark	15,248	5,417	20,665	
Sutton	3,336	1,865	5,201	
Tower Hamlets	12,218	3,725	15,943	
Waltham Forest	8,217	3,534	11,751	
Wandsworth	11,527	4,861	16,388	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**15,661**	**8,164**	**23,825**	**9·6**
Cambridge	2,512	1,195	3,707	
East Cambridgeshire	800	543	1,343	
Fenland	2,586	1,187	3,773	
Huntingdon	2,305	1,744	4,049	
Peterborough	6,295	2,636	8,931	
South Cambridgeshire	1,163	859	2,022	
Norfolk	**23,005**	**11,617**	**34,622**	**12·4**
Breckland	2,827	1,811	4,638	
Broadland	1,760	1,048	2,808	
Great Yarmouth	3,984	1,891	5,875	
Norwich	6,061	2,475	8,536	
North Norfolk	2,239	1,127	3,366	
South Norfolk	1,918	1,075	2,993	
West Norfolk	4,216	2,190	6,406	
Suffolk	**14,507**	**8,031**	**22,538**	**9·6**
Babergh	1,512	860	2,372	
Forest Heath	835	548	1,383	
Ipswich	3,942	1,759	5,701	
Mid Suffolk	1,231	770	2,001	
St Edmundsbury	1,819	1,221	3,040	
Suffolk Coastal	1,708	928	2,636	
Waveney	3,460	1,945	5,405	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**30,999**	**15,020**	**46,019**	**11·2**
Bath	2,555	1,263	3,818	
Bristol	18,329	7,539	25,868	
Kingswood	1,860	1,203	3,063	
Northavon	2,476	1,688	4,164	
Wansdyke	1,489	870	2,359	
Woodspring	4,290	2,457	6,747	
Cornwall	**16,528**	**8,407**	**24,935**	**17·6**
Caradon	1,835	1,148	2,983	
Carrick	2,949	1,404	4,353	
Kerrier	3,541	1,712	5,253	
North Cornwall	2,007	1,131	3,138	
Penwith	2,877	1,131	4,008	
Restormel	3,279	1,872	5,151	
Scilly Isles	40	9	49	
Devon	**30,941**	**16,604**	**47,545**	**13·5**
East Devon	2,301	1,271	3,572	
Exeter	3,348	1,625	4,973	
Mid Devon	1,228	705	1,933	
North Devon	2,550	1,300	3,850	
Plymouth	9,406	5,263	14,669	
South Hams	1,435	950	2,385	
Teignbridge	2,800	1,425	4,225	
Torbay	5,373	2,689	8,062	
Torridge	1,595	851	2,446	
West Devon	905	525	1,430	
Dorset	**16,406**	**8,144**	**24,550**	**11·3**
Bournemouth	6,325	2,693	9,018	
Christchurch	944	447	1,391	
North Dorset	718	524	1,242	
Poole	3,423	1,604	5,027	
Purbeck	739	477	1,216	
West Dorset	1,246	732	1,978	
Weymouth and Portland	1,772	1,019	2,791	
Wimborne	1,239	648	1,887	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
Gloucestershire	**14,125**	**7,283**	**21,408**	**9·9**
Cheltenham	2,777	1,285	4,062	
Cotswold	1,217	675	1,892	
Forest of Dean	2,447	1,434	3,881	
Gloucester	3,754	1,607	5,361	
Stroud	2,318	1,334	3,652	
Tewkesbury	1,612	948	2,560	
Somerset	**10,299**	**6,104**	**16,403**	**10·2**
Mendip	1,888	1,144	3,032	
Sedgemoor	2,737	1,448	4,185	
Taunton Deane	2,428	1,393	3,821	
West Somerset	745	434	1,179	
Yeovil	2,501	1,685	4,186	
Wiltshire	**12,211**	**7,745**	**19,956**	**9·6**
Kennet	1,095	855	1,950	
North Wiltshire	2,010	1,423	3,433	
Salisbury	2,074	1,248	3,322	
Thamesdown	4,924	2,726	7,650	
West Wiltshire	2,108	1,493	3,601	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	**21,066**	**10,797**	**31,863**	**13·6**
Bromsgrove	2,774	1,404	4,178	
Hereford	1,728	953	2,681	
Leominster	1,027	526	1,553	
Malvern Hills	2,244	1,001	3,245	
Redditch	3,041	1,587	4,628	
South Herefordshire	1,209	705	1,914	
Worcester	3,255	1,394	4,649	
Wychavon	2,339	1,421	3,760	
Wyre Forest	3,449	1,806	5,255	
Shropshire	**15,621**	**6,710**	**22,331**	**16·3**
Bridgnorth	1,512	830	2,342	
North Shropshire	1,380	694	2,074	
Oswestry	972	495	1,467	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,938	1,339	4,277	
South Shropshire	1,024	485	1,509	
The Wrekin	7,795	2,867	10,662	
Staffordshire	**35,994**	**18,221**	**54,215**	**13·9**
Cannock Chase	3,578	1,962	5,540	
East Staffordshire	3,174	1,699	4,873	
Lichfield	2,641	1,394	4,035	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,907	1,800	5,707	
South Staffordshire	3,320	1,806	5,126	
Stafford	3,050	1,722	4,772	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,193	1,361	3,554	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,936	4,902	15,838	
Tamworth	3,195	1,575	4,770	
Warwickshire	**14,917**	**8,339**	**23,256**	**12·5**
North Warwickshire	1,821	1,132	2,953	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,851	2,395	7,246	
Rugby	2,647	1,578	4,225	
Stratford-on-Avon	2,099	1,382	3,481	
Warwick	3,499	1,852	5,351	
West Midlands	**155,381**	**59,911**	**215,292**	**16·5**
Birmingham	66,228	24,024	90,252	
Coventry	17,912	7,773	25,685	
Dudley	13,913	6,127	20,040	
Sandwell	18,811	7,404	26,215	
Solihull	7,568	3,306	10,874	
Walsall	14,820	5,233	20,053	
Wolverhampton	16,129	6,044	22,173	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	**33,172**	**15,447**	**48,619**	**13·6**
Amber Valley	3,331	1,646	4,977	
Bolsover	2,624	1,226	3,850	
Chesterfield	4,270	1,874	6,144	
Derby	10,455	4,038	14,493	
Erewash	3,908	1,714	5,622	
High Peak	2,452	1,419	3,871	
North East Derbyshire	3,316	1,777	5,093	
South Derbyshire	1,606	1,003	2,609	
West Derbyshire	1,210	750	1,960	
Leicestershire	**26,779**	**13,392**	**40,171**	**10·6**
Blaby	1,427	948	2,375	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,974	1,263	3,237	
Charnwood	3,074	1,781	4,855	
Harborough	1,037	643	1,680	
Leicester	14,645	5,964	20,609	
Melton	981	670	1,651	
North West Leicestershire	2,217	1,164	3,381	
Oadby and Wigston	864	550	1,414	
Rutland	560	409	969	
Lincolnshire	**19,222**	**9,383**	**28,605**	**14·2**
Boston	2,078	953	3,031	
East Lindsey	4,186	2,030	6,216	
Lincoln	4,314	1,573	5,887	
North Kesteven	1,851	1,081	2,932	
South Holland	1,602	933	2,535	
South Kesteven	2,917	1,652	4,569	
West Lindsey	2,274	1,161	3,435	
Northamptonshire	**17,057**	**8,777**	**25,834**	**12·2**
Corby	3,387	1,489	4,876	
Daventry	1,209	834	2,043	
East Northamptonshire	1,173	828	2,001	
Kettering	1,961	996	2,957	
Northampton	6,249	2,817	9,066	
South Northamptonshire	907	723	1,630	
Wellingborough	2,171	1,090	3,261	
Nottinghamshire	**41,285**	**17,550**	**58,835**	**13·2**
Ashfield	4,147	1,605	5,752	
Bassetlaw	3,652	2,020	5,672	
Broxtowe	3,256	1,535	4,791	
Gedling	2,912	1,517	4,429	
Mansfield	4,060	1,746	5,806	
Newark	3,165	1,792	4,957	
Nottingham	17,577	6,061	23,638	
Rushcliffe	2,516	1,274	3,790	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	**41,268**	**16,120**	**57,388**	**17·0**
Beverley	2,267	1,361	3,628	
Boothferry	2,164	1,157	3,321	
Cleethorpes	3,333	1,299	4,632	
East Yorkshire	2,147	1,200	3,347	
Glanford	2,233	1,113	3,346	
Great Grimsby	5,683	1,768	7,451	
Holderness	1,404	765	2,169	
Kingston-upon-Hull	17,866	6,067	23,933	
Scunthorpe	4,171	1,390	5,561	
North Yorkshire	**16,900**	**9,694**	**26,594**	**10·5**
Craven	838	578	1,416	
Hambleton	1,598	969	2,567	
Harrowgate	2,762	1,570	4,332	
Richmondshire	841	749	1,590	
Ryedale	1,498	930	2,428	
Scarborough	3,879	1,707	5,586	
Selby	1,832	1,266	3,098	
York	3,652	1,925	5,577	
South Yorkshire	**67,107**	**29,378**	**96,485**	**17·3**
Barnsley	10,335	4,805	15,140	
Doncaster	14,973	7,130	22,103	
Rotherham	12,841	5,751	18,592	
Sheffield	28,958	11,692	40,650	
West Yorkshire	**86,113**	**36,469**	**122,582**	**13·9**
Bradford	22,373	8,150	30,523	
Calderdale	6,873	3,334	10,207	
Kirklees	13,552	6,568	20,120	
Leeds	30,805	12,523	43,328	
Wakefield	12,510	5,894	18,404	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	**35,645**	**17,032**	**52,677**	**13·4**
Chester	4,668	2,204	6,872	
Congleton	1,726	1,249	2,975	
Crewe and Nantwich	3,042	1,763	4,805	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,941	1,845	5,786	
Halton	7,979	2,919	10,898	
Macclesfield	3,270	1,838	5,108	
Vale Royal	4,122	2,116	6,238	
Warrington	6,897	3,098	9,995	
Lancashire	**54,159**	**25,870**	**80,029**	**14·5**
Blackburn	6,703	2,811	9,514	
Blackpool	8,114	3,559	11,673	
Burnley	3,988	1,909	5,897	
Chorley	2,868	1,631	4,499	
Fylde	1,612	860	2,472	
Hyndburn	2,868	1,375	4,243	
Lancaster	4,590	2,407	6,997	
Pendle	2,999	1,667	4,666	
Preston	6,508	2,610	9,118	
Ribble Valley	699	536	1,235	
Rossendale	2,060	1,081	3,141	
South Ribble	2,913	1,743	4,656	
West Lancashire	5,253	2,230	7,483	
Wyre	2,984	1,451	4,435	
Greater Manchester	**126,555**	**52,144**	**178,699**	**15·3**
Bolton	12,254	5,245	17,499	
Bury	6,197	3,144	9,341	
Manchester	33,138	10,883	44,021	
Oldham	9,128	4,115	13,243	
Rochdale	9,880	4,306	14,186	
Salford	13,999	4,980	18,979	
Stockport	9,710	4,515	14,225	
Tameside	9,233	4,320	13,553	
Trafford	8,745	3,453	12,198	
Wigan	14,271	7,183	21,454	
Merseyside	**101,042**	**37,805**	**138,847**	**20·9**
Knowsley	15,265	5,182	20,447	
Liverpool	40,972	14,826	55,798	
St Helens	10,444	4,175	14,619	
Sefton	15,295	6,195	21,490	
Wirral	19,066	7,427	26,493	
NORTH				
Cleveland	**41,481**	**14,710**	**56,191**	**22·9**
Hartlepool	7,482	2,629	10,111	
Langbaurgh	9,995	3,685	13,680	
Middlesbrough	12,744	3,965	16,709	
Stockton-on-Tees	11,260	4,431	15,691	
Cumbria	**14,324**	**8,068**	**22,392**	**12·1**
Allerdale	3,750	1,934	5,684	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,121	1,463	3,584	
Carlisle	3,337	1,791	5,128	
Copeland	2,790	1,388	4,178	
Eden	903	609	1,512	
South Lakeland	1,423	883	2,306	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent
Durham	**29,734**	**12,262**	**41,996**	**18·7**
Chester-le-Street	2,374	975	3,349	
Darlington	4,587	2,059	6,646	
Derwentside	5,660	2,098	7,758	
Durham	3,032	1,389	4,421	
Easington	4,650	2,012	6,662	
Sedgefield	4,746	2,041	6,787	
Teesdale	906	381	1,287	
Wear Valley	3,779	1,307	5,086	
Northumberland	**9,909**	**5,046**	**14,955**	**15·0**
Alnwick	880	556	1,436	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	763	432	1,195	
Blyth Valley	3,284	1,481	4,765	
Castle Morpeth	1,277	639	1,916	
Tynedale	1,204	790	1,994	
Wansbeck	2,501	1,148	3,649	
Tyne and Wear	**74,052**	**27,741**	**101,793**	**20·1**
Gateshead	12,407	4,565	16,972	
Newcastle upon Tyne	18,900	6,819	25,719	
North Tyneside	10,521	4,275	14,796	
South Tyneside	11,387	4,450	15,837	
Sunderland	20,837	7,632	28,469	
WALES				
Clwyd	**16,351**	**7,549**	**23,900**	**17·8**
Alyn and Deeside	3,029	1,425	4,454	
Colwyn	1,778	876	2,654	
Delyn	2,957	1,281	4,238	
Glyndwr	1,113	650	1,763	
Rhuddlan	2,615	1,153	3,768	
Wrexham Maelor	4,859	2,164	7,023	
Dyfed	**13,469**	**5,870**	**19,339**	**17·2**
Carmarthen	1,617	725	2,342	
Ceredigion	2,046	938	2,984	
Dinefwr	1,269	630	1,899	
Llanelli	3,101	1,347	4,448	
Preseli	3,256	1,413	4,669	
South Pembrokeshire	2,180	817	2,997	
Gwent	**20,506**	**8,392**	**28,898**	**17·0**
Blaenau Gwent	4,190	1,518	5,708	
Islwyn	2,586	1,142	3,728	
Monmouth	2,250	1,179	3,429	
Newport	7,256	2,703	9,959	
Torfaen	4,224	1,850	6,074	
Gwynedd	**9,947**	**4,156**	**14,103**	**17·7**
Aberconwy	1,663	745	2,408	
Arfon	2,873	1,087	3,960	
Dwyfor	974	414	1,388	
Meirionnydd	1,116	510	1,626	
Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey	3,321	1,400	4,721	
Mid-Glamorgan	**25,600**	**9,875**	**35,475**	**18·9**
Cynon Valley	3,340	1,250	4,590	
Merthyr Tydfil	3,004	1,149	4,153	
Ogwr	5,590	2,305	7,895	
Rhondda	4,019	1,542	5,561	
Rhymney Valley	5,605	1,987	7,592	
Taff-Ely	4,042	1,642	5,684	
Powys	**3,078**	**1,567**	**4,645**	**12·9**
Brecknock	1,039	574	1,613	
Montgomery	1,462	687	2,149	
Radnor	577	306	883	
South Glamorgan	**19,391**	**7,014**	**26,405**	**14·1**
Cardiff	14,863	5,042	19,905	
Vale of Glamorgan	4,528	1,972	6,500	
West Glamorgan	**18,413**	**7,289**	**25,702**	**16·3**
Afan	2,721	1,001	3,722	
Lliw Valley	2,331	1,172	3,503	
Neath	2,918	1,391	4,309	
Swansea	10,443	3,725	14,168	
SCOTLAND				
Borders region	**2,144**	**1,322**	**3,466**	**9·1**
Berwickshire	391	290	681	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	689	431	1,120	
Roxburgh	749	432	1,181	
Tweedale	315	169	484	
Central region	**12,731**	**6,099**	**18,830**	**16·2**
Clackmannan	2,208	895	3,103	
Falkirk	7,190	3,527	10,717	
Stirling	3,333	1,677	5,010	
Dumfries and Galloway region	**5,009**	**2,760**	**7,769**	**13·6**
Annandale and Eskdale	1,062	692	1,754	
Nithsdale	1,959	1,045	3,004	
Stewartry	609	344	953	
Wigton	1,379	679	2,058	
Fife region	**13,448**	**7,164**	**20,612**	**15·4**
Dunfermline	4,627	2,622	7,249	
Kirkcaldy	7,402	3,511	10,913	
North East Fife	1,419	1,031	2,450	
Grampian region	**10,560**	**6,542**	**17,102**	**7·8**
Banff and Buchan	2,003	1,156	3,159	
City of Aberdeen	5,178	2,645	7,823	
Gordon	724	784	1,508	
Kincardine and Deeside	510	452	962	
Moray	2,145	1,505	3,650	
Highland region	**9,140**	**3,811**	**12,951**	**15·8**
Badenock and Strathspey	389	213	602	
Caithness	1,014	488	1,502	
Inverness	2,377	1,012	3,389	
Lochaber	864	448	1,312	
Nairn	386	183	569	
Ross and Cromarty	2,977	1,049	4,026	
Skye and Lochalsh	512	169	681	
Sutherland	621	249	870	
Lothian region	**31,016**	**13,880**	**44,896**	**12·4**
City of Edinburgh	18,379	8,114	26,493	
East Lothian	2,306	1,293	3,599	
Midlothian	3,010	1,257	4,267	
West Lothian	7,321	3,216	10,537	
Strathclyde region	**138,540**	**54,765**	**193,305**	**18·5**
Argyle and Bute	2,226	1,185	3,411	
Bearsden and Milngavie	744	433	1,177	
City of Glasgow	57,366	19,175	76,541	
Clydebank	2,962	1,049	4,011	
Clydesdale	2,080	1,126	3,206	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,106	1,537	4,643	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,998	970	3,968	
Cunninghame	8,324	3,310	11,634	
Dumbarton	3,935	2,074	6,009	
East Kilbride	3,099	1,820	4,919	
East Wood	981	654	1,635	
Hamilton	5,710	2,457	8,167	
Inverclyde	6,494	2,384	8,878	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,126	1,733	5,859	
Kyle and Carrick	4,770	2,322	7,092	
Monklands	6,805	2,626	9,431	
Motherwell	8,600	3,491	12,091	
Renfrew	11,003	4,759	15,762	
Strathkelvin	3,211	1,660	4,871	
Tayside region	**16,937**	**8,784**	**25,721**	**14·8**
Angus	2,771	1,889	4,660	
City of Dundee	10,733	5,134	15,867	
Perth and Kinross	3,433	1,761	5,194	
Orkney Islands	**498**	**224**	**722**	**10·1**
Shetland Islands	**474**	**255**	**729**	**5·5**
Western Isles	**1,359**	**446**	**1,805**	**18·5**
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Antrim	2,443	899	3,342	
Ards	1,995	1,079	3,074	
Armagh	2,456	1,105	3,561	
Ballymena	2,064	919	2,983	
Ballymoney	1,268	344	1,612	
Banbridge	1,060	559	1,619	
Belfast	22,619	7,456	30,075	
Carrickfergus	1,465	737	2,202	
Castlereagh	1,892	957	2,849	
Coleraine	2,714	985	3,699	
Cookstown	1,835	751	2,586	
Craigavon	4,135	1,700	5,835	
Derry	7,886	1,981	9,867	
Down	1,967	947	2,914	
Dungannon	2,715	1,055	3,770	
Fermanagh	3,126	1,040	4,166	
Larne	1,567	699	2,266	
Limavady	1,933	546	2,479	
Lisburn	3,795	1,818	5,613	
Magherafelt	1,951	764	2,715	
Moyle	1,036	300	1,336	
Newry & Mourne	5,324	1,965	7,289	
Newtownabbey	3,443	1,605	5,048	
North Down	1,768	1,162	2,930	
Omagh	2,336	883	3,219	
Strabane	3,156	717	3,873	

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

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,481	2,046	6,527
Mid Bedfordshire	1,680	1,171	2,851
North Bedfordshire	3,031	1,550	4,581
North Luton	2,869	1,538	4,407
South West Bedfordshire	2,297	1,462	3,759
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	2,135	1,243	3,378
Newbury	1,564	933	2,497
Reading East	2,935	1,204	4,139
Reading West	2,482	1,195	3,677
Slough	3,125	1,506	4,631
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,611	969	2,580
Wokingham	1,142	831	1,973
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,661	977	2,638
Beaconsfield	1,111	564	1,675
Buckingham	1,657	976	2,633
Chesham and Amersham	1,033	605	1,638
Milton Keynes	4,809	2,471	7,280
Wycombe	1,902	947	2,849
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,331	606	1,937
Brighton Kemptown	3,406	1,355	4,761
Brighton Pavilion	3,250	1,521	4,771
Eastbourne	2,234	972	3,206
Hastings and Rye	3,347	1,370	4,717
Hove	3,025	1,379	4,404
Lewes	1,595	881	2,476
Wealden	1,161	739	1,900
Essex			
Basildon	4,906	2,059	6,965
Billericay	2,468	1,403	3,871
Braintree	2,085	1,464	3,549
Brentwood and Ongar	1,617	798	2,415
Castle Point	2,354	1,139	3,493
Chelmsford	1,916	1,169	3,085
Epping Forest	1,890	1,031	2,921
Harlow	2,792	1,666	4,458
Harwich	3,329	1,350	4,679
North Colchester	2,803	1,469	4,272
Rochford	1,876	1,035	2,911
Saffron Walden	1,445	899	2,344
South Colchester and Maldon	2,816	1,671	4,487
Southend East	3,613	1,410	5,023
Southend West	2,685	1,161	3,846
Thurrock	4,121	1,639	5,760
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,735	1,222	2,957
Basingstoke	2,111	1,258	3,369
East Hampshire	1,521	923	2,444
Eastleigh	2,497	1,491	3,988
Fareham	1,991	1,178	3,169
Gosport	2,311	1,649	3,960
Havant	3,772	1,424	5,196
Isle of Wight	3,997	2,065	6,062
New Forest	1,522	698	2,220
North West Hampshire	1,371	960	2,331
Portsmouth North	3,351	1,461	4,812
Portsmouth South	5,119	2,304	7,423
Romsey and Waterside	2,074	1,080	3,154
Southampton Itchen	4,673	1,796	6,469
Southampton Test	4,149	1,519	5,668
Winchester	1,443	723	2,166
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,795	970	2,765
Hertford and Stortford	1,296	848	2,144
Hertsmere	1,638	801	2,439
North Hertfordshire	2,285	1,214	3,499
South West Hertfordshire	1,539	843	2,382
St Albans	1,610	829	2,439
Stevenage	2,504	1,549	4,053
Watford	2,148	1,058	3,206
Welwyn Hatfield	1,877	1,051	2,928
West Hertfordshire	2,170	1,303	3,473
Kent			
Ashford	2,482	1,290	3,772
Canterbury	2,739	1,276	4,015
Dartford	2,352	1,265	3,617
Dover	2,548	1,510	4,058
Faversham	3,536	1,841	5,377
Folkestone and Hythe	3,081	1,446	4,527
Gillingham	3,549	1,775	5,324
Gravesham	3,417	1,628	5,045
Maidstone	2,485	1,215	3,700
Medway	3,521	1,771	5,292
Mid Kent	3,361	1,665	5,026
North Thanet	3,651	1,570	5,221
Sevenoaks	1,578	815	2,393
South Thanet	3,028	1,512	4,540
Tonbridge and Malling	1,876	1,032	2,908
Tunbridge Wells	1,691	815	2,506
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	2,094	1,369	3,463
Henley	1,203	732	1,935
Oxford East	2,937	1,292	4,229
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,927	1,062	2,989
Wantage	1,498	928	2,426
Witney	1,626	1,187	2,813
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,294	765	2,059
East Surrey	1,008	603	1,611
Epsom and Ewell	1,233	631	1,864
Esher	936	499	1,435
Guildford	1,375	636	2,011
Mole Valley	1,059	568	1,627
North West Surrey	1,390	850	2,240
Reigate	1,273	704	1,977
South West Surrey	1,058	518	1,576
Spelthorne	1,496	831	2,327
Woking	1,569	868	2,437
West Sussex			
Arundel	2,100	1,054	3,154
Chichester	1,580	836	2,416
Crawley	1,492	1,075	2,567
Horsham	1,331	912	2,243
Mid Sussex	1,203	808	2,011
Shoreham	1,470	703	2,173
Worthing	1,976	921	2,897
Greater London			
Barking	2,980	1,123	4,103
Battersea	4,824	1,908	6,732
Beckenham	2,164	1,053	3,217
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,962	1,641	7,603
Bexley Heath	1,427	930	2,357
Bow and Popular	6,256	2,084	8,340
Brent East	4,421	1,972	6,393
Brent North	2,085	1,052	3,137
Brent South	4,594	2,031	6,625
Brentford and Isleworth	2,698	1,488	4,186
Carshalton and Wallington	2,024	1,014	3,038
Chelsea	3,029	1,328	4,357
Chingford	1,727	858	2,585
Chipping Barnet	1,277	781	2,058
Chislehurst	1,601	658	2,259
Croydon Central	2,492	1,061	3,553
Croydon North East	2,454	1,357	3,811
Croydon North West	2,570	1,325	3,895
Croydon South	1,276	764	2,040
Dagenham	3,233	1,306	4,539
Dulwich	3,365	1,486	4,851
Ealing North	2,474	1,243	3,717
Ealing Acton	3,156	1,470	4,626
Ealing Southall	3,579	2,260	5,839
Edmonton	2,797	1,242	4,039
Eltham	2,519	1,105	3,624
Enfield North	2,404	1,007	3,411
Enfield Southgate	1,767	897	2,664
Erith and Crayford	2,661	1,529	4,190
Feltham and Heston	3,001	1,735	4,736
Finchley	1,903	1,075	2,978
Fulham	3,697	1,752	5,449
Greenwich	3,267	1,341	4,608
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,148	2,668	9,816
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,464	2,908	10,372
Hammersmith	4,945	1,867	6,812
Hampstead and Highgate	4,163	2,044	6,207
Harrow East	2,176	1,301	3,477
Harrow West	1,653	944	2,597
Hayes and Harlington	1,744	1,095	2,839
Hendon North	1,961	895	2,856
Hendon South	1,918	1,024	2,942
Holborn and St Pancras	6,638	2,536	9,174
Hornchurch	2,197	1,058	3,255
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,992	2,418	7,410
Ilford North	1,932	984	2,916
Ilford South	2,767	1,305	4,072
Islington North	6,423	2,557	8,980
Islington South and Finsbury	5,125	1,996	7,121
Kensington	3,869	1,733	5,602
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,703	797	2,500
Lewisham East	3,323	1,376	4,699
Lewisham West	3,648	1,514	5,162
Lewisham Deptford	5,452	1,993	7,445
Leyton	3,704	1,478	5,182
Mitcham and Morden	2,474	1,126	3,600
Newham North East	3,898	1,655	5,553
Newham North West	4,045	1,634	5,679
Newham South	4,207	1,502	5,709
Norwood	6,398	2,543	8,941
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,142	706	1,848
Orpington	1,511	730	2,241
Peckham	6,550	2,240	8,790
Putney	2,811	1,215	4,026
Ravensbourne	1,207	738	1,945
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,809	997	2,806
Romford	1,958	972	2,930
Ruislip-Northwood	1,059	697	1,756
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,333	1,691	7,024
Streatham	4,715	1,904	6,619
Surbiton	1,053	507	1,560
Sutton and Cheam	1,312	851	2,163
The City of London and Westminster South	4,251	1,552	5,803
Tooting	3,892	1,738	5,630
Tottenham	6,833	2,751	9,584
Twickenham	1,487	812	2,299
Upminster	2,274	969	3,243
Uxbridge	1,764	849	2,613
Vauxhall	7,723	2,937	10,660
Walthamstow	2,786	1,198	3,984
Wanstead and Woodford	1,447	758	2,205
Westminster North	6,141	2,597	8,738
Wimbledon	1,825	940	2,765
Woolwich	4,089	1,920	6,009
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	2,297	1,078	3,375
Huntingdon	2,101	1,567	3,668
North East Cambridgeshire	3,065	1,460	4,525
Peterborough	5,658	2,194	7,852

