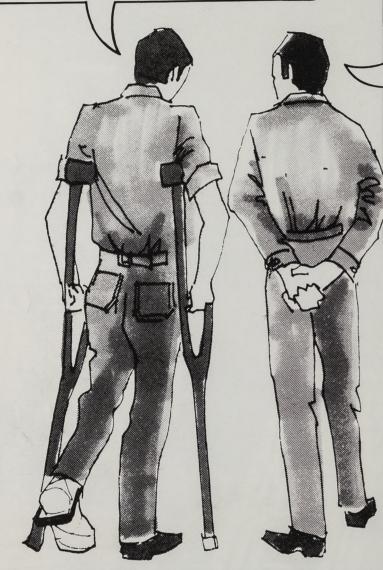
Employment Gazette

November 1981 Volume 89 No 11
Department of Employment

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

The boys from Brazil give boost to British jobs!

British companies are in line for major contracts next year worth over \$600 million, s a result of a major new trade agreement signed last month with Brazil.

contracts under the agreement should be orked out by April next year and will over the supply of ships, naval equipment, ower generating equipment and rail transort systems, all providing sustained work a number of key areas of employment in

Projects specified in the agreement

- Four roll-on roll-off and two container ships for Sunanam (Superintendancy of Mercantile Marine) to be built by British Shipbuilders at a cost of around \$200 million;
- Conversion of Santa Cruz power station from oil to coal-firing by NEI/Klockner (UK) valued at nearly \$150 million;
- Development of the Porspera mine for coal supply to the Santa Cruz power station to be carried out by Klockner (UK) and other British sub-contractors to a value of about \$70 million;
- Electronic equipment for naval corvettes and a training frigate, mainly supplied by Ferranti, valued at \$130 million:
- Construction of an urban rail system for Recife by GEC, valued at \$70
- Contracts worth \$54 million with companies in the offshore equipment and services sector.

A spokesman for British Shipbuilders old Employment Gazette that the contract r new ships included in the agreement ould mean that continued employment ould be ensured for "some thousands of orkers" in their merchant yards. It was too arly to say which yards would benefit from ne new work when the contracts were rawn up. This would involve looking at the elivery targets and the state of existing

Companies in the GEC consortium menoned in the agreement while welcoming he new work that the contracts would bring o not necessarily envisage that they will nean new jobs at this stage although this cannot be ruled out until the final position ecomes clear. The areas which would bably be concerned in the supply of uipment are GEC Traction in Manchester,

Balfour-Beatty supplying fixed systems in Liverpool, GEC Rectifiers, Stafford, GEC in Borehamwood manufacturing signal equipment, and GEC Telecommunications in Coventry.



News too of major opportunities for a wide range of British industrial interests in West Africa: British businessmen led by HRH The Duke of Kent, vicechairman of the British Overseas Trade Board held trade talks in Gabon, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast last

The BOTB says that particular interest was shown in the construction field and discussions took place concerning the Trans-Gabonese railway project and associated feeder road system.

The Gabonese also showed "encouraging interest" in British technology and products for mining, fishing, civil aviation and the agro-industrial sec-

In Cameroon talks at ministerial level there covered the new international airport at Yaounde, setting up a colour television network and the reestablishment of Land-Rover assembly facilities at Douala. Three important agro-industry projects were also discussed as well as the equipping of two major hospitals, and the development of the agricultural industry. Cameroon indicated that training and assistance would be welcome from Britain.

One of biggest steps in trade development with Latin America—minister

Signing the agreement with Professor Delfin John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade the development of trade between Britain and Latin America.

"The UK is anxious to make a substantial contribution to Brazil's economic and industrial development," he said. "Today's memorandum of understanding represents a big step forward and is one of the most important yet in the development of trade between Britain and Latin America as a

"Supplying the Brazilian merchant navy with roll-on roll-off and container ships will give a major boost for jobs in the British shipbuilding industry. The other projects covered by the agreement will mean significant new business for UK firms."

A financial package consisting of Euro-Neto, Brazilian Minister of Planning, Mr dollar loans from a large group of banks and a substantial amount of cover from the described it as one of the biggest steps yet in Export Credits Guarantee Department has been offered and accepted by the Brazilian Government. The package will be worth over \$600 million.

> Mr Biffen commented: "The imaginative financial backing which has been negotiated in support of UK participation in these development projects is the biggest credit package ever arranged in the UK for a Latin American country.

> "For some years now, Britain has sought to re-establish itself in the markets of Latin America. I believe the agreement with Brazil will point the way to a resurgence of trade with this rapidly developing part of the world."

Adult workers need training at work not at college

Colleges of further education cannot keep expecting students to come to them for vocational training. Many more inplant courses should be set up, particularly for adult workers who need to change or update their skills.

This was the view put forward at the IPM conference by Dr George Tolley, principal of Sheffield Polytechnic, speaking on "stopping human depreciation—better opportunities for adults".

Dr Tolley stressed that changes of this kind meant "cutting through the petty administrative and financial barriers erected by local authorities". And it meant changing the attitudes of college staff and industry too, he said.

The "Open Tech", he went on, could act as a means of change throughout the whole of the further education system. "It can initiate a substantial programme of curriculum development, not to meet the requirements of examinations and examination bodies, but to meet the requirements of industry in terms of changing skills and changing attitudes."

In opening up opportunities for adults, said Dr Tolley, it was most important to achieve a sensible and sensitive balance between necessary recognition of required national standards and unnecessary proliferation of certification. He suggested that for updating skills and reskilling the emphasis should be on competency tests rather than defined

Traditionally, education placed a heavy bias on reading and writing as the major means of testing performance. But he said: "This very dependence upon the written word has ensured a spurious permanency of a qualification once achieved."

As well as the well-established system of national certification, said Dr Tolley, we needed to develop local and regional certification using bodies who were recognised as authoritative. These could be designated centres based on a consortium of colleges and companies in an area responsible for providing courses as well as assessing and approving them.

Trade union leader calls for bargaining with **Government on social wage**

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union told delegates that free collective bargaining should become more widely based to take in negotiations with Government covering the "social

Conscious

Trade unions were becoming more and more aware of the influence of the social wage in terms of housing, education and social security, said Mr Basnett. "They are becoming conscious of the part that it plays in the standard of living and the part it plays in the negotiation interface," he continued.

The trade union approach to collec-

tive bargaining had been far too conservative in the past according to Mr Basnett and had failed to build on the opportunities created by the social contract to influence economic planning. In addition, added Mr Basnett, the immediate reaction of governments has been to seek incomes policies, causing friction in wage structures and creating the potential for a wage explosion.

"We should not be talking about incomes policies imposed from above, but about genuine dialogue and agreement on all aspects of social and economic policy," he concluded.

Apprenticeship should be extended says Keys

Apprenticeship is still the most thoroughgoing preparation for work that our young people get. We must build on it—not undermine the system, Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of SOGAT, told IPM delegates.

Mr Keys, who also chairs the TUC's employment policy committee, said it was too easy to criticise the apprenticeship system because training was related to the time served and not to standards.

In the view of the Tuc, said Mr Keys, apprenticeship should be the central core around which all training was built, and it should be constructed from a number of modules or units as was already done in some trades.

Common system

Modules needed to be developed to form a common system of vocational preparation for all young people entering a particular industry, service, or occupational grouping. Some would take just the basic modules, others would complete all the modules that comprised the full apprenticeship sys-

Mr Keys emphasised that the system should apply to young women just as much as to young men and it should be applied to far more occupations than was currently the case. But he was adamant that the TUC would not accept increases in training at the expense of "a cut in real wages for young people".



Keys: How to make progress?

Describing the objectives of the New Training Initiative as "commendable" Mr Keys said that the crucial issue was "how to make progress" and he expressed the hope that the initiative would not be stillborn through a lack of commitment to developing and strengthening the framework for training or to overcoming "the chronic underinvestment there is in training in Britain".

Tebbit urges more positive involvement moves not "mere window dressing" by firms

It was perhaps no accident that some of our more consistently successful companies were those that already had developed systems of employee involvement and had made a commitment to it, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary said, opening the Institute of Personnel Management Conference this year.

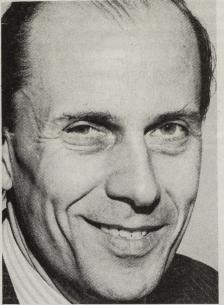
Most recent research showed that more and more employers were now making a greater effort to establish ways of involving their employees more in the conduct of the business, but there was also evidence that many companies were still not doing enough, said Mr Tebbit. Methods used ranged from informal briefing groups and quality circles as well as the more formal systems of consultative committees.

The Employment Secretary told delegates he was "often amazed at the way in which decisions which affect a man's working life are taken with little concern for his feelings"

Referring to the initiatives being taken in the European Community which were seeking to impose a legislative requirement on companies of a certain size to inform and consult their employees, Mr Tebbit said: "In the Government's view binding legislation of an inflexible kind is not appropriate in this area."

Employee involvement, he said, was a matter which should be developed spontaneously within firms according to their own individual circumstances and not imposed from outside.

But, he went on, he was concerned with getting the message across to the unconverted in companies where employee involvement was regarded as "mere window dressing". This was an area where normal rules of competition should be suspended and those



who had made a success of employee involvement "should do their very best to persuade the doubters of its

European Fifth Directive in 1984?

Mr Jack Peel, formerly chief adviser on industrial relations to the European Commission, who spoke to conference delegates on developments on participation in the European Community, said that he believed the proposed Fifth Directive covering employee participation in company decision-making would emerge as a series of broad options for member states to adopt.

In his view the European Commission could be in a position to submit recommendations to the Council of Ministers for a decision by about the spring of 1983. Mr Peel felt that if certain "abrasive elements" were removed, which he thought they would, the normal two-year implementation period for the Direc-

tive could be reduced to one so that it would become "legally applicable in 1984".

Mr Peel said that employee participation was morally and ethically right and likely to be economically beneficial in the long run. In the European context the key justification was a social one, he said. There were nine million unemployed in the Community now and there would be between 15 and 16 million without jobs by 1985.

'There have beeen 50 serious outbreaks of unrest in Europe in the last two vears," Mr Peel continued: "so participation plays a very important part in reducing tensions. And this is the key justification for industrial democracy today."

All disabled people need to have job protection

Disabled people were voting with their feet when it came to registering to be included in the quota scheme, said Mr Brian Swindell, head of the MSC's resettlement service.

The declining numbers of people willing to register as disabled made the employer's responsibility to employ a quota of three per cent "a mathematical impossibility", he told IPM delegates.

In May this year, said Mr Swindell, there were just over 72,000 registered disabled unemployed people in the country but in the view of disabled resettlement officers there were well over 103,000 unregistered out of work who could meet the existing quota criteria.

"It makes a nonsense to have this artificial distinction between registered and non-registered people with the same disabilities and we should get rid of it," said Mr Swindell.

Statutory protection

Putting forward the MSC's view that there should still be statutory protection, but of a different kind, Mr Swindell pointed out that once someone who was disabled became unemployed there was an enormous problem in getting them into a new job.

"Statutory protection is still necessary. But it should protect all people who have a disability or health problem affecting their ability to get work."

Replacing quota

In its published review of the quota scheme, the MSC's proposals to Government recommended replacing the quota scheme with requirements for employers to take positive action in all areas of disabled people's employment. Mr Swindell drew attention to the proposed new duty on employers to "take reasonable steps to promote equality of employment opportunity for disabled people. This meant they would have to consider not only recruitment but also the retention and career development of their disabled em-

"This will require more thought and action in these areas than many employers have given before," said Mr Swindell, "and I hope the proposals will offer them no easy option.'

Fierce competition for women's places

The Engineering Industry Training Board has awarded bursaries worth £500 per annum and tenable for three or four years to 26 young women aged between 17 and 20, as part of its campaign to recruit well qualified women into the industry.

Their first degree engineering courses will start in 1981 or 1982. If successful, they will be exempted from the professional examinations of the Council of Engineering Institutions.

There were 112 applicants for the awards and competition was intense. All were interviewed by a panel of representatives from industry and higher education.

Of the successful applicants, nine will study mechanical engineering and almost as many will read electrical/electronic studies.

Bridging the gap with YOP

Thanks to the Youth Opportunities Programme training workshop at South Shields and the 105 Field Regiment Royal Engineers (TA), there is now a new 30 foot bridge over the River Don linking Boldon Comprehensive School with the local community centre and housing estate.

The two ton steel and timber structure was built in the YOP workshop which called in the army to transport the bridge to the iver and manouevre it into position.

Both the workshop and the bridge project were sponsored by South Tyneside Coun-

Manager of the YOP scheme, Mr Jim Donegham, said "It's been so well made that it should last for years"

Management buy-outs on the increase as part of growing interest in small business development

Management buy-outs represent an important and positive development in business attitudes and practices and epitomised one part of the Government's overall approach to economic policy, delegates at an international management buy-out conference in London heard at the end of last month.

Mr John MacGregor the small firms minister told them: "It is essential that enterprise and enterprising people should have the freedom, the opportunity and the incentive to flourish. In buy-outs we can see those principles at work in two ways. On the one hand the managers of the firms involved see the opportunity and the incentive to develop the available resources within the firm in an enterprising and probably more efficient and effective way. At the same time we see the financial and legal experts have been developing new techniques to facilitate buy-outs in a typically innovative way.

"Of course buy-outs are not new. But their number has been rising in the past two years. This is part of a wider development which includes growing interest and support for small businesses, venture capital and new technologies.

"Despite the adverse economic circumstances which all businesses have had to face, many people have been realising that opportunities for individual enterprise do exist and can be taken.

"As part of this development the Government welcomes the growth in management buy-outs and I should mention the biggest buy-out to date, one which I warmly financial and legal arrangements. Some of welcome, which is a very positive solution to a major Government objective of privatisation, namely the National Freight Corpora-

"The steps taken by the Government to encourage the entrepreneur and enterprising manager must in turn encourage people to think in terms of buy-outs. The fact that the reward/risk ratio has been altered significantly means that there is now something worth going for. Reduction of the direct tax rates, especially at the higher levels, the removal of the more crippling aspects of capital taxation and introduction of new fiscal incentive schemes are all part of this approach.

"We believe in the incentive approach and in the wider spread of ownership. including share capital—both of which accord directly with the management buyout philosophy. Of course we would like to do more as the economic situation and especially the public sector borrowing requirement make it possible. But already I hope that the growing interest in management buy-outs can in itself be taken as an indication that people recognise the beginning of this change in the business climate which we are working to bring about.

"Government has been able to contribute to the development of buy-outs at a technical level too. Much of the work in setting up a buy-out involves complex this complexity is due to the need to conform to legislative requirements, particularly company and tax law. We are keen to minimise the complications involved although clearly there are wider reasons why laws cannot be changed simply to accommodate management buy-outs. In one important respect at least, the Government has set in hand action which

The Companies Act contained important revisions which will remove major technical obstacles to buy-outs, he added.

• The Department of Industry says that to date there have been about 100 successful management buy-outs in the British business world. As a rule they take the form of a purchase of a majority share-holding by a management group in a subsidiary part of a larger company in order to create a smaller independent company. This frequently happens with a profitable division of a large company which is in the hands of the receiver or where its activities have become separate from the main business.

Industrial Training Boards

Only seven industrial training boards now needed, Employment Secretary decides

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, finally put an end to speculation about the ture of the 23 industry training boards when he made a statement to the House of ommons on November 16. He has decided to reduce the number of boards to six with one w addition and to make some changes to their scope.

At present the ITBS covered just over half he workforce, Mr Tebbit told the House. He continued: "The system has been under eview for some considerable time and it is now important to announce decisions so as to end the uncertainty.

"In the light of the extensive consultaons which have taken place and the commendations made to me by the Manower Services Commission, I have decided retain statutory boards in six of the seven cases unanimously recommended by the Manpower Services Commission and in one

"The six are the boards for clothing; conruction; engineering; hotel and catering; ad transport; and rubber and plastics prosing. The additional case is a board for e offshore sector only of the petroleum

"I propose that the other boards should e abolished. My proposals will therefore educe the number of boards from 23 to 7 excluding the Agricultural Training Board which is responsible to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the ecretaries of State for Scotland and Wales). Where statutory arrangements are be removed. I am satisfied that the traing requirements of the sector concerned an be effectively met on a voluntary basis with less cost and bureaucracy.

Mr Tebbit said that he planned to make several changes in the scope of the boards ing retained.

propose to take the rubber industry t of the scope of the Rubber and Plastics ocessing Board, and to take road passener transport, warehouses, agricultural achinery, driving schools and security ansport out of the scope of the Road ransport Board. I shall be considering rther whether the latter board should be lit into two, with one board for road haulge and another for motor vehicle retail and

'I intend to leave the foundry industry thin the scope of the Engineering Board, at to propose to the board that it should oke its delegation of functions to the oundry Industry Training Committee.

"I do not propose any change at present to ne Hotel and Catering Board, though I tend to review the position early in 1983. I so propose, as a result of abolishing the

Ceramics Board, to bring the brick and pre-cast concrete industries into the scope of the Construction Board. I am still considering certain possible small changes in the scope of the latter board and shall be asking it to consider giving a greater degree of autonomy to individual sectors in its scope."

The Secretary of State said he was asking the MSC to take forward the process of abolition or reduction in scope urgently. At the same time he wanted them to take action to establish or develop effective voluntary

Keeping death off the farm

Overturning Tractors, a new HSE film for tractor drivers, shows the ways in which accidents, often fatal, can be avoided.

Many drivers are still not taking the necessary precautions, especially when working on slopes—so despite the fitting of safety cabs, the number of incidents notified to the HSE has remained fairly constant over the last few years.

The film also urges owners of older tractors without safety cabs to fit them without delay to avoid drivers being fatally

Overturning Tractors is available for sale or loan from the Central Film Library, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN (tel. 02407 4111).

(See Topics page 490).



arrangements, so as to bring about an orderly transition. Mr Tebbit said he intended to time the making of orders right to extend this support until the end of accordingly and he wished to ensure that the winding-up process was completed as quickly as practicable for each board in the course of 1982-83.

He continued: "Where boards are to be abolished the industries concerned will bear to make a further statement before the the costs of the alternative voluntary arrangements. The Government will therefore continue to meet the operating costs of these boards as necessary until the end of the financial year 1982/3, together with any net costs of winding them up.

"Where boards are retained they too in future will be funded by the industry concerned. Exchequer support for operating needs in the 1980s.

costs was planned to cease at the end of this year, but I have decided that it would be March 1982.

"In making these decisions the Government has had very much in mind the objectives of the New Training Initiative, to which I am firmly committed and on which I hope recess.'

The Government was confident, Mr Tebbit concluded, that its decisions on the sectoral arrangements for industrial training were consistent with those objectives and would provide industry with a framework in which it had confidence, and within which it was able to meet its training

Government will fight seamen's jobs threat

Proposals being put forward by UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development) concerning the future of open registration of shipping could at a conservative estimate put 8000 sea-going jobs at risk in the UK, the Department of Trade fears.

Trade Secretary, Mr John Biffen voiced his Department's concern when he spoke on the role of Government in shipping at the General Council of British Shipping earlier this month.

Some international forums have to be watched with particular care," he said. "UNCTAD is one. Its secretariat's proposals on bulk cargo sharing are badly misconceived. If implemented they would serve no-one's interest, not even those of developing countries.

Similar criticism", he continued "must be levelled against their open registry proposals. They do nothing to improve safety. But they would put at risk 40 per cent of our tonnage and with it 8,000 of our jobs."

Under a resolution being considered by UNCTAD fleet owners would be required to have at least 30 per cent of their tonnage registered in the country of origin with 50 per cent of their crews being home-based nationals.

he Department of Trade says that this could well mean more foreign owned ships being removed from the currently open British register, than would return to it. In many cases because of wage levels and such factors as UK marine regulations covering qualifications and safety it would prove more economic in these circumstances for those fleets to dispense with British crews at the same time.

INCTAD's proposals are due to be considered at an inter-governmental preparatory group next April, but the UK Government has still to make up its mind whether or not to boycott the meeting in protest.

New IPM president

Mr Bob Ramsey, formerly Director of Industrial Relations for the Ford Motor Company, was elected president of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) at the IPM's annual general meeting in Harrogate at the end of October. He succeeds Mr Jack Coates who has completed his twoyear term of office.



A giant mosaic mural faced the Queen as she officially opened the Tyne and Wear Metro System at Gateshead in November.

The mural, entitled Nocturnal Landscape and made up of over a quarter of a million pieces, was assembled by eight young people on the Mcs's Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) at Oakwellgate workshop in Gateshead.

A brass plague which will commemorate the work is shown here by Ms Fiona Cairns and Mr Glyn Anderson, two members of the team.

Two more mosaics have been commissioned for the Metro following the success of the first. The schemes are sponsored by Gateshead council

"Overmanning and overpaying" responsible for decline: but exports healthy

Overmanning and overpaying were the twin industrial problems which lay behind Britain's "sad and needless post-war industrial decline", trade minister, Mr Iain Sproat, told an audience of businessmen at the Export Europe conference in Bradford last month.

Sproat pointed to reports of the difference all expectations. Productivity in the coal between productivity at Ford's Halewood industry has been running at record levels." plant and the Saarlouis plant in West Germinister. Halewood's 10,000 workers produced 800 cars a day, while less than 8,000

We were also paying ourselves more in wages than our sales justified, said Mr Sproat. During the second half of the 1970s UK manufacturing industry's unit labour manufactured goods. costs went up by virtually 100 per cent. In the same period unit labour costs in Canada services now account for a higher proincreased by less than 50 per cent, the us by about 33 per cent, West Germany less than trial country, including Japan, the United 20 per cent, and in Japan unit labour costs States and West Germany. Indeed contrary showed no increase at all.

These comparisons, he affirmed, were a measure of the problems facing us, demons- much per head as the Japanese and the trating how we have steadily priced our- Americans." selves out of markets, out of profits and out

beginning to see real changes and real hope. overseas sales but by last year they had "More than a year after its 14 week strike, grown to nearly 60 per cent. Since the mid-British Steel has been achieving productiv- 1970s exports to EC countries had been ity levels close to the best in Europe. Progrowing faster than their exports to us.

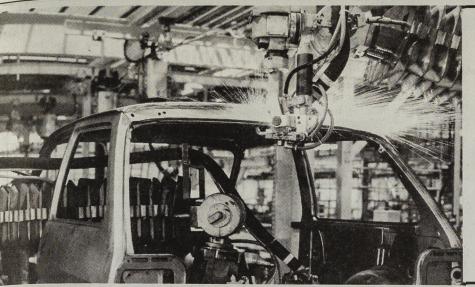
Giving an example of what he meant, Mr ductivity on BL's Metro line has exceeded

British exporters, too, had done amazmany. Using identical equipment, said the ingly well last year even when faced with a sharply appreciating exchange rate, a related steep fall in competitiveness, crippl-German car workers made 1,200 cars a day. ing interest rates and a deepening world

The value of visible exports was pushed up to nearly £50 billion—three-quarters in

Mr Sproat said: "Exports of goods and portion of GDP than any other major industo popular belief British businessmen have succeeded in exporting no less than twice as

Turning to trade with Europe, the minister pointed out that 10 years ago exports to But, Mr Sproat continued, we were western Europe were still less than half our



Your friendly robot at work

Robots currently in use in British industry are illustrated in Robots in Industry, a new film from the Department of Industry.

Robots are seen to improve productivity and quality, eliminate physical drudgery, free skilled workers from routine jobs. speed up laborious work, and operate under dangerous circumstances. In all cases, higher productivity and greater competitiveness are the aims.

The issue of using robots at the expense of jobs is also examined.

The film is available for free loan or purchase from the Central Film Library, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN (tel. 02407 4111).

Training Opportunities Scheme electronics courses providing major pool of skilled workers for industry

Electronics courses run by the Manpower Services Commission under its Training Opporinities Scheme have been remarkably successful in providing a pool of trained people for mployers to draw on, Mr Michael Alison, minister of state for employment declared at a

The conference, which aimed to increase wareness of advanced technology courses inder the scheme, heard how the first TOP and electrical/electronics course was run in 977. Now there are nearly 60 throughout he country. During the current academic ear about 560 students will complete their aining leading to a Technician Education ouncil or Scottish Technician Education Council (TEC or SCOTEC) qualificationertificate, higher certificate, diploma or gher diploma.

A typical course under the scheme icludes mathematics, electrical/electronics inciples, circuit theory and design princies, microelectronics, digital techniques, croprocessors and analogue circuit

Affirming that it was industry and em-

A £6 million three-year campaign starting

n January 1982 to promote computer-

ided design and manufacture (CADCAM) by

ndustry has been announced by Mr Ken-

eth Baker, minister for information tech-

The campaign provides for senior man-

gement seminars, in-depth courses for

sign and production engineers, demon-

strations by user firms and hands-on ex-

perience, and includes £2,000 grants for con-

ltancy studies. Grants for innovative

ployers who had to play the major role in meeting present and future training needs, Mr Alison indicated that there was still a case for Government intervention in industrial training

"There are skill gaps: they might be caused by unexpected demand for certain skills, or by the fact that some skills go across industrial sectors making it more difficult for people to find adequate training facilities. The gaps need to be filled and the Training Opportunities Scheme is one of the methods by which we week to do this,"

• In the debate on the Queen's Speech, the Prime Minister said that substantial measures in the form of a comprehensive training scheme would be announced in the new

Campaign launched for computer-aided design

licence will also go up from £2 to £3.

research and product and process development are available through existing Department of Industry schemes. Adopting computer-aided design and

manufacture can benefit firms by raising the output of scarce design staff; cutting the lead-time from design stage to final product; eliminating design and manufacturing errors; cutting the cost of up-dating designs; simplifying repeat orders; improving quality control; rationalising design and produc-

Coming shortly . . .

New regulations will come into force on December 1, 1981 under the Employment Act 1973, allowing employment agencies in Britain to charge up to £40 to au pairs for finding them families abroad when an overseas agency is also used.

Previously fees were limited to one week's pocket money which in no way covered agency costs.

British agencies could not, in many cases, recover costs from the overseas agencies which are often non-profit mak-

The services of such overseas agents can benefit au pairs abroad by stepping in when difficulties arise or by finding another family if necessary.

The licence fees for storing petroleum spirit will be increased from January 1, 1982 under regulations laid before Parliament last month.

The fees, which were last fixed in 1978. will increase from £10 to £16 per annum for up to 2,500 litres; from £15 to £24 for amounts between 2,500 litres and 50,000 litres; and from £30 to £48 for more than 50,000 litres. The cost of transferring a

The Statistics and Market Intelligence Library is to move from Export House, Ludgate Hill, near the City, to the headquarters of the British Overseas Trade Board and the Department of Trade at I Victoria Street, from December 21.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF



Fritchie: training adviser

Women only need apply

Women only management courses have begun at Bristol Polytechnic without breaching the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, following the signing of a designation order by Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State for Employment.

The five week part-time courses are run jointly by Miss Margaret Ryan, senior lecturer in the polytechnic's business studies department, and Mrs Rennie Fritchie, senior training adviser with the Food, Drink and Tobacco Training Board.

Each course varies in content according to the needs of those attending. Discussion groups cover areas such as decision making, communication skills and the latest management techniques, and generally aim to increase the confidence and awareness of abilities and needs of women wishing to advance their management careers.

The first course began in October and was fully subscribed, as are all the courses planned for the near future.

Section 47 of the Sex Discrimination Act allows certain training bodies to encourage only men or only women to take up opportunities for training in work in which it appears that there have been no or few people of that sex engaged in the previous year.

The training bodies which can take advantage of these provisions are the Manpower Services Commission, Industrial Training Boards and any bodies which are designated by an order made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for Em-

Health and Safety Executive to work with LPG suppliers to warn customers of valve danger

The Health and Safety Executive is to co-operate with suppliers of LPG in making users aware of the hazards of tampering with Weir Pacific or similar fire-safe ball valves in the drain lines of bulk LPG storage tanks.

A leak from a tank containing five tonnes of propane in a factory yard at Tudor Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex, in November 1980 was caused by the removal of three bolts affecting the safe operation of the tank's drain valve, says the Executive.*

The works engineer and a fitter from the factory disposing of the tank had removed three of the four bolts securing the adaptor to the body of the drain valve, says the report. The valve was in good order and it was not recognised that the removal of these bolts would affect the integrity of its working parts.

Gas cloud

The resulting leak and spreading gas cloud meant that around 2,000 local residents and some 100 students from an adjacent college were temporarily evacuated as a precautionary measure.

The report makes the following recom-

—Publicity should be given to users of LPG who have Weir Pacific, or similar, fire safe ball valves fitted in the drain lines of bulk LPG storage tanks who may be unaware of the detailed construction of the valve and the hazards associated with an attempt to dismantle it by removing the adaptor.

- -Guidance on the storage of LPG at fixed installations should include reference to the need for repairs or alterations to fixed storage tanks and their fittings to be carried out by or under the supervision of a competent person. (HSE has incorporated this recommendation in a revised guidance note† on the storage of LPG at fixed installations).
- The need for a second drain valve on fixed storage tanks should be considered for inclusion in any future legislation, codes of practice or guidance literature. (A review of existing LPG legislation is included in the current Health and Safety Commission/Executive programme and this recommendation will be considered).
- * Leakage of Propane at Whitefriars Glass Ltd, Wealdstone, Middlesex, 20 November 1980, available from the HSE North West London Area Office, Chancel House Neasden Lane, London NW10, price £1.00 plus pos age, ISBN 0 7176 00831.
- † The storage of LPG at fixed installations (GNCS5). HMSO or from booksellers, price £1.50 plus postage. ISBN

"Climate is right for rebirth of enterprise"

gramme was nothing less than the rebirth of figures for manufacturing production show the enterprise ethic, Employment Minister, Mr Peter Morrison, told businessmen in Rugby recently when he outlined the measures and incentives available to new and expanding small firms.

For too long the tax climate has been unfavourable both to individuals and to businesses, he said. The tax changes support those who are prepared to take which have been made have restored personal incentive and a fiscal balance in favour of small firms.

Atmosphere transformed

"It is no exaggeration to say that the whole atmosphere in which small firms operate, that is the circumstances in which they run and finance themselves, has been transformed," Mr Morrison went on.

"I am well aware that many firms, small as well as large, have been suffering from the recession. But even now there are welcome signs. Even since January our competitiveness relative to our competitors has

The aim of the Business Opportunities Pro- increased by 10 per cent. And the latest an increase.

> "But there is more to be done. Those of you who advise small businesses can help to bring a change of attitudes. We must rid ourselves of an ethos which underestimates those with imagination, enterprise and energy. We need to align ourselves with and business risks.

Metric grinding

Regulations* to metricate legislation on the precautions to be taken to protect the health and safety of workers during grinding processes were laid before Parliament in October by Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment.

* The Grinding of Metals, etc (Metrication) Regulation 1981 (si 1981 No. 1486), HMSO, price 70p plus postagisbn 0 11 0174860.



Household spending in 1980

Results for 1980 from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) are given in this feature. General information about the survey, definitions and full analyses will be given in the annual report on the survey to be published in the New

Average household expenditure in 1980, £110.6 per week, was about $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in 1979, a similar percentage increase to that between 1978 and 1979. Households contained on average 2.71 persons (of whom 1.36 were working) and expenditure per person was nearly £41 per week, about 17 per cent higher than in 1979. Allowing for an increase of about 17 per cent in retail prices corresponding to this expenditure (see technical note), real expenditure per household in 1980 was only slightly higher than in 1979, in contrast to the rise of nearly four per cent between 1978 and 1979.

Average household expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1980, £118.0 per week, was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the level a year earlier. The rate of growth of expenditure lowed substantially during 1980 and, allowing for seasonal actors, average household expenditure was little changed in current prices between the third and fourth quarters and fell back in real terms.

Table 1 shows the latest available data for both household and personal expenditure. The main commodities and services within household expenditure are shown in table 2. The proportions of total expenditure in the main commodity groups in 1980 showed a continuation of the trends in earlier years. Expenditure on food formed a smaller part of the total (22.7 per cent, compared with 23.2 per cent in 1979 and 24.1 per cent in 1978). Clothing and footwear also comprised a smaller part of the total than in earlier years. In contrast, housing and transport and vehicles comprised a larger part of the total, with transport and vehicles representing 14.6 per cent of total expenditure in 1980, compared with 13.6 per cent in 1978. The fall in the proportion of "miscellaneous" expenditure mainly reflects a change in treatment of goods purchased by credit cards, for which a larger proportion could be allocated to the relevant expenditure categories in 1980 than in earlier

Table 1 Average weekly expenditure per household and per person, 1978 to 1980

	1978	1979	1980	1979	1980					ntage cha ear earlie	
									1979	1980	1980
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Q4
Household expenditure All expenditure at current prices (£)	and Agent appears	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Actual Seasonally adjusted All expenditure seasonally adjusted, in real terms	80 · 26	94:17	110.60	104·93 100·2	103·03 107·0	107·57 109·9	113·81 112·5	118·05 112·3	17.3	17.4	12.5
(Index 1978 = 100)	100	103.9	104 · 4	104.2	107.3	103.9	104.2	102 · 2	3.9	0.5	-2.0
Expenditure per person All expenditure at current prices (£)											
Actual Seasonally adjusted	29.54	34.85	40-81	38·79 36·9	38·26 39·7	39·45 40·2	41 · 98 41 · 8	43·34 41·1	18.0	17.1	11.7
All expenditure seasonally adjusted, in real terms (index 1978 = 100)	100	104 · 4	104.4	104.3	108·2	103·2	105·1	101 · 5	4.3	0.0	-2.7

Table 2 Composition of household expenditure 1978, 1979 and 1980

	Household expenditure (average per week in £) (Stan- dard error per cei										As percentage of total expenditure			Percent- age increase in expen- diture
	1978	1979	1980	1979 Q3	Q4	1980 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1980 Q4	1978	1979	1980	1979-80
Household expenditure														
Commodity or service All items Housing Fuel, light and power Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco	80·26 11·87 4·76 19·31 3·92 2·72	94·17 13·72 5·25 21·83 4·56 2·85	110 · 60 16 · 56 6 · 15 25 · 15 5 · 34 3 · 32	98·04 14·77 4·95 22·34 4·69 2·88	104 · 93 14 · 44 4 · 96 23 · 75 5 · 79 3 · 23	103·03 14·73 6·18 24·09 4·60 3·17	107·57 16·88 6·31 25·07 4·98 3·52	113 · 81 17 · 63 5 · 74 25 · 30 5 · 56 3 · 33	118·05 17·03 6·38 26·16 6·23 3·26	1.6 1.7 2.1 1.4 3.4 3.2	100·0 14·8 5·9 24·1 4·9 3·4	100·0 14·6 5·6 23·2 4·8 3·0	100·0 15·0 5·6 22·7 4·8 3·0	17·4 20·7 17·1 15·2 17·1 16·5
Clothing and footwear Durable household goods Other goods Transport and vehicles Services Miscellaneous	6·78 5·66 5·99 10·90 7·66 0·69	7·79 7·05 7·28 13·13 9·74 0·97	8 · 99 7 · 70 8 · 75 16 · 15 11 · 96 0 · 53	7·99 6·54 7·41 14·77 10·87 0·86	10·31 7·86 9·78 13·95 9·74 1·12	7·39 8·09 7·49 15·62 11·13 0·55	8·74 6·03 7·63 16·31 11·61 0·50	8·78 7·60 8·35 16·58 14·49 0·47	11·06 9·09 11·57 16·09 10·59 0·60	3·4 6·9 3·1 3·4 4·6 8·5	8·4 7·0 7·5 13·6 9·5 0·9	8·3 7·5 7·7 13·9 10·4 1·0	8·1 7·0 7·9 14·6 10·8 0·5	15·4 9·2 20·2 23·0 22·8 45·4*

[•] Mainly reflects changes in classification of credit card transactions (see technical note).

The groups showing the largest percentage increases between 1979 and 1980 were services, and transport and vehicles (both up 23 per cent), housing (up 21 per cent) and other goods (up 20 per cent). However, in real terms expenditure on services remained broadly unchanged in the two years, although expenditure on transport and vehicles rose by about four per cent, despite above-average price rises. Spending on housing reflected the substantial increases in rents and rates between the financial years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Expenditure on fuel, light and power rose by a similar percentage as total expenditure (about 17 per cent) but fell by about six per cent in real terms in the face of sharp price rises. The relatively modest increase in expenditure on food (about 15 per cent), which resulted in the lower proportion of food expenditure within total expenditure, reflected the relative change in food prices. The slower rise in food prices in 1980 allowed food to form a larger proportion of total expenditure in real terms, as real expenditure on food rose by one to two per cent, while total real expenditure rose only slightly. Similarly, expenditure on clothing and footwear rose by about five per cent in real terms despite a below-average rise in spending at current

Real expenditure on alcohol fell by about three per cent as price increases were above-average at nearly 21 per cent. On the other hand, real expenditure on tobacco fell by about one per cent, although price increases were just below average. Likewise, consumption of durable household goods was lower by some three per cent, in spite of below-average price rises.

In previous articles on the Family Expenditure Survey (for example table 1 in Employment Gazette, June 1981, p 263), figures of average weekly household expenditure have been given each quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis to allow trends within the year to be more clearly discerned. Table 3 extends the range of such estimates by showing both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted estimates of total expenditure and food expenditure for all periods since the beginning of 1975. The seasonal adjustments are necessarily approximate, but table 3 emphasises the extent to which the growth of both total and food expenditure slackened in the second half of 1980 when seasonal factors are

Table 4 sets out a very detailed analysis of household expenditure during 1980, with comparable figures for 1978

Technical notes

The Family Expenditure Survey is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. In 1980, 6,944 households co-operated in the survey, representing 67 per cent of the households approached (compared with 68 per cent in 1978 and 1979).

Definitions and coverage

- (a) Housing Expenditure on housing includes, for owneroccupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable value as an estimate of the rent which would have been paid had the dwelling been rented. Mortgage payments are excluded.
- (b) Retail prices As household expenditure in the FES includes the imputed rent of owner-occupied and rent-free households, whereas the Retail Prices Index includes changes in mortgage interest, the measures of real total household and personal expenditure have been obtained by adjusting the Retail Prices Index to exclude the component comprising changes in mortgage interest, and substituting an equivalent item for changes in rent to correspond more closely to the imputed rent expenditure.
- (c) The estimates of expenditure are based on information reported or recorded by the households (with adjustment for housing as mentioned above), but it is known that survey estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low.
- (d) Credit card transactions The survey records both the payment to the credit card company during the two-week record keeping period, and the goods and services purchased on credit card accounts and recorded on the last (monthly) statement. Up to and including 1979, the pay-

ment to the credit card company was regarded as expenditure. This amount was in part allocated to particular expenditure items where such purchases were recorded in the last credit card statement (based on the proportion of the outstanding balance due on individual items repaid in the survey period multiplied by their purchase price), but the remainder (usually the major part) was allocated to miscellaneous expenditure. For 1980, the value of goods and services purchased and recorded on the last credit card statement (together with interest debited) was regarded as expenditure. The payment to the credit card company was disregarded in this connection. In general, this new definition of expenditure enabled the total amount to be allocated to particular expenditure items and very little was allocated to the miscellaneous category. However, comparisons of expenditure levels between 1979 and 1980 will be affected by this discontinuity in definition.

The results of the survey are subject to sampling error. Standard errors for 1980 expenditures are shown in the last column of the detailed table, expressed as a percentage of the estimated 1980 mean. As these are calculated by an approximate formula, they tend to be slightly under-stated. The true value of expenditure would probably lie within a range of two standard errors above or below the estimate, although this approximation does not take account of low recording on certain items described in (c) above. The differences between estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either year. and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1980 standard error.

Individual and total figures have been rounded independently so the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

and 1979. Characteristics of the households covered in each innual survey are also given. The detailed figures are subject to greater uncertainty than the figures for broad categories shown in table 2. To indicate the degree of uncertainty arising from sampling error, the last column of table 4 expresses the standard error as a percentage of the 1980 average (see technical note). These figures enable the changes shown in table 2 to be examined in greater detail.

For example, within the change in the proportion of expenditure on transport and vehicles (14.6 per cent in 1980 from 13.6 per cent in 1978) was a rise in net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories (from 5.0 per cent to 5.4 per cent), and in maintenance and running costs (from 5.8 per cent to 6.5 per cent). Railway, bus and coach fares, however, remained at 1.7 per cent of total expenditure in both 1978 and 1980.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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Table 3 Household expenditure for 1975-1980, actual and seasonally adjusted

		Household	expenditure a	verage per we	ek (£)				200		
		Actual Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Seasonally Q1	y adjusted Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
Household	expenditure	3.7									Mary -
All items	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	48·2 56·2 64·9 74·3 83·5 103·0	54·6 60·3 69·5 76·9 90·3 107·6	55·1 62·6 74·0 81·5 98·1 113·8	60·7 68·0 79·1 88·8 104·9 118·0	54·6 61·7 71·8 80·3 94·2 110·6	50·7 59·0 67·9 77·4 86·7 107·0	54·5 60·5 70·2 78·2 92·1 109·9	55·4 62·7 73·8 80·9 97·0 112·5	57·5 64·6 75·3 84·7 100·2 112·3	54·5 61·7 71·8 80·3 94·0
Food	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	12·3 14·2 16·9 18·5 20·1 24·1	13·4 15·1 17·3 18·9 21·1 25·1	13·7 15·6 18·2 19·4 22·3 25·3	14·7 16·7 18·7 20·5 23·8 26·2	13·5 15·4 17·7 19·3 21·8 25·2	12·6 14·5 17·2 18·7 20·4 24·4	13·4 15·1 17·3 19·0 21·3 25·3	13·8 15·6 18·2 19·4 22·3 25·3	14·4 16·3 18·2 20·1 23·3 25·4	13·5 15·4 17·7 19·3 21·8 25·1

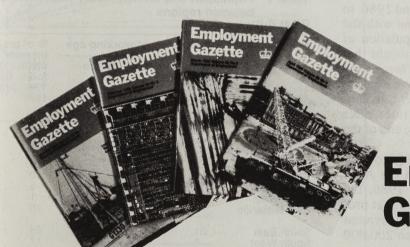
Table 4 Household characteristics and average weekly expenditure (£) 1978, 1979 and 1980

Household characteristics and expenditure	1978	1979	1980	Standard error (per cent)	Household characteristics and expenditure	1978	1979	1980	Standard error (per cent)
Characteristics of households		ANTON, PAGE			Housing expenditure		in such in		
Number of households	7,001	6,777	6,944		Housing	11.87	13.72	16-56	1.3
Number of persons	19,019	18,314	18,844		Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households				
Number of adults	13,581	13,021	13,408		Rent, rates, etc Repairs, maintenance and decorations	10·32 1·55	11·59 2·13	14.14	0·7 7·5
Average number of persons per househol	d				Fuel, light and power	4.76	5 25	6-15	1.1
All persons Males Females	2·72 1·31 1·40	2·70 1·30 1·40	2·71 1·31 1·41		Gas and hire of gas appliances Electricity and hire of electric appliances Coal	1·33 2·29 0·60 0·14	1·52 2·51 0·66 0·13	1·75 2·95 0·83 0·14	1·3 0·8 6·1 12·4
Adults Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	1·94 1·58 0·36	1 · 92 1 · 55 0 · 37	1 · 93 1 · 56 0 · 37		Coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light Food	0·38 19·31	0.43	0.49	5.1
Children Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 18	0·78 0·07 0·12 0·59	0·78 0·09 0·12 0·58	0·78 0·08 0·12 0·59		Bread, rolls, etc Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal	0·95 0·09 0·94 0·27 1·28	1·05 0·09 1·06 0·29 1·46	1·24 0·11 1·22 0·36 1·60	0·8 4·7 1·1 1·9 1·9
Persons working Persons not working Men 65 and over, women 60 and over Others	1·35 1·37 0·38 0·99	1·33 1·37 0·39 0:98	1·36 1·36 0·39 0·97		Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·52 0·44 0·57 0·19	0·56 0·52 0·61 0·22	0.63 0.57 0.68 0.25	2·4 2·4 1·3 2·0
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Poultry, other and undefined meat	1 · 61	1.79	2.03	1-1
Rented unfurnished Local authority Other	2,935 2,341 594	2,794 2,236 558	2,843 2,419 424		Fish Fish and chips Butter	0·46 0·29 0·42	0·51 0·33 0·47	0·65 0·35 0·48	1·8 2·3 1·5
Rented furnished Rent free	242 194	185 174	183 151		Margarine Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0·18 0·14	0·19 0·15	0·23 0·17	1.3
Owner-occupied In process of purchase Owned outright	3,630 2,143 1,487	3,624 2,171 1,453	3,767 2,294 1,473		Milk, fresh Milk products including cream Cheese Eggs	1 · 44 0 · 22 0 · 42 0 · 40	1·59 0·26 0·49 0·43	1 · 83 0 · 32 0 · 58 0 · 49	1·0 1·9 1·4 1·0
Housing expenditure in each tenure grou	Р				Potatoes	0.51	0.65	0.70	1.1
Rented unfurnished Rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting Repairs, maintenance and decorations	7·33 0·57	8·11 0·63	10·02 0·87	0·9 9·6	Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	1·03 0·90 0·26 0·11	1·16 0·99 0·28 0·12	1·34 1·15 0·31 0·14	1·0 1·2 1·6 2·1
Local authority Rent, etc Repairs, etc Other	7·54 0·57	8·30 0·65	10·38 0·91	0·8 10·5	Sweets and chocolates Tea	0.54	0.63	0.72	1·8 1·4 1·9
Rent, etc Repairs, etc	6·50 0·58	7·38 0·53	7·94 0·65	3·6 21·0	Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks Soft drinks	0·29 0·04 0·36	0·30 0·04 0·41	0·32 0·04 0·48	4·8 1·9
Rented furnished Rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	12.75	12.93	17.43	5.5	Ice cream Other food, foods not defined	0.12	0.13	0.17	1.9
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.25	0.64	0.12	67 · 8	Meals bought away from home	3.00	3.58	4.31	2.1
Rent-free Rates and water together with the equiva- lent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	9 · 29	11.46	14.55	4.7	Alcoholic drink Beer, cider, etc Wines, spirits, etc Drinks not defined	3·92 2·18 1·12 0·62	4·56 2·56 1·34 0·66	5·34 3·04 1·60 0·70	1·8 2·1 2·6 5·3
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment Repairs, maintenance and decorations	7·15 0·53	8·94 0·63	11·34 1·72	4·8 74·9	Tobacco Cigarettes	2·72 2·48	2·85 2·63	3·32 3·05	1.6
Owner-occupied Rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from					Pipe tobacco Cigars and snuff Clothing and footwear	0·14 0·10 6·78	0·13 0·10 7·79	0·14 0·13 8·99	5·7 7·2 1·8
letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	12.64	14.19	17.07	0.8	Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery	1·13 0·47	1·30 0·49	1·50 0·53	4·6 3·9
included in preceding payment Repairs, maintenance and decorations In process of purchase	9·11 2·48	10·14 3·43	11·97 3·75	0·8 8·6	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	1·99 0·44 0·33	2·26 0·53 0·35	2·67 0·59 0·40	3·0 3·0 5·7
Rates, etc Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs, etc Owned outright	13·63 9·73 2·88	15·25 10·79 3·83	17·99 12·53 4·23	1·0 1·0 11·3	Girls' clothing Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0·33 0·21 0·34	0·43 0·31 0·36	0·45 0·35 0·41	5·9 6·0 3·2
Rates, etc Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs, etc	11·21 8·22 1·89	12·62 9·17 2·84	15·64 11·09 2·99	1·5 1·5 11·8	Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined Footwear	0·16 1·37	0·16 1·62	0·17 1·91	7·7 2·6

Table 4 Household characteristics and average weekly expenditure (£) 1978, 1979 and 1980 (continued)

Household characteristics and expenditure	1978	1979	1980	Standard error (per cent)	Household characteristics and expenditure	1978	1979	1980	Standard error (per cent
Household expenditure	and the			160 - 101-	Household expenditure		100	No.	
Durable household goods	5.66	7.05	7.70	3.4	Services	7.66	9.74	11.96	2.9
Durable Household good	1.35	1.53	1.52	10.6	Postage, telephone, telegrams	1.08	1.32	1.69	1.1
Furniture	0.43	0.74	0.77	11.2	Cinema admissions	0.11	0.12	0.12	4.8
Floor coverings	0.58	0.69	0.76	6.6	Theatres, sporting events and other	0 11	0 12	0 12	7 0
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0 30	0.03	0 / 0	0 0	entertainments, except betting	0.63	0.75	0.93	3.9
- Invision radio and musical mistru-	0.99	4 40	4 00	6.9	entertainments, except betting	0.03	0.75	0.93	3.9
	0.99	1.18	1.30	6.9			Marie Committee		
Gas and electric appliances, including					Television licences and rental	1.03	1.17	1 · 35	1.0
repairs	1 . 23	1.55	1.73	6.3					
					Domestic help, etc	0.24	0.28	0.37	6.0
Appliances other than gas or electric					Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.54	0.64	0.75	2.4
Appliances other than gus or crossing	0.09	0.09	0.10	15.5	Footwear and other repairs not allocated	and the last			
appliances	0 03	0 03	0 10	13 3	elsewhere	0.16	0.21	0.28	13.9
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron-	0.00	4 00	1 00	0.7		0.17	0.19		
mongery, etc	0.82	1 . 03-	1 · 23	3.7	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.17	0.19	0.22	4 · 1
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.18	0.22	0.30	1.7					
Modra					Educational and training expenses	0.58	0.62	0.77	7.2
Other goods	5.99	7.28	8.75	1.7	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.21	0.23	0.31	8.6
Leather, travel and sports goods,					Subscriptions and donations, hotel and				
jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	1.01	1.29	1.59	6.5	holiday expenses, miscellaneous				
lewellery, clocks, railey goods, etc	1 01	1 23	1 33	0 0	other services	2.90	4.22	5.18	6.2
Books, newspapers, magazines and	1.26	1.42	4 74	The same of the same	Other services	2.30	4.22	2.10	0.2
periodicals			1 · 71	1.4					
Toys, stationery goods, etc	0.87	0.97	1.24	3.5	Miscellaneous *	0.69	0.97	0.53	6.6
Modicines and surgical goods	0.29	0.36	0.48	4.2	Expenditure not assignable elsewhere,				
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0.83	0.95	1.17	1.7	including pocket money to children				
Optical and photographic goods	0.31	0.50	0.51	6.5	All above expenditure	80-26	94:17	110-60	0.8
Optical and photographic goods	0.55	0.63	0.75	1.2	All above expellattate	00 20	34 17	110.00	0.0
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0.55	0.63	0.75	1.2	Other				
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural	2010 12100				Other payments recorded	11023.50	of the section is	Company day 1	
goods	0.31	0.39	0.49	4 · 1	Income tax, payment less refunds	15.13	16.48	20.76	1.7
Animals and pets	0.56	0.78	0.83	3.3	National Insurance contributions	3.57	4.01	4.92	1.1
					Purchase or alteration of dwellings, in-				
ransport and vehicles	10.90	13-13	16-15	1.9	cluding mortgage payments	4.90	8.01	9.56	7.3
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares					ordanig mortgago paymonto	4 50	0 01	3 30	, 0
Net purchases of motor vernicles, spares	3.98	4.80	5.94	3.5	Life assurance, contributions to pension				
and accessories	3.90	4.00	5.94	3.2	the assurance, contributions to pension				
Maintenance and running of motor			1 2 72 00	A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	funds	3.69	4.11	4.97	1.9
vehicles	4.68	5.68	7.17	1.9	Sickness and accident insurance, sub-				
Purchase and maintenance of other					scriptions to sick clubs, friendly				
vehicles and boats	0.19	0.35	0.30	15.5	societies	0.12	0.12	0.14	4.3
	21 T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the state of		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Savings and investments including				A CHARLES TO A
Railway fares	0.52	0.56	0.79	4.9	contributions to Christmas, savings				
Bus and coach fares	0.88	0.93	1.10	2.4		1 05	1 05	0.51	15.0
					or holiday clubs	1 - 25	1.85	2.51	15.6
Other travel and transport	0.65	0.81	0.86	13.0	Betting, payments less winnings	0.40	0.56	0.54	7.8

[•] See technical note on treatment of credit card transactions.



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Regional labour force outlook to 1986

The outlook for the size and composition of the national labour force to 1986 was presented in April 1981 issue of Employment Gazette. This article considers the implications for the regions. Within the national outlook, growth in the labour force in three regions: East Anglia, the South West and the East Midlands is expected to be particularly strong, reflecting the faster growth in their populations of working age. This is associated with projected migration patterns.

Region

It is estimated that the labour force in Great Britain has fallen slightly in recent years even though the population of working age has been rising. The decline in activity rates (the proportions of the population in different age/sex groups who are working or seeking work) which caused this fall in the labour force is discussed in the April 1981 article "Labour force outlook to 1986". High and rising levels of unemployment are thought to have been a major factor in the decrease in economic activity rates and the April article presented projections of the total labour force based on different working assumptions about the level of unemployment in 1986. On the central working assumption of two million unemployed in 1986, for which detailed projections were presented, an increase in the labour force of nearly 700,000 between 1981 and 1986, to 26.7 million is suggested; this is roughly in line with the projected increase over the period in the population of working age. However, within the total it is thought that participation of older people in the labour force may decline further, as the recession appears to have accelerated the long-term trend towards early retirement. In contrast, some recovery in married female activity rates, after the recent downturn, is though likely towards the end of the

Some idea of the sensitivity of this central view to variations in the pressure of demand was given in the April article. If unemployment were $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1986, the labour force might be some 300,000 higher than that projected under the central assumption; if unemployment were $2\frac{1}{2}$ million, the labour force might be some 200,000 lower.

Regional outlook

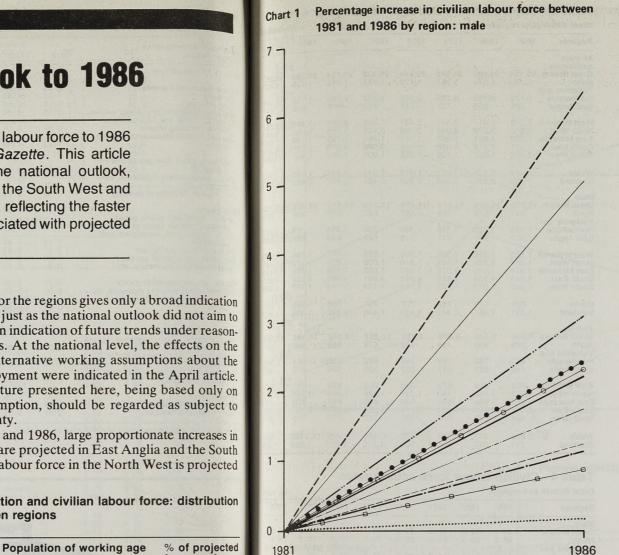
What follows is the outlook for the regions on the central assumption about the level of unemployment in 1986. It is assumed also that the factors which have brought about the recent changes in the size of the national labour force and which are thought to apply over the projection period will have the same influence in each of the regions. However, differences between regions in other factors such as traditional patterns of activity rates or the projected changes in the population of working age lead to projections of very different increases in the labour force in each region as is shown in charts 1 and 2.