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
South East Cambridgeshire	1,084	788	1,872
South West Cambridgeshire	1,456	1,077	2,533
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	3,984	1,891	5,875
Mid Norfolk	2,108	1,248	3,356
North Norfolk	2,239	1,127	3,366
North West Norfolk	3,391	1,643	5,034
Norwich North	2,495	1,239	3,734
Norwich South	4,238	1,674	5,912
South Norfolk	1,918	1,075	2,993
South West Norfolk	2,632	1,720	4,352
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,947	1,315	3,262
Central Suffolk	2,122	1,143	3,265
Ipswich	3,051	1,386	4,437
South Suffolk	2,219	1,314	3,533
Suffolk Coastal	1,708	928	2,636
Waveney	3,460	1,945	5,405
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,555	1,263	3,818
Bristol East	3,435	1,464	4,899
Bristol North West	3,585	1,419	5,004
Bristol South	5,523	2,076	7,599
Bristol West	4,856	2,127	6,983
Kingswood	2,481	1,397	3,878
Northavon	2,102	1,439	3,541
Wandsdyke	1,775	1,142	2,917
Weston-Super-Mare	2,882	1,488	4,370
Woodspring	1,805	1,205	3,010
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,996	1,811	5,807
North Cornwall	3,399	1,954	5,353
South East Cornwall	2,297	1,437	3,734
St Ives	3,855	1,671	5,526
Truro	2,981	1,534	4,515
Devon			
Exeter	3,348	1,625	4,973
Honiton	1,984	1,088	3,072
North Devon	2,640	1,341	3,981
Plymouth Devonport	3,248	1,837	5,085
Plymouth Drake	3,847	1,935	5,782
Plymouth Sutton	2,311	1,491	3,802
South Hams	2,423	1,510	3,933
Teignbridge	2,540	1,302	3,842
Tiverton	1,741	985	2,726
Torbay	4,359	2,114	6,473
Torridge and West Devon	2,500	1,376	3,876
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	3,925	1,669	5,594
Bournemouth West	3,089	1,329	4,418
Christchurch	1,654	803	2,457
North Dorset	1,428	918	2,346
Poole	2,734	1,299	4,033
South Dorset	2,357	1,419	3,776
West Dorset	1,219	707	1,926
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,958	1,423	4,381
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,922	1,077	2,999
Gloucester	3,826	1,661	5,487
Stroud	2,393	1,364	3,757
West Gloucestershire	3,026	1,758	4,784
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,598	1,361	3,959
Somerton and Frome	1,627	1,069	2,696
Taunton	2,495	1,421	3,916
Wells	1,861	1,111	2,972
Yeovil	1,718	1,142	2,860
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,921	1,454	3,375
North Wiltshire	2,010	1,423	3,433
Salisbury	1,992	1,215	3,207
Swindon	4,098	2,127	6,225
Westbury	2,190	1,526	3,716
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,774	1,404	4,178
Hereford	2,686	1,503	4,189
Leominister	2,174	1,164	3,338
Mid Worcestershire	3,991	2,225	6,216
South Worcestershire	2,494	1,164	3,658
Worcester	3,498	1,531	5,029
Wyre Forest	3,449	1,806	5,255
Shropshire			
Ludlow	2,536	1,315	3,851
North Shropshire	2,867	1,479	4,346
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,938	1,339	4,277
The Wrekin	7,280	2,577	9,857
Staffordshire			
Burton	3,174	1,699	4,873
Cannock and Burntwood	3,621	1,867	5,488
Mid Staffordshire	2,736	1,536	4,272
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,954	1,284	4,238
South East Staffordshire	3,706	1,907	5,613
South Staffordshire	3,320	1,806	5,126
Stafford	2,601	1,457	4,058
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,193	1,361	3,554
Stoke-on-Trent Central	4,361	1,796	6,157
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,860	1,756	5,616
Stoke-on-Trent South	3,468	1,752	5,220
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,328	1,943	5,271
Nuneaton	3,581	1,732	5,313
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,868	1,709	4,577
Stratford-on-Avon	2,099	1,382	3,481
Warwick and Leamington	3,041	1,573	4,614
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	3,032	1,285	4,317
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,763	1,634	5,397
Birmingham Erdington	6,268	2,336	8,604
Birmingham Hall Green	4,106	1,734	5,840
Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,853	2,040	7,893
Birmingham Ladywood	7,438	2,609	10,047
Birmingham Northfield	6,335	2,235	8,570
Birmingham Perry Barr	6,224	2,214	8,438
Birmingham Small Heath	8,181	2,402	10,583
Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,467	2,104	9,571
Birmingham Yardley	3,686	1,600	5,286
Birmingham Selly Oak	4,556	1,856	6,412
Coventry North East	6,247	2,507	8,754
Coventry North West	3,454	1,703	5,157
Coventry South East	4,980	1,921	6,901
Coventry South West	3,231	1,642	4,873
Dudley East	5,844	2,349	8,193
Dudley West	4,522	2,162	6,684
Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,547	1,616	5,163
Meriden	5,190	2,037	7,227
Solihull	2,378	1,269	3,647
Sutton Coldfield	2,351	1,260	3,611
Walsall North	6,235	1,954	8,189
Walsall South	5,553	1,994	7,547
Warley East	5,050	1,932	6,982
Warley West	4,188	1,811	5,999
West Bromwich East	4,481	1,724	6,205
West Bromwich West	5,092	1,937	7,029
Wolverhampton North East	6,277	2,312	8,589
Wolverhampton South East	5,435	1,735	7,170
Wolverhampton South West	4,417	1,997	6,414
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,913	1,397	4,310
Bolsover	3,149	1,453	4,602
Chesterfield	3,882	1,667	5,549
Derby North	3,712	1,481	5,193
Derby South	5,810	2,073	7,883
Erewash	3,758	1,640	5,398
High Peak	2,555	1,498	4,053
North East Derbyshire	3,179	1,757	4,936
South Derbyshire	2,539	1,487	4,026
West Derbyshire	1,675	994	2,669
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,812	1,164	2,976
Bosworth	2,124	1,339	3,463
Harborough	1,516	977	2,493
Leicester East	3,889	1,879	5,768
Leicester South	5,461	2,096	7,557
Leicester West	5,295	1,989	7,284
Loughborough	2,291	1,184	3,475
North West Leicestershire	2,430	1,331	3,761
Rutland and Melton	1,961	1,433	3,394
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,867	1,866	5,733
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,593	1,325	3,918
Grantham	2,899	1,558	4,457
Holland with Boston	2,917	1,361	4,278
Lincoln	4,820	1,857	6,677
Stamford and Spalding	2,126	1,416	3,542
Northamptonshire			
Corby	4,009	1,939	5,948
Daventry	1,648	1,206	2,854
Kettering	2,132	1,118	3,250
Northampton North	3,595	1,595	5,190
Northampton South	2,951	1,451	4,402
Wellingborough	2,722	1,468	4,190
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,749	1,424	5,173
Bassetlaw	3,270	1,687	4,957
Broxtowe	2,634	1,283	3,917
Gedling	2,454	1,273	3,727
Mansfield	3,580	1,507	5,087
Newark	2,810	1,641	4,451
Nottingham East	7,224	2,583	9,807
Nottingham North	5,444	1,721	7,165
Nottingham South	4,909	1,757	6,666
Rushcliffe	2,516	1,274	3,790
Sherwood	2,695	1,400	4,095
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	2,142	1,254	3,396
Booth Ferry	2,661	1,509	4,170
Bridlington	3,179	1,720	4,899
Brigg and Cleethorpes	4,597	1,935	6,532
Glanford and Scunthorpe	5,140	1,867	7,007
Great Grimsby	5,683	1,768	7,451
Kingston-upon-Hull East	6,157	1,810	7,967
Kingston-upon-Hull North	6,384	2,201	8,585
Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,325	2,056	7,381

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	2,109	1,136	3,245
Richmond	2,252	1,604	3,856
Ryedale	1,902	1,144	3,046
Scarborough	3,561	1,549	5,110
Selby	1,933	1,324	3,257
Skipton and Ripon	1,491	1,012	3,503
York	3,652	1,925	5,577
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	3,806	1,658	5,464
Barnsley East	3,415	1,504	4,919
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,114	1,643	4,757
Don Valley	4,452	2,272	6,724
Doncaster Central	5,212	2,338	7,550
Doncaster North	5,309	2,520	7,829
Rother Valley	3,570	1,873	5,443
Rotherham	5,128	1,990	7,118
Sheffield Central	7,467	2,395	9,862
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,999	1,883	5,882
Sheffield Brightside	5,703	2,053	7,756
Sheffield Hallam	3,062	1,578	4,640
Sheffield Heeley	4,992	1,989	6,981
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,735	1,794	5,529
Wentworth	4,143	1,888	6,031
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,676	1,609	5,285
Bradford North	5,765	1,963	7,728
Bradford South	4,656	1,675	6,331
Bradford West	6,650	2,051	8,701
Calder Valley	2,693	1,605	4,298
Colne Valley	2,491	1,482	3,973
Dewsbury	3,520	1,653	5,173
Elmet	2,284	1,181	3,465
Halifax	4,180	1,729	5,909
Hemsworth	3,127	1,595	4,722
Huddersfield	3,865	1,824	5,689
Keighley	2,740	1,273	4,013
Leeds Central	5,758	1,927	7,685
Leeds East	5,996	2,023	8,019
Leeds North East	3,374	1,426	4,800
Leeds North West	2,904	1,311	4,215
Leeds West	4,287	1,685	5,972
Morley and Leeds South	3,561	1,441	5,002
Normanton	2,441	1,418	3,859
Pontefract and Castleford	3,785	1,701	5,486
Pudsey	2,099	1,203	3,302
Shipley	2,562	1,188	3,750
Wakefield	3,699	1,506	5,205
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	3,967	1,716	5,683
Congleton	1,825	1,330	3,155
Crewe and Nantwich	2,943	1,682	4,625
Eddisbury	3,424	1,711	5,135
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,241	2,072	6,313
Halton	5,880	2,324	8,204
Macclesfield	1,972	1,224	3,196
Tatton	2,397	1,280	3,677
Warrington North	4,718	1,893	6,611
Warrington South	4,278	1,800	6,078
Lancashire			
Blackburn	5,717	2,128	7,845
Blackpool North	4,016	1,678	5,694
Blackpool South	4,098	1,881	5,979
Burnley	3,988	1,909	5,897
Chorley	3,010	1,737	4,747
Fylde	1,769	971	2,740
Hyndburn	2,868	1,375	4,243
Lancaster	2,320	1,184	3,504
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,486	1,374	3,860
Pendle	2,999	1,667	4,666
Preston	5,882	2,159	8,041
Ribble Valley	1,168	876	2,044
Rossendale and Darwen	3,046	1,764	4,810
South Ribble	2,913	1,743	4,656
West Lancashire	5,111	2,124	7,235
Wyre	2,768	1,300	4,068
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	2,244	1,014	3,258
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,457	1,611	5,068
Bolton North East	4,066	1,586	5,652
Bolton South East	4,802	2,010	6,812
Bolton West	3,386	1,649	5,035
Bury North	3,097	1,552	4,649
Bury South	3,100	1,592	4,692
Cheadle	1,673	1,003	2,676
Davyhulme	3,410	1,333	4,743
Denton and Reddish	3,983	1,771	5,754
Eccles	3,882	1,641	5,523
Hazel Grove	2,296	1,194	3,490
Heywood and Middleton	4,332	1,798	6,130
Leigh	4,245	2,078	6,323
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,332	1,313	3,645
Makerfield	4,258	2,312	6,570
Manchester Central	9,209	2,707	11,916
Manchester Blackley	4,888	1,684	6,572
Manchester Gorton	5,122	1,720	6,842
Manchester Withington	4,818	1,960	6,778
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,383	1,649	7,032
Oldham Central and Royton	4,505	1,821	6,326
Oldham West	3,109	1,472	4,581
Rochdale	4,730	2,017	6,747
Salford East	6,960	2,033	8,993
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,165	1,802	5,967
Stockport	3,369	1,454	4,823
Stretford	6,809	2,269	9,078
Wigan	4,784	2,268	7,052
Worsley	4,141	1,831	5,972
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	7,657	2,417	10,074
Bootle	8,593	2,724	11,317
Crosby	3,504	1,822	5,326
Knowsley North	7,696	2,290	9,986
Knowsley South	7,569	2,892	10,461
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,744	2,478	8,222
Liverpool Garston	5,893	2,134	8,027
Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,004	1,984	6,988
Liverpool Riverside	9,337	2,996	12,333
Liverpool Walton	7,638	2,828	10,466
Liverpool West Derby	7,356	2,406	9,762
Southport	3,198	1,649	4,847
St Helens North	4,790	2,077	6,867
St Helens South	5,654	2,098	7,752
Wallasey	5,484	2,187	7,671
Wirral South	2,851	1,419	4,270
Wirral West	3,074	1,404	4,478
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	7,482	2,629	10,111
Langbaurgh	6,047	2,280	8,327
Middlesbrough	8,674	2,585	11,259
Redcar	6,833	2,362	9,195
Stockton North	7,034	2,470	9,504
Stockton South	5,411	2,384	7,795
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,357	1,656	4,013
Carlisle	2,780	1,385	4,165
Copeland	2,790	1,388	4,178
Penrith and the Borders	1,942	1,332	3,274
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,273	745	2,018
Workington	3,182	1,562	4,744
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	5,464	2,008	7,472
City of Durham	3,032	1,389	4,421
Darlington	4,286	1,874	6,160
Easington	4,018	1,820	5,838
North Durham	5,092	2,014	7,106
North West Durham	4,445	1,628	6,073
Sedgefield	3,397	1,529	4,926
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,103	1,215	3,318
Blyth Valley	3,284	1,481	4,765
Hexham	1,427	936	2,363
Wansbeck	3,095	1,414	4,509
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,551	1,544	5,095
Gateshead East	5,412	2,055	7,467
Houghton and Washington	5,813	2,421	8,234
Jarrow	5,895	2,128	8,023
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,460	1,807	6,267
Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,418	1,908	7,326
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,856	1,905	6,761
South Shields	5,492	2,322	7,814
Sunderland North	8,650	2,755	11,405
Sunderland South	6,374	2,456	8,830
Tyne Bridge	7,610	2,165	9,775
Tynemouth	4,729	1,895	6,624
Wallsend	5,792	2,380	8,172
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	3,259	1,508	4,767
Clwyd North West	3,602	1,651	5,253
Clwyd South West	2,587	1,259	3,846
Delyn	3,582	1,572	5,154
Wrexham	3,321	1,559	4,880
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,626	1,195	3,821
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,605	1,208	3,813
Llanelli	3,361	1,507	4,868
Pembroke	4,877	1,960	6,837
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	4,034	1,444	5,478
Islwyn	2,586	1,142	3,728
Monmouth	2,286	1,130	3,416
Newport East	3,699	1,426	5,125
Newport West	3,935	1,529	5,464
Torfaen	3,966	1,721	5,687
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,655	1,044	3,699
Conwy	2,647	1,066	3,713
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,324	646	1,970
Ynys Mon	3,321	1,400	4,721
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,835	1,284	4,119
Caerphilly	4,385	1,560	5,945
Cynon Valley	3,340	1,250	4,590
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,224	1,576	5,800
Ogmore	3,368	1,261	4,629
Pontypridd	3,429	1,402	4,831
Rhondda	4,019	1,542	5,561

2·10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at May 9, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,616	880	2,496
Montgomery	1,462	687	2,149
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	4,507	1,813	6,320
Cardiff North	1,927	753	2,680
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,494	1,396	5,890
Cardiff West	4,840	1,488	6,328
Vale of Glamorgan	3,623	1,564	5,187
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	3,535	1,289	4,824
Gower	2,538	1,255	3,793
Neath	2,907	1,497	4,404
Swansea East	4,725	1,571	6,296
Swansea West	4,708	1,677	6,385
SCOTLAND			
Borders region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,140	722	1,862
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Launderdale	1,004	600	1,604
Central region			
Clackmannan	3,117	1,384	4,501
Falkirk East	3,655	1,700	5,355
Falkirk West	3,187	1,586	4,773
Stirling	2,772	1,429	4,201
Dumfries and Galloway region			
Dumfries	2,488	1,442	3,930
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,521	1,318	3,839
Fife region			
Central Fife	3,698	1,822	5,520
Dunfermline East	2,963	1,588	4,551
Dunfermline West	2,087	1,259	3,346
Kirkcaldy	3,281	1,464	4,745
North East Fife	1,419	1,031	2,450
Grampian region			
Aberdeen North	2,449	1,091	3,540
Aberdeen South	1,966	941	2,907
Banff and Buchan	2,003	1,156	3,159
Gordon	980	1,070	2,050
Kincardine and Deeside	1,017	779	1,796
Moray	2,145	1,505	3,650
Highland region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,635	737	2,372
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,826	1,746	5,572
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,679	1,328	5,007
Lothian region			
East Lothian	2,306	1,293	3,599
Edinburgh Central	3,367	1,452	4,819
Edinburgh East	3,306	1,363	4,669
Edinburgh Leith	4,482	1,687	6,169
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,466	1,196	3,662
Edinburgh South	2,842	1,287	4,129
Edinburgh West	1,549	835	2,384
Linlithgow	4,237	1,756	5,993
Livingston	3,451	1,754	5,205
Mid Lothian	3,010	1,257	4,267
Strathclyde region			
Argyll and Bute	2,226	1,185	3,411
Ayr	3,361	1,616	4,977
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,407	1,676	6,083
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,318	1,245	4,563
Clydesdale	3,186	1,611	4,797
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,106	1,537	4,643
Cunninghame North	3,647	1,642	5,289
Cunninghame South	4,677	1,668	6,345
Dumbarton	3,935	2,074	6,009
East Kilbride	3,099	1,820	4,919
Eastwood	2,198	1,113	3,311
Glasgow Cathcart	3,120	1,263	4,383
Glasgow Central	5,390	1,745	7,135
Glasgow Garscadden	4,992	1,504	6,496
Glasgow Govan	4,681	1,675	6,356
Glasgow Hillhead	3,599	1,719	5,318
Glasgow Maryhill	5,721	1,995	7,716
Glasgow Pollock	5,939	1,743	7,682
Glasgow Provan	7,261	2,040	9,301
Glasgow Rutherglen	5,304	1,776	7,080
Glasgow Shettleston	4,857	1,574	6,431
Glasgow Springburn	6,502	2,141	8,643
Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,011	2,062	8,073
Hamilton	4,604	1,972	6,576
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,126	1,733	5,859
Monklands East	4,441	1,730	6,171
Monklands West	3,527	1,526	5,053
Motherwell North	4,589	1,943	6,532
Motherwell South	4,011	1,548	5,559
Paisley North	3,959	1,734	5,693
Paisley South	4,020	1,647	5,667
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,290	1,241	3,531
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,436	1,267	3,703
Tayside region			
Angus East	2,393	1,594	3,987
Dundee East	5,773	2,577	8,350
Dundee West	4,612	2,259	6,871
North Tayside	1,699	1,086	2,785
Perth and Kinross	2,460	1,268	3,728
Orkney and Shetland islands	972	479	1,451
Western Isles	1,359	446	1,805
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,157	1,321	4,478
Belfast North	6,409	2,129	8,538
Belfast South	3,781	1,643	5,424
Belfast West	9,649	2,515	12,164
East Antrim	4,756	2,093	6,849
East Londonderry	6,210	2,132	8,342
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,841	2,095	7,936
Foyle	9,542	2,360	11,902
Lagan Valley	3,911	1,875	5,786
Mid-Ulster	6,059	2,135	8,194
Newry & Armagh	6,104	2,294	8,398
North Antrim	4,368	1,563	5,931
North Down	2,612	1,490	4,102
South Antrim	4,162	1,847	6,009
South Down	4,093	1,943	6,036
Strangford	2,550	1,499	4,049
Upper Bann	4,745	2,039	6,784

*Provisional figures aggregated by electoral wards.

UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions 2·13

	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 May 10	1,867	*1,116*	132	525	530	501	884	965	298	256	919	6,877	—	6,877
Jun 14	2,270	*1,206*	248	561	813	483	921	1,626	678	430	8,549	16,579	6,325	22,904
Jul 12	44,098	*18,076*	4,431	10,759	15,141	9,791	16,856	24,242	9,214	11,259	23,236	169,027	8,888	177,916
Aug 12	51,462	*22,759*	4,673	12,924	16,989	11,162	17,487	26,051	9,368	11,932	23,587	185,635	9,023	194,658
Sep 13	61,735	*26,111*	5,494	15,507	19,266	14,066	20,724	30,349	11,699	13,965	26,146	218,951	9,945	228,896
Oct 11	9,853	*5,247*	814	2,042	2,617	1,656	2,096	3,429	1,126	1,296	3,817	28,746	2,043	30,789
Nov 8	2,320	*1,472*	213	360	553	450	432	865	225	296	773	6,487	—	6,487
Dec 6	1,600	*1,221*	47	171	168	140	138	215	96	121	217	2,913	—	2,913
1985 Jan 10	7,064	*2,981*	677	1,972	1,142	894	2,887	2,137	816	1,099	1,065	19,753	567	20,320
Feb 14	639	*292*	52	159	186	127	158	220	89	111	324	2,065	—	2,065
Mar 14	584	*307*	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102	—	2,102
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

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

Temporarily stopped: regions 2·14

	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 May 10	727	*214*	108	326	1,667	967	5,204	887	903	966	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
Jun 14	1,018	*246*	131	305	8,221	1,216	5,312	1,057	920	1,392	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304
Jul 12	1,136	*551*	57	209	3,199	873	4,818	977	939	1,314	2,043	15,565	1,159	16,724
Aug 9	737	*180*	59	228	1,183	967	3,888	993	694	1,196	1,772	11,717	1,051	12,768
Sep 13	943	*413*	50	244	1,033	1,134	2,957	841	699	760	1,638	10,299	1,028	11,327
Oct 11	1,309	*1,098*	62	384	1,698	941	3,104	1,020	770	894	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,110	*531*	114	227	1,034	1,219	3,162	965	926	977	2,015	11,747	907	12,654
Dec 6	1,260	*180*	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	*200*	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	*292*	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	*208*	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
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	*1,153*	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·18
Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy‖	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1980	1,665	1,561	409	53	322	865	184	1,451	889	37	102	1,776	1,140	325	22·3	1,277	86**	6·3	7,637
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,272	42	128	1,993	1,259	480	28·4	1,566	108	5·9	8,273
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41·4	1,873	137	13·2	10,678
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63·6	2,207	151	26·3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66·6	2,476	137	32·1	8,539
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1	3,176	3,071	720	179	520	1,497	319	2,252	2,490	86	215	2,996	1,713	852	75·6	2,442	145	34·2	9,406
Q2	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430	269	2,183	2,166	60	211	2,935	1,637	813	63·3	2,414	127	32·4	8,420
Q3	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	52	213	2,866	1,577	826	66·4	2,455	147	29·7	8,382
Q4	3,222	3,092	592	138	509	1,325	261	2,522	2,220	87	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		2,482	2,568	105	233	2,966			65·7		136	33·7	8,886
Monthly																			
1984 May	3,084	2,980	637	110	504	1,460	266	2,168	2,133	57	208	2,930	1,600	807	59·2	2,404	115	32·3	8,154
Jun	3,030	2,934	634	92	494	1,362	252	2,148	2,113	54	211	2,915	1,630	816	61·6	2,393	128	31·4	8,582
Jul	3,101	3,008	596	91	520	1,326	240	2,184	2,202	55	212	2,859	1,570	818	64·9	2,404	147	30·5	8,714
Aug	3,116	3,026	605	92	524	1,347	258	2,241	2,202	50	214	2,838	1,570	840	72·1	2,449	153	29·5	8,382
Sep	3,284	3,102	621	96	512	1,363	256	2,416	2,144	50	212	2,901	1,590	821	62·3	2,512	140	28·9	8,051
Oct	3,225	3,075	579	117	511	1,305	262	2,516	2,145	63	212	2,968	1,590	803	60·2	2,577	138	29·6	7,989
Nov	3,223	3,095	571	139	510	1,355	258	2,525	2,189	89	217	3,033	1,510	798	58·3	2,591	125	32·3	7,869
Dec	3,219	3,108	627	157	506	1,316	262	2,525	2,325	108	225	2,825	1,420	796	64·8	2,604	123	34·1	7,978
1985 Jan	3,341	3,232	658	198	530	1,483	313	2,542	2,619	113	234	2,955	1,520	804	70·3	2,626	149	36·2	9,131
Feb	3,324	3,226	674	194	534	1,455		2,485	2,611	103	234	2,970	1,640	802	67·9	2,669	130	33·9	8,902
Mar	3,268	3,180	672	171	526	1,546		2,420	2,474	100	230	2,973			59·0		129	30·9	8,625
Apr	3,273	3,189	614		495	1,437			2,305	80	228	2,928							8,150
May	3,241	3,133																	
Percentage rate latest month	13·4		8·6 p	5·9	18·0	11·5	11·7	12·6	9·3	4·6	17·6	12·8	2·8	17·2	2·9	22·4	2·9	1·0 e	7·1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1		2,996	664	122	505	1,389	281	2,198	2,230	64	209	2,535	1,600	838	70·5	2,383	142		8,882
Q2		3,023	657	144	512	1,406	273	2,298	2,279	68	212	2,516	1,597	840	66·5	2,437	135		8,529
Q3		3,069	632	153	525	1,402	270	2,351	2,299	68	216	2,191	1,643	821	69·0	2,537	135		8,447
Q4		3,099	614	125	508	1,390	258	2,387	2,255	83	219	2,347	1,610	791	60·3	2,553	135		8,233
1985 Q1		3,139	616	130 e	515 e	1,396		2,423	2,306	84 e	227				61·6 e		135		8,426
Monthly																			
1984 May		3,026	639	141	514	1,442	271	2,292	2,277	70	211		1,580	848	63·8	2,427	127		8,560
Jun		3,032	657	155	513	1,379	273	2,315	2,289	68	214		1,650	834	67·5	2,466	127		8,228
Jul		3,049	631	153	521	1,361	271	2,335	2,301	70	215	2,191	1,650	822	69·6	2,490	146		8,491
Aug		3,066	637	158	533	1,391	272	2,353	2,303	67	216		1,640	833	71·8	2,546	135		8,481
Sep		3,091	628	148	521	1,453	270	2,364	2,292	66	217		1,640	816	65·6	2,573	124		8,370
Oct		3,094	615	133	516	1,403	263	2,373	2,267	75	216	2,347	1,650	803	62·0	2,578	144		8,367
Nov		3,097	621	125	513	1,411	256	2,383	2,255	83	219		1,620	793	58·5	2,542	134		8,142
Dec		3,106	608	116	495	1,356	253	2,406	2,242	92	222		1,560	777	60·4	2,538	128		8,191
1985 Jan		3,128	614	118 e	510 e	1,400	258	2,433	2,297	86 e	226		1,460	780	62·9 e	2,539	145		8,484
Feb		3,144	603	124 e	514 e	1,383		2,421	2,299	80 e	229		1,530	783	62·8 e	2,575	128		8,399
Mar		3,148	632	148 e	520 e	1,405		2,416	2,321	86 e	227				59·0		131		8,396
Apr		3,176	613		497 e	1,372			2,319	77 e	227								8,426
May		3,180																	
Percentage rate:																			
latest month		13·1	8·5 p	5·1 e	18·1 e	0·9	9·8	12·6	9·3	4·5 e	17·5	10·1	2·6	16·8	2·9	21·6	2·9		7·3
latest three months change on previous three months		+0·2	NC	+0·2	+0·2	−0·1	−0·5	+0·2	+0·2	−0·3 e	+0·4	+0·5	−0·2	−0·5	+0·1	−0·1	NC		+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.

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

INFLOW†

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1984 May 10	336·3	31·1	305·2	*+3·9*	215·4	18·1	197·3	*−7·5*	120·8	50·9	13·0	107·9	*+3·6*
June 14	316·6	13·3	303·3	*−0·1*	204·9	7·7	197·2	*−4·9*	111·7	47·2	5·7	106·1	*+4·8*
July 12	419·1	14·7	404·3	*+22·5*	260·8	8·2	252·6	*+9·4*	158·3	52·1	6·6	151·7	*+13·1*
Aug 9	363·8	13·8	350·0	*−0·6*	227·9	8·1	219·9	*−6·3*	135·8	53·4	5·7	130·1	*+5·8*
Sep 13	511·0	100·3	410·7	*+11·0*	308·7	56·5	252·3	*+4·1*	202·3	54·5	43·9	158·4	*+7·0*
Oct 11	446·3	32·0	414·3	*−4·7*	281·2	17·9	263·3	*−3·7*	165·1	57·5	14·1	151·0	*−1·0*
Nov 8	391·0	15·0	376·0	*+3·9*	250·1	8·4	241·6	*0·0*	140·9	55·4	6·5	134·4	*+3·9*
Dec 6	353·8	10·7	343·1	*+3·5*	231·6	6·1	225·6	*−1·1*	122·2	50·7	4·6	117·6	*+4·7*
1985 Jan 10	343·4	13·8	329·6	*−7·3*	217·8	7·9	209·9	*−5·9*	125·6	50·7	5·9	119·8	*−1·5*
Feb 14	378·5	14·5	364·0	*+16·4*	247·4	8·2	239·3	*+12·7*	131·0	54·9	6·3	124·7	*+3·8*
Mar 14	326·1	9·6	316·4	*+8·5*	209·3	5·6	203·7	*+3·0*	116·8	52·4	4·1	112·7	*+5·5*
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*

OUTFLOW†

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	*Change since previous year††*
1984 May 10	356·4	10·2	346·2	*+8·9*	231·8	5·9	225·9	*+1·7*	124·6	49·3	4·3	120·3	*+7·2*
June 14	364·0	14·7	349·4	*+7·0*	240·9	8·4	232·5	*+2·6*	123·2	48·2	6·3	116·9	*+4·4*
July 12	342·3	12·6	329·8	*−6·6*	227·7	7·0	220·7	*−8·1*	114·6	44·7	5·5	109·1	*+1·5*
Aug 9	347·1	11·0	336·2	*−19·6*	226·9	5·9	220·9	*−18·6*	120·3	44·2	5·0	115·2	*−1·0*
Sep 13	365·6	21·7	343·9	*+9·3*	226·9	12·3	214·5	*−5·2*	138·8	51·3	9·4	129·4	*+14·5*
Oct 11	509·7	54·5	455·1	*−4·9*	311·0	30·6	280·4	*−11·2*	198·6	55·1	23·9	174·8	*+6·0*
Nov 8	393·8	30·7	363·1	*+3·9*	245·0	17·0	228·0	*−4·6*	148·8	51·8	13·7	135·1	*+8·6*
Dec 6	357·3	20·7	336·6	*+4·5*	221·0	11·4	209·6	*−1·6*	136·2	49·9	9·3	126·9	*+6·1*
1985 Jan 10	238·0	9·3	228·8	*−9·4*	145·3	5·1	140·2	*−10·4*	92·7	37·5	4·2	88·5	*+1·0*
Feb 14	393·5	16·4	377·1	*+19·5*	252·8	9·0	243·8	*+10·4*	140·7	56·0	7·4	133·3	*+9·1*
Mar 14	386·8	12·9	374·0	*+23·3*	253·3	7·3	246·0	*+13·2*	133·5	53·4	5·6	128·0	*+10·1*
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	18·8	135·7	*+15·4*

* 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 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 same overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote †† to table 2·1.

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

2.20

THOUSAND

INFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages
MALE										
1984 May	27·6	20·4	42·1	26·4	19·8	30·2	21·9	11·2	9·2	**208·9**
June	18·4	21·9	43·9	26·0	19·2	29·1	20·8	10·6	8·5	**198·4**
July	19·5	29·7	78·2	31·0	21·3	31·3	22·4	11·3	9·3	**254·1**
August	19·6	25·7	55·6	28·6	20·4	30·6	21·5	10·6	8·9	**221·6**
September	70·5	46·7	55·6	29·2	21·1	31·6	22·6	12·3	9·3	**298·8**
October	32·9	35·5	62·0	33·4	23·4	35·4	25·3	13·7	11·6	**273·2**
November	23·2	28·5	54·1	31·7	23·1	35·4	25·2	12·1	9·8	**243·0**
December	19·7	25·3	49·8	30·5	22·6	34·2	23·8	11·0	8·6	**225·5**
1985 January	19·2	23·2	46·8	27·7	20·7	31·8	22·0	11·1	9·2	**211·7**
February	22·0	27·1	52·9	32·8	24·0	37·3	24·8	10·7	8·6	**240·1**
March	16·6	22·3	44·7	27·5	20·0	30·7	22·1	10·6	8·4	**202·9**
April	14·1	20·4	43·8	26·1	19·3	30·1	22·3	11·8	9·5	**197·3**
May	33·5	21·0	42·0	25·8	18·5	28·4	20·4	10·0	8·0	**207·5**
FEMALE										
1984 May	20·0	15·1	28·2	17·8	9·9	13·3	9·3	3·0	—	**116·3**
June	13·0	16·0	29·2	16·6	9·1	12·0	8·3	2·9	—	**107·1**
July	14·6	24·2	57·2	19·5	10·6	14·1	9·0	3·0	—	**152·3**
August	14·0	19·8	39·9	19·4	10·8	14·8	9·5	3·2	—	**131·5**
September	54·5	43·5	37·3	19·4	10·9	14·8	10·0	4·1	—	**194·4**
October	26·3	29·9	41·2	21·3	11·6	15·0	10·5	3·9	—	**159·6**
November	17·9	22·3	36·5	20·3	10·9	14·7	10·4	3·6	—	**136·5**
December	14·5	18·4	31·8	18·5	9·8	13·2	9·1	2·9	—	**118·3**
1985 January	15·3	19·0	32·3	17·9	10·4	14·3	9·2	3·0	—	**121·4**
February	16·5	19·5	32·8	19·6	11·0	14·4	9·7	3·1	—	**126·6**
March	12·1	15·9	29·0	18·2	10·6	14·2	9·5	3·1	—	**112·6**
April	10·2	14·6	28·4	17·7	10·6	14·9	9·8	3·4	—	**109·6**
May	24·5	14·8	28·3	18·5	10·2	13·4	8·9	3·1	—	**121·7**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1984 May*	−7·3	−0·1	+1·5	0·0	−0·9	−1·3	−1·5	−1·2	−2·7	**−13·7**
June	−1·7	+0·2	+3·1	−0·2	−1·1	−1·4	−1·6	−1·8	−2·2	**−7·7**
July	−1·8	+2·0	+8·3	+1·4	−0·2	−0·1	−0·4	−1·2	−1·3	**+6·8**
August	−2·4	−0·3	+3·6	−0·1	−1·1	−0·5	−0·9	−2·1	−1·5	**−7·3**
September	−9·8	+1·0	+4·0	+0·9	+0·1	−0·4	−0·8	−0·9	−0·9	**−6·8**
October	−10·3	−1·8	+4·3	+0·6	−0·5	−1·0	−1·5	−1·3	−0·3	**−11·9**
November	−0·9	+1·6	+2·6	+0·2	−0·4	−0·1	−1·0	−1·3	−1·5	**−0·9**
December	−0·5	+1·4	+2·9	+0·8	−0·2	−1·0	−1·5	−1·8	−1·8	**−1·7**
1985 January	−2·1	−0·1	+1·1	−0·3	−0·7	−0·4	−1·7	−1·6	−1·3	**−7·1**
February	+0·4	+1·8	+5·1	+2·9	+1·3	+3·0	+0·5	−1·1	−0·9	**+12·9**
March	−0·7	+0·9	+2·7	+0·8	−0·2	0·0	−0·1	−0·4	−0·5	**+2·5**
April*	+2·0	−0·5	−0·5	−1·1	−1·5	−1·6	−1·4	−1·2	−1·0	**−6·7**
May*	+2·0	−0·5	−0·5	−1·1	−1·5	−1·6	−1·4	−1·2	−1·0	**−6·7**
FEMALE										
1984 May*	−6·0	−1·1	+1·4	+1·7	+1·0	+1·3	+0·5	−0·2	—	**−1·5**
June	−1·9	−0·6	+2·3	+1·8	+0·8	+0·7	+0·1	0·0	—	**+3·2**
July	−1·6	+0·5	+6·5	+2·1	+0·6	+0·8	−0·1	−0·1	—	**+10·7**
August	−1·9	−1·0	+3·6	+1·7	+0·8	+1·5	+0·4	+0·1	—	**+5·3**
September	−11·4	−0·4	+1·9	+1·5	+1·1	+1·8	+0·7	+0·2	—	**−4·7**
October	−9·3	−3·8	+1·8	+1·4	+0·9	+1·0	+0·5	0·0	—	**−7·7**
November	−1·4	+0·4	+1·1	+1·1	+0·8	+1·1	+0·5	−0·1	—	**+3·4**
December	−0·9	+0·4	+1·8	+1·3	+0·5	+0·9	+0·3	−0·2	—	**+4·2**
1985 January	−3·2	−2·0	+0·1	+0·4	+0·5	+1·0	+0·2	−0·2	—	**+3·3**
February	−0·2	−0·1	+0·8	+1·0	+0·7	+1·0	+0·6	0·0	—	**+3·7**
March	−0·6	−0·3	+0·9	+1·4	+1·1	+1·4	+0·7	+0·1	—	**+4·9**
April*	+1·7	−0·9	−0·3	+0·6	+0·6	+0·9	+0·2	+0·2	—	**+2·8**
May*	+1·7	−0·9	−0·3	+0·6	+0·6	+0·9	+0·2	+0·2	—	**+2·8**

OUTFLOW

Age group										
Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages
12·7	24·3	46·3	27·5	20·5	31·6	20·9	8·7	10·3	**202·8**
15·3	26·4	50·2	30·0	22·4	34·0	22·3	8·9	10·9	**220·3**
13·9	25·7	50·3	28·8	20·8	31·9	20·8	8·2	10·1	**210·4**
12·2	24·4	53·1	27·6	20·1	29·6	19·8	7·5	9·2	**203·6**
20·0	25·4	55·9	27·8	19·5	29·1	18·8	7·5	8·8	**213·0**
40·3	47·5	67·8	31·6	21·7	31·9	20·1	8·3	10·1	**279·2**
26·9	28·6	51·2	27·4	19·6	29·2	19·1	7·7	10·5	**220·1**
20·9	25·5	46·8	25·5	18·2	27·5	18·0	7·3	10·4	**200·2**
10·3	15·4	31·0	17·2	12·4	18·9	12·7	5·3	7·5	**130·6**
18·6	25·2	51·3	30·3	22·0	33·3	21·5	8·2	11·2	**221·7**
16·9	26·5	53·1	31·9	23·2	35·6	22·0	8·4	10·3	**227·9**
11·4	21·4	42·3	25·3	18·2	28·4	18·2	7·2	8·3	**180·6**
14·7	24·4	50·3	29·3	21·3	32·9	21·1	8·3	9·1	**211·3**
10·1	20·3	32·3	17·4	9·9	12·7	8·1	2·6	0·1	**113·4**
11·7	20·5	32·3	17·7	9·5	12·2	7·8	2·4	0·1	**114·3**
10·5	19·5	32·2	16·9	8·9	11·2	7·2	2·2	0·1	**108·6**
9·7	19·4	36·1	16·8	8·6	10·6	6·7	2·1	0·1	**110·1**
15·3	21·6	42·5	18·5	10·7	14·2	8·1	2·3	0·1	**133·3**
31·7	41·6	48·0	20·9	11·6	14·6	8·4	2·6	0·1	**179·6**
21·8	25·6	36·9	18·9	10·6	12·9	7·8	2·4	0·1	**137·0**
16·9	22·7	35·1	18·1	10·0	12·4	7·4	2·2	0·1	**125·0**
8·5	14·0	23·6	13·6	7·5	9·5	5·7	1·7	0·1	**84·3**
14·7	20·8	35·1	20·3	11·1	13·6	8·1	2·4	0·1	**126·2**
12·6	20·5	33·9	19·2	11·0	13·8	8·3	2·5	0·1	**121·8**
8·8	16·7	28·7	16·3	9·0	11·2	6·8	2·2	0·1	**99·9**
10·8	18·9	33·1	19·2	11·0	14·6	8·6	2·4	0·1	**118·6**
−2·3	+2·7	+1·4	−0·1	−0·4	−0·3	−1·0	−0·8	−0·5	**−3·3**
−0·6	+3·4	+2·3	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2	−0·9	−1·2	−13·3	**−9·8**
−0·4	+1·4	+0·1	−0·8	−1·5	−2·1	−2·0	−1·2	−2·7	**−12·0**
−1·9	−0·6	−3·5	−2·6	−1·8	−3·8	−2·8	−1·9	−3·6	**−22·4**
+3·6	+0·9	+0·7	−1·1	−0·9	−2·8	−2·7	−1·5	−2·2	**−7·0**
−10·7	+2·8	+1·7	−1·3	−1·8	−1·9	−2·3	−1·1	−1·3	**−16·0**
−5·8	+0·6	+1·6	−0·4	−1·2	−1·9	−2·3	−1·3	−1·7	**−12·5**
−2·7	+1·0	+1·8	−0·1	−0·6	−0·7	−1·5	−0·9	−1·4	**−5·0**
−2·0	−1·0	+0·4	−0·9	−1·1	−1·6	−1·6	−1·0	−1·3	**−9·2**
−2·0	+1·4	+5·0	+1·2	+0·2	+0·9	0·0	−0·5	−1·0	**+5·3**
−1·2	+1·3	+4·2	+2·3	+0·9	+1·9	+0·3	−0·2	−0·6	**+8·9**
−1·2	−2·4	−1·3	−1·5	−1·8	−2·4	−2·1	−1·1	−1·9	**−15·5**
−1·2	−2·4	−1·3	−1·5	−1·8	−2·4	−2·1	−1·1	−1·9	**−15·5**
−4·1	+1·3	+1·8	+1·4	+1·1	+1·4	+0·6	−0·2	0·0	**+3·3**
−1·2	+0·9	+1·3	+1·1	+0·8	+1·0	0·0	−0·4	0·0	**+4·4**
−1·3	+0·3	+1·7	+1·6	+0·4	+0·5	−0·1	−0·3	0·0	**+2·6**
−1·8	−0·5	+0·8	+1·2	+0·3	0·0	−0·3	−0·3	0·0	**−0·8**
+2·4	+1·4	+3·7	+1·9	+1·2	+1·5	+0·5	−0·2	0·0	**+12·2**
−10·1	+3·3	+3·5	+2·0	+0·7	+0·8	−0·2	−0·2	0·0	**−0·1**
−4·9	+0·5	+2·4	+1·9	+1·2	+0·7	+0·1	−0·2	0·0	**+1·8**
−2·9	+0·3	+2·3	+1·6	+1·1	+1·1	+0·4	−0·3	0·0	**+3·6**
−1·5	−0·9	+0·3	+1·1	+0·3	+0·4	−0·1	−0·3	0·0	**−0·5**
−1·6	+0·2	+2·6	+2·3	+1·1	+1·0	+0·2	−0·1	0·0	**+5·6**
−1·2	+0·3	+2·8	+2·2	+1·5	+1·7	+0·6	+0·1	0·0	**+7·8**
−1·5	−2·6	−1·2	+0·4	+0·3	+0·4	−0·3	−0·2	0·0	**−4·5**
−1·5	−2·6	−1·2	+0·4	+0·3	+0·4	−0·3	−0·2	0·0	**−4·5**

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region 2·30

	South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	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	42,501	*24,239*	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	196,165	11,441	30,164	**237,770**
1984 Q1	8,458	*4,106*	814	3,286	5,910	4,451	8,388	10,138	6,087	47,532	3,031	7,763	**58,326**
Q2	11,691	*5,129*	282	3,917	6,550	4,840	6,537	9,175	9,359	52,351	2,319	10,031	**64,701**
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	10,372	*6,479*	286	3,738	5,022	5,638	5,236	10,348	4,661	45,301	2,735	4,655	**52,691**
1985 Q1	7,888	*5,528*	869	3,327	4,969	4,144	4,539	7,125	6,149	39,010	2,748	6,006	**47,764**
1984 July	3,872	*2,709*	94	1,067	2,685	1,946	1,897	3,070	2,365	16,996	1,126	3,705	**21,827**
Aug	4,062	*3,116*	232	1,575	2,828	2,172	1,786	2,406	1,635	16,696	1,161	2,854	**20,711**
Sep	4,046	*2,700*	648	1,175	2,680	1,596	2,726	2,798	1,620	17,289	1,069	1,156	**19,514**
Oct	3,475	*2,661*	14	1,014	1,687	2,059	1,803	3,168	840	14,060	943	1,302	**16,305**
Nov	2,648	*1,591*	21	1,222	1,604	1,572	1,338	3,293	1,605	13,303	649	1,958	**15,910**
Dec	4,249	*2,227*	251	1,502	1,731	2,007	2,095	3,887	2,216	17,938	1,143	1,395	**20,476**
1985 Jan	2,751	*2,167*	16	1,191	1,373	1,538	1,175	2,403	1,621	12,068	724	1,385	**14,177**
Feb	1,791	*1,353*	192	669	1,258	862	1,613	1,914	1,754	10,053	874	1,812	**12,739**
Mar	3,346	*2,008*	661	1,467	2,338	1,744	1,751	2,808	2,774	16,889	1,150	2,809	**20,848**
Apr†	(3,201)	*(2,055)*	(194)	(871)	(1,926)	(752)	(1,250)	(1,968)	(1,718)	(11,880)	(855)	(2,670)	**(15,405)**
May†	(1,868)	*(1,295)*	(516)	(947)	(2,750)	(1,095)	(924)	(1,871)	(1,385)	(11,356)	(1,234)	(1,140)	**(13,730)**

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry 2·31

SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1983††	1984	1984 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1985 Q1	1985 Mar	Apr†	May†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03	874	222	70	42	14	96	62	23	(82)	(49)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0**		**874**	**222**	**70**	**42**	**14**	**96**	**62**	**23**	**(82)**	**(49)**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	11,407	7,449	2,819	2,304	1,561	765	999	493	(608)	(758)
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	144	209	95	0	53	61	14	14	(14)	(14)
Mineral oil processing		14	373	679	122	95	138	324	0	0	(92)	(57)
Nuclear fuel production		15	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	2,376	988	255	138	346	249	105	60	(20)	(13)
Energy and water supply industries	**1**		**14,841**	**9,325**	**3,291**	**2,537**	**2,098**	**1,399**	**1,118**	**567**	**(734)**	**(842)**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	217	359	49	22	86	202	20	0	(12)	(0)
Metal manufacture		22	20,248	8,508	2,294	3,176	1,811	1,227	820	414	(388)	(306)
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	6,193	3,715	1,462	839	671	743	617	236	(129)	(233)
Chemical industry		25	8,267	5,184	1,579	1,049	1,226	1,330	776	316	(392)	(248)
Production of man-made fibres		26	1,409	275	130	66	70	9	258	22	(24)	(0)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals	**2**		**36,334**	**18,041**	**5,514**	**5,152**	**3,864**	**3,511**	**2,491**	**988**	**(945)**	**(787)**
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	7,398	7,111	3,187	1,386	1,579	959	1,784	623	(78)	(193)
Manufacture of metal goods		31	18,098	8,978	1,780	1,999	2,953	2,246	1,814	890	(825)	(262)
Mechanical engineering		32	44,975	30,069	7,668	10,029	5,925	6,447	4,914	1,884	(1,797)	(1,451)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,678	1,842	450	869	309	214	299	114	(462)	(72)
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	18,186	13,798	3,171	4,412	3,539	2,676	3,934	1,612	(982)	(912)
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	15,054	13,380	2,361	2,780	4,627	3,612	3,034	898	(711)	(173)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	12,044	9,670	1,719	4,323	1,824	1,804	706	383	(222)	(72)
Instrument engineering		37	5,621	1,150	432	180	279	259	341	52	(12)	(77)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	**3**		**123,054**	**85,998**	**20,768**	**25,978**	**21,035**	**18,217**	**16,826**	**6,456**	**(5,089)**	**(3,212)**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	22,040	17,413	3,629	5,789	3,471	4,524	4,469	2,388	(1,006)	(879)
Textiles		43	9,957	5,545	1,523	1,539	1,155	1,328	1,866	1,137	(521)	(554)
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	9,054	8,130	1,701	2,335	2,479	1,615	2,107	1,261	(529)	(477)
Timber and furniture		46	3,206	3,721	633	587	877	1,624	703	352	(218)	(218)
Paper, printing and publishing		47	9,409	5,985	1,316	1,441	1,333	1,895	1,574	716	(413)	(178)
Other manufacturing		48-49	8,689	5,743	1,737	1,199	1,098	1,709	1,074	478	(1,256)	(2,262)
Other manufacturing industries	**4**		**62,355**	**46,282**	**10,539**	**12,890**	**10,413**	**12,695**	**11,793**	**6,332**	**(3,943)**	**(4,568)**
Construction		50	23,621	22,572	5,205	5,867	5,547	5,953	3,235	1,295	(1,209)	(1,037)
Construction	**5**		**23,621**	**22,572**	**5,205**	**5,867**	**5,547**	**5,953**	**3,235**	**1,295**	**(1,209)**	**(1,037)**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,080	7,234	2,065	1,829	1,841	1,499	1,592	708	(504)	(253)
Retail distribution		64-65	16,235	13,194	2,954	3,003	4,525	2,712	3,884	1,208	(1,054)	(752)
Hotel and catering		66	4,000	3,117	744	999	572	802	440	198	(90)	(769)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	706	817	230	128	206	253	392	257	(40)	(38)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	**6**		**28,021**	**24,362**	**5,993**	**5,959**	**7,144**	**5,266**	**6,308**	**2,371**	**(1,688)**	**(1,812)**
Transport		71-77	9,171	6,191	1,492	1,071	2,117	1,511	2,051	973	(222)	(380)
Telecommunications		79	6,469	565	143	200	146	76	132	104	(14)	(2)
Transport and communication	**7**		**15,640**	**6,756**	**1,635**	**1,271**	**2,263**	**1,587**	**2,183**	**1,077**	**(236)**	**(382)**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,986	6,443	1,047	1,724	2,269	1,403	1,034	461	(651)	(144)
Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	**8**		**4,986**	**6,443**	**1,047**	**1,724**	**2,269**	**1,403**	**1,034**	**461**	**(651)**	**(144)**
Public administration and defence		91-94	8,956	13,188	2,963	1,940	6,318	1,967	1,142	542	(563)	(238)
Medical and other health services		95	2,096	1,599	520	393	492	194	1,018	442	(211)	(539)
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	5,761	2,727	781	948	595	403	554	294	(54)	(120)
Other services	**9**		**16,913**	**17,514**	**4,264**	**3,281**	**7,405**	**2,564**	**2,714**	**1,278**	**(828)**	**(897)**
All production industries	**1-4**		**236,583**	**159,901**	**40,112**	**46,557**	**37,410**	**35,822**	**32,228**	**14,343**	**(10,711)**	**(9,409)**
All manufacturing industries	**2-4**		**221,743**	**150,576**	**36,821**	**44,020**	**35,312**	**34,423**	**31,110**	**13,776**	**(9,977)**	**(8,567)**
All service industries	**6-9**		**65,560**	**55,075**	**12,939**	**12,235**	**19,081**	**10,820**	**12,239**	**5,187**	**(3,403)**	**(3,235)**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	**0-9**		**326,638**	**237,770**	**58,326**	**64,701**	**62,052**	**52,691**	**47,764**	**20,848**	**(15,405)**	**(13,730)**

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 June 1, 1985; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 18,000 in April and 20,000 in May.

†† These figures for 1983 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification system made in January 1984.

3·1 VACANCIES
Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

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	May 4	57·8	*25·7*	5·7	14·5	11·0	8·0	9·8	16·1	8·0	7·6	15·7	154·2	1·5	155·7
	Jun 8	60·3	*27·1*	5·6	13·4	12·1	7·9	10·0	16·8	8·5	7·9	15·1	157·0	1·7	158·7
	Jul 6	62·8	*27·9*	5·4	14·9	12·5	8·5	10·2	16·3	8·8	7·8	15·2	162·5	1·7	164·2
	Aug 3	61·1	*27·7*	5·2	13·9	12·3	8·4	10·3	16·1	8·3	8·1	16·1	159·9	1·7	161·6
	Sep 7	62·8	*28·7*	5·7	15·3	12·8	9·9	10·7	17·4	8·9	8·1	16·3	168·0	1·6	169·6
	Oct 5	62·0	*27·2*	5·5	15·5	13·5	10·2	10·6	17·3	8·3	8·0	17·7	168·8	1·7	170·5
	Nov 2	63·1	*27·8*	5·7	14·8	13·0	9·1	10·2	17·5	8·0	7·7	16·7	165·8	1·8	167·6
	Nov 30	62·8	*28·3*	5·5	14·3	11·8	8·8	9·7	16·2	7·8	7·3	15·6	159·8	1·5	161·3
1985	Jan 4	60·1	*27·4*	5·2	14·0	11·9	8·5	9·1	15·9	7·5	8·0	15·8	155·8	1·3	157·2
	Feb 8	59·8	*27·0*	5·5	14·0	11·9	8·3	8·9	15·6	7·5	8·0	15·2	154·7	1·4	156·1
	Mar 8	60·1	*26·8*	5·5	14·9	12·6	8·7	9·3	15·7	8·0	8·4	14·8	157·6	1·6	159·2
	Mar 29*	61·5	*27·5*	6·0	15·8	13·4	9·4	10·1	16·5	8·8	8·1	15·3	165·0	1·7	166·7
	May 3*	62·3	*27·2*	6·1	16·0	13·1	8·9	9·8	16·6	9·3	7·7	15·4	165·2	1·8	167·1

3·2 VACANCIES
Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

		South East	*Greater London‡*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		Notified to Jobcentres													
1980	Annual averages	62·5	*31·4*	4·9	10·4	8·0	8·0	8·1	11·4	6·1	6·1	16·5	142·0	1·0	143·0
1981		36·8	*17·5*	3·5	7·7	6·0	5·8	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·6	96·3	0·7	97·0
1982		41·3	*19·9*	4·1	9·9	6·9	7·0	7·0	10·2	5·1	5·7	13·2	110·3	1·0	111·3
1983		50·5	*22·4*	4·8	12·6	11·3	8·4	10·1	15·2	7·4	7·2	16·4	143·9	1·2	145·1
1984		59·3	*26·6*	5·4	13·9	11·9	8·7	10·0	16·1	8·0	7·5	15·7	156·6	1·5	158·1
1984	May 4	62·2	*27·4*	6·1	16·4	11·5	9·0	10·5	17·7	8·4	8·9	17·0	167·8	1·5	169·4
	Jun 8	65·4	*29·3*	6·0	15·7	12·3	8·6	10·7	18·0	9·0	8·8	16·7	171·0	1·8	172·8
	Jul 6	64·5	*28·4*	5·6	15·3	12·4	8·3	10·5	16·6	8·9	8·0	15·7	165·8	1·8	167·6
	Aug 3	61·1	*26·9*	5·2	13·9	12·3	8·4	10·1	15·9	8·4	8·0	16·4	159·6	1·7	161·3
	Sep 7	65·4	*29·7*	5·9	15·6	13·2	9·9	10·9	17·1	9·0	7·9	16·9	171·7	1·6	173·4
	Oct 5	66·3	*30·5*	5·6	15·1	14·0	10·3	11·0	17·4	8·5	7·7	18·0	174·0	1·7	175·7
	Nov 2	62·0	*28·2*	5·5	13·7	13·2	9·0	10·0	16·9	7·9	7·1	16·6	161·9	1·8	163·7
	Nov 30	57·2	*25·7*	5·2	12·5	11·3	8·2	8·9	15·1	7·1	6·4	14·6	146·4	1·4	147·8
1985	Jan 4	54·5	*25·1*	4·9	12·0	11·2	7·8	8·4	14·7	6·8	7·1	13·8	141·2	1·2	142·4
	Feb 8	55·0	*25·1*	5·2	12·8	11·4	7·8	8·4	14·7	7·1	7·4	13·8	143·7	1·3	145·1
	Mar 8	57·4	*25·3*	5·4	14·7	12·4	8·7	9·1	15·6	8·1	8·4	14·2	154·0	1·6	155·6
	Mar 29*	63·0	*27·7*	6·2	17·1	13·6	9·6	10·3	17·8	9·4	9·3	15·9	172·2	1·7	173·9
	May 3*	66·7	*28·9*	6·4	17·9	13·6	10·0	10·5	18·3	9·8	8·9	16·7	178·8	1·9	180·7
		Notified to careers offices													
1980	Annual averages	8·4	*5·2*	0·5	0·7	1·2	0·8	0·9	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·6	14·2	0·1	14·4
1981		2·4	*1·4*	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	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
1984	May 4	5·2	*2·6*	0·3	0·7	1·0	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·4	10·0	0·5	10·5
	Jun 8	5·7	*2·9*	0·4	1·1	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·4	11·6	0·6	12·2
	Jul 6	4·9	*2·5*	0·4	0·8	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	9·7	0·5	10·2
	Aug 3	4·3	*2·1*	0·4	0·6	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·3	8·8	0·6	9·4
	Sep 7	4·6	*2·3*	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·3	9·4	0·6	10·0
	Oct 5	4·5	*2·2*	0·4	0·7	1·0	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0·7	9·7
	Nov 2	4·4	*2·2*	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	8·3	0·7	9·1
	Nov 30	3·9	*2·1*	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	7·3	0·7	8·1
1985	Jan 4	3·8	*1·9*	0·2	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·0	0·7	7·7
	Feb 8	4·1	*2·0*	0·2	0·5	0·8	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	7·6	0·8	8·3
	Mar 8	4·7	*2·4*	0·3	0·5	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	8·8	0·8	9·6
	Mar 29	5·0	*2·5*	0·3	0·6	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·6	0·2	0·2	0·3	9·6	0·8	10·5
	May 3*	6·7	*3·6*	0·5	0·7	1·6	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·4	12·4	0·9	13·2

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

VACANCIES 3·5
Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

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

* The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627–635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.

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

4·1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: May 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages:			
in progress in month	77	112,400	213,000
of which:			
Beginning in month	58	22,200†	84,000
continuing from earlier months	19	90,200‡	128,000

† Includes 19,300 directly involved.
‡ Includes 1,200 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.

Note: The figures exclude a stoppage by several hundred miners in South Wales who stopped work on May 17 in protest against prison sentences passed on two of their colleagues.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in May 1985		Beginning in the first five months of 1985	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	26	10,900	150	142,400
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	400	3	600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	400	17	4,400
Redundancy questions	3	300	32	41,600
Trade union matters	1	—	15	6,600
Working conditions and supervision	5	700	35	11,700
Manning and work allocation	9	2,000	46	10,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	9	4,600	39	30,700
All causes	**58**	**19,300**	**337**	**248,100**

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to May 1985			Jan to May 1984		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress: Workers involved	Stoppages in progress: Working days lost	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress: Workers involved	Stoppages in progress: Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	1	300	1,000
Coal extraction	45	154,700	4,154,000	70	279,700	7,054,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	400	6,000	1	500	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	4,400	53,000	12	5,500	30,000
Metal processing and manufacture	15	2,200	11,000	12	2,500	10,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	5	3,500	37,000	17	2,800	17,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	6	1,000	3,000	17	11,900	45,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17	3,200	30,000	25	3,200	20,000
Engineering	38	9,700	78,000	73	55,300	224,000
Motor vehicles	14	7,100	27,000	65	101,300	157,000
Other transport equipment	13	26,100	51,000	17	29,800	88,000
Food, drink and tobacco	12	4,400	32,000	36	15,400	115,000
Textiles	7	1,600	12,000	12	3,000	10,000
Footwear and clothing	1	100	—	10	5,600	41,000
Timber and wooden furniture	3	400	2,000	6	1,200	18,000
Paper, printing and publishing	15	4,800	32,000	25	6,500	49,000
Other manufacturing industries	5	500	4,000	16	2,400	31,000
Construction	12	4,400	47,000	13	8,800	34,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	500	2,000	20	2,900	10,000
Transport services and communication	55	47,000	70,000	74	101,400	159,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	13	1,500	10,000	22	12,000	15,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4	2,600	5,000	4	10,800	18,000
Public administration, education and health services	39	110,300	360,000	62	382,500	379,000
Other services	8	1,500	24,000	19	4,200	58,000
All industries and services	**337**	**391,900**	**5,050,000**	**606§**	**1,049,300**	**8,583,000**

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

4·2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
SIC 1968											
1976	2,016	2,034	666‡	668‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830‡	834‡	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573‡	574‡	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,154	1,169	1,375	1,405	26,564	22,265	2,024	64	93	660	1,458
1983 May	118	153	36	44	139	29	61	1	3	19	25
June	119	137	28	30	118	3	61	1	5	12	37
July	108	146	34	48	186	11	59	7	17	14	75
Aug	109	139	41	47	206	13	116	2	14	2	60
Sep	114	159	41	59	298	90	141	1	2	8	56
Oct	118	153	47	70	303	62	141	1	2	45	53
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	109	101	6	5	61	83
Dec	54	86	32	68	153	40	15	2	1	34	61
1984 Jan	144	159	127	156	298	96	66	3	5	12	117
Feb	137	183	331	399	531	149	88	32	6	26	230
Mar	126	172	263	282	2,151	1,808	149	9	14	53	119
Apr	103	137	122	275	2,642	2,401	101	2	7	24	107
May	96	130	175	398	2,959	2,602	95	4	2	58	198
June	104	145	50	234	2,717	2,302	166	3	7	61	179
July	84	124	58	211	2,511	2,101	110	4	6	219	71
Aug	78	110	61	220	2,316	2,002	208	1	1	66	39
Sep	90	122	56	216	2,583	2,201	204	2	—	125	51
Oct	104	143	61	221	3,042	2,604	258	1	22	3	153
Nov	64	102	65	231	2,910	2,300	438	2	23	8	138
Dec	24	47	6	146	1,903	1,700	141	—	—	5	56
1985 Jan	59	73	19	149	2,132	2,008	13	2	20	15	73
Feb	74	104	87	210	1,991	1,815	42	3	13	8	110
Mar	71	97	66	226	529	308	46	1	1	10	163
Apr	75	91	62	148	186	19	40	5	—	45	77
May	58	77	23	112	213	10	55	—	13	2	132

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

Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
SIC 1980												JAN 1980 = 100
1980 Annual averages	111·4				109·1				109·4			
1981 Annual averages	125·8				123·6				124·1			
1982 Annual averages	137·6				137·4				138·2			
1983 Annual averages	149·2				149·7				150·0			
1984 Annual averages	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]	169·3	170·5	9·4	7½	176·0	177·7	11·4	8¾	174·4	175·6	13·7	8¼

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series.
* The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.
† For the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Gazette*, May 1985, p213.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	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]	..	137·8	173·5	174·6	187·9	169·7	174·2	169·0	185·8	167·4	167·9	161·2	171·8	166·9

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

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.–84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.–98pt.)		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
166·1	158·8	183·5	167·1	167·3	166·8	152·4	163·7	177·8	165·4	173·0	179·6	169·3	[April]

**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

(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

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

Full-time adults*

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

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

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

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

* Except sea transport.

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men	575	253·6	287·2	322·4	403·1	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4
Women	425	304·5	334·5	373·5	468·3	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5
Men and women	1,000	267·3	300·0	336·2	420·7	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6

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

5·6 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1978	81·8	84·7	45·8	184·8	181·8	78·4	80·7	46·0	175·5	172·8
1979	94·5	97·9	46·0	212·8	208·7	90·1	93·0	46·2	201·2	197·5
1980	111·2	115·2	45·0	255·5	250·0	108·6	111·7	45·4	245·8	240·5
1981	119·3	124·7	43·5	286·0	279·8	118·4	121·9	44·2	275·3	269·1
1982*	134·8	138·1	43·8	315·1	307·9	131·4	133·8	44·3	302·0	294·7
	134·4	137·8	43·9	313·7	306·7					
1983†	142·8	147·4	43·7	336·7	329·2	140·3	143·6	43·9	326·5	319·0
	141·0	145·5	43·6	333·0	325·5	138·4	141·6	43·8	322·7	315·2
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	358·1	348·5	148·8	152·7	44·3	345·0	336·1
Non-manual occupations										
1978	102·4	103·0	39·4	258·1	258·9	99·9	100·7	38·7	257·1	257·9
1979	116·8	117·7	39·6	293·8	294·7	112·1	113·0	38·8	288·6	289·5
1980	143·6	144·8	39·4	362·3	362·0	140·4	141·3	38·7	360·8	361·3
1981	159·6	161·8	38·8	411·9	411·5	161·2	163·1	38·4	419·1	419·7
1982*	180·1	181·4	38·8	457·9	457·0	177·9	178·9	38·2	462·5	462·3
	178·5	179·8	38·9	453·4	452·5					
1983†	193·2	194·6	39·1	491·6	491·0	193·7	194·9	38·4	503·4	502·9
	191·4	192·9	39·1	487·3	486·6	190·6	191·8	38·4	494·8	494·2
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	537·8	537·1	207·3	209·0	38·5	537·4	536·4
All occupations										
1978	87·3	90·0	44·0	202·9	202·2	86·9	89·1	43·1	204·3	204·9
1979	100·5	103·7	44·2	233·1	231·8	98·8	101·4	43·2	232·2	232·4
1980	120·3	124·3	43·4	284·1	281·8	121·5	124·5	42·7	288·2	287·6
1981	131·3	137·1	42·0	323·5	320·8	136·5	140·5	41·7	332·0	331·2
1982*	148·8	152·6	42·2	357·0	354·0	151·5	154·5	41·7	365·6	364·6
	147·9	151·8	42·3	354·2	351·4					
1983†	158·6	163·3	42·2	383·0	380·0	163·8	167·5	41·5	399·1	398·0
	156·4	161·2	42·2	378·1	375·0	161·1	164·7	41·4	392·6	391·2
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	409·9	406·2	174·3	178·8	41·7	423·0	421·4
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1978	49·3	51·2	39·9	128·5	127·5	48·0	49·4	39·6	125·3	124·4
1979	55·4	57·9	39·9	145·4	144·2	53·4	55·2	39·6	139·9	138·7
1980	66·4	69·5	39·8	174·5	172·8	65·9	68·0	39·6	172·1	170·4
1981	72·5	76·3	39·6	192·8	191·4	72·1	74·5	39·4	189·8	188·2
1982*	79·9	82·9	39·6	209·5	207·1	78·3	80·1	39·3	205·0	202·7
	79·6	82·6	39·6	208·9	206·6					
1983†	86·7	90·3	39·7	227·3	224·9	85·6	87·9	39·3	224·3	222·0
	86·7	90·4	39·7	227·7	225·3	85·8	88·1	39·3	224·9	222·6
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	240·9	238·1	90·8	93·5	39·4	238·0	235·1
Non-manual occupations										
1978	54·9	55·2	37·2	148·0	147·5	58·5	59·1	36·7	158·1	157·9
1979	62·3	62·8	37·2	168·5	168·0	65·3	66·0	36·7	176·8	176·6
1980	76·7	77·1	37·3	205·8	204·9	82·0	82·7	36·7	221·2	220·7
1981	86·4	87·3	37·1	234·2	233·4	95·6	96·7	36·5	259·7	259·2
1982*	97·2	97·6	37·2	260·3	259·0	104·3	104·9	36·5	283·0	282·2
	97·0	97·4	37·2	259·8	258·5					
1983†	105·5	106·2	37·2	283·3	281·9	114·2	115·1	36·5	310·0	309·0
	106·2	107·0	37·2	285·4	284·0	115·1	116·1	36·5	312·9	311·9
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	310·8	308·7	123·0	124·3	36·5	334·3	333·1
All occupations										
1978	51·3	52·8	38·8	136·1	135·4	55·4	56·4	37·5	148·2	148·0
1979	57·9	60·0	38·8	154·6	153·7	61·8	63·0	37·5	166·0	165·7
1980	70·3	72·8	38·7	187·3	186·1	77·3	78·8	37·5	207·0	206·4
1981	78·1	81·5	38·4	211·6	210·6	89·3	91·4	37·2	241·8	241·2
1982*	87·1	89·7	38·5	232·1	230·4	97·5	99·0	37·1	263·1	262·1
	86·8	89·4	38·5	231·4	229·7					
1983†	94·5	97·6	38·6	251·8	250·1	106·9	108·8	37·2	288·5	287·5
	94·7	97·9	38·6	252·7	251·0	107·6	109·5	37·2	290·6	289·5
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	270·9	268·8	114·9	117·2	37·2	310·3	309·1
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1978	78·8	81·5	42·8	188·7	187·0	77·3	79·1	41·4	188·6	187·9
1979	90·4	93·7	43·0	216·7	214·2	87·4	89·6	41·5	213·6	212·4
1980	108·4	112·4	42·3	263·3	259·8	107·7	110·2	41·1	264·8	262·8
1981	118·6	124·3	41·2	299·0	295·6	121·6	124·9	40·3	305·1	303·2
1982*	134·0	138·0	41·3	329·6	325·4	134·1	136·5	40·2	334·6	332·1
	133·3	137·2	41·4	327·2	323·1					
1983	143·2	148·0	41·4	354·1	349·9	145·4	148·3	40·0	365·1	362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1978	77·8	80·5	42·8	186·5	184·7	76·3	78·1	41·4	186·1	185·3
1979	89·1	92·5	43·0	213·9	211·3	86·2	88·4	41·5	210·7	209·3
1980	106·9	110·9	42·3	259·8	256·2	106·3	108·7	41·1	261·1	259·0
1981	116·8	122·5	41·2	294·7	291·2	119·8	123·1	40·3	300·4	298·4
1982*	132·0	135·9	41·3	324·6	320·3	132·1	134·5	40·2	329·3	326·7
	131·2	135·2	41·4	322·3	318·2					
1983	141·2	146·0	41·4	349·1	344·8	143·2	146·1	40·1	359·5	356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	351·5	347·3	144·5	147·4	40·1	362·6	360·0
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	380·6	375·4	155·8	159·3	40·3	389·9	386·7

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

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
Labour costs							Pence per hour
	1973	106·90	143·45	107·32	129·61	109·37	..
	1975	161·68	249·36	156·95	217·22	166·76	..
	1978	244·54	365·12	222·46	324·00	249·14	..
	1979	295·1	431·1	263·9	377·1	298·9	..
	1980	361·0	532·7	333·6	495·1	368·6	..
	1981	394·34	603·34	357·43	595·10	405·57	..
	1982	432·8	691·1	386·8	682·0	446·6	..
	1983	466·1	736·4	416·1	731·6	480·5	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries †	1973	89·9	82·5	91·1	84·7	89·3	..
	1978	84·3	76·2	86·8	78·2	83·9	..
	1981	82·1	73·3	85·0	75·8	81·6	..
	1982	82·7	72·3	85·5	75·8	82·0	..
	1983	83·1	71·4	86·0	75·5	82·3	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1973	8·4	12·0	6·4	9·8	9·2	..
	1978	9·2	9·3	6·8	11·2	9·0	..
	1981	10·0	8·7	7·8	11·5	9·7	..
	1982	10·2	8·5	7·9	11·9	9·9	..
	1983	10·4	8·4	8·0	11·8	10·1	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1973	4·9	4·3	4·9	4·5	4·9	..
	1978	8·5	6·7	9·1	6·9	8·4	..
	1981	9·0	7·0	9·9	7·0	8·9	..
	1982	8·3	6·3	9·1	6·4	8·1	..
	1983	7.6	5·7	8·4	5·8	7·5	..
Private social welfare payments	1973	3·5	5·9	1·6	8·0	3·7	..
	1978	4·8	9·4	2·3	12·2	5·1	..
	1981	5·2	10·1	2·8	13·1	5·6	..
	1982	5·3	10·3	3.0	13·5	5·9	..
	1983	5·5	10·7	3·1	13·9	6·0	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1973	1·6	7·3	2·4	2·9	2·2	..
	1978	2·3	7·7	1·9	2·6	2·6	..
	1981	3·7	9·6	2·3	4·1	3·9	..
	1982	3·7	11·1	2·4	4·3	4·0	..
	1983	3·8	12·2	2·5	4·8	4·1	..

SIC 1980		Manufacturing	% change over a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy	% change over a year earlier
Labour costs per unit of output §									1980 = 100
	1978	70·5	14·8	78·2	73·6	71·0	73·2	71·8	12·0
	1979	82·6	17·2	79·0	83·1	82·2	82·9	82·6	15·0
	1980	100·0	21·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	21·1
	1981	107·6	7·6	106·5	105·9	112·0	106·8	109·5	9·5
	1982	112·4	4·5	106·6	109·0	110·8	109·4	113·0	3·2
	1983	113·3	0·8	101·4	108·5	110·8	108·8	117·0	3·5
	1984	..	..	..	..	..	..	120·1	2·6
	1983 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	116·1	3·5
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	116·4	3·8
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	117·6	4·1
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	117·9	3·2
	1984 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	118·4	2·0
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	120·2	3·3
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	119·4	1·5
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	121·7	3·2
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1978	71·0‖	13·2	79·2	74·5	71·9	74·1	72·3	11·2
	1979	81·8‖	15·2	79·5	83·5	82·7	83·3	82·7	14·4
	1980	100·0‖	22·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	20·9
	1981	109·4‖	9·4	106·0	106·0	111·5	106·8	108·9	8·9
	1982	114·4‖	4·6	106·7	109·2	111·3	109·6	113·4	4·1
	1983	116·2‖	1·6	102·2	109·4	111·9	109·7	118·1	4·1
	1984	120·6‖	3·8	..	..	..	..	121·7	3·0
	1983 Q1	114·7‖	1·9	..	..	..	..	117·0	4·8
	Q2	116·8‖	2·7	..	..	..	..	117·3	4·1
	Q3	115·8‖	1·1	..	..	..	..	118·7	4·4
	Q4	117·5‖	0·7	..	..	..	..	119·1	3·6
	1984 Q1	118·9‖	3·7	..	..	..	..	119·7	2·3
	Q2	119·1‖	2·0	..	..	..	..	121·8	3·8
	Q3	120·1‖	3·7	..	..	..	..	120·9	1·9
	Q4	124·2‖	5·7	..	..	..	..	124·0	4·1
	1985 Q1	126·3	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1984 Dec	124·1‖	5·9						
	1985 Jan	127·9‖	8·4						
	Feb	126·1‖	5·3						
	Mar	124·9	5·0						
3 months ending:	Apr	129·1	8·9						
	1984 Dec	124·2‖	5·7						
	1985 Jan	125·2‖	6·3						
	Feb	126·0‖	6·5						
	Mar	126·3	6·2						
	Apr	126·7	6·4						

Notes: * *Source* Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in *Employment Gazette.*
† Including holiday bonuses up to 1973.
‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) *less* regional employment premium *(when applicable).*
§ *Source:* Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
‖ *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
.. Not available.