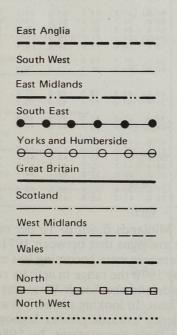
This outlook for the regions gives only a broad indication of future trends, just as the national outlook did not aim to give more than an indication of future trends under reasonable assumptions. At the national level, the effects on the projections of alternative working assumptions about the level of unemployment were indicated in the April article. The regional picture presented here, being based only on the central assumption, should be regarded as subject to similar uncertainty.

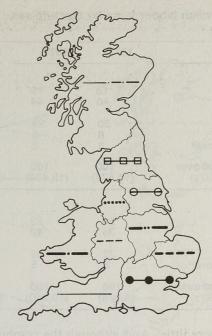
Between 1981 and 1986, large proportionate increases in the labour force are projected in East Anglia and the South West whilst the labour force in the North West is projected

Population and civilian labour force: distribution Table 1 between regions **Great Britain**

negion	Population	increase in			
	% in region a June 1981	at % of pro- jected increase, June 1981– June 1986	civilian labour force, June 1981-June 1986		
Male North Yorkshire and	6	3	2		
Humberside East Anglia West Midlands North West East Midlands	9 4 10 12 7	9 8 8 8 9	9 10 5 1		
South East South West Wales Scotland Great Britain	31 8 5 9 100	29 15 5 7 100	34 17 3 7 100		
Female North	6	2	4		
Yorkshire and Humberside East Anglia West Midlands North West East Midlands	9 3 9 12 7	8 9 9 6 11	9 6 9 6		
South East South West Wales Scotland Great Britain	31 8 5 9	30 16 5 4 100	25 15 8 9 100		







Percentage increase in civilian labour force between 1981 and 1986 by region: female

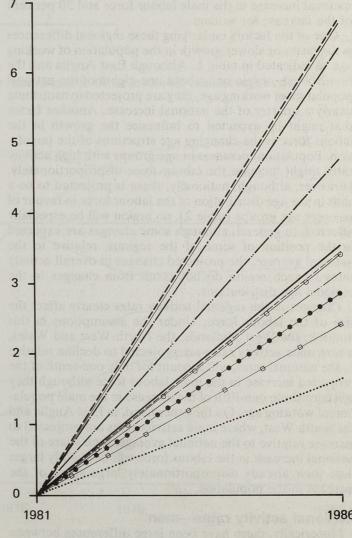


Table 2 Civilian labour force by age and sex

Great Britain			Per cent
	1971	1979	1986
Male			
Aged 16-24 25-44	18 40	19 44	20 46
45-59 60-64 65 and over	30 8 3	29 6 2	26 6 1
All aged 16 and over (Number in 000's)	100 (15,574)	100 (15,474)	100 (15,733)
Female			
Aged 16-24 25-44	24 36	23 42	24 44
45-59 60 and over	32 8	30 5	28 3
All aged 16 and over (Number in 000's)	100 (9,073)	100 (10,240)	100 (10,624)

to change very little. And although the combined labour force in East Anglia, the South West and the East Midlands in 1981 was less than one-fifth of the national labour force, these three regions account for 37 per cent of the projected national increase in the male labour force and 30 per cent of the increase for women.

One of the factors underlying these regional differences is the faster or slower growth in the population of working age as indicated in table 1. Although East Anglia and the South West contain only about one-eighth of the national population of working age, they are projected to contribute nearly a quarter of the national increase. Another factor that might be expected to influence the growth in the labour force is the changing age structures of the population. Population increases in age groups with high activity rates might increase the labour force disproportionately. However, although, nationally, there is projected to be a shift in the age distribution of the labour force in favour of younger age groups (table 2), no region will be especially affected. In general, although some changes are expected in the position of some of the regions, relative to the national average, the projected changes in overall activity rates in each region do not result from changes in the regional age distributions.

Changes in the regional activity rates clearly affect the size of the labour force. Under the assumptions in this outlook, the West Midlands, the North West and Wales, where male activity rates are projected to decline relative to the national rates, will account for only one-tenth of the projected increase in the male labour force although they will contribute one-fifth of the increase in the male population of working age. On the other hand, in East Anglia and the South West, where male activity rates are projected to increase relative to the national average, their share of the national increase in the labour force will be slightly larger than their already disproportionately large share of the increase in the population.

Regional activity rates—men

Historically, there have been large differences between regional economic activity rates. In 1971 the overall activity rate of men aged 16 and over ranged from 85 per cent

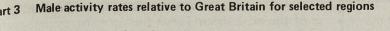
Table 3 Civilian labour force aged 16 and over

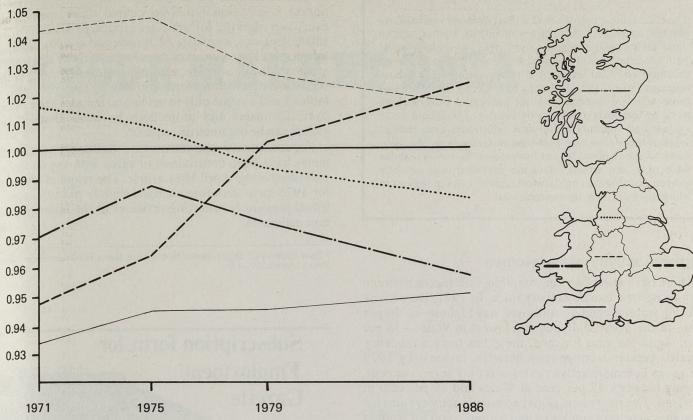
	4004	1000	4074	1075	1077	1070		housa
Regions	1961	1966	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1986
All male								
and female	00 116	24 220	04 647	25,244	25,802	25,714	25 050	
Great Britain		24,338 1.374	24,647 1,387	1,429	1,471	1,446	25,653	26,3
North	1,320	1,374	1,307	1,429	1,4/1	1,440	1,435	1,45
Yorkshire and Humberside	2.112	2.182	2,185	2,253	2,322	2,290	2,292	
East Anglia	595	668	722	817	870	878	902	2,3
East Aliglia	595	000	122	017	870	070	902	91
West Midlands	2,278	2,417	2,431	2,481	2,532	2,506	2,498	0.5
North West	3.030	3,078	3,046	3.082	3.125	3,066	3,035	2,5
East Midlands	1.559	1,641	1,667	1,741	1,760	1,795	1,796	3,0
South East	7,411	7,916	8.028	8,024	8,099	8,075	8,023	1,8
South West	1,496	1,650	1,726	1,845	1,920	1,953	1,969	8,2
Journ Wool	1,400	1,000	1,720	1,075	1,020	1,000	1,509	2,0
Wales	1,084	1,125	1,153	1,212	1.244	1.244	1,245	10
Scotland	2,232	2,289	2,304	2,362	2,461	2,462	2,458	1,2
Joothana	_,	2,200	2,00				-, ,,,,	2,5
Male								
Great Britain		15,618	15,574	15,479	15,545	15,474	15,392	15,7
North	947	915	899	897	897	877	868	8
orkshire and								
Humberside	1,430	1,420	1,399	1,386	1,389	1,384	1,378	1,4
East Anglia	427	447	471	510	542	548	562	5
West Midlands	1,525	1,559	1,552	1,546	1,526	1,517	1,504	
North West	1.955	1,925	1,896	1,846	1,839	1,801	1,778	1,5
East Midlands	1,074	1,075	1.072	1,083	1,092	1,098	1,096	1,7
South East	4,849	4,958	4.965	4.848	4.891	4,866	4,832	1,1
South West	1.042	1.077	1.107	1.154	1,158	1,174		4,9
outii west	1,042	1,077	1,107	1,154	1,150	1,174	1,177	1,2
Vales	800	776	769	777	764	768	763	7
Scotland	1,521	1,467	1,445	1,433	1,449	1,442	1,434	1,4
Female	7.540	0.700						
Great Britain	7,546	8,720	9,073	9,765	10,257	10,240	10,261	10,6
North	373	459	488	532	574	569	567	5
orkshire and	600	760	700	067	020	000	011	1
lumberside	682	762	786	867	933	906	914	9
ast Anglia	168	221	251	307	328	330	340	3
Vest Midlands	753	858	879	935	1,006	989	994	1.0
lorth West	1.075	1,153	150	1,236	1,286	1.265	1,257	1,2
ast Midlands	485	566	595	658	668	697	700	7,2
outh East	2,562	2.958	3.063	3,176	3,208	3,209	3,191	3,2
outh West	454	573	619	691	762	779	792	8
Vales	284	349	384	435	480	476	482	5
cotland	711	822	859	929	1.012	1.020	1.024	1,0

Table 4 Civilian labour force activity rates

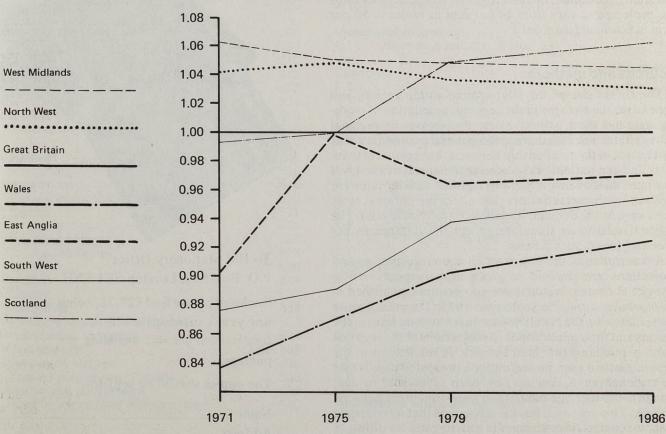
Great Britain and	d regions							Per cent
Regions	1961	1966	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1986
Male	05.4		04.0	70.0	70.7			
Great Britain North	85 1	83 8	81 2	79.3	78.7	77.4	76.0	75.9
Yorkshire and	86.0	83 · 1	81 · 0	80.0	79.5	77 · 4	76.3	76.3
Humberside	86.0	84 · 1	81 - 2	79.2	78.6	77.3	76.0	76-1
East Anglia	78.9	79.7	77.0	76:5	78.7	77.6	77.2	77.7
West Midlands	87.9	87.2	84.7	83 · 0	81 - 1	79.5	77.9	77.1
North West	86.8	84.7	82.5	80.0	79.2	76.9	75.4	74.7
East Midlands	86 - 2	84 · 8	82.0	78.0	79.5	78.7	77.2	77.0
South East	84 · 7	84 · 1	81 · 7	79.0	79.2	77.8	76.3	76.5
South West	78 · 7	78.6	75.9	75.0	73 - 4	73.2	71 · 8	72.2
Wales	83 · 6	81 - 1	78.8	78.3	76.2	75.5	73.9	72.7
Scotland	86.5	83.9	81 · 3	79.5	79.3	78.0	76.8	76.9
Female								
Great Britain	37 · 1	42.2	42.9	45 6	47.9	47.0	46 6	47.3
North Yorkshire and	31 · 4	38.3	40 · 4	43 · 4	46.7	46 · 1	45.7	46.4
Humberside	37 · 4	41.3	41 - 8	45.5	48.5	46.6	46.6	47.5
East Anglia	29.5	36.8	38.7	44.6	46.4	45.3	45.4	46.0
West Midlands	41 · 3	45.8	45.6	47.6	50.7	49.2	48.9	49.4
North West	41.9	45.0	44.7	47.8	49.7	48.7	48.2	48.8
East Midlands	36.6	42.0	43.0	45.8	45.9	47.1	46.4	47.0
South East	39 · 4	44.7	45.2	47.0	47.3	46.9	46.2	46.7
South West	30.3	36.9	37.6	40.7	44.1	44.2	44.1	45.0
Wales	27.5	33 · 4	35.9	39.6	43.3	42.5	42.4	44.0
Scotland	35 · 4	41.2	42.6	45.6	49.2	49.3	49.1	50.3

in the West Midlands down to 76 per cent in the South West. There are signs that between 1971 and 1979 these regional differences were becoming less marked. It is estimated that by 1979 the range in activity rates between the West Midlands and the South West was reduced to just over six per cent. In looking ahead it is assumed that this general tendency towards greater homogeneity will continue. Under these assumptions, by 1986 the difference between the highest activity rates (East Anglia) and the lowest (South West) will be further reduced to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (see chart 3).





Female activity rates relative to Great Britain for selected regions



Labour force

The total labour force includes those in employment (employees, employers, self-employed and HM Forces) and all those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work, both those registered as unemployed and the unregistered unemployed. Also included in the unemployed are those waiting to start a job which they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. The labour force excludes all students in full-time education, even though some of these may take part-time or temporary jobs. Estimates of the regional labour force cover the civilian labour force only; the armed forces are excluded because their uneven distribution could distort activity rates in regions in which they are heavily concentrated.

Regional activity rates—women

There have also been long-standing differences between regions in their female activity rates. In 1971, the activity rate for women aged 16 and over was highest—at 46 per cent—in the West Midlands and lowest in Wales—36 per cent. As in the case for men, there has been a tendency towards greater homogeneity between regions; by 1979 the range in female activity rates was only seven per cent, varying between 42 per cent in Wales and 49 per cent in Scotland. The range in regional economic activity rates for women is now very similar to that for men, and for women also the tendency towards greater homogeneity has been assumed to continue. In 1986 regional female activity rates are projected to vary from 44 per cent in Wales to 50 per cent in Scotland (see chart 4).

Sources and methods

The future size of the labour force within regions will depend on the changes in the regional population of working age and their activity rates. Projections of regional activity rates are based around a general assumption that past trends in the relationship between the regional activity rates and the national rates (the regional relativities) will continue. It is assumed that the regional activity rates are affected by the same factors that affect the national rates (for example the demand for labour or fertility levels). The regional relativities therefore reflect the differences between regions in such factors.

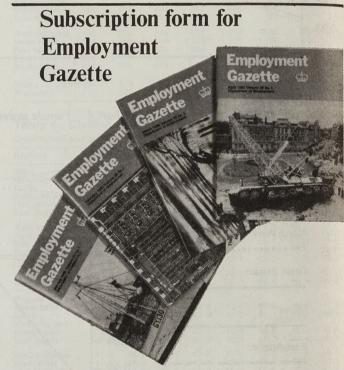
A description of the way in which regional estimates and projections are derived is given in a previous article "Regional civilian labour force projections" published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1978. The main feature of the method is the estimation of future activity rates in the regions and their applications to projections of the regional home populations provided by opcs. A refinement in the present method used for the outlook presented here is that the regional population has now been subdivided by age; though in broader age-bands than were used in the national outlook. This approach has the advantage that it is possible to allow separately for changes in activity rates for different ages.

As was described in the article, previous estimates of the regional labour force and activity rates are based on the

of the EC Labour Force Survey. The EC Labour Force Survey is a reasonably large sample survey carried out every two years but for some age groups, particularly in the smaller regions, estimates of age-specific activity rates are subject to a large degree of sampling error. For this reason, and for reasons of space, estimates and projections of the regional civilian labour force and activity rates presented in tables 3 and 4 relate only to males and females aged 16 and over. Estimates and projections by more detailed age groups can be obtained on request*.

For consistency with the national outlook, regional estimates have been constrained to agree with the GB figures published in the April 1981 article. The regional estimates for 1975 have therefore changed slightly from those published previously reflecting revisions to the home population estimates.

^{*} From Statistics C5, Department of Employment, Room 345 Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.



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Commentary

Summary

The clearest indication of possible recovery in the economy comes from the index of production which has recently shown some increase, particularly in manufacturing. At the same time employment in manufacturing industry showed a much reduced rate of fall in August and September, short time working was further curtailed and overtime recovered moderately. Unemother indicators, has continued to rise at an appreciable rate

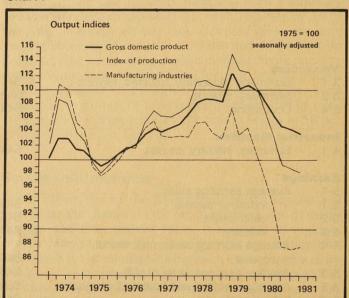
increase has been rising a little recently because of marked increases in hours worked.

The annual increase in the Retail Prices Index rose in October following the slight fall in

Economic background

There have been signs of a recovery in output in recent ployment, which lags behind months. Industrial production was 0.7 per cent higher in the three months to September than it

Chart 1



demand in the third quarter is Within this total, manufacturing fragmentary, though it appears that consumer spending was slightly down, with a fall in savings helping to offset a decline in real incomes

The combined cyclical indicators of cso present an uncertain picture, with less confident suggestions of recovery than earlier in the year. There was also a weakening of business optimism in the October CBI Industrial Trends Survey, but this may have been influenced by the rises in interest rates in September and October

The underlying annual increase The underlying monthly next year, the same as in July.

Information on the pattern of was in the three months to June output was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months. Intermediate goods industries, such as chemicals and steel showed even faster rises.

The quarterly CBI Industrial Trends Survey for October, which was conducted after the increases in interest rates, showed a weakening of business optimism. There was also an increase in the balance of companies expecting to reduce stocks over the next four months. Confidence about exports remains firm with a balance of 12 per cent who are more optimistic in average earnings was 11 per about export prospects over the

The balance of companies expecting to reduce employment over the next four months, at 46 per cent, is also similar to the July

The cso's composite index of coincident indicators fell in August after rising since May. However, this was based on only two of the seven component series. The shorter and longer leading indices which look ahead six and twelve months respectively, also fell in August, the latter for the fourth successive month. These too are subject to revision as more information becomes available.

Preliminary estimates suggest that consumers' expenditure fell by a further ½ per cent in the third guarter, falling back to the level of the same quarter in 1980.

Real personal disposable income fell by 21 per cent in the second quarter of 1981. Consumers' expenditure, however, fell by only ½ per cent as the savings ratio fell from 141 per cent to 121 per cent.

The financial position of the company sector improved during the second quarter. Industrial and commercial companies' gross trading profits net of stock appreciation rose by 41 per cent, the third successive quarterly increase. However, this was all accounted for by an 8 per cent rise in the profits of companies engaged in North Sea oil and gas production

The capital account of industrial and commercial companies for the first half of 1981 was in surplus by £1 · 1 billion following a deficit of £1 billion in the second half of 1980. This was the main factor enabling companies to repay borrowing amounting to £1.9 billion so the net borrowing requirement was negative.

The money supply £M3 rose by 2.1 per cent during the month to mid-September. £M3 continued to be distorted by the effect of the civil servants' strike on Government revenue which should be progressively reversed in the coming months. The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in the second quarter of the 1981-82 financial year was £3.1 billion, bringing the total so far this year to £9.5 billion. Around £4½ billion of this is estimated to be the temporary result of the civil service

The decline in company sector bank borrowing has not been reflected in total bank lending to the private sector because of large increase in personal sector borrowing

The effective exchange rate for sterling was 88.5 (1975 = 100 at the end of October. This rep resents a rise of 11 per cent above the level at the end of September. but is 11 per cent lower than a vear earlier

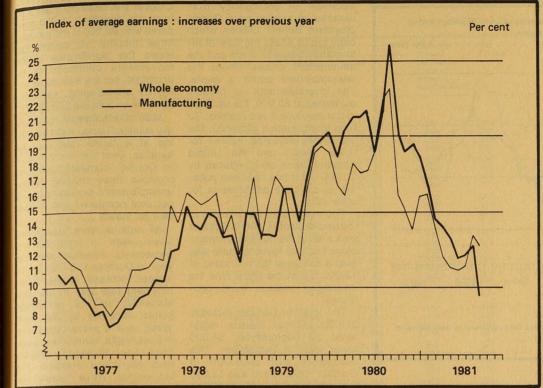
The current account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £147 million in September, the first month for which figures have been available since February when the monthly surplus was £750 million. The volume of imports in September was 24 per cent higher than in January and February while the volume of exports was 6 per cent higher Because of the variability of the monthly series and the nonavailability of figures between March and August, no clear trends are discernible.

World prospects

There have been small falls in interest rates in the United States. France and West Germany recent weeks following th realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System. This involved a devaluation of the French Franc and the Italian Lira and a revaluation of the Deutschemark and the Dutch Guilder.

Output still remains depressed in the industrial countries. In the United States GNP again fe slightly in the third quarter, after a 0.4 per cent fall in the second quarter, confirming that the economy has moved once again into recession. The index of leading economic indicators fell by per cent in September, the largest monthly drop since April 1980. The most important facto was the increase in the rate of lay-offs of us workers.

The German government now believes that the recovery in the German economy looks as though it will be rather slower than had been expected earlier this year, in spite of strong export performance. In common with other countries rising unemploymen



Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the twelve-monthly change in the Retail Prices Index. rose in October to 11.7 per cent compared with 11.4 per cent in September.

The rise in the RPI between September and October was a little higher than in recent months, at 0.9 per cent. The effect of local authority supplementary rate demands accounted for about a guarter of the increase and there were also rises in the price of beer, cigarettes, rents and a number of items of food. The drop in London Transport fares contributed to a reduction in transport costs

In October the monthly increase, after excluding the effects of seasonal food prices. was 0.8 per cent. The increase over the six months to October fell sharply to 3.9 per cent, compared with 6.1 per cent in September. as the large increase in April dropped out of the comparison.

The Tax and Price Index rose by 15.2 per cent in the year to

has put upward pressure on government borrowing. Rising dget deficits and persistent flation tend to reduce the probability of further falls in interest rates in major OECD countries.

Average earnings

Average weekly earnings in September were 9.4 per cent gher than a year earlier. The nderlying change, which allows or temporary influences, was an ncrease of about 11 per cent similar to the figure for August. uring the latest three months the underlying increase has averaged 1 per cent, part of which is attributable to a rise in the number of hours worked The difference in September

between the actual increase on a year earlier of 9.4 per cent and the underlying one of 11 is attributable to there having been much more back-pay in September 1980 than in September 1981; a factor working the other was was that local authority non-manual staffs had been paid two annual increases during the period. The indices for manufacturing and index of production industries are not affected by these temporary influences so the actual increases for them-12.8 and 12.4 per cent respectively -are a reasonable indication of the underlying position.

For the economy as a whole the

Chart 3

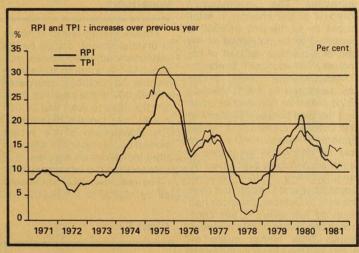
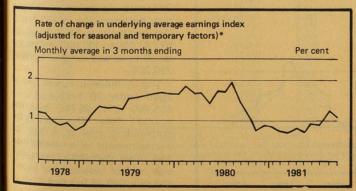


Chart 2a



or description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6.

earnings increase attributable to settlements was smaller in the year to September than in the year to August, but the increase attributable to hours changes was greater. These two effects approximately offset one another so the underlying change remains at 11 per cent over the year. A note in the "Employment Topics" section of this Employment Gazette describes underlying changes in average earnings within the latest

12-month period.

October, 3.5 per cent more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 158.2 (January 1978 = 100)

The recent rise in mortgage interest rates will affect the index from November, together with higher gas and telephone charges. During the coming months there may be some further impact on retail prices from the effects of the recent strong rise in raw materials and fuels costs. Although the

industry (wholesale price index)

exchange rate of sterling dropped by over 10 per cent between March and October, leading to higher import prices, the more recent recovery in the value of the pound should help limit further increases. The Government's forecast of the change in retail prices up to the end of 1982 is expected to be published at the end of November as part of the Industry Act economic forecast.

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the Wholesale Price Index for home sales) rose by 1 per cent between September and October, continuing a similar trend as in recent months. There was no change in the prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry between September and October but over the year to October, the index had risen by just over 18 per cent. About two-thirds of this increase results from higher crude oil prices and the effects of the latest rise in the price of oil are yet to be recorded

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing show signs of moderate rises during the summer after being stable during early 1981. The change over a year earlier, at 6 per cent in July. is at its lowest level for 4½ years, with a rise in productivity of about 5 per cent helping to offset the increase in earnings of some 10 per cent.

The rate of inflation in the UK remains higher than the average for all OECD countries, 10.8 per cent in September, but slightly

lower than the average for the European Community.

Unemployment and vacancies

The underlying rate of increase in unemployment, shown by the seasonally adjusted figures, was about 49,000 a month in the three months to October, compared with 43,000 in the previous three months (May to July) and 75,000 in the three months before that. The significance of the recent modest rise is uncertain, although other indicators do not point to a worsening in the labour market.

The recorded total in October fell by 10,000 to 2,989,000, the The total is again overstated because of emergency procedures for signing on in Unemployment Benefit Offices which continue to affect the flow of information between them and the employment offices where the unemployment count is made. The overstatement is broadly estimated at 20,000, the same as in the previous three months. To help interpretation of trends, the seasonally adjusted figures for Great Britain and the United Kingdom have been reduced by 20,000 but it has not been possible to estimate adjustments for

The main factor contributing to the decrease of 10,000 in October was a fall in the number of unemployed school leavers: there was also a seasonal fall estimated at 13,000 but at the same time the underlying upward trend continued.

other data.

The total for October includes 216,000 school leavers registered as unemployed, 54,000 fewer than in September. This compares with 146,000 in October 1980, which was 62,000 fewer than in September 1980. A substantial contribution to the fall this year has been made by the growing Youth Opportunities Programme

The total number of people assisted by the special employment measures was 697,000 in September, an increase of 5,000 since August. The increase in the numbers on the Youth Opportunities Programme offset reduced numbers on the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme. The effect on the unemployment register in September, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total number supported by the schemes, was estimated at

Vacancies (seasonally adjusted) held at employment

first decrease since May 1980. offices increased by 2,000 to 99,000. Over the three months to October the seasonally adjusted level has averaged 98,000 compared with 89,000 in the previous three months. At current low levels the significance of the movements continues to be uncertain, but the indications are slightly encouraging, especially when taken with the flow figures.

Male unemployment (season, ally adjusted) is no longer increasing at a faster rate than for females. Over the period August to October compared with the previous three months, female unemployment increased by 5.3 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent for males.

All regions have experienced sharp rises in unemployment (seasonally adjusted) over the year to October 1981. By far the largest increase in the unemployment rate was in the West Midlands, up 5.2 percentage points, followed by the North West, up 4.0 percentage points. In East Anglia, South West, South East, East Midlands, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the increases were below the national average (up 3.5 percentage points).

International comparisons show that in recent months unemployment in a number of countries has been rising at a faster rate than in the United Kingdom Over the period August to October compared with May to July (or the latest available pair of periods) seasonally adjusted unemployment increased by 10.8 per cent in Germany, 8 · 4 per cent in the Netherlands, 6 · 4 per cent in France; 5.1 per cent in Canada, 5.0 per cent in the United Kingdom, 4.7 per cent in Belgium and 3.2 per cent in Ireland. In the United States there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent, and in Japan a decrease of 4.3 per cent.

The long-term unemployed (defined here as those unemployed for more than a year increased to 785,000 in October. compared with 627,000 in July and 401,000 in October last year. The number unemployed for 13 to 26 weeks increased by 119,000 over the past year, to 572,000 in October, those for 26 to 39 weeks by 182,000 to 390,000, and those for 39 to 52 weeks by 174,000 to 299,000.

The number of unemployed aged under 25 increased from 855,000 to 1,195,000 over the year to October. This is a smaller proportional rise than that in unemployment as a whole. This age group accounts for about one-third of unemployed males and one half of females. Unem-(continued on p. S8)

EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	7. OH 99 99	Employees	s in employmen	t	Self-em- — ployed	HM Forces	Employed labour	Unem- ployed	Working population
Marre		Male	Female	All	persons (with or without employees)*		force	ployed excluding adult students	
. UNITED K	(INGDOM d for seasonal variation	# Kar 1							
	Mar	13,307	9,155	22,462	1,886	330	24,678 24,832	1,383 1,450	26,061 26,282
1311	June	13,363 13,420	9,255 9,268	22,619 22,687	1,886 1,886	327 328	24,901	1,609	26,510
	Sep Dec	13,374	9,328	22,702	1,886	324	24,912	1,481	26,393
	Mar	13,312	9,259	22,571	1,886 1,886	321 318	24,778 24,961	1,461 1,446	26,239 26,407
	June	13,385 13,438	9,372 9,406	22,757 22,844	1,886	320	25,050	1,518	26,568
	Sep Dec	13,430	9,521	22,951	1,886	317	25,154	1,364	26,518
	Mar	13,321	9,408	22,729	1,886	315 314	24,930 25,120	1,402 1,344	26,332 26,464
	June	13,380 13,423	9,540 9,529	22,920 22,951	1,886 1,886	319	25,156	1,395	26,551
	Sep Dec	13,317	9,568	22,885	1,886	319	25,090	1,355†	26,445†
1980	Mar	13,145	9,393	22,538	1,886 1,886	321 323	24,745 24,720	1,478† e 1,660†	26,223† 26,380†
Half Street	June	13,110 12,952	9,401 9,270	22,511 22,222	1,886	332	24,440	2,040†	26,480†
	Sep Dec	12,666	9,162	21,829	1,886	334	24,049	2,244†	26,293†
1981	Mar	12,387	8,937	21,324	1,886	334 334	23,544 23,425	2,485† 2,681†	26,029† 26,106†
	June	12,269	8,936	21,205	1,886	334	25,425	2,0011	20,1001
Adjusted f	or seasonal variation								00.000
	Mar	13,376	9,221	22,597	1,886	330	24,813 24,819		26,208 26,299
	June	13,366 13,365	9,240 9,264	22,606 22,629	1,886 1,886	327 328	24,843		26,379
	Sep Dec	13,359	9,279	22,638	1,886	324	24,848		26,357
	Mar	13,381	9,328	22,709	1,886	321	24,916 24,944		26,398 26,414
	June	13,384 13,383	9,356 9,403	22,740 22,786	1,886 1,886	318 320	24,992		26,436
	Sep Dec	13,418	9,471	22,889	1,886	317	25,092		26,487
	Mar	13,391	9,478	22,869	1,886	315	25,070		26,493 26,461
	June	13,374 13,369	9,523 9,527	22,897 22,896	1,886 1,886	314 319	25,097 25,101		26,421
	Sep Dec	13,308	9,518	22,826	1,886	319	25,031		26,399†
	Mar	13,215	9,463	22,678	1,886	321	24,885 24,696		26,362† 26,355†
	June	13,103 12,898	9,384 9,268	22,487 22,166	1,886 1,886	323 332	24,384		26,331†
	Sep Dec	12,658	9,111	21,769	1,886	334	23,989		26,248†
	Mar	12,456	9,007	21,463	1,886	334	23,683		26,168†
	June	12,261	8,918	21,179	1,886	334	23,399		26,079†
B. GREAT B	RITAIN								
Unadjuste	d for seasonal variation								
	Mar	13,018	8,951	21,968	1,825 1,825	330 327	24,123 24,278	1,328 1,390	25,451 25,668
	June Sep	13,076 13,129	9,050 9,059	22,126 22,188	1,825	328	24,341	1,542	25,883
	Dec	13,083	9,114	22,196	1,825	324	24,345	1,420	25,765
1978	Mar	13,024	9,046	22,069	1,825	321	24,215 24,396	1,399 1,381	25,614 25,777
	June Sep	13,096 13,148	9,158 9,188	22,253 22,336	1,825 1,825	318 320	24,396	1,447	25,928
	Dec	13,139	9,299	22,439	1,825	317	24,581	1,303	25,884
1979	Mar	13,033	9,186	22,219	1,825	315	24,359	1,340	25,699
	June Sep	13,092 13,136	9,314 9,304	22,406 22,440	1,825 1,825	314 319	24,545 24,584	1,281 1,325	25,826 25,909
	Dec	13,032	9,341	22,373	1,825	319	24,517	1,292†	25,809†
1980	Mar	12,864	9,168	22,032	1,825	321	24,178	1,412† e	25,590†
	June	12,831 12,678	9,178 9,048	22,008 21,726	1,825 1,825	323 332	24,156 23,883	1,587† 1,950†	25,743† 25,833†
	Sep Dec	12,399	8,944	21,343	1,825	334	23,502	2,151†	25,653†
1981	Mar	12,126	8,722	20,848	1,825	334 334	23,007	2,385†	25,392†
	June	12,009	8,720	20,729	1,825	334	22,888	2,577†	25,465†
Adjusted f	or seasonal variation								
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Mar	13,087	9,016	22,103	1,825	330	24,258		25,598
	June San	13,079	9,035	22,114	1,825	327 328	24,266 24,281		25,687 25,755
	Sep Dec	13,074 13,068	9,054 9,066	22,128 22,134	1,825 1,825	324	24,283		25,727
	Mar	13,093	9,115	22,208	1,825	321	24,354		25,768
	June	13,094	9,142	22,236 22,279	1,825 1,825	318 320	24,379 24,424		25,786 25,799
	Sep Dec	13,094 13,128	9,185 9,250	22,279	1,825	317	24,520		25,851
150000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mar	13,102	9,255	22,357	1,825	315	24,497		25,855
	June	13,086	9,297	22,383	1,825	314	24,522		25,828 25,783
	Sep Dec	13,083 13,024	9,301 9,292	22,384 22,316	1,825 1,825	319 319	24,528 24,460		25,761†
1980	Mar	12,933	9,237	22,170	1,825	321	24,316		25,726†
	June	12,823	9,160	21,983	1,825	323	24,131		25,723† 25,687†
	Sep Dec	12,625 12,392	9,046 8,894	21,671 21,286	1,825 1,825	332 334	23,828 23,445		25,605†
	Mar	12,194	8,791	20,985	1,825	334	23,144		25,527†
		12,107	0,101	20,703	1,825	334	22,862		25,443†

Figures for September 1978 and later may be subject to future revision.

Imates are assumed unchanged from the June 1975 level until later data become available.

Figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction of

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Chart 5

%	The retail prices index and movements in manufacturers' selling prices: increases over previous year
30 _	Per cent
25 _	
20 _	
15 _	the second
10 _	
5 _	— RPI — Home sales — manufacturers' selling prices (wholesale price index)
0 _	
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry

GREAT BRITA	T	Alexandra (No.	index of tion in	of Productions*	-1000000000	Manufa industr	ecturing		1	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	IOUSAND
		All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	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
1976	Dec	22,146	9,120	9,087	88.6	7,180	7,148	87.3	376	344	699	37	429	481	919	148	746	175	744
	Jan Feb Mar	21,968	9,069 9,054 9,049	9,086 9,082 9,086	88·6 88·6 88·6	7,139 7,143 7,140	7,151 7,163 7,166	87·3 87·4 87·5	358	345 345 346	689 685 682	37 37 37	429 431 431	481 481 481	915 916 916	147 148 148	743 743 744	173 174 173	743 745 743
i	April May June	22,126	9,053 9,052 9,067	9,096 9,088 9,088	88·7 88·7 88·7	7,139 7,139 7,150	7,172 7,172 7,174	87·5 87·6 87·6	378	347 347 348	681 682 689	37 36 36	431 433 433	482 482 483	917 916 915	148 148 148	745 744 745	173 173 173	741 740 739
1	July Aug Sep	22,188	9,105 9,099 9,094	9,084 9,071 9,065	88·6 88·5 88·4	7,185 7,186 7,189	7,174 7,167 7,164	87·6 87·5 87·5	388	347 346 345	702 703 694	37 37 38	435 437 438	484 483 484	919 922 927	149 150 150	750 750 749	172 173 175	741 741 747
(Oct Nov Dec	22,196	9,092 9,088 9,083	9,057 9,052 9,055	88·4 88·3 88·3	7,190 7,188 7,186	7,160 7,155 7,157	87·4 87·3 87·4	367	345 346 346	691 692 688	38 38 38	438 438 438	482 481 479	929 927 929	149 149 150	751 753 753	175 174 174	751 751 752
F	Jan Feb Mar	22,069	9,044 9,041 9,030	9,060 9,069 9,065	88·4 88·5 88·4	7,143 7,143 7,135	7,157 7,163 7,159	87·4 87·4 87·4	356	347 348 349	680 674 675	39 39 39	436 437 437	475 474 471	928 927 927	149 150 149	749 751 751	173 173 173	749 750 749
1	April May June	22,253	9,017 9,011 9,023	9,058 9,045 9,041	88·4 88·2 88·2	7,119 7,109 7,117	7,151 7,141 7,138	87·3 87·2 87·1	373	350 350 351	675 675 682	39 40 40	438 438 438	467 463 458	925 924 923	148 148 149	750 748 749	173 173 173	746 745 744
J	July Aug Sep	22,336	9,058 9,053 9,053	9,032 9,025 9,023	88·1 88·0 88·0	7,144 7,140 7,140	7,130 7,121 7,116	87·0 86·9 86·9	389	349 345 344	693 694 686	40 40 40	441 443 443	458 457 457	922 920 928	149 149 150	751 752 754	172 173 173	744 744 746
1	Oct Nov Dec	22,439	9,049 9,049 9,038	9,018 9,018 9,012	88·0 88·0 87·9	7,133 7,132 7,122	7,106 7,104 7,095	86·7 86·7 86·6	371	344 343 342	686 685 682	40 40 40	442 441 442	454 453 453	924 923 923	149 150 150	755 756 753	173 173 172	746 744 743
1979 J	Jan Feb Mar	22,219	8,995 8,973 8,958	9,012 9,001 8,991	87·9 87·8 87·7	7,075 7,058 7,048	7,090 7,078 7,071	86·5 86·4 86·3	353	342 343 343	668 663 664	39 39 40	439 438 439	451 448 448	919 916 913	150 150 150	750 749 748	171 170 168	741 738 738
٨	April May June	22,406	8,941 8,951 8,969	8,982 8,984 8,985	87·6 87·6 87·7	7,034 7,032 7,036	7,065 7,061 7,055	86·2 86·2 86·1	358	343 343 344	666 669 675	40 39 39	439 440 440	446 445 443	910 909 904	149 149 149	745 743 742	167 167 165	739 739 739
A	July Aug Sep	22,440	9,016 9,004 8,983	8,988 8,977 8,953	87·7 87·6 87·3	7,067 7,060 7,040	7,050 7,040 7,016	86·1 85·9 85·6	383	343 341 342	686 690 683	40 40 40	442 444 442	444 442 441	904 903 902	150 150 149	745 744 743	165 165 164	741 740 743
N	Oct Nov Dec	22,373	8,947 8,923 8,889	8,919 8,897 8,866	87·0 86·8 86·5	7,006 6,992 6,968	6,981 6,967 6,942	85·2 85·1 84·7	364	342 343 343	682 681 679	39 39 39	441 440 440	437 436 434	895 893 891	148 148 148	741 742 742	162 161 158	741 740 737
	lan Feb Mar	22,032	8,807 8,761 8,717	8,825 8,789 8,750	86·1 85·7 85·4	6,896 6,852 6,811	6,911 6,872 6,834	84·4 83·9 83·4	349	343 343 344	668 664 659	39 39 39	436 436 435	429 428 424	882 878 874	146 144 142	737 733 728	156 154 152	732 729 726
N	April May June	22,008	8,659 8,619 8,587	8,700 8,651 8,602	84·9 84·4 83·9	6,757 6,715 6,679	6,787 6,743 6,697	82·8 82·3 81·8	361	343 342 342	655 656 660	39 39 39	432 430 429	418 410 401	870 863 857	142 141 141	722 720 719	151 150 149	720 716 711
A	luly lug ep	21,726	8,544 8,468 8,393	8,515 8,440 8,362	83·1 82·3 81·6	6,633 6,563 6,493	6,615 6,543 6,469	80·8 79·9 79·0	382	341 341 341	665 662 652	39 39 39	427 425 422	392 387 385	851 840 833	140 138 136	716 709 702	147 146 146	705 699 693
N	oct lov lec	21,343	8,301 8,196 8,111	8,274 8,171 8,089	80·7 79·7 78·9	6,410 6,327 6,264	6,386 6,304 6,238	78·0 77·0 76·2	361	339 338 338	651 646 642	39 38 38	418 413 410	369 360 355	820 808 799	134 133 132	695 690 682	146 146 145	687 677 673
F	an eb lar	20,848	8,002 7,925 7,856	8,019 7,952 7,889	78·2 77·6 77·0	6,177 6,115 6,061	6,193 6,135 6,084	75·6 74·9 74·3	350	337 335 334	630 619 616	38 38 37	407 403 401	345 346 338	790 780 767	129 128 126	672 666 663	145 144 145	661 655 646
M	pril lay une	20,729	7,791 7,741 7,692	7,831 7,771 7,706	76·4 75·8 75·2	6,010 5,967 5,926	6,040 5,995 5,943	73·7 73·2 72·6	352	333 331 331	619 615 613	38 37 37	399 396 393	331 328 326	756 751 742	124 123 123	654 649 649	142 139 137	638 631 626
A	uly R ug R ep		7,674 7,643 7,609	7,644 7,615 7,578	74·6 74·3 73·9	5,914 5,894 5,871	5,896 5,874 5,847	72·0 71·7 71·4		329 328 327	619 620 615	36 36 36	395 394 391	319 318 318	743 737 734	125 122 123	649 640 639	138 139 141	617 610 609

Note: Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

* Excludes private domestic service.

† These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly as table 1.7.

EMPLOYMENT 1 Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND	NUMBER OF			with to	-	100 miles	upti a										134 13 74 13
GREAT BRITAIN		XXVII	xxvı	xxv	XXIV	XXIII	XXII	XXI	xx	XIX	XVIII	XVII	XVI	xv	XIV	XIII	XII
DE A COMMINICATION OF THE PARTY	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services*	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur	Textiles	Metal goods
1970	Dec	1,572	2,215	3,570	1,119	2,733	1,443	341	1,255	327	533	262	259	368	40	484	529
197	Jan Feb Mar	1,561	2,196	3,572	1,117	2,674	1,441	340 340 339	1,245 1,226 1,225	324 325 325	530 530 529	259 258 257	258 257 256	365 367 367	40 41 41	481 480 480	526 527 530
	April May June	1,564	2,294	3,546	1,128	2,700	1,447	339 338 337	1,229 1,228 1,232	325 325 324	529 529 531	255 254 253	256 257 258	371 369 370	40 41 40	480 479 480	529 532 532
	July Aug Sep	1,564	2,317	3,506	1,159	2,706	1,455	339 338 337	1,234 1,228 1,223	325 325 324	534 534 533	252 252 253	261 261 260	368 366 366	40 39 39	479 477 474	536 535 539
	Oct Nov Dec	1,547	2,252	3,574	1,169	2,756	1,449	339 336 333	1,219 1,219 1,219	326 325 323	533 531 533	254 253 253	260 260 260	367 367 365	39 39 40	471 470 470	538 540 541
197	Jan Feb Mar	1,544	2,243	3,591	1,174	2,690	1,442	337 334 330	1,221 1,218 1,216	319 319 319	530 532 533	252 252 251	259 259 258	362 363 362	39 39 39	465 464 463	538 540 539
	April May June	1,553	2,360	3,577	1,182	2,724	1,462	336 333 330	1,217 1,221 1,225	320 319 321	533 532 534	251 250 251	258 259 259	361 360 360	39 39 38	459 458 459	538 539 539
	July Aug Sep	1,561	2,372	3,551	1,201	2,738	1,472	334 335 335	1,231 1,233 1,234	324 324 323	536 538 539	253 251 251	261 261 260	362 360 358	38 38 38	460 458 456	542 540 540
197	Nov Dec	1,554	2,346	3,623	1,208	2,833	1,465	337 337 336	1,236 1,237 1,239	324 323 322	539 539 539	253 255 255	260 260 260	358 359 358	38 38 38	455 455 454	539 539 538
	Feb Mar April	1,554	2,317	3,629	1,209	2,739	1,460	338 337 336	1,240 1,236 1,231	318 318 318	538 536 535	252 252 253	259 257 257	359 360 359	38 38 38	451 452 451	534 533 531
	May June July	1,566	2,434	3,622	1,214	2,769	1,473	338 337 336	1,227 1,240 1,254	317 316 316 319	534 535 536	253 252 253	257 257 257	359 360 363	37 37 37	448 448 448	527 529 528
	Aug Sep Oct	1,560	2,441	3,573	1,236	2,780	1,485	339 339 338 339	1,267 1,265 1,262 1,260	319 319 317	539 539 538	255 254 254 253	258 258 257 255	365 363 362 361	37 37 36	449 445 442 438	530 529 527 524
198	Nov Dec	1,542	2,373	3,640	1,241	2,842	1,483	339 338 338	1,250 1,241 1,231	314 311 306	538 538 534	252 251 248	253 253 252	360 357	36 36 36	434 430 424	524 525 524 520
	Feb Mar April	1,538	2,346	3,634	1,234	2,741	1,473	338 337 337	1,228 1,225 1,223	300 298 296	532 531 528	246 244 242	249 248 247	349 347 343	36 35 34	418 412 404	518 517 514
	May June July	1,543	2,461	3,609	1,237	2,733	1,478	337 337 338	1,226 1,229 1,232	293 292 288	527 524 524	242 241	244 243 241	338 337	34 34 34	403 399 392	509 505 500
	Aug Sep Oct	1,543	2,440	3,556	1,254	2,685	1,475	339 340 339	1,232 1,226 1,219	283 279 276	520 516 513	238 236 234 232	239 236 231	335 330 327 321	34 33 33	385 377 370	491 483
198	Nov Dec	1,532	2,357	3,608	1,237	2,690	1,447	338 338 337	1,193 1,173 1,151	276 270 264 259	508 505	230 229	226 222 224	315 313 305	33 33 33	363 361 356	475 470 462 458
one possible	Feb Mar April	1,524	2,286	3,605	1,219	2,586	1,423	336 334 333	1,139 1,127 1,115	259 258 259 258	500 496 497 493	226 225 227 227	218 216 213	305 305 303	33 32 31	354 352 352	448 438 435
	May June July R	1,526	2,357	3,586	1,213	2,583	1,420	332 331	1,110 1,105 1,100	258 257 258 258	493 490 488 485	225 223	209 212	303 304 299 298	32 31	349 343 345	431 426
	Aug R Sep						A 17 17	331 331 330	1,090	260 257	487 484	221 220 222	211 210 209	297 294	32 33 31	345 342	422 428 425

ployed aged 55 or over increased from 299,000 to 437,000, slightly more than the proportional rise in total unemployment; they accounted for about one in seven of all unemployed. The unemployed in the prime age group, 25 to 54, increased from 909,000 to 1,357,000, proportionately above the average.

Industrial stoppages

The industrial stoppage figures remained fairly low in October.

The number of working days lost, provisionally estimated at 294,000 in October, shows an increase over the very low figures in the previous two months but continues the trend of comparatively low figures since mid-1980. The cumulative total of nearly 3.5 million days lost in the past ten months of this year is still lower than for any other comparable period for 14 years with the exception of 1976; 3.3 million days were lost through industrial stoppages in that year as a whole. The number of stoppages

beginning in October recorded by the Department continues the run of exceptionally low figures over the past two years or so. While these figures undoubtedly reflect a sustained and marked reduction in strikes, they may still partly reflect pressure of work in local Unemployment Benefit Offices-a main source of information about industrial stoppages-particularly while they deal with backlogs following the civil service pay dispute earlier this year, when benefit payments had to be made manually instead of by computer. This is less likely to have affected the relatively firmer estimate of working days lost which is mainly dependent on the Department's records of the largest and most prominent stoppages.

More than three-quarters of the working days lost in October were accounted for by eleven prominent stoppages; nearly a third resulted from a strike by shipbuilding workers and a further third by three stoppages in the aerospace industry, a dock strike and a strike in an engineering firm

Employment

With manufacturing output recently showing some increase, the fall in manufacturing employ-

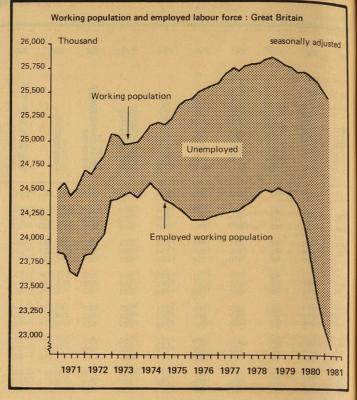
ment in both August and September was well below the rate of decline seen during the first half of the year. There was little change in September in the amounts of overtime and of short-time working, thereby maintaining the improvements seen in previous months.

Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 27,000 (seasonally adjusted) in September, a little more than the fall of 22,000 in August. These were well down on the average declines of 49,000 a month in the first seven months of the year and of 77,000 a month in the second half of last year

Overall, manufacturing employment fell by 1.2 million (or about 17 per cent) between June 1979, when the present downturn began, and September 1981. All manufacturing industries shared in this decline. The biggest relative falls occurred in metal manufacture (281 per cent-125,000 employees) and in textiles (23) per cent-105,000 employees). The smallest declines were in food, drink and tobacco (9 per cent-60,000 employees), and paper, printing and publishing (912 per cent-52,000 employees). Among other production industries, employment in construction fell by 14 per cent (174,000 employees) but there were only relatively small falls in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and

Overtime working, among operatives in manufacturing industries, at 10.2 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in September was similar to the 10.4 million hours in August, although because of difficulties with seasonal adjustments this latter figure may have been over-estimated. These figures are above the range of 8 to 9 million hours a week during the previous nine months but compare with 15 million hours a week at the end of 1979. Short-time working fell slightly in September to 2.2 million hours a week, just over one-quarter of its level at the beginning of the year. However, before the recession began, the figure was well below one million hours a week

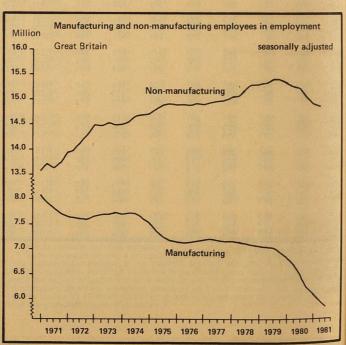
With the demand for labour falling more slowly, the rate of engagements improved to nearly ½ per hundred employees in the four weeks ended September 12. about twice the rate at the beginning of the year. It is still, however, substantially lower than past figures, and compares with rates of roughly between 13 and 21 per cent in the latter part of the 1970s and of between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent in the 1950s and 1960s.



The leaving rate (which includes both voluntary and involuntary terminations) averaged between 13 and 2 per hundred employees throughout the first threequarters of the year.

In the second quarter of 1981, total employment fell by 282,000 (seasonally adjusted), slightly less than the decline of 301,000 in the first quarter. The working population fell by 84,000, by which time it was 385.00 (125,000 males and 260,000 females) below its June 1979 level. Despite the increase in the population of working age and the downturn in employment, there has not been a fully corresponding increase in unemployment.