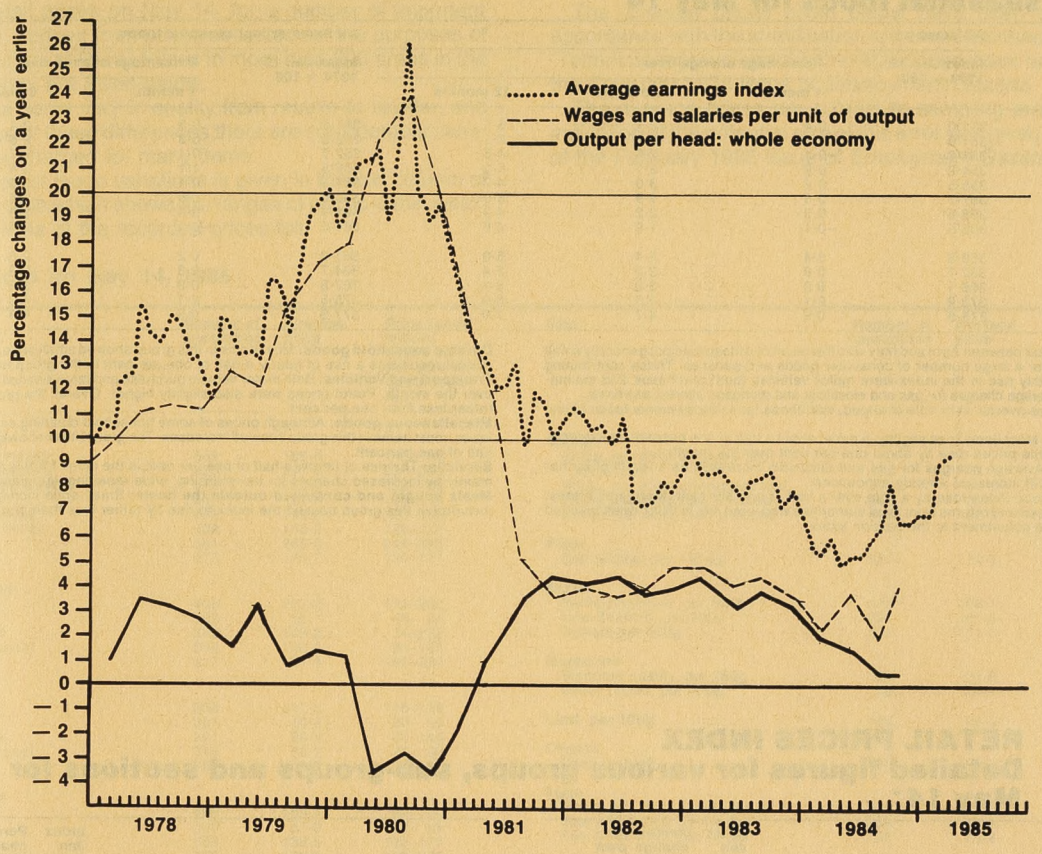
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

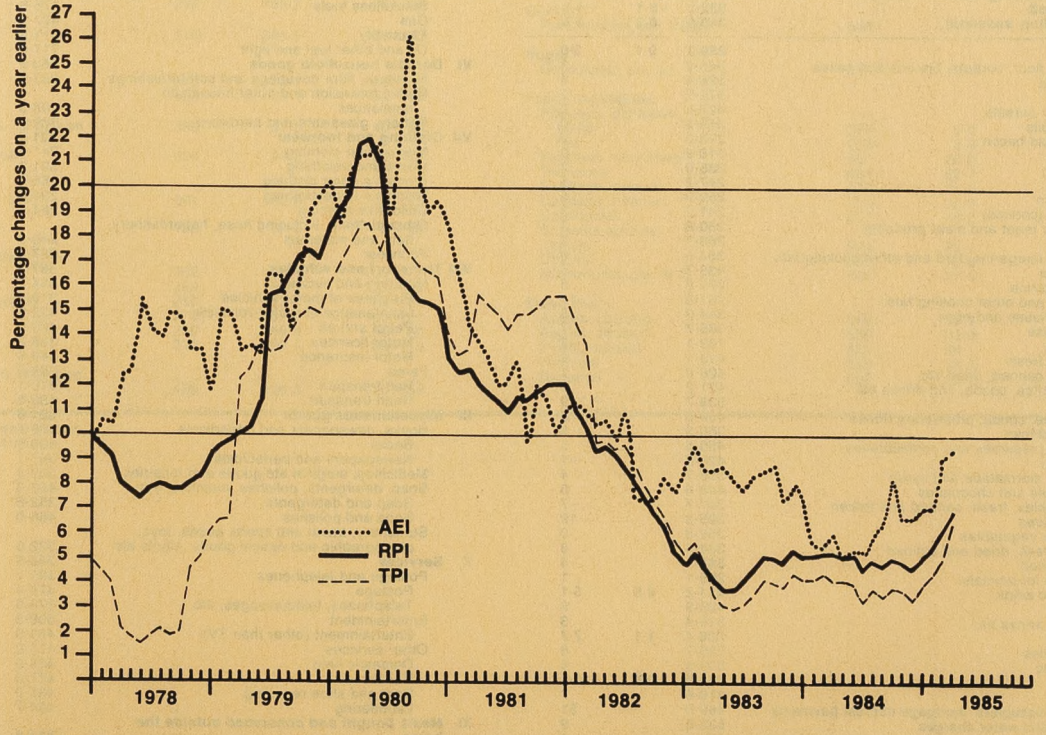
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8)(10)
Annual averages																Indices 1980 = 100	
1975	49·9	70·0	65	62	58·9	53·0	74	34	46	38·2	67·2	78	64	..	62·4	87·1	66
1976	58·2	76·3	73	70	66·4	60·4	79	44	54	46·2	75·5	81	75	..	73·6	88·5	72
1977	64·2	82·9	79	78	73·2	68·1	84	53	62	59·1	81·9	87	82	..	78·5	90·0	78
1978	73·4	87·6	85	83	80·7	76·9	89	65	71	68·6	86·8	92	89	..	85·3	93·1	85
1979	84·9	92·1	92	91	89·9	86·9	94	79	83	81·9	93·0	96	91	..	91·9	95·1	92
1980	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100
1981	113·3	106·2	110	112	109·5	114·5	105	127	116	123·1 R	105·6	103	110	119·9	110·5	105·1	110
1982	126·0	112·7	117	125	120·4	131·9	110	170	133	144·1 R	110·7	110	121	138·1	119·2	111·6	117
1983	137·4	117·8	122	130	128·3	146·7	114	203	149	172·3	115·0	113	132	158·8	128·6	119·2	121
1984	149·3	123·7	127	136	134·4	156·7	117	256	..	192·0	120·3	114	146	178·9	140·9	..	126
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q1	145·2	122·3	125	135	130·5	153·0	115	235	159	185·9	119·4	114	136	183·0	136·6	..	125
Q2	146·8	124·4	127	136	135·6	155·3	116	254	163	188·6	120·4	114	141	187·4	141·3	..	125
Q3	150·6	122·3	126	137	135·3	158·3	118	263	166	193·6	119·4	114	146	172·6	141·2	..	126
Q4	154·6	125·2	132	138	136·9	160·2	118	272	..	197·1	121·6	115	149	..	144·5	..	128
1985 Q1	158·2	..	..	..	..	189·9	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	130
Monthly																	
1984 Oct	154·3	131·7	..	137	136·1	160·2	118	..	166	195·4	121·6	115	..	..	142·6	..	127
Nov	154·1	123·3	..	139	135·7	..	..	..	..	198·0	122·2	115	..	..	143·9	..	128
Dec	155·4	120·5	132	139	138·9	..	..	..	..	198·0.	121·1.	115	..	..	147·0	..	129
1985 Jan	157·4	..	..	140	..	189·9	..	..	..	..	123·0	118	..	..	144·9	..	130
Feb	157·0	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	123·7	118	..	..	146·2	..	130
Mar	159·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	130
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	Per cent
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	7	3	26	..	11	4	..	11	13	10	..	4
Quarterly averages																	
1984 Q1	10	6	6	4	4	10	3	29	12	17	4	1	7	15	8	..	4
Q2	8	5	6	6	5	8	2	29	12	16	5	1	8	15	10	..	4
Q3	9	3	4	6	4	8	3	28	11	..	4	1	9	11	10	..	3
Q4	8	6	5	5	5	7	3	24	..	..	4	2	10	..	11	..	4
1985 Q1	9	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Monthly																	
1984 Oct	9	7	..	5	5	7	3	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	10	..	4
Nov	8	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	..	4
Dec	8	4	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	10	4	2	..	..	12	..	4
1985 Jan	9	..	..	4	..	24	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	11	..	4
Feb	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	..	4
Mar	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy C1





6·1 RETAIL PRICES
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for May 14

	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
May	351·0	0·4	2·7	5·1	351·3	0·3	2·4
June	351·9	0·3	2·7	5·1	352·5	0·3	2·6
July	351·5	−0·1	2·6	4·5	352·7	0·1	2·7
Aug	354·8	0·9	3·1	5·0	356·5	1·1	3·4
Sep	355·5	0·2	3·0	4·7	357·9	0·4	3·5
Oct	357·7	0·6	2·9	5·0	360·0	0·6	2·8
Nov	358·8	0·3	2·2	4·9	361·3	0·4	2·8
Dec	358·5	−0·1	1·9	4·6	361·0	−0·1	2·4
1985 Jan	359·8	0·4	2·4	5·0	361·8	0·2	2·6
Feb	362·7	0·8	2·2	5·4	364·7	0·8	2·3
Mar	366·1	0·9	3·0	6·1	367·8	0·9	2·8
Apr	373·9	2·1	4·5	6·9	375·5	2·1	4·3
May	375·6	0·5	4·7	7·0	377·3	0·5	4·4

The rise in the index between April and May was the result of widespread but generally small price increases for a large number of consumer goods and services. Those contributing most to the monthly rise in the index were motor vehicles (both purchases and maintenance), petrol, average charges for gas and electricity and mortgage interest payments.
Food: Food prices overall were little changed, with those for some seasonal foods falling slightly.
Alcoholic drink: Most items rose slightly in price; about a half of one per cent on average.
Tobacco: Cigarette prices rose by about one per cent over the month.
Fuel and light: Average charges for gas and electricity increased as a result of further instalments of tariff increases already announced.
Housing: The group index rose by a little over a half of one per cent. Mortgage interest payments increased and returns from local authorities who were late in fixing rates resulted in a slight upward adjustment to the section index.
Durable household goods: Most items in this group showed small price increases and the overall result was a rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the group index.
Transport and Vehicles: Both motor vehicle purchase and maintenance costs were higher over the month. Petrol prices were also slightly higher. Overall the group index rose by rather less than one per cent.
Miscellaneous goods: Although prices of some household cleaning agents were slightly lower, most items in this group showed increases. The group index showed a rise of nearly a half of one per cent.
Services: The rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the index for this group was caused mainly by increased charges for hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering etc.
Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Small price increases on the items included in this group caused the index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 14*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
All items	375·6	0·5	7·0
All items excluding food	385·5	0·5	8·0
Seasonal food	333·2	−0·1	−4·2
Food excluding seasonal	340·8	0·2	4·5
I Food	339·3	0·1	3·0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	345·6		3
Bread	326·4		4
Flour	272·2		2
Other cereals	427·8		7
Biscuits	319·9		0
Meat and bacon	273·0		2
Beef	318·9		0
Lamb	285·0		2
Pork	247·2		1
Bacon	252·9		5
Ham (cooked)	241·2		3
Other meat and meat products	250·0		3
Fish	288·7		9
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	364·9		6
Butter	438·7		5
Margarine	279·3		6
Lard and other cooking fats	261·8		11
Milk, cheese and eggs	344·0		6
Cheese	385·7		7
Eggs	193·1		−3
Milk, fresh	413·1		9
Milk, canned, dried etc	406·8		1
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	421·2		7
Tea	538·7		9
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	459·5		9
Soft drinks	350·9		5
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	450·5		5
Sugar	428·8		−1
Jam, marmalade and syrup	338·7		4
Sweets and chocolates	449·6		6
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	397·7		−7
Potatoes	395·5		−19
Other vegetables	386·8		0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	334·4		8
Other food	345·1		4
Food for animals	285·1		1
II Alcoholic drink	411·2	0·5	6·1
Beer	489·9		8
Spirits, wines etc	310·4		3
III Tobacco	536·4	1·1	7·7
Cigarettes	538·7		8
Tobacco	509·8		6
IV Housing	461·3	0·6	18·1
Rent	410·6		7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	469·6		51
Rates and water charges	533·5		9
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	418·1		4
V Fuel and light	498·5	0·2	4·4
Coal and smokeless fuels	501·1		5
Coal	510·0		5
Smokeless fuels	478·8		3
Gas	407·2		4
Electricity	511·5		3
Oil and other fuel and light	717·8		15
VI Durable household goods	263·5	0·4	3·0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	283·6		5
Radio, television and other household appliances	208·5		0
Pottery, glassware and hardware	389·4		6
VII Clothing and footwear	221·8	0·1	3·3
Men's outer clothing	241·6		4
Men's underclothing	321·3		6
Women's outer clothing	160·0		2
Women's underclothing	291·6		1
Children's clothing	264·6		7
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	248·9		4
Footwear	227·3		1
VIII Transport and vehicles	397·7	0·8	6·2
Motoring and cycling	384·7		6
Purchase of motor vehicles	319·5		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	432·9		6
Petrol and oil	490·0		11
Motor licences	398·2		11
Motor insurance	346·6		4
Fares	489·5		5
Rail transport	510·1		6
Road transport	480·5		4
IX Miscellaneous goods	391·8	0·4	7·8
Books, newspapers and periodicals	558·7		10
Books	600·6		10
Newspapers and periodicals	545·1		10
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	393·4		9
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	408·3		8
Soap and detergents	352·6		7
Soda and polishes	486·0		7
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	322·0		6
X Services	383·5	0·4	7·8
Postage and telephones	395·1		7
Postage	478·4		5
Telephones, telemessages, etc	370·0		7
Entertainment	309·3		8
Entertainment (other than TV)	464·9		6
Other services	474·0		9
Domestic help	484·0		5
Hairdressing	477·6		8
Boot and shoe repairing	435·0		3
Laundering	434·7		7
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	411·2	0·7	5·4

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 14, 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 May 14, 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)	569	166·6	142–186
Sirloin (without bone)	533	297·6	226–360
Silverside (without bone) †	572	210·3	192–238
Best beef mince	557	121·6	98–148
Fore ribs (with bone)	472	149·2	120–186
Brisket (without bone)	539	148·2	120–177
Rump steak †	581	285·0	246–315
Stewing steak	575	148·7	130–171
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	406	213·2	171–260
Breast †	382	55·7	40– 84
Best end of neck	342	145·2	74–222
Shoulder (with bone)	395	126·3	94–165
Leg (with bone)	417	191·9	162–230
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	358	141·3	118–162
Breast †	301	40·8	30– 56
Best end of neck	291	99·6	64–144
Shoulder (with bone)	345	86·2	72– 98
Leg (with bone)	362	148·5	136–162
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	496	109·1	82–150
Belly †	548	81·9	70– 94
Loin (with bone)	582	138·5	122–177
Fillet (without bone)	420	186·0	130–270
Bacon			
Collar †	250	114·6	92–132
Gammon†	336	170·6	134–204
Middle cut †, smoked	305	134·5	116–148
Back, smoked	289	165·2	144–183
Back, unsmoked	364	155·3	134–177
Streaky, smoked	230	106·2	90–128
Ham (not shoulder)	410	206·5	156–260
Sausages			
Pork	573	78·7	66– 92
Beef	423	71·1	58– 86
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	380	51·2	40– 60
Corned beef, 12 oz can	506	93·2	80–106
Chicken: roasting			
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	361	62·4	58– 70
Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	458	80·2	72– 88
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	302	152·1	130–177
Haddock fillets	299	159·9	132–186
Haddock, smoked whole	250	153·9	126–180
Plaice fillets	278	167·8	140–201
Herrings	250	69·9	56– 86
Kippers, with bone	312	93·4	80–110
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	469	136·4	120–159
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	517	40·1	32– 47
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	316	47·6	44– 52
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	360	30·9	28– 34
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	408	32·6	31– 34
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	527	43·3	37– 54
Butter			
Home-produced, per 500g	466	103·1	94–116
New Zealand, per 500g	391	101·8	96–108
Danish, per 500g	445	111·6	104–122
Margarine			
Standard quality, per 250g	91	21·8	19– 25
Lower priced, per 250g	79	20·3	19– 21
Lard, per 500g	542	40·5	36– 47
Cheese			
Cheddar type	568	124·7	104–140
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	400	99·1	88–108
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	364	83·8	76– 94
Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	65	75·2	56– 92
Milk			
per pint	460	22·7	—
Tea			
Higher priced, per 125g	228	57·2	56– 60
Medium priced, per 125g	1,020	52·3	49– 54
Lower priced, per 125g	513	46·8	44– 50
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	548	141·6	136–150
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	585	47·4	46– 50
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	385	8·0	6– 10
Red	213	8·9	7– 11
Potatoes, new loose	457	20·0	17– 23
Tomatoes	464	62·7	52– 76
Cabbage, greens	472	24·3	16– 35
Cabbage, hearted	353	22·3	14– 34
Cauliflower	327	40·0	23– 58
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Carrots	504	29·1	18– 38
Onions	558	19·6	14– 27
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	542	27·6	22– 32
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	546	25·8	20– 31
Apples, dessert	550	33·9	25– 42
Pears, dessert	521	36·1	27– 45
Oranges	398	34·8	25– 47
Bananas	552	46·1	40– 50

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

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: 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		
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	39·2–40·0	57·1–57·6	96·3–97·6	48·7	59·2	747	951·2–952·5
1975	1,000	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	40·4–41·6	66·0–66·6	106·4–108·2	42·3–45·3	42·9–46·1	768	961·9–966·3
1976	1,000	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	35·9–36·9	56·9–57·3	92·8–94·2	50·7	42·1–43·9	772	958·0–960·8
1977	1,000	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	38·0–39·0	62·0–62·2	100·0–101·2	53·0	47·0–48·7	753	953·3–955·8
1978	1,000	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	38·5–39·7	63·3–63·9	101·8–103·6	51·4	46·1–48·0	767	966·5–969·6
1979	1,000	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	37·7–38·9	60·9–61·5	98·6–100·4	52·5	44·7–46·2	768	964·0–966·6
1980	1,000	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	34·5–35·9	59·1–59·7	93·6–95·6	48·0	38·8–40·6	786	966·8–969·6
1981	1,000	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	34·3–35·3	56·8–57·2	91·1–92·5	48·4	36·2–38·2	793	969·2–971·9
1982	1,000	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	33·9–34·9	52·8–53·3	87·0–88·2	47·7	36·7–38·4	794	965·7–967·6
1983	1,000	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	35·8–36·5	56·7–57·0	92·7–93·6	46·8	35·0–36·9	797	971·5–974·1
1984	1,000	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	33·7–34·3	54·9–55·3	88·6–89·4	45·4	33·1–34·9	799	966·1–968·7
1985	1,000	190	[28·9]	[161·2]	[32]	[53·1]	[85·1]	42·0	[34·0]	810	[971·1]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108·5	106·1	103·0	106·9	111·7	115·9	114·2	94·7	105·0	109·3	108·8
1975	134·8	133·3	129·8	134·3	140·7	156·8	150·2	116·9	120·9	135·3	135·1
1976	157·1	159·9	177·7	156·8	161·4	171·6	167·4	147·7	142·9	156·4	156·5
1977	182·0	190·3	197·0	189·1	192·4	208·2	201·8	175·0	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
Apr 12	332·5	304·6	270·8	311·0	327·7	343·8	337·3	302·3	262·3	340·3	334·8
May 17	333·9	305·6	270·8	312·2	328·6	345·3	338·5	303·2	263·7	341·7	336·2
June 14	334·7	308·8	281·5	314·0	329·1	346·6	339·5	306·8	264·9	341·9	336·7
July 12	336·5	308·7	279·9	314·0	330·0	346·1	339·6	307·2	264·7	344·3	338·7
Aug 16	338·0	309·4	279·7	315·0	330·7	348·7	341·4	307·6	264·6	345·9	340·2
Sep 13	339·5	313·0	298·2	315·7	331·4	348·9	341·8	308·6	265·8	346·9	341·0
Oct 11	340·7	314·5	304·4	316·7	333·7	348·6	342·5	309·2	267·3	347·9	342·1
Nov 15	341·9	316·1	311·0	317·5	335·5	349·1	343·6	310·1	267·6	349·0	343·1
Dec 13	342·8	318·5	321·1	318·7	335·1	351·7	345·0	311·5	268·3	349·4	343·7
1984 Jan 10	342·6	319·8	321·3	319·8	335·5	353·1	346·0	312·1	270·3	348·9	343·5
Feb 14	344·0	321·4	327·0	320·7	334·0	355·5	346·9	311·2	273·0	350·3	344·8
Mar 13	345·1	323·8	331·9	322·6	338·7	356·8	349·5	312·1	274·8	351·0	345·8
Apr 10	349·7	327·3	343·8	324·5	341·0	358·6	351·5	312·9	277·5	355·9	350·1
May 15	351·0	329·4	347·7	326·2	342·0	361·1	353·4	313·4	280·2	357·0	351·3
June 12	351·9	330·6	339·9	329·2	342·8	363·2	355·0	320·1	282·1	357·8	352·5
July 17	351·5	328·5	325·3	329·5	342·5	364·9	355·9	319·8	281·6	358·0	352·7
Aug 14	354·8	326·9	311·5	330·3	344·2	365·6	357·0	319·8	282·9	362·5	356·5
Sep 11	355·5	324·9	295·8	330·9	344·6	365·9	357·3	320·5	283·8	364·0	357·9
Oct 16	357·7	326·2	296·9	332·1	347·3	367·0	359·1	320·8	284·8	366·4	360·0
Nov 13	358·8	326·6	294·0	333·2	347·1	367·7	359·4	321·4	287·8	367·6	361·3
Dec 11	358·5	327·6	292·6	334·4	346·7	369·1	360·1	322·8	289·7	367·0	361·0
1985 Jan 15	359·8	330·6	306·9	335·6	348·7	371·6	362·4	321·6	291·7	367·8	361·8
Feb 12	362·7	332·5	313·3	336·6	349·6	373·7	364·0	320·6	293·7	371·0	364·7
Mar 12	366·1	335·4	325·8	337·6	350·5	375·6	365·5	320·9	294·4	374·6	367·8
Apr 16	373·9	338·8	333·7	340·0	352·6	376·9	367·1	326·1	295·6	383·5	375·5
May 14	375·6	339·3	333·2	340·8	351·8	379·2	368·2	326·3	296·2	385·5	377·3

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.