Chart 7



EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: index of production industries

THOUSAND

- COLTAIN	Order	[Sep 19	801		[July 19	81]	and the same	[Aug 19	81]		[Sep 1981]
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male Female All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,335 9	2,056 · 8	8,392 · 7	5,808 0	1,865-5	7,673 · 5	5,784 9	1,858 · 4	7,643 2	
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,628 2	1,864-8	6,493 · 0	4,238 8	1,675-2	5,914.0		1,668-3	5,894 4	North William and Idealors
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	101	324·6 274·2	16·4 10·8	341·0 285·0	312·6 262·2	16·4 10·8	329·0 273·0	311·5 261·2	16·4 10·9	327 · 9 272 · 0	Manager (1)
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	III 212	391 · 6 56 · 0	260 ·4 33·0	651 · 9 89 · 0	376·0 54·8	243·4 31·2	619·3 86·1	376·1 54·7	243·6 31·4	619·7 86·0	CARLOTTI DON DAD ATT
Biscuits Recon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	15·7 52·1	27·3 48·8	100.9	14·8 52·9	25·3 48·4	40·1 101·3	14·8 52·7	24·9 49·3 12·1	39·7 101·9 47·4	person and an analysis of the first
Milk and milk products	215	36·7 32·1 26·9	12·6 36·2 29·0	49·3 68·3 55·9	35·7 30·5 25·3	12·3 34·1 25·5	48·0 64·6 50·7	35·3 30·3 26·5	33.2	63·5 53·1	To a service of the control of the c
Fruit and vegetable products Food industries n.e.s	218 229 231	19·7 51·7	13.4	33·1 63·4	19·2 48·5	11·7 10·7	30·9 59·1	19·0 48·3	11·6 10·5	30·5 58·8	Commence and relies become
Brewing and malting Other drinks industries	239	20.9	13.1	34.0	19.7	12.0	31 · 8 36 · 0	19·5 32·1	11·8 4·0	31·4 36·1	Applications in the second section of the second se
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	V	34.3	4·5 117·0	38·8 421·7	32·0 285·9	4·0 109·3	395-2	283 7	111-0	394-7	redirection believes the
General chemicals Sharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	117·5 40·0	23·3 30·8	140·7 70·8	109·4 39·4	21·2 29·5	130·6 68·9	107·9 39·4	20·9 29·6	128·9 69·0	eversergeine Michild
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.3	8.4	49.7	38.3	7.7	46.0	38·2 37·6	8·0 22·1	46·2 59·7	Committee to property and a con-
Other chemical industries Metal manufacture	279 VI	39·8 340·5	23.8	63·6 384·6	38·2 283·2	22·2 36·0	60·4 319·2	282 8	34.7	317-5	paymentile to a considual.
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	158·7 31·8	14·3 5·2	173·0 37·1	123·2 27·3	9·8 4·1	133·0 31·4	123·6 27·4	9·5 4·1	133·1 31·5	oon.
Iron castings etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	59·7 40·1	7·0 6·7	66·7 46·8	52·3 36·2	6·3 5·8	58·6 42·0	51 · 8 35 · 3	6·3 5·8	58·1 41·1	atio
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Mechanical engineering	322 VII	32·2 704·9	6·9 128·3	39·1 833·2	28·7 630 ·8	6·8 111·9	35·4 742·6	29·2 627·6	5·7 109·2	35·0 736·8	publication. figures for
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	50·8 66·3	8·2 13·9	59·0 80·2	44·6 60·1	7·0 11·8	51·6 71·9	43·6 59·4	6.8	50·4 70·9	y fig
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	34·2 48·5	3.9	38·1 56·2	30·3 43·4	3·4 6·8	33·8 50·2 174·4	29·7 42·9 144·4	3·3 6·6 28·6	33·1 49·5 173·0	time for industry
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341 349	162·0 117·9 131·3	31·9 14·0 28·1	193·9 132·0 159·4	145·5 108·1 114·7	28·9 12·7 23·8	120·9 138·5	107·3 115·4	12.4	119·7 138·9	in time for
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s. Instrument engineering Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 354	87·7 61·6	48.6	136·3 92·6	82·5 58·0	42·8 27·1	125·3 85·1	80·9 56·7	41·0 25·9	121·9 82·6	
Electrical engineering	IX	457-2	245-2	702 3	431-6	217·0 24·6	648-6 110-5	427 · 2 85 · 7	212·9 24·7	640·1 110·3	ready .2. Th
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	361 362 363	94·4 28·6 42·6	29·1 9·5 25·4	123·5 38·0 67·9	85·9 27·4 41·8	8.9	36·3 65·0	27·2 41·8	8.9	36·1 64·9	tor .
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364	61·8 21·5	55·8 20·1	117·6 41·6	57·7 20·0	49·0 18·2	106·8 38·2	56·7 19·6	46·9 17·5	103·6 37·0	ere abl
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	33·7 75·1	10·3 27·4	44·0 102·5	33·3 75·3	9·9 25·8	43·2 101·1	32·9 73·7	9.9	42·8 99·2	in T
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	36·3 63·2	19·3 48·3	55·6 111·5	33·7 56·5	17·0 40·4	50·8 96·8	33·6 56·1	16·8 39·8	50·4 95·8	1981 en in next
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	134-8	11.5	146-2	126-8	11-1	137-9	128·3 539·1	11·1 70·4	139·4 609·6	ber 198 given ned ne)
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	XI 381 383	610·5 355·3 173·5	82·5 46·9 28·3	693·0 402·1 201·8	545·2 300·5 169·9	71·7 38·6 26·9	616·9 339·1 196·7	295·1 169·1	37·8 26·5	332·9 195·6	are
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	XII 390 399	357·8 48·9 216·5	125·0 11·9 72·9	482 · 8 60 · 8 289 · 5	316·0 43·6 192·0	106·3 10·3 63·2	422·3 53·9 255·2	319·5 43·3 193·9	10.3	427 · 6 53 · 5 258 · 1	for Sep totals I be pu
Textiles Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	XIII 412	202·1 18·8	174·4 15·3	376·5 34·2	186·5 16·7	158-6 13-1	345·1 29·7	187·1 17·3	158·3 13·6	345 ·4 30·9	S G:
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	414	34·8 31·6	26·6 66·9	61·4 98·5	32·6 30·4	23·4 65·2	56·0 95·7	32.6	24.8	57·4 92·2	Gro Gro
Textile finishing	423	26.8	13.4	40·1 33·4	26·6 17·8	12.4	39·0 31·9	25·7 18·5	11·8 14·2	37·5 32·7	
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	XIV	18·2 78·0	15·2 249·1	327 0	73.5	224-8	298-3	73-1	223 - 5	296-6	dus
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	12·5 9·1	45·2 26·2	57·7 35·3	11·2 8·4	23.5	50·1 31·9		24.0	50·3 33·1	ince ince
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Footwear	444 445 450	5·8 12·8 28·0	27·7 73·2 36·7	33·5 86·1 64·8	4·8 12·9 26·5	26·0 65·2 33·3	30·9 78·1 59·8	12.7	65.3	29·9 78·0 58·9	1 55%
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	185-2	50.7	235-9	168-2	43.2	211-4	167-7	41.9	209-6	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461 462	32·5 25·7	21.8	36·6 47·5	30·0 23·7	18.7	33·6 42·4	23 - 6	18.6	32·6 42·2	the formation and April 2002
Glass' Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s.	463 469	49·0 65·2	13.1	62·1 75·5	42·0 60·6		52·6 69·5			50·8 71·0	
Timber, furniture etc	XVII 471	188·2 66·2	46·1 10·8	234·3 77·0	177·4 64·1	43·4 9·9	220 · 8 74 · 0	63 - 2	10.4	219·9 73·6	
Furniture and upholstery Paper, printing and publishing	472 XVIII	64·2 351·1	15·9 164·7	80·1 515·8	59·8 334·6	14·7 150·6	74·5 485·2			72·8 486·6	
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	481	48.8	9.8	58·6 74·4	44.0	8.6	52·6 67·4	43.6	8.5	52·1	Marian Salahan
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	482 485 486 489	48·3 69·0 32·6 123·7	26·1 20·9 18·8 69·6	89·9 51·5 193·3	67·6 31·7 119·4	18.3	87·9 50·1 183·2	66·9 30·5	20·1 17·8	86·9 48·2 187·6	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	181·3 65·3	97·9 19·0	279·3 84·3	170·8 59·0	87-1	257 · 9 75 · 1	171 2	89-1	260·3 74·7	The first contract of
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	72.4	39.7	112.2	69 · 4	36-7	106-2	70-4	38.0	108-3	CAMPO PROPERTY OF
Construction Gas, electricity and water	500 XXI	1,112·2 271·0	107·0 68·6	1,219 2	993·0 263·6		1,100·0 330·5			1,090 1	
Electricity	601 602	79·9 142·2	27.7	107·6 174·2	79.3	27.0	106·3 167·4	79.9	27.0	106·9 167·1	
Water	603	48.8	8.9	57.7	47 · 6		56.8			56 · 8	

ote: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1:4 on a quarterly basis.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June and September 1981

REAT BRITAIN	Order	June 1	981			Septem	ber 1981		
	MLH of SIC	Engage	ement rate	2000	Leaving rate		ment rate		Leaving rate
IC 1968		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
ood, drink and tobacco	111	1.4	2.7	1.9	PART SORRE L COMM	1.6	2.6	2.0	Service Salaria
Bread and flour confectionery	212 213	2·7 0·9	3.9	3.1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2·8 1·1	3.3	3.0	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	2.4	4.2	3.2	The torough a profession	2.2	3.0	2.6	
Milk and milk products	215 217	1.3	1.7	1.4	1. 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1	0.9	1.0	0.9	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	218	1.7	4.2	3.0	以	2.5	4.1	3.3	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.3	1.1	1.2		1·0 0·8	3·3 1·5	1.9	
Brewing and malting Other drink industries	231 239	0.6	0.7	0.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.6	1.1	1.4	
oal and petroleum products	IV	0.4	0.7	0.4		0.7	0.8	0.7	
hemical and allied industries	٧	0.5	1.5	0.8	The same of the same of	1.0	1·8 1·6	1.2	
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	271 272	0·3 0·7	1.0	0.4	以上,不是一个的概念 (1	1.0	2.2	1.6	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials						0.5	0.7	0.6	
and synthetic rubber Other chemical industries	276 279	0.3	0·8 1·2	0.4		0.5	0.7	0.6	
	VI	0.4	0.7	0.5		0.9	0.9	0.9	
etal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	311	0.3	0.5	0.3		0.7	0.9	0.7	
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	312 313	0.8	1.4	0.8	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1.1	0.9	1.1	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	0.5	0.7	0.6	A THE PERSON	1.0	0.9	1.0	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	0.3	0.2	0.3	1 中的 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1·0 1·5	0·6 1·3	0.9	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
echanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	VII 332	0·7 0·3	1·3 0·8	0·8 0·4		0.9	2.0	1.1	
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	0.4	1-1	0.5	19 - 79 1 1 2	1.1	1.4	1.2	B II Chean and A
Construction and earthmoving equipment	336 337	0.2	0·6 4·0	0.3	19 6 · VALUE 中国	1.1	0.8	1.1	
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	339	0.9	1.4	1-0	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1-1	1.4	1.1	THE SHARE OF
ndustrial (including process) plant and steel work	341	1.1	1.8	1.2	THE THE TAX	2.5	1.7	2.4	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	0.8	0.9	0.8		1.9	1.4	1.3	
strument engineering Scientific and industrial instruments	VIII	0.7	1.0	0.8					
and systems	354	0.8	1.1	0.9	The second state of	1.4	1.4	1.4	ST DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
ectrical engineering	1X 361	0·6 0·5	0·8 0·6	0.6		1.2	1.3	1.1	
Electrical machinery nsulated wires and cables	362	0.2	0.4	0.3	ge	0.6	0.2	0.5	page
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	262	0.4	0.5	0.4	pag	1.1	0.7	0.9	ba
and equipment Radio and electronic componants	363 364	0.8	1.0	0.9		1.2	1.2	1.2	0
Broadcast receiving and sound		0.0	0.6	0.6	Sit	1.8	2.1	1.9	sit
reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	0.6	0.6	0.6	opposite	0.8	1.6	1.0	opposite
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	0.6	0.9	0.7	<u> </u>	1.5	1.5	1.5	do
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	1.0	1·5 0·4	1.2		1.0	2.7	1.6	6
ipbuilding and marine engineering	X	0.9	1.4	0.9	G G	1.4	1.4	1.4	0
hicles	XI	0.3	0.7	0.3	note	0.9	1.2	1.0	note
Notor vehicle manufacturing	381	0.2	0.8	0.3		0.7	1.3	0.8	Ĕ
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.3	0.6	0.4	See	1.4	1.2	1.4	See
etal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	1-1	1.7	1.2	Š	1.3	1-1	1.2	Š
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	0.6	1.7	0.8	可以是不同的。	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	1.3	1.7	1.4		1.4	2.3	1.8	2 Martines ()
xtiles Spinning and doubling on the cotton and	XIII	-			Residence Libert				1 1 2 A CH C
flax systems	412	1.3	1.4	1.3	1 100 1 100 100	1.4	1.6	1.5	
Voollen and worsted losiery and other knitted goods	414	2.1	2.8	2.3	A Samuel	1.7	2.8	2.5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
extile finishing	423	1.9	1.8	1.9		1.4	1.8	1.5	
ather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2.0	1.4	1.7	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1.0	1.7	1.3	
othing and footwear	XV	1.5	1.9	1.8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.8	2.2	2.1	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Vomen's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	2.0	2.3	2.2	44 5 2 2 2 2	2.0	2.3	2.2	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc	444	1.0	1.5	1.4	1 15 19 25 · ·	1.7	3.2	3.0	
resses, lingerie, infants' wear etc ootwear	445 450	2.9	2.0	2.1		2·1 0·9	2.3	1.4	
cks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	1.1	1.2	1.1	14000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.0	0.9	1.0	
ricks, Fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.5	1.8	1.5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.4	1.0	0.4	
ottery lass	462 463	0.7	0.7	0.7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0·6 1·0	1.4	1.1	na manual se di se
brasives and building materials etc not									
elsewhere specified	469	1.4	2.1	1.5	THE REST OF THE PARTY OF	1·5 2·1	1.0	1.5	
ber, furniture, etc imber	XVII 471	1·9 2·5	1.6	1.8	TO THE STATE OF TH	1.9	0.9	1.8	
urniture and upholstery	472	1.4	1.1	1.3	1 1 1 1 1 H	2.4	2.4	2.4	30.000
er, printing and publishing	XVIII	0.6	1.5	0.9		0.9	1.8	1.2	-
aper and board ackaging, products of paper, board and	481	0.6	1.1	0.7		0.9	2.1	1.1	
associated materials	482	0.5	2.6	1.2		0.7	1.6	1.0	
rinting and publishing of newspapers	485	0.5	1.7	0.8		0.6	1.7	0.8	
Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing publishing bookbinding	486	0.0	16						
engraving etc	489	0.7	1-4	0.9		1.2	1.9	1.5	
ner manufacturing industries	XIX	1·2 0·5	2.8	1.8		1·5 0·6	3.4	2·1 0·8	14 10 12 2 2
lubber lastics products not elsewhere specified	491 496	1.5	2.7	1.9		1.8	3.2	2.3	THE RESIDENCE
- Common of the	100000	0.8	1.7	1-1		1.2	1.9	1-4	

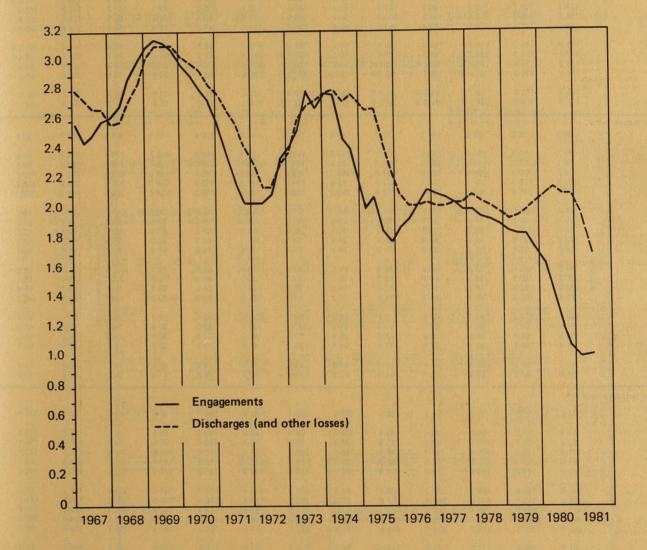
Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses), respectively, in the four-week periods ended June 13 and September 12 1981 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the ends 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 on the opposite page which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June and September 1981

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

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
980	May	1.43	2.15
1900	Aug	1.20	2.10
	Aug Nov	1.05	2.10
1981	Feb	0.98	1.95
1301	May	1.00	1.80

^{*} On which the moving average is centred.



Following the reduction at the beginning of the year in the size of the sample of establishments in manufacturing industries required to complete monthly employment returns (see page 141 of the March 1981 issue of *Employment Gazette*), some difficulties have occurred with the replies to the questions which are used to produce the quarterly analyses of labour turnover. As a result, at least for the time being, it will not be possible to publish an industrial analysis of leaving rates and engagement rates will be given only for the larger manufacturing industries which appear in the table opposite.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and output per person employed (1975 \approx 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	onomy	Index of p	production s	turing	and	Food, drink and	Chemi- cals, coal and	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and allied	Textiles, leather and	Other manufac- turing	Construction	elec-
			including MLH 104*		indus- tries	quarrying excluding MLH 104*		petroleum products		industries				tricity and water
Output	93-5	93-5	99-9	99-8	98-4	118-1	94-3	R 90·3	R 127·2	R 96·7	R 101·5	97·0	111-0	83-5
1971	94·9	94·8	99·6	99·5	97·3	116·1	95·1	92·3	114·8	94·2	103·9	98·0	112·9	86·7
1972	97·8	97·7	101·6	101·4	99·7	95·4	98·9	96·7	114·2	94·7	105·1	104·1	115·0	93·0
1973	103·5	103·5	109·7	109·5	108·8	106·3	103·9	108·0	126·1	103·6	111·7	115·7	117·8	98·6
1974	101·9	101·9	105·7	105·7	107·5	90·0	103·0	112·3	114·9	105·6	104·6	110·4	105·6	98·5
1975	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	100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	101·9 104·6 108·0 110·3 107·2	105·6 106·9	102·4 106·5 110·2 112·8 104·9	101·1 102·5 104·4 104·4 96·4	102·0 103·9 104·4 104·6 94·8	93·3 91·1 91·7 92·2 92·8	103·0 104·6 107·1 108·0 107·2	112·2 115·0 115·8 118·5 106·7	106·3 104·3 102·4 104·9 72·5	98·0 100·3 99·9 98·9 92·7	100·9 102·7 101·7 100·5 83·1	104·3 106·3 109·0 110·1 99·9	98·6 98·2 104·9 101·3 95·9	102·3 106·4 109·7 116·1 113·0
1979 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·4 112·1 110·0 110·6	108·7 106·4	110·5 115·2 112·8 112·6	102·7 106·7 104·0 104·3	103·0 107·5 103·6 104·4	89·5 91·4 94·2 93·8	106·1 108·5 109·9 107·7	112·0 120·7 121·5 119·8	100·5 112·6 103·4 103·3	99·8 102·1 94·7 99·0	100·4 103·7 100·9 96·7	105·7 112·0 112·0 110·8	97·0 R 102·7 103·0 102·5	119-9 116-9 115-1 112-3
1980 Q1	109·8		110·0	101·3	100·4	95·1	109·5	118·7	55·9	99·2	91·6	108·3	101-1 R	113·1
Q2	108·1		106·8	98·4	97·4	92·3	106·1 R	107·3	91·7	94·8	84·7	101·1	97-4 R	112·2
Q3	106·3		103·4 R	95·2 R	93·5 R	91·8	105·6	101·0	75·8	92·2	80·7	97·9	94-7	112·9
Q4	104·7		99·6 R	90·6	88·0 R	92·2	107·5 R	99·9	66·8	84·5	75·4	92·2	90-3	113·6
1981 Q1	104·3	100·5	98·7 R	89-3 R	87·5 R	90·0	107·0 R	103·6	75·6	81·0	75·2	92·7	87·1	110-2 R
Q2	103·7	100·0	98·2 R	89-0 R	87·7 R	90·6	102·7 R	104·9	78·0	82·4	74·7	91·8	83·3	113-2 R
Employed labour fo	99·3	99-3	108-7	108-7	111-1	117-9	108-3	104-1	118-9	110.0	121-6	107-7	95.9	110-0
1971	97·7	97·7	105·4	105·5	107·5	113·9	105-4	102·2	112·2	106·7	116·0	104·8	94·6	105·6
1972	98·1	98·1	103·1	103·1	104·0	108·8	103-7	99·5	104·0	102·3	112·8	103·7	98·5	100·4
1973	100·2	100·2	104·5	104·5	104·5	103·5	103-5	99·4	103·9	103·1	110·9	105·8	106·2	97·5
1974	100·6	100·6	104·1	104·1	104·7	99·6	104-6	101·3	102·2	104·3	107·9	105·6	103·5	98·2
1975	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	100·0
1976	99·4	99·4	97·5	97·5	96·9	98·3	97·8	98·1	95·2	96·7	96·2	97·3	99·5	99·8
1977	99·6	99·6	97·3	97·2	97·2	98·2	97·0	100·4	96·5	97·4	96·0	96·6	97·2	98·1
1978	100·2	100·1	96·9	96·8	96·7	97·3	96·0	102·0	92·5	97·8	93·1	96·6	97·2	96·8
1979	100·6	100·6	96·1	96·0	95·4	95·3	95·1	102·1	88·8	96·3	91·5	96·2	98·3	98·0
1980	98·6	98·6	91·5	91·4	89·8	94·9	92·4	99·0	79·5	91·0	82·7	91·0	96·4	98·0
1979 Q1	100·6	100·6	96·4	96·3	95·9	95·2	94·7	102·0	89·8	97·0	92·3	96·6	98·0	97·9
Q2	100·6	100·6	96·3	96·2	95·7	95·1	95·2	102·2	89·3	96·6	92·1	96·4	98·1	98·0
Q3	100·7	100·6	96·2	96·1	95·4	95·3	95·2	102·2	88·7	96·2	91·6	96·2	98·8	98·0
Q4	100·5	100·5	95·4	95·3	94·5	95·7	95·1	101·9	87·2	95·3	90·1	95·4	98·3	98·0
1980 Q1	100·0	100·0	94·2	94·1	93·2	95·3	94·6	101·4	85·4	94·1	87·5	94·1	97·4	98·0
Q2	99·3	99·3	92·8	92·7	91·4	94·9	93·2	100·1	82·2	92·6	84·5	92·6	97·1	98·1
Q3	98·2	98·2	90·7	90·6	88·8	95·0	91·4	98·4	77·8	90·1	81·2	90·1	96·3	98·0
Q4	96·8	96·7	88·1	88·0	85·8	94·3	90·2	96·1	72·5	87·0	77·6	87·3	94·7	97·9
1981 Q1	95·4	95·4	85·7	85·6	83·3	93·0	88·5	94·3	68·6	84·2	75·2	85·6	91·8	97·4
Q2	94·2	94·2	83·8	83·7	81·4	91·7	87·4	92·5	65·9	81·6	74·2	84·4	89·9	96·6
Output per person	employed 94-2	94-1	91.9	R 91-8	R 88-6	100-2	87·1	R 86-9	R 107·1	R 87-9	R 83-5	R 90-1	115-8	75-9
1971	97·1	97·1	94·5	94·4	90·6	102·0	90·3	90·3	102·3	88·4	89·6	93·6	119·5	82·2
1972	99·8	99·7	98·6	98·4	95·8	88·0	95·3	97·3	110·0	92·6	93·2	100·4	116·9	92·7
1973	103·4	103·3	105·0	104·8	104·1	102·6	100·4	108·6	121·4	100·5	100·8	109·4	110·9	101·1
1974	101·3	101·3	101·6	101·6	102·7	90·4	98·5	110·9	112·4	101·3	97·0	104·6	102·0	100·4
1975	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	100·0
1976	102·6	102·0	105 1	103·7	105·3	94·9	105·4	114·4	111·7	101· 4	104·9	107·2	99·1	102·5
1977	105·0	103·4	109 5	105·5	107·0	92·8	107·8	114·6	108·1	102· 9	107·0	110·1	101·1	108·6
1978	107·8	105·5	113 7	107·9	108·1	94·3	111·6	113·6	110·8	102· 2	109·3	112·9	108·0	113·3
1979	109·6	106·3	117 4	108·8	109·7	96·8	113·7	116·1	118·3	102· 7	109·8	114·6	103·0	118·5
1980	108·7	105·3	114 7	105·5	105·5	97·8 R	116·1	107·7	91·7	101· 8	100·4	109·7	99·5	115·3
1979 Q1	107·7	104·6	114·6	106·6	107·4	94·0	112·0	109·8	111·9	102·9	108·8	109·4	99·0	122·5
Q2	111·4	108·0	119·6	110·9	112·3	96·1	113·9	118·1	126·0	105·7	112·6	116·2	104·6 R	119·3
Q3	109·2	105·8	117·3	108·3	108·6	98·9	115·4	118·9	116·6	98·4	110·2	116·4	104·2	117·4
Q4	110·0	106·6	118·0	109·4	110·5	98·0	113·3	117·5	118·5	103·8	107·4	116·2	104·2	114·6
1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109·8 108·8 108·2 108·1	105·4 104·8	116 7 R 115 1 114 0 R 113 0	107·6 106·1 105·1 103·0	107·7 106·5 105·3 102·6	99·7 R 97·2 96·7 97·7	115-7 R 113-8 R 115-5 119-2	117·1 107·2 102·6 104·0	65·5 111·6 97·4 92·1	105·4 102·4 102·4 97·1	104·6 100·3 99·4 97·1	115·1 109·2 108·7 105·6	103·7 100·4 98·4 95·3	115 4 114 4 115 2 116 1
1981 Q1	109·3		115-1 R	104·4	105·0	96·8	120-9 R	109·9	110·2	96·2	99·9	108-3	94·9	113·1
Q2	110·1		117-2 R	106·4	107·7	98·8	117-5 R	113·4	118·3	101·0	100·7	108-7	92·6	117·2

MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.
 † Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
 ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

ad # 200	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Nether- lands (8)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (9)	Sweden (2)	Switzer- land	United States (2) (7)
CIVILIAN	- 6															Indice	es: 1975 = 100
EMPLOYMENT Years 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	99·1 97·7 97·7 100·1 100·5	91 · 8 94 · 0 95 · 5 98 · 3 100 · 4	101·0 101·0 101·7 102·3 102·3	97·8 98·8 98·6 99·9 101·4	85·3 87·3 89·9 94·4 98·3	99·3 100·3 101·0 102·3 101·0	98·2 98·7 99·2 100·5 101·2	105·5 105·8 105·4 105·7 103·6	99· 0 99· 1 98· 6 99· 1 100· 0	98·1 97·9 96·3 97·3 99·4	97·5 98·1 98·1 100·7 100·3	100 7 101 2 100 3 100 4 100 5	96·6 96·9 97·2	98·0 98·5 98·8 101·3 101·8	94·9 95·0 95·1 95·5 97·5	103·5 105·0 105·7 106·2 105·6	92·7 93·3 96·4 99·6 101·4
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 99·3 99·6 100·2 100·9	100·0 101·3 102·3 101·8 103·4	100·0 100·1 101·5 102·4 103·7	100·0 99·2 99·0 99·0 100·2	100·0 102·1 103·9 107·4 111·7	100·0 102·6 103·5 106·0 107·1	100·0 100·7 101·6 101·9 102·0	100·0 99·0 98·8 99·6 101·0	100·0 100·5 100·9 104·3 107·7	100 0 100 8 101 8 102 3 103 5	100·0 100·9 102·3 103·5 104·9	100·0 99·9 100·2 100·6 101·5	100·0 104·8 106·9 108·6 109·7	100·0 98·8 98·0 95·3 92·3	100·0 100·6 100·9 101·3 102·9	100·0 96·7 96·9 97·4 98·2	100-0 103-2 106-8 111-3 114-3
1980	99-2	106-4	104-3	E STREET	114-8	•	102-3	101-9		105-0	106-0	250.00	112-1	88-7	104-2		114-7
Quarters 1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·8 100·8 100·5	102·7 103·4 104·6	103·7 104·2 104·3		110·9 112·2 113·4		102.0	100·7 101·1 101·6		103·1 103·8 104·6	104·8 105·0 105·3		108·7 110·5 110·8	93·9 93·8 93·3	102·7 103·0 103·7		113·9 114·7 115·1
980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·9 99·1 97·8 96·2	105-3 106-1 106-9 107-3	104·6 104·9 103·1 104·8	t die	114·1 114·2 114·8 115·9		102-1	101·9 101·9 101·9 101·8		104-2 104-6 105-3 105-8	105·7 105·8 106·3 106·3	*: \$:: \$	112·0 111·5 112·0 113·1	92·0 90·8 90·5 89·7	104·1 104·7 104·5 103·8	::	115-3 114-5 114-5 114-7
1981 Q1 Q2	94·9 93·8	107·8 108·5		-::	117·4 118·3	1234		101·5 101·1	::	106-3 105-3	106·9 106·6	1:1	114·5 112·6	88·6 87·9	104·7 103·5	::	115·6 116·6
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1979 1980	24,596 24,806 24,397	5,867 6,064 6,242	2,943 3,051 3,070	3,748 3,754	9,284 10,369 10,655	2,332 2,498	20,714 21,127 21,186	24,798 25,041 25,265	1,056	19,594 20,287 20,572	52,230 54,790 55,360	4,563 4,632	1,707 1,872 1,914	12,692 11,706 11,254	4,062 4,180 4,232	3,017 2,962	Thousand 84,783 96,945 97,270
Civilian employment: pro 1980 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All		sector 6-5 31-0 62-4 100-0	10·5 40·3 49·3 100·0	3· 2** 35· 5** 61· 3** 100· 0	5·5 28·5 66·0 100·0	8· 3** 30· 0** 61· 7** 100· 0	8·8 35·9 55·3 100·0	6· 0 44· 8 49· 2 100· 0	19·5** 32·5** 48·0** 100·0	14·2 37·8 48·0 100·0	10·4 35·3 54·2 100·0	6· 0** 32· 0** 62· 0** 100· 0	8·5 29·7 61·8 100·0	18·9 36·1 45·1 100·0	5· 6 32· 2 62· 2 100· 0	7· 4** 39· 3** 53· 2** 100· 0	Per cent 3·6 30·6 65·8 100·0
Manufacturing 1970 1971 1972 1973	34·7 34·0 32·9 32·3	26· 4 26· 6 25· 5 25· 6	30·0 29·7 29·7	32·7 32·3 31·9 31·8	22·3 21·8 21·8 22·0	24·9 24·7	27·8 28·0 28·1 28·3	36·6 36·4	20·4 20·4 20·7		27·0 27·0 27·0 27·0 27·4	26·2 25·7 25·0 24·6	23.8 23.5		27·6 27·3 27·1 27·5	37·0 36·4 35·5 35·0	Per cent 27·0 25·4 25·0 25·6
1974	32.3	25-2	30.2	31-5	21.7	23-6	28-4	36-6	21.0		27-2	24.6	23-6		28-3	34-8	25-1
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	30·9 30·2 30·3 30·0 29·4	23 4 23 5 23 1 21 8 22 2	30·1 29·6 29·8 29·7 29·5	30·1 29·1 28·1 27·0 25·9	20·2 20·3 19·6 19·6 20·0	22·7 22·5 21·6 21·5 21·3	27·9 27·4 27·1 26·6 26·1	35·8 35·8 35·7 35·4 35·1	21 2 21 5 21 3	27·5 27·1 26·7	25°8 25°5 25°1 24°5 24°3	23·8 22·9 22·2 21·5 21·0	24·1 23·2 22·4 21·3 20·5	24 0 24 1 24 1 23 7	28· 0 26· 9 25· 9 24· 9 24· 5	33·7 32·8 32·7 32·6 32·3	23·6 23·8 23·7 23·7 23·7

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

Notes: (1) Annual data relate to June.
(2) Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted.
(3) Annual data relate to August.
(4) Employment in manufacturing includes electricity, gas and water.
(5) Civilian employment figures include armed forces.
(6) Annual figures relate to April.

(7) Employment in manufacturing includes mining and quarrying.
(8) Data in terms of man-years.
(9) Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
•• 1979.
† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
— Break in series

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	Barrier Carlon		(0.3013 UA) UA	e man in a description	SHORT-	TIME							
PRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	rorked	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of wee	k	Stood of or part o	f for whole f week		
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours los	it	Opera-	Percent-	Hours los	st
			per opera- tive working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1976 1977 1978 1979	1,661 1,801 1,793 1,720 1,392	32·2 34·6 34·8 34·2 29·5	8·4 8·7 8·6 8·7 8·3	14·00 15·58 15·50 14·86 11·52	111 1	5 13 5 8 20	183 495 199 316 805	81 35 32 42 252	784 362 355 454 3,111	9·9 10·2 11·0 10·6 12·1	85 48 37 50 272	1·6 0·9 0·7 1·0 5·9	966 857 554 769 3,916	11·7 17·4 15·1 15·0 14·3
Week ended 1979 June 9 Sep 8 Dec 8 1980 Mar 15	1,827 1,403 1,856 1,638	36·3 27·8 37·3 33·7	8·6 9·0 8·6 8·4	15.66 12.61 16.00 13.72	15·67 12·81 14·99	2 9 4 22	73 362 155 871	29 42 61 153	265 421 710 1.857	9·0 10·1 11·5 12·2	31 51 65 175	0·6 1·0 1·3 3·6	337 782 866 2,727	10·9 15·4 13·2 15·7
June 14 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 15	1,501 1,202 1,167 1,143	31·4 25·9 26·0 25·8	8·3 8·2 8·1 8·1	12·47 9·90 9·43 9·21	12·43 10·11 9·33 8·66	14 33 38 26	546 1,304 1,514 1,053	192 336 431 503	2,218 4,081 5,694 6,373	11·6 12·1 13·2 12·7	206 369 468 529	4·3 8·0 10·4 12·0	2,763 5,385 7,207 7,425	13·5 14·6 15·4 14·0
Dec 13 1981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14 April 11 R May 16 R	1,152 990 1,048 1,046 1,096 1,094	26·3 23·0 24·5 24·7 26·0 26·2	7·9 7·7 7·9 8·1 8·3 8·0	9·12 7·66 8·33 8·45 9·09 8·84	8·10 8·94 8·39 8·05 8·85 8·53	32 41 29 19 18	1,276 1,626 1,174 765 728 713	470 553 551 491 417 335	6,139 6,830 6,813 6,016 4,949 3,789	13·1 12·4 12·4 12·3 11·9 11·4	502 594 581 510 435 352	11·4 13·7 13·6 12·0 10·3 8·4	7,415 8,455 7,987 6,782 5,669 4,486	14·8 14·2 13·8 13·3 13·0 12·7
June 13 July 11 R Aug 15 R Sep 12	1,124 1,101 1,031 1,169	27·1 26·6 25·0 28·3	8·1 8·3 8·6 8·5	9·15 9·23 8·90 9·98	9·10 8·79 10·39 10·20	10 9 8 8	386 359 324 324	291 204 191 181	3,251 2,285 2,041 1,911	11·2 11·3 10·6 10·6	300 213 200 189	7·2 5·2 4·8 4·6	3,638 2,643 2,366 2,235	12·1 12·4 11·9 11·8
SIC 1968 Week ended Septem	ber 12, 198	1												
Food, drink and toba			9.4	1,581 - 6	S Pri	0.9	35-1	4.3	42.9	9.9	5.2	1.1	77.9	15.0
(211-229) Drink industries	134 · 1	35.6	9.7	1,299 · 7	7	0.3	10.3	2.1	18.6		2.4	0.6	28.9	12.3
(231-239) Tobacco (240)	28·5 4·9		8·7 6·8	248 · 6 33 · 2		0.6	24.8	2.2	24.2	10.9	2.8	3.8	49.0	17.3
Coal and petroleum products Chemical and allied	7.6	30.2	14.7	111-8	PIT B	_ =	0.2	0.2	1.7	8.0	0.2	0.9	1.9	8.7
industries General chemicals (Metal manufacture Iron and steel	271) 68·2 23·3 80·2	31.2	9·6 10·6 9·5	653·8 246·2 759·2		0·1 - 0·1	4·8 - 3·3	1·4 0·1 15·6	18·2 0·8 150·4	7.9	1·6 0·1 15·7	0·7 0·1 6·5	23·0 0·8 153·7	14·7 7·9 9·8
(general) (311) Other iron and steel	29.5		10.2	302 · 2		Test	0.8	2.9	29 · 8		3.0	3.0	30.6	10-4
(312-313) Non-ferrous metals	29.0		9.2	267 · 2			1.9	9.9	91 · 7		9.9	14.0	93.6	9.4
(321-323) Mechanical engineer Instrument engineeri Electrical engineerin Electrical machinery	ng 19·2 g 97·5	31·6 26·4	8·7 8·6 6·6 7·8	189 · 9 1,278 · 2 127 · 4 757 · 2	556 3	1·0 - 0·7	0·7 41·3 0·2 28·0	2·7 33·5 1·8 14·7	28 · 8 376 · 9 15 · 4 143 · 0	11·2 8·7	2·8 34·6 1·8 15·4	3·9 7·3 2·4 4·0	29·5 418·2 15·6 170·9	10·7 12·1 8·8 11·1
(361) Shipbuilding and	18-2	26.5	8.1	147-2		0.2	8.4	3.4	32 · 1	9-4	3.6	5.3	40.6	11.2
marine engineeri /ehicles Motor vehicle manu- facturing (381)	102.7	40·5 23·9 20·8	9·7 7·0 7·9	402·0 714·7 425·9		0·8 0·7	31·3 27·4	0·4 24·6	5·6 283·3 232·6		0·4 25·3	0·3 5·9	5·6 314·6 260·1	16·0 12·4 13·5
Aerospace equipme manufacturing and repairing (383) letal goods nes	nt	38·6 28·2	5·5 7·8	227·5 691·2		_ _ 0·9	0·2 36·4	1·1 21·1	11·5 212·3	10.4	1.1	1·0 7·0	11·8 248·7	10·6 11·3
extiles Production of man- made fibres (411) Spinning and weavir	61·8 6·2	22·7 42·8	7·9 9·4	485.5		1.3	50.7	15.7	191.6		17·0 0·1	6·2 0·6	242·3 0·7	14.3
of cotton, flax, linen and man-ma fibres (412-413)	de 7·7	16.5	7.6	58.7		0.6	24.4	3.6	43.6	12.1	4.2	9.0	68.0	16.2
Woollen and worsted (414)		30 · 1	9.2	126.9		0.3	11.7	4.4	62.8	14.2	4.7	10.3	74.5	15.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417 eather, leather good	S	12.3	5.7	54.9		0.1	5.5	3.0	36 · 1	11.9	3.2	4.1	41 · 6	13.2
and fur lothing and footwea	r 4·4 r 17·2	17·3 6·9	7·5 5·3	32·8 91·8		1.2	1·8 46·4	3·2 18·7	28·5 175·6	8·8 9·4	3·3 19·9	12·9 8·0	30·3 222·0	9·3 11·2
Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450) ricks, pottery, glass	13·0 4·3	6·5 8·5	5·7 4·2	74·0 17·8		1.2	46·2 0·3	7·2 11·5	78·6 97·0	10·8 8·5	8·4 11·5	4·2 22·9	124·7 97·3	14·9 8·5
cement, etc imber, furniture, etc aper, printing and		33·6 29·8	8·9 8·0	476·1 402·7		0·1 0·9	3·8 37·6	6·7 5·8	71·3 65·2	10.6	6·8 6·7	4.3	75·1 102·8	11.0
Paper and paper ma		33.6	8.9	958.0		-max 3	0.6	2.4	28.0	11.4	2.5	0.8	28-6	11.6
factures (481-484) Printing and publish-	41.0	32.9	9.8	403.0		7	0.5	1.6	17.9	11.3	1.6	1.3	18.5	11.6
ing (485-489) ther manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	53·3 13·9	34·0 27·8 25·2	8·4 8·6 8·3	554·9 459·2 115·2		0.1	0·1 2·1	0·9 10·7 6·3	10·1 101·5 53·5	11·6 9·5 8·6	0·9 10·7 6·3	0·4 5·6 11·3	10·2 103·6 53·5	9·7 8·6
Il manufacturing industries	1,169-4	28.3	8.5	9,983-1		8-1	323-6	180-8	1,911-3	10-6	188-9	4.6	2,234.9	11-8

Notes: Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

EMPLOYMENT 1 **Operatives: manufacturing industries**

INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*

1962 AVERAGE = 100

94·4 94·0 93·2

91-8

94-6

GREAT BRITAIN INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* Engin-vehicles
eering,
allied
industries
(except
vehicles)
Orders
VII-X & XII Order XI Textiles, leather, clothing Food, drink, tobacco All manufacturing industries Vehicles Orders III-XIX Orders III-XIX (except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII Order XI Seasonally adjusted Actual Orders XIII-XV Order III 104·5 104·8 103-3 102-4 99·1 100·1 104·9 107·9 108-6 110-1 100-9 103-9 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7 95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3 96·3 95·6 96·7 94·8 93·7

1980 Mar 15 June 14	69·7 67·7	68·8 66·3	72·9 70·9	74·2 72·3	49.9	74.7	91.9	91.8	90-5	91-2	90.8	95-3
1980 Sep 13	64-0	62-5	66-6	65-8	46-7	73-7	89-9	90.0	88-3	87-5	89-3	94.7
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	62·2 61·2 60·7	60·8 59·7 58·8	64·8 63·5 62·9	63·2 61·7 61·6	45·8 45·0 44·8	73·5 72·5 72·6	88·8 88·4 88·6	89· 0 88· 4 88· 2	87·1 86·5 86·6	84· 3 83· 8 84· 4	88·8 88·7 88·9	94·8 94·3 94·9
1981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	58-8 58-5 58-6	58·3 57·9 57·8	59-7	60-8	43.8	70-4	87·3 87·7 88·2	88·3 88·1 88·4	85-7	85-4	88-8	93-6
April 11 May 16 June 13	58·7 58·7 58·8	57·8 57·6 57·5	59-5	61-6	44-3	70-3	89·3 89·9 90·3	89-3 89-7 90-3	87-7	88-9	91.5	94-2
July 11	55·6 48·5	57·4 57.0					91·2 91·9	90·6 91·4			00.2	05.2

The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1978.

Overtime and Short-time 4 Operatives in manufacturing industries: Regions

93·9 92·6 93·6

			COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.							2 7 10			
	OVERTIM	ME .	- 115		SHORT-1	TIME		116				3	
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of wee	ek	Stood of or part o	f for whole f week		
			219	100			Name of the last	Hours los	st			Hours los	st .
Week ended September 12, 1981	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per operative working over-time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West	310·3 122·9 41·2 86·6	29·2 30·5 32·4 33·8	8·6 8·8 9·4 8·4	2,664·2 1,087·1 385·0 729·0	0·9 0·2 0·3 0·2	37·8 8·3 11·5 9·7	17·9 5·8 4·6 9·7	190·5 61·8 37·7 86·1	10·6 10·7 8·2 8·8	18·9 6·0 4·9 10·0	1·8 1·5 3·8 3·9	228·3 70·1 49·2 95·8 513·3	12·1 11·7 10·1 9·6 10·5
West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	138·3 95·7 123·2 154·7 69·1 44·8	24·7 25·6 29·1 25·9 26·6 24·5 29·7	8·0 8·6 8·3 9·2 9·1 8·8	1 110·0 770·2 1 063·5 1,286·4 634·9 406·4 933·5	0·5 0·5 1·3 2·1 0·2 0·4 1·6	19·4 18·3 52·3 85·2 8·7 16·3 64·4	48·5 23·5 30·1 23·8 6·0 4·9 11·9	494·0 248·0 332·7 266·9 68·1 56·4 130·9	10·2 10·5 11·1 11·2 11·4 11·6	49·0 24·0 31·4 25·9 6·2 5·3 13·5	8·7 6·4 7·4 4·3 2·4 2·9 3·8	513·3 266·3 385·0 352·0 76·8 72·7 195·4	10·5 11·1 12·3 13·6 12·4 13·8 14·5

ncluded in South East.

2 · 1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AN	ND FEMALE		Control of the Control							
INGDOM	UNEMPLO	OYED			200	DING SCHOOL	L LEAVERS		-	OYED BY DUR	
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and ove
975 976 977 Annual 978 (averages 979 980)	977·6 1,359·4 1,483·6 1,475·0 1,390·5 1,794·7	4·1 5·7 6·2 6·1 5·7 7·4	48·6 85·9 105·4 99·4 83·2 127·1	929·0 1,273·5 1,378·2 1,375·7 1,307·3 1,667·6	170 max million (170 million (1	3· 9 5· 3 5· 7 5· 7 5· 4 6· 8	(2 total) (2 total) (2 total) (3 total)		Maurice -	110	
76 Oct 14 Nov 11e Dec 9e	1,377·1 1,366·5 1,371·0	5·8 5·7 5·7	82·7 58·0 51·0	1,294·4 1,308·5 1,320·0	1,296·9 1,307·5 1,317·5	5· 4 5· 5 5· 5	-0·8 10·6 10·0	5·1 5·0 6·6	258	992 	127
77 Jan 13	1,448·2	6· 0	51·0	1,397·2	1,329·2	5· 5	11·7	10·8	213	1,103	132
Feb 10	1,421·8	5· 9	41·8	1,380·0	1,331·7	5· 5	2·5	8·1	218	1,076	128
Mar 10	1,383·5	5· 7	33·3	1,350·1	1,333·7	5· 5	2·0	5·4	200	1,057	127
April 14	1,392·3	5· 8	53·6	1,338·7	1,341 · 4	5· 6	7·7	4·1	231	1,036	125
May 12	1,341·7	5· 6	45·1	1,296·6	1,337 · 5	5· 6	-3·9	1·9	203	1,016	122
June 9	1,450·1	6· 0	149·0	1,301·1	1,378 · 6	5· 7	41·1	15·0	299	1,030	122
July 14	1,622·4	6· 7	253·4	1,369·0	1,393·0	5· 8	14·4	17·2	404	1,099	120
Aug 11	1,635·8	6· 8	231·4	1,404·4	1,393·2	5· 8	0·2	18·6	277	1,237	122
Sep 8	1,609·1	6· 7	175·6	1,433·5	1,414·0	5· 9	20·8	11·8	251	1,231	127
Oct 13	1,518·3	6·3	98·6	1,419·7	1,419·7	5· 9	5·7	8·9	261	1,130	127
Nov 10	1,499·1	6·2	73·5	1,425·6	1,424·9	5· 9	5·2	10·6	237	1,135	127
Dec 8	1,480·8	6·2	58·4	1,422·4	1,424·7	5· 9	-0·2	3·6	209	1,144	128
'8 Jan 12	1,548·5	6· 4	61·1	1,487·4	1,420·3	5· 9	-4·4	0·2	206	1,211	132
Feb 9	1,508·7	6· 2	49·7	1,459·0	1,409·5	5· 8	-10·8	-5·1	210	1,167	131
Mar 9	1,461·0	6· 0	40·2	1,420·7	1,408·2	5· 8	-1·3	-5·5	196	1,135	130
April 13	1,451 · 8	6· 0	60·8	1,391·0	1,400·4	5·8	-7·8	-6·6	229	1,094	129
May 11	1,386 · 8	5· 7	48·2	1,338·6	1,391·7	5·8	-8·7	-5·9	191	1,069	127
June 8	1,446 · 1	6· 0	145·6	1,300·5	1,380·6	5·7	-11·1	-9·2	286	1,035	125
July 6	1,585·8	6·6	243·3	1,342·5	1,367·6	5·7	-13·0	-10·9	383	1,078	125
Aug 10	1,608·3	6·6	222·1	1,386·2	1,369·5	5·7	1·9	-7·4	260	1,222	127
Sep 14	1,517·7	6·3	139·2	1,378·5	1,357·8	5·6	-11·7	-7·6	229	1,161	128
Oct 12	1,429·5	5· 9	82·0	1,347·5	1,345·5	5· 6	-12·3	-7·4	243	1,060	127
Nov 9	1,392·0	5· 8	57·1	1,334·9	1,332·1	5· 5	-13·4	-12·5	210	1,056	126
Dec 7	1,364·3	5· 6	43·2	1,321·1	1,324·2	5· 5	-7·9	-11·2	199	1,040	126
9 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,455·3 1,451·9 1,402·3	6· 0 6· 0 5· 8	47·4 39·4 31·2	1,407·8 1,412·5 1,371·1	1,335·6 1,357·9 1,354·7	5- 5 5- 6 5- 6	11·4 22·3 -3·2	-3·3 8·6	208 207 183	1,117 1,115 1,090	130 130 129
April 5	1,340·6	5· 5	25·8	1,314·8	1,319·7	5· 4	-35·0	-15-3	172	1,042	127
May 10	1,299·3	5· 4	39·3	1,260·0	1,312·0	5· 4	-7·7		167	1,008	124
June 14	1,343·9	5· 5	143·8	1,200·1	1,283·9	5· 3	-28·1		277	947	120
July 12	1,464·0	6· 0	215·4	1,248·6	1,276·1	5·3	-7·8	-17.3	351	994	119
Aug 9	1,455·5	6· 0	183·5	1,272·0	1,260·1	5·2	-16·0		241	1,095	120
Sep 13	1,394·5	5· 7	114·3	1,280·2	1,264·3	5·2	4·2		221	1,053	121
Oct 11†	1,367·6	5· 6	69·4	1,298·3	1,277·3	5·3	13·0	7.8	239	1,007	120
Nov 8	1,355·2	5· 6	49·7	1,305·5	1,283·4	5·3	6·1		212	1,021	122
Dec 6	1,355·5	5· 6	39·2	1,316·3	1,300·7	5·4	17·3		206	1,027	123
0 Jan 10	1,470·6	6·1	45·9	1,424·7	1,334·0	5·5	33·3	31 · 1	209	1,135	127
Feb 14	1,488·9	6·2	38·2	1,450·8	1,376·8	5·7	42·8		220	1,142	127
Mar 13e	1,478·0	6·1	31·8	1,446·2	1,411·0	5·8	34·2		207	1,143	128
April 10	1,522·9	6·3	53·7	1,469·2	1,456·2	6· 0	45·2	39.5	240	1,153	130
May 8	1,509·2	6·2	49·4	1,459·8	1,495·3	6· 2	39·1		208	1,173	128
June 12	1,659·7	6·9	186·4	1,473·3	1,541·7	6· 4	46·4		352	1,180	128
July 10	1,896·6	7·8	295·5	1,601·1	1,609·2	6·7	67·5	67.2	451	1,313	132
Aug 14	2,001·2	8·3	264·9	1,736·3	1,696·8	7·0	87·6		311	1,548	142
Sep 11	2,039·5	8·4	207·3	1,832·1	1,791·1	7·4	94·3		304	1,591	144
Oct 9	2,062·9	8·5	145·8	1,917·1	1,892·9	7·8	101·8	94·6	341	1,575	147
Nov 13	2,162·9	8·9	110·7	2,052·1	2,030·0	8·4	137·1	111·1	319	1,686	158
Dec 11	2,244·2	9·3	95·4	2,148·8	2,136·6	8·8	106·6	115·2	293	1,787	164
1 Jan 15	2,419·5	10·0	102·3	2,317·1	2,228·3	9·2	91·7	91 · 4	292	1,955	173
Feb 12	2,463·3	10·2	90·1	2,373·2	2,304·1	9·5	75·8		290	1,995	178
Mar 12	2,484·7	10·3	78·3	2,406·4	2,380·8	9·9	76·7		260	2,040	185
April 9 e	2,525·2	10·4	72·8	2,452·4	2,452·3	10·1	71·5	70.2	294	2,046	185
May 14	2,558·4	10·6	99·2	2,459·2	2,514·6	10·4	62·3		254	2,111	193
June 11 e	2,680·5	11·1	216·2	2,464·3	2,552·3	10·6	37·7		368	2,118	194
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	2,852·1 2,940·5 2,998·8	11·8 12·2 12·4	285·5 278·1 269·8	2,566·6 2,662·4 2,729·0	2,582·3 2,626·4 2,672·7	10·7 10·9 11·1	30·0 44·1 46·3	43·3 37·3	385 281 324	2,268 2,457 2,471	199 203 204
Oct 8‡	2,988 · 6	12-4	216.0	2,772.6	2,728.9	11-3	56.2		331	2,442	216

Note The seasonally adjusted series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March issue of Employment Gazette.

* For those months where a full age analysis is not available, the division by age is estimated.

† Fortnightly payment of benefit: from October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by deducting the estimated increase arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment see p 1151 of the November issue of Employment Gazette.

‡ The recorded unemployment figures for July, August, September and October are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as a result of industrial action affecting the flow of information between benefit offices and employment offices. The seasonally adjusted totals for the UK and GB have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2·3 (regions) and 2·19 (unemployment flows).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 1

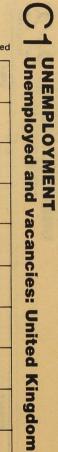
No. of Concession,		a
	THOUSA	N

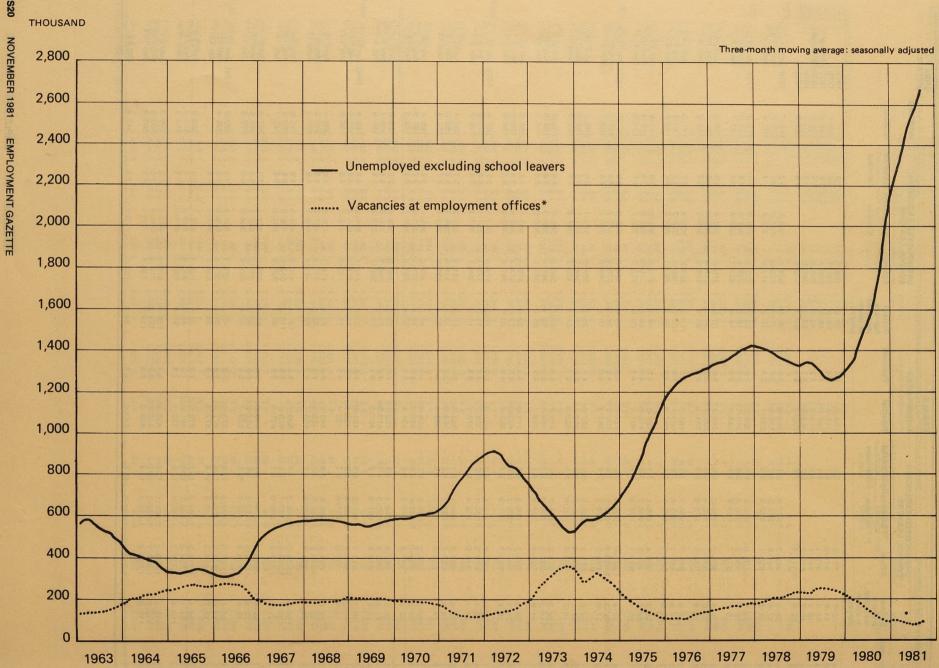
MALE	ear Advanced	2 68 20 348	T195	-11,000 and 10	MAN THE	FEMALE	Topica Coll	T SUITANIAN					UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLO	OYED	100 × 1	UNEMPLO SCHOOL	DYED EXCLU	DING	UNEMPLO	OYED			OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonally	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	-	y adjusted	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			included in unem- ployed	Recoils	Number	Per cent		Market State Company
777·1 1,023·5 1,069·2 1,040·2 963·9 1,233·6	5·5 7·1 7·4 7·2 6·7 8·7	27·5 47·0 54·4 51·3 43·7 66·9	749·5 976·5 1,014·8 988·9 920·2 1,166·7	***	5· 3 6· 8 7· 0 6· 9 6· 4 8· 1	200 · 5 336 · 0 414 · 3 434 · 8 426 · 5 561 · 1	2·1 3·5 4·3 4·4 4·3 5·7	21·0 38·9 51·0 48·1 39·5 60·1	179 · 5 297 · 0 363 · 4 386 · 8 387 · 1 500 · 9		1.9 3.1 3.8 3.9 3.9 5.0	116·5 151·0 169·7 180·6 235·7	1975 1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979 1980
1,010·0	7· 0	40·9	969·0	980·3	6·8	367·1	3·9	41·7	325 · 4	316·6	3·3	128·7	1976 Oct 14
1,011·6	7· 0	34·5	977·1	984·1	6·8	354·9	3·7	23·5	331 · 4	323·4	3·4	131·3	Nov 11e
1,019·5	7· 1	30·4	989·1	988·8	6·9	351·5	3·7	20·6	330 · 9	328·7	3·5	131·2	Dec 9e
1,074·1	7·5	25·9	1,048·2	993·9	6·9	374·1	3·9	25·0	349·0	335·3	3·5	134·4	1977 Jan 13
1,055·5	7·3	21·0	1,034·5	994·0	6·9	366·3	3·8	20·8	345·5	337·7	3·5	142·2	Feb 10
1,028·5	7·1	16·9	1,011·6	993·2	6·9	355·0	3·7	16·4	338·5	340·5	3·5	142·7	Mar 10
1,032·4	7·2	28·8	1,003·6	997·6	6·9	359·9	3·7	24·8	335·1	343·8	3·6	144·4	April 14
994·3	6·9	23·8	970·5	990·6	6·9	347·4	3·6	21·3	326·1	346·9	3·6	143·3	May 12
1,050·8	7·3	80·4	970·4	1,016·9	7·1	399·2	4·1	68·6	330·7	361·7	3·7	147·2	June 9
1,132·7	7·9	134·7	998·1	1,023·3	7·1	489 · 6	5·1	118·7	370·9	369·7	3·8	150·4	July 14
1,143·5	7·9	123·7	1,019·9	1,023·1	7·1	492 · 3	5·1	107·8	384·5	370·1	3·8	153·2	Aug 11
1,124·3	7·8	89·0	1,035·3	1,034·5	7·2	484 · 8	5·0	86·6	398·2	379·5	3·9	159·4	Sep 8
1,070 · 8	7·4	46·5	1,024·2	1,036·0	7·2	447·6	4·6	52·1	395·5	383·7	4· 0	164·9	Oct 13
1,063 · 2	7·4	34·5	1,028·7	1,036·8	7·2	435·9	4·5	38·9	397·0	388·1	4· 0	166·1	Nov 10
1,060 · 7	7·4	27·6	1,033·1	1,034·7	7·2	420·1	4·4	30·8	389·3	390·0	4· 0	164·2	Dec 8
1,114·8	7·7	29·4	1,085·3	1,030·5	7·2	433·8	4·4	31·7	402·1	389 · 8	4· 0	166·9	1978 Jan 12
1,089·6	7·6	23·9	1,065·7	1,022·0	7·1	419·1	4·3	25·8	393·3	387 · 5	4· 0	166·7	Feb 9
1,058·4	7·3	19·4	1,039·0	1,020·3	7·1	402·6	4·1	20·9	381·7	387 · 9	4· 0	166·2	Mar 9
1,045 · 4	7·3	31·0	1,014·0	1,009·3	7·0	406·4	4·1	29·7	376·6	391 · 1	4· 0	167·7	April 13
1,001 · 1	6·9	24·2	976·9	1,002·5	7·0	385·7	3·9	24·0	361·7	389 · 2	4· 0	164·6	May 11
1,022 · 9	7·1	78·4	944·5	992·9	6·9	423·1	4·3	67·1	356·0	387 · 7	4· 0	162·5	June 8
1,087·3	7·5	130·4	956·9	983·8	6·8	498·5	5·1	112·9	385·6	383·8	3·9	165·3	July 6
1,099·0	7·6	120·2	978·7	981·2	6·8	509·3	5·2	101·8	407·5	388·3	4·0	171·4	Aug 10
1,041·1	7·2	69·7	971·4	971·5	6·7	476·6	4·9	69·5	407·0	386·3	3·9	175·3	Sep 14
989·7	6·9	40·0	949·7	960·3	6·7	439·8	4·5	42·0	397·8	385·2	3·9	176·5	Oct 12
970·4	6·7	27·6	942·8	949·4	6·6	421·6	4·3	29·5	392·1	382·7	3·9	178·0	Nov 9
962·5	6·7	21·1	941·4	942·9	6·5	401·8	4·1	22·1	379·7	381·3	3·9	174·8	Dec 7
1,034·8	7·2	23·8	1,011·0	954·2	6·7	420·5	4·2	23·6	396·9	381 · 4	3·8	177·9	1979 Jan 11
1,039·5	7·3	20·0	1,019·4	972·8	6·8	412·4	4·1	19·4	393·0	385 · 1	3·9	180·2	Feb 8
1,005·5	7·0	15·8	989·7	968·7	6·8	396·8	4·0	15·4	381·4	386 · 0	3·9	179·2	Mar 8
959·2	6·7	13·1	946·1	938·6	6·6	381 · 4	3·8	12·7	368·7	381 · 1	3·8	176·4	April 5
922·1	6·4	20·7	901·4	927·1	6·5	377 · 2	3·8	18·6	358·6	384 · 9	3·9	173·9	May 10
930·2	6·5	78·7	851·5	902·3	6·3	413 · 7	4·2	65·1	348·6	381 · 6	3·8	171·3	June 14
980·5	6·9	116·7	863 · 8	892·4	6·2	483·5	4·9	98·7	384·8	383·7	3·9	176·0	July 12
974·9	6·8	100·3	874 · 6	879·7	6·1	480·6	4·8	83·1	397·5	380·4	3·8	179·0	Aug 9
936·1	6·5	58·1	878 · 0	881·0	6·2	458·4	4·6	56·2	402·2	383·3	3·9	184·3	Sep 13
925·8	6·5	34·0	891 · 8	889·1	6·2	441 · 9	4·4	35·4	406·5	388·2	3·9	186·6	Oct 11 † Nov 8 Dec 6
924·4	6·5	24·1	900 · 3	893·5	6·2	430 · 8	4·3	25·6	405·2	389·9	3·9	190·7	
934·2	6·5	19·3	914 · 9	903·4	6·3	421 · 2	4·2	19·9	401·3	397·3	4·0	191·5	
1,016·0	7·1	22·7	993·4	923·6	6·5	454·5	4·6	23·2	431 · 3	410·4	4·1	199·7	1980 Jan 10
1,031·5	7·2	19·0	1,012·6	952·6	6·7	457·4	4·6	19·2	438 · 2	424·2	4·3	208·7	Feb 14
1,025·1	7·2	15·7	1,009·4	975·6	6·8	452·8	4·6	16·0	436 · 8	435·4	4·4	211·1	Mar 13 e
1,058 · 1	7· 4	28·3	1,029·8	1,009·9	7·1	464·9	4·7	25·4	439·4	446·3	4·5	214·0	April 10
1,048 · 6	7· 4	26·0	1,022·6	1,037·1	7·3	460·6	4·6	23·4	437·2	458·2	4·6	217·2	May 8
1,132 · 4	8· 0	100·8	1,031·6	1,071·9	7·5	527·3	5·3	85·5	441·7	469·8	4·7	219·1	June 12
1,264 · 6	8·9	157·8	1,106·8	1,122·9	7·9	632·0	6· 4	137·7	494·3	486·3	4·9	227·9	July 10
1,342 · 3	9·4	143·1	1,199·2	1,187·1	8·3	658·9	6· 6	121·8	537·2	509·7	5·1	242·3	Aug 14
1,378 · 8	9·7	107·8	1,271·0	1,258·8	8·8	660·6	6· 7	99·6	561·1	532·3	5·4	255·9	Sep 11
1,414·2	9·9	74·9	1,339·3	1,334·9	9·4	648·7	6· 5	70·9	577·8	558·0	5· 6	265·5	Oct 9
1,506·1	10·6	57·2	1,448·9	1,441·8	10·1	656·8	6· 6	53·5	603·2	588·2	5· 9	279·9	Nov 13
1,585·7	11·1	50·0	1,535·8	1,525·4	10·7	658·5	6· 6	45·4	613·1	611·2	6· 2	286·8	Dec 11
1,716·4 1,756·4 1,783·2	12·1 12·3 12·5	54·1 47·8 42·1	1,662·3 1,708·6 1,741·1	1,593·2 1,650·5 1,711·9	11-2 11-6 12-0	703·1 706·9 701·5	7·1 7·1 7·1	48·2 42·2 36·2	654·9 664·7 665·3	635·1 653·6 668·9	6· 4 6· 6 6· 7	305·0 313·9	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
1,819 · 8	12·8	39·5	1,780·3	1,765·9	12·4	705·5	7·1	33·3	672·1	686·4	6·9	323·4	April 9 e
1,847 · 5	13·0	55·3	1,792·2	1,817·0	12·8	710·9	7·2	43·9	667·0	697·6	7·0	327·7	May 14
1,917 · 9	13·5	119·0	1,798·9	1,850·0	13·0	762·6	7·7	97·2	665·4	702·3	7·1	328·9	June 11 e
2,010·8	14·1	152·2	1,858·6	1,874·0	13·2	841 · 3	8·5	133·3	708·0	708·3	7·1	335·2	July 9 ‡
2,066·9	14·5	148·9	1,918·0	1,903·0	13·4	873 · 6	8·8	129·2	744·3	723·4	7·3	348·4	Aug 13 ‡
2,104·6	14·8	145·2	1,959·4	1,935·4	13·6	894 · 2	9·0	124·6	769·6	737·3	7·4	355·7	Sep 10 ‡
2,106 - 4	14-8	116-9	1,989 · 4	1,970 · 4	13-8	882-3	8.9	99·1	783 · 2	758 · 5	7.6	360 · 2	Oct 8‡

GREAT	BRITAIN		D FEMALE	Carrie mingre	UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	LIEAVEDS	and property to be a construction of the	IINEMPI (YED BY DUR	ATION
	The second second	Number	Per cent	School	Actual		y adjusted	L LEAVENS		Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
		100 TO 100	AGO (A)	leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60*	weeks aged 60 and over
	nnual verages	935·7 1,304·6 1,422·7 1,409·7 1,325·5 1,715·9	4·1 5·6 6·0 6·0 5·6 7·3	45·3 81·6 99·8 93·7 78·0 120·1	890·3 1,223·0 1,322·9 1,315·9 1,247·5 1,595·8		3· 9 5· 2 5· 6 5· 6 5· 2 6· 7					
	: 14 : 11e : 9 e	1,320·9 1,311·0 1,316·0	5·7 5·6 5·6	78·0 54·3 48·0	1,243·0 1,256·7 1,268·0	1,244·5 1,255·2 1,264·9	5·3 5·4 5·4	-1·0 10·7 9·7	4·8 4·8 6·5	250	946	125
1977 Jan	10	1,390·2	5·9	48·2	1,342·0	1,275·6	5· 4	10·7	10·4	207	1,053	130
Feb		1,365·2	5·8	39·4	1,325·8	1,278·3	5· 4	2·7	7·7	211	1,028	126
Mar		1,328·1	5·6	31·3	1,296·8	1,280·0	5· 4	1·7	5·0	193	1,010	125
Apri	112	1,335·6	5·7	50·4	1,285·3	1,287·6	5·5	7·6	4·0	223	989	123
May		1,285·7	5·5	42·0	1,243·7	1,283·2	5·5	-4·4	1·6	197	969	120
June		1,390·4	5·9	142·7	1,247·7	1,323·3	5·6	40·1	14·4	288	982	120
July	11	1,553·5	6·6	241·6	1,311·9	1,337·0	5·7	13·7	16·5	389	1,046	118
Aug		1,567·0	6·7	220·4	1,346·6	1,337·1	5·7	0·1	18·0	269	1,178	120
Sep		1,541·8	6·6	166·2	1,375·7	1,357·6	5·8	20·5	11·4	242	1,175	125
Oct	10	1,456·6	6·2	92·6	1,364·0	1,363·1	5·8	5·5	8·7	253	1,079	125
Nov		1,438·0	6·1	68·6	1,369·4	1,367·7	5·8	4·6	10·2	230	1,083	125
Dec		1,419·7	6·0	54·3	1,365·4	1,366·7	5·8	-1·0	3·0	201	1,092	126
1978 Jan	9	1,484·7	6·3	57·4	1,427·3	1,361·7	5·8	-5·0	-0·5	199	1,156	130
Feb		1,445·9	6·1	46·6	1,399·2	1,350·6	5·7	-11·1	-5·7	203	1,114	129
Mar		1,399·0	5·9	37·6	1,361·3	1,348·6	5·7	-2·0	-6·0	189	1,082	128
April	11	1,387·5	5·9	56·7	1,330·8	1,339·6	5·7	-9·0	-7·4	220	1,041	127
May		1,324·9	5·6	44·7	1,280·2	1,331·4	5·6	-8·2	-6·4	185	1,015	125
June		1,381·4	5·8	139·2	1,242·2	1,320·2	5·6	-11·2	-9·5	276	983	123
July	10	1,512·5	6·4	231·7	1,280·8	1,307·3	5· 5	-12·9	-10·8	366	1,024	122
Aug		1,534·4	6·5	210·9	1,323·6	1,308·9	5· 5	1·6	-7·5	250	1,160	124
Sep		1,446·7	6·1	130·7	1,316·0	1,297·2	5· 5	-11·7	-7·7	220	1,102	125
Oct Nov Dec	9	1,364·9 1,330·8 1,303·2	5·8 5·6 5·5	76·4 52·9 39·8	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,285·9 1,274·1 1,265·4	5· 4 5· 4 5· 4	-11·3 -11·8 -8·7	-7·1 -11·6 -10·6	235 203 191	1,006 1,004 988	124 124 124
1979 Jan	8	1,391·2	5·9	44·4	1,346·9	1,276·0	5· 4	10·6	-3·3	201	1,063	127
Feb		1,387·6	5·9	36·7	1,350·9	1,297·2	5· 5	21·2	7·7	200	1,061	127
Mar		1,339·8	5·7	23·9	1,310·9	1,294·3	5· 5	-2·9	9·6	176	1,038	126
April	10	1,279·8	5· 4	23·9	1,255·9	1,260·3	5·3	-34·0	-5·2	166	989	125
May		1,238·5	5· 2	36·2	1,202·3	1,252·4	5·3	-7·0	-14·9	160	957	121
June		1,281·1	5· 4	137·1	1,144·0	1,225·4	5·2	-27·0	-23·0	266	898	117
July	9	1,392·0	5· 9	204·2	1,187·8	1,216·9	5·1	-8·5	-14·5	335	941	117
Aug		1,383·9	5· 8	173·1	1,210·8	1,201·2	5·1	-15·7	-17·1	232	1,035	117
Sep		1,325·0	5· 6	106·0	1,219·0	1,204·9	5·1	3·7	-6·8	212	995	118
Oct 1	8	1,302·8	5·5	64·0	1,238·8	1,217·4	5·1	12·5	0·2	231	953	118
Nov 1		1,292·3	5·5	45·5	1,246·8	1,223·4	5·2	6·0	7·4	203	969	120
Dec 1		1,292·0	5·5	35·7	1,256·3	1,239·5	5·2	16·1	11·5	197	974	121
980 Jan	14	1,404·4	6· 0	42·6	1,361·7	1,272·5	5· 4	33·0	18·4	202	1,079	125
Feb		1,422·0	6· 0	35·2	1,386·8	1,313·8	5· 6	41·3	30·1	212	1,085	125
Mar		1,411·7	6· 0	29·3	1,382·4	1,347·0	5· 7	33·2	35·8	199	1,087	125
April	8	1,454·7	6·2	50·0	1,404·6	1,391·2	5·9	44·2	39·6	231	1,097	127
May		1,441·4	6·1	45·8	1,395·6	1,429·2	6·1	38·0	38·5	199	1,116	126
June		1,586·6	6·7	178·3	1,408·3	1,474·2	6·2	45·0	42·4	338	1,123	126
July	14	1,811·9	7·7	282·1	1,529·9	1,539·5	6·5	65·3	49·4	433	1,249	129
Aug		1,913·1	8·1	252·0	1,661·1	1,623·9	6·9	84·4	64·9	300	1,474	139
Sep		1,950·2	8·3	196·3	1,753·8	1,714·6	7·3	90·7	80·1	292	1,517	141
Oct 9	13	1,973·0	8· 4	137·2	1,835·8	1,811·2	7·7	96·6	90·6	329	1,500	144
Nov 1		2,071·2	8· 8	103·4	1,967·8	1,944·4	8·2	133·2	106·8	309	1,608	155
Dec 1		2,150·5	9· 1	88·6	2,061·8	2,048·3	8·7	103·9	111·2	283	1,706	161
981 Jan 1	12	2,320·5	9·8	95·8	2,224·6	2,137·2	9·1	88·9	108·7	282	1,869	169
Feb 1		2,363·4	10·0	83·9	2,279·5	2,211·3	9·4	74·1	89·0	280	1,909	174
Mar 1		2,384·8	10·1	72·9	2,311·9	2,286·2	9·7	74·9	79·3	252	1,952	181
April	14	2,426·3	10·3	68·0	2,358·3	2,357·7	10·0	71·5	73·5	287	1,958	182
May		2,456·9	10·4	92·5	2,364·3	2,417·8	10·2	60·1	68·8	246	2,021	190
June		2,576·6	10·9	207·6	2.369·0	2,454·4	10·4	36·6	56·1	357	2,030	190
July 9	13‡	2,744·0	11·6	275·4	2,468·6	2,484·5	10·5	30·1	42·3	374	2,175	195
Aug 1		2,831·3	12·0	267·8	2,563·5	2,528·6	10·7	44·1	36·9	273	2,359	199
Sep 1		2,884·8	12·2	256·8	2,628·1	2,573·5	10·9	44·9	39·7	311	2,374	200
Oct 8		2,876 · 4	12-2	204.5	2,671 · 9	2,627 · 8	11-1	54.3	47.8	320	2,344	212

†‡ See	footnotes	to table	2.1.
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	1	1				FEMALE							GREAT
JNEMPL	OYED	a and		OYED EXCL LEAVERS	UDING .	UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	BRITAIN
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual		ly adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
747·4 986·0 .027·5 995·2 919·6 .180·0	5· 4 7· 0 7· 3 7· 1 6· 6 8· 5	25·7 44·6 51·4 48·1 40·7 62·8	721 · 6 941 · 3 976 · 1 947 · 1 879 · 0 1,117 · 2		5· 2 6· 7 6· 9 6· 7 6· 3 7· 9	188·3 318·6 395·2 414·4 405·9 535·8	2·1 3·4 4·2 4·3 4·2 5·5	19·6 36·9 48·4 45·6 37·3 57·3	168·7 281·7 346·8 368·8 368·6 478·6		1 · 8 3 · 0 3 · 7 3 · 9 3 · 8 4 · 9	107·9 141·8 159·7 170·2 223·3	1975 1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979 1980
972·2	6·9	38·5	933·7	943·9	6·7	348·8	3·8	39·5	309·3	300·6	3·2	119·7	1976 Oct 14
974·1	6·9	32·6	941·5	947·9	6·7	336·9	3·6	21·7	315·2	307·3	3·3	122·2	Nov 11 e
981·9	7·0	28·8	953·1	952·3	6·8	334·1	3·6	19·2	314·9	312·6	3·4	122·0	Dec 9 e
034·0	7·3	24·5	1,009·6	956·6	6·8	356·2	3·8	23·7	332·5	319·0	3· 4	125·2	1977 Jan 13
016·0	7·2	19·7	996·3	956·8	6·8	349·1	3·7	19·7	329·4	321·5	3· 4	133·3	Feb 10
989·5	7·0	15·7	973·7	955·6	6·8	338·6	3·6	15·6	323·1	324·4	3· 4	133·7	Mar 10
992·5	7·0	26·8	965·7	960·0	6·8	343·1	3·6	23·5	319·6	327·6	3·5	135·3	April 14
954·6	6·8	22·0	932·7	952·4	6·8	331·1	3·5	20·1	311·0	330·8	3·5	134·4	May 12
009·4	7·2	76·9	932·5	978·0	6·9	381·0	4·0	65·8	315·2	345·3	3·7	138·2	June 9
087·3	7·7	128·6	958·7	984·1	7· 0	466·2	4·9	112·9	353·2	352·9	3·7	141·0	July 14
097·9	7·8	117·8	980·1	983·8	7· 0	469·1	5·0	102·6	366·5	353·3	3·7	143·8	Aug 11
079·6	7·7	83·9	995·7	995·1	7· 1	462·3	4·9	82·3	380·0	362·5	3·8	149·9	Sep 8
028·7	7·3	43·3	985 · 4	996·1	7·1	427·9	4·5	49·3	378·6	367·0	3·9	155·6	Oct 13
021·5	7·3	32·0	989 · 5	996·7	7·1	416·5	4·4	36·6	379·9	371·0	3·9	156·4	Nov 10
018·5	7·2	25·4	993 · 1	994·0	7·1	401·2	4·3	28·9	372·3	372·7	4·0	154·5	Dec 8
070 · 2	7·6	27·4	1,042·8	989·4	7· 0	414·5	4·3	30·0	384·5	372·3	3·9	157·0	1978 Jan 12
045 · 2	7·4	22·2	1,023·0	980·5	7· 0	400·7	4·2	24·5	376·2	370·1	3·9	157·0	Feb 9
014 · 4	7·2	17·9	996·5	978·3	7· 0	384·6	4·0	19·8	364·8	370·3	3·9	156·7	Mar 9
99·9	7·1	28·6	971·2	966·5	6· 9	387 · 6	4·1	28·1	359·5	373·1	3·9	158·1	April 13
57·4	6·8	22·1	935·4	960·3	6· 8	367 · 4	3·8	22·6	344·8	371·1	3·9	154·9	May 11
978·1	6·9	74·7	903·4	950·6	6· 8	403 · 3	4·2	64·5	338·8	369·6	3·9	152·9	June 8
038 · 8	7·4	124·2	914·6	941·7	6·7	473·7	5· 0	107·5	366·2	365 · 6	3·8	155·3	July 6
050 · 1	7·5	114·2	935·9	939·0	6·7	484·4	5· 1	96·7	387·6	369 · 9	3·9	161·0	Aug 10
093 · 7	7·1	64·8	928·9	929·2	6·6	453·1	4· 7	65·9	387·2	368 · 0	3·8	164·8	Sep 14
946·0	6·7	36·8	909·2	918·8	6-5	418·9	4·4	39·6	379·4	367·1	3·8	166·3	Oct 12
928·8	6·6	25·3	903·5	909·1	6-5	402·0	4·2	27·6	374·4	365·0	3·8	168·0	Nov 9
920·3	6·5	19·2	901·1	901·9	6-4	382·9	4·0	20·6	362·3	363·5	3·8	164·9	Dec 7
89·9	7·1	22·0	967·9	912·5	6·5	401·3	4·1	22·3	379·0	363·5	3·7	167·8	1979 Jan 11
93·9	7·1	18·4	975·5	930·1	6·7	393·7	4·1	18·3	375·4	367·1	3·8	170·2	Feb 8
61·2	6·9	14·4	946·8	926·4	6·6	378·6	3·9	14·5	364·1	367·9	3·8	169·2	Mar 8
16·2	6·6	12·0	904·2	897 · 1	6·4	363·6	3·7	11·9	351·7	363·2	3·7	166·4	April 5
79·5	6·3	18·8	860·7	885 · 7	6·3	359·0	3·7	17·4	341·6	366·7	3·8	163·8	May 10
87·2	6·3	74·7	812·5	862 · 0	6·2	393·9	4·1	62·4	331·5	363·4	3·7	161·4	June 14
33·7	6· 7	110·5	823·2	851 · 9	6· 1	458·3	4·7	93·7	364·6	365·0	3·8	165·4	July 12
28·2	6· 6	94·5	833·7	839 · 4	6· 0	455·7	4·7	78·6	377·1	361·8	3·7	168·3	Aug 9
90·4	6· 4	53·2	837·2	840 · 5	6· 0	434·6	4·5	52·8	381·8	364·4	3·8	173·5	Sep 13
82·7	6·3	30·8	851 · 9	848·4	6·1	420·1	4·3	33·2	386·9	369·0	3·8	175·9	Oct 11†
82·0	6·3	21·6	860 · 4	852·5	6·1	410·3	4·2	23·9	386·4	370·9	3·8	180·1	Nov 8
90·8	6·4	17·2	873 · 6	861·3	6·2	401·3	4·1	18·5	382·7	378·2	3·9	180·9	Dec 6
70·4	7·0	20·7	949·7	881 · 3	6·3	434·0	4·5	21·9	412·1	391·2	4·0	188·9	1980 Jan 10
85·2	7·1	17·2	968·0	909 · 4	6·5	436·8	4·5	18·1	418·7	404·4	4·2	197·6	Feb 14
79·3	7·0	14·3	965·0	931 · 8	6·7	432·4	4·5	15·1	417·3	415·2	4·3	199·8	Mar 13 e
11·0	7·3	26·0	984·9	965·6	6· 9	443·7	4·6	24·0	419·7	425·6	4·4	202·4	April 10
01·9	7·2	23·7	978·2	992·0	7· 1	439·5	4·5	22·1	417·4	437·2	4·5	205·5	May 8
82·9	7·8	96·1	986·9	1,025·9	7· 4	503·7	5·2	82·3	421·4	448·3	4·6	207·4	June 12
09·3	8·7	150·3	1,059·0	1,075·2	7·7	602·7	6·2	131·8	470·8	464·3	4· 8	215·5	July 10
84·3	9·2	135·7	1,148·6	1,137·1	8·2	628·9	6·5	116·3	512·6	486·8	5· 0	229·2	Aug 14
19·1	9·5	101·2	1,217·9	1,206·0	8·7	631·0	6·5	95·1	535·9	508·6	5· 3	242·7	Sep 11
53 · 1	9·7	69·8	1,283·3	1,278·1	9·2	619·9	6· 4	67·4	552·5	533·1	5· 5	252·0	Oct 9
43 · 4	10·4	52·8	1,390·5	1,382·3	9·9	627·8	6· 5	50·6	577·2	562·1	5· 8	265·9	Nov 13
20 · 8	10·9	45·9	1,474·9	1,463·7	10·5	629·7	6· 5	42·8	587·0	584·6	6· 0	272·8	Dec 11
47·1 86·1 12·5	11 · 8 12 · 1 12 · 3	50·1 44·0 38·7	1,597·0 1,642·0 1,673·8	1,529·3 1,585·3 1,645·2	11·0 11·4 11·8	673·4 677·4 672·4	7· 0 7· 0 6· 9	45·7 39·9 34·2	627·7 637·5 638·2	607·9 626·0 641·0	6· 3 6· 5 6· 6	290·6 299·4	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
49·3	12·6	36·4	1,712·9	1,699·0	12·2	676·9	7· 0	31 · 6	645·4	658·7	6· 8	308·9	April 9 e
75·4	12·8	51·1	1,724·3	1,748·5	12·6	681·4	7· 0	41 · 5	640·0	669·3	6· 9	313·0	May 14
44·5	13·3	113·8	1,730·7	1,780·4	12·8	732·1	7· 6	93 · 8	638·3	674·0	7· 0	314·2	June 11 e
35·6	13·9	146·4	1,789·2	1,804·1	13·0	808·4	8·4	129·0	679·4	680 · 4	7· 0	320·3	July 9 ‡
90·8	14·3	143·0	1,847·7	1,832·8	13·2	840·6	8·7	124·8	715·8	695 · 8	7· 2	333·8	Aug 13 ‡
25·8	14·6	137·6	1,888·2	1,864·4	13·4	859·0	8·9	119·2	739·8	709 · 1	7· 3	340·8	Sep 10 ‡
28.6	14-6	110-2	1,918-4	1,898-6	13-6	847.9	8.8	94 · 4	753 - 5	729 - 2	7-5	345 · 4	Oct 8‡





^{*} Vacancies at employment offices are only about a third of total vacancies

UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 3

-	10	US	VII.	

	NUMBER	RUNEMPL	OYED	PATE 10 TO 10 SEC.	PER	CENT	THESE.	TO A	UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SCI	HOOL LEA	VERS	
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	i va			
				included in un- employed	L				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST														ras uni
1976 1977 1978 1978 1979† 1980	316·3 342·9 318·8 282·2 363·1	245·0 256·4 234·3 205·6 260·9	71 · 3 86 · 5 84 · 4 76 · 6 102 · 2	14·7 17·1 13·8 10·8 19·8	4 2 4 5 4 2 3 7 4 8	5·5 5·7 5·2 4·6 5·9	2·3 2·8 2·7 2·4 3·2	301 · 6 325 · 8 304 · 9 271 · 4 343 · 4		4· 0 4· 3 4· 0 3· 5 4· 4			236·7 247·3 227·0 198·8 245·9	64·8 78·4 77·9 71·1 91·4
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	425·6 451·6 469·7	302·3 324·9 342·3	123·3 126·8 127·4	23·5 16·9 14·0	5·6 5·9 6·2	6·8 7·3 7·7	3·9 4·0 4·0	402·1 434·8 455·7	394·7 429·1 453·5	5·2 5·7 6·0	22·3 34·4 24·4	22·4 26·4 27·0	287 · 4 314 · 0 333 · 2	107·3 115·1 120·3
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	513·2 526·6 533·9	375·3 386·9 394·8	137·9 139·7 139·1	13·9 12·2 10·5	6·8 6·9 7·0	8·5 8·7 8·9	4· 4 4· 4 4· 4	499·3 514·5 523·4	476·0 497·4 515·8	6·3 6·6 6·8	22·5 21·4 18·4	27·1 22·8 20·8	349·9 366·8 381·8	126·1 130·6 134·0
April 9 e May 14 June 11	549·7 560·3 583·3	408·5 416·8 430·8	141·2 143·5 152·5	9·9 16·3 39·3	7·3 7·4 7·7	9·2 9·4 9·7	4·5 4·5 4·8	539·8 544·0 544·0	535·6 551·1 559·5	7·1 7·3 7·4	19·8 15·5 8·4	19·9 17·9 14·6	397·1 410·1 417·3	138·5 141·0 142·2
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	632·6 664·4 684·1	458·7 477·5 489·0	173·9 186·9 195·1	54·5 56·1 56·8	8·8 9·0	10·4 10·8 11·1	5·5 5·9 6·2	578·1 608·3 627·3	578·7 594·0 613·5	7·6 7·8 8·1	19·2 15·3 19·5	14·4 14·3 18·0	431 · 1 440 · 2 452 · 3	147·6 153·8 161·2
Oct 8 ‡	686 · 5	491 · 6	194.9	46.7	9.0	11-1	6-2	639 · 8	632.3	8-3	18.8	17.9	463 · 8	168.5
GREATER LONDON (includ	ed in South	East)												
1976 1977 1978 1979 1979† Annual 1980	153·0 164·7 153·8 138·7 175·5	121 · 8 126 · 0 116 · 3 104 · 1 128 · 5	32·2 38·7 37·5 34·6 47·0	5·5 6·6 5·4 4·6 8·1	4·0 4·3 4·0 3·6 4·6	5·3 5·5 5·1 4·6 5·7	2·1 2·5 2·4 2·2 3·0	148·4 158·1 148·4 134·1 167·4		3·8 4·1 3·9 3·5 4·3			118·6 122·4 113·2 101·0 121·9	29·8 35·6 35·1 32·3 42·7
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	205·4 214·7 222·2	147·9 156·4 163·0	57·5 58·3 59·2	10·8 8·0 6·6	5·4 5·7 5·9	6·6 7·0 7·3	3·7 3·7 3·8	194·6 206·7 215·7	191·1 205·4 216·9	5·0 5·4 5·7	10·0 14·3 11·5	10·3 11·7 11·9	140·6 151·3 159·8	50·5 54·1 57·1
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	242·4 248·9 254·3	178·4 184·1 189·0	64·0 64·9 65·3	6·4 5·9 5·2	6·4 6·6 6·7	8· 0 8· 2 8· 4	4·1 4·2 4·2	236·0 243·0 249·1	225·9 236·2 246·2	6·0 6·2 6·5	9·0 10·3 10·0	11·6 10·3 9·8	167·3 175·4 183·5	58·6 60·8 62·7
April 9 e May 14 June 11	262·2 270·6 277·5	195·6 202·0 206·9	66·6 68·6 70·6	4·8 7·8 12·5	7·0 7·1 7·3	8·8 9·0 9·2	4·3 4·4 4·5	257·4 262·8 265·0	255·2 264·7 270·2	6·7 7·0 7·1	9·0 9·5 5·5	9·8 9·5 8·0	190·1 197·7 202·2	65·1 67·0 67·9
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	304·1 326·4 335·7	222·7 236·0 241·3	81 · 4 90 · 5 94 · 4	19·9 22·6 24·0	8·6 8·8	10·0 10·5 10·8	5· 2 5· 8 6· 1	284·2 303·8 311·6	283·5 296·6 303·4	7·5 7·8 8·0	13·3 13·1 6·8	9·4 10·6 11·1	211 · 6 219 · 9 223 · 9	71 · 9 76 · 7 79 · 5
Oct 8 ‡ EAST ANGLIA	339-1	243.7	95 · 4	22.2	8.9	10.9	6-1	316.9	313.3	8.3	9.9	9.0	230 · 3	83.0
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	33·9 37·7 35·9 32·4 41·4	26·1 28·2 26·1 23·1 29·2	7·8 9·5 9·8 9·3 12·2	1·6 2·1 1·8 1·3 2·5	4·8 5·3 5·0 4·5 5·7	6·1 6·4 6·0 5·4 6·8	2·8 3·4 3·5 3·2 4·2	32·2 35·6 34·1 31·1 39·0		4·6 5·0 4·7 4·3 5·3			25·2 27·1 25·2 22·4 27·5	7·0 8·5 8·9 8·6 10·8
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	47·6 50·7 53·5	33·5 36·3 39·0	14·1 14·4 14·5	2·8 2·0 1·7	6·6 7·0 7·4	7-8 8-4 9-0	4·9 5·0 5·0	44·8 48·6 51·8	44·9 48·3 51·3	6·2 6·7 7·1	2·7 3·4 3·0	2·5 2·8 3·0	32·7 35·3 37·8	12·2 13·0 13·5
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	58·4 60·9 61·5	42·9 45·0 45·7	15·5 15·9 15·7	1·7 1·5 1·3	8·1 8·4 8·5	9·9 10·4 10·6	5·3 5·5 5·4	56·7 59·4 60·2	54·0 56·3 57·9	7·5 7·8 8·0	2·7 2·3 1·6	3·0 2·7 2·2	39·8 41·5 43·0	14·2 14·8 14·9
April 9 e May 14 June 11	62·0 62·2 63·7	46·1 46·3 46·6	15·9 15·9 17·2	1·2 2·3 5·3	8·6 8·6 8·8	10·7 10·7 10·8	5· 4 5· 5 5· 9	60·8 59·9 58·5	59·1 59·9 60·3	8·2 8·3 8·4	1·2 0·8 0·4	1·7 1·2 0·8	43·9 44·7 44·8	15·2 15·2 15·5
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	68·1 68·2 70·2	48·8 48·5 49·5	19·3 19·7 20·7	7·3 6·7 6·3	9·4 9·5 9·7	11-3 11-2 11-4	6·6 6·8 7·1	60·8 61·4 63·8	62·0 61·4 63·9	8·6 8·5 8·9	1·7 -0·6 2·5	1·0 0·5 1·2	46·3 45·5 46·8	15·7 15·9 17·1
Oct 8 ‡	70 · 1	49.6	20.6	4.8	9.7	11-5	7-1	65 · 4	65 · 5	9-1	1.6	1.2	47.8	17.7

and the same sale	NUMB	ER UNEM	IPLOYED	Sept.	PER	CENT	(6930)	UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	illy adjusted	Pite State			
				leavers included in un- employed					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH WEST							7						6.7	The Wilson
1976 1977 Annual 1978 1979† 1980 averages	102 9 111 8 107 3 95 4 113 1	78·3 81·9 76·3 66·2 77·2	24·7 29·9 31·0 29·2 35·8	5·3 6·3 5·9 4·5 6·7	6·4 6·8 6·4 5·7 6·7	8·1 8·3 7·7 6·7 7·9	3·8 4·5 4·6 4·2 5·1	97·6 105·5 101·5 90·9 106·4		6·1 6·4 6·1 5·4 6·2			75·3 78·6 73·3 63·5 72·6	22·3 26·9 28·2 27·0 32·2
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	128·3 136·8 142·9	87·5 93·8 99·5	40·8 43·0 43·4	7·1 5·1 4·1	7·6 8·1 8·5	8·9 9·6 10·1	5·8 6·2 6·2	121·2 131·8 138·8	119·2 127·0 134·2	7-1 7-6 8-0	6·6 7·8 7·2	5·7 6·5 7·2	83·3 88·9 94·6	35·9 38·1 39·6
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	152·3 154·6 155·7	106·4 108·3 109·7	46·0 46·3 46·0	4·1 3·7 3·2	9·1 9·2 9·3	10·8 11·0 11·2	6·6 6·6 6·6	148·2 150·9 152·5	138·3 142·2 146·9	8·2 8·5 8·7	4·1 3·9 4·7	6·4 5·1 4·2	97·6 100·5 103·9	40·7 41·7 43·0
April 9 e May 14 June 11	157·2 154·6 159·8	111·8 110·8 113·8	45·4 43·8 46·0	4.2	9·4 9·2 9·5	11-4 11-3 11-6	6·6 6·3 6·6	154·1 150·4 145·9	151·5 153·3 154·8	9·0 9·1 9·2	4·6 1·8 1·5	3.7	107·9 109·6 111·1	43·6 43·7 43·7
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	168 2 172 7 176 3	117·8 120·1 122·7	50·4 52·6 53·6	15.7	10 0 10 3 10 5	12·0 12·2 12·5	7·2 7·5 7·7	151·2 157·0 161·7	156·5 158·4 162·3	9·3 9·4 9·7	1·7 1·9 3·9	1.7	112·4 113·1 115·8	44·1 45·3 46·5
Oct 8‡	179-8	125 · 1	54 · 7	10.6	10-7	12-8	7.8	169-2	167.3	10.0	5.0	3.6	118-9	48.4
WEST MIDLANDS										7 ·			In the same	addition and
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Annual averages	133 · 1 134 · 3 130 · 4 128 · 1 181 · 6	99·6 95·1 90·3 87·6 123·2	33·5 39·2 40·1 40·4 58·4	10·6 10·0 8·6	5·8 5·8 5·6 5·5 7·8	7·0 6·7 6·4 6·3 8·9	3·8 4·3 4·4 4·4 6·3	124·0 123·6 120·3 119·5 167·4		5·4 5·3 5·1 5·1 7·2			95·0 90·2 85·7 83·2 114·9	29·0 33·4 34·7 35·8 50·8
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	221 · 9 234 · 4 243 · 7	150·3 163·0 172·2	71 · 6 71 · 3 71 · 5	13.7	9·6 10·1 10·5	10·8 11·7 12·4	7·7 7·7 7·7	203·6 220·7 231·9	199·6 218·6 231·4	9.4	19.0	15.4	139·5 155·5 165·7	60·1 63·1 65·7
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	264·5 272·8 278·7	187·9 195·1 201·1	76·6 77·7 77·7	9.6 1	11.4 11.8 12.0	13·5 14·0 14·4	8·3 8·4 8·4	253·5 263·3 270·4	248·7 260·3 270·1		11.6	13.9	178·5 187·6 195·8	70·2 72·7 74·3
April 9 e May 14 June 11	287·3 294·1 305·7	207·6 213·7 221·2	79·7 80·4 84·4	11.2 1	12·3 12·7 13·2	14·8 15·4 15·9	8·6 8·7 9·1	279·5 282·9 287·1	279·8 286·5 292·0	12·1 12·4 12·6	9·7 6·7 5·5	8.7	202·8 209·4 213·6	77·0 77·2 78·4
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	328 · 5 342 · 1 349 · 8	233·6 241·9 246·6	94·9 100·2 103·2	32.0 1	14·2 14·8 15·1	16·8 17·4 17·7	10·3 10·8 11·2	298·0 310·1 318·2	296·6 303·7 310·7	12·8 13·1 13·4	4·6 7·1 7·0	5.7	216·9 221·6 226·2	79·7 82·1 84·5
Oct 8‡	349.7	247.9	101 · 8	25·0 1	15-1	17-8	11.0	324 · 7	320.5	13.8	9.8	8.0	232 · 5	88.0
EAST MIDLANDS													1 1	topic in
1976 1977 1978 1979† 1980	73 · 6 79 · 8 80 · 2 75 · 3 104 · 0	55·7 58·1 57·3 53·6 73·1	17·9 21·7 22·9 21·8 30·9	5·0 4·5 3·7	4·7 5·0 5·0 4·6 6·4	5·8 6·0 5·9 5·5 7·5	2·9 3·4 3·5 3·3 4·7	69·4 74·8 75·7 71·6 96·6		4·4 4·7 4·7 4·4 5·9			53·5 55·5 55·0 51·5 68·6	16·0 19·3 20·7 19·9 27·0
1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	122·3 127·7 133·6	85·5 91·3 96·7	36·8 36·4 36·9	5.7	7·5 7·9 8·2	8·9 9·4 10·0	5· 6 5· 5 5· 6	114·1 122·0 128·9	113·5 121·5 128·4	7·0 7·6 7·9	7·0 8·0 6·9	6·7 7·5 7·3	82·0 88·4 93·8	31·5 33·1 34·6
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	143·9 147·8 150·0	104·4 107·6 110·2	39·5 40·2 39·8	3.9	8·9 9·1 9·2	10·8 11·1 11·4	6· 0 6· 1 6· 1	139·4 143·9 146·6	134·8 139·5 144·8	8·3 8·6 8·9	6·4 4·7 5·3		98·3 101·8 106·5	36·5 37·7 38·3
April 9 e May 14 June 11	153·0 155·0 168·0	112·7 113·9 121·0	40·4 41·1 47·0	5.3	9·5 9·5 0·3	11·7 11·8 12·5	6·2 6·3 7·2	149·8 149·7 150·2	148·7 151·7 153·5	9·2 9·3 9·5	3·9 3·0 1·8	4.1	109·6 111·8 113·3	39·1 39·9 40·2
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	176·7 178·8 181·9	125·2 127·0 129·2	51.8	18-1 1	0·9 1·0 1·2	12·9 13·1 13·3	7·9 7·9 8·0	155·3 160·7 164·2	155·8 158·2 162·1	9·6 9·7 10·0	2·3 2·4 3·9	2.2	115·1 116·8 119·3	40·7 41·4 42·8
Oct 8‡	177-0	126.8	50.2	11.7 10	0.9	13-1	7.6	165.3	164.6	10-1	2.5	2.9	120 · 8	43.8

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER CE	NT		UNEMPL	OVED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LE	AVEHS		
		All	Male	Female	School leavers	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d			
					included in un- employed				ALADARA A	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKS	SHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E	A Ma	. 33		33		The same of the sa			de			00.0	00.6
1976 1977 1978 1979†	Annual averages	114 9 120 8 125 8 121 1 163 6	86·5 87·3 89·0 83·7 112·7	28·4 33·5 36·8 37·4 51·0	8·1 9·3 9·2 8·1 13·8	5·5 5·8 6·0 5·7 7·8	6·8 6·8 7·0 6·6 8·9	3· 4 4· 1 4· 4 4· 4 6· 0	105·9 111·5 116·6 113·0 149·8		5·1 5·3 5·5 5·3 7·0			82·3 82·8 84·5 79·7 104·7	23·6 28·6 32·1 32·9 43·4
1980 C	Oct 9 lov 13 lec 11	190·0 200·8 208·9	131·0 141·3 149·4	59·0 59·6 59·5	16·5 12·8 11·0	9·0 9·5 9·9	10·4 11·2 11·8	7·0 7·1 7·0	173·4 188·1 197·8	171·0 186·4 196·2	8·1 8·9 9·3	9·0 15·4 9·8	8·5 11·1 11·4	122·2 134·5 142·6	48·8 51·9 53·6
1981 J	an 15 eb 12 Mar 12	224·5 228·1 230·3	161·9 165·5 168·1	62·6 62·5 62·2	10·9 9·2 8·1	10·7 10·8 10·9	12·8 13·1 13·3	7·4 7·4 7·4	213·6 218·9 222·2	205·8 212·2 218·7	9·8 10·1 10·4	9·6 6·4 6·5	11·6 8·6 7·5	150·4 155·5 160·6	55·4 56·7 58·1
A	pril 9 e lay 14 une 11	233·1 237·7 251·0	170·7 174·3 181·4	62·4 63·4 69·6	7·3 11·1 24·9	11 0 11 3 11 9	13 5 13 8 14 4	7·4 7·5 8·2	225·7 226·6 226·1	224·5 229·8 232·5	10·7 10·9 11·0	5·8 5·8 2·7	6·2 5·9 4·6	165·1 169·8 172·2	59·4 60·0 60·3
J	uly 9 ‡ ug 13 ‡ ep 10 ‡	268·0 275·9 281·0	190·1 195·2 198·8	77·9 80·7 82·3	35·2 32·8 31·8	12 7 13 1 13 4	15-1 15-5 15-8	9-2 9-6 9-8	232·8 243·1 249·2	234·3 240·0 245·7	11·1 11·4 11·7	1·8 5·7 5·7	3·3 3·4 4·4	173·7 177·5 181·0	60·6 62·5 64·7
	oct 8 ‡	277 4	197.8	79.6	25 · 1	13 2	15-7	9-4	252 · 3	249.9	11-9	4.2	5.2	183-8	66 · 1
NORTH	WEST														
976 977 978 979† 980	Annual averages	197 · 0 212 · 0 213 · 5 203 · 5 264 · 5	150·4 153·5 150·5 140·7 180·3	46·6 58·5 63·1 62·8 84·1	14·4 17·7 16·8 13·7 18·9	6·9 7·4 7·5 7·1 9·3	8·9 9·0 8·9 8·4 10·8	4·1 5·0 5·4 5·3 7·1	182·6 194·2 196·7 189·8 245·6		6· 4 6· 8 6· 9 6· 6 8· 5			142·3 144·1 141·6 133·0 168·7	40·2 50·1 55·1 56·2 74·3
1980 C	oct 9 lov 13 lec 11	301 · 2 312 · 0 322 · 4	204·6 215·3 224·9	96·7 96·7 97·5	21·1 16·1 13·9	10 6 10 9 11 3	12·3 12·9 13·5	8·1 8·2 8·2	280·2 295·9 308·5	277·8 293·3 307·1	9·7 10·3 10·8	14·0 15·5 13·8	12·9 13·6 14·4	193 · 6 206 · 0 216 · 9	84·2 87·3 90·2
F	an 15 eb 12 Mar 12	344·1 349·7 352·6	240·1 245·1 248·7	103·9 104·6 103·9	14·0 12·5 10·7	12 1 12 3 12 4	14·4 14·7 14·9	8·8 8·8 8·8	330·0 337·3 341·9	320·0 328·8 339·0	11·2 11·5 11·9	12·9 8·8 10·2	14·1 11·8 10·6	225·1 231·7 240·0	94·9 97·1 99·0
N	pril 9 e lay 14 une 11	358·7 367·2 386·3	254·2 260·7 271·8	104·5 106·5 114·5	10·2 14·2 30·9	12·6 12·9 13·5	15·2 15·6 16·3	8·8 9·0 9·7	348·5 353·0 355·4	346·4 357·4 363·6	12·1 12·5 12·7	7·4 11·0 6·2	8·8 9·5 8·2	246·2 255·0 259·7	100·2 102·4 103·9
A	uly 9 ‡ ug 13 ‡ ep 10 ‡	410·7 421·4 428·2	285·9 293·3 298·8	124·8 128·2 129·5	39·2 38·1 35·2	14 4 14 8 15 0	17·1 17·6 17·9	10·5 10·8 10·9	371·5 383·4 393·0	370·5 376·3 386·8	13·0 13·2 13·6	6·9 5·8 10·5	8·0 6·3 7·7	265·7 269·8 277·3	104·8 106·5 109·5
C	Oct 8 ‡	424 2	296 · 6	127-6	29.3	14.9	17-8	10-8	395.0	392.6	13.8	5.8	7.4	280.2	112.4
ORTH															
976 977 978 979† 980	Annual averages	101 · 3 114 · 2 121 · 6 119 · 0 147 · 5	74·3 80·2 84·7 82·1 101·5	26·9 34·0 36·9 36·9 45·9	8·6 10·3 10·3 8·7 12·0	7 5 8 3 8 9 8 7 10 9	8·8 9·5 10·2 9·9 12·4	5· 2 6· 4 7· 0 6· 8 8· 6	92·6 104·0 111·3 110·3 135·5		6·8 7·6 8·2 8·0 9·9			69·6 75·1 79·5 77·3 94·7	23·0 28·9 31·9 32·7 39·9
980 C		160·9 168·3 175·9	110·0 117·5 125·3	50·9 50·9 50·6	13·3 10·4 8·9	11 9 12 4 13 0	13·4 14·3 15·3	9·5 9·5 9·4	147·6 157·9 167·1	147·0 156·5 165·2	10·8 11·5 12·2	5·0 9·5 8·7	4·8 6·4 7·7	104·1 111·7 119·1	42·9 44·8 46·1
981 J	an 15 eb 12 Mar 12	187·4 188·7 188:1	133·9 135·7 136·1	53·5 53·0 52·1	9·0 7·5 6·5	13·8 13·9 13·9	16·3 16·5 16·6	10·0 9·9 9·7	178 · 4 181 · 2 181 · 6	171·7 174·9 178·4	12·7 12·9 13·1	6·5 3·2 3·5	8·2 6·1 4·4	123·8 126·3 129·3	47·9 48·6 49·1
A	pril 9 e lay 14 une 11 e	189·1 190·9 202·7	137·3 138·6 144·4	51·8 52·3 58·3	6·1 8·3 21·2	13·7 14·1 14·9	16·4 16·9 17·6	9·5 9·7 10·9	182·9 182·6 181·5	181 · 6 185 · 3 186 · 6	13·4 13·7 13·8	3·2 3·7 1·3	3·3 3·5 2·7	131·9 135·0 136·3	49·7 50·3 50·3
JAS	uly 9 e ug 13 ‡ ep 10 ‡ ct 8 ‡	211 9 217 2 219 7 216 2	149·0 152·7 154·4 153·3	62·9 64·6 65·3 63·0	25·2 24·6 22·6 16·6	15·6 16·0 16·2 15·9	18·2 18·6 18·8 18·7	11.7 12.0 12.2 11.7	186·7 192·6 197·1 199·6	188·7 193·1 196·2 199·0	13·9 14·2 14·5 14·7	2·1 4·4 3·1 2·8	2·4 2·6 3·2 3·4	138·3 141·3 143·6 145·1	50·4 51·8 52·6 53·9

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBI	ER UNEN	IPLOYED		PER	CENT		UNEME	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LE	AVERS		THOUSANI
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual		ally adjusted				
				leavers included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WALES					-									
1976 1977 1978 1979† 1980 Annual averages	78·1 86·3 91·5 87·1 111·3	58·6 61·1 63·1 58·3 74·8	25·2 28·4 28·7	5·7 7·0 7·3 6·0 8·5	7·3 8·0 8·3 7·9 10·3	8·8 9·2 9·3 8·7 11·4	4· 9 6· 1 6· 6 6· 6 8· 5	72·4 79·3 84·2 81·0 102·9		6·8 7·4 7·6 7·3 9·4			55·6 57·6 59·6 55·2 69·9	16·9 21·8 24·7 25·5 31·9
1980 Oct 9	129·1	87·3	41·8	7.9	11 9	13·3	9·8	119·1	117·3	10·8	5·8	5·9	82·0	35·3
Nov 13	134·3	91·9	42·3		12 4	14·0	9·9	126·4	124·0	11·4	6·7	6·4	87·3	36·7
Dec 11	138·0	95·8	42·2		12 7	14·6	9·8	131·1	129·3	11·9	5·3	5·9	91·2	38·1
1981 Jan 15	145·6	101·6	44·0	5.8	13·4	15·5	10·3	139·0	133·6	12·3	4·3	5·4	94·2	39·4
Feb 12	146·4	102·4	43·9		13·5	15·6	10·2	140·6	136·5	12·6	2·9	4·2	96·2	40·3
Mar 12	146·8	103·7	43·1		13·6	15·8	10·0	141·7	139·8	12·9	3·3	3·5	99·3	40·5
April 9 e	147·6	104·6	43·0	6.8	13 6	16·0	10·1	142·7	141·5	13·0	1·7	2·6	100·8	40·7
May 14	148·7	105·6	43·2		13 7	16·1	10·1	141·9	142·8	13·2	1·3	2·1	101·8	41·0
June 11	150·4	107·1	43·3		13 9	16·3	10·1	141·9	145·9	13·4	3·1	2·0	104·7	41·2
July 9 ‡	161·1	112·7	48 · 4	15.1	14·8	17·1	11·3	146·0	147·9	13·6	2·0	2·1	107·0	40·9
Aug 13 ‡	165·6	115·8	49 · 8		15·3	17·6	11·6	150·5	150·6	13·9	2·7	2·6	108·7	41·9
Sep 10 ‡	169·3	118·0	51 · 3		15·6	18·0	12·0	154·7	153·5	14·1	2·9	2·5	110·1	43·4
Oct 8‡	170-1	119.0	51 · 0	11.9	15.7	18-1	11-9	158-2	156 · 4	14-4	2.9	2.8	112-3	44 · 1
1976 1977 1978 1978 1978 1979† 1980	154 4 182 8 184 7 181 5 225 7	111·5 125·7 123·7 118·7 147·1	43·0 57·1 61·0 62·8 78·6	9·9 14·5 14·1 12·5 16·5	7·0 8·1 8·2 8·0	8·5 9·5 9·3 9·0 11·2	4· 8 6· 1 6· 6 6· 6 8· 3	144·5 168·3 170·7 168·9 209·2		6· 5 7· 5 7· 6 7· 4 9· 1			105·9 117·7 115·8 111·1 136·6	38·6 50·6 54·9 57·1 70·1
Oct 9	246·1	161·1	85·1	12.9 1	0·9	12·3	9·0	229·7	229·4	10·2	9·2	8·1	153·4	76·0
Nov 13	254·6	168·2	86·4		1·3	12·8	9·1	241·6	239·2	10·6	9·8	9·1	160·7	78·5
Dec 11	261·8	175·8	86·0		1·6	13·4	9·1	250·2	247·1	10·9	7·9	9·0	167·3	79·8
1981 Jan 15	286·6	192·7	93·9	18.3 1	2·7	14·7	9·9	266·5	252·5	11·2	5·4	7·7	170·9	81 · 6
Feb 12	287·9	194·3	93·5		2·7	14·8	9·8	269·6	258·1	11·4	5·6	6·3	175·2	82 · 9
Mar 12	287·2	194·3	92·9		2·7	14·8	9·8	271·4	264·6	11·7	6·5	5·8	180·1	84 · 5
April 9 e	288·7	195·8	92·8	12.9 1	2·8	15·0	9·7	274·4	271 · 6	12·0	7·0	6·4	185·0	86·6
May 14	286·2	194·7	91·4		2·7	14·9	9·6	273·3	277 · 6	12·3	6·0	6·5	189·8	87·8
June 11	305·8	206·4	99·4		3·5	15·8	10·5	278·4	284 · 1	12·6	6·5	6·5	195·4	88·7
July 9 ‡	318·2	213·9	104·3	28.7 1	4·1	16·3	11·0	288·2	289·2	12·8	5·1	5·9	199·6	89·6
Aug 13 ‡	325·0	218·9	106·1		4·4	16·7	11·2	296·3	294·6	13·0	5·4	5·7	203·4	91·2
Sep 10 ‡	324·4	219·0	105·4		4·4	16·7	11·1	298·9	299·1	13·2	4·5	5·0	206·3	92·8
Oct 8 ‡	325 4	221 · 0	104 · 4	22.9 1	4-4	16-9	11-0	302.5	302 · 2	13-4	3.1	4.3	209 · 6	92.6
1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979 1980	54·9 60·9 65·4 64·9 78·8	37·5 41·8 45·0 44·3 53·6	17·4 19·2 20·4 20·7 25·2	5·6 1 5·7 1 5·2 1	0·0 1·0 1·5 1·3 3·7	11·4 12·7 13·5 13·4 16·3	8·0 8·5 8·7 8·4 10·2	50·5 55·3 59·7 59·7 71·8		9·3 10·0 10·5 10·4 12·5			35·2 38·8 41·8 41·3 49·4	15·4 16·6 17·9 18·5 22·4
1980 Oct 9	89·9	61·1	28·7	7.3 1	5·6	18-6	11·6	81·3	81·7	14·2	5·2	4·0	56·8	24·9
Nov 13	91·7	62·8	28·9		5·9	19-1	11·7	84·4	85·6	14·9	3·9	4·2	59·5	26·1
Dec 11	93·8	65·0	28·8		6·3	19-7	11·7	87·0	88·3	15·3	2·7	3·9	61·7	26·6
1981 Jan 15	99·0	69·3	29·7	6-1 1	7·2	21·1	12·0	92·5	91·1	15·8	2·8	3·1	63·9	27·2
Feb 12	99·8	70·3	29·5		7·3	21·4	12·0	93·7	92·8	16·1	1·7	2·4	65·2	27·6
Mar 12	99·9	70·7	29·2		7·3	21·5	11·8	94·4	94·6	16·4	1·8	2·1	66·7	27·9
April 9	98·9	70·4	28·5	6.7 1	7·2	21·2	11.6	94·2	94·6	16·4	_	1·2	66·9	27·7
May 14	101·5	72·1	29·5		7·6	21·9	11.9	94·9	96·8	16·8	2·2	1·3	68·5	28·3
June 11	103·8	73·3	30·5		B·0	22·3	12.3	95·3	97·9	17·0	1·1	1·1	69·6	28·3
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	108·1 109·2 114·0	75·2 76·2 78·8	32·9 33·0 35·2	10.3 11	B· 8 B· 9 B· 8	22·9 23·1 23·9	13·3 13·3 14·2	98·0 98·8 100·9	97.8	17·0 17·0 17·2	-0·1 1·4	1·1 0·3 0·4	69·9 70·2 71·0	27·9 27·6 28·2
Oct 8‡	112-2	77.8	34 · 4	11.5 19	9-5	23-6	13-9	100.7	101 · 1	17-6	1.9	1-1	71 · 8	29.3