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974 Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977
96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978
93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983
102 Feb–Nov 87 Dec–Jan 86	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984
	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985
											Jan 15, 1974 = 100
108·4	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106·8	108·2	1974
147·5	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135·5	132·4	1975
185·4	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159·5	157·3	1976
208·1	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	190·3	188·3	173·3	185·7	1977
227·3	196·0	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	207·2	206·7	192·0	207·8	1978
246·7	217·1	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	243·1	236·4	213·9	239·9	1979
307·9	261·8	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	288·7	276·9	262·7	290·0	1980
368·0	306·1	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	322·6	300·7	300·8	318·0	1981
417·6	341·0	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331·6	341·7	1982
440·9	366·5	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	366·3	345·6	342·9	364·0	1983
454·9	387·7	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	374·7	364·7	357·3	390·8	1984
119·9	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	130·3	125·2	115·8	118·7	Jan 14 1975
172·8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146·2	Jan 13 1976
198·7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172·3	Jan 18 1977
220·1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·7	198·6	186·6	199·5	Jan 17 1978
234·5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	218·5	216·4	202·0	218·7	Jan 16 1979
274·7	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	268·4	258·8	246·9	267·8	Jan 15 1980
348·9	277·7	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	299·5	293·4	289·2	307·5	Jan 13 1981
387·0	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	330·5	312·5	325·6	329·7	Jan 12 1982
441·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
443·4	363·9	440·3	363·5	465·5	249·7	214·5	363·6	342·0	341·1	358·9	Apr 12
441·8	366·7	443·2	363·4	462·6	250·8	214·2	367·4	345·1	342·0	361·4	May 17
437·8	368·2	444·0	364·0	461·8	251·2	213·7	366·3	345·7	342·7	363·5	June 14
437·8	369·4	443·5	373·0	461·9	250·1	213·3	370·5	347·1	343·6	364·1	July 12
439·9	371·4	443·2	375·5	465·2	250·7	215·5	371·8	347·5	344·2	366·1	Aug 16
440·4	371·8	443·5	376·7	466·0	251·6	215·8	373·1	348·6	344·7	368·9	Sep 13
440·5	373·4	444·0	379·6	466·7	252·0	216·7	373·0	349·7	345·1	370·8	Oct 11
443·9	372·7	448·6	380·5	468·8	252·3	218·0	372·3	352·3	349·1	373·4	Nov 15
444·2	373·2	450·0	381·6	469·0	253·0	217·1	371·7	353·4	350·0	375·7	Dec 13
445·8	376·1	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	370·8	353·3	350·6	378·5	Jan 10 1984
447·7	379·0	455·1	383·8	472·1	254·5	212·7	368·6	357·5	350·9	379·7	Feb 14
448·9	380·2	457·6	383·6	474·0	255·6	213·0	368·3	359·3	351·8	381·6	Mar 13
453·3	385·6	488·0	393·1	475·7	255·8	213·7	372·2	363·4	355·5	383·9	Apr 10
454·5	387·6	498·1	390·6	477·6	255·9	214·8	374·4	363·6	355·9	390·1	May 15
455·5	387·9	499·7	390·5	479·3	257·2	213·5	376·3	364·5	356·3	393·2	June 12
455·8	387·7	500·1	392·0	479·9	256·2	214·1	375·6	364·4	357·6	392·7	July 17
456·3	389·0	499·6	413·9	480·3	257·7	215·3	376·3	365·8	358·0	393·6	Aug 14
456·8	392·4	501·1	417·8	480·6	258·8	216·7	375·6	367·1	359·3	395·7	Sep 11
457·6	397·1	504·0	420·8	483·0	258·5	216·2	379·9	370·5	360·3	398·3	Oct 16
462·6	394·8	507·0	423·1	486·0	258·8	216·6	380·0	372·6	365·1	400·1	Nov 13
463·7	395·2	506·6	416·2	487·3	259·1	218·5	378·8	374·9	366·3	401·6	Dec 11
465·9	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	379·6	378·4	369·7	401·8	Jan 15 1985
466·8	399·7	513·1	427·7	488·7	259·7	216·3	381·8	382·9	370·0	403·0	Feb 12
469·0	400·9	514·5	431·2	491·7	261·5	221·0	388·3	386·5	370·8	404·8	Mar 12
477·9	409·2	530·8	458·4	497·4	262·4	221·6	394·7	390·3	381·8	408·4	Apr 16
478·8	411·2	536·4	461·3	498·5	263·5	221·8	397·7	391·8	383·5	411·2	May 14

Annual averages: 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984

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
Feb 14	5	6	6	6	10	2	3	−0	4	6	4	7	2
Mar 13	5	7	6	6	10	2	3	−0	3	6	4	7	2
Apr 10	5	8	6	11	8	2	2	−0	2	6	4	7	2
May 15	5	8	6	12	7	3	2	0	2	5	4	8	3
June 12	5	7	5	13	7	4	2	−0	3	5	4	8	4
July 17	4	6	5	13	5	4	2	0	1	5	4	8	4
Aug 14	5	6	5	13	10	3	3	−0	1	5	4	8	4
Sep 11	5	4	6	13	11	3	3	0	1	5	4	7	4
Oct 16	5	4	6	14	11	3	3	−0	2	6	4	7	4
Nov 13	5	3	6	13	11	4	3	−1	2	6	5	7	4
Dec 11	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	1	2	6	5	7	4
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	3	2	7	5	6	5
Feb 12	5	3	5	13	11	4	2	2	4	7	5	6	4
Mar 12	6	4	5	12	12	4	2	4	5	8	5	6	4
Apr 16	7	4	6	9	17	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	5
May 14	7	3	6	8	18	4	3	3	6	8	8	5	5

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
												JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	231·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8
1980	250·7	262·1	268·9	275·0	248·9	260·5	266·4	271·8	249·6	261·6	267·1	271·8
1981	283·2	292·1	297·2	304·5	280·3	290·3	295·6	303·0	279·3	289·8	295·0	300·5
1982	314·2	322·4	323·0	327·4	311·8	319·4	319·8	324·1	305·9	314·7	316·3	320·2
1983	331·1	334·3	337·0	342·3	327·5	331·5	334·4	339·7	323·2	328·7	332·0	335·4
1984	346·7	353·6	353·8	357·5	343·8	351·4	351·3	355·1	337·5	344·3	345·3	348·5
1985	363·2				360·7				353·0			

6·7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
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	139·5	122·9	134·0	137·6	140	149·3	118·4	214·4	169·3	174·3	112·1	120·0	146	163·6	143	119·2	126·1	**132·0 R**
Quarterly averages																			
1984 Q1	130·4	137·8	121·8	131·5	135·8	137	145·4	117·7	201·2	165·0	169·1	111·2	118·8	143	158·6	140	118·2	124·1	**129·6**
Q2	133·0	138·0	122·4	133·4	137·0	139	148·1	118·3	212·4	168·8	173·0	112·1	119·8	145	161·5	142	119·0	125·5	**131·4 R**
Q3	134·2	139·9	123·4	134·9	138·3	141	150·6	118·3	216·1	170·9	175·5	111·9	120·0	147	165·9	144	119·2	126·9	**132·7 R**
Q4	135·9	141·9	124·1	136·1	139·2	143	152·7	119·2	228·1	172·1	179·7	113·3	121·3	148	168·4	147	120·5	127·8	**134·2 R**
1985 Q1	..	143·9	126·0	138·6	140·9	144	154·8	120·5	238·4	175·3	184·8	113·4	121·6	151	173·8	151	122·7	128·6	**135·7**
Monthly																			
1984 Nov	136·1	141·9	124·2	136·1	139·5	143	152·8	119·2	227·8	172·1	179·8	113·0	121·4	148	168·3	146	120·7	127·8	**134·3**
Dec	135·9	..	124·3	136·4	139·6	143	153·1	119·3	231·1	..	180·9	113·2	121·2	149	169·5	149	120·7	127·8	**134·4**
1985 Jan	136·4	..	125·3	137·2	140·1	143	153·9	120·0	236·4	..	182·9	113·8 R	121·1	150	172·6	150	121·8	128·1	**135·1 R**
Feb	137·5	143·9 R	126·0	138·7	141·0	144	154·7	120·5	236·0	175·3	185·1 R	112·9	121·5	150	173·8	151	122·9	128·6	**135·6 R**
Mar	138·8	..	126·6	139·8 R	141·4 R	146	155·9	120·8	242·7	..	186·5	113·4	122·3	152	175·1	152	123·6	129·2	**136·4 R**
Apr	141·8	..	126·8	140·4	142·0	146	156·9	121·1	246·5	..	188·2	114·0	122·8	153	176·7	153	123·5	129·7	137·2
May	142·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Q1	5·2	5·9	5·6	7·0	5·2	6·3	8·8	3·1	18·7	10·1	12·1	2·4	3·6	6·5	12·0	8·2	3·0	4·5	**5·7**
Q2	5·1	3·9	6·1	7·1	4·6	6·7	7·8	2·9	17·3	9·7	11·4	2·1	3·7	6·6	11·4	8·4	2·9	4·3	**5·5**
Q3	4·7	3·6	5·7	5·9	3·8	6·4	7·3	1·8	18·4	7·9	10·5	2·2	2·9	6·5	12·1	7·6	2·8	4·2	**5·2**
Q4	4·8	2·6	5·2	5·4	3·7	5·9	6·8	2·1	18·0	6·7	9·4	2·3	3·0	5·7	9·8	7·3	3·0	4·1	**5·1**
1985 Q1	..	4·4	3·4	5·4	3·8	5·1	6·5	2·4	18·5	6·2	9·3	2·0	2·4	5·6	9·6	7·9	3·8	3·6	**4·7**
Monthly																			
1984 Nov	4·9	2·6	5·3	5·3	4·0	5·8	6·9	2·1	18·1	6·7	9·2	2·2	3·0	6·0	10·0	7·3	2·9	4·0	**5·1**
Dec	4·6	..	5·0	5·3	3·8	5·6	6·7	2·0	18·0	..	9·4	2·6	2·8	5·9	9·0	8·2	2·9	4·0	**4·9**
1985 Jan	5·0	..	3·4	5·0	3·7	5·8	6·5	2·1	19·0	..	9·1	2·9	2·5	5·7	9·5	7·3	3·5	3·6	**4·9**
Feb	5·4	4·4	3·4	5·3	3·7	5·3	6·4	2·3	18·3	6·2	9·0	1·4	2·3	5·5	9·7	8·7	4·0	3·5	**4·7**
Mar	6·1	..	3·6	5·7	3·7	5·7	6·4	2·5	18·1	..	9·3	1·6	2·4	5·5	9·6	8·0	4·0	3·7	**4·7**
Apr	6·9	..	3·8	5·5	3·9	5·8	6·5	2·5	17·7	..	9·5	1·9	2·5	5·5	10·1	7·7	3·7	3·7	**4·7**
May	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

7·1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household					Average weekly expenditure per person				
	At current prices			At constant prices		At current prices			At constant prices	
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages										
1979	94·17	17·3		104·3	3·8	34·85	18·0		108·6	4·4
1980	110·60	17·4		104·9	0·6	40·81	17·1		108·7	0·1
1981	125·41	13·4		105·5	0·6	45·96	12·6		108·7	0·0
1982*	134·01	6·9		103·4	−2·0	49·73	8·2		107·9	20·7
1983*	[142·58] / [141·03]	6·4		104·5	1·0	[53·65] / [53·06]	8·0		110·6	2·5
Quarterly averages										
1982 Q1	125·04	4·7	129·7	102·6	−6·1	46·06	6·2	48·0	106·7	−4·6
Q2	135·08	8·0	134·5	104·3	−1·7	48·66	7·4	48·7	106·3	−2·3
Q3	137·56	9·4	136·7	104·8	1·4	50·95	9·5	50·6	109·2	1·3
Q4*	[138·51] / [138·11]	5·3	135·2 / 135·1	101·8	−1·5	[53·44] / [53·28]	9·9	[51·6] / [51·4]	109·3	2·7
1983 Q1*	132·61	..	136·8	101·8	0·3	49·30	..	51·3	107·9	1·0
Q2*	138·87	..	138·0	102·6	−1·9	52·60	..	52·7	109·0	2·8
Q3*	141·90	..	141·6	103·4	−1·5	53·39	..	53·1	109·7	0·2
Q4*	150·36	8·9	147·1	105·8	4·0	56·89	6·8	54·9	110·9	1·8
1984 Q1*	140·35	5·8	144·9	103·1	1·1	53·27	8·1	55·6	111·6	3·5
Q2*	157·01	13·1	155·8	110·0	7·3	60·90	15·8	60·8	119·5	9·7
Q3*	147·51	4·0	147·3	103·1	−0·3	56·00	4·9	55·7	110·5	0·7

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **
* See note to table 7·2
** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette* for Dec 83 (pp. 517–523) and Sep 84 (p. 425).

7·2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service											
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous**
		Gross	Net										
Annual averages													
1979	94·17	..	13·72	5·25	21·83	4·56	2·85	7·79	7·05	7·28	13·13	9·74	0·97
1980	110·60	..	16·56	6·15	25·15	5·34	3·32	8·99	7·70	8·75	16·15	11·96	0·53
1981	125·41	..	19·76	7·46	27·20	6·06	3·74	9·23	9·40	9·45	18·70	13·84	0·58
1982*	134·01	23·31	22·39	8·35	28·19	6·13	3·85	9·69	9·65	10·06	19·79	15·37	0·53
1983*	[142·58] / [141·03]	25·34	[23·98] / [22·43]	9·22	29·56	6·91	4·21	10·00	10·26	10·81	20·96	16·09	0·58
Quarterly averages													
1982 Q1	125·04	21·36	20·45	8·92	27·41	5·29	3·78	7·98	9·00	8·78	18·72	14·26	0·45
Q2	135·08	23·15	22·30	9·41	29·01	6·08	3·68	9·49	8·10	9·33	19·99	17·29	0·41
Q3	137·56	24·72	23·83	7·39	28·12	6·27	3·96	9·21	9·94	10·08	21·19	17·04	0·53
Q4*	[138·51] / [138·11]	24·04	[23·03] / [22·63]	7·66	28·24	6·90	3·99	12·11	11·56	12·05	19·29	12·95	0·74
1983 Q1*	132·61	24·02	22·13	9·72	28·26	6·08	4·15	8·05	9·87	9·44	19·42	14·97	0·53
Q2*	138·87	24·59	21·38	10·41	29·16	6·81	4·36	9·05	10·01	10·22	20·66	16·36	0·47
Q3*	141·90	26·05	22·83	8·35	29·61	6·86	4·12	9·80	9·10	10·28	22·24	18·24	0·47
Q4*	150·36	26·64	23·33	8·46	31·17	7·86	4·19	13·01	12·05	13·21	21·46	14·78	0·83
1984 Q1*	140·35	26·12	22·72	10·20	30·25	6·21	4·08	8·55	11·33	10·47	21·05	14·86	0·63
Q2*	157·01	29·79	26·17	10·28	31·53	6·94	4·26	11·35	10·78	10·86	22·16	22·21	0·47
Q3*	147·51	26·74	23·39	8·77	31·05	7·16	4·40	9·93	10·25	11·45	23·62	16·94	0·55
Standard error†: per cent													
1984 Q3	1·8	2·0	2·5	2·4	1·4	3·4	3·4	3·8	5·8	7·3	3·5	4·3	8·8
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier													
1981	13·4	..	19·3	21·3	8·2	13·4	12·7	2·7	22·0	8·0	15·8	15·7	9·4
1982	6·9	..	13·3	11·8	3·6	1·3	3·0	5·0	2·7	6·5	5·8	11·1	−18·6
1983	6·4	8·7	7·1	10·5	4·9	12·7	9·3	3·2	6·3	7·4	5·9	4·7	8·3
1984 Q1	5·8	8·7	2·3	4·9	7·1	2·1	−1·7	6·3	14·8	11·0	8·4	−0·7	20·3
Q2	13·1	21·2	22·4	−1·2	8·1	1·8	−2·4	25·4	7·8	6·3	7·3	35·7	−0·4
Q3	4·0	2·7	2·4	5·0	4·9	4·4	6·8	1·4	12·7	11·4	6·2	7·1	16·2
Percentage of total expenditure													
1981	100		15·8	5·9	21·7	4·8	3·0	7·4	7·5	7·5	14·9	11·0	0·5
1982	100		16·7	6·2	21·0	4·6	2·9	7·2	7·2	7·5	14·8	11·5	0·4
1983	100		16·8	6·5	20·7	4·8	3·0	7·0	7·2	7·6	14·7	11·3	0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
* Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households in receipt of supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, ie. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits. The net figure is, however included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.
** A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report).
† For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report.

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

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

WORKING POPULATION
Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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	Frequency *	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	June 85:	1·1
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	June 85:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	June 85:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	June 85:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 84:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	June 85:	1·7
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Apr 85:	1·5
Self employed, 1981: by region		July 84:	321
: 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	June 85:	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	June 85:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	Jan 85:	28

Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	June 85:	2·1
GB	M	June 85:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	June 85:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	June 85:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	June 85:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 85:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	June 85:	2·6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	May 85:	2·7
: estimated rates	Q	June 85:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	May 85:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	June 85:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	June 85:	2·4
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2·4)	M	June 85:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituences	M	June 85:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 85:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	June 85:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	June 85:	2·20
GB Regions	Q	Apr 85:	2·23/2·24/ 2·26
GB Age	Q	Apr 85:	2·21/2·22/ 2·25
Students: by region	M	June 85:	2·13
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2·17
Disabled workers: GB	M	June 85:	245
International comparisons	M	June 85:	2·18
Ethnic Origin		June 84:	260
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	June 85:	2·14
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)			
Region			
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	June 85:	3·1
: unadjusted	M	June 85:	3·2
Industry: UK	Q	Mar 85:	3·3
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Feb 85:	3·4
Region summary	Q	Feb 85:	3·6
Flows: GB, time series	M	June 85:	3·5

Redundancies			
Confirmed:			
GB latest month	M	June 85:	2·30
Regions	M	June 85:	2·30
Industries	M	June 85:	2·31
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Apr 85:	169
Payments:			
GB latest quarter	Q	Apr 85:	165
Industry	A	May 85:	202

Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	June 85:	5·1
Industry	M	June 85:	5·3
Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Oct 84:	46
Time series	M (A)	June 85:	5·4
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	M (A)	June 85:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Manufacturing			
Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5·8
International comparisons of wages per head	M	June 85:	5·9
Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	383
Agriculture	A	June 84:	265
Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	June 85:	5·5
Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5·6
Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 85:	155
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	156
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	June 85:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	June 85:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	June 85:	1·12

Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	June 85:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	June 85:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	June 85:	5·7

Labour costs			
Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Per unit of output	M	June 85:	5·7

Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	June 85:	6·2
percentage changes	M	June 85:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	June 85:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	June 85:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	June 85:	6·5
Annual summary	A	Mar 85:	95
Revision of weights	A	Mar 85:	103
Pensioner household Indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	June 85:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	June 85:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	Apr 85:	147
Food prices	M	June 85:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
International comparisons	M	June 85:	6·8

Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	June 85:	7·1
: per person	Q	June 85:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	June 85:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7·3

Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	June 85:	4·1
: time series	M	June 85:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 84:	310
Industry			
Monthly			
Broad sector: time series	M	June 85:	4·1
Annual			
Detailed	A	July 84:	308
Prominent stoppages	A	July 84:	311
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	June 85:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	July 84:	309
Size of stoppages	A	July 84:	309
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 84:	308
International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149

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

SPECIAL FEATURE

Putting the Code into good practice

The Manpower Services Commission's new Code of Good Practice is intended to help employers discover for themselves the very real abilities of disabled workers. The Code is the first of its kind in Europe.

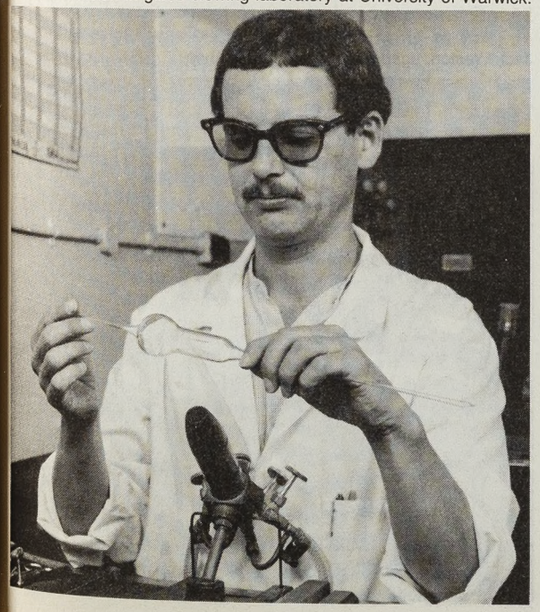
It is in two parts. *Part One* is for senior managers and directors. It stresses the benefits of a constructive approach towards the employment of disabled people. It sets out objectives which employers can follow in order to clarify and develop their own policy towards the employment of disabled people.

***Part Two* is addressed to personnel and line managers. There is also a section for employees and their representatives. It is basically a reference document for daily use and contains numerous examples of good practice which have been shown to work. This part gives guidance on recruitment, integration, equal opportunities and on retaining employees who become disabled. It also lists the full range of practical and financial help available.**

As well as having the full support of the Prime Minister and the Government, the Code has been endorsed by the CBI, TUC, Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation and the National Advisory Council on the Employment of Disabled People.

David Chapman (26) has been a delivery driver with Home Delivery Services in Bristol for the past two years. Despite his disability, which affects his arms, he is perfectly capable of handling his Ford Transit van. He averages about 100 miles a day. His hobbies include—badminton, hot-rod racing and car mechanics.

A deaf technician in glass blowing laboratory at University of Warwick.



The MSC's Disablement Advisory Service is actively engaged in promoting the Code of Good Practice at local level among employers throughout the country. The indications so far are that it is being well received by employers and disabled peoples organisations; reactions will continue to be monitored. An in-depth evaluation will take place in two to three years. By then, employers will have had time to compare their policies and practices with the guidance contained in the Code and be able to respond to its recommendations.

Says an MSC spokesperson: There is a tremendous fund of goodwill towards disabled people. But goodwill needs to be backed by expert practical advice and hard information—on policy and day to day implementation. The Code has been produced to meet this need and to provide in one volume a comprehensive guide and reference book for all concerned with the employment of disabled people.

Special problems

There is no doubt that disabled people still face special problems at work. And on average, disabled people who are out of work remain unemployed for twice as long as their able-bodied counterparts. Last year, however, Jobcentres placed 72,000 disabled people in jobs and 27,000 disabled people benefited from other Manpower Services Commission services and schemes designed either to overcome obstacles to employment or to raise their level of competence to improve their level of employability.

The Code of Practice was introduced to help maximise employment opportunities for disabled people. A formal company policy on recruitment, retention and promotion

of disabled people is essential if disabled people are to enjoy the same opportunities as their able-bodied counterparts, says the MSC spokesperson.

"Disabled workers have a great deal to offer to an employer. Many employers—including those who have won the MSC's *Fit for Work Award* have found this out for themselves. They know from experience that disability does not mean inability. Disabled people are just as likely as able-bodied people to have the qualities and skills which employers need. There is in practice almost no occupation from which a disabled person need be barred. Indeed, disabled people often have special qualities of drive and determination, acquired, in the process of overcoming their disability, which able-bodied people lack."

This article looks at examples of the "fund of goodwill"—to use the Prime Minister's words when she launched the Code—towards disabled workers and which the Code will build on. At the same time, the examples quoted emphasise the wide-ranging abilities of disabled employees in well known organisations.

Help from the Halifax

Sue Goodey is 26 years old and has worked for the Halifax Building Society in Braintree, Essex since she left school in 1977. She worked her way up to the new applications section and was looking forward to the possibility of promotion in a few years.

Then in 1981 disaster struck. Travelling home from work one evening, the car in which she was a passenger was involved in a head-on collision with another car. She lost the sight in one eye and the other was badly damaged, leaving her with very limited vision.

Mrs Goodey was off work for nearly a year. "I was unable to read or watch television and I had to learn to get about by myself. Towards the end of the year I missed work—I felt useless. I couldn't wait to get back and to return to a normal life. Also the company of other people was important."

She returned to work part time for the Halifax. "The Halifax were marvellous. The manager said if there was anything I could do they would accommodate me." Mrs Goodey started with routine tasks—answering the phone and making up pass books—and has gradually worked back. "Colleagues have been great. They just fitted round me. I found the best place to sit in the office, enough light but not too bright. I have had a lot of support and can't say enough about them."

Time off

The Halifax gave her as much time as she wanted to recover from the accident and have allowed her to take any time off she has needed for medical treatment. Her work load was modified to enable her to cope and let her grow back into the work. They offered to install a special telephone for her, but it didn't prove necessary. Exceptionally, she has been allowed to continue to work part time and is not required to work on Saturdays. "Mrs Goodey is an experienced and trusted employee, so we left it to her to decide what she could do," said Roger Borrell, the assistant manager.

Sue Goodey is now working on new applications and although there are some aspects of the work that she cannot cope with, she is able to do most of the work she was doing before her accident.

This is only one example of the many employees helped by the Halifax Building Society. Disabled people are considered for all types of vacancies, and for some jobs, such as audio typists or telephonists, disabled people are specifically sought. In some cases jobs have been restructured by changing duties, changes in hours worked, and the provision of special facilities and special aids.

As Sue Goodey's experience shows, the Society does all it can to help any existing member of staff who becomes disabled to rehabilitate and adjust to their disability, and every effort is made to enable them to continue their working life. Where practicable, disabled people are given the same training and opportunities as other members of staff. In the Halifax Building Society disability is no barrier to progression.

Jaguar: cars and caring

For many years cars produced at the Coventry Jaguar plant have been recognised as being world beaters which more than satisfy their customers requirements. Jaguar Cars Ltd are entitled to similar recognition for their record in employing disabled people. In 1983, Jaguar received a *Fit For Work* award in recognition of the exemplary policies and practical achievements in the employment of disabled people. The company, however, has always been both sympathetic and understanding towards problems of disability. It says a great deal when a company continues to consider disabled people so favourably in current economic conditions: Jaguar has itself made extensive modifications to both its premises and equipment.

Range of work

Being a large company there is a good range of work, and there are many jobs suitable for disabled people, either directly or after adaptation. Jaguar has always been most careful to be fair in treating disabled applicants on equal terms.

The company's record in employment of disabled people is very good. There are currently between 300–400 registered disabled working at Brown Lane.

Jack Weston, aged 55, busy in the trimshop.

Mick Carvel working on a Jaguar head restraint.

The company's policy is to retain newly disabled employees wherever possible after rehabilitation or training. Assessments at the Employment Rehabilitation Centre have been arranged for newly disabled employed on two occasions in the last three years, leading to re-employment after successful job rehabilitation.

Scrapheap

Jack Weston who is totally blind works in the trim shop. For nearly 20 years he had worked in the body shop and following an accident in 1978 Jack feared that he would not work again. His general thoughts had been "I am on the scrap heap. I can't expect Jaguar to keep me on." But 12 months later he was back at Jaguar learning to operate presses in the trim shop.

"I didn't know if I could do the work until I had a go," said Jack. "My ears and fingers had to do the work of my eyes."

Quite naturally, he was initially extremely apprehensive, particularly on how his immediate workmates would receive him. "I couldn't have asked for a nicer working crowd," he remarked, "and after a few hours I felt I had been doing the job all my life."

No praise for Jaguar is too great as far as he is concerned. This successful reintroduction to a working life could well expand in the future if Jack can identify other areas of work in which he can operate successfully.

Jaguar apprentice

Also at work in the trim shop is Mick Carvel. Confined to a wheel chair, after a motorcycle accident three years ago, Nick was an apprentice at Jaguar. "I never considered the possibility I would ever work again," Nick said, "until the company made arrangements for me to return."

Now, after two years, Nick like Jack is ambitious to progress to do other kinds of work. He is considering enrolling at the local technical college in September to become better qualified. Summing it up, Nick stressed, "You have to accept what has happened to you and simply get on with your own life and work."

The Littlewoods' experience

By any standard, 32-year-old Joe Senior is a remarkable employee. Although he has had no vision of any kind for the past 25 years, he is now a technical specialist in the computer section of the Liverpool head office of the Littlewoods organisation.

And since he joined the company eight years ago, he has had no less than five promotions. Today he has a major responsibility for the company's mail order and retail stores main-frame computers. He identifies and corrects day-to-day problems, undertakes hardware and software selection, plans performance measurement as well as optimisation and forward systems planning.

Mr Senior has climbed the Littlewoods promotion ladder on merit—not on sympathy. And there is a mutually agreed employer-employee relationship. "I value my independence," says Mr Senior. "If for any reason I wanted to leave—not that I have any plans to do so—I wouldn't want to feel I was letting the company down."

The Optacon, which translates print into a tactile image, is an electronic aid and enables Mr Senior to "read" the technical and commercial information flowing across his desk. With this he can "read" both written word and VDU screen images at the rate of 110 words per minute.

Mr Senior is a proficient Braille reader. In fact, his GCE examination question papers were "printed" in Braille. He typed out the answers to the questions very successfully. He obtained seven 'O' levels and three 'A' levels in English, economics and economic history.

BBC tv sportspresenter David Icke, (centre), who has fought back against the crippling disease rheumatoid arthritis, at the presentation of the *Fit for Work* award at Jaguar.

Then came a frustrating three year wait for a Royal National Institute for the Blind computer programmer course. Six months after the end of the eight week course and 90 application letters later, came the break-through he had waited for. He was accepted as a programmer by the Greater Manchester Transport Undertaking.

But then came the opportunity of returning to Liverpool, his native city. "I wrote and was given the opportunity of an interview," recalls Mr Senior. "Littlewoods asked me what I would require in the way of special aids. 'Just give me a power supply' I told them." Within nine months he had won his first promotion.

Mr Senior is married. His wife is blind and they have a fully-sighted 12-year-old son.

Mr Senior is a determined, intelligent employee. He has overcome his disability to such an extent he is regarded in very much the same way as any other bright young member of staff.

There are many other disabled employees with a wide range of disabilities in the organisation. They are to be found in most departments. A deaf person who had difficulty in lip-reading had the job content altered so he could play a more effective role. Attendance at a local hospital or speech therapy classes was also arranged.

Ramp access for wheelchairs is provided at the JM Centre Head Office in Liverpool.

Special toilets for the disabled are installed in all the new Littlewoods retail stores. It has been company policy for many years to arrange for people with serious illnesses to work part-time until they are able to take a full day's work in their stride.

Visual fire alarms have been installed for deaf employees in one Scottish store.

People's needs

Personnel and training manager for group services, Mr Stuart Roberts says that during his 18 years experience, the organisation has always been aware of disabled people's needs. "Our attitudes towards disabled people have been an integral part of management policy for many, many years. There is an equal opportunities policy which ensures that no job applicant or employee receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of sex, handicap, marital status, creed or colour.

"The selection criteria procedures are frequently reviewed to ensure individuals are selected, promoted and treated on the basis of relevant merits and abilities. This applies very much to the disabled employee."

Littlewoods is a major national company with a £1,500,000,000 annual turnover. It employs 34,000 people. "People," says Mr Roberts, "are one of our biggest—if not the biggest—assets. We therefore look after them."

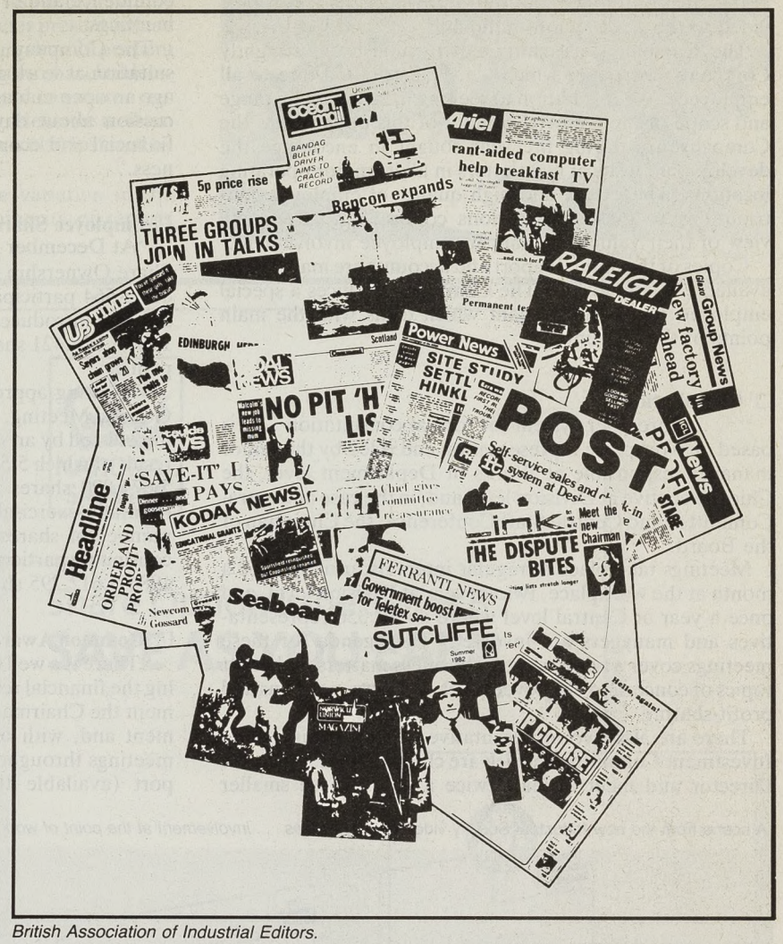
The organisation has won MSC *Fit For Work* Awards. ■

Joe Senior, a technical specialist in the Liverpool head office of the Littlewoods organisation.

Employment Act 1982

Section 1—increasing the impact

The results of the Department of Employment monitoring exercise of Section 1 of the 1982 Employment Act show that companies have made an encouraging start in reporting their employee involvement arrangements. The Department has seen some excellent reports and a wealth of voluntary employee involvement practices have been revealed. Others however are not fulfilling their obligations as required and Ministers intend to discuss this with employers' organisations in order to build on the stimulus "Section 1" has given to the success of the voluntary approach and to ensure that employee involvement becomes the practice throughout those companies covered by the Act.



British Association of Industrial Editors.

Section 1 of the 1982 Employment Act introduced a requirement for directors of companies with more than 250 employees to include in their report a statement of action taken to promote employee involvement arrangements. The Government expects "Section 1" to create a formal mechanism for companies to review at Board level, and where necessary improve, their own employee involvement arrangements, and to provide evidence of the extent and growth of such arrangements on a voluntary basis. For these reasons Department of Employment officials have looked at 1,500 and after eliminating those obviously out of scope for various reasons have included over 750 reports from companies in the first year of operation of "Section 1": this article sets out the broad conclusions which emerge.

The specific requirement introduced by "Section 1" is that directors of companies with more than 250 employees should include in their annual report a statement:

"Describing the action that has been taken during the financial year to introduce, maintain or develop arrangements aimed at:

- providing employees systematically with information on matters of concern to them as employees,
- consulting employees or their representatives on a regular basis so that the views of employees can be taken into account in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests,
- encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance through an employees' share scheme or by some other means,
- achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company."

There were very many excellent examples of full reports under each of these four subheadings, as the following extracts illustrate.

□ Provision of Information

"The Company has continued to hold twice yearly business reviews, covering the Company's sales, financial performance and prospects, with employee representatives and full-time union officials. These reviews included an opportunity for senior executives to be questioned on Company performance, related plans and operating strategies, and were followed by local presentations at all Company operating locations. These covered both Com-

pany and plant performance and gave employees a similar opportunity to question their management team.

Information on general future prospects has been provided to the trade unions nationally . . . and locally . . .

The Company has continued to publish a fortnightly Company newspaper which . . . is distributed free to all employees . . . In addition to seeking to broaden the range and scope of the editorial content of this publication, the Company has during the year sought to encourage the development of local newsletters in all its major operating locations. The extent and high quality of employee contributions to these publications confirms the Company view of their value in enhancing employee involvement.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are made freely available to employees. The Company produces a special employee report supplement which deals with the main points of the accounts."

☐ **Consultation**

". . . a three-tier system for formal consultation . . . is based on workplace representation and is led by the senior manager responsible at Works or Department level, the Chief Executive at Division level and, in the case of Central Committee and Central Staff Conference, the Chairman of the Board.

Meetings take place at regular intervals, usually once a month at the workplace, twice a year at Division level, and once a year at Central level where about 350 representatives and managers are involved. The agenda for these meetings cover a wide range of business matters and other topics of concern to employees such as safety, pensions and profit-sharing.

There are also two representative Central Business and Investment Committees which are chaired by an Executive Director and meet at least twice a year. These smaller committees are supported by similar committees in Divisions. Their aim is to discuss business prospects and plans in confidence and in greater depth than is possible in bigger meetings.

The Company places great emphasis on informal consultation at work group level where its policy is to encourage an open management style with frequent informal discussion about day-to-day operations and the technical, financial and economic factors affecting each unit's business."

☐ **Employee Share Scheme**

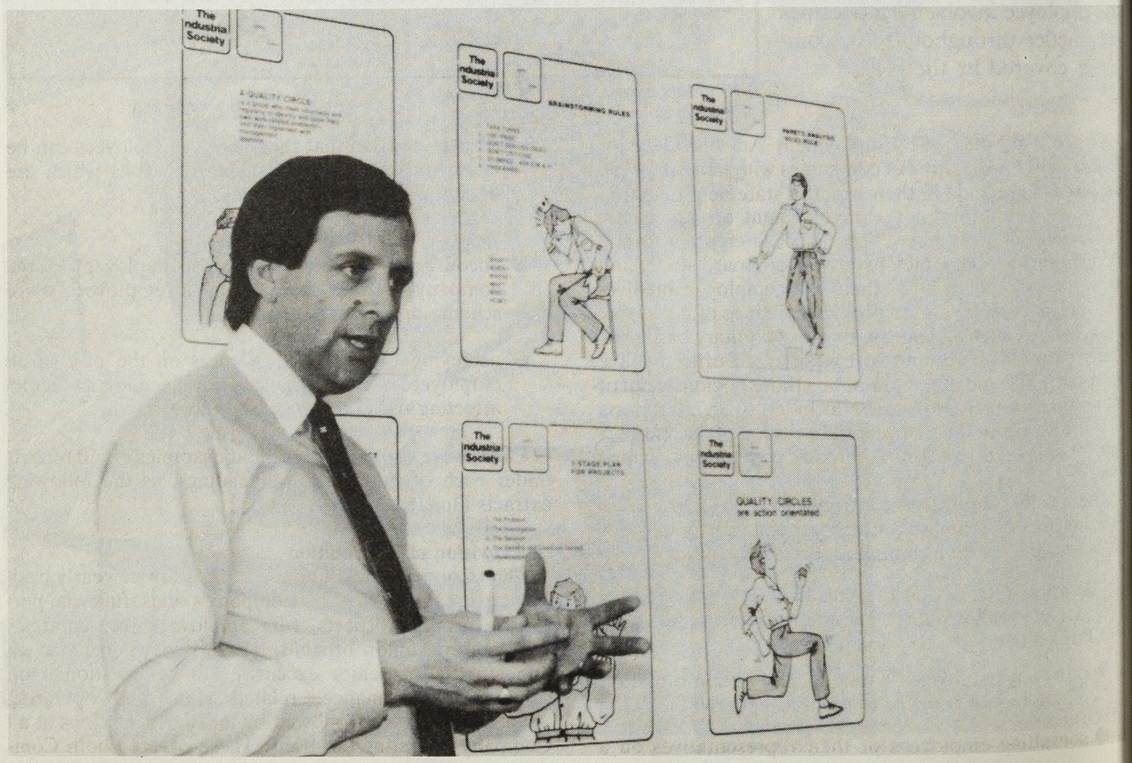
"At December 31, 1983, the Trustees of . . . Employee Share Ownership Scheme held 3,887,797 shares on behalf of 55,564 participants in the Employee Share Ownership Scheme introduced . . . in February, 1981. At March 27, 1984 3,825,421 shares remained in trust for 54,709 participants.

Following approval by shareholders at the last Annual General Meeting, the . . . SAYE Share Option Scheme was introduced by an offer of participation on June 6, 1983 as a result of which 5,575 employees were granted options over 5,674,890 shares at an option price of £2.00 per share, normally exercisable in 1988. At December 31, 1983 the number of shares on which options were held by 5,549 continuing participants totalled 5,649,735 and at March 27, 1984 5,612,295 shares by 5,512 participants."

☐ **Common Awareness of Financial and Economic Factors**

"There is a well established programme for communicating the financial results to staff. Shortly after the announcement the Chairman addresses a meeting of senior management and, with other Directors, then attends divisional meetings throughout the Group. A special Employee Report (available this year on the day that the results

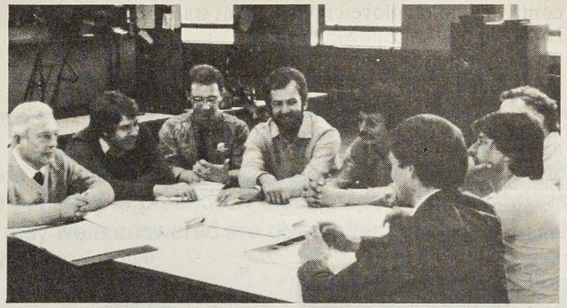
A scene from the new Industrial Society video *Quality Circles . . . involvement at the point of work.*



appeared in the press) sets out in simple graphic terms all the salient points of the Group's trading and financial performance. It is supported by an audio visual programme shown in all locations when a line manager is present to lead discussion and answer questions . . . More than 20 per cent of employees receive the Annual Report as shareholders.

This considerable effort has contributed to greater recognition among employees of the direct relevance to them of Group performance. That recognition is also fostered by participating through share ownership."

Of course, there was a considerable variation in the extent of action reported on; and a minority of reports ▶



A "quality circle" meeting.

contained no employee involvement statement at all. This is shown by the following totals:

Numbers of reports from	Companies with 251-1000* employees	Companies with 1001-5000* employees	Companies with over 5000* employees	Total
Reports referring specifically to at least 3 of the 4 subheadings of "Section 1":				
—backed up by detailed description or examples	25	58	91	174
—with little or no detail	16	27	30	73
Reports referring to one or two of the 4 subheadings of "Section 1":				
—backed up by detailed description or examples	61	69	49	179
—with little or no detail	116	49	31	196
Reports with a simple reference to employee involvement	21	22	5	48
Reports with no apparent reference to employee involvement†	57	36	2	95
Total	296	261	208	765

* UK employees where known; otherwise worldwide.
† This category may well include some companies who are not in scope of "Section 1" because they do not employ more than 250 employees—for example because they are holding companies. The Department is in the process of clarifying the position with the companies concerned.

A large number of individual employee involvement practices were recorded in the reports from those companies which gave details. These are listed below, together with the number of times each was mentioned. (For brevity, most practices have had to be grouped with those of a broadly similar nature).

—share schemes, incentive and bonus arrangements (314)

—magazines, journals, newspapers, newsletters etc (289)

—meetings/management line communications (formal and informal) (237)

—employee reports/accounts (227)

—consultative councils/works committees or other joint committees (226)

—briefing or discussion groups (142)

—circulars, bulletins, handbooks etc (96)

—trade union/staff association channels (96)

—local consultative systems (formal and informal) (71)

—pension scheme involvement (71)

—presentations/audio visuals (62)

—noticeboards (55)

—quality circles/suggestion and problem solving schemes (49)

—access to senior management, visits, chairman's consultation meetings etc (35)

—welfare/safety committee (34)

—training/induction (34)

—annual staff meetings/discussion of annual results (27)

—seminars/conferences (25)

—employee involvement report (8)

—other (19)

One should be cautious about drawing firm conclusions from an exercise of this nature. This is especially so since the exercise reflects only the first year of the operation of "Section 1", (for example, about half of those reports with no employee involvement statement covered the year beginning January 1, 1983, the very first period to come in scope). Company reports cannot give a full picture of all that happens in practice. There is a considerable variety in the nature of company reports—ranging from the large "glossy" publications from "household name" companies to the shorter, simpler report and accounts more typical of small and medium-sized firms. Moreover, inevitably in a sample of this size, we have looked at many more reports from the smallest companies in scope of "Section 1" than the aggregate numbers of their employees or their importance in the economy generally would strictly warrant.

Encouraging feature

Nevertheless, some general conclusions can be drawn from the exercise, when taken in conjunction with other evidence. A particularly encouraging feature was the diversity of individual practices which was reported by companies and briefly summarised above. This finding is also a feature of other published accounts of companies' employee involvement reports. It serves to emphasise that companies are best left to develop individual practices according to their own particular circumstances. A prescriptive approach would only disrupt these many and varied systems which already exist.

It is also encouraging that the great majority of the reports included an employee involvement statement; that about a third of these covered action under three of the four subheadings of "Section 1"; and that about half of the statements were supported by detailed description or examples.

General increase

The Workplace Industrial Relations Survey published in 1983 showed a general increase in the number of consultative committees in the UK; and that 80 per cent of larger workplaces (1,000 or more employees) had such a committee. More recent evidence* confirms this picture and suggests that there has been a growth of such arrangements in plants with more than 250 employees. This tends to confirm the claims made in company reports about consultative committees; and to suggest that the broad claims made in reports which did not themselves give detailed description were generally borne out in practice. ■

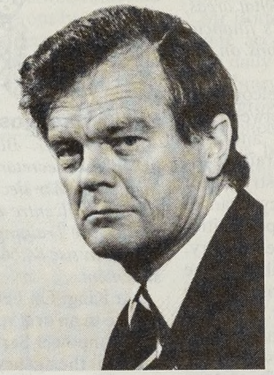
* Edwards, "Managing Labour Relations through the Recession"; *Employee Relations*, March 1985.

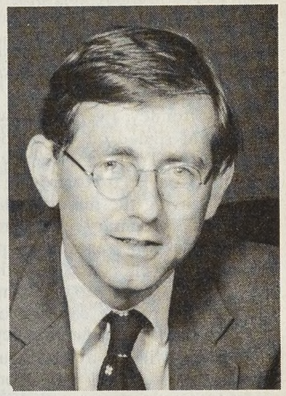
QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between April 24 and June 11 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.


Tom King


Peter Morrison


Alan Clark


Peter Bottomley

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **Tom King**

Minister of State: **Peter Morrison**

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

Parental leave

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he intended to support the proposed European Economic Community directive on parental leave when he met with the European Economic Community Council of Ministers; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Bottomley: We are analysing the responses of interested parties in the UK to our recent consultation exercise on this draft directive, and my right hon Friend will bear these views in mind when the Council of Ministers discusses the subject. The Government's view is that the matters covered by the draft directive are best dealt with between employers and employees according to their own priorities, needs and circumstances rather than by Government or Community intervention. The Government is also concerned at the potential costs and administrative burden such a measure would impose on employers, and we strongly believe that here and in Europe we should be focusing our energies and efforts on the main problem that faces us all—unemployment—rather than on improving the position of people who already have jobs.

(June 6)

Labour force

Sir David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied that the methods of calculating the employed labour force measured correctly the self-employed and part-timers, and if he would make a statement.

Mr Clark: Estimates of the self-employed are obtained from the census of population updated by the labour force survey.

Estimates of employees in employment, with full- and part-time employees separately identified for each sex, are obtained from the triennial census of employment. These are updated, with part-time female employees separately identified, using quarterly sample surveys of employers and the labour force survey.

The methods used are described in detail in the article "Revised Employment Estimates for 1981 to 1984" published in the March 1985 edition of *Employment Gazette*. The estimates are, of course, reviewed as further data become available.

I am satisfied that the estimates provide a good guide to the number of self-employed and part-time employees. Because sampling techniques are used the estimates are subject to some imprecision. The Department's statisticians continually review the methods to try to improve the estimates in terms of accuracy and cost effectiveness.

(June 11)

Disabled people

Mr Michael Hancock (Portsmouth South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider maintaining the number of staff posts at employment rehabilitation centres to ensure that disabled people did not face any loss in choice of trades available to them.

Mr Clark: It is not the function of employment rehabilitation centres to train their clients in specific trades but to provide them with opportunities in which they can test and improve their physical and mental capacity for a return to work.

Current developments in the rehabilitation programme, some of which involve staffing changes, are designed to make the overall service more relevant to the employment opportunities that are available and to the needs of disabled people.

(June 11)

Mining industry

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on proposals to provide retraining places in Skillcentres for redundant miners; how many places would be offered and in what areas; what would be the Government's financial contribution; and when discussions on this proposal had been instigated.

Mr Bottomley: I very much welcome the agreement signed on May 2 between the Skillcentre Training Agency and the National Coal Board to provide training for people leaving the mining industry under the Board's voluntary redundancy arrangements. This will create new opportunities for those who choose to leave the industry. The contract, worth up to £10 million is the largest ever private contract obtained by the Skillcentre Training Agency.

Training will be available under these arrangements for all who choose to take voluntary redundancy and decide to take advantage of the opportunity. It is not possible at this stage to predict the number of applications which will be made. The training can be provided by any skillcentre in any National Coal Board area and will be within the capacity of the reorganised skillcentre network.

This is a commercial contract between the National Coal Board and the Manpower Services Commission and will be financed accordingly by the Board.

The discussions, linked to the development of the Board's enterprise initiative, were initiated in May 1984.

(May 9)

Wages Councils

Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recommendations he had received from the Confederation of British Industry during the past year concerning wages councils; what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government concerning the International Labour Organisation's Convention number 26 on wages councils; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr Bottomley: In June last year the Confederation of British Industry submitted proposals for major reform of the wages councils system, or, failing that, its abolition.

Our adherence to International Labour Convention 26 limits our freedom to act in the way we may judge best. We therefore propose to de-ratify the Convention subject to the consultations required by International Labour Organisation rules.

Decisions on the future of wages councils will be taken when responses to the consultative paper issued on March 21 have been considered.

(May 7)

Skillcentre closures

Dr John G. Blackburn (Dudley West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether decisions had been reached on the skillcentre closures proposed in the Skillcentre Training Agency's Business Plan set out in MSC 84/66; and if he would make a statement.

Mr King: On February 21 I informed the House in an oral statement that I had asked the Manpower Services Commission to implement the agency's proposals as set out in its business plan. I asked the chairman to make quite sure in doing so that when any closures were involved they should not take place until satisfactory alternative provisions had been identified. I also asked for the fullest consultation to take place with the staff and trade unions with particular regard to negotiating new working practices designed to help the overall efficiency of the network and avoiding compulsory redundancies wherever possible.

I made it clear that the proposals for the reorganisation of the skillcentres made sense as a necessary step in improving the cost effectiveness of training programmes, thus enabling substantial expansion in training opportunities, for unemployed as well as employed people, throughout the country. The Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission wrote today to me and to my right hon Friends the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales to say that he has completed his examination of alternative provision in areas where skillcentre closures were proposed taking account of representations made by hon Members, local authorities and others. He is satisfied that satisfactory alternative provision exists in all areas. He has also fully re-appraised the business prospects of each centre including any local offers of support, new business and changes in costs. As a result he has decided in consultation with my right hon Friends and myself to authorise the chief executive of the Skillcentre Training Agency to implement the business plan except for Twickenham skillcentre and the Southampton skillcentre annex where a financial case exists for their retention.

(June 4)

Comparable statistics

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would indicate in which areas statistics obtained from the European Economic Community or Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development member states nullified direct comparability between them.

Mr Clark: Statistics from administrative sources, rather than from household surveys, are not directly comparable because of differences in definitions, administrative practice and methods of compilation. In particular the coverage of the figures may differ in respect of age limits or the type of work sought by the unemployed, for example whether permanent or temporary, or full-time or part-time. Differences in conditions of entitlement to benefits also affect comparisons of registered unemployed. A detailed summary of the treatment of data on registered unemployment in EC countries is given in *Definitions of registered unemployed, 1984* published by the statistical office of the European Communities.

(May 23)

Unemployment

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would arrange for the monthly unemployment statistics in future to incorporate a breakdown according to: (a) the age, (b) the sex, (c) the educational and other qualifications and (d) the previous trade or profession, of each unemployed person; and if he would arrange for such information to be made available on a regional and travel-to-work area basis.

Mr Clark: The monthly unemployment statistics are already available analysed by sex, for regions and local areas, including travel-to-work areas. More detailed figures by age and duration are also available quarterly, and the full range of analysis will shortly be available for the travel-to-work areas and other areas defined in terms of wards. The records on which the unemployment count is based do not include details of qualifications or previous trades or professions because these are not needed for the purposes of administering benefits, and we have no plans to provide such an extension of the statistics. The labour force survey collects information about the qualifications, previous occupation and previous industry of people who are not working and are looking for work, but the sample size is too small to provide estimates at local level.

(May 3)

Youth Training Scheme

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information he had about the drop-out rate from the Youth Training Scheme; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Information about how long young people stay on the youth training scheme and what they do on leaving is available from records held by the Manpower Services Commission and from the Commission's regular survey of young people who leave the scheme.

The most recent information relates to those who left the scheme between July and September 1984, and is set out below. This shows that those young people who stay longer on the scheme are more likely to get a job.

Per cent

	Time spent on scheme (weeks)					
	0–13	14–26	27–39	40–47	48–52	All leavers
In full-time work with same employer	5	11	20	25	40	**31**
In full-time work with different employer	30	31	30	38	26	**28**
On full-time course at college/training centre	8	6	5	4	3	**4**
Back at school	3	1	—	—	—	**1**
On another Youth Training Scheme	23	10	2	1	1	**5**
Doing something else	3	3	3	3	3	**3**
Unemployed	28	39	39	29	26	**28**
Per cent of all respondents	15	5	6	8	67	**100**

(June 3)

Racial discrimination

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the extent of racial discrimination in employment since the introduction of his Department's code of practice on that subject.

Mr Clark: My Department's code of practice relates solely to ensuring the confidentiality of data from questionnaires completed in the survey of ethnic origins of staff. The code of practice prepared by the Commission for Racial Equality, which became operative on April 1, 1984, gives guidance on how to eliminate racial discrimination and to promote equal opportunity in employment generally. The Commission has recently sent to the Select Committee on Employment a general assessment of the progress so far made with the code towards these objectives.