See footnotes to table 2-1

UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 4

Ilnemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at October 8, 1981

The second secon	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	in employment office are	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS		Control out to		per cent	Fact Anglia				per cent
South West	4,507	1,754	6,261	18-4	East Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth	3,515 3,376	1,585 1 297	5,100 4,673	5·9 12·5
Other DA	22,107 10,527	11,189 4,336	33,296 14,863	14·8 12·8	*Ipswich Lowestoft	6,541 2,539	2,548 1,214	9,089	8.3
IA Unassisted	87,959 125,100	37,411 54,690	125,370 179,790	9.9	*Norwich	9,163	3,385	3,753 12,548	12·8 9·8
All	123,100	54,090	179,790	10.7	Peterborough South West	5,447	2,067	7,514	10.9
West Midlands	1,110 246,773	485 101,350	1,595 348,123	11.6	Bath	3,164	1,219	4,383	8.9
Unassisted All	247,883	101,835	349,718	15·0 15·1	*Bournemouth *Bristol	11,413 25,146	3,807 9,958	15,220 35,104	10·7 10·7
East Midlands					*Cheltenham *Chippenham	3,909 1,516	1,436 847	5,345 2,363	7·3 8·2
SDA Other DA	4,867	1,694	6,561	20.8	Exeter Gloucester	4,817 4,500	1,836 1,959	6,653 6,459	9·2 9·7
IA Unassisted	22,590 99,329	8,748 39,734	31,338 139,063	12·0 10·7	*Plymouth *Salisbury	12,246 2,054	6,548 1,424	18,794 3,478	15·3 8·6
All	126,786	50,176	176,962	10.9	Swindon Taunton	6,070 2,357	2,746 1,099	8,816 3,456	10.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	-	-	<u> </u>	CONTROL LANGER	*Trowbridge	7,081 1,619	2,729 880	9,810 2,499	13·9 9·1
Other DA	48,969 148,835	17,578 62,008	66,547 210,843	15·9 12·5	*Yeovil	1,888	1,102	2,990	7.3
All	197,804	79,586	277,390	13.2	West Midlands *Birmingham	84,515	31,211	115,726	16-6
North West SDA	93,967	36,493	130,460	18-9	Burton-upon-Trent *Coventry	2,746 27,567	31,211 1,094 11,915	3,840 39,482	10·2 16·3
Other DA	16,080 186,539	36,493 7,756 83,389	23,836 269,928	17·2 13·4	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell Hereford	33,818 2,469	12,912 1,282	46,730 3,751	15·3 10·0
Äll	296,586	127,638	424,224	14-9	*Kidderminster Leamington	3,791 3,451	2,055 1,563	5,846 5,014	14.4
North SDA	83,762	32.436	116,198	16.7	*Oakengates Redditch	8,355 3,314	3,322 1,763	11,677 5,077	19·5 14·7
Other DA	53,605 15,889	32,436 22,223 8,291	75,828 24,180	17·0 11·1	Rugby Shrewsbury	2,343 2,832	1,409 1,467	3,752	12-2
All	153,256	62,950	216,206	15.9	*Stafford *Stoke-on-Trent	2,995	1,403	4,299 4,398	10·4 8·0
Wales SDA	35,246	15,314	E0 E60	18-3	*Walsall	18,275 20,200	9,402 8,689	27,677 28,889	13·4 17·1
Other DA	59,392	25,463	50,560 84,855	15.3	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	17,849 6,054	6,943 2,214	24,792 8,268	17·0 11·5
IA All	24,375 119,013	10,260 51,037	34,635 170,050	14·1 15·7	East Midlands				
Scotland		10 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		A STATE OF THE STA	*Chesterfield *Coalville	7,572 2,787	3,193 1,064	10,765 3,851	12.8
SDA Other DA	143,114 30,675	66,460 15,375 22,596	209,574 46,050	17·1 14·3	Corby *Derby	4,867 9,401	1,694 3,436	6,561 12,837 3,731	20-8
AII	47,226 221,015	22,596 104,431	69,822 325,446	9·9 14·4	Kettering *Leicester	2,711 18,605	1,020 7,716	3,731 26,321	12·3 11·2
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Lincoln Loughborough	5,730 2,406	2,475 1,187	8,205 3,593	12-6
South East	491,550	194,938	686,488	9.0	Loughborough Mansfield *Northampton	5,873 7,314	2,150 3,072	8,023 10,386	13.0
East Anglia	49,558	20,588	70,146	9.7	*Northampton *Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	29,200 2,450	10,121	39,321 3,088	11.5
GREAT BRITAIN SDA	360.596	152 457	513,053	17-6	Yorkshire and Humberside	2,400	000	3,000	
Other DA	360,596 235,695 457,091	152,457 101,278 200,113	336,973 657,204	15·7 12·5	*Barnsley *Bradford	8,319 18,582	3,989	12,308	14-9
Unassisted All	975,169 2,028,551	394,021 847,869	1,369,190	10·4 12·2	*Castleford *Dewsbury	5,569	6,672 2,473	25,254 8,042	14·8 12·5
Northern Ireland	77,802	34,422		19.5	*Doncaster	6,896 11,912	2,184 6,450	9,080 18,362	13·8 16·3
Notificial Welland	77,002	34,422	112,224	19.2	Grimsby *Halifax	7,704 6,111	2,039 2,656	9,743 8,767	12·7 11·8
Local areas (by region) South East					Harrogate Huddersfield	1,966 7,574	810 3,728	2,776 11,302	7·9 12·4
*Aldershot	4,037	1,981	6,018	7.1	*Hull Keighley	20,410 2,782	7,403 1,186	27,813 3,968	15·2 13·0
Aylesbury Basingstoke *Bedford	2,199 2,357	960 1,086 2,369	3,159 3,443	7·0 7·4	*Leeds *Mexborough	27,929 4,190	11,527 1,973		11·6 21·0
*Braintree	5,107 2,373 11,249	1,095	7,476 3,468	8·9 10·1	Rotherham *Scunthorpe	7,926 8,739	3,179 2,984	11,105	17·2 18·1
*Brighton *Canterbury	3,263	3,957 1,245	4,508	11·0 11·1	*Sheffield *Wakefield	28,326 5,775	9,737 2,428		13·0 11·2
*Chatham *Chelmsford	11,783 3,445	5,008 1,464	16.791	14·3 7·2	York	4,279	2,098	6,377	7.5
*Chichester Colchester	2,838 4,145	1,138 1,948	4,909 3,976 6,093	8·3 10·1	North West *Accrington	2,702	1,419	4 101	14.0
*Crawley *Eastbourne	7,166 2,393	2 922	10,088 3,086	6·1 7·3	*Ashton-under-Lyne *Birkenhead	8,818	4,242	4,121 13,060	14·0 13·7
*Guildford *Harlow	4,353 5,116	693 1,858 2,197	6,211	6·7 10·0	*Blackburn *Blackpool	22,018 6,951	8,584 2,877	30,602 9,828	19·3 14·2
*Hastings *Hertford	4,156 1,701	1,459 718	5,615 2,419	13·0 6·0	*Bolton	8,858 11,582	3,479 5,654	9,828 12,337 17,236 5,814 8,477 6,768	11·3 15·5
*High Wycombe *Hitchin	4,265 3,474	1,721 1,449	5,986	6.5	*Burnley *Bury	3,697 5,641	2,117 2,836	5,814 8,477	11·6 13·4
*Luton Maidstone	11,219	4,537	4,923 15,756	9·2 11·7	Chester *Crewe	4,835 4,518	1,933 2,301	6,768 6,819	12·7 10·3
*Newport (IoW) *Oxford	4,377 3,597	1,685 1 460		7·5 12·1	*Lancaster *Leigh	3,947 4,274	1,812 2,539	5,759	12·2 15·9
Portsmouth Ramsgate	10,628 15,956	4,485 7,224	15,113 23,180	8·6 11.5	*Liverpool *Manchester	65,096 66,716	24,487 25,487	80 583	18·8 12·9
Heading	3,321 9,476	1,305 3,937	4,626 13,413	12·8 8·0	*Nelson *Northwich	2,235 4,026	1,344 2,303	3,579	13·6 15·9
*Slough *Southampton	5,765 14,356	2,521 5,800	8,286 20,156	6·9 9·1	*Oldham *Preston	10,348	4,602	14,950	15-3
St Albans	19,465 3,744	6,901 1,418		13·5 5·6	*Rochdale	12,003 5,778	5,899 2,816	17,902 8,594	12·0 17·1
Tunbridge Wells	2,819 4,297	1,451	4,270	10.8	Southport St Helens	3,738 7,583	1,583 3,409	10.992	16·0 16·7
Watford Worthing	6,669	1,684 2,572	5,981 9,241	7·1 7·4	*Warrington *Widnes	7,874 6,853	3,678 3,422	11,552 10,275	14·3 18·1
	3,978	1,166	5,144	8.6	*Wigan	8,497	4,347	12,844	17-7

Several Services	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Arrana The Land	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
North	0.47	504	4 474	per cent	A TORONO APPARANTA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	ne nelfigeren		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	per cent
*Alnwick Carlisle	947 3,524	524 1,847	1,471 5,371	13.7	Isle of Wight Kent	3,597 41,601	1,460	5,057 57,714	12-1
*Central Durham	6,324	3,117	9,441	13-6	Oxfordshire	12,572	5,410	17,982	8.8
*Consett *Darlington and S/West	6,324	1,848	8,172	25.8	Surrey	15,296	5,755	21,051	7.0
Durham	7,871	3,600	11,471	13.9	West Sussex	12,421	4,596	17,017	7.1
*Furness	2,739	1,892	4,631	10.4	East Anglia				
Hartlepool	6,350 6,649	2,326 3,041	8,676 9,690	19·8 15·4	Cambridgeshire	14,018	5,875	19,893	8.8
*Morpeth *North Tyne	25,538	10,088	35,626	13.0	Norfolk Suffolk	20,934 14,606	8,382 6,331	29,316 20,937	9.1
*Peterlee	3,034	1,575	4,609	16-9					31
*South Tyne *Teesside	23,352 31,463	8,880 11,288	32,232 42,751	17·8 18·9	South West Avon	31.832	10.050	44 404	
*Wearside	19,164	7,719	26,883	19-1	Cornwall	14,438	12,659 6,516	44,491 20,954	10 8 15 1
*Whitehaven	2,372	1,569	3,941	13-4	Devon	29,673	13,410	43,083	13.0
*Workington	3,877	1,865	5,742	18-3	Dorset Gloucestershire	14,872 12,855	5,657	20,529	10.3
Wales					Somerset	9,087	5,700 4,246	18,555 13,333	9.0
*Bargoed	3,508	1,878	5,386	20.7	Wiltshire	12,343	6,502	18,845	9.4
*Cardiff *Ebbw Vale	20,399 4,059	7,375 1,915	27,774 5,974	14.0	West Midlands				
*Llanelli	4,490	2,349	6,839	18-4	West Midlands Metropolitan	165,629	62,533	228,162	16-4
*Neath	2,910	1,422	4,332	16-1	Hereford and Worcester	18,945	8,694	27,639	12.0
*Newport *Pontypool	9,649 5,277	3,866 2,659	13,515 7,936	15·0 15·7	Salop	14,058	6,078	20,136	15-1
*Pontypridd	7,021	3,688	10,709	15.7	Staffordshire †Warwickshire	35,868 13,383	17,937 6,593	53,805 19,976	13.7
*Pontypridd *Port Talbot	8,701	3,864	12,565	15.5		. 0,000	0,000	10,070	A STATE OF
*Shotton *Swansea	6,373 11,934	2,256 5,012	8,629 16,946	17·7 15·7	East Midlands	29.463	11 000	40 700	40.0
*Wrexham	6,374	2,503	8,877	19-6	Derbyshire Leicestershire	26,384	11,260 11,458	40,723 37,842	10.2
					Lincolnshire	16,419	7,182	23,601	11.7
Scotland *Aberdeen	5,994	2,947	8,941	6-8	Northamptonshire	18,024 36,496	7,349	25,373	12.0
*Ayr	4,928	1,946	6,874	14-9	Nottinghamshire	30,490	12,927	49,423	11.3
*Bathgate	6,322	3,203	9,525	19-2	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Dumbarton *Dumfries	3,553 2,787	1,879 1,543	5,432 4,330	17·9 12·2	South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan	61,737 82,137	25,900 33,210	87,637	14.8
Dundee	10,137	5,608	15,745	16-1	Humberside	39,687	13,702	115,347 53,389	12.5
*Dunfermline	4,336	2,609	6,945	13.0	North Yorkshire	14,243	6,774	21,017	9.0
*Edinburgh *Falkirk	21,276 6,477	9,349 3,440	30,625 9,917	10·8 14·2	North West				
*Glasgow	67,453	27,402	94,855	16.0	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	118,695	50,984	169,679	13.9
*Greenock *Irvine	5,720 6,458	2,959 2,967	8,679 9,425	16·9 23·0	Merseyside Metropolitan	96,308	37,282	133,590	18-6
Kilmarnock	4,599	1,763	6,362	17.8	Cheshire Lancashire	33,992 47,591	16,215 23,157	50,207 70,748	13·6 12·8
*Kirkcaldy	5,963	3,267	9,230	13-9	Lancasimo	47,551	25,157	70,740	12.0
*North Lanarkshire *Paisley	19,600 11,662	11,425 5,196	31,025 16,858	20·5 17·6	North				
*Perth	2,332	912	3,244	8.4	Cleveland Cumbria	37,813 14,551	13,614 8,065	51,427 22,616	19-1
*Stirling	4,506	2,195	6,701	13.8	Durham	27,195	11,903	39,098	15.7
lorthern Ireland					Northumberland	9,432	4,516	13,948	14.0
Armagh	1,720	731	2,451	19.2	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	64,265	24,852	89,117	15.9
Ballymena	6,861	3,055	9,916	21.0	Wales				
*Belfast *Coleraine	32,292 4,460	16,943 1,486	49,235 5,946	16-1	Clwyd Dyfed	17,250	6,662	23,912	18.0
Cookstown	1,358	570	1,928	31.7	Gwent	11,511 20,595	5,683 9,279	17,194 29.874	15.4
Craigavon	4,931	2,495	7,426	17.7	Gwynedd	8,802	3,378	12,180	15.9
*Downpatrick Dungannon	2,815 2,618	1,381	4,196 3,551	23.7	Mid-Glamorgan Powys	21,626	10,714	32,340	16-6
Enniskillen	3,011	1,187	4,198	25.9	South Glamorgan	2,276 18,109	932 6,285	3,208 24,394	10.7
Londonderry	8,772	2,692	11,464 5,645	27-4	West Glamorgan	18,844	8,104	26,948	15.7
Newry Omagh	4,281 2,030	1,364 889	2,919	22.7	Scotland				
Strabane	2,653	696	3,349	36-2	Borders	2,157	901	3,058	7.8
					Central	10,983	5,635	16,618	14.0
ounties (by region) outh East					Dumfries and Galloway Fife	4,797	2,717	7,514	13.5
Bedfordshire	15,855	6,732	22,587	10.7	Grampian	11,327 9,651	6,518 5,092	17,845 14,743	13.1
Berkshire	16,954	7,154	24,108	7.6	Highlands	6,321	3,039	9,360	11.8
Buckinghamshire East Sussex	11,321 17,570	4,752 6,111	16,073 23,681	8·5 10·7	Lothians Orkneys	28,043	12,850	40,893	11.9
Essex	39,710	15,387	55,097	11.3	Shetlands	459 254	173 150	632 404	10.3
Greater London (GLC area)	243,686	95,398	339,084	8.9	Strathclyde	130,147	58,735	188,882	17-1
Hampshire	38,364 22,603	16,850 9,220	55,214 31,823	9·5 7·4	Tayside Western Isles	15,561	8,262	23,823	13.8

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single employment office areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more employment office areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for employment office areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1977 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1980 estimates.

Travel-to-work area.

† A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.

‡ Assisted area status is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (IA).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

UNITED	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
KINGDOM	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 F	EMALE															
1979 July	516.4	72.4	61 - 6	650 · 4	295 · 2	106-6	186.3	588 · 1	69 · 2	43.6	112.7	225-5	880 · 7	222 · 6	360 · 6	1,464.0
Oct*	396.7	66.9	58.9	522.5	330.9	100.0	181 · 7	612.5	78.6	37.5	116.4	232 · 6	806 · 3	204.3	357 · 1	1,367.6
1980 Jan April July Oct	396·6 395·4 721·6 660·3	85·1 99·3 100·4 120·4	56·9 56·4 62·1 74·3	538·6 551·1 884·0 855·0	396·0 407·3 427·8 543·5	110·2 131·3 140·3 162·0	182·0 181·1 185·3 203·2	688·2 719·7 753·4 908·7	87·1 86·9 94·5 124·4	40·3 48·6 48·0 51·1	116·4 116·6 116·6 123·7	243·8 252·1 259·2 299·1	879·7 889·7 1,243·8 1,328·3	235·6 279·2 288·7 333·5	355·3 354·1 364·1 401·1	1,470·6 1,522·9 1,896·6 2,062·9
1981 Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201 · 4 241 · 8 245 · 8 238 · 9		931·0 917·2 1,170·2 1,195·0	688·0 672·4 618·6 611·0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155·7 153·8 149·5 151·5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481 · 8 620 · 4 687 · 6 689 · 5	455 · 4 515 · 9 626 · 9 784 · 6	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
MALE																
1979 July	280.9	38.8	37.3	357.0	203 · 2	73 - 4	148-2	424 · 8	60 · 4	38.5	99.8	198.7	544 · 4	150.7	285 · 4	980.5
Oct*	213.5	35.0	35-4	283 · 9	227 · 8	66.8	143-1	437 · 7	68.6	32.7	102.8	204 · 1	509.9	134.5	281 · 4	925 · 8
1980 Jan April July Oct	224·2 228·5 403·2 377·4	44·0 53·3 56·1 69·4	34·6 34·5 38·0 46·2	302·7 316·4 497·2 493·1	283 · 1 289 · 4 298 · 1 387 · 8	72·9 88·6 96·8 112·0	143·6 142·2 145·0 158·5	499·5 520·2 539·8 658·2	75·7 75·8 82·6 109·3	35·3 42·8 42·3 44·8	102·7 102·8 102·7 108·9	213·8 221·5 227·6 262·9	583·0 593·7 783·8 874·5	152·2 184·8 195·1 226·1	280·8 279·6 285·7 313·6	1,016·0 1,058·1 1,264·6 1,414·2
1981 Jan April July Oct	383·0 342·0 442·8 428·7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152·8 213·0 254·2 252·4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847·6 919·7 952·8 1,002·9	138·0 136·8 132·9 133·8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114·7 121·0 133·6 158·5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031 · 4 974 · 4 1,020 · 0 993 · 9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357·6 406·5 490·6 615·1	1,716·4 1,819·8 2,010·8 2,106·4
FEMALE																
1979 July	235.5	33.7	24.3	293 · 4	92.0	33 - 2	38 · 1	163-3	8.8	5.1	12.9	26.8	336.3	71 · 9	75 · 2	483 · 5
Oct*	183 - 2	31 · 9	23 - 5	238 · 6	103 · 1	33 · 2	38.6	174-8	10.0	4.8	13.6	28 · 4	296 · 4	69.8	75 · 7	441 · 9
1980 Jan April July Oct	172·4 166·9 318·4 282·9	41·1 46·0 44·3 51·0	22·3 21·8 24·1 28·1	235·8 234·7 386·8 361·9	112·9 117·9 129·7 155·8	37·3 42·7 43·5 50·1	38·4 38·9 40·4 44·7	188·6 199·5 213·6 250·5	11·4 11·1 11·9 15·2	5·0 5·8 5·8 6·3	13·7 13·8 14·0 14·8	30·0 30·7 31·6 36·2	296·7 296·0 460·0 453·8	83·4 94·4 93·6 107·3	74·5 74·5 78·4 87·5	454·5 464·9 632·0 648·7
1981 Jan April July Oct	255·5 220·6 326·6 323·3	83·5 93·2 90·5 88·7	32·6 38·4 52·4 66·5	371 · 6 352 · 2 469 · 5 478 · 6	177·5 176·9 174·4 179·6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290·6 310·2 326·2 353·8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7·7 10·0 11·3 11·4	15·4 16·1 17·6 20·7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450·8 414·5 517·6 520·6	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703·1 705·5 841·3 882·3

[•] From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 8, 1981 Regions

Duration of	Male		Section .		Female	POL			Male		Bine	200	Female			
unemployment in weeks	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
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South E 12,237 14,610 28,071	13,241	3,664 2,850 5,812	29,142 30,509 55,820	8,748 10,944 20,547	5,035 5,445 8,788	497 489 891	14,280 16,878 30,226	Yorksh 3,474 4,168 10,132	ire and H 4,809 4,344 6,854	1,403 1,064 2,150	9,686 9,576 19,136	2,632 3,472 8,618	1,569 1,615 2,803	153 125 289	4,354 5,212 11,710
8 13 13 26 26 52	22,304 38,512 34,462	22,693 44,847 61,689	6,305 16,304 23,389	51,302 99,663 119,540	15,145 24,550 16,903	8,483 16,039 19,061	817 1,908 2,789	24,445 42,497 38,753	7,618 14,627 13,965	7,374 15,056 23,544	2,436 5,875 10,314	17,428 35,558 47,823	5,843 11,276 8,404	2,857 5,614 7,586	251 631 1,024	8,95° 17,52° 17,01°
52 104 104 156 156	18,003 1,830 587 170,616	38,625 7,584 7,169 230,834	17,228 5,267 9,281 90,100	73,856 14,681 17,037 491,550	8,090 856 351 106,134	10,245 2,041 1,930 77,067	2,225 738 1,383 11,737	20,560 3,635 3,664 194,938	11,203 1,459 534 67,180	19,244 4,229 5,536 90,990	8,111 3,095 5,186 39,634	38,558 8,783 11,256 197,804	5,184 743 373 46,545	4,630 930 1,073 28,677	925 281 685 4,364	10,739 1,954 2,131 79,58 6
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	Greater 5,313 6,628 13,008	5,937 6,444 10,757	1,362 1,066 2,325	12,612 14,138 26,090	3,604 4,894 9,341	2,098 2,449 4,248	213 224 439	5,915 7,567 14,028	5,383 6,266 13,420	5,525 5,661 9,989	1,510 1,414 2,892	12,418 13,341 26,301	3,882 5,074 11,010	2,514 2,856 4,771	232 261 585	6,628 8,19 16,366
8 13 13 26 26 52	11,239 19,859 18,813	11,363 23,300 33,517	2,508 6,196 9,409	25,110 49,355 61,739	7,602 12,103 8,802	4,367 8,238 10,013	356 852 1,274	12,325 21,193 20,089	10,435 21,627 22,000	10,908 24,763 34,598	3,214 8,740 11,191	24,557 55,130 67,789	8,100 15,552 13,780	4,613 10,512 13,428	536 1,258 1,775	13,249 27,322 28,983
52 104 104 156 156 All	9,537 1,077 357 85,831	21,123 4,543 4,271 121,255	7,379 2,190 4,165 36,600	38,039 7,810 8,793 243,686	4,121 427 186 51,080	5,476 1,098 964 38,951	1,093 331 585 5,367	10,690 1,856 1,735 95,398	18,439 3,465 2,000 103,035	31,319 8,523 13,504 144,790	9,383 3,244 7,173 48,761	59,141 15,232 22,677 296,586	8,821 1,519 889 68,627	8,487 1,932 2,116 51,229	1,573 540 1,022 7,782	18,88 3,99 4,02 127,63
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	1,393 1,556 2,724	1,659 1,428 2,042	503 358 624	3,555 3,342 5,390	1,052 1,273 2,156	656 578 944	68 61 118	1,776 1,912 3,218	North 2,821 3,258 6,830	3,532 3,255 5,599	948 847 1,577	7,301 7,360 14,006	2,125 2,787 6,050	1,235 1,329 2,234	92 90 210	3,45 4,20 8,49
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,931 3,215 3,023	2,065 3,947 5,525	801 1,670 2,835	4,797 8,832 11,383	1,373 2,388 1,782	893 1,626 1,816	111 189 308	2,377 4,203 3,906	5,165 9,963 10,434	5,376 10,490 16,876	1,734 4,045 7,357	12,275 24,498 34,667	4,004 7,859 6,802	2,080 4,576 6,753	149 420 716	6,23 12,85 14,27
52 104 104 156 156	1,962 216 69 16,089	3,905 817 994 22,382	2,161 727 1,408 11,087	8,028 1,760 2,471 49,558	864 108 59 11,055	1,108 238 270 8,129	245 110 194 1,404	2,217 456 523 20,588	9,212 1,922 845 50,450	15,191 4,748 7,048 72,115	6,052 2,689 5,442 30,691	30,455 9,359 13,335 153,256	4,555 801 371 35,354	4,271 883 1,120 24,481	605 229 604 3,115	9,43 1,91 2,09 62,95
or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South W 3,063 3,271 6,373	3,739 3,138 5,074	1,180 888 1,691	7,982 7,297 13,138	2,799 2,793 5,211	1,627 1,443 2,334	158 160 240	4,584 4,396 7,785	Wales 2,613 2,808 5,595	3,265 2,748 4,598	795 623 1,181	6,673 6,179 11,374	1,981 2,278 4,559	1,357 1,306 2,025	98 95 183	3,43 3,67 6,76
8 13 13 26 26 52	4,935 8,620 7,386	5,234 9,810 14,333	1,685 4,192 6,759	11,854 22,622 28,478	3,646 6,258 4,901	2,208 4,107 5,463	252 538 789	6,106 10,903 11,153	4,328 7,639 8,012	4,647 9,316 13,364	1,174 3,166 4,239	10,149 20,121 25,615	3,123 5,721 5,150	1,755 3,862 5,396	128 329 515	5,00 9,91 11,06
52 104 104 156 156	4,848 673 286 39,455	10,170 2,493 3,214 57,205	5,499 2,285 4,261 28,440	20,517 5,451 7,761 125,100	2,596 377 246 28,827	3,203 828 913 22,126	680 323 597 3,737	6,479 1,528 1,756 54,690	6,599 1,154 448 39,196	12,273 3,122 4,449 57,782	6,072 1,534 3,251 22,035	24,944 5,810 8,148 119,013	3,512 615 248 27,187	3,856 867 913 21,337	584 178 403 2,513	7,95 1,66 1,56 51,03
or less over 2 and up to 4 4 8	West Mid 3,541 4,066 10,762	1lands 4,929 4,269 8,046	1,637 1,224 2,433	10,107 9,559 21,241	2,810 3,304 9,176	1,964 1,935 3,382	213 179 334	4,987 5,418 12,892	Scotlar 4,528 5,070 10,720	5,116 5,230 8,620	1,178 991 2,015	10,822 11,291 21,355	3,347 4,087 8,623	2,297 2,417 4,642	160 155 338	5,80 6,65 13,60
8 13 13 26 26 52	8,135 16,475 18,578	8,671 19,817 34,716	2,896 7,983 13,607	19,702 44,275 66,901	6,361 12,033 10,974	3,540 7,661 11,867	364 846 1,539	10,265 20,540 24,380	7,396 15,733 17,147	8,282 19,440 24,291	2,149 4,992 6,642	17,827 40,165 48,080	5,338 11,985 11,575	3,958 9,160 11,926	281 798 1,050	9,57 21,94 24,55
52 104 104 156 156	15,139 2,137 760 79,593		2,862 4,956	52,616 11,145 12,337 247,883	7,653 1,244 640 54,195	7,852 1,639 1,817 41,657	1,333 405 770 5,983	16,838 3,288 3,227 101,835	13,301 2,866 1,255 78,016	22,442 7,011 9,990 110,422	6,806 2,466 5,338 32,577	42,549 12,343 16,583 221,015	6,903 1,249 712 53,819	7,334 1,817 2,032 45,583	1,049 385 813 5,029	15,28 3,45 3,55 104,43
or less ver 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Mid 2,236 2,820 6,321	2,616 2,728 4,700	816 809 1,443	5,668 6,357 12,464	1,701 2,240 4,949	1,000 1,190 2,064	98 99 168	2,799 3,529 7,181	Norther 1,495 1,892 5,062	n Ireland 1,296 1,214 2,360	203 161 399	2,994 3,267 7,821	1,169 1,696 4,151	794 801 1,505	49 48 84	2,01 2,54 5,74
8 13 13 26 26 52	4,430 8,946 9,119	4,929 9,846 14,580	1,575 4,250 6,889	10,934 23,042 30,588	3,169 6,568 5,211	1,931 3,962 5,338	188 447 618	5,288 10,977 11,167	2,307 5,799 5,992	2,124 5,158 8,873	347 938 1,606	4,778 11,895 16,471	1,539 4,240 3,258	1,015 2,653 3,357	61 228 318	2,6° 7,12 6,93
52 104 104 156 156	6,650 732 278 41,532	11,978 2,455 3,086	6,392 2,646 3,516	25,020 5,833 6,880 126,786	3,074 323 185 27,420	3,238 575 669 19,967	603 193 375 2,789	6,915 1,091 1,229 50,176	6,457 1,349 850 31,203	8,758 3,046 6,262 39,091	1,429 514 1,911 7,508	16,644 4,909 9,023 77,802	2,657 454 267 19,431	2,157 559 674 13,515	279 116 293 1,476	5,09 1,13 1,23 34,4 3

^{*} Included in South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

						Age	and d	uratio	n: Oc	tober	8, 19	81 Z	_ 0
Duration of	Age grou	ups	Model Cons	O STATE	7743	75		es dire.	"知识解	Line Maria	and the second	THE REAL PROPERTY.	NOOR SHAFTSHAF
unemployment in weeks United Kingdom	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 Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	5,044 2 6,635 4 15,818 6 34,714 8 9,395	2,370 3,209 7,382 10,120 5,032	2,209 2,744 5,512 5,253 4,218	9,406 11,167 21,073 19,443 17,835	5,884 7,077 12,672 11,035 10,627	4,764 5,798 10,139 8,913 8,331	6,597 7,965 13,784 12,053 11,059	2,751 3,213 5,372 4,791 4,274	2,640 3,038 5,097 4,840 3,896	2,890 3,626 5,535 6,014 4,610	3,303 3,954 5,636 6,650 4,853	26 38 58 40 50	47,884 58,464 108,078 123,866 84,180
8 13 26 39	13 20,685 26 47,163 39 11,271 52 5,237	10,147 19,053 12,387 7,380	8,855 17,570 13,594 10,844	39,297 67,370 49,366 40,039	22,058 44,076 35,471 28,741	17,865 36,598 29,487 24,398	23,630 49,600 39,618 33,000	9,390 20,796 16,429 13,856	9,360 21,420 17,054 14,335	11,259 27,234 21,309 17,884	12,927 34,614 28,920 25,985	130 307 346 384	185,603 385,801 275,252 222,083
52 65 78 104 156	65 3,362 78 3,096 104 643 156 132	5,040 2,999 1,903 833 48	9,196 5,868 4,778 1,844 410	33,697 20,354 20,877 14,994 7,454	22,649 13,705 15,132 11,249 9,044	18,220 11,270 12,295 9,998 10,340	24,931 15,251 17,460 14,572 20,355	10,597 6,538 7,734 6,881 12,313	11,038 6,509 7,739 7,474 15,821	13,568 7,949 9,194 9,078 20,168	20,363 12,566 14,910 17,751 30,073	351 206 340 500 1,482	173,012 106,311 113,005 95,306 127,508
All	163,195	87,903	92,895	372,372	249,420	208,416	289,875	124,935	130,261	160,318	222,505	4,258	2,106,353
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	4,031 2 5,653 4 13,962 6 29,765 8 7,556	2,238 3,070 7,296 11,333 4,471	1,744 2,204 4,337 4,224 3,334	5,952 7,354 14,353 12,612 11,755	3,011 3,680 7,186 6,456 5,509	1,818 2,188 4,355 4,055 3,357	2,355 2,851 5,374 4,996 3,939	944 1,194 2,080 2,044 1,732	903 1,104 1,920 1,912 1,492	806 942 1,690 1,992 1,328		25 45 72 76 44	23,827 30,285 62,625 79,465 44,517
8 13 26 39	13 16,819 26 37,934 39 7,917 52 3,713	8,962 15,742 8,269 4,755	6,790 13,094 8,664 6,526	25,070 41,660 28,597 20,299	11,599 23,433 18,401 12,275	6,725 14,120 11,025 7,072	8,278 17,043 13,587 8,662	3,501 7,834 6,288 4,152	3,230 7,342 6,032 4,497	3,016 7,326 6,035 4,972		122 266 258 176	94,112 185,794 115,073 77,099
52 65 78 104 156	65 2,472 78 2,369 104 452 156 103	3,229 2,041 1,320 560 50	5,245 3,270 2,594 1,095 300	15,256 8,018 7,643 6,531 3,991	8,448 3,942 3,666 2,771 2,400	5,097 2,400 2,376 1,928 1,620	6,457 3,757 3,726 3,021 2,944	3,318 2,111 2,243 1,951 2,475	3,849 2,316 2,675 2,638 4,088	4,188 2,476 2,923 3,256 6,617		197 126 191 242 522	57,756 32,826 29,809 24,096 25,007
All	132,746	73,336	63,421	209,091	112,777	68,136	86,990	41,867	43,998	47,567	2	,362	882,291
U-MAN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	10 10 70	380 AL T	100		Apr. 10 400	193	The second	\$60.00 E	1. 李春	*	ARR ST		30.00
Duration of unemployment	Age grou			And the said	1 1 1 1	9	21	Section Actual	COMMUNICATION OF THE PARTY OF T	M Vi. TO No.			STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
in weeks Great Britain	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 Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	4,876 2 6,441 4 15,112 6 32,230 8 9,057	2,268 3,113 7,089 9,606 4,871	2,115 2,661 5,323 5,025 4,084	8,987 10,828 20,369 18,801 17,274	5,636 6,926 12,299 10,645 10,289	4,608 5,679 9,853 8,602 8,090	6,371 7,815 13,456 11,692 10,751	2,668 3,158 5,255 4,680 4,167	2,572 2,998 4,987 4,716 3,827	2,831 3,581 5,451 5,903 4,539	3,246 3,914 5,561 6,526 4,767	24 38 56 37 46	46,202 57,152 104,811 118,463 81,762
8	13 20.184	9.844	8.560	38.089	21.370	17.399	23.031	9.183	9,196	11,102	12,744	123	180,825

Duration of	A	ge grou	ps							Marine School	n 70 Author			2000 PM
unemployment in weeks Great Britain	U	nder 8	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 Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	4	4,876 6,441 15,112 32,230 9,057	2,268 3,113 7,089 9,606 4,871	2,115 2,661 5,323 5,025 4,084	8,987 10,828 20,369 18,801 17,274	5,636 6,926 12,299 10,645 10,289	4,608 5,679 9,853 8,602 8,090	6,371 7,815 13,456 11,692 10,751	2,668 3,158 5,255 4,680 4,167	2,572 2,998 4,987 4,716 3,827	2,831 3,581 5,451 5,903 4,539	3,246 3,914 5,561 6,526 4,767	24 38 56 37 46	46,202 57,152 104,811 118,463 81,762
8 13 26 39	26 39	20,184 45,165 10,940 5,018	9,844 18,253 11,838 6,988	8,560 16,987 13,083 10,411	38,089 64,952 47,483 38,365	21,370 42,631 34,206 27,551	17,399 35,463 28,473 23,417	23,031 48,056 38,253 31,745	9,183 20,242 15,929 13,401	9,196 20,940 16,658 13,883	11,102 26,770 20,884 17,499	12,744 34,158 28,491 25,659	123 289 323 366	180,825 373,906 266,561 214,303
52 65 78 104 156	65 78 104 156	3,076 2,580 572 132	4,726 2,726 1,703 620 48	8,737 5,542 4,520 1,718 317	32,045 19,358 19,771 13,984 6,697	21,663 13,082 14,314 10,507 8,178	17,481 10,739 11,591 9,320 9,242	23,902 14,550 16,508 13,578 18,057	10,253 6,293 7,412 6,555 11,288	10,714 6,321 7,487 7,168 14,846	13,317 7,763 8,985 8,830 19,181	20,080 12,373 14,681 17,521 29,238	326 187 306 464 1,393	166,320 101,514 107,850 90,397 118,485
All	1	55,383	83,693	89,083	357,003	239,297	199,957	277,765	120,484	126,313	156,636	218,959	3,978	2,028,551
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6		3,900 5,522 13,337 28,007 7,337	2,135 2,982 6,967 10,603 4,317	1,680 2,144 4,173 4,005 3,186	5,621 7,093 13,775 12,132 11,312	2,839 3,542 6,876 6,120 5,266	1,723 2,121 4,163 3,850 3,202	2,245 2,767 5,197 4,779 3,800	906 1,160 2,013 1,978 1,669	874 1,077 1,865 1,861 1,462	784 917 1,647 1,951 1,287	100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per	24 44 67 74 44	22,731 29,369 60,080 75,360 42,882
8 13 26 39	26 3	16,464 36,496 7,699 3,609	8,710 15,113 7,921 4,571	6,548 12,641 8,408 6,295	24,380 39,940 27,533 19,446	11,196 22,491 17,680 11,789	6,525 13,530 10,565 6,768	8,017 16,389 13,121 8,357	3,423 7,587 6,114 4,022	3,157 7,122 5,854 4,364	2,958 7,113 5,888 4,832		119 251 240 163	91,497 178,673 111,023 74,216
	65 78 104 156	2,331 2,126 426 103	3,075 1,867 1,226 469 50	5,020 3,051 2,480 1,042 265	14,683 7,684 7,283 6,221 3,759	8,095 3,758 3,484 2,639 2,278	4,910 2,312 2,250 1,840 1,539	6,219 3,605 3,588 2,861 2,787	3,226 2,036 2,166 1,858 2,363	3,753 2,239 2,583 2,552 3,886	4,087 2,407 2,854 3,155 6,358		176 117 181 227 488	55,575 31,202 28,521 22,967 23,773
All	1:	27,357	70,006	60,938	200,862	108,053	65,298	83,732	40,521	42,649	46,238	2	,215	847,869

21·2 22·5 19·9 20·5

25·0 25·5 22·4 23·7

10·1 10·8 9·5 9·9

100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE	AND FEMALE	171.0	180-3	213.7	117:3	198-4	222.6	360.6	Thousand 1,464·0
1979	July	126-3	113-9	171 · 7	151 · 2	243 · 2	204 · 3	357 · 1	1,367-6
	Oct	125.4	82 · 8	198.5	185.0	287.9	235·6 279·2	355·3 354·1	1,470 6 1,522 9
1980	April	131·0 220·3	108·7 231·4	183·5 311·3	182·0 179·5	284·4 301·3	288 · 7	364·1 401·1	1,896 · 6 2,062 · 9
	July Oct	176 · 4	164.7	273 · 4	261 · 1	452.7	333·5 481·8	455 - 4	2,419-5
1981	Jan April	183·2 157·5	108·6 136·9	288·4 249·5	328·3 286·7	573·7 558·2	620·4 687·6	515·9 626·9	2,525 2 2,852 1
	July Oct	196·3 160·5	189·1 170·7	354·8 332·0	266·4 279·7	531 · 0 571 · 6	689 - 5	784 - 6	2,988 6
		Proportion of n	umber unemploye	d					Per cent
1979	July	11.7	12.3	14-6	8-0	13.6	15.2	24.6	100.0
	Oct*	9.2	8.3	12.6	11 - 1	17.8	14.9	26.1	100.0
1980	Jan	8·5 8·6	5·6 7·1	13·5 12·0	12·6 12·0	19·6 18·7	16·0 18·3	24·2 23·3	100·0 100·0
	April July	11·6 8·6	12.2	16·4 13·3	9·5 12·7	15·9 21·9	15·2 16·2	19·2 19·4	100·0 100·0
	Oct	7.6	4.5	11.9	13.6	23.7	19.9	18.8	100-0
1981	Jan April	6·2 6·9	5·4 6·6	9·9 12·4	11·4 9·3	22·1 18·6	24·6 24·1	20·4 22·0	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	5.4	5.7	11-1	9 - 4	19-1	23 · 1	26.3	100.0
MALE 1979	July	101-1	107-3	131 · 8	76.2	128.0	150.7	285 · 4	Thousand 980 5
1313	Oct*	81 - 9	72.5	108-3	96.8	150-5	134.5	281 · 4	925-8
1980		80 · 4	56 · 1	135.5	123·7 119·4	187·3 191·4	152·2 184·8	280·8 279·6	1,016 0 1,058 1
	April July	86·4 133·3	73·6 139·7	122·9 193·1	118·4 173·7	199·2 290·4	195·1 226·1	285·7 313·6	1,264 6 1,414 2
	Oct	119.6	109·4 75·0	181·3 205·8	231 · 3	398-9	327.4	357.6	1,716-4
1981	Jan April	120·3 110·5	94·0 117·7	172·6 229·0	196·0 181·9	401 · 3 371 · 5	438·9 500·2	406·5 490·6	1,819 8 2,010 8
	July Oct	119·9 106·3	108-1	208.0	185-6	385 · 8	497.3	615 · 1	2,106 4
1979	July	Proportion of n	umber unemploye	d 13·4	7.8	13.1	15.4	29 · 1	Per cent 100·0
1010	Oct*	8.8	7.8	11.7	10.5	16.3	14.5	30 · 4	100.0
1980	Jan	7.9	5.5	13.3	12.2	18-4	15·0 17·5	27·6 26·4	100·0 100·0
	April July	8·2 10·5 8·5	7·0 11·0	11·6 15·3	11·3 9·4	18·1 15·8	15·4 16·0	22·6 22·2	100·0 100·0
	Oct		7.7	12.8	12·3 13·5	20.5	19-1	20.8	100.0
1981	April	7·0 6·1	4·4 5·2	12·0 9·5	10.8	22·1 18·5	24.1	22·3 24·4	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	6·0 5·0	5·9 5·1	11 · 4 9 · 9	8.8	18.3	23.6	29.2	100.0
FEMA 1979	LE July	69.9	73.0	81 - 9	41 · 1	70.4	71.9	75.2	Thousand 483-5
	Oct*	44-4	41 - 4	63 · 4	54.4	92.7	69-8	75.7	441 · 9
1980	Jan	45-1	26.7	62.9	61 · 3	100.7	83·4 94·4	74·5 74·5	454·5 464·9
	April July	44·6 87·0	35·1 91·8	60·6 118·2	62·6 61·0	93·0 102·1	93·6 107·3	78 · 4 87 · 5	632·0 648·7
	Oct	56.8	55.3	92.1	87 - 4	162·3 174·9	154.4	97.8	703.1
1981	Jan April	62·8 47·0	33·6 43·0	82·6 76·9	97·0 90·7	156.9	181 · 5 187 · 4	109 - 5	705·5 841·3 882·3
	July Oct	76·3 54·1	71 · 4 62 · 6	125·8 124·0	84·5 94·1	159·5 185·8	192.2	136·2 169·5	882 3
1979	July	Proportion of n	umber unemploye	ed 16·9	8.5	14-6	14.9	15.6	Per cent 100 0
	Oct*	10.0	9.4	14.3	12.3	21 - 0	15.8	17-1	100.0
1980		9.9	5.9	13.8	13.5	22.2	18.3	16.4	100·0 100·0
	April July	9·6 13·8	7·6 14·5	13·0 18·7	13·5 9·7	20·0 16·2	20·3 14·8 16·5	16·0 12·4 13·5	100·0 100·0
1004	Oct	8.8	8.5	14.2	13.5	25.0		13.5	100.0
1981	Jan April	8·9 6·7	4·8 6·1	11·7 10·9 15·0	13·8 12·9 10·0	24·9 22·2 19·0	22·0 25·7 22·3	15·5 16·2 19·2	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	9·1 6·1	8·5 7·1	14.1	10.7	21 · 1	21 · 8	19.2	100.0

^{*} From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

[•] From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Industry*: excluding school leavers

GREA	AT AIN	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Unem- ployed exclud- ing school
SIC 1	968	1	<u>II</u>	III-XIX	xx	xxı	XXII	XXIII	services XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		leavers
			Number									Thousand
1976	Aug Nov e	21·9 23·9	17·1 17·0	350·2 333·1	193·8 201·0	9·3 9·3	58·8 60·9	131·0 130·8	202·8 227·7	60·9 66·5	199·5 186·5	1,245·4 1,256·7
1977	Feb May Aug Nov	26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342·3 330·6 342·3 337·4	227·4 204·1 196·0 203·1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141·0 131·7 137·7 138·0	234·9 211·6 223·2 252·7	70·0 68·7 73·5 78·5	192·6 187·8 262·4 240·7	1,325 · 8 1,243 · 7 1,346 · 6 1,369 · 4
1978	Feb May Aug Nov	28·8 24·1 22·3 23·5	22·7 22·1 24·1 24·5	344·8 333·7 337·2 318·2	221 · 8 186 · 5 168 · 3 166 · 1	8·9 8·6 8·5 8·3	64·2 58·4 54·9 56·4	145·9 132·7 132·8 125·8	249·8 219·0 218·2 237·2	80·2 76·2 76·4 77·5	232·0 218·9 280·6 240·5	1,399·2 1,280·2 1,323·6 1,277·9
1979	Feb May Aug	27·2 21·8 19·6	24·7 23·3 24·1	331·4 314·0 310·9	205·0 160·0 139·2	8·7 7·7 7·3	61·0 54·3 50·8	137·9 122·8 122·0	241 · 8 209 · 1 209 · 3	79·8 72·3 69·9	233 · 4 216 · 8 257 · 8	1,350·9 1,202·3 1,210·8
	Nov‡	21 · 3	24.5	317-9	152-2	7.4	55.0	124.8	239 · 5	74.7	229 · 4	1,246 · 8
1980	Feb May Aug Nov	25·4 22·7 24·8 31·7	25·0 24·8 26·2 28·9	364·9 399·7 481·3 592·5	192·6 189·6 210·0 274·3	7·6 7·6 7·7 8·5	63·7 63·4 68·9 85·3	147·4 146·7 168·7 192·7	257 · 8 245 · 0 278 · 6 353 · 0	77·4 77·0 82·2 94·8	224·9 219·0 312·8 306·0	1,386 · 8 1,395 · 6 1,661 · 1 1,967 · 8
	Feb May Aug¶	39·6 37·8 37·9	31·6 31·6 33·6	700 · 4 754 · 9 799 · 1	346·9 356·9 356·7	8·9 10·2 11·1	103·2 105·7 108·6	229·3 238·0 255·0	397·1 396·4 425·1	102·4 105·5 113·5	320·6 327·2 423·0	2,279·5 2,364·3 2,563·5
1976		5.4	Rate 4·7	4.7	13 - 2	2·6 2·6	3·9 4·0	4.7	2·9 3·2	3.7		Per cent
977	Nov e Feb May	5·9 6·7 5·9	4·7 4·7 4·5	4·5 4·6 4·4	13·7 15·8 14·2	2·6 2·8 2·7 2·7	4·0 4·3 4·0	4·7 5·0 4·7	3·2 3·3 2·9	4·1 4·3 4·2		5·4 5·6 5·3
	Aug Nov	5·7 6·4	5·8 6·1	4·6 4·5	13·6 14·1	2·7 2·6	3·9 4·1	4.9	3·1 3·5	4·5 4·8		5·7 5·8
978	Feb May Aug Nov	7·3 6·1 5·6 5·9	6·1 5·9 6·5 6·6	4·6 4·5 4·5 4·3	15·7 13·2 11·9 11·8	2·6 2·5 2·5 2·4	4·2 3·8 3·6 3·7	5·1 4·6 4·6 4·4	3·4 3·0 3·0 3·2	4·9 4·7 4·7 4·8		5·9 5·4 5·6 5·4
	Feb May Aug	7·2 5·7 5·1	6·7 6·4 6·6	4·5 4·3 4·2	14·5 11·3 9·8	2·5 2·2 2·1	4·0 3·6 3·3	4·8 4·2 4·2	3·2 2·8 2·8	4·9 4·4 4·3	::	5·7 5·1 5·1
	Nov‡	5.6	6.7	4.3	10.8	2.2	3.6	4.3	3 · 2	4.6		5.3
	Feb May Aug Nov	6·6 5·9 6·5 8·3	6·8 6·8 7·1 7·9	5·2 5·6 6·8 8·4	13·6 13·4 14·8 19·3	2·2 2·2 2·2 2·5	4·1 4·1 4·5 5·5	5·1 5·1 5·9 6·7	3·4 3·2 3·7 4·7	4·8 4·8 5·1 5·9		5·9 5·9 7·0 8·3
	Feb May Aug¶	10·3 9·9 9·9	8·4 8·6 9·1	9·9 10·7 11·3	24·5 25·2 25·1	2·6 3·0 3·2	6·7 6·9 7·0	8·0 8·3 8·9	5·3 5·2 5·6	6·3 6·5 7·0	 	9·7 10·0 10·9
976	Aug		Number, season		202.0	0.0	C1 F	101.0	010.1	01.0	474.0	Thousand
	Nov e	23·6 23·9	16·8 16·7	348·1 340·6	203·8 207·0	9.3	61 · 5 61 · 0	131·8 133·7	212·1 217·5	61·9 65·2	171 · 8 180 · 3	1,240·7 1,255·2
1	Feb May Aug Nov	24·0 24·5 24·9 25·9	16·8 17·5 20·7 21·8	334·9 332·7 340·5 343·9	207·7 206·3 208·4 208·9	9·4 9·4 9·4 9·2	60·2 60·6 61·2 61·9	134·1 134·7 138·8 140·9	222·4 224·7 233·9 241·2	68·0 70·6 74·8 77·3	200 · 8 202 · 2 224 · 5 236 · 7	1,278·3 1,283·2 1,337·1 1,367·7
1	Feb May Aug Nov	26·0 25·0 24·3 23·3	22·5 23·0 23·9 24·0	337·2 338·3 334·7 322·6	201·0 189·7 181·3 170·8	8·8 8·7 8·6 8·3	60·2 59·5 57·9 56·3	138·5 136·1 134·1 128·5	236·3 233·8 229·5 224·3	78·2 78·3 77·9 75·9	261 · 9 259 · 0 256 · 7 260 · 1	1,350·6 1,331·4 1,308·9 1,274·1
1	Feb May Aug	24·3 22·9 21·7	24·5 24·2 23·9	324·1 320·3 308·2	183·3 164·0 152·6	8·6 7·8 7·4	57·0 55·5 53·9	130·1 126·7 123·4	227·8 224·9 220·9	77·6 74·5 71·5	259·9 251·6 237·7	1,297·2 1,252·4 1,201·2
	Nov‡	21.2	23.9	321 · 1	156·4	7.3	54.8	127 · 4	225.9	73.0	232 · 4	1,223 · 4
1	Feb May Aug Nov	22·4 23·7 26·9 31·6	24·8 25·7 26·1 28·3	358·0 406·5 478·5 595·4	170·7 194·0 223·4 278·3	7·5 7·7 7·8 8·4	59·7 64·7 72·0 85·1	139·7 150·6 170·1 195·1	243·7 261·1 290·3 339·1	75 · 4 79 · 2 83 · 9 93 · 0	231 · 9 236 · 0 264 · 9 310 · 1	1,313·8 1,429·2 1,623·9 1,944·4
٨	Feb May Mug¶	36·6 38·8 40·0	30·8 32·6 33·5	693·7 762·1 796·0	324·9 361·4 370·2	8·8 10·3 11·2	99·2 106·9 111·7	221·5 242·1 256·5	383·0 412·7 436·9	100·3 107·7 115·2	332·5 363·2 377·4	2,211·3 2,417·8 2,528·6

Classified by industry in which last employed.
 † The series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March 1981 issue of Employment Gazette.
 ‡ From November 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The all unemployed seasonally adjusted figures have been amended to take account of this

this.

¶ See footnote ‡ to table 2

Occupation: registrations at employment offices 2 · 11

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
979 June Sep	92·3 109·7	165·1 185·5	66·0 69·4	115·5 110·5	413·5 424·1	258·0 262·4	Thousand 1,110·3 1,161·6
Dec •	108.5	182 · 5	73.7	122.8	437 · 2	287 · 7	1,212 · 3
1980 Mar	107·3 100·1	193·7 194·3	84·7 83·8	148·5 155·7	479·4 494·6	326·5 334·2	1,340 · 2 1,362 · 8
Sep Dec	145·0 171·5	240·7 260·2	100·0 117·3	199·9 276·2	576·3 649·8	334·2 409·2 509·8	1,671 · 1 1,984 · 9
981 Mar June Sep	186·7 196·7 251·1	285·3 287·6 329·2	136·2 138·3 152·9	336·7 351·2 371·3	711·1 730·1 780·0	585·8 601·2 649·3	2,241 · 8 2,305 · 1 2,533 · 8
979 June Sep	Proportion of num 8·3 9·4	ber unemployed 14·9 16·0	5· 9 6· 0	10·4 9·5	37·2 36·5	23·2 22·6	Per cent 100-0 100-0
Dec *	8-9	15-1	6-1	10-1	36-1	23.7	100-0
1980 Mar	8·0 7·3	14·4 14·3	6·3 6·2	11·1 11·4	35·8 36·3	24·4 24·5	100·0 100·0
June Sep Dec	7· 3 8· 7 8· 6	14·4 13·1	6· 0 5· 9	12·0 13·9	34·5 32·7	24·5 25·7	100 0 100 0
1981 Mar June Sep	8·3 8·5 9·9	12·7 12·5 13·0	6·1 6·0 6·0	15·0 15·2 14·7	31·7 31·7 30·8	26·1 26·1 25·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 979 June Sep	63·1 71·3	68·6 72·9	22·0 22·3	106·4 101·2	344·9 350·7	189·3 188·8	Thousand 794·3 807·2
Dec*	71 - 1	70.4	23.5	112.7	364·2	208 · 9	850 · 7
980 Mar June Sep Dec	71·6 68·1 95·9 119·4	73·4 73·5 87·7 93·0	26·2 26·5 33·0 41·0	136·0 141·7 181·9 254·7	396·7 407·2 473·4 538·2	238·9 244·8 301·0 385·2	942 · 8 961 · 7 172 · 8 1,431 · 4
981 Mar June Sep	133·5 142·7 174·5	101·2 102·5 116·2	48·1 50·3 56·2	312·1 325·9 344·4	591 · 8 609 · 9 651 · 1	446·9 461·7 493·2	1,633·7 1,693·1 1,835·5
979 June Sep	Proportion of num 7-9 8-8	ber unemployed 8·6 9·0	2·8 2·8	13·4 12·5	43·4 43·4	23·8 23·4	Per cent 100·0 100·0
Dec *	8-4	8-3	2.8	13-2	42.8	24-6	100-0
980 Mar	7·6 7·1	7· 8	2.8	14:4	42-1	25·3 25·5	100·0 100·0
June Sep Dec	8·2 8·3	7·8 7·6 7·5 6·5	2· 8 2· 8 2· 8 2· 9	14·7 15·5 17·8	42·1 42·3 40·4 37·6	25· 7 25· 7 26· 9	100 0
981 Mar June Sep	8·2 8·4 9·5	6·2 6·1 6·3	2·9 3·0 3·1	19·1 19·2 18·8	36·2 36·0 35·5	27·4 27·3 26·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
FEMALE 979 June Sep	29·3 38·5	96·5 112·6	44·0 47·1	9·0 9·2	68·6 73·4	68·6 73·6	Thousand 316 · 0 354 · 4
Dec *	37-4	112·1	50·2	10·1	73.0	78.8	361 · 6
1980 Mar June	35·8 32·0	120·3 120·9	58·5 57·3	12·5 14·1	82·8 87·4	87·6 89·5	397·4 401·1
Sep Dec	49·1 52·1	153·0 167·2	58·5 57·3 67·0 76·3	18·0 21·5	102·9 111·6	108·2 124·6	498·3 553·4
981 Mar June Sep	53·2 54·0 76·7	184·0 185·2 213·0	88·1 88·0 96·7	24·6 25·2 26·9	119·3 120·2 128·9	138·9 139·4 156·1	608 · 1 612 · 0 698 · 2
979 June Sep	Proportion of num 9·3 10·9	ber unemployed 30·5 31·8	13·9 13·3	2·9 2·6	21·7 20·7	21·7 20·8	Per cent 100 0 100 0
Dec*	10-3	31:0	13-9	2.8	20.2	21-8	100-0
980 Mar June	9· 0 8· 0	30·3 30·1	14·7 14·3	3·1 3·5	20·8 21·8	22· 0 22· 3	100 0 100 0
Sep Dec	9· 9 9· 4	30·7 30·2	13·4 13·8	3·6 3·9	20·7 20·2	21·7 22·5	100 0 100 0
981 Mar June Sep	8·7 8·8 11·0	30·3 30·3 30·5	14·5 14·4 13·8	4·0 4·1 3·9	19·6 19·6 18·5	22·8 22·8 22·4	100·0 100·0 100·0

^{*} From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1981

	- Personal Expension and Expen	South E	ast	A STATE OF	Fidelia Sec.	Greater	London*	No.	Hardingstoner)	East An	iglia		The second
		Unemple		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	A STATE OF THE STA	Unempl	oved		Carried Co.	Unempl			
		Male	Female	All	- Unfilled vacancies		Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	- Unfilled vacancies
Table	1 Summary	- Same			1		-			minutes of			
Mana	gerial and professional	62,428	24,156	86,584	5,840	30,856	13,418	44,274	2,716	4,651	1,702	6,353	365
Cleric	al and related	42,732	56,328	99,060	7,056	22,108	28,761	50,869	3,622	3,787	4,954	8,741	607
Other	non-manual occupations	17,536	17,729	35,265	6,702	8,557	7,399	15,956	3,137	1,563	2,242	3,805	514
	and similar occupations, including foremen cessing, production, repairing, etc	77,708	4,210	81,918	5,746	40,687	2,797	43,484	2,872	7,594	256	7,850	598
Gener	al labourers	111,868	22,651	134,519	862	52,121	9,944	62,065	295	13,288	3,642	16,930	344
Other	manual occupations	130,903	33,180	164,083	14,841	67,218	16,082	83,300	6,967	13,821	3,650	17,471	1,451
All oc	cupations	443,175	158,254	601,429	41,047	221,547	78,401	299,948	19,609	44,704	16,446	61,150	3,879
Table	2 Occupational groups												
	Managerial (general management)	1,151	49	1,200	35	344	35	379	25	90	1	91	2
П	Professional and related supporting management and administration	13,080	3,639	16,719	785	5,995	1,953	7,948	451	805	197	1,002	30
111	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	6,987	9,981	16,968	1,997	3,920	4,802	8,722	777	672	995	1,667	156
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	10,246	5,860	16,106	312	7,320	4,269	11,589	123	444	202	646	24
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	13,825	1,718	15,543	1,311	5,640	787	6,427	582	1,179	148	1,327	70
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	17,139	2,909	20,048	1,400	7,637	1,572	9,209	758	1,461	159	1,620	83
VII	Clerical and related	44,869	56,469	101,338	7,219	23,924	28,883	52,807	3,699	3,844	4,957	8,801	615
VIII	Selling	15,570	18,032	33,602	6,401	7,470	7,489	14,959	2,907	1,437	2,275	3,712	519
IX	Security and protective services	3,242	104	3,346	685	1,811	59	1,870	435	267	4	271	31
x	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	20,800	21,421	42,221	9,817	13,344	10,214	23,558	4,538	1,498	2,565	4,063	927
XI	Farming, fishing and related	5,127	1,058	6,185	428	1,153	167	1,320	115	1,887	352	2,239	90
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,042	169	3,211	329	1,650	88	1,738	125	278	31	309	62
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	19,400	4,122	23,522	2,770	12,051	2,792	14,843	1,762	1,637	311	1,948	174
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	47,700	906	48,606	2,718	22,419	391	22,810	1,083	5,121	16	5,137	334
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	19,262	7,022	26,284	1,183	11,164	4,058	15,222	511	1,318	246	1,564	144
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	38,145	28	38,173	768	18,991	21	19,012	316	3,235	1	3,236	104
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	49,071	1,447	50,518	1,932	23,328	462	23,790	1,068	5,182	161	5,343	161
KVIII		114,519	23,320	137,839	957		10,359	63,745		14,349	3,825	18,174	353
	All occupations	443,175		601,429		221,547		299,948		44,704	16,446	61,150	3,879

Included in South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2 · 12

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1981

South V	Vest			West Mi	dlands		27534	East Mi	dlands	yan.	al Valence	Yorkshir	e and Hun	nberside	
Unempl	Control of the Contro		or suggested in	Unemplo	yed	391	the state of the s	Unempl	oyed	7,744	TOTAL COLUMN	Unemplo	yed		
Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
14,004	6,064	20,068	1,262	18,490	6,856	25,346	1,004	9,075	3,807	12,882	651	13,113	5,979	19,092	828
10,695	13,474	24,169	1,311	9,898	24,471	34,369	1,177	6,197	11,018	17,215	837	8,684	16,536	25,220	1,056
4,541	6,493	11,034	1,315	6,741	11,736	18,477	1,328	3,181	5,369	8,550	881	3,982	8,027	12,009	1,075
18,677	837	19,514	1,023	49,261	4,249	53,510	1,077	18,618	2,746	21,364	1,302	32,450	3,032	35,482	891
32,391	7,090	39,481	195	64,669	10,761	75,430	289	51,618	9,288	60,906	145	72,546	13,524	86,070	331
31,586	10,298	41,884	3,421	74,267	25,304	99,571	1,998	27,521	9,480	37,001	1,990	43,560	13,670	57,230	2,179
111,894	44,256	156,150	8,527	223,326	83,377	306,703	6,873	116,210	41,708	157,918	5,806	174,335	60,768	235,103	6,360
			Marie Commission of the Commis	Phones de						and the second		en e	and the same		
223	8	231	3	440	9	449	8	157	4	161	4	193	3	196	9
2,452	664	3,116	95	3,950	927	4,877	140	1,784	503	2,287	98	2,418	678	3,096	95
1,964	3,657	5,621	673	2,051	3,973	6,024	301	1,163	2,040	3,203	199	1,816	3,521	5,337	333
1,186	664	1,850	50	1,075	659	1,734	39	644	477	1,121	38	1,010	606	1,616	29
3,791	410	4,201	210	5,226	475	5,701	225	2,426	335	2,761	125	3,462	416	3,878	129
4,388	661	5,049	231	5,748	813	6,561	291	2,901	448	3,349	187	4,214	755	4,969	233
10,827	13,486	24,313	1,337	10,025	24,483	34,508	1,202	6,241	11,025	17,266	856	8,782	16,546	25,328	1,066
4,352	6,561	10,913	1,341	5,734	11,818	17,552	1,305	2,914	5,393	8,307	923	3,442	8,097	11,539	1,058
583	27	610	70	1,469	42	1,511	80	435	18	453	48	784	19	803	70
4,249	7,366	11,615	2,442	4,311	10,667	14,978	1,106	2,246	5,680	7,926	1,028	3,121	8,980	12,101	1,423
2,683	551	3,234	118	2,526	429	2,955	109	1,873	407	2,280	92	2,336	349	2,685	63
787	90	877	127	1,833	355	2,188	92	1,343	153	1,496	137	5,008	1,180	6,188	87
3,340	790	4,130	347	6,196	3,522	9,718	439	3,138	3,004	6,142	817	4,432	2,610	7,042	358
												-0.2019		Signal process	entity ink
12,668	151	12,819	528	50,034	4,251	54,285	606	13,976	133	14,109	394	26,270	352	26,622	346
3,444	1,493	4,937	214	10,596	8,938	19,534	231	2,782	2,295	5,077	235	3,721	2,512	6,233	197
9,337	4	9,341	182	16,666	14										
						16,680	153	7,648	4	7,652	214	11,514	10	11,524	270
12,992 32,628	558	13,550	352	30,165	1,199	31,364	218	12,663	465	13,128	232	18,765	581	19,346	199
	7,115	39,743	207	65,281	10,803	76,084	328	51,876	9,324	61,200	179	73,047		86,600	395
111,894	44,256	156,150	8,527	223,326	83,377	306,703	6,873	116,210	41,708	157,918	5,806	174,335	60,768	235,103	6,360

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1981

	all mercent and the refer desired in which is	North W	est	- MARINE	CHES TOWN	North				Wales			A Marin Should
		Unemplo	yed	No.	Concessor.	Unemplo	yed	54	Company Company	Unemplo	oyed		No. of California Control
	military to amount of a	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table	1 summary												
Manag	gerial and professional	21,847	9,881	31,728	1,282	8,962	4,444	13,406	734	8,878	4,673	13,551	849
Clerica	al and related	13,680	32,378	46,058	1,585	6,161	14,833	20,994	805	5,775	13,328	19,103	749
Other	non-manual occupations	7,646	14,736	22,382	1,343	2,769	8,337	11,106	608	2,531	7,235	9,766	1,022
Craft a	and similar occupations, including foremen, cessing, production, repairing, etc	51,305	4,335	55,640	1,321	29,588	1,916	31,504	683	18,011	1,204	19,215	629
Genera	al labourers	111,408	25,403	136,811	248	61,899	9,990	71,889	151	48,154	8,563	56,717	251
Other	manual occupations	68,027	21,885	89,912	2,942	28,909	11,273	40,182	1,593	23,903	7,136	31,039	1,794
All oc	cupations	273,913	108,618	382,531	8,721	138,288	50,793	189,081	4,574	107,252	42,139	149,391	5,294
Table	2 Occupational groups												
- 1	Managerial (general management)	378	11	389	8	108	8	116	2	193	11	204	-
П	Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,347	1,224	5,571	118	1,521	427	1,948	46	1,631	461	2,092	84
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,651	5,593	8,244	575	1,174	2,921	4,095	390	1,233	3,087	4,320	406
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	1,580	1,098	2,678	76	525	348	873	33	571	344	915	36
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	5,816	668	6,484	196	2,811	273	3,084	106	2,483	310	2,793	104
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	7,075	1,287	8,362	309	2,823	467	3,290	157	2,767	460	3,227	219
VII	LEAD CONTROL COLLEGE OF STATE	13,890	32,388	46,278	1,609	6,243	14,843	21,086	810	5,816	13,332	19,148	754
VIII	Selling	6,406	14,777	21,183	1,272	2,239	8,632	10,871	568	2,284	7,299	9,583	1,007
IX	Security and protective services	1,738	62	1,800	148	788	18	806	74	463	20	483	47
×	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	6,789	13,846	20,635	1,969	2,164	8,888	11,052	1,216	1,827	6,113	7,940	1,282
XI	Farming, fishing and related	1,944	230	2,174	61	1,086	158	1,244	37	1,150	259	1,409	71
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	5,588	1,451	7,039	140	1,108	105	1,213	30	425	49	474	31
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	8,090	3,875	11,965	621	4,056	1,881	5,937	261	2,306	1,174	3,480	229
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	38,053	460	38,513	472	23,361	54	23,415	316	13,096	66	13,162	305
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	6,797	5,149	11,946	322	3,273	1,224	4,497	103	1,798	171	1,969	94
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	20,832	15	20,847	250	9,846	2	9,848	97	8,689	1518	8,690	175
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	29,381	898	30,279	290	12,806	484	13,290	148	11,795	383	12,178	148
XVIII		112,558	25,586	138,144	285	62,356	10,060	72,416	180	48,725	8,599	57,324	302
		273,913		382,531	8,721	138,288		189,081	4,574	107,252	42,139	149,391	5,294

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2 · 12

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1981

Scotland	A Designation	No. of London	100	Great Brita	in		200	Norther	n Ireland		THE SHAPE	United Kin	gdom		
Unemplo				Unemploye	ed	76	**************************************	Unemple	oyed		Unfilled	Unemploye	ed		Unfilled
Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies
		1000	9 900	d-10.5	200	- 1000 T	1 7 1								
	9,098	22,108	1,934	174,458	76,660	251,118	14,749	3,011	3.005	6,016	138	177,469	79,665	257,134	14,887
13.010	25,705	34,266	1,894	116,170	213,025	329,195	17,077	3,312	8,852	12,164	98	119,482	221,877	341,359	17,175
5,696	14,818	20,514	2,047	56,186	96,722	152,908	16,835	3,271	3,982	7,253	114	59,457	100,704	160,161	16,949
5,050					222		6961	00	1.010	47.700	450	200 450	00.055	200 011	15.045
41,162	4,124	45,286	2,216	344,374	26,909	371,283	15,486	15,782	1,946	17,728	159	360,156	28,855	389,011 805,001	15,645 3,524
83,290	17,946	101,236	646	651,131	128,858	779,989	3,462	22,316	2,696 8,568	25,012 30,949	62 220	673,447 515,586	131,554 164,623	680,209	36,764
50,708		70,887	4,335	493,205	156,055	649,260	36,544	70,073	29,049	99,122	791	1,905,597	727,278	2,632,875	
202,427	91,870	294,297	13,072	1,835,524	698,229	2,533,753	104,153	70,073	29,049	99,122	791	1,905,597	121,216	2,032,875	104,944
113	10	123	2	3,046	114	3,160	73	81	17	98	1	3,127	131	3,258	74
2,219	916	3,135	161	34,207	9,636	43,843	1,652	443	181	624	41	34,650	9,817	44,467	1,693
1.534	5,578	7,112	878	21,245	41,346	62,591	5.908	663	2,485	3,148	42	21,908	43,831	65,739	5,950
981	754	1,735	56	18,262	11,012	29,274	693	164	97	261	10	18,426	11,109	29,535	703
30.															
4,158	753	4,911	436	45,177	5,506	50,683	2,912	860	89	949	16	46,037	5,595	51,632	2,928
4,005	1,087	5,092	401	52,521	9,046	61,567	3,511	800	136	936	28	53,321	9,182	62,503	3,539
8,772	25,718	34,490	1,911	119,309	213,247	332,556	17,379	3,379	8,859	12,238	101	122,688	222,106	344,794	17,480
4,468	14,816	19,284	1,997	48,846	97,700	146,546	16,391	1,444	3,853	5,297	104	50,290	101,553	151,843	16,495
1,580	81	1,661	141	11,349	395	11,744	1,394	1,985	144	2,129	16	13,334	539	13,873	1,410
5.912	15.272	21,184	2,658	52,917	100,798	153,715	23,868	1,869	5,225	7,094	163	54,786	106,023	160,809	24,031
3,408	370	3,778	150	24,020	4,163	28,183	1,219	1,929	52	1,981	4	25,949	4,215	30,164	1,223
0,400		0,,,,	Miles Bal	2.,020	,,,,,,	20,100	1000		1005						H STATE
2,373	764	3,137	329	21,785	4,347	26,132	1,364	1,218	477	1,695	3	23,003	4,824	27,827	1,367
6,966	3,744	10,710	614	59,561	25,033	84,594	6,630	3,965	1,862	5,827	81	63,526	26,895	90,421	6,711
				SCHOOL STATE OF STATE											
29,664	267	29,931	1,417	259,943	6,656	266,599	7,436	8,881	72	8,953	55	268,824	6,728	275,552	7,491
6,269	2,752	9,021	262	59,260	31,802	91,062	2,985	1,728	1,384	3,112	23	60,988	33,186	94,174	3,008
0,203	2,732	3,021	202	33,200	01,002	31,002	_,500								To the same
12,662	29	12,691	503	138,574	108	138,682	2,716	7,290	20	7,310	22	145,864	128	145,992	2,738
23,108	606	23,714	420	205,928	6,782	212,710	4,100	9,395	100	9,495	17	215,323	6,882	222,205	4,117
84,235	18,353	102,588	736	659,574	130,538	790,112	3,922	23,979	3,996	27,975	64	683,553	134,534	818,087	3,986
202,427		294,297	13,072	1,835,524	698,229	2,533,753	104,153	70,073	29,049	99,122	791	1,905,597	727,278	2,632,875	104,944

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

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Adult students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
980	AND FEMALE Oct 9 Nov 13	8,443	3,822	779	1,457	4,548	2,028	2,995	4,968	2,360	2,065	8,090	37,733	4,346	42,079
	Dec 11	1,293	436	240	229	105	268	355	139	155	44	95	2,923	2	2,925
	Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,524	1,476	400 - 	305 10	812 19	348 27	320	1,035	339	531	844 78	8,458 138 81	2 - -	8,460 138 81
- 1	April 9 May 14 June 11	14,597 546 1,054	4,990 325 374	1,901 16 57	4,153 94 216	4,405 187 386	3,811 90 154	5,391 146 259	5,440 333 677	1,699 - 387	3,671 100 279	4,658 546 4,479	49,726 2,058 7,948	3 9 2,287	49,729 2,067 10,235
1		30,847 40,316 43,305	11,388 17,045 17,916	3,216 4,045 4,352	7,329 10,405 11,363	11,403 13,554 15,328	7,096 8,868 11,289	12,022 14,954 17,276	15,882 21,390 23,463	6,765 7,979 10,184	8,619 9,562 12,066	16,934 19,786 21,735	120,113 150,859 170,361	6,713 6,932 8,880	126,826 157,791 179,241
(Oct 8	17,927	8,565	1,834	4,019	6,868	3,284	5,756	8,670	3,487	3,421	14,487	69,753	4,783	74,536

Note: Adult students seeking vacational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.
• Included in South East.

2 · 14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1980 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	2,134 4,712 2,989	859 951 1,091	318 434 409	946 1,065 1,364	5,361 2,794 2,932	708 916 1,303	1,779 2,407 2,005	1,514 1,468 1,858	2,965 1,062 1,202	703 512 665	2,135 1,847 1,799	18,563 17,217 16,526	856 884 807	19,419 18,101 17,333
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,113 3,563 3,489	1,312 1,376	588 568 503	1,633 1,785 1,748	3,285 3,277 4,087	1,924 1,461 1,694	3,354 2,494 2,065	2,252 2,519 2,093	1,572 1,370 1,141	762 953 790	4,041 4,652 2,288	22,524 22,642 19,898	1,087 1,576 1,395	23,611 24,218 21,293
April 9 May 14 June 11	3,399 2,594 1,743	1,205 843 740	539 298 310	1,499 1,283 894	4,301 2,632 2,661	1,338 893 750	3,193 1,788 2,070	2,011 2,263 1,921	1,223 849 1,031	813 477 495	2,123 1,743 1,210	20,439 14,820 13,085	977 979 1,045	21,416 15,799 14,130
July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,966 1,854 2,007	805 716 823	229 255 201	707 703 580	2,736 2,753 2,368	612 551 596	1,826 1,682 2,475	1,326 1,532 2,159	975 596 428	456 364 374	1,761 2,182 1,716	12,594 12,472 12,904	1,265 859 775	13,859 13,331 13,679
Oct 8	1,934	792	190	964	2,415	898	2,792	2,424	595	379	2,320	14,911	981	15,892

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

2.16 Disabled people Non-claimants

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled ped	ple			GREAT BRITAIN		nts to benefit	
	Suitable for employment	ordinary	Unlikely to o employment under shelter		a stage made	Male and female	t-time work o	Female
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled				
980 Sep	56.2	86.9	7.7	3.8	1980 Sep	39.7	2.6	37.1
Oct Nov Dec	57·3 59·1 60·9	88·0 90·8 93·2	7·7 7·8 7·8	4·2 3·9 3·8	Oct Nov Dec	41 · 8 41 · 5 39 · 5	2·8 2·8 2·7	39·0 38·7 36·8
981 Jan Feb Mar	62·5 63·7 64·4	96·5 98·1 99·1	7·8 7·8 7·8	3·9 3·9 3·9	1981 Jan Feb Mar	40·3 41·7	2·7 2·7	37·7 39·0
April May June	65·6 64·7 65·1	100·4 99·9 103·0	7·8 7·6 7·6	4·1 3·9 4·0	April May June	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 0	2·6 2·7 2·7	38·8 38·9 38·3
July Aug Sep	65·5 67·8 68·0	103·9 108·3 109·9	7·6 7·7 7·7	4·0 4·1 4·2	July Aug Sep	40·6 39·1 40·1	2·7 2·6 2·6	37·9 36·5 37·5

Disabled people unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

Seeking employment for less than 30 hours per week. Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

													mandin o			· 操作			THOUSAND
超速 排列	United I	(ingdom*†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	United States¶
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			gruint				## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	373					1				
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages 1976	/ED 1,359 e	1,274 e	298	55	229	727	126	933	1,060	28	108	1,182	1,080	211	19.9	376	66	20.7	7,288
1977 1978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	358 402	51 59	264 282	850 911	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	28 31	106 99	1,382 1,529	1,100 1,240	204 206	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	6,856 6,047
1979 1980	1,390 1,795	1,307 1,668	405 ** 406	57 53	294 322	838 867	159 180	1,350 1,451	876 900	32 37	90 101	1,653 1,778 R	1,170 1,140	210 248	24·1 22·3	1,037 1,277	88 86**	10·3 6·2	5,963 7,449
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	1,979 2,157	1,723 2,039	394 388	31 66	319 364	817 785	169 217	1,408 1,610	847 991	21 44	104 116	1,724 1,821	1,120 1,170	260 299	20·5 25·7	1,278 1,393	87 91	4·7 5·5	7,962 7,400
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3	2,456 2,588 2,930	2,366 2,458 2,653	421 367	91 48 43	377 378 398	952 865 839	266 226	1,668 1,634	1,273 1,127 1,264	67 31 23	126 124 127	1,940 1,892	1,330 1,320	344 R 343	31 · 9 24 · 3 R 27 · 1	1,499 1,515	101 85 116	6·9 4·7	8,352 7,740 7,793
Monthly 1981 Mar	2,485	2,406	410	71	375	983	255	1,657	1,210	61	126	1,938	1,420	344	30 · 1	1,518	90	5.3	8,087
Apr May June	2,525 2,558 2,681	2,452 2,459 2,464	376 376 350	56 49 38	377 378 379	886 854 855	243 225 209	1,646 1,631 1,626	1,146 1,110 1,126	38 29 26	126 124 124	1,872 1,878 1,924	1,370 1,320 1,260	334 336 360	28·4 23·1 22·6	1,527 1,515 1,504	87 81 86	5·0 4·7 4·5	7,396 7,545 8,279
July Aug Sep	2,852 2,940 2,999	2,567 2,663 2,729	375 378 p	41 41 48	397 396 401	835 790 891		1,681 1,746	1,246 1,289 1,256	25 23 22	126 128 127	1,914 1,985 p	1,210 1,150	396 407 413	24·9 30·8 25·6	1,525	104 116 127	4·3 R 4·6	7,934 7,758 7,687 8,024
Oct	2,989	2,773							1,366										0,024
Percentage rate latest month	12.4		5.6 p	1.7	14.6	7.5	7.9	9.3	5.9	1.4	10-4 p	8·9 p	2.0	9.7	1.4	11.6	2.9	0.2	7.5
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Quarterly averages	ED, SEAS	SONALLY A	ADJUSTED																
1980 Q3 Q4		1,699 2,020		51 58	330 351	865 860	182 211	1,457 R 1,477 R	929 1,003	35 40	107 116		1,160 1,230	257 290	23·5 24·7	1,302 1,399 e	81 94		7,921 7,904 R
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3		2,304 2,506 2,627		62 62	365 392	856 846 889	232 R 231 R	1,610 1,781	1,107 1,199	49 43 36	122 126 130		1,220 1,330	323 364 395	26·9 27·6 30·2	1,486 e	97 92 111		7,788 7,900 7,708
Monthly 1981 Mar		2,381		61	372	867	233	1,663	1,152	51	124		1,260	341	27.3	1,500 e	95		7,764
Apr May June		2,452 2,515 2,552		57 63 65	381 392 404	826 845 866	236 233 226	1,724 1,795 1,825	1,155 1,203 1,238	49 40 39	125 125 126		1,310 1,350 1,340	354 364 374	28·1 27·2 27·6	1,527 e 1,509 e 1,526 e	91 97 88		7,746 8,171 7,784
July Aug Sep		2,582 2,626 2,673		69 R 71 R 66 e	408 411 R 413 e	850 836 980		1,849 1,840	1,314 1,354 1,370 e	38 36 35	128 129 132		1,250 1,160	387 393 404	30·5 R 31·9 R 28·1	1,550 e	105 106 121		7,502 7,657 7,966
Oct		2,729							1,437 e										8,520
Percentage rate latest month		11.3		2·3 e	15·0 e	7.5	8.6	9.8	6·2 e	2.3	10·8 p		2.1	9.5	1.7	11·8 e	2.7		8.0

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:

† Fortnightly payment of benefit: from October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by deducting the estimated increase arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment; see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of

⁽i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(ii) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(iii) 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 attach'e 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.

estimated increase arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment; see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of
Employment Gazette.

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.

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.

2 · 19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Flows at employment offices: seasonally adjusted *

т	0	-		

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT			100					VACANO	IES	
Average of 3 months ended		register (inflov			register (outfl			of inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	- All	Male —	Female —	_ All	Male **	Female	_ All			outflow
1975 Sep 9	213	88	301	215	82	297	-2	6	4	182	175	7
Oct 14	211	87	298	214	83	297	- 4	4	0	182	180	3
Nov 11 e	212	88	300	214	84	298	- 2	4	2	184	184	0
Dec 13 e	212	88	300	213	84	297	- 1	5	4	185	186	- 1
1977 Jan 13 e	212	88	300	212	84	296	0	5	4	189	189	0
Feb 10 e	211	89	300	210	84	294	1	5	6	193	191	1
Mar 10 e	210	88	298	212	84	295	-2	5	3	196	194	2
April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	- 2	4	2	196 e	195 e	2 e
May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	- 2	4	1	195	195	1
June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8	5	13	192	194	-1
July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1
Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	1
Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	0
Oct 13	204	88	291	201	84	285	2	4	6	193	192	1
Nov 10	204	88	292	201	84	286	3	4	6	193	191	2
Dec 8	202	88	290	204	87	290	- 2	2	0	197	191	6
1978 Jan 12	198	87	285	202	87	288	- 4	0	- 4	201	194	7
Feb 9	194	86	280	201	87	288	- 7	-1	- 8	208	199	9
Mar 9	192	87	279	200	88	287	- 7	-1	- 8	214	205	9
April 13	193	88	281	200	89	289	-7	- 1	- 8	217	210	7
May 11	192	88	280	199	88	287	-7	0	- 7	217	213	4
June 8	191	89	280	198	88	286	-7	0	- 7	221	216	5
July 6	190	89	279	197	88	286	-7	0	-7	225	221	4 4 4
Aug 10	189	89	278	196	88	284	-7	1	-6	227	223	
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	89	285	-9	0	-9	229	225	
Oct 12	186	90	277	195	90	285	-8	0	-8	232	226	6 6 3
Nov 9	186	91	277	195	93	288	-9	-2	-11	234	228	
Dec 7	187	91	277	195	92	287	-8	-2	-10	233	230	
979 Jan 11	189	89	278	193	91	284	- 4	-2	-6	225	225	0
Feb 8	190	88	278	185	88	273	5	0	5	219	220	- 1
Mar 8	188	88	276	183	86	269	5	1	7	215	216	- 1
April 5	181	87	268	184	87	270	-3	1	-2	223	220	3
May 10	174	86	261	190	87	277	-16	-1	-16	232	225	7
June 14	173	88	261	190	89	279	-17	-1	-18	238	231	7
July 12	174	89	263	187	89	276	-14	1	-13	238	236	2
Aug 9	175	92	267	186	90	276	-11	1	-10	236	239	-3
Sep 13	175	92	267	183	90	273	-8	2	-6	233	238	-5
Oct 11 †	177	93	270	178	91	269	-1	2	1	229	235	-6
Nov 8 †	178	94	272	174	91	265	4	3	7	226	231	-5
Dec 6 †	183	96	279	176	92	267	8	4	12	223	232	-9
980 Jan 10	188	97	285	180	90	270	8	7	15	214	225	-11
Feb 14	192	100	293	178	90	267	15	10	25	207	220	-13
Mar 13	194	102	296	175	90	266	19	12	30	202	214	-11
April 10	197	104	301	173	93	266	24	11	35	199	210	-11
May 8	198	104	302	172	94	266	26	10	36	197	208	-11
June 12	200	106	306	169	95	264	32	11	42	188	201	-12
July 10	207	110	317	168	95	263	40	15	54	182	196	-15
Aug 14	215	112	327	169	95	264	45	18	63	171	184	-13
Sep 11	225	115	340	171	94	265	54	21	75	167	178	-10
Oct 9	234	115	349	173	95	268	61	20	81	161	170	-9
Nov 13	245	118	363	174	98	272	70	21	91	155	162	-7
Dec 11	250	118	368	175	99	274	75	19	94	148	152	-4
981 Jan 15	248	118	366	182	98	280	66	20	86	154	153	1
Feb 12	241	118	359	182	98	280	60	20	80	152	152	0
Mar 12	232	116	348	179	98	278	53	18	70	149	150	-1
April 9	232	116	348	176	101	277	56	15	71	139	141	-2
May 14	223	111	334	175	100	275	48	12	60	139	142	-3
June 11 e	223	113	336	182	104	286	41	9	50	142	148	-6
Aug 13 e ‡	212	108	320	174	99	273	38	9	47	142	146	-3
	207	105	312	172	92	263	36	14	49	147	145	2
	201	104	305	167	86	253	34	18	52	151	146	6

^{*} The 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 unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
Flow figures are collected for four- or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier.
† The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment Gazette).
‡ See footnote to table 2·1

Regions: notified to employment offices: seasonally adjusted * 3 · 1

The second of th	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1976 Oct 8	50·7	26·0	3·7	7·9	7·4	7·8	10·7	11·2	8·2	5·5	13·7	127·2	1·9	129·1
Nov 5 e	52·0	27·2	3·8	8·2	7·7	8·3	11·0	11·6	8·4	5·7	13·9	130·7	1·9	132·6
Dec 3 e	54·0	28·7	3·9	8·6	8·1	8·8	11·3	12·0	8·7	5·9	14·2	135·4	1·9	137·3
1977 Jan 7 e	56·0	30·3	4·0	8·8	8·6	9·3	11·5	12·3	9·0	6·1	14·5	139·7	2·1	141 · 8
Feb 4	60·0	32·1	4·1	9·1	9·1	9·8	11·9	12·7	9·2	6·2	14·8	146·0	1·8	147 · 8
Mar 4	61·7	33·2	3·9	9·3	9·5	10·1	12·1	12·7	9·0	6·0	15·1	149·3	1·8	151 · 1
April 6	62·3	33·7	4·1	8·8	9·2	10·6	11·8	12·4	8·8	6·0	15·8	149·6	1·8	151 · 4
May 6	64·6	36·3	4·0	8·4	9·4	10·5	12·7	12·5	9·2	5·9	15·4	152·9	1·7	154 · 6
June 1	63·2	35·8	4·3	8·2	9·2	10·3	12·5	12·4	8·6	6·0	16·3	151·1	1·9	153 · 0
July 8	62·9	35·2	4·8	8·3	9·4	10·7	12·5	13·2	8·7	6·1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155·4
Aug 5	64·2	34·8	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·5	12·3	12·6	8·8	6·1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157·0
Sep 2	60·6	33·2	4·9	8·3	9·9	10·1	12·1	12·0	9·0	5·9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151·7
Oct 7	64·7	35 · 1	4·6	9·0	10·4	10·5	12·6	12·8	9·2	6·4	17·7	157·6	2·1	159·7
Nov 4	68·2	37 · 1	4·9	9·5	10·1	10·2	12·7	12·8	9·3	6·6	15·9	160·8	2·0	162·8
Dec 2	70·9	38 · 2	5·4	10·1	10·9	10·7	12·8	13·6	9·2	7·0	17·7	168·3	2·0	170·3
1978 Jan 6	74·8	40·3	5·6	11·4	12·0	11·2	13·6	14·9	9·8	7·2	18·7	179·0	2·0	181·0
Feb 3	79·2	42·4	5·7	11·5	11·8	12·0	13·5	15·3	9·7	7·3	19·1	184·6	1·9	186·5
Mar 3	82·1	44·6	5·9	11·0	11·9	12·2	13·6	15·4	10·0	8·6	20·2	190·7	1·9	192·6
April 7	85·0	46·0	6·2	11·8	12·3	12·6	15·3	15·5	10·1	8·0	21·0	197·6	1 · 8	199·4
May 5	88·6	47·9	6·4	12·2	12·3	12·9	14·1	15·7	10·1	7·9	21·2	201·3	1 · 8	203·1
June 2	92·3	50·3	6·2	13·2	13·0	13·4	14·7	16·0	10·4	8·1	21·1	208·4	1 · 8	210·2
June 30	93·6	50·5	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·5	15·1	15·5	9·9	8·4	21 · 4	210·3	1·7	212·0
Aug 4	94·3	49·3	6·2	13·9	12·8	13·5	15·0	16·6	10·4	8·2	20 · 7	211·9	1·6	213·5
Sep 8	100·8	55·0	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·7	17·0	10·5	8·7	20 · 5	222·0	1·5	223·5
Oct 6	104·4	56·8	7·1	15·0	14·0	15·6	15·4	18·0	10·8	8·9	21 · 4	230·7	1·4	232·1
Nov 3	104·8	56·1	7·2	15·5	14·3	15·9	15·8	18·4	11·0	8·8	20 · 6	232·7	1·4	234·1
Dec 1	106·1	56·3	7·1	15·4	14·2	16·0	16·3	18·5	11·1	8·8	20 · 8	234·4	1·4	235·8
1979 Jan 5	107·1	55·7	7·1	15·8	14·2	16·3	16·4	18·7	10·5	8·3	21·2	235·4	1·3	236·7
Feb 2	106·7	56·1	6·9	15·2	13·2	14·8	15·3	17·9	10·2	8·7	20·7	229·4	1·2	230·6
Mar 2	108·9	57·1	6·8	14·7	13·6	14·9	15·8	18·7	10·3	9·0	19·8	232·2	1·2	233·4
Mar 30	111·4	58·4	7·9	16·4	15·4	16·3	16·3	20·3	10·6	8·9	20·3	243·5	1·5	245·0
May 4	113·2	58·3	8·2	17·6	15·8	16·3	17·2	20·8	10·9	10·6	22·0	252·3	1·4	253·7
June 8	114·7	58·0	8·9	18·3	15·9	16·0	17·3	21·0	11·3	10·7	22·3	256·5	1·3	257·8
July 6	114·0	57·7	8·7	17·5	15·6	15·9	16·6	20·7	11·5	10·3	22·1	253·0	1·4	254·4
Aug 3	109·9	54·7	8·6	17·0	15·5	15·5	16·7	20·4	10·7	10·2	22·2	247·1	1·3	248·4
Sep 7	108·2	53·9	8·2	17·5	14·8	15·4	16·0	20·3	10·3	9·7	22·4	243·1	1·3	244·4
Oct 5	106·0	52·7	8·2	17·3	14·0	14·5	15·6	19·4	10·0	9·7	21·9	236·7	1·3	238·0
Nov 2	104·4	52·3	8·2	16·4	13·9	14·2	14·9	18·5	9·7	9·5	22·0	232·3	1·3	233·6
Nov 30	98·9	50·2	7·7	15·7	13·1	12·7	13·4	17·0	9·4	9·0	21·1	218·1	1·3	219·4
1980 Jan 4	94·1	48·0	7·2	14·7		12·2	12·5	16·3	8·8	8·3	20·0	206·3	1·2	207·5
Feb 8	86·7	44·5	6·7	14·3		11·4	11·7	15·1	7·8	7·8	19·4	192·2	1·2	193·4
Mar 7	81·5	41·0	6·2	14·5		10·6	10·6	14·3	7·3	7·3	18·5	181·5	1·3	182·8
April 2	76·6	38·9	5·7	12·9	9·8	9·4	9·8	13·9	6·9	7·0	17·4	169·0	1·2	170·2
May 2	71·8	36·0	6·0	12·1	9·1	9·0	8·6	13·6	6·7	7·0	17·5	161·0	1·2	162·2
June 6	64·3	32·4	4·9	10·5	7·9	8·6	7·8	11·4	6·0	6·1	16·6	144·2	1·1	145·3
July 4	56·0	28·5	4·2	9·2	6·9	7·2	7·0	9·9	5·3	5·4	15·7	126·9	1·0	127·9
Aug 8	52·2	26·0	4·0	8·3	6·3	7·1	6·1	9·3	5·2	5·2	15·5	119·5	1·0	120·5
Sep 5	48·0	24·4	3·7	7·6	5·7	5·7	5·6	8·5	5·0	5·1	15·0	110·3	0·8	111·1
Oct 3	42·6	20·9	3·3	6·7	5·5	4·7	5·6	7·9	4·7	4·5	13·5	99·2	0·8	100·0
Nov 6	38·2	18·4	3·1	7·0	5·2	4·7	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·6	13·9	95·4	0·8	96·2
Dec 5	38·3	18·3	3·2	7·5	5·2	5·0	6·3	8·2	4·7	4·9	14·5	98·0	0·8	98·8
1981 Jan 9	42·3	20·3	3·8	8·1	5·1	5·5	6·2	8·7	4·5	4·9	14·0	102·8	0·8	103·6
Feb 6	37·4	17·3	3·7	8·3	4·9	5·0	5·9	8·8	4·4	5·4	13·9	97·5	0·7	98·2
March 6	37·4	17·6	3·6	7·7	5·5	5·5	5·7	9·2	4·1	5·2	12·6	96·3	0·6	96·9
April 3	36·0	16·8	3·5	7·9	5·8	5·5	5·2	9·2	4·3	5·1	11·6	93·6	0·7	94·3
May 8	33·3	15·8	3·5	7·0	6·1	6·4	4·8	9·0	4·2	5·5	11·6	91·1	0·6	91·7
June 5	30·7	14·2	2·8	5·0	5·3	5·9	4·7	7·9	3·8	4·7	11·1	82·0	0·5	82·5
July 3	34·5	16·7	2·8	6·4	6·1	6·7	4·9	9·0	4·0	4·6	11·9	91·0	0·7	91·7
Aug 7	38·9	18·9	3·0	7·7	6·3	6·3	5·5	8·3	4·0	5·3	11·9	97·7	0·7	98·4
Sep 4	37·8	19·0	3·2	8·0	6·3	5·8	5·8	7·7	4·2	5·1	11·8	96·1	0·8	96·9
Oct 2	36.7	17.7	3 · 4	8.0	6.5	5.3	6.4	8.8	4.7	4.9	12.9	97.8	0.8	98.6

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons.

† The series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March issue of Employment Gazette.

† Included in South East.

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to employment offices and careers offices

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	Notified to employment offices						- 2.0		B 7		- 44		1,60
979 Oct 5	111·7	56·3	8·6	17·2	14·5	15·3	16·1	20·0	10·1	9·6	22·4	245 · 4	1·3	246·7
Nov 2	105·1	53·4	8·2	15·1	13·9	14·8	14·7	18·3	9·3	8·7	21·4	229 · 5	1·2	230·7
Nov 30	94·0	48·1	7·2	13·6	12·5	12·3	12·2	15·7	8·4	7·9	19·2	203 · 0	1·1	204·1
980 Jan 4	85·5	44·2	6·3	11·9	11·8	11·3	11·0	14·6	8·0	7·3	16·8	184·6	1·1	185·7
Feb 8	80·7	42·3	5·8	12·5	11·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	7·2	7·0	17·3	177·5	1·2	178·7
Mar 7	77·4	39·1	5·7	14·4	10·8	10·4	9·9	13·8	7·5	7·1	18·3	175·3	1·3	176·6
April 2	76·9	38·7	5·5	13·9	9·9	9·5	10·1	14·5	7·2	8·0	18·8	174·2	1·2	175·4
May 2	77·5	38·4	6·3	14·1	9·4	9·4	9·6	14·7	7·3	8·0	19·4	175·6	1·3	176·9
June 6	72·4	36·5	5·7	13·6	8·3	9·0	9·2	12·9	6·8	7·4	18·6	164·0	1·3	165·3
July 4	58·4	29·1	4·7	10·4	6·5	6·9	7·9	9·8	5·6	6·0	16·2	132·4	1·0	133·4
Aug 8	49·8	23·9	4·3	8·6	6·2	6·7	6·3	9·6	5·5	5·1	15·9	118·0	1·0	119·0
Sep 5	51·3	25·1	4·3	8·2	6·3	5·7	6·2	9·4	5·5	5·3	16·3	118·5	0·8	119·3
Oct 3	48·4	24·4	3·6	6·6	6·0	5·4	6·1	8·5	4·9	4·4	14·0	107·9	0·8	108·7
Nov 7	38·8	19·4	3·1	5·7	5·2	5·4	5·3	7·7	4·2	3·8	13·3	92·6	0·7	93·3
Dec 5	33·4	16·2	2·8	5·5	4·6	4·6	5·0	6·8	3·8	3·9	12·6	82·9	0·6	83·5
981 Jan 9	33·7	16·4	2·9	5·3	4·5	4·6	4·7	7·0	3·7	3·9	10·9	81 · 2	0·6	81 · 8
Feb 6	31·4	15·1	2·8	6·5	4·6	4·8	4·8	7·7	3·7	4·6	11·8	82 · 8	0·6	83 · 4
Mar 6	33·3	15·7	3·1	7·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	8·7	4·2	5·1	12·5	90 · 1	0·6	90 · 7
April 3	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·9	6·0	5·5	5·4	9·7	4·6	6·1	13·0	98·9	0·7	99·6
May 8	39·2	18·3	3·8	9·0	6·4	6·9	5·8	10·1	4·8	6·5	13·5	105·9	0·7	106·6
June 5	39·1	18·4	3·6	8·2	5·7	6·4	6·2	9·4	4·6	6·0	13·1	102·3	0·7	103·0
July 3	36·8	17·3	3·3	7·5	5·8	6·4	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·4	96·3	0·7	97·0
Aug 7	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·0	6·3	5·9	5·7	8·6	4·3	5·2	12·2	95·9	0·7	96·6
Sep 4	41·0	19·6	3·9	8·5	6·9	5·8	6·4	8·7	4·6	5·3	13·1	104·2	0·8	104·9
Oct 2	42.5	21-3	3.8	7.9	7.0	6.0	6.9	9.4	4.8	4.8	13.4	106 · 4	0.8	107.2
70.0-4.5		to careers o										00.4		
79 Oct 5	16·3	9·0	1·2	1·5	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	28·4	0·3	28·7
Nov 2	14·0	7·9	0·9	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·3	1·5	0·5	0·6	0·9	24·5	0·2	24·7
Nov 30	12·6	7·3	0·7	1·0	1·5	1·4	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·4	0·9	21·3	0·2	21·5
80 Jan 4	11 · 6	7·1	0·6	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·3	0·3	0·4	0·8	19·1	0·2	19·3
Feb 8	11 · 2	6·8	0·5	0·8	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·6	17·9	0·2	18·1
Mar 7	11 · 3	6·8	0·8	0·9	1·3	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·3	0·3	0·6	18·9	0·2	19·0
April 2	11·4	6·6	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·6	19·4	0·2	19·6
May 2	13·5	7·8	0·8	1·2	2·3	1·3	1·7	1·1	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·5	0·2	23·7
June 6	11·2	7·4	0·7	0·8	2·0	1·0	1·4	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·8	19·4	0·2	19·6
July 4	9·4	6·7	0·5	0·6	1·5	0·7	1·1	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·6	15·5	0·1	15·6
Aug 8	6·9	4·4	0·3	0·4	1·2	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·6	11·8	0·1	12·0
Sep 5	4·6	2·6	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·4	8·9	0·2	9·1
Oct 3	4·6	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·4	7·8	0·1	7·9
Nov 7	2·8	1·7	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Dec 5	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·6	0·1	3·6
B1 Jan 9	2·3	1·5	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	0·1	4·0
Feb 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·7	0·1	3·7
Mar 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·8
April 3	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·3	0·1	4·4
May 8	3·7	2·2	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	6·7	0·1	6·7
June 5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·1	0·1	6·1
July 3	2·2·	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0 · 1	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.4

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to employment offices. 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.

Occupation: notified to employment offices 3 · 4

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations	
1979 Mar June Sep Dec	22·6 22·8 22·4 19·8	35·1 38·5 32·9 27·2	19·2 23·4 22·8 19·8	55·5 66·4 67·3 52·6	10·8 15·0 13·1 8·9	84·1 110·9 94·3 75·9	Thousand 227·3 277·0 252·9 204·1	
1980 Mar	19·6	28·0	17·3	39·2	6·8	65·6	176-6	
June	19·4	27·4	17·6	32·1	5·5	63·4	165-3	
Sep	16·6	18·2	15·6	21·2	3·7	44·1	119-3	
Dec	14·4	13·7	12·3	11·7	2·0	29·4	83-5	
1981 Mar	14·5	16·2	13·8	12·0	2·4	31 · 8	90·7	
June	15·6	17·5	15·3	13·0	3·4	38 · 3	103·0	
Sep	14·9	17·2	16·9	15·6	3·5	36 · 8	104·9	
1979 Mar June Sep Dec	Proportion of vaca 9·9 8·2 8·9 9·7	ncies in all occupati 15·4 13·9 13·0 13·3	8 · 4 8 · 4 9 · 0 9 · 7	24·4 24·0 26·6 25·8	4·8 5·4 5·2 4·4	37·0 40·0 37·3 37·2	Per cent 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	
1980 Mar	11·1	15·9	9·8	22·2	3·9	37·1	100·0	
June	11·7	16·6	10·6	19·4	3·3	38·4	100·0	
Sep	13·9	15·3	13·1	17·8	3·1	37·0	100·0	
Dec	17·2	16·4	14·7	14·0	2·4	35·2	100·0	
1981 Mar	16·0	17·9	15·2	13·2	2·6	35·1	100·0	
June	15·1	17·0	14·9	12·6	3·3	37·2	100·0	
Sep	14·2	16·4	16·1	14·9	3·3	35·1	100·0	

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to employment offices. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: October 1981

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	112	80,900	294,000
of which: beginning in month	79	25,400	141,000
continuing from earlier moonths	33	55,600 t	152,000

† includes 9,100 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Note: The figures exclude about 11,000 workers, from the car industry, who stopped work on 21 October in protest against the high numbers of vehicles being imported.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn		the fir	ning in st ten is of 1981
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	37	7,900	494	479,400
extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	2.000	18	8,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	1.800	24	4,100
Redundancy questions	8	800	128	134,500
rade union matters	2	2.300	51	266,200
Vorking conditions and supervision	4	600	80	34,400
Manning and work allocation	13	5,000	156	44.000
hismissal and other disciplinary measures	9	1.800	103	133,100
All causes	79	22,000	1,054	1,104,100

Stoppages: industry

United Kingdom	Jan to	Oct 1981		Jan to (Oct 1980	
	Stop- pages	Stoppage	s in	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppage progress	s in
SIC 1968	begin- ning in period		Working days lost	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,				3	500	
fishing	218	83.400	212,000	259	77,700	6,0
Coal mining	218	83,400	212,000	233	11,100	132,0
All other mining and	2		1,000	8	1,300	140
quarrying	2	\$ 1 Table	1,000		1,300	14,0
Food, drink and	41	18,400	169,000	64	19,900	140
tobacco	41	18,400	109,000	04	13,300	148,0
Coal and petroleum		500		4. 8.8		
products	1	500		10 0 10 10	ELECTION.	
Chemicals and allied		05 000	107,000	26	10,800	200
industries	30	25,900	30,000		183,100	203,0
Metal manufacture	30	6,100	363,000		41,400	8,746,0
Engineering	135	43,400	303,000	142	41,400	535,0
Shipbuilding and	00	50,000	160 000	25	16,100	107
marine engineering	23	58,900	162,000		90,600	187,
Motor vehicles	99	123,600	435,000		3,200	378,
Aerospace equipment	17	16,600	91,000		4,400	50,
All other vehicles	1	500		3	4,400	5,
Metal goods not			47.000	44	10,600	100
elsewhere specified	40	7,200	47,000		5.600	135,
Textiles	24	2,500	19,000			28,
Clothing and footwear	11	1,600	17,000	10	1,100	8,
Bricks, pottery, glass,			70 000	04	F 000	0.4
cement, etc	21	5,700	70,000		5,000	24,
Timber, furniture, etc	13	1,700	25,000	15	1,400	17,
Paper, printing and			00 000	00	26 600	070
publishing	31	4,800	39,000	26	36,600	279,
All other manufacturing		1		04	0.000	40
industries	27	8,700	43,000		2,800	19,
Construction	53	11,400	81,000		27,600	262,
Gas, electricity and water	er 10	2,600	12,000	11	1,800	19,
Port and inland water	State Market	an Appete 24 ha			00 000	440
transport	40	23,600	117,000	53	32,900	142,
Other transport and			400 000	04	E4 100	00
communication	81	60,100	199,000		54,100	89,
Distributive trades	32	6,000	62,000	28	3,300	34,
Administrative,						
financial and pro-			4 400 000	00	04 100	205
fessional services	62	726,600	1,168,000		94,100	235
Miscellaneous services	14	2,000	23,000	25	2,500	35,
All industries	1.054†	1,242,000	3,493,000	1,209†	728,500	11,730

† Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

4 · 2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Stoppe	ages			Worke stopps	rs involved ages (Thou	l in	Working	days lo	st in all	stoppage	s in progres				All other
	Begini	ning in	period	In pro- gress	Begini	ning in	In pro- gress	All indu services	stries an	d	Mining and quarry-	Metals, engineer- ing, ship-	Textiles, clothing and	Construc- tion	Transport and communi-	industries and
	No.	of wh know officia	n	in period	No.	of which known official	in period	No.	of which known official		ing	building and vehicles	footwear		cation	services
SIC 1968		No.	Per	_					No.	Per	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330	69 79 90 82 67	3· 4 2· 9 3· 6 3· 9 5· 0	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348	666 1,155 1,001 4,583 830	46 205 123 3,648 404	668 1,166 1,041 4,608 834	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964	472 2,512 4,052 23,512 10,081	43-1	78 97 201 128 166	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155	65 264 179 109 44	570 297 416 834 281	132 301 360 1,419 253	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065
1979 Oct Nov Dec	196 131 53	9 2 4	4·6 1·5 7·5	282 202 84	74 100 77		1,334 139 92	3,508 606 190	2,808 64 11	80·0 10·6 5·8	19 8 3	3,026 398 52	9 2 —	34 48 24	22 6 75	398 144 36
1980 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	159 118 150 158 134 138 70 67 107 108 84 37	8 4 7 10 3 6 2 4 8 6 7 2	5·0 3·4 4·7 6·3 2·2 4·3 2·9 6·0 7·5 5·6 8·3 5·4	177 161 185 205 189 188 111 96 132 138 115 59	229 44 79 148 61 44 36 17 31 35 86 20		233 195 228 311 102 68 47 23 37 50 92 23	2,775 3,254 3,262 977 463 304 170 119 207 198 179 56	2,634 3,058 3,006 669 291 87 43 36 69 70 92 25	94·0 92·2 68·5 62·9 28·6 25·3 30·3 33·3	34 8 27 8 8 24 8 7 9 13 16 5	2,622 3,099 3,024 703 136 133 63 42 89 125 81 37	3 2 6 12 7 - 1 3 1 1 6	29 30 32 18 31 20 7 52 14 16 2	36 42 57 22 17 24 4 6 14 10 16 6	51 73 117 213 265 91 76 54 43 35 43
1981 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct	126 112 158 130 93 109 73 67 107 79	6 8 6 5 5 1 2 † † †	4·8 7·1 3·8 3·8 5·4 0·9 2·7	132 141 198 176 134 143 109 92 127 112	77 83 474 328 62 50 38 21 73 34		78 104 482 445 83 86 66 28 77 81	244 446 630 584 375 355 301 106 157 294	74 71 55 21 30 27 14 †	30·3 15·9 8·7 3·6 8·0 7·6 4·7	1 134 20 25 2 11 8 2 9	68 176 94 92 208 106 50 37 76 222	2 4 8 11 3 1 1 1 4 2	25 15 17 6 5 4 3 1 1	102 41 43 31 13 17 19 10 13 28	45 77 449 420 144 216 220 56 56 35

• See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1981 are provisional.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of pr	oduction	Manufactu industries	ring	Change over	r previous	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 Annual Averages	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1	200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	106 2 117 2 134 3 154 9 183 9		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5		1000000	MPET TOU	Per cent
1980 1976 July	107-8	106·6 108·2	107·9 107·0	107·1 108·7	107·7 106·9	107·1 108·7			
Aug Sep	107·8 108·3	108-6	108-2	109-2	107-8	109-3		184 1815	*
Oct Nov	108-5 110-6	109·1 110·5	109·4 111·3	110·0 110·7	109·3 111·3	110·3 110·6		Million I. S. March	
Dec	111·3 110·9	111·0 111·8	111·7 112·2	111·4 113·1	111·7 112·4	111·3 112·7	10.9	12.2	12.4
1977 Jan Feb	111 0 113 3	112 1 113 3	112·7 115·3	113·7 114·7	112·7 114·6	113 3 114 2	10·3 10·8	11·9 11·8	11·8 11·4
Mar April	113-1	113-2	114-6	114-3	114-5	114-1 115-1	9·4 8·9	11·2 10·3	11·1 10·0
May June	114·9 115·4	114·0 114·4	116·8 116·6	115·2 115·4	116·9 116·2	115-1	8-1	9.2	8.7
July	117·0 115·7	115·7 116·1	117·5 115·8	116·5 117·6	117·3 115·6	116·6 117·5	8·5 7·3	8·8 8·2	8·9 8·1
Aug Sep	116-6	117-0	117-8	118·9 120·6	117·3 119·6	118·9 120·7	7·7 8·7	8·9 9·6	8·8 9·4
Oct Nov	117·9 120·1	118·5 120·0	119·9 123·4	122.7	123-8	123 0 123 7	8·5 9·4	10·8 10·9	11·2 11·1
Dec	121·7 121·5	121·4 122·6	123·9 124·2	123·5 125·4	124·3 125·1	125-6	9.6	10.9	11.4
1978 Jan Feb	122·7 125·0	123-9 125-0	125·8 128·1	127·0 127·4	126·2 128·2	127·0 127·8	10·5 10·4	11·7 11·1	12·1 11·9
Mar April	127-2	127-3	131-7	131-5	132-2	131·9 131·5	12·4 12·6	15·0 15·0	15·6 14·2
May June	129·4 133·1	128·4 132·0	134·2 136·1	132-5 134-6	133-6 135-1	133-7	15.4	16.7	16-1
July	133-6 131-7	132·1 132·2	136·6 134·4	135·4 136·5	135-9 133-5	135·1 135·7	14·2 13·9	16·2 16·0	15·8 15·5
Aug Sep	134-2	132·2 134·6	137-1	138-4	135-9	137·8 140·5	15·0 14·7	16·4 16·6	15·9 16·4
Oct Nov	135·2 136·1	135·9 136·0	139·7 141·1	140·6 140·3	139·1 140·6	139-7	13.3	14·4 15·1	13·6 14·8
Dec	138·0 135·7	137·6 136·9	142·8 139·8	142·2 141·2	142·8 140·3	142 0 140 9	11-7	12.6	12.2
1979 Jan Feb	141·1 143·7	142 5 143 7	143·7 149·9	145·1 149·1	144-6 150-2	145-6 149-8	15·0° 14·9	14·3 17·0	14·6 17·2
Mar April	144-3	144-4	149-5	149-2	149-7	149-3	13·4 13·5	13·4 14·0	13·2 15·5
May June	146·9 150·9	145·7 149·6	153·0 157·9	151-1 156-1	154·3 158·6	151·9 156·8	13.3	16.0	17.3
July	155-6 153-3	153·9 153·9	158-2 153-5	156·7 155·9	158-2 151-5	157·2 154·0	16·5 16·4	15·8 14·3	16·4 13·5
Aug * Sep *	153-6	153-9	153-7	155-1	151-9	153-9	14·3 16·8	12·1 16·4	11 · 7 16 · 4
Oct Nov	158·1 162·1	158-8 162-0	162-6 167-2	163·6 166·3	161·8 167·1	163·5 166·0	19-1	18.5	18.8
Dec *	165·1 163·0	164·5 164·6	170·2 167·2	169·2 169·0	170·3 166·8	169·1 167·6	19·6 20·2	19·0 19·7	19·1 19·0
1980 Jan * Feb *	167-3	169-0	170·0 177·2	171 · 8 176 · 4	168-8 174-4	170·0 174·1	18·6 20·3	18·4 18·3	16·8 16·2
Mar * April	172·8 175·0	172·8 175·1	178-4	178-0	176-9	176-4	21.3	19·3 18·7	18.2
May June	178·1 183·7	176·7 182·1	181-6 187-0	179·4 184·8	181·4 186·7	178·7 184·5	21·3 21·7	18.4	17·6 17·7
July	185-1	183-1	189-6	187-8	188-2 185-3	186·9 188·5	18·9 21·7	19·8 21·6	18·9 22·3
Aug Sep	186·5 193·6	187·3 194·0	186·6 189·1	189·6 190·8	186-9	189-4	26 · 1	23 · 1	23 · 1
Oct Nov	189·9 192·6	190·7 192·6	190·0 194·0	191·3 193·0	187·8 192·5	189·9 191·4	20·1 18·9	16·9 16·1	16·2 15·3
Dec	197-3	196-6	196-5	195-3	194·0 193·5	192·6 194·5	19·5 18·6	15.4	13·9 16·0
1981 Jan Feb	193·3 194·8	195·3 196·9	195·6 198·4	197·8 200·5	196-1	197-6	16.5	16·7 14·3	16·2 14·1
Mar Apr	197·8 199·3	197·9 199·5	202·5 200·7	201.7	198·9 198·1	198·7 197·5	14.5	12.5	12.0
May June	201·6 205·7	200·0 203·9	203·7 210·0	200·2 201·3 207·5	201·9 207·7	198·9 205·2	13·2 12·0	12·2 12·3	11·3 11·2
July	207-6	205-3	211-7	209.7	209-8	208-4	12.1	11.6	11·5 13·5
Aug	210-4	211-4	211-2	214-6	210·2 210·8	213·8 213·7	12·8 9·4	13·2 12·4	13·5 12·8
[Sep]	211-7	212-1	212-6	214-6	210.0	213.1	13.1	S 155	Min could

e: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to December

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

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GRI	EAT TAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	goods not else- where	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC	1968		-	-1		-		-	Telepasa 	1,801 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eering	-	specified	JAN	1976 = 10
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	Annual averages	111·5 120·7 135·6 153·2 189·9	105 9 114 5 141 0 165 7 201 5	106 6 117 5 134 4 157 3 187 5	105-7 114-8 133-6 155-5 194-5	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4	108·3 119·2 136·5	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7	105 9 118 0 137 6 160 1 189 4	106·7 116·4 132·9 152·1 183·7	105·9 114·6 133·9 147·9 175·1	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6	101-6 114-4 128-2 147-0 170-9
1976	July	118·5	106·3	107·3	108·1	107·3	112·5	107·5	106·9	107·9	103·4	108·1	108·0	107·6	103·9
	Aug	121·8	105·5	108·0	105·8	106·9	108·1	106·5	106·8	107·6	106·9	106·3	106·9	107·4	102·3
	Sep	112·4	107·2	107·5	106·5	107·4	109·3	107·1	108·1	108·6	109·0	107·0	108·1	107·8	103·9
	Oct	110·1	108·2	107·5	107·5	108·0	112·4	108·8	108-8	109·4	108·3	109·5	110·6	109·8	104·1
	Nov	110·7	109·2	111·3	109·9	112·8	113·4	110·7	111-5	111·3	111·3	109·5	113·4	111·2	106·1
	Dec	112·9	110·3	113·3	110·9	111·7	113·3	111·7	111-4	112·2	111·4	109·8	113·0	111·5	108·5
1977	7 Jan	109·3	111·0	111·5	110·5	110·4	115·3	111·9	112·8	111·7	113·7	111·0	113-6	113·1	112.6
	Feb	114·3	110·8	111·1	110·4	110·9	117·2	112·8	113·8	112·3	112·8	108·2	114-3	113·7	109.8
	Mar	118·1	118·4	120·0	113·4	111·7	116·6	114·1	117·1	114·9	110·9	109·7	116-3	114·4	111.5
	April	120·6	113·4	113·2	112·7	111-9	116·0	115·2	114·4	114·8	113·2	111-3	116·2	114·8	112·5
	May	118·7	111·9	117·5	115·5	114-0	119·7	117·5	116·0	115·6	116·7	115-6	117·3	117·1	112·2
	June	119·6	112·7	115·9	115·1	115-8	117·6	116·6	116·5	114·5	115·5	114-6	116·9	116·4	112·2
	July	124·3	114·2	116·1	118·0	114-6	126·0	117·9	116·9	115-1	115·4	114·1	119·7	116·8	114·4
	Aug	123·9	114·1	114·2	115·9	113-5	116·9	116·4	117·3	116-0	112·9	113·5	117·2	116·2	113·6
	Sep	134·2	115·0	117·4	114·1	115-5	119·9	118·0	117·6	116-1	114·6	111·4	121·3	117·4	114·4
	Oct	126-6	116·4	120·5	114·1	118·9	121·5	120·7	121·4	117·9	112·9	114·3	123·5	119·4	119·4
	Nov	119-4	116·8	126·9	117·1	128·2	120·4	123·9	124·5	125·6	120·9	119·9	126·2	121·1	120·0
	Dec	119-6	118·8	125·5	120·6	129·2	123·6	126·1	127·8	122·5	116·2	122·7	126·8	122·7	119·6
1978	Jan	116-6	118·7	125·2	124·1	125·1	124·2	126·1	127·8	124·1	120·9	123·1	128-4	124·5	124·6
	Feb	125-4	129·5	125·5	125·7	124·9	126·6	127·4	128·9	124·6	118·6	124·6	128-8	125·8	122·3
	Mar	133-2	142·8	128·6	132·9	127·3	133·1	129·0	130·3	128·3	125·6	123·9	129-8	124·7	122·9
	April	134-6	140·4	131·2	135·3	126·5	141·2	132·9	136·0	130·7	141·5	128·1	134·0	128-5	124·4
	May	132-8	137·8	133·9	130·4	128·4	140·1	133·9	137·8	133·1	131·7	130·8	134·7	132-1	124·3
	June	136-5	142·0	135·1	130·6	134·7	138·7	135·1	136·6	135·3	129·2	132·2	136·1	135-3	125·9
	July	133·0	143·8	135·4	137·2	133·8	145·2	136·7	142·1	134·2	130·9	131·3	137·4	135·2	131·1
	Aug	141·4	142·3	134·4	135·3	132·7	130·1	136·5	137·8	132·4	125·8	129·0	135·0	135·1	130·7
	Sep	148·2	144·6	136·0	135·4	136·2	138·1	137·2	139·0	134·1	134·8	128·8	137·7	136·0	133·3
	Oct	151·9	148·3	137·1	135·8	135·0	139·8	139·6	141·4	138·4	169·8	132·6	140·4	137·8	133·4
	Nov	139·3	148·8	142·8	138·2	138·7	138·4	143·7	145·2	139·9	146·9	132·4	143·9	139·5	133·0
	Dec	134·8	153·4	146·5	142·5	144·5	142·0	145·7	147·7	140·1	131·2	139·1	143·1	139·8	132·5
1979		132·5 139·7 144·8	152·1 153·8 166·3	140-6 145-0 150-3	143·0 150·4 147·9	136·5 139·4 149·4	134·4 143·9 147·4	143·3 145·7 150·1	146·4 152·3 155·9	139·9 142·6 149·6	136·3 137·6 156·9	138·1 145·4 148·9	142·2 146·3 152·3	138·8 140·1 147·2	136·3 141·3 141·1
	April	148-8	166·5	148·6	149·7	146·6	154·6	151·4	155·5	147·1	144·7	144·9	152·3	144·7	147·4
	May	144-8	162·3	156·2	150·0	145·4	165·6	154·4	158·0	151·2	151·8	150·8	154·9	150·7	142·3
	June	152-2	164·0	158·4	152·9	156·3	162·4	160·0	158·9	154·5	148·6	158·0	160·7	154·2	145·9
	July	158·5	166·7	158·9	161·2	156·9	166-8	160·0	162·3	153·3	147·9	152-6	159-4	153·2	147·3
	Aug	163·9	166·2	156·7	159·0	157·9	151-1§§	147·9§§	157·9§§	144·7§§	139·9§§	139-055	150-5§§	154·3	146·6
	Sep	174·0	169·5	162·3	156·4	172·9	151-3§§	141·6§§	156·6§§	146·7§§	149·9§§	126-855	148-8§§	155·6	149·4
	Oct	167·8	171·0	163·1	158·7	169·3	158·3	163·4	169·0	160·1	150·0	150·5	166-1	156·2	151·9
	Nov	156·3	172·6	172·8	166·9	170·0	165·5	168·5	172·8	168·3	156·9	155·1	171-6	159·2	156·0
	Dec	155·4	177·2	174·4	169·6	174·6	‡‡	173·2	175·4	167·4	154·4	170·2	173-0	159·9	158·2
1980		161·2 174·7 179·8	189·5 190·0 207·2	171·3 173·5 183·8	179·6 189·2 185·0	170·5 171·9 177·9	##	171·4 174·6 177·9	174·2 177·9 180·7	167·6 170·1 177·2	158·7 159·6 215·1	170·9 171·1 173·5	176·4 175·0 173·9	160·6 164·4 168·7	161·3 163·9 165·1
	April May June	190·2 189·0 191·1	202·2 195·6 201·6	179·2 184·4 189·2	188·9 190·3 199·7	174·5 176·7 194·3	170·4 197·5 189·4	179·7 182·2 186·9	180·4 184·6 187·2	178·8 180·7 185·6	165·1 165·3 169·9	174·3 173·3 179·9	179·9 181·9 185·7		167·6 167·6 172·4
	July Aug Sep	189·5 200·0 212·2	205·7 201·6 204·9	189·6 189·2 190·6	202·0 201·3 196·7	194·6 191·4 193·8	197·7 184·6 183·8	186·1 186·8 187·3	191·1 189·3 194·7	190·7 187·0 189·0	178·5 176·7 170·1	179·3 174·6 176·2			172·9 171·3 174·1
(Oct Nov Dec	206·2 193·7 191·1	206·6 206·4 206·3	193·7 199·4 205·5	197·3 198·1 206·1	192·3 204·9 205·6	179·8 189·9 193·2	188·3 189·9 192·7	198·5 208·9 205·7	191·8 192·8	177·1 183·9	176·2 181·9	185·5 190·6	179·1 182·4	176·6 178·0
1981			227·2 224·2 228·9	202·1 201·4	209·6 214·8	195·8 197·9	190·5 193·3	191·0 192·8	204·1 206·5	192·7 194·1 196·0	181·1 182·0 186·4 181·2	180·5 181·3 190·3 191·4	190·0 192·5 194·7	184·4 187·5	180·0 181·3 185·1
4	Apr May	214·5 210·0	221·9 217·2	202·9 205·3 211·0	214·4 214·4 220·3	200·2 204·0	195·8 194·7 201·2	195·4 195·1 197·5	208·0 209·4 212·5	201·9 200·7 204·4	190·3 205·7	189·1 182·6	201-1	183·4 193·3	185·4 186·9 192·4
J	lune luly lug Sep]	212·4 209·7 231·9	222 0 227 5 224 4 226 2	217·4 216·8 217·6 217·7	217·5 229·5 226·0 223·3	211·8 227·2	200·6 216·0 209·8 215·3	200·4 199·6 201·4 205·3	218 4 223 8 220 6 223 2	207·2 213·3 209·9 212·3	197·4 202·6 208·3 191·0	195·5 199·8 197·4 196·2	206·3 207·4	198·0 200·9	191·0 193·2 196·5 197·0

England and Wales only
 Excluding sea transport.
 Educational and health services only.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.
 Because of a dispute in the steel industry, reliable averages for "metal manufacture" for 1979 and 1980 cannot be calculated.

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

Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Miscel- laneous services §	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
_	-					-								JAN 1976 = 100
105 1 118 3 133 9 154 5 182 5	105·0 115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5	104·3 114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9	106·9 118·2 136·9 162·5 194·1	106·7 116·7 132·0 153·8 180·8	106·5 118·3 132·1 151·2 180·7	107·4 115·6 135·2 154·4 196·9	103·4 111·5 126·1 151·2 180·7	107 6 119 4 134 7 157 3 184 3	101 1 110 2 125 1 147 0 181 7	108-3 115-3 127-0 141-6 182-6	105-6 116-9 131-6 155-8 183-8	103 8 110 7 123 0 143 7 181 9	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Annual averages
105·2	105·5	105·8	108·0	107·7	107·4	114·8	105·0	109·0	101·6	111 5	104·5	105·9	107·8	1976 July
104·0	104·9	103·9	108·2	107·4	107·4	110·4	103·5	109·6	101·6	112 7	108·9	106·2	107·8	Aug
105·7	106·9	106·1	109·9	108·3	110·3	110·1	104·7	110·1	101·4	111 3	109·1	106·8	108·3	Sep
108·5	107·3	107·2	110·3	110·5	110·3	110·3	105·0	109·6	102·7	109·6	108-6	105·5	108·5	Oct
111·2	109·3	108·4	112·0	111·8	112·6	109·6	109·3	113·7	107·2	111·2	109-0	106·2	110·6	Nov
112·4	111·3	110·9	111·0	111·7	113·5	109·8	106·4	117·1	106·0	112·4	114-0	106·0	111·3	Dec
112·8 115·3	108·7 109·9 111·3	110-5 111-8 112-5	112·7 112·5 115·1	113-5 114-9 115-5	111·2 112·8 117·4	111-8 113-1 114-8	108·8 106·9 108·2	114·5 113·5 117·9	105·5 106·8 113·7	110·8 110·6 110·9	111·0 111·6 114·7	106·5 107·0 106·5	110·9 111·0 113·3	1977 Jan Feb Mar
115·3	113·1	110·7	117·2	115·5	114·8	114·1	109·1	115·1	107·4	112·8	114·7	109·6	113-1	April
115·8	115·1	111·3	119·0	116·6	117·8	114·9	110·6	118·3	108·5	114·2	114·5	110·3	114-9	May
116·2	116·9	110·8	118·9	115·3	118·6	116·9	110·7	118·1	108·2	117·4	117·0	110·8	115-4	June
116·9 116·1	114·0 113·2 115·7	113·6 114·0 116·1	118·4 116·7 119·1	116·6 114·1 117·8	118-9 117-0 121-4	117·0 115·4 115·2	112·6 112·2 113·3	120·3 119·3 120·2	107·8 107·5 108·8	121·0 119·2 116·8	117·3 117·5 118·7	114·5 112·3 112·2	117·0 115·7 116·6	July Aug Sep
120·1 123·5 126·2 125·3	118·3 120·4 123·8	118·6 120·5 120·7	121·5 124·1 122·6	117·9 122·2 120·3	122-2 123-5 124-3	117·5 119·4 117·1	113·0 115·4 116·7	121·4 124·3 130·0	111·5 118·8 118·2	117·0 116·0 117·4	119·8 120·0 126·5	112·1 110·9 115·5	117·9 120·1 121·7	Oct Nov Dec
128·4	123·6	122·6	124·4	123·2	122·3	117·4	116·6	128·1	117·2	117·7	124·6	115·8	121·5	1978 Jan
127·7	123·5	126·1	127·2	127·0	123·3	118·7	117·2	127·7	117·5	118·8	123·9	118·1	122·7	Feb
129·4	124·0	124·8	129·7	126·7	125·0	118·0	120·4	131·9	123·5	119·7	128·0	117·0	125·0	Mar
132·3	129·0	127·9	134·3	129·8	127·1	124·8	120·8	130·7	124·1	120·6	128·5	119·3	127·2	April
131·8	129·2	128·8	139·2	130·5	128·3	155·2	123·6	133·5	119·5	125·7	129·0	119·8	129·4	May
132·4	132·7	130·3	138·6	133·2	132·5	155·7	130·4	134·3	125·1	134·1	131·0	126·8	133·1	June
134·4	131·7	133·9	139·4	131·7	135·3	140·4	133-5	135·5	123·2	136·1	131·5	122-5	133-6	July
133·2	131·6	131·3	138·0	131·8	133·8	138·3	127-7	134·6	127·4	131·8	132·1	124-2	131-7	Aug
135·1	133·4	135·1	141·7	133·9	138·3	139·0	130-9	135·6	132·8	131·4	134·7	129-1	134-2	Sep
137-2	136·8	136·4	143-6	136·0	138·9	138-6	128-9	136·7	129·1	130·9	134·7	127·8	135·2	Oct
140-5	138·7	137·6	143-2	140·3	140·2	139-3	132-5	140·2	130·9	128·2	135·2	127·4	136·1	Nov
143-9	144·7	139·2	143-9	139·7	140·7	137-0	130-1	147·4	131·1	129·0	145·8	128·5	138·0	Dec
144·0	137·4	138·7	142·6	137-8	133·1	138·0	128·9	145·7	134·2	126·9	142·9	127-5	135·7	1979 Jan
145·9	140·8	142·7	147·6	142-3	135·6	140·7	160·7	146·0	143·1	126·7	146·6	129-8	141·1	Feb
147·6	143·8	145·5	154·4	146-5	144·9	142·3	141·7	152·4	141·8	129·1	149·8	130-9	143·7	Mar
151·1	149·1	145-6	154·4	147-6	144·4	142·1	137-5	152·4	141-6	134·3	149·7	135 4	144·3	April
152·1	153·1	145-5	161·9	151-8	145·3	143·2	142-4	153·7	135-7	137·8	154·8	134 3	146·9	May
151·7	157·4	152-6	166·4	158-2	153·8	149·7	149-6	155·9	138-3	135·3	157·6	143 2	150·9	June
154·1	155·7	153·9	166·3	156·9	157·1	150·7	155-1	158-9	144·4	156· 4	158-5	150·3	155-6	July
151·8	158·7	150·3	165·3	154·2	153·6	171·7	151-5	158-3	154·0	155· 5	156-8	150·8	153-3§§	Aug
158·8	156·6	156·6	168·7	158·6	157·3	155·9	155-2	159-3	150·8	150· 2	158-3	155·4	153-6§§	Sep
161·8	160·6	157·2	173·7	160-6	160-6	171·8	157·0	162 · 8	152·7	147·5	158·9	156·7	158·1	Oct
166·8	169·3	159·3	175·3	165-4	163-2	173·5	168·6	167 · 2	157·3	148·6	163·5	155·7	162·1	Nov
167·9	172·8	161·0	173·1	166-1	165-5	173·6	166·2	174 · 5	169·8	151·2	171·9	154·9	165·1‡‡	Dec
170·1	165·9	164·5	175·5	167-4	162·4	169·4	165-6	170·7	160·4	147·4	171·3	159·7	163·0‡‡	1980 Jan
173·5	168·9	169·1	178·2	173-2	168·7	169·4	164-8	173·5	164·0	161·1	173·0	167·4	167·3‡‡	Feb
177·5	168·5	171·0	183·7	176-0	172·7	205·5	166-3	175·2	183·2	167·5	178·2	165·1	172·8‡‡	Mar
178-9	175·5	169·6	181·7	174·7	173·5	190·2	174·5	178·9	170-6	165-9	181·4	175·8	175·0	April
180-8	180·2	168·3	191·0	179·4	171·7	199·2	176·4	182·9	170-4	169-2	180·8	183·3	178·1	May
182-6	187·8	172·0	201·1	183·4	178·0	202·7	189·7	184·9	199-3	174-1	181·1	180·9	183·7	June
186-3	184·0	178·4	199·8	183-6	185-9	205·8	180·4	187·3	187·0	178·0	187·2	185-1	185·1	July
182-0	182·9	173·9	198·2	185-3	182-5	202·4	179·9	187·1	184·9	195·7	186·2	190-8	186·5	Aug
186-2	184·8	177·2	204·0	183-6	189-8	202·4	192·4	188·2	182·9	229·1	186·9	191-1	193·6	Sep
187-6	185·2	179·1	203·7	185·1	189·7	205·9	188-6	188-4	183·4	202·2	188-9	188-6	189·9	Oct
191-7	187·1	179·8	206·8	189·7	192·7	205·5	197-5	191-9	190·3	197·5	191-9	188-5	192·6	Nov
192-7	195·0	183·9	205·9	188·0	201·2	204·7	191-7	202-5	204·1	203·0	198-1	206-5	197·3	Dec
196·6	188-1	184·2	207·4	193·6	191·0	203·7	190·5	196·6	191-7	194·3	194·7	198·0	193·3	- 1981 Jan
200·5	188-0	184·5	209·1	193·0	196·3	206·4	190·4	197·8	193-1	193·9	194·8	199·4	194·8	Feb
205·3	192-0	185·3	213·0	196·1	203·1	221·9	191·3	199·2	212-9	194·0	196·5	197·3	197·8	Mar
200·0	192·7	185·1	214·4	193·6	198·5	218·9	197·5	205·8	197·9	200·7	200-2	202-2	199·3	Apr
205·0	198·4	185·5	221·5	200·7	198·5	225·3	193·2	205·4	206·2	210·5	202-0	197-0	201·6	May
208·2	208·1	193·6	235·8	205·5	205·4	238·7	199·4	208·9	213·3	208·6	203-4	198-7	205·7	June
207·2	204·3	195·6	230·8	207·0	204·7	238·5	203·7	209·7	207·9	212·2	205 8	200·9	207·6	July
205·2	205·5	191·8	230·2	204·7	202·9	229·9	201·6	209·9	208·0	220·6	204 5	223·5	210·4	Aug
208·5	206·0	195·0	232·9	207·8	207·7	232·1	215·9	211·0	206·5	215·8	207 5	219·2	211·7	[Sep]

The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

Because of the dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal manufacture" to be calculated for these months, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for all manufacturing industries and whole economy.

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

INITED (INGDOM October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather leather goods and fur
IALE					using .	Windson.	RANGERAL		1941115	Progressor.		
Weekly earnings Full-time men (21 years and	d over)										
1977	72.46	82.36	77 · 80	79 - 40	73 - 38	67 - 93	69 - 13	76 - 37	75 - 59	70.65	65 - 32	£ 61 · 91
1978	83 - 91	95.65	90 · 78	91 · 93	83 · 39	76 - 41	80 · 35	88 · 64	84 88	81 - 69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116:51	107.95	103 · 58	96 · 39	90 · 34	92.34	95 · 46	98 · 01	93.92	87 · 35	80.82
Full-time males	on adult rat	es* 136·07	123 · 36	118-20	109 · 34	101 · 95	107 · 41	109.63	109 · 41	103.05	97.90	92.74
		100 0	.20									32.14
Hours worked Full-time men (21 years and	d over)										
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43 - 8	43 - 3	43.0	42-6	43.7	42.2	43 · 1	43 - 1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43 · 8	41 · 4	43 · 1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44 · 4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43 · 7	41 · 5	42.7	43 · 1	43.0
Full-time males					1985 23		and the little	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	e er age	TOTAL OF L	Water & B	Share a
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
Hourly earnings Full-time men (21 years and	d over)										Done
1977	156.2	191 - 5	175 - 2	181 - 3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174 - 8	179 - 1	163.9	151-6	144-3
1978	181 - 6	222 - 4	203 - 5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187 - 3	202 · 4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164-1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226 · 8	213.6	218-3	218-4	236 · 2	220.0	202.7	188-0
Full-time males	on adult rate	es*		B. C. Parker	a filling or the	Tay and a state	THE PARTY I	a transmission	Sales a	2 1 2 2 4 5 5 5 T	#84 - 1 T - 5 m	unique de
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
EMALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time wome	n (18 years a											3
1977	47.51	55.97	48 · 64 54 · 85	47·21 54·33	51 · 14 56 · 79	45·49 52·06	47·04 53·96	49·55 56·59	53 · 68 60 · 50	45·28 52·04	40·95 46·02	36.90
1978 1979	53 · 85 62 · 86	59·54 68·37	64 · 44	63 27	64.02	62 · 12	62 · 55	61 . 00	69.52	60 · 12	52.44	42 · 03
Full time female	a an adult re	ataa!										
Full-time female 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
Hours worked	, , 00	JU 23	,, 00	, 5 04	73 23	Maria Taba	.0 30	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	E Market		100	01 02
Full-time women		and over)										
1977	38 1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38 · 1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38 · 1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36 · 4	36.7
Full-time female				La Section	Service Co.	100	A STATE OF	of the last	TANK T	LOUIS E	Marie Val	
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
Hourly earnings	110 voors	and over)										Dance
Full-time womer 1977	1 (18 years a	148·5	127.3	126-6	135-3	120.7	124 · 4	130 · 1	141 - 3	122 - 4	112.5	pence 101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149 8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161 8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176 - 7	167 - 4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166 - 4	154 · 4	184 · 9	161 - 6	144.1	135 2
Full-time female	s on adult ra	ates*			POPULATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P		17.2	T TOWN		1100		(Sec.)
						189 - 1	196 - 2				164.6	163 -2

^{*} An article on page 103 of the Employment Gazette for March 1981 comments on the effects of the change of definitions

5 · 5 Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers:

GREAT BRITAIN	ENGINEE	RING INDUS	TRIES *								SHIPBUIL	DING AND	
DNIIAIN	Skilled wo	orkers		Semi-skil	led workers	1.00	Labourer	8		All	Skilled w	orkers	
June	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	– workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All
ADULT MALES		700	170			1,000	1000	130	100		100 0 00 100 0 0 00		
Weekly earnings (i	ncluding over	time)											2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	57.48 66.22 72.78 82.77 96.91 113.50	57 · 78 66 · 37 73 · 78 83 · 51 97 · 28 113 · 25	57 · 60 66 · 28 73 · 17 83 · 06 97 · 05 113 · 41	53 · 61 64 · 24 68 · 71 76 · 73 88 · 58 98 · 20	50 · 92 59 · 34 66 · 25 74 · 42 85 · 27 97 · 78	52 · 44 62 · 10 67 · 71 75 · 76 87 · 20 98 · 03	43 · 63 52 · 17 57 · 11 64 · 56 75 · 09 85 · 73	45 · 21 52 · 42 57 · 38 66 · 26 76 · 55 88 · 25	43·97 52·23 57·17 65·00 75·45 86·29	54·33 63·55 69·67 78·63 91·29 104·85	55 · 50 68 · 43 75 · 81 85 · 14 100 · 37 111 · 71	67 · 98 77 · 19 79 · 14 88 · 41 100 · 71 112 · 71	64·71 75·38 77·81 86·77 100·53 112·24 per cent
ncrease 1978-9 ncrease 1979-80	17·1 17·1	16·5 16·4	16·8 16·9	15·4 10·9	14·6 14·7	15·1 12·4	16·3 14·2	15·5 15·3	16·1 14·4	16·1 14·9	17·9 11·3	13.9	15·9 11·6
Hourly earnings (e.	xcluding overt	ime)											pence
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	129·7 148·5 159·8 183·8 213·4 254·8	135 · 8 157 · 4 171 · 2 195 · 5 226 · 8 268 · 0	132·1 152·1 164·1 188·2 218·3 259·6	122·8 142·0 151·5 171·6 195·1 229·0	122·3 141·8 154·8 176·7 200·5 236·9	122·6 141·9 152·8 173·7 197·3 232·2	98·4 115·7 124·7 142·2 164·3 195·6	103·1 120·2 128·7 147·4 172·5 202·3	99 · 4 116 · 8 125 · 6 143 · 5 166 · 3 197 · 1	125·6 145·3 156·5 178·8 205·6 243·6	121 · 9 147 · 5 162 · 2 182 · 0 213 · 9 246 · 6	146·1 164·3 172·3 190·6 225·1 247·5	139 · 8 160 · 8 168 · 3 186 · 3 219 · 0 247 · 1
ncrease 1978-9 ncrease 1979-80	16·1 19·4	16·0 18·2	16·0 18·9	13·7 17·4	13·5 18·2	13·6 17·7	15·5 19·1	17·0 17·3	15·9 18·5	15·0 18·5	17·5 15·3	18·1 10·0	17·6 12·8

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:

* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

† 370-1.

‡ 271-273; 276-278.

\$ Except sea transport.

** Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5 · 4

clothing and ootwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	Certain miscel- laneous services **	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
dates one	SE OFF THE	to guidad a lit			all selections is							
1 · 61 57 · 50 30 · 37	75·15 87·48 102·32	67 · 66 77 · 85 91 · 05	82·09 96·79 114·88	71 · 04 83 · 51 96 · 89	73·56 84·77 98·28	74·96 84·52 99·82	72 · 91 81 · 77 94 · 06	72·72 87·78 104·30	76·96 88·03 103·30	63·31 72·39 83·52	59·04 67·15 76·92	£ 72·89 83·50 96·94
0.62	114.47	101 · 16	137 · 73	108.09	111 · 64	116.58	113.36	126·12	123.77	103 · 88	96.60	113-06
41 · 3 41 · 3 41 · 0	45·7 45·4 45·0	43·0 43·0 43·2	44·5 44·6 43·8	43·4 43·3 43·4	43·6 43·5 43·2	47·2 47·2 46·8	44·7 44·9 44·9	42·4 42·8 43·4	48·0 48·8 48·6	43·3 43·5 43·1	42·9 43·2 43·1	44·2 44·2 44·0
40.1	43 · 2	41 · 7	42.5	41 · 7	41 · 9	47 · 9	44.0	42.2	47-1	42 · 1	42.7	43.0
49·2 63·4 96·0	164·4 192·7 227·4	157·3 181·0 210·8	184·5 217·0 262·3	163·7 192·9 223·2	168·7 194·9 227·5	158·8 ·179·1 213·3	163·1 182·1 209·5	171 · 5 205 · 1 240 · 3	160·3 180·4 212·6	146·2 166·4 193·8	137·6 155·4 178·5	pence 164-9 188-9 220-3
26.0	265 · 0	242.6	324 · 1	259 · 2	266 · 4	243 · 4	257 · 6	298.9	262 · 8	246.7	226·2	262 · 9
8·08 1·94 0·43	45·59 52·12 60·06	46·20 53·62 61·84	48·87 55·33 67·15	43 · 44 49 · 15 56 · 08	44 · 45 50 · 08 58 · 44		39·14 42·97 48·23	47·94 58·10 70·29	53·25 63·79 72·38	35·16 40·11 46·40	46·41 52·98 57·04	£ 44·31 50·03 58·24
8 · 62	71 · 01	74 · 01	82 · 15	64 · 95	68 · 40	2.000	61 · 45	81 · 75	92 · 14	56 · 76	76 · 18	68 · 73
36·1 36·1 36·0	36·8 36·7 36·8	37·2 37·5 36·7	38·5 38·1 38·3	37·5 37·0 37·4	37·2 37·2 37·2		37·9 38·5 37·2	36·0 36·8 37·6	41 · 3 43 · 5 43 · 3	38·3 38·4 38·3	39·4 40·3 40·5	37·4 37·4 37·4
36 · 4	37.3	36.8	38.2	37.3	37 · 3		38.5	37.0	42.3	38.4	39.8	37.5
05·5 16·2 40·1	123·9 142·0 163·2	124·2 143·0 168·5	126·9 145·2 175·3	115·8 132·8 149·9	119·5 134·6 157·1		103·3 111·6 129·7	133·2 157·9 186·9	128·9 146·6 167·2	91 · 8 104 · 5 121 · 1	117·8 131·5 140·8	pence 118·5 133·8 155·7
61 · 0	190 · 4	201 · 1	215·1	174 · 1	183 - 4	2.29	159.6	220.9	217.8	147.8	191 · 4	183-3

Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: 5 · 5

SHIP REPA	REPAIRING †							L MANUFACT	TURE ‡				aver a
Semi-skille	ed workers	P 15	Labourers	· Es		All	Craftsmen			General w	orkers		All workers
Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	
													£
49.73	58 - 42	55 - 53	52 · 10	57 · 33	55 · 84	61 · 44	58 - 75	60·10 74·53	58·96 75·98	55·66 70·28	53·81 70·27	55·35 70·28	56·26 71·74
63·07 68·60	68·39 70·96	66 · 85	63·76 62·67	63·01 66·54	63·23 65·30	72·02 74·38	76·10 81·58	82.33	81 - 63	76 - 16	74.44	75 . 95	77 - 32
76.66	75.95	69·71 76·33	78 - 73	80.00	79 35	83.03	92.09	93.50	92.21	85 · 39	83 · 46	85 · 13	86 - 88
89.91	87 - 40	88 - 81	95 - 27	93 - 12	94 · 19	96.48	104 · 43	110.28	105.07	96·12 115·11	103·50 111·02	97·14 114·62	99·11 117·48
103 - 66	97 · 52	99 - 71	94.37	100.34	96.59	107.51	125 · 59	127.88	125.77	119.11	111-02		per cent
17.3	15.1	16.4	21.0	16.4	18.7	16.2	13.4	17.9	13.9	12.6	24.0	14.1	14·1 18·5
15.3	11.6	12.3	-0.9	7.8	2.5	11 · 4	20.3	16.0	19.7	19.8	7.3	18.0	10.2
													pence
105.3	118.9	114-5	99.9	111.9	108.5	129.9	135.7	135-6	135 · 7	130 - 9	125 - 4	130.0	131 · 4 162 · 3
129 - 1	138-1	135-5	124-4	126.7	126.0	150.8	169 · 1	166.9	169·0 176·2	160·8 167·3	154·5 162·8	160·0 166·8	169.0
134 · 1 148 · 8	143.3	138 - 4	130 - 7	137·6 151·5	135·4 156·3	156·3 173·3	176·1 198·0	177·9 197·8	198.0	187 - 7	181 - 3	186 - 8	189 - 6
180.6	156·5 185·3	152·2 182·6	161 · 1 171 · 8	190.5	180 · 8	205.0	228.0	233 · 3	228.6	213.9	219.0	214.7	218 · 1
214.1	203 - 4	207.2	199.0	209 - 2	202 · 8	231 - 9	278 · 5	274 · 5	278 · 2	262 · 3	251 - 3	260.9	265·3 per cent
21 - 4	10.4		0.0	05.7	15.7	18-3	15.2	17.9	15.5	14.0	20.8	14.9	15.0
18.5	18·4 9·8	20·0 13·5	6·6 15·8	25·7 9·8	15·7 12·2	13.1	22.1	17.7	21.7	22.6	14.7	21 · 5	21 · 6

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	STRIES		THE REAL PROPERTY.	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES	AND SHAPE	
	Weekly earnings (£) makes	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£	AMMON	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				those whose	pay was			excluding affected	those whose	THE PARTY OF THE P
	including those whose pay was affected by		華	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by	100	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludin overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year	absence	absence	2000			absence	absence		-	
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations 1974 1975 1976 1977	43·6 54·5 65·1 71·8	45·1 56·6 67·4 74·2	46·2 45·0 45·1 45·6	97·4 125·8 149·2 162·6	95·2 123·1 146·3 160·0	42·3 54·0 63·3 69·5	43·6 55·7 65·1 71·5	46·5 45·5 45·3 45·7	93·5 122·2 143·7 156·5	91·1 119·2 141·0 154·3
1978 1979 1980 1981	81 · 8 94 · 5 111 · 2 119 · 3	84·7 97·9 115·2 124·7	45·8 46·0 45·0 43·5	184·8 212·8 255·5 286·0	181 · 8 208 · 7 250 · 0 279 · 8	78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4	80·7 93·0 111·7 121·9	46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2	175·5 201·2 245·8 275·3	172·8 197·5 240·5 269·1
Non-manual occupations	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	137.8	54 · 1	54.4	38.8	137-9	138-1
1975 1976	68·2 80·2	68·7 80·9	39·2 39·1	173·2 204·3	173·3 204·4	67·9 81·0	68·4 81·6	38.7	174·3 210·3	174·6 210·6
1977 1978 1979 1980	88·2 102·4 116·8 143·6 159·6	88·9 103·0 117·7 144·8 161·8	39·2 39·4 39·6 39·4 38·8	223 · 4 258 · 1 293 · 8 362 · 3 411 · 9	223·8 258·9 294·7 362·0 411·5	88·4 99·9 112·1 140·4 161·2	88·9 100·7 113·0 141·3 163·1	38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4	227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1	227·9 257·9 289·5 361·3 419·7
1981 All occupations										
1974 1975	46·3 58·1	47·7 60·2	44.3	106·9 137·7	106·1 136·5	46·5 59·2	47·7 60·8	43.7	107·6 139·9	107·2 139·3
1976 1977 1978	69·2 76·1 87·3	71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0	43 · 4 43 · 8 44 · 0	163·2 177·7 202·9	162·0 177·1 202·2	70·0 76·8 86·9	71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1	42·7 43·0 43·1	166·8 181·1 204·3	166·6 181·5 204·9
1979 1980 1981	100·5 120·3 131·3	103·7 124·3 137·1	44·2 43·4 42·0	233 · 1 284 · 1 323 · 5	231 · 8 281 · 8 320 · 8	98·8 121·5 136·5	101 · 4 124 · 5 140 · 5	43·2 42·7 41·7	232·2 288·2 332·0	232·4 287·6 331·2
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	60 · 1	22.8	23.6	39.8	59·3 81·6	58·7 81·1
1975 1976	30·9 38·5	32·4 40·3	39.5	81·8 102·0	81 · 4 101 · 5	30·9 38·1	39.4	39.4	100.7	100-2
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	43·0 49·3 55·4 66·4 72·5	45·0 51·2 57·9 69·5 76·3	39·8 39·9 39·8 39·6	113·4 128·5 145·4 174·5 192·8	112·7 127·5 144·2 172·8 191·4	42·2 48·0 53·4 65·9 72·1	43·7 49·4 55·2 68·0 74·5	39·4 39·6 39·6 39·6 39·4	111·2 125·3 139·9 172·1 189·8	110·7 124·4 138·7 170·4 188·2
Non-manual occupations 1974 1975	25·6 35·2	25·8 35·4	37·3 37·1	69·0 95·2	68·8 95·0	28·3 39·3	28·6 39·6	36·8 36·6	76·9 106·1	76·7 105·9
1976 1977	42·8 48·1	43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1	115·9 130·1	115·6 129·8	48·5 53·4	48·8 53·8	36·5 36·7	132·0 143·8	131·8 143·7
1978 1979 1980 1981	54·9 62·3 76·7 86·4	55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3	37·2 37·2 37·3 37·1	148·0 168·5 205·8 234·2	147·5 168·0 204·9 233·4	58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6	59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7	36·7 36·7 36·7 36·5	158·1 176·8 221·2 259·7	157·9 176·6 220·7 259·2
All occupations	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	63 · 4	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
1975 1976	32·4 40·1	33·6 41·5	38·5 38·5	87·2 107·6	86·9 107·2	36·6 45·3	37·4 46·2	37.4	98·5 122·6	98.3
1977 1978	44·9 51·3 57·9	46·4 52·8 60·0	38·7 38·8 38·8	120·0 136·1 154·6	119·6 135·4 153·7	50·0 55·4 61·8	51·0 56·4 63·0	37·5 37·5 37·5	134·0 148·2 166·0	133·9 148·0 165·7
1979 1980 1981	70·3 78·1	72·8 81·5	38·8 38·7 38·4	187·3 211·6	186·1 210·6	77·3 89·3	78·8 91·4	37·5 37·2	207·0 241·8	206·4 241·2
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1974 1975	40·8 52·1	42·3 54·2	43·0 42·3	97·6 127·2	96·1 125·4	40·6 52·7	41·7 54·0	42·0 41·3	97·8 128·9	96·8 127·7
1976 1977	62·5 68·9	64·7 71·3	42·3 42·7	151·8 165·8	150·0 164·3	62·7 68·7	64·2 70·2	41.1	154·7 168·0	153·8 167·5 187·9
1978 1979 1980 1981	78·8 90·4 108·4 118·6	81·5 93·7 112·4 124·3	42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2	188·7 216·7 263·3 299·0	187·0 214·2 259·8 295·6	77·3 87·4 107·7 121·6	79·1 89·6 110·2 124·9	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1 40 · 3	188·6 213·6 264·8 305·1	212·4 262·8 303·2
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations								10	00.0	95.5
1974 1975	40·3 51·5	41 · 8 53 · 6	43·0 42·3	96·4 125·8	95·0 124·1	40·1 52·0	41 · 1 53 · 4	42.0	96·6 127·3	126.0
1976 1977	61 · 8 68 · 0	64·0 70·4	42.5	150·1 163·8	148·3 162·3 184·7	61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3	63·4 69·3 78·1	41·1 41·3 41·4	152·6 165·7 186·1	151·6 165·1 185·3
1978 1979 1980	77·8 89·1 106·9	80·5 92·5 110·9	42·8 43·0 42·3	186·5 213·9 259·8	211·3 256·2 291·2	86·2 106·3	88·4 108·7	41.5	210·7 261·1	209·3 259·0 298·4
1981	116.8	122.5	41 · 2	294.7	291 · 2	119-8	123 · 1	40.3	300 · 4	290.4

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates. Age is measured in complete years on 1 January.

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

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ACTOR STREET	Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
The Marie Personal				Committee Contra			Pence per hour
Labour costs (1)	1968 1973	58·25 106·90	73·80 143·45	60·72 107·32	66·55 129·61	59·58 109·37	
	1975 1978	161 · 68 244 · 54	249·36 365·12	156·95 222·46	217·22 324·00	106·76 249·14	etgasiis in
	1979 1980	290·05 349·43	427 · 21 522 · 88	257·66 316·88	383 · 44 483 · 39	294·17 356·45	The second
percentage shares of labour costs *	200		937		克里 1		Per cent
Wages and salaries†	1968 1973	91·3 89·9	82·8 82·5	87·7 91·1	87·1 84·7	90·2 89·3	THE STREET, ST.
	1975 1978	88·1 84·3	76·8 76·2	90·2 86·8	82·9 78·2	87·5 83·9	:
	1979 1980	83·1 82·0	76·3 75·9	86·0 85·6	77·5 77·3	82·8 81·9	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973	7·4 8·4	8·6 12·0	5·2 6·4	10·5 9·8	7·3 9·2	A AMERICAN
materinty pay	1975 1978	9·4 9·2	10·8 9·3	7·2 6·8	11·1 11·2	9·3 9·0	
	1979 1980	9·1 9·0	9·3 9·3	6·7 6·7	11:1	8·9 8·8	
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973	4.4	3·8 4·3	4·2 4·9	3·8 4·5	4·3 4·9	
	1975 1978	6·5 8·5	5·7 6·7	6·3 9·1	6.0	6·4 8·4	
	1979 1980	9·1 9·1	7·4 7·4	9.8	7·4 7·5	9.0	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973	3·2 3·5	5·7 5·9	1·4 1·6	6·3 8·0	3·2 3·7	
10 to	1975 1978	3·9 4·8	10·9 9·4	1·7 2·3	8·5 12·2	4·2 5·1	Sign from
事 報題 章屋	1979 1980	5·0 5·3	9·6 9·6	2.4	12·5 12·6	5·3 5·5	
Payments in kind and subsidised services	1968 1973	1.0	5·8 5·9	1·2 0·8	1.1	1·3 1·4	
事 李基 医脂	1975 1978	1.2	5·5 6·0	0·7 0·8	1.2	1.4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1979 1980	1.4	6·0 6·0	0·7 0·7	1.3	1·6 1·6	
Training (excluding wages and salaries element)	1968 1973	0·8 0·4	0·2 0·2	0·3 0·4	0·9 0·7	0·7 0·4	The state of the state of
element)	1975 1978	0.3	0·3 0·4	0·2 0·3	0.7	0·3 0·4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1979 1980	0.3	6·4 6·4	0·3 0·2	0.8	0·4 0·4	
Other labour costs ‡	1968 1973	-0.7	1·7 1·2	5·2 1·2	0.7	0·3 0·4	· Militaria
44 April 1	1975 1978	<u>_</u> 0.6	0·7 1·3	0.9	0.8	0·2 0·6	ness edge: impace
· 计图 4世	1979 1980	1.0	0.8	0·8 1·0	0·5 0·5	0·9 1·6	
Labour costs per unit of output §		%	change	705-1-1 105-1-1 1100-1-1			1975=100 % change
F 1 2 2 2		OV	er evious				over previous year
超	1976	112.7 12	2.7 87.0	111·6 119·4	105·9 109·6	111·0 119·3	110·7 10·7 121·4 9·7
至、	1977 1978 1979	141 1 12	1·0 65·1 2·8 62·6 5·6 58·0	132·6 161·4	127·6 150·0	132·3 150·4	135·1 11·3 156·4 15·8
	1980		3.2 69.7	198.2	196.9	183 · 8	189 · 4 21 · 1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Q1 Q2					# :: · · ·	174·7 17·4 186·3 24·0
	Q3 Q4			Here's	- III	26	197·7 23·0 199·2 20·1
京	1981 Q1 Q2						205·2 17·5 209·8 12·6
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	100			1 al finance	200 100 100		
	1976 1977	120.8	1·2 85·7 3·6 63·7	110·6 116·9	104·2 106·5	109·6 115·6	109·2 9·2 118·0 8·1 130·3 10·4
	1978 1979	154.3 1	1·7 62·1 4·4 57·8 2·7 69·3	127·8 154·1 188·8	120·6 140·3 183·7	126·6 142·8 173·8	149·8 15·0 181·8 21·4
	1980 Q3	196-1 2	5·1				189.8 19.3
	Q4 1981 Q1	100	2·6		福斯		191·1 20·1 196·4 17·0
	Q2	202.8	9·1				200.9 12.4
	Jan Feb	202.9 10	9·4 6·4	1000000		STATE OF THE PARTY	
	Mar April	202.5 10	3·1 0·8				
	May June	202 - 4	3·8 7·2				
	July	205 · 2	6.0				
	Aug	206 · 4	5.2				

ofes: * Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.

Including holiday bonuses up to 1975 but not in 1978.

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.

Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output averaged over the current, previous and following months.

Not available.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS Indices of basic national wage-rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC 1968	1	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII
Basic weekly wage rates Weights	210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	JLY 1972 = 1 186
1977]	247 273	225 247	228 250	218 240	218 271	232	220 243	232 255 300	218 242	213 248 279
1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980	310 371	276 334	285 325	265 324	314 369	254 288 330	280 318	300 355	276 321	279 335
1979 Sep	310	276	294	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
Oct Nov Dec	310 310 316	276 276 301	297 297 309	276 275 275	308 358* 358	300 300 302	290 290 290	307 307 307	280 297 297	280 280 280
1980 Jan Feb	367 370	301 326	319 319	279 283	361 361	306 306	304 304	339 339	297 297	334 334
Mar April	370 370	326 337	319 320	283 283	361 363	307 308	304 304	345	307 321	334 336
May June	370 373	337 337	320 320 †	323 351	366 366	338 341	304 304	354 354 354	324 324	336 336
July Aug Sep	373 373 373	337 337 337	321 † 326 † 326 †	351 348 348	366 366 366	341 341 344	331 331 331	359 359 364	324 324 328	336 336 336
Oct Nov Dec	373 373 373	337 337 366	326 † 345 † 345 †	348 348 348	367 393 393	344 344 345	331 331 331	364 364 364	328 338 338	336 336 336
981 Jan Feb	404 411	366 366	352 † 352 †	350 350	394 394	348 348	342 342	392 392	338 338	362 362
Mar April	411 411	366 367	352 † 353 †	350 350	394 397	348 348	342 342 342 342 342	392 395 395	338 343	363 363
May June July	411 411 411	367 367 367	353 † 353 † 353 †	360 377 377	397 399 399	362 363 364	342 342 356	395 395 395	351 351 351	363 363 363 363 363
Aug Sep	411 411	367 367	357 † 357 †	377 377 377	399 400	364 365	356 356	395 399	351 351	363 363
Oct Iormal weekly hours	411	367	357 †	377	400	365	356	399	351	363 Ho
977 978 Annual 979 averages	{ 40 ⋅ 2 40 ⋅ 2 40 ⋅ 2 40 ⋅ 2	36 · 0 36 · 0 36 · 0 36 · 0	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1 40·1 40·1	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·5
981 Oct	40 · 2	36 · 0	39 · 9	40.0	40 - 0	40 · 0	40 - 0	40 · 0	40 · 0	39 · 1
asic wage rates adjusted for ch	anges in normal √ 259			218	218	232	220	232	JI 218	JLY 1972 = 213
978 Annual 979 averages 980	286 326 390	225 247 276 334	229 251 286 327	240 265 324	271 314 369	254 288 380	243 280 318	255 300 355	243 276 321	248 279 340
979 Sep Oct	325 325	276 276	295 298	276 276	308 308	300 300	290 290	307 307	281 281	280 280
Nov Dec	325 332	276 301	298 310	275 275	358* 358	300 302	290 290	307 307	298 298	280 280
980 Jan Feb Mar	386 389 389	301 326 326	320 320 320	279 283 283	361 361 361	306 306 307	304 304 304	339 339 345	298 298 308	338 338 339
April May	389 389	337 337	321 321	283 323	363 366	308 338	304 304	354 354	322 324	340 340
June	391 391	337 337 337	321 321 † 322 †	323 351 351	366	341	304 331	354 359	324 324	340 340
July Aug Sep	391 391	337 337 337	322 † 327 † 327 †	348 348	366 366 366	341 341 344	331 331 331	359 364	324 328	340 340
Oct Nov Dec	391 391 391	337 337 366	327 † 346 † 346 †	348 348 348	367 393 393	344 344 345	331 331 331	364 364 364	328 339 339	340 340 340
981 Jan Feb	425 432	366 366 366 367	353 † 353 † 353 † 354 †	350 350	394 394	348 348	342 342	392 392	339 339	371 371
Mar April May	425 432 432 432 432 432 432	366 367 367	353 † 354 † 354 †	350 350 350 360	394 394 394 397 397 399	348 348 362 363	342 342 342 342 342 356	395 395 395	339 344 352	371 371 371 372 372 372 372 372 372
June July	432 432	367 367	354 † 355 †	377 377	399	364	342 356	395 395 395	352 352 352 352 353 353	372 372
Aug Sep Oct	432 432 432	367 367 367	358 † 358 † 358 †	377 377 377	400 400 400	364 365 365	356 356 356	395 399 399	353 353 353	372 372 372

WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5.8 Indices of basic national wage rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITEI KINGDOM
VIII	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	XIX		Books washin w	SIC 196
03	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly w Weights	
209 232 270	268 290 321 374	214 261 301 384	213 232 266 318	243 272 320 380	230 252 281 329	233 253 319 386	218 · 9 258 · 8 297 · 5 348 · 5	227·3 259·3 298·1 351·8	Annual averages	{ 1977 1978 1979 1980
182	334 334	308 318	272 272	325 338	282 282	321 334	297·7 298·4	300·8 303·1	Sep Oct	1979
82 82 82	334 334	318 323	272 272	341 351	282 297 314	334 335 339	327·3* 328·5	319 · 4* 323 · 4	Nov Dec	
86 97	336 336 336	348 348 379	294 294 303	353 356 356	314 314 314	370 377 377	335·5 336·6 337 4	332·9 335·0 336 9	Jan Feb Mar	1980
197 110 †	336 336 399	379 379 379	312	374 385	326 326	377 377	340 · 6 346 · 7	342·2 347·3 355·5	April May	
310 † 312 †		379 380	322 322 328	390 390	326	388	348 · 6 349 · 1	356 - 8	June July	
13 † 19 † 19 †	399 399 403	380 381	328 328 328	390 390	332 332 332	388 388	350·0 350·7	357 · 3 358 · 1	Aug Sep	
119 † 119 † 119 †	403 403 403	417 417 420	328 328 328	390 390 394	332 342 356	399 399 399	351 · 0 367 · 8 367 · 9	359·5 368·9 371·4	Oct Nov Dec	
21 † 26 †	403 404	436 436 461 461	336 336	395 396	358 358	410 † 416 †	372·2 372·6	376·1 377·0	Jan Feb	1981
326 †	404 404 404	461 461 461	336 336 339 351 351 351	395 396 397 427 432 432 432 432	358 358 358	416 † 416 † 416 †	372 · 8 376 · 7 379 · 0	378 · 0 383 · 8 385 · 3	Mar Apr May	
357 358	404	461 461 461 461 461	356	432 432	358 358 360	420 † 420 † 420 †	381 · 2 381 · 5 382 · 2	386·7 390·1 390·6	June July Aug	
156 157 157 158 161 161	430 431 431 431	461 461 461	356 356 356	432 432 432	360 360 360	420 † 420 † 425 †	382·6 382·6	390·8 391·1	Sep Oct	
39·6 39·6	39·9 39·9 39·9	39·0 39·0 39·0	40 · 6 40 · 6 40 · 4	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0	39·9 39·9 39·9	40·0 40·0 39·9	Annual averages	1977 1978 1979
39·6 39·6	39·9 39·8	39·0 38·5	40 · 4	40·0 39·7	40·0 40·0	40·0 39·9	39·9 39·9	39·8) 39·8	Oct	1980
39 · 2	39.0	30.5	40.4	33.1	40.0	33.3			or changes in norma	
209 232 270 310	268 291 321 375	219 268 309 393	213 232 268 319	249 279 327 389	230 252 281 329	240 261 330 398	219·0 259·0 297·7 348·8	228 · 6 260 · 9 300 · 2 354 · 6	Annual averages	{ 1977 1978 1979 1980
282	335	316	274	333	282	331 345	297·9 298·5	303·0 305·3	Sep Oct	1979
282 282 282	335 335 335	326 326 332	274 274 274	346 349 360	282 297 314	346 349	327 · 4* 328 · 7	321 · 7* 325 · 7	Nov Dec	
286 297 297	337 337 337	357 357 389	295 295 304	361 364 364	314 314 314	382 390 390	335·9 336·9 337·7	335 · 4 337 · 6 339 · 5	Jan Feb Mar	1980
311 † 311 † 313 †	337 337 401	389 389 389	314 324 324	383 394 399	326 326 326	390 390 401	340·9 347·0 349·0	344·9 350·0 358·3	April May June	
313 † 319 †	401 401	390 390	330 330	399 399	332 332	401 401	349 · 4 350 · 3	359·6 360·1	July Aug	
119 † 119 †	404	391	330	399	332	401	351 · 1 351 · 4	360·8 362·3	Sep Oct	
119 † 119 †	404 404 404	428 428 431	330 330 330	399 401 406	332 342 356	412 412 412	368·2 368·3	372 · 0 374 · 5	Nov Dec	
324 † 329 † 329 †	405 405 405	449 449 475	337 337 341	406 407 408	358 358 358	423 † 429 † 429 †	373 · 0 373 · 4 373 · 5	379 · 4 380 · 3 381 · 3	Jan Feb Mar	1981
329 † 329 † 359 360 360 362 365	405 405	475 480	353 353 353 353 357	440 445	358 358	429 † 429 †	377·5 379·8	387·1 388·9	Apr May	
362 365	405 432 433	480 480 480	358	445 445 445	358 360 360	434 † 434 † 434 †	382 · 0 382 · 4 383 · 1	390·3 393·7 394·3	June July Aug	
365 365	433 433	480 486	358 358	445 445	360 360	434 † 439 †	383·5 383·5	394·5 394·9	Sep Oct	

The figures relate to changes in a representative selection of basic wage rates or minimum entitlements, and in normal weekly hours, for full-time manual workers, which are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations, (for example at district, establishment or shop floor level). The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in the local rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the minimum. Where a national agreement appears to have been permanently discontinued the coverage of the index is adjusted. Indices relate to the end of the month in question and those published in previous issues of Employment Gazette have been revised where necessary to take account of changes reported subsequently. The figures for normal weekly hours are derived from indices based on the same representative selection of national agreements and statutory wages orders used to compile the indices of basic wage rates. Details of changes reported during the latest month are given in a separate publication, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work obtainable from HMSO.

^{*} The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed agreement for engineering workers.

† The indices will reflect delays in making new national agreements or the situation where a national agreement is initially in abeyance. Industry groups which are significantly affected by agreements remaining outstanding more than 6 months after their normal settlement date are indicated from the earliest month affected.

EARNING

Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual worker

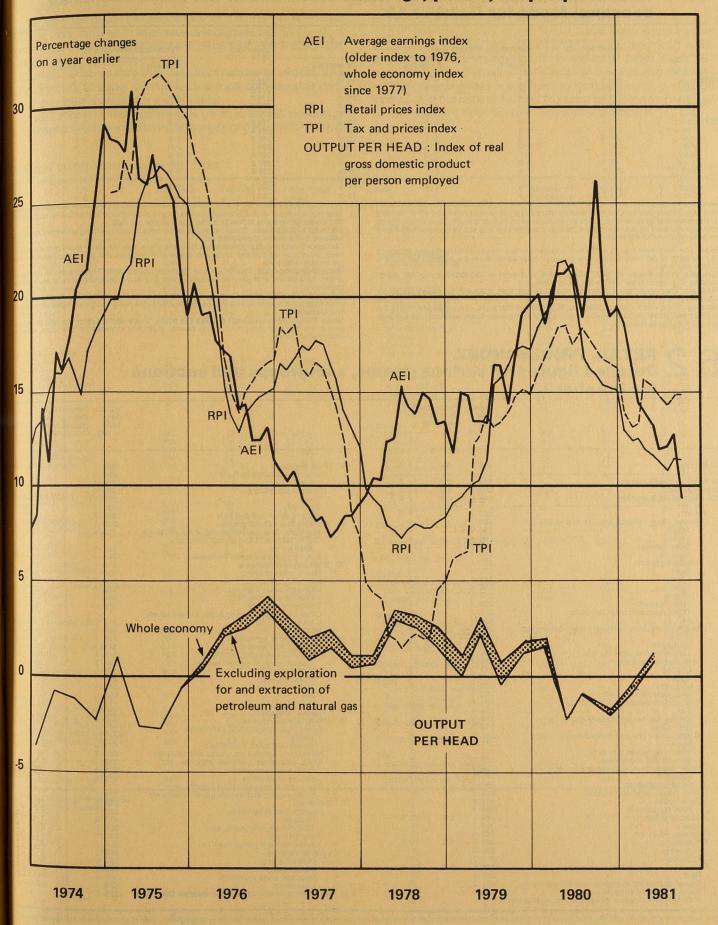
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rs) (O	0	(s)

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 971 972 973 974	53· 1 60· 0 67· 7 79· 3	53·2 58·3 65·8 83·8	60·6 67·6 76·2 88·2	52 59 69 83	65 70 76 86	51·7 58·2 69·1 83·9	56·0 62·4 71·5 85·3	69 76 84 92	50 55 64 80	47 54 65 78	47·0 51·9 64·5 78·9	49·8 57·6 71·1 89·7	58 66 74 88	59 64 71 83	44·4 52·0 61·8 77·8	63·0 72·3 78·4 87·1	Indices 81-8 93-1	1975 = 10 74 79 85 92
975 976 977 978 979	100·0 116·4 128·4 146·9 169·8	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·7	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 178	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·7	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
980	200-1	163-2	142-8	153	162	169-8	188-8	135	295	216	261.7	149-9	134	157	313-8	160-2	114-8	151
Quarterly averages 1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	187· 0 197· 2 206· 4 209· 7	158·8 159·5 167·0 167·7	139·5 140·3 141·2 149·6	146 151 153 161	156 159 164 169	163-8 168-6 171-0 176-0	175·4 181·9 189·3 195·5	129 135 137 137	278 291 298 313	203 212 215 232	241·5 253·9 269·6 281·6	144·7 148·6 151·3 153·1	133 133 135 135	146 151 166 165	284·8 315·7 314·7 341·7	154·5 157·7 160·7 167·8	114·9 113·8 114·7 115·8	145 148 152 157
1981 Q1 Q2	215·9 219·9	174·0 178·2	146·5 151·9	161 167	173 R 179	178-3 183-1	201·3 206·8	138 140	351	236	297·4 317·0	153·5 156·8	136 136	166 169	347-4 R	171-8 R 176-8	121·0 119·7	161 164
Monthly 981 Mar	217-9	174-1 R	149-4	161	175	182-4		as Gressines		236	305-9	153-2	136		349-9 R	171-3	160	161
Apr May June	216·5 218·1 225·0	174·1 180·3 R 180·3	151·4 152·4 151·8	 167	177 179 181	182·0 182·7 184·5	206-8	140	:: 40		305-9 322-3 322-8	156-0 157-1 157-3	136 136 136	1. W.T.	351·0 	174·2 177·5 178·6	::	163 164 165
July Aug	228·5 234·4	180-4	r:	::	::	189-2	215-8	::	::	::	326·6 338·3	163-9	139 140			180-2		166 166
ncreases on a year	earlier																	
annual averages 972 973 974	13 13 17	10 13 27	12 13 16	13 17 20	8 9 13	13 19 21	11 15 19	10 11 10	10 16 26	15 20 20	10 24 22	16 23 26	14 12 19	8 11 18	17 19 26	15 8 11	14	Per co 7 8 8
975 976 977 978 979	26 17 10 15 16	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
980	18	11	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	8	5	10	19	9	5	9
uarterly averages 980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	17 18 21 15	10 9 12 11	7 8 6 10	9 8 10	10 10 10 10	13 12 11 9	14 15 16 15	4 6 7 7	29 27 28 25	23 24 16 22	22 23 23 22	8 9 8 8	5 5 4 4	3 5 16 15	17 20 17 20	9 6 9	5 5 6	7 8 9
981 Q1 Q2	15 12	10 12	5 8	10 11	11 R 13	9	15 14	7	26	16		6	2 2	14 12	22	11 12	5	11
onthly 981 Mar	14	9	9	10	11	10		2587	223	16	25	5	2		15	10		10
Apr May June	12 11 11	9 13 13	6 14 6	 11	12 13 13	8 8 10	14	4			25 25 25	6 6 5	2 2 2 2		15 	10 12 13		11 11 11
July Aug	12 13	8			110	9	14				24 24	9	3 3		1000	14	1:10	10 10

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.

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



RETAIL PRICES Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for October 13

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, ————————————————————————————————————	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1980 Aug	268-5	0.2	7.9	16.3	270-5	0.4	8.3
Sep	270-2	0.6	7.1	15.9	272-3	0.7	7.5
Oct	271.9	0.6	4.3	15.4	274-1	0.7	4.6
Nov	274-1	0.8	4.1	15.3	276-3	0.8	4.4
Dec	275-6	0.5	3.7	15.1	277-6	0.5	3.9
1981 Jan	277-3	0.6	3.5	13.0	279-3	0.6	3.7
Feb	279.8	0.9	4.2	12.5	281-8	0.9	4.2
Mar	284.0	1.5	5.1	12.6	285-9	1.5	5.0
	292.2	2.9	7.5	12.0	294-1	2.9	7.3
Apr	294-1	0.7	7.3	11.7	295-8	0.6	7.1
May	295-8	0.6	7.3	11.3	297-3	0.5	7.1
June	297-1	0.4	7.1	10.9	298-9	0.5	7.0
July	299-3	0.7	7.0	11.5	301-8	1.0	7.1
Aug			6.0	11.4	303-3	0.5	6.1
Sep	301-0	0.6		11.7	305-7	0.8	3.9
Oct	303.7	0.9	3.9		303 7	0 0	3.9

The rise in the index for October resulted mainly from increased rates and other housing costs, and from higher food prices for a number of items including meat. Beer, wines, spirits and cigarettes all increased in price though cheaper bus and rail fares contributed to a reduction in the cost of transport.

Food: The food index rose by a little over one per cent but the seasonal food index showed a rise of nearly 31 per cent. Rises in the prices of meat were the most significant particularly

mutton and lamb.

Alcoholic drink: Prices of beer, wines, spirits and cider all increased during the month resulting in a rise of 1½ per cent in the group index.

Tobacco: The group index rose by almost 1½ per cent following increased prices for

cigarettes.

Housing: There was a rise of a little over 2 per cent in this index. The cause was mainly the supplementary rate demands made by some local authorities. There were also increases in rents and maintenance costs.

Fuel and light: Increased average charges for gas and higher prices for fuel oil and parall caused the group index to rise by a little over a of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: Small increases in the price of outer clothing increased the groundex by a little over a of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: There was a fall in the group index of a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ of one perce Fare reductions on London Transport buses and underground trains contributed to greater part of the fall.

greater part of the fall.

Miscellaneous goods: This group rose by almost one per cent. This was caused by high prices for national and provincial newspapers and some miscellaneous items such

Services: Rises in admission charges to cinemas and bingo clubs with a number of sm price rises for miscellaneous services contributed to the rise in the group index of nearly one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of one pacent in the index for this group. It was caused mainly by increases in the prices of sandwiches and snacks.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX ∠ Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 13

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percen change (month	over		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percent change (months	over
	= 100	1	12		_ 100	1	12
All items	303-7	0.9	11.7	V Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels	396 ·4 398·9		17·5 16
All items excluding food	309-5	0.8	12.4	Coal	403 · 4		16
Seasonal food	250 3	3.7	16.3	Smokeless fuels	388 - 6		18
Food excluding seasonal	289 0	0.7	7.9	Gas	281 · 8 451 · 9		25 13
I Food	282.7	1.1	9.0	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	527 - 9		22
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	296.2		9	VI Durable household goods	240 3		4-1
Bread	287 - 2		8	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	250 - 5		3
Flour	257 · 4		. 8	Radio, television and other household			
Other cereals	333.9		11 0	appliances	207 - 5		3 8
Biscuits Meat and bacon	284 · 4 237 · 4		10	Pottery, glassware and hardware	308 · 9 210 · 7		1.1
Beef	282.5		13	VII Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing	232 - 7		3
Lamb	239 1		14	Men's underclothing	295 - 1		3
Pork	216.9		8	Women's outer clothing	163.0		0
Bacon	217.5		10	Women's underclothing	256 · 0		4
Ham (cooked)	209 · 7		6	Children's clothing	224 · 4		3
Other meat and meat products	218 - 8		6 3	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	010 0		1
Fish	231 · 3 309 · 7		8	hats and materials	218·3 222·8		-1
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats Butter	405.9		11	Footwear VIII Transport and vehicles	331 - 1		12-2
Margarine	215.9		2	Motoring and cycling	325 · 4		13
Lard and other cooking fats	199.3		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	286.0		7
Milk, cheese and eggs	285.3		10	Maintenance of motor vehicles	344.2		8
Cheese	341 . 5		13	Petrol and oil	403 - 6		27
Eggs	161 - 2		14	Motor licences	278 · 7		17
Milk, fresh	333 - 3		9 7	Motor insurance	300 - 1		7 3
Milk, canned, dried etc	351·5 305·8		1	Fares	362 · 4 371 · 7		6
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	304.9		-1	Rail transport Road transport	359 - 1		2
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	319-2		-6	IX Miscellaneous goods	306-6		6.5
Soft drinks	318.5		7	Books, newspapers and periodicals	392.7		16
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	387.2		6	Books	362 - 3		12
Sugar	371.0		10	Newspapers and periodicals	401 - 6		17 8
Jam, marmalade and syrup	297 - 1		7 5	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	294 · 7		4
Sweets and chocolates	385 · 3		18	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	319·3 274·3		2
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Potatoes	387.9		35	Soap and detergents Soda and polishes	378.9		5
Other vegetables	257 · 8		9	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	0,00		
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	256 - 3		10	photographic and optical goods, plants etc	271 - 1		2
Other foods	301 - 6		7	X Services	304-3		13.8
Food for animals	264 · 4		3	Postage and telephones	323 - 1		22
II Alcoholic drink	318-5	1.5	16.0	Postage	411.0		17 24
Beer	359 - 7		18	Telephones, telegrams, etc	300 · 5		12
Spirits, wines etc	262·8 389·7	1.2	13 30·8	Entertainment (other than TV)	247·7 356·5		22
III Tobacco Cigarettes	390.6	12	31	Entertainment (other than TV) Other services	362.3		11
Tobacco	379.7		29	Domestic help	380 - 6		11
IV Housing	334-5	2.8	17.9	Hairdressing	359 - 6		11
Rent	309 - 4		39	Boot and shoe repairing	365 · 0		10
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	301 - 3		0	Laundering	329 · 1		12
Rates and water charges	405.8		29	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	325 0	0.7	7.8
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	340.0		9				NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE

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.

RETAIL PRICES 6 Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on October 13, for a number of important ms of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of ems of flood, defined in the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the ited Kingdom, are given below.

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

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of 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 new stratification scheme described in the article "Technical improvements in the retail prices index" on page 148 of 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 S57 of the February 1981 issue of Employment Gazette.

verage prices on October 13, 1981

Pence per lb*

lem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p	Fresh vegetables	100	p	p e
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)†	686 637 697	144·3 244·0 187·5	128–159 192–300 168–207	Potatoes, old loose White Red	473 265	8·2 8·9	7- 10 7- 10
Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak† Stewing steak	670 545 653 715 667	102·9 129·5 127·3 256·7 126·7	86–130 102–162 108–153 218–290 110–146	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower Brussels sprouts Carrots	699 485 519 502 509 676 690	35·4 14·6 13·5 24·6 20·9 11·1 13·8	28- 42 9- 23 8- 20 14- 35 16- 25 8- 16 10- 19
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone)	614	155.9	132–180	Onions Mushrooms, per 11b	633	24.6	20- 29
Breast† Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	576 525 598 627	44·3 105·4 96·3 145·8	32- 60 62-150 80-120 130-165	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	650 699 637 537 668	24·0 26·8 25·3 24·8 29·0	19- 29 20- 32 20- 30 18- 32 25- 32
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Breast! Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	343 354 320 370 386	131·3 36·6 93·1 82·7 134·0	112–159 26– 48 54–136 70– 94 120–148	Bacon Collar† Gammon† Middle cut, smoked† Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	365 423 361 325 409 258	93·8 143·5 117·1 137·3 134·8 90·7	76-116 118-171 100-130 120-159 116-156 80-106
Pork: home-killed				Ham (not shoulder)	588	177-2	136–218
Leg (foot off) Belly† Loin (with bone)	627 666 685	99·7 72·0 120·3	80–130 60– 82 106–140	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can Corned beef, 12 oz can	484 561	42·0 88·3	33– 50 76–100
Fillet (without bone)	468	149.5	110–218 56– 80	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	593	96-1	84–110
Pork sausages Beef sausages	697 529	67·7 60·3	49- 74	Milk, ordinary, per pint	90 7 <u> </u>	18.5	100
Roasting chicken, frozen (3lb oven ready) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb oven ready)	472 495	54·8 70·2	49– 62 60– 78	Butter Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	601 556 589	96·2 94·8 103·0	88–106 90–102 96–110
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	365	113.4	92–136 92–140	Margarine Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	141 116	16·8 15·6	15- 20 14- 17
Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	351 315 344	115·8 118·1 125·7	96–140 100–150	Lard, per 500g	704	28 · 9	24– 34
Herrings Kippers, with bone	286 378	63·5 87·6	50- 78 76-100	Cheese, cheddar type	703	111.0	98–120
Bread White, per 800g wrapped and				Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	450 478 179	81 · 1 70 · 5 59 · 8	74- 88 64- 76 56- 72
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	652 391	36·7 40·6	31- 40 38- 44	Sugar, granulated, per kg	709	41.0	39– 43
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	447 551	25·9 27·1	23– 28 26– 28	Pure coffee instant, per 100g	669	95.0	88–108
Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	640	42.4	35– 52	Tea Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g	235 1,238 723	31·2 28·2 24·1	28- 35 26- 31 22- 27

lb unless otherwise stated. Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

General index of retail prices 6 · 4

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*			M		sadtisum a i	er år tea		All items except	All items except	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable household	Clothing	Transport and	Miscel- laneous	Services	Meals bought	UNITED KINGDO
	IIEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than		ly manufacti Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly home-	mainly imported	food	food the prices of	and	drink			light	goods	footwear	vehicles	goods		and consumed outside	
			which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion		which show significant seasonal variations	mainly produced by national- ised industries	STATE OF STA									the home	
Weights 1969 1970	1,000 1,000	254 255	44·0–45·5 46·0–47·5	5 208·5–210 5 207·5–209	·0 38·8–39·9 ·0 38·5–39·5	64·3–64· 64·6–65·	7 103·1–104· 1 103·1–104·	6 51·4 6 48·7	54·0 55·7	746 745	954·5-956·0 952·5-954·0	93	64 66	68 64	118 119	61 61	60 60	86 86	124 126	66 65	57 55	42 43	1969 Weigh 1970
1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	20.6 41.	1 200.6 211	.4 39 9_41 1	61 - 7 - 62 -	3 104·8–106· 3 101·6–103· 2 96·9–98·1	4 50.3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956 · 8-958 · 3 958 · 6-960 · 4 957 · 5-958 · 7	92 91 92	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	65 65 65	54 52 53	44 46 46	1971 1972 1973
1974 1975	1,000	253 232	47 · 5 – 48 · 8 33 · 7 – 38 · °	8 204·2–205 1 193·9–198	·5 39·2–40·0 ·3 40·4–41·6	57·1–57· 66·0–66·	6 96·3–97·6 6 106·4–108·	48·7 2 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·	747 1 768	951 · 2-952 · 5 961 · 9-966 · 3	80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 1975
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207	44·2–46·3 30·4–33·3 33·4–36·0 30·4–33·2	7 200·3–202 5 199·5–202	·8 38·0–39·0 ·6 38·5–39·7 ·6 37·7–38·9	62·0–62· 63·3–63· 60·9–61·	3 92·8–94·2 2 100·0–101· 9 101·8–103· 5 98·6–100· 7 93·6–95·6 [92·3]	2 53·0 6 51·4 4 52·5	42 · 1 – 43 · · 47 · 0 – 48 · · 46 · 1 – 48 · · 44 · 7 – 46 · · 38 · 8 – 40 · · [36 · 7]	7 753 0 767 2 768	958 · 0-960 · 8 953 · 3-955 · 8 966 · 5-969 · 6 964 · 0-966 · 6 966 · 8-969 · 6 [970 · 4]	90 89 93 89 94	81 83 85 77 82 79	46 46 48 44 40 36	112 112 113 120 124 135	56 58 60 59 59 62	75 63 64 64 69 65	84 82 80 82 84 81	140 139 140 143 151 152	74 71 70 69 74 75	57 54 56 59 62 66	47 45 51 51 41 42	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
Jan 16, 1962 = 100 1969 1970 1971 1972 1972 2072 2073 2074 2074 2074 2074 2074 2074 2074 2074	131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	131 · 0 140 · 1 155 · 6 169 · 4 194 · 9 230 · 0	136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0 224 · 1 262 · 0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126 · 0 136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9 178 · 0 220 · 0	133 · 0 143 · 4 156 · 2 165 · 6 171 · 1 221 · 2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136 · 8 145 · 6 167 · 3 181 · 5 213 · 6 212 · 5	123 · 8 133 · 3 149 · 8 167 · 2 198 · 0 238 · 4	132 · 2 140 · 3 152 · 8 162 · 7 174 · 5 201 · 2	131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7 206 · 1	140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0 185 · 2 191 · 9 215 · 6	136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2 182 · 1	135 · 5 136 · 3 138 · 5 139 · 5 141 · 2 164 · 8	147 · 0 158 · 1 172 · 6 190 · 7 213 · 1 238 · 2	137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123 · 9 132 · 1 147 · 2 155 · 9 165 · 0 194 · 3	132 · 2 142 · 8 159 · 1 168 · 0 172 · 6 202 · 7	142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6 180 · 5 202 · 4 227 · 2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Jan 16, 1962 = 10 Annual
1969 Jan 14	129 · 1	126 - 1	124 · 6	126·7 134·5	121·7 130·6	129·6 137·6	126·7 135·1	133·4 140·6	121·1 128·2	130 · 2 135 · 8	129·3 135·5	139-9	134 · 7	135·1 135·8	143·7 150·6	138·4 145·3	116·1 122·2	115·1 120·5	122 · 2 125 · 4	130·2 136·4	140·2 147·6	130·5 139·4	Jan 14 190 Jan 20 191
970 Jan 20 971 Jan 19	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	147 · 8	146 · 2	151 · 6	149 · 7	153 · 4	139 · 3	147 · 0	147-1	146 · 4	143·0 151·3	138.6	164 - 2	152 · 6	132 - 3	128 · 4	141 - 2	151 - 2	160 · 8	153 - 1	Jan 19 19
972 Jan 18	159 · 0	163 · 9	158 · 5	165 · 4	158 · 8	163 · 2	161 · 8	176 · 1	163 · 1	157 · 4	159 · 1	179 9	154 · 1	138 · 4	178 · 8	168 - 2	138-1	136 - 7	151 · 8	166 · 2	174-7	172 · 9	Jan 18 19
973 Jan 16 974 Jan 15	171 · 3 191 · 8	180 · 4 216 · 7	187 · 1 254 · 4	179·5 209·8	170·8 196·9	168·8 191·9	170·0 193·7	205·0 224·5	176·0 227·0	168-4	170·8 189·4	190·2 198·9	163·3 166·0	141 · 6 142 · 2	203·8 225·1	178·3 188·6	144·2 158·3	146·8 166·6	159·4 175·0	169·8 182·2	189·6 212·8	190·2 229·5	Jan 16 19 Jan 15 19 Jan 15, 1974 = 1
Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978 1979 1979 1980	108 · 5 134 · 8 157 · 1 182 · 0 197 · 1 223 · 5 263 · 7	106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8 228 · 3 255 · 9	103 · 0 129 · 8 177 · 7 197 · 0 180 · 1 211 · 1 224 · 5	106 · 9 134 · 3 156 · 8 189 · 1 208 · 4 231 · 7 262 · 0	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8 232 · 9 271 · 0	115 · 9 156 · 8 171 · 6 208 · 2 231 · 1 255 · 9 293 · 6	114 · 2 150 · 2 167 · 4 201 · 8 222 · 9 246 · 7 284 · 5	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8	105 · 0 120 · 9 142 · 9 175 · 6 187 · 6 205 · 7 226 · 3	109 · 3 135 · 2 156 · 4 179 · 7 195 · 2 222 · 2 265 · 9	108 · 8 135 · 1 156 · 5 181 · 5 197 · 8 224 · 1 265 · 3	108 · 4 147 · 5 185 · 4 208 · 1 227 · 3 246 · 7 307 · 9	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0 217 · 1 261 · 8	115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2 247 · 6 290 · 1	105 · 8 125 · 5 143 · 2 161 · 8 173 · 4 208 · 9 269 · 5	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1 201 · 9 226 · 3	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0 187 · 2 205 · 4	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2 243 · 1 288 · 7	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7 236 · 4 276 · 9	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0 213 · 9 262 · 7	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8 239 · 9 290 · 0	Annual 19 averages 19 19 19 19 19
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	119-9	118 · 2	124 · 0	110.3	124 · 9	118-3	118-6	130 - 3	125 · 2	115 · 8	118.7	Jan 14 19
976 Jan 13	147 - 9	148.3	158 - 6	146 · 6	151 · 2	162 · 4	157 · 8 185 · 2	137·3 169·6	132·4 165·7	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9	172 · 8	149.0	162 - 6	134 · 8	168 · 7	140 · 8	131·5 148·5	157·0 178·9	152·3 176·2	154·0 166·8	146·2 172·3	Jan 13 19 Jan 18 19
977 Jan 18	172 · 4 189 · 5	183 · 2 196 · 1	214·8 173·9	177·1 200·4	178 · 7 202 · 8	189·7 222·4	214 - 5	186 · 7	183 · 9	187 · 6	190-2	220.1	173·7 188·9	193·2 222·8	154·1 164·3	198·8 219·9	157·0 175·2	163 - 6	198 - 7	198 - 6	186 · 6	199 - 5	Jan 17 19
978 Jan 17 979 Jan 16	207 · 2	217.5	207 · 6	219.5	220 · 3	240 · 8	232 · 5	212 · 8	197 - 1	204 · 3	207 · 3	234 · 5	198 · 9	231 - 5	190 · 3	233 · 1	187 · 3	176 · 1	218 · 5	216 · 4	202 · 0	218.7	Jan 16 19
980 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 18	245 · 3 248 · 8 252 · 2	244 · 8 246 · 7 251 · 1	223 · 6 225 · 1 229 · 3	248 · 9 251 · 0 255 · 4	256 · 4 257 · 8 262 · 2	277 · 7 281 · 0 283 · 8	269 · 1 271 · 6 275 · 1	236·5 237·4 246·5	218·3 220·5 221·6	245·5 249·4 252·5	246 · 2 249 · 8 253 · 2 262 · 0	274·7 278·6 283·5	241 · 4 244 · 7 247 · 7	269·7 269·7 275·2	237·4 241·7 243·8	277 · 1 278 · 2 282 · 3	216·1 220·4 223·1	197 · 1 199 · 8 203 · 1	268 · 4 274 · 4 278 · 0	258 · 8 262 · 9 265 · 3	246 · 9 251 · 0 253 · 4	267 · 8 273 · 3 276 · 3	Jan 15 19 Feb 12 Mar 18
April 15 May 13 June 17	260 · 8 263 · 2 265 · 7	254 · 1 255 · 7 257 · 9	233 · 0 227 · 6 232 · 0	258 · 3 261 · 3 263 · 0	264·7 267·5 269·6	287 · 0 292 · 1 294 · 7	278 · 0 282 · 2 284 · 6	250 · 0 251 · 6 252 · 4	223 · 8 226 · 0 227 · 1	262·7 265·3 267·9	264·7 267·1	292·3 299·7 308·9	259 · 4 260 · 4 261 · 7	292·9 294·3 294·3	269 · 8 272 · 1 275 · 1	289 · 1 300 · 5 315 · 3	224·9 226·0 225·9	204 · 6 205 · 5 206 · 7	288 · 0 290 · 4 293 · 0	272 · 6 274 · 6 276 · 9	258 · 4 260 · 0 260 · 8	281 · 9 288 · 9 290 · 9	April 15 May 13 June 17
July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16	267 · 9 268 · 5 270 · 2	259·9 259·0 259·0	234 · 0 218 · 9 214 · 9	265 · 1 267 · 0 267 · 7	274 · 5 275 · 5 277 · 2	298·1 300·6 301·6	288 · 6 290 · 5 291 · 8	252 · 6 255 · 0 254 · 2	227 · 7 229 · 0 230 · 4	270 · 1 271 · 2 273 · 3	269·3 270·5 272·3	313·5 314·5 319·2	265 · 1 265 · 2 272 · 3	294·3 298·4 298·4	277 · 0 278 · 8 280 · 3	322 · 8 324 · 1 330 · 8	226 · 4 227 · 8 229 · 2	207·5 207·3 208·4	294·0 295·0 293·9	279 · 4 280 · 3 283 · 9	263 · 9 264 · 5 266 · 2	294 · 8 296 · 5 299 · 9	July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16
Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16	271 · 9 274 · 1 275 · 6	259·3 260·0 262·7	215 · 2 216 · 8 223 · 6	267 · 9 268 · 3 270 · 2	280 · 2 282 · 3 284 · 5	301 · 2 301 · 8 303 · 9	292·7 293·9 296·0	253·5 252·9 255·5	230 · 2 230 · 4 230 · 9	275 · 4 278 · 0 279 · 2	274·1 276·3 277·6	325 · 1 339 · 2 345 · 3	274 · 6 274 · 6 274 · 6	297·9 297·9 297·9	283 · 7 286 · 4 287 · 4	337 · 4 348 · 8 351 · 4	230 · 8 232 · 4 232 · 5	208 · 4 208 · 8 208 · 1	295 · 1 295 · 8 298 · 8	287 · 9 289 · 2 291 · 0	267 · 4 278 · 6 280 · 8	301 · 5 303 · 7 304 · 6	Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16
981 Jan 13 Feb 17	277 · 3 279 · 8 284 · 0	266 · 7 268 · 9 270 · 6	225 · 8 227 · 7 233 · 0	274 · 7 276 · 9 278 · 0	286·7 291·2	308·2 310·7	299 · 6 302 · 8	264·2 265·6	232 · 0 233 · 2	280 · 3 282 · 8 287 · 7	279·3 281·8 285·9	348·9 350·4 351·9	277 · 7 283 · 0 299 · 8	296 · 6 307 · 9 315 · 2	285 · 0 284 · 7 285 · 9	355 · 7 357 · 4 357 · 5	231 · 0 234 · 2 234 · 9	207·5 207·0 207·6	299·5 303·6 316·4	293 · 4 295 · 3 296 · 1	289 · 2 291 · 4 292 · 3	307·5 309·2 311·8	Jan 13 19 Feb 17 Mar 17
Mar 17 April 14 May 19 June 16	292·2 294·1 295·8	274 · 2 276 · 7 280 · 0	245 · 2 248 · 2 257 · 2	279 · 8 282 · 0 284 · 2	293 · 9 295 · 4 296 · 3	312 · 4 314 · 2 317 · 1	304 · 9 306 · 6 308 · 7	271 · 9 274 · 1 275 · 6	233 · 7 237 · 0 239 · 8	297 · 2 298 · 9 300 · 2	294·1 295·8 297·3	359 · 0 365 · 7 372 · 0	306·5 306·5 306·5	362 · 2 362 · 2 362 · 2	317·7 320·4 321·7	363·0 373·3 384·2	236 · 2 236 · 6 236 · 4	207 · 6 207 · 5 207 · 1	319·0 320·1 322·6	298·2 299·0 297·7	296 · 1 298 · 0 298 · 5	312 · 9 315 · 5 317 · 4	April 14 May 19 June 16
July 14 Aug 18	297·1 299·3	279·6 277·3 279·6	250 · 3 233 · 2 241 · 3	285 · 1 285 · 9 287 · 0	297 · 5 298 · 6 298 · 9	318 · 6 320 · 0 320 · 9	310·1 311·4 312·1	276 · 0 275 · 4 276 · 0	240 · 6 241 · 8 244 · 3	302 · 0 305 · 3 306 · 9	298·9 301·8 303·3	374·9 377·3 377·2	311 · 0 311 · 0 313 · 9	362 · 2 375 · 7 384 · 9	322 · 6 324 · 0 325 · 5	389·2 393·0 393·2	236·8 238·3 240·6	206 · 9 208 · 4 209 · 4	325 · 7 334 · 5 333 · 8	299 · 8 301 · 3 303 · 8	298 · 4 301 · 3 303 · 0	319 · 7 320 · 4 322 · 6	July 16 Aug 18 Sep 15
Sep 15 Oct 13	301·0 303·7	282.7	250-3	289-0	300-9	321-5	313-2	277-8	248-1	309-5	305-7	373-8	318-5	389-7	334-5	396-4	240-3	210-7	331-1	306-6	304-3	325.0	Oct 13

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 C 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 let 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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15	12 20 23 17 10 9	20 18 25 23 7 11	2 18 26 17 9 5	0 24 31 19 15 4	10 10 22 14 7 16 25	6 25 35 18 11 6	10 18 19 12 12 7 15	13 19 11 13 10 8 12	10 30 20 14 11 10 23	7 25 22 16 13 9 20	12 16 33 8 12 8 22	21 19 23 18 16 10 22	5 20 44 15 11 7
July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16 Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16	17 16 16 15 15	12 12 11 10 10	18 17 19 19 18 18	15 16 13 11 11	29 29 29 29 30 29	28 26 26 27 28 27	10 9 9 9 8 8	8 8 8 7 7 6	16 14 13 13 12 14	15 14 14 14 14 14	22 21 20 20 23 21	20 19 17 16 16	27 26 25 26 29 30
1981 Jan 13 Feb 17 Mar 17 April 14 May 19 June 16	13 12 13 12 12 12	9 9 8 8 8	15 16 21 18 18 17	10 14 15 24 23 23	20 18 17 18 18 17	28 28 27 26 24 22	7 6 5 5 5 5	5 4 2 1 1 0	12 11 14 11 10 10	13 12 12 12 9 9	17 16 15 15 15 14	15 13 13 11 9	27 26 24 23 22 20
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15 Oct 13	11 11 11	8 7 8	17 17 15	23 26 29	16 16 16	21 21 19	5 5 5	0 1 0	11 13 14	7 7 7	13 14 14	8 8 8	20 20 18

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

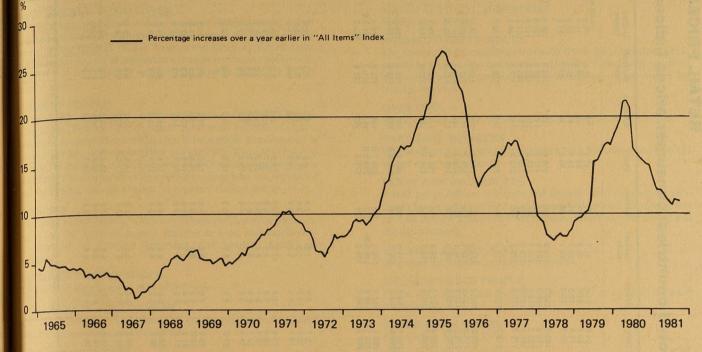
UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
					E 2 15 7	CALL PROPERTY.	4 109		6.44		JAN	1 16, 1962 = 100
1971	148 - 5	153 - 4	156 - 5	159 - 3	148 - 4	153 - 4	156 - 2	158-6	146 - 0	150 - 9	153 - 1	154-9
1972	162 - 5	164 - 4	167 0	171 - 0	161 - 8	163 - 7	166 7	170 - 3	157 - 4	159 - 5	162 - 4	165 - 5
1972	175 - 3	180 - 8	182 - 5	190 - 3	175 2	181 1	183 0	190 - 6	168 - 7	173 - 8	176 - 6	182 - 6
1974	199 4	207 - 5	214 1	225 - 3	199 - 5	208 8	214-5	225 - 2	190 - 7	201 - 9	208 · 0	218-1
			37.00								JAN	1 15, 1974 = 100
1074	101 - 1	105 - 2	108-6	114 - 2	101-1	105 - 8	108 - 7	114-1	101 - 5	107 - 5	110 - 7	116-1
1974	121 - 3	134 - 3	139 - 2	145 0	121.0	134 0	139 - 1	144-4	123 - 5	134 5	140 - 7	145.7
1975		104.0									400 4	400.0
1976	152 - 3	158 - 3	161 - 4	171 - 3	151 - 5	157 - 3	160 - 5	170 2	151 - 4	156 - 6	160 - 4	168.0
1977	179 0	186 9	191 - 1	194 2	178 - 9	186 - 3	189 - 4	192 - 3	176 - 8	184 - 2	187 - 6	190 · 8
1978	197 - 5	202 - 5	205 1	207 - 1	195 - 8	200 9	203 - 6	205 · 9	194 · 6	199 - 3	202 · 4	205 · 3
1979	214.9	220 6	231 9	239 8	213 - 4	219 - 3	233 · 1	238 - 5	211 - 3	217 - 7	233 · 1	239 · 8
1980	250 - 7	262 - 1	268 9	275 · 0	248 - 9	260 - 5	266 - 4	271 · 8	249 · 6	261 - 6	267 - 1	271 · 8
1981	283 - 2	292 - 1	297 - 2		280 - 3	290 - 3	295 - 6		279 - 3	289 8	295 · 0	

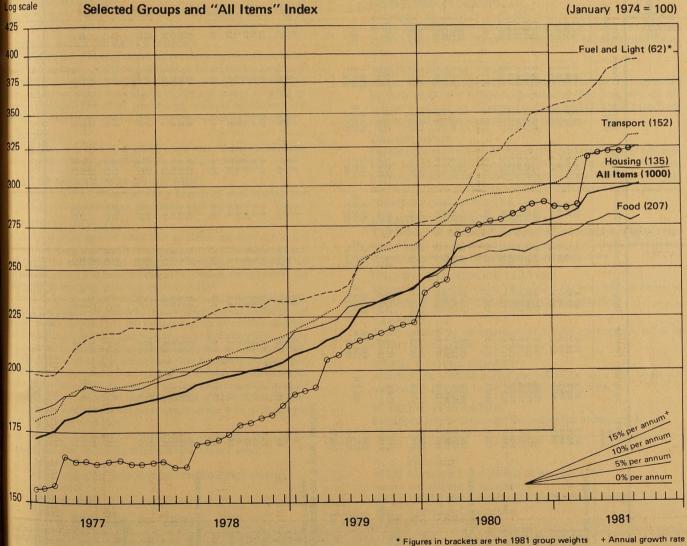
6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PER	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	EHOLDS		1 1 100	1 1 3352	1 1000	1 178		10	N 15, 1974 = 10
1974 1975	107·3 135·0	104·0 129·5	110·0 135·8	115·9 147·8	109·9 145·5	108·5 131·0	109·5 124·9	109·0 144·0	114·5 147·7	106 · 7 134 · 4	108 · 8 133 · 1
1976 1977	160 · 8 187 · 8	156·3 187·5	160 · 2 185 · 2	171 · 5 209 · 8 226 · 3	179 · 9 205 · 2 224 · 8	145 · 2 169 · 0 184 · 8	137 · 7 155 · 4 168 · 3	178 · 0 204 · 6 228 · 0	171 · 6 201 · 1 221 · 3	155 · 1 168 · 7 185 · 3	159·5 188·6 209·8
1978 1979 1980	203 · 1 226 · 8 264 · 2	199 · 6 222 · 4 248 · 1	197 · 9 219 · 0 263 · 8	247 · 8 290 · 5	251 · 2 316 · 9	205 · 0 230 · 6	186 · 6 206 · 1	262 · 0 322 · 5	250 · 6 298 · 4	206 · 0 248 · 8	243 · 9 288 · 3
NDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSIO					7 380	1 44 7	2.355		2.780	400 0
1974 1975	107 · 4 134 · 6	104·0 128·9	110·0 135·7	116 · 0 148 · 1	110·0 146·0	108 · 2 132 · 6	109·7 126·4	111·0 145·4	113·3 144·6	106 · 7 135 · 4	108·8 133·1
1976	159 9	155 - 8	160 5	171 9	180 - 7	146 - 3	139 - 7	171 - 4	168-2	157 - 1	159 - 5
1977	186 - 7	184 - 8	186 - 3	210 - 2	207 - 7	170 - 3	158.5	194 - 9	197 - 4	171 - 2	188 · 6 209 · 8
1978 1979	201 · 6 225 · 6	196 · 9 220 · 0	199 · 8 221 · 5	226 · 6 247 · 8	226 · 0 252 · 8	186 · 1 206 · 3	172 · 7 191 · 7	211·7 246·0	217 · 8 246 · 1	188·5 210·3	243-9
980	261 . 9	244-6	268-3	289 9	319 - 0	231 - 2	212 · 8	301 - 5	292 · 8	254 - 8	288-3
GENERAL INDEX OF											400.2
974	108 - 9	106 1	109 - 7	115.9	110.7	107 - 9	109 - 4	111.0	111 - 2	106 · 8 135 · 5	108 · 2 132 · 4
975 976	136 · 1 159 · 1	133 · 3 159 · 9	135 · 2 159 · 3	147 · 7 171 · 3	147 · 4 182 · 4	131 · 2 144 · 2	125 · 7 139 · 4	143 · 9 166 · 0	138 · 6 161 · 3	159 - 5	157 - 3
977	184 9	190 - 3	183 - 4	209 7	211 3	166 - 8	157 - 4	190 - 3	188 - 3	173 - 3	185.7
978	200 - 4	203 · 8	196 · 0	226 - 2	227 - 5	182 · 1	171 . 0	207 - 2	206 - 7	192 · 0	207·8 239·9
979 980	225 · 5 262 · 5	228·3 255·9	217 · 1 261 · 8	247 · 6 290 · 1	250 · 5 313 · 2	201 · 9 226 · 3	187 · 2 205 · 4	243 · 1 288 · 7	236 · 4 276 · 9	213 · 9 262 · 7	290.0

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

RETAIL PRICES Index of retail prices





RETAIL PRICES

s .

Selected countries: consumer prices indices ∞

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974	59·3 63·6 69·4 80·5	65· 2 68· 9 75· 5 86· 9	73·6 78·3 84·2 92·2	69·8 73·6 78·7 88·7	72·2 75·7 81·4 90·3	67·9 72·4 79·2 91·3	69·0 73·3 78·7 89·5	78·2 82·5 88·2 94·4	57·7 60·1 69·5 88·2	58· 4 63· 5 70· 7 82· 7	61·3 64·8 71·8 85·5	61·5 64·3 71·9 89·4	71·1 76·6 82·7 90·7	71 76 81 90	61·3 66·3 73·9 85·5	73 78 83 91	73·6 78·5 85·4 93·7	Indices 75·3 77·7 82·5 91·6	1975 = 100 70 2 73 5 79 2 89 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100 0 116 5 135 0 146 2 165 8	100·0 113·5 127·5 137·6 150·1	100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100·0 109·0 121·1 133·2 146·1	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9	100 0 113 3 127 1 143 0 170 2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100·0 108·8 115·8 120·5 125·6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100·0 101·7 103·0 104·1 107·9	100·0 105·8 112·6 121·2 134·9	100 0 108 6 118 3 127 7 140 2
1980	195-6	165-4	129-3	136-1	152-1	164-1	164-5	122-3	212-5	193-2	215-7	137-2	133-8	150	234-5	165	112-2	153-1	158-2
Quarterly averages 1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	184-6 195-3 199-4 203-2	159·6 164·0 167·1 170·6	126·5 128·5 130·7 131·6	133·3 134·4 136·8 139·9	145·8 149·9 154·1 158·5	157·3 162·1 166·8 170·0	156·7 161·6 166·8 171·4	119·9 122·1 123·0 124·0	196·2 210·0 213·7 230·3	179·0 192·2 197·8 203·9	202·4 210·3 219·2 230·9	132·8 137·1 138·7 140·1	130·3 133·1 135·1 136·8	142 146 152 156	223·9 229·7 238·3 245·5	159 162 166 173	110·2 111·7 113·0 114·0	146·7 152·0 154·9 158·9	151 6 156 8 160 2 164 1
1981 Q1 Q2	208-0 218-1	174·7 178·5	135·2 137·3	143·0 144·1	163-6 168-8	174·4 181·9	176·5 182·3	126·6 128·9	247·2 260·4	216·5 225·0	242·9 253·7	141·6 144·3	139·0 141·7	164 168	256-6 264-1 R	179 183	116·7 118·3	163·1 166·9	168·6 173·1
Monthly 1981 May June	218·2 219·4	178-5	137·0 137·8	143·8 144·6	168·4 171·0	182·2 184·1	182·3 184·0	128·9 129·5	259·9 264·5	225.0	254·1 256·9	144·8 144·8	141·9 142·0	168 170	264·4 264·8 R	183 184	118·4 119·2	166·9 168·3	173·2 174·5
July Aug Sep	220·4 222·0 223·3	182 2 R	138-7 R 139-4 R 139-7	147·0 147·7 R 149·0	172·5 173·7 R 174·9	185·4 186·0 R 187·7	187·2 189·5 191·7	130·0 130·5 R 131·1	263·1 261·0 272·1	237.6	258·4 260·8 R 264·7	144·1 143·2 145·5	143·1 143·6 R 145·2	172 172 174	269-7 R 273-2 R 275-3	185 187 188	119·8 121·7 121·8	170·2 171·5 R 173·2	175-9 177-0 179-0
Oct	225-3									1.11								1	1.1
Increases on a yearned and a y	7·1 9·2 16·1	5·8 9·5 15·1	6·3 7·6 9·5	5· 4 7· 0 12· 7	4·8 7·6 10·8	6·6 9·3 15·3	6·2 7·3 13·7	5·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 15·5 26·9	8·7 11·4 17·0	5·7 10·8 19·1	4·5 11·7 24·5	7·8 8·0 9·6	7·2 7·5 9·4	8·3 11·4 15·7	6· 0 6· 7 9· 9	6· 7 8· 7 9· 8	3·3 6·2 11·0	Per cent 4-7 7-8 13-5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11-8 9-6 9-4 9-1 10-8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·0 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·6 8·9 7·9 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
Quarterly averages 1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	19·1 21·5 16·4 15·3	10·5 10·7 10·2 9·2	5·3 6·5 7·0 6·4	6·3 6·4 6·5 7·5	9·4 9·6 10·5 11·1	13·3 13·8 11·5 10·7	13·3 13·6 13·6 13·6	5· 5 5· 9 5· 4 5· 4	23·7 25·7 24·5 25·6	15·6 20·2 18·8 18·2	20·6 20·9 21·8 21·5	7·5 8·3 8·4 7·8	5· 8 6· 6 7· 1 6· 7	7·6 9·0 11·8 13·0	16·7 15·6 14·9 14·8	13·6 13·3 13·7 14·7	4·3 3·9 3·8 4·2	14·3 14·5 12·9 12·5	13·1 13·5 12·6 12·2
1981 Q1 Q2	12·7 11·7	9·4 8·8	6·9 6·8	7·3 7·2	12·2 12·6	10·9 12·2	12·6 12·8	5·6 5·6	26·0 24·0	21·0 17·1	20·0 20·6	6·6 5·3	6·8 6·5	14·6 15·1	14·6 15·0 R	12·8 13·0	5·9 5·9	11·2 9·8	11·2 10·4
Monthly 1981 May June	11·7 11·3	8.8	6·8 6·3	7· 0 7· 3	12·3 12·8	12·0 12·9	12·7 13·1	5·6 5·5	24·3 23·3	17:1	20·8 21·0	5·4 5·1	6·5 6·7	13·8 13·9	15·5 13·8 R	13·2 13·3	5· 9 6· 4	9·8 9·6	10·5 10·3
July Aug Sep	10·9 11·5 11·4	9 0 R	6·4 6·4 R 6·9	7·8 8·1 R 8·4	13·0 12·7 12·5	11·6 11·6 12·0	13·4 13·6 13·9	5·8 6·0 6·5	23·5 23·7 25·4	20:1	19·6 19·3 18·7	4·3 3·8 3·9	6·6 6·4 6·8	14·2 13·5 13·5	14-4 R 14-4 14-1	13·4 13·6 11·3	6·5 7·5 7·5	10·7 10·9 11·0	10·6 10·6 10·8

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

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Oct

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

DISABLED PEOPLE

Those eligible to register under the Disabled Persons (Employnent) Acts 1944, and 1958; this is those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise he suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Registration is oluntary. The figures therefore relate to those who are registered and those who, though eligible to register, choose not to do so.

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

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 y 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 parate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and imilar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

erving members of UK armed Forces and Women's Services, wherever stationed, including those on release leave.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 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 nited Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and onditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 orkers or lasting less than one day are excluded, except where the

ggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both lirectly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not Parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes ccurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing or example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, hort disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would Particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stopiges; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages han of working days lost.

Conventions The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

provisional

break in series

revised

MANUAL WORKERS

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX

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.

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.

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

Retail prices indices are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households, defined as those in which at least three-quarters of total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions.

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 Orders XXII-XXVII.

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-

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 registered to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

UNEMPLOYED

People registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled people, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The number of registered 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.

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office.

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 registered unemployed.

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

EC **European Community**

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

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	М	Nov 81:	1 · 1	Production industries and some services (older series) index Manual workers: by occupation in	М	Nov 81:	5·2
Employees in employment Industry: GB				certain manufacturing industries;	act or commen		
All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 81:	1 · 4	indices Non-manual workers: production	М	Nov 81:	5.5
: time series, by order group	М	Nov 81:	1.2	industries	A	Mar 81:	115
numbers and indices Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Nov 81:	1.3	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		308	
Occupation				Latest key results	A	Oct 81: Nov 81:	443
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 80:	1.10	Time series	М	NOV 61.	5.6
Local authorities manpower	Q	Sep 81:	1.7	Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Occupations in engineering Region: GB	A	June 80:	636	and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other	to topicate	N Of	
Sector: numbers and indices,	•	0-4.01.	1.5	industries October survey (latest)	M A	Nov 81: Feb 80:	5·4 136
quarterly Census of Employment	Q	Oct 81:		Manufacturing: indices of hours	M	Nov 81:	1-12
Key results, June 1978	A	Feb 81:	61	Aerospace	A Six-	Aug 81:	367
GB regions by industry MLH,	A	Mar 81:	141	Agriculture	monthly	Mar 81	154
June 1978 UK by industry MLH	A	Mar 81:	141	Chemical industries	A	Oct 80:	108
International comparisons	M	Nov 81:	1.9	Coal mining Engineering	A	Mar 81: Oct 80:	156
Disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	A	Nov 80:	1161	Shipbuilding	A	Oct 80:	108
hours worked: women and young		N 01-	401	Basic wage rates and normal hours			
persons	M Q	Nov 81: Nov 81:	491 1·6	of work (manual workers)			
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	A	Jan 81:	22	Changes in rates of wages and hours	A	May 80: Nov 81:	519
Nork permits issued	Α	July 80:	742	Changes in rates of wages and hours International comparisons	M M	Nov 81:	5-1
				Overtime and short-time: operatives			
Output per head				in manufacturing	М	Nov 81:	1.1
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	М	Nov 81:	1.8	Latest figures Time series	M	Nov 81:	1-1
Wages and salaries per unit of output			F 7	Region: summary	M	Nov 81:	1-1
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	5·7 5·7				
Quarterly and annual indices	IVI	1404 01.		Labour costs			
II was the second and a second as				Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	95
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Indices: per unit of output	M	Aug