(May 24)

Noise

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked what position the Government had taken on proposals for: (a) a 90 decibel noise A level and (b) the compulsory wearing of hearing protection.

Mr Bottomley: The draft European Directive on Noise does not require all action to take effect at a single exposure level. The Government agrees that 90 dB(A) is one of the levels at which appropriate action is required. The Government accepts that in some circumstances the wearing of hearing protection should be compulsory but regards the Commission's amended proposal an improvement on the original as fewer workers would be required to wear personal protection at noise levels where danger to their hearing might not be apparent.

(May 7)

Employment

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assessment he had made of the effect of the level of supplementary benefit on the motivation of the long-term unemployed to seek work.

Mr Clark: I know of no study which has specifically looked at the link between supplementary benefit and the motivation of the long-term unemployed to seek work. There is evidence, such as from the DHSS cohort study of unemployed men that intensity of job search decreased with longer duration of unemployment. Econometric analysis of the results of this survey has also shown that higher benefits are associated with longer unemployment durations (holding other factors constant) but there has been no comparable study of the effect of benefits on job search.

(May 7)

HSE libraries

Mr K Harvey-Proctor (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, for what reasons the Health and Safety Executive Library and Information Service had reduced public access time.

Mr Bottomley: The hours of public telephone access have been reduced by one hour daily (now 10.00 am to 3.00 pm) so that library staff can cope more efficiently with a growing number of written as well as telephoned enquiries. The impact of this move is being closely monitored by the Health and Safety Executive.

(May 23)

Youth Training

Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what attempts were made to ascertain whether the 85 per cent of ex-trainees who were not sent a questionnaire find work after completion of their training schemes; whether the 35 per cent of those sent questionnaires and who did not respond are further contacted by: (a) the Manpower Services Commission or (b) officials of his Department in an attempt to ascertain whether they found work after completion of their training; whether he would take steps to ensure that a larger percentage of ex-trainees were contacted for the purposes of compilation of post—Youth Training Scheme statistics; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: The 15 per cent sample size for the regular follow-up survey of young people who leave the youth training scheme was chosen because it provides an accurate national picture of what happens to all leavers in each month, including those who are not contacted. It also generates reliable regional and area information each quarter.

At an early stage in the follow-up programme, the Manpower Services Commission contracted an independent research organisation to conduct an interview survey of non-respondents. This showed that non-respondents to the postal survey were no different to respondents in their likelihood of being either unemployed or in jobs.

Hence I am satisfied that the existing arrangements for establishing the destinations of young people leaving the youth training scheme provide the best available information.

(May 16)

Youth training *(continued)*

Mr Stuart Holland (Vauxhall) asked whether non-qualifiers for Youth Training Scheme schemes lost their supplementary benefit if scheme managers cannot accomdate them.

Mr Morrison: No. Young people are liable to have their benefit reduced only if they unreasonable refuse or leave a place on the Youth Training Scheme.

(April 24)

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what factors he attributed the low percentage of young people of Asian and West Indian origin in Manpower Services Commission Mode "A" schemes.

Mr Morrison: A number of different factors have been identified in research undertaken by the University of Bristol's School of Advanced Urban Studies and by the Commission for Racial Equality which may account for a relatively low percentage of Asian and West Indian young people entering Mode A of the youth training scheme. In order to ensure that its policy of equal opportunities is fully implemented the Manpower Services Commission has drawn upon the recommendations of the University of Bristol and the Commission for Racial Equality.

(April 30)

Mr Geoff Lawler (Bradford North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list those trades unions who had refused to allow the opportunity for young people on the Youth Training Scheme to work alongside their members.

Mr Morrison: I am glad to say that the vast majority of trades unions support the youth training scheme and are co-operating in its operation. A small number—such as the Union of Communication Workers, the National Graphical Association, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, the Society of Civil and Public Servants and the Civil and Public Servants Association—have either refused to accept the scheme or sought to impose conditions on their support. This has meant that some young people have been deprived of the full range of training opportunities.

(May 2)

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what he attributed the current under-occupancy of Mode A Youth Training Scheme places.

Mr Morrison: We need to provide sufficient Youth Training Scheme Mode A places to satisfy the forecast demand from eligible young people and to allow them the choice of a range of training programmes. Some places have remained unfilled because it appears that more school leavers than expected have found jobs outside the scheme.

The Manpower Services Commission and my Department will shortly be issuing circulars to Commission area staff and careers officers, respectively, about the need, where there is a choice of suitable places, for young people to be submitted in preference to mode A in accordance with the Government's and the Commission's aim that the scheme should be primarily employer based.

(May 7)

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had been able to examine the implications of an extension of the Youth Training Scheme facilities from one to two years in the United Kingdom retail sector.

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission's consultations about a two-year Youth Training Scheme are at an early stage, but we will take full account of the needs and circumstances of the retail sector in drawing up its detailed recommendations for the extended scheme.

(May 7)

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked to what extent, in formulating its policies for the training of young people, Her Majesty's Government took account of representations from high technology industries regarding the future demand for skilled personnel.

Mr Morrison: When assessing the demand for training places for young people, the Manpower Services Commission takes into account the needs of industry both locally and nationally, and seeks the views of all parts of industry, including high technology firms.

(May 7)

Employee involvement

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards the proposals contained in the Greater Employee Involvement Bill.

Mr Bottomley: The Government is committed to encouraging greater employee involvement. ACAS already plays an important role in this under its existing statutory duties, which are broad enough to cover the promotion of employee involvement. The Government is not convinced of the need to lay on ACAS the further specific duty of promoting the Industrial Participation Association and Institute of Personnel Management joint code. The code is being promoted effectively by those bodies and the Government has often commended it.

(May 7)

Mr Baldry also asked what was the Government's policy towards the Institute of Personnel Management and Industrial Participation Association Code, Employee Involvement and Participation, Principles and Standard of Practice, a copy of which had been sent to him.

Mr Bottomley: The Government has often commended this code as a most valuable source of advice and guidance. We particularly welcome its recognition that practices which are likely to be successful may vary from one organisation to another. The code is especially authoritative for having been drawn up by leading industrialists, trade unionists, and other practitioners in the field.

(May 7)

Skillcentres

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham) asked how many people were currently attending skillcentres; and what had been the figures for 1984 and 1983.

Mr Morrison: During April 1985, the latest month for which information is available, on average 8,800 people attended skillcentres at any one time. For April 1984 and April 1983 the numbers were around 10,600 and 12,100 respectively. Overall however skillcentres plan to train 35,000 adults in 1985/86 compared to 33,000 in 1984/85 and 31,000 in 1983/84.

(June 11)

Political levy

Mr Archy Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would now introduce legislation to provide for contracting in to the political levy as opposed to contracting out.

Mr Bottomley: The current series of political fund ballots provides an important opportunity for union members to decide for themselves whether their unions should continue to spend money on party political matters. Where ballots produce a majority in favour of a political fund, unions are under a statutory duty to notify members of their right to contract out of the political levy and to inform them that a standard exemption notice may be obtained from their union or the certification officer. Union members will also wish to ensure that subsequent decisions on the use to which political funds are put conform to the policies on which campaigns have been conducted for their maintenance. Only on this basis can members freely and effectively decide for themselves whether or not to pay the political levy, which was the object of my right hon Friend's discussions with the TUC. As we made clear to the TUC, the Government reserves the right to legislate if the voluntary approach does not prove effective.

(June 11)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Employment topics

Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 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 (May, August, November and February) *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 (May 1985)*

Registered for employment at May 3, 1985	78,917
Employment registrations taken from March 29, 1985 to May 3 1985	10,074
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory Service March 29, 1985 to May 3 1985	4,462

* These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or onto Community Programme.
Statistics of placings have been distorted over the last 2 months because of changes in MSC Employment Division's administrative arrangements. The April figures were artificially low but the distortion in the figures in that month has been substantially offset in May.

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

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

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

Forthcoming statistical articles

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

- **Labour Force Outlook for Great Britain**
  This article presents revised estimates and projections of the civilian Labour Force for the years 1971 to 1991, incorporating information now available from the 1984 Labour Force Survey.
- **Recent Trends in Labour Costs**
  This article will update to 1984, the results of the 1981 Labour Costs Survey of production and construction industries published in *Employment Gazette* August 1984, page 371.

Positive action for employers

☐ The Commission for Racial Equality has published a booklet setting out the steps that employers can take to combat racial disadvantage. *Positive Action and Equal Opportunity in Employment* sets out the action that is allowed under the Race Relations Act and clarifies what is unlawful.

Employers can encourage people from particular racial groups to apply for jobs if they are underrepresented, and training can be given to individuals to enable them to compete on a fairer basis. The booklet makes clear, however, that people must not be taken on for employment simply because of racial origin.

The booklet provides case histories and practical guidance on such subjects as setting targets; eliminating systems that can cause unnoticed and unintended discrimination to occur; wording advertisements to encourage applicants from particular racial groups. It also looks at providing training in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission and setting up effective record-keeping systems.

Positive Action and Equal Opportunity in Employment is available free from the Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10–12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH.

Demolition conference

☐ A one-day conference for demolition contractors is being organised by the Health and Safety Executive at London's South Bank Polytechnic on July 31, as part of a national campaign to improve safety in the demolition industry. The conference is one of a number being organised throughout the country and will give all those involved in the industry an opportunity to discuss the latest guidance on demolition recently published by the HSE.

Further information about the conference can be obtained from Ms J Peache, Health and Safety Executive, 1 Long Lane, London SE1 4PG Tel: 01-407 8911.

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 April 1985.

YTS planned entrants are based on assumptions about:

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

It is also 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.

The figures for planned entrants for 1985–86 are not available this month.

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of April 1985, there were 10,630 entrants to YTS of whom 4,167 had entered Mode A schemes. The Mode A figure represents thirty-nine per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 259,482 young people in training at the end of April, a decrease of 11,577 since the end of March. Of those in training, 195,306 (seventy-five per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Entrants to training April 1985	In training at April 30, 1985
Scotland	648	30,314
Northern	791	17,765
North West	1,748	37,642
Yorks & Humberside	1,199	27,495
Midlands	2,373	52,765
Wales	1,001	16,785
South West	765	19,992
South East	1,357	40,861
London	748	15,863
Great Britain	10,630	259,482

Exposure limits

□ A new listing of agreed occupational exposure limits for workers has been published by the Health and Safety Executive in a Guidance Note. The Guidance Note gives advice on limits to which exposure to airborne substances hazardous to health should be controlled in workplaces.

The new lists incorporate control and recommended limits adopted by the Health and Safety Commission and Executive since the Guidance Note was first published in 1984, and are annotated to indicate the changes. A new section has been added to the list of occupational exposure limits giving notice of changes to the list of recommended limits for 1986. Additional guidance on exposure limits for dust and the application of short term exposure limits has been included.

Advice

The Guidance Note gives advice on the legal requirements placed on employers and manufacturers, on the health surveillance of workers, on the interpretation of control and recommended limits, on monitoring exposure and on the calculation of time-weighted averages for exposure levels.

Occupational Exposure Limits 1985 Guidance Note EH 40/85 is available from HMSO price £3.25. ISBN 0 11 883516 5.

● Control limits for two glycol ethers—2-methoxyethanol and 2-methoxyethyl acetate—have been adopted by the Health & Safety Commission, on the recommendations of its Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances.

From July, occupational exposure to 2-methoxyethanol and 2-methoxyethyl acetate should be controlled so as not to exceed five parts per million (eight-hour Time Weighted Average). In line with HSC policy for all toxic substances, exposure should be reduced as far below the control limits as is reasonably practicable.

Both substances have been given the "Skin" notation to indicate the potential exposure by skin absorption through contact with the liquid.

The major use of 2-methoxyethanol is as an anti-icing additive in jet fuel for military aircraft. It is also found as a component of mixed solvent formulations used, for example, in screen process printing. 2-methoxyethyl acetate is also used in solvents for a variety of applications in printing and in paints.

Asbestos report

□ A new report on the effects of exposure to asbestos endorses action taken by the Health and Safety Commission over the last two years to reduce occupational exposure to asbestos. The report by Sir Richard Doll and Professor Julian Peto also indicates that the environmental health risk from asbestos in buildings is extremely low.

The report reviews the types of cancer other than lung cancer and mesothelioma caused by inhalation of asbestos and concludes that asbestos does not increase the frequency of gastro-intestinal cancer apart perhaps for cancer of the oesophagus, but it may well increase the incidence of cancer of the larynx.

Evidence suggests that chrysotile (white asbestos) does not produce peritoneal mesothelioma but causes both pleural mesothelioma and more frequently lung cancer. The risks of both are less than for exposure to crocidolite (blue asbestos) and probably less than amosite (brown asbestos). Information on the relationships between the amount of chrysotile exposure and the frequency of asbestos related disease is analysed in detail.

Non-smokers

The report concludes that the risk to non-smokers is relatively small even after quite heavy asbestos exposure.

Sir Richard Doll said that the study had shown that the industrial disease asbestosis could be considered a disease of the past. "With current levels of exposure we can regard the risk of asbestosis as negligible in comparison with cancer".

The report was requested by the Health and Safety Commission in 1982 as part of its programme of action on asbestos.

Effects on health of exposure to asbestos by Richard Doll and Julian Peto HMSO price £5.00 ISBN 0 11 883803 2.

Engineering statistics

□ The Engineering Industry Training Board is to make available on a commercial basis information it holds on manpower and training trends in engineering. The statistics are based on annual returns from nearly all the establishments in the industry.

The EITB is publishing a series of reports called *Profiles* containing recent and historical data, showing the distribution of employment by size, region and occupation. There will also be information on training and a brief appraisal of economic performance and prospects. Seventeen of the *Profiles* cover separate sectors of the engineering industry such as electronics, aerospace, electrical engineering. A further eight look at the regions of the UK. The *Profiles* will be revised and republished annually.

Some are already available, the rest will be published later this year. The *Profiles* cost £10 each with special rates for subcribers and are available from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH.

New system of vocational qualifications

□ A new system of qualifications that was more directly geared to the jobs young people would be doing, but which also recognised their personal qualities and practical skills, was called for by Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio, at a conference in London.

He said that there was a need for industry and education to work closely together. Effective co-operation between industry and education was built upon a two-way understanding. "On the one hand, teachers and trainers need awareness of how industry and business operate. On the other, firms need equally to understand the education system and to work with teachers and lecturers to help shape it.

"The whole of society depends upon co-operation between its many parts, and on learning from those with a different perspective. So if schools and colleges are to get the most out of vocational education they must take what they can from business and industry. Equally, if business and industry want to see vocational education flourish they must be prepared to contribute to it."

Review

To achieve this a system of vocationally based qualifications which could span schools, colleges and job related training had to be developed, Lord Young said. "Building that system is the purpose of the Review of Vocational Qualifications announced in the White Paper on Education and Training for Young People. It will concentrate especially on developing flexibility and progression, so that it is easier to build on competence and skills gained in different situations, and easier to move from academically-based to vocationally-based studies and vice versa."

He said that much of the assessment and certification which currently took place in schools was geared to academic achievement and to the goal of university. Yet fewer than 15 per cent of young people went on to higher education. "I think we need to question how well we are meeting the needs of the remaining 85 per cent."

Open learning a success

□ Employers and their staff are showing tremendous enthusiasm for open learning methods of industrial training, which allow employees to update their skills without disrupting their work, David Tinsley, director of the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech Programme, told a conference in London. Research at 20 large companies who are using this new approach to training shows that the response has been overwhelmingly in favour. Individual learners, trainers, line managers and employers were all enthusiastic. "All the participants felt justified not only in continuing to use the system but also in considering how it could be used to meet other training needs," he said.

Open learning methods allowed people to study when it was convenient to them and their employers, either at work or at home, using specially produced learning materials. "Employers will find the cost of open learning much more competitive than the traditional alternative," he said. "There is no need to send staff away on courses with the consequent travel and subsistence costs, and there is no need to release valuable staff at inconvenient times with the subsequent high cost of cover.

"The people who are being trained also benefit from being able to progress at their own speed and in private—an important consideration for senior employees, who may be reluctant to return to the classroom."

Mr Tinsley explained that the Open Tech Programme funded over 80 projects that were developing open learning materials like videos, audio tapes and home-study texts in a wide variety of subjects, aimed at people in supervisory, technician and management positions. Many of these are already available to employers and individuals and many more will become available during the next two years.

PM at HSE laboratories

□ Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the Health and Safety Executive's Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratories at Cricklewood, north London to mark the tenth anniversary of the formation of the HSE.

The Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratories are part of the HSE's Research and Laboratory Services Division and are mainly concerned with techniques for measuring the exposure of people at work to substances which are potentially harmful to health.

During her visit the Prime Minister saw an exhibition of the work of the Research and Laboratory Services Division as a whole and some of the work on biological monitoring, analysis of fumes by mass spectrometry and measurement of noise levels being carried out at the Cricklewood Laboratories.

She praised the meticulous way hazards were measured and congratulated HSE. The Prime Minister said if British industry were to stay at "the top level" it must be the most efficient and safest in the world.

Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher looking at the gas pipe which failed in a block of flats in Putney in January 1985.

CBI convention

□ The CBI is holding a major one-day convention "The Company-Response to Unemployment" on Tuesday July 16. The different schemes, how to get organised, the pitfalls, the costs and the benefits will be covered. Government plans to expand the Community Programme and to finance pilot projects in industry will be a particular focus of interest.

Experience of schemes

The convention is not only intended for those who have experience of schemes for unemployed people and wish to diversify, expand or overcome particular difficulties, it is also designed for companies with no experience at all.

Employment Secretary Tom King will be making the keynote address, Manpower Services Commission chairman Bryan Nicholson will look at the MSC's special measures for the unemployed which involve industry. The director general of the CBI Sir Terence Beckett will talk about the CBI strategy on unemployment.

"The Company Response to Unemployment" will be held at CBI Headquarters, Centre Point, London WC1. Further details can be obtained from Miss S Church, Employment Affairs Directorate, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, telephone 01-379 7400 ext 667.

Work Research Unit transferred to ACAS

□ Responsibility for the Work Research Unit has been transferred to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. Employment Secretary Tom King invited the ACAS Council to assume this responsibility because the knowledge, experience and expertise in the Work Research Unit could be more widely and effectively deployed within ACAS and closer association would benefit both organisations.

Established

The Work Research Unit was established in 1974 to promote, jointly through employers and unions, improvement in job satisfaction and in the quality of working life. The unit operated under the direction of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction. ACAS Council will provide this oversight in the future.

Ready means

The ACAS regional organisation with its extensive advisory activities provides a ready means of ensuring a wider and more effective use of the expertise in the Work Research Unit. The Unit will bring to ACAS additional expertise, for example in ergonomics and industrial psychology. The work of furthering developments in employee involvement will also be supported by the move.

The Work Research Unit will remain for the present at Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Skillcentre decision

□ The Manpower Services Commission have announced that the final stage of the process leading up to the implementation of the proposals on the future of the Skillcentre Training Agency has been concluded. (See *Employment Gazette* March 1985 p 127 and December 1984 p 524).

The proposals were approved by the Commission and endorsed by the Secretaries of State for Employment, Scotland and Wales. In endorsing them, the Secretary of State for Employment asked that no individual closure should take place until satisfactory alternative provisions had been identified. The MSC chairman, Mr Bryan Nicholson, has now confirmed that he is satisfied that satisfactory alternative training provision is available in each of the areas where a closure is proposed.

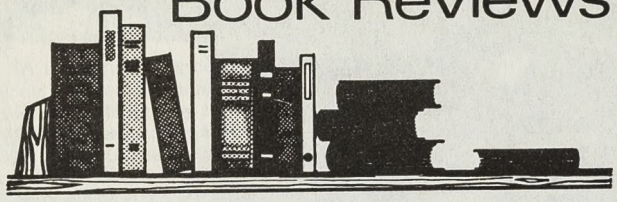
Two cases

In two cases, however, developments since the original proposals had caused the Skillcentre Training Agency to revise its financial assessment. As a result the Agency no longer proposed to close Twickenham Skillcentre and the Southampton Skillcentre Annex.

The chairman has authorised the Skillcentre Training Agency to close the remaining 27 Skillcentres and Annexes identified in the Agency's original plan.

As a result of developments in other parts of the MSC and special efforts at redeployment, more members of staff will be retained within MSC than was originally envisaged.

Book Reviews



Safe erection of structures

☐ The first two of a series of guidance notes on the safe erection of structures have been published by the Health and Safety Executive. The erection of structures is a high risk occupation, with steel erectors alone roughly seven times more likely to be killed at work than the average construction worker.

The principal cause of both serious and fatal accidents is falls from heights, either while working or gaining access to working positions. Other accidents are caused by structural instability during erection, and while lifting and handling materials.

Guidance

The guidance is intended for those involved with, and responsible for, structural erection, including designers, engineers, fabricators and construction management. Part 1 deals with initial planning and design. It stresses that planning for safety should start right from the initial design stage as designers, fabricators and such are often in a unique position to influence the safety of those who have to eventually erect the structure. Part 2 is concerned with the management of the site. Failure to establish safe procedures and to implement them through effective site management often leads to risks being taken and to accidents.

Parts 3 and 4 covering working places, access, legislation and training are due to be published in the autumn.

Guidance Note GS28 Safe erection of structures. Part 1: initial planning and design ISBN 0 11 883584 X. Price £2.25 and *Guidance Note GS28 Safe erection of structures. Part 2: site management and procedures* ISBN 0 11 883605 6. Price £3.00 available from HMSO or booksellers.

Part-timers

☐ Part-timers, temps and job sharers form a major growth area of UK employment. Part-time work has doubled over the past twenty years. Over four million people or 20 per cent of all UK employees work part-time. Advances in technology are making it easier for some part-timers to work at home and there is a growing preference for flexible work patterns such as job sharing among wider and more skilled groups of employees.

Incomes Data Services have produced a handbook, *Part-timers, temps and job sharers*, which aims to help personnel officers and practitioners understand the statutory provisions covering the employment of such staff.

Part one

Part one of the Handbook deals with permanent part-timers. It spells out the tax, insurance and employment protection thresholds and shows how part-timers acquire employment rights. Part two looks at the legal implications of other alternatives to conventional full-time employment—temporary workers, fixed term and performance contracts, seasonal and casual workers, and job sharing and job splitting.

IDS Employment Law Handbook 31, Part-timers, temps and job sharers; enquiries to Subscriptions Department, Incomes Data Services Ltd, 140 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TA.

Working abroad

☐ The opportunity to earn high salaries and avoid UK taxes makes working overseas seem very attractive, but it can involve family and adjustment problems. *Working Abroad, the Daily Telegraph Guide to Working and Living Overseas* is a useful book for anyone thinking of taking a job abroad. It identifies the problems and pitfalls for both the worker and his family.

Descriptions of living and working conditions, as well as salary benefits and tax levels, are given for 43 countries which the guide identifies as the principal areas of opportunity or interest for expatriates. All the facts and figures have been revised and updated in this new edition.

Working Abroad, the Daily Telegraph Guide to Working and Living Overseas, by Godfrey Golzen published by Kogan Page, paperback price £6.95 ISBN 0 85038 917 8.

Managing redundancy

☐ The Economist Intelligence Unit have published a guide for managers on how to plan and implement redundancies. The report *Managing Redundancy* assumes that redundancies would be a last resort and devotes a chapter to the alternatives—in particular relocation and short time working.

Inevitable

Where redundancies become inevitable good management can do much to reduce the impact on the company as well as on the employees involved. The report sets out a plan of action for reducing the workforce. It explains the legal requirements and practice that has developed in recent years. It also compares approaches to redundancy in Europe and looks at European Community Directives and funds for retraining.

Special Report No 195 Managing Redundancy, price £65 from The Economist Publications, 40 Duke Street, London W1M 5DG.

Asbestos booklet

☐ Advice on how to work more safely with asbestos is given in a new booklet from the Health and Safety Executive. The guide is intended for supervisors and safety representatives but will help everyone involved in the asbestos manufacturing industry recognise every-day health and safety problems and explains how to deal with them.

Main part

The main part of the booklet is a question and answer section. It will help supervisors and safety representatives improve conditions in their factories by providing simple, practical guidance on working with asbestos. They will also find it useful in dealing with questions raised by asbestos workers. Advice is given on using a dustlamp to monitor exposure and on the provision and wearing of respiratory protective equipment. A check list details the major points to be covered at workplaces where asbestos is handled.

Working with Asbestos: A guide for supervisors and safety representatives is available from HMSO price £3.40, ISBN 0 11 883790 7.

Hotel and catering establishments

☐ *Hotel and catering establishments in Great Britain: A regional analysis: Part 1* is the first volume of a new report profiling the hotel and catering industry in Britain published by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

The report presents estimates of the numbers and sizes of hotel and catering establishments in each region of Great Britain. Part 1 covers the main commercial sectors of the industry: hotels and guesthouses, restaurants, cafes and snackbars, pubs and clubs. Part 2 (to be published in the summer) will cover industrial and public service catering, including contract catering.

Special analysis

The information is drawn from a special analysis of hotel and catering establishments covered by the Census of Employment. This data, which has been supplied by the Department of Employment, has been combined with data from the 1981 Census of Population and Home Office statistics on licensed premises.

By region

Detailed tables provide an analysis by region of the numbers, sizes and types of hotel and catering establishments and show changes in the numbers of establishments in the industry as counted by the Censuses of Employment in 1977 and 1981. The statistics are provided for Scotland and Wales with England being divided into eight regions: North, North West, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, West Midlands, East Anglia, South East and South West.

Copies of the report *Hotel and Catering Establishments in Great Britain: A Regional Analysis: Part 1* are available from the HCITB Publications Office, PO Box 18, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 7AP price £35.50 including post and packing.

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DE Research papers

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

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

Research 1984-85

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

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

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

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

Young women in atypical jobs

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

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

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

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

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

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

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

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

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

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

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

Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

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

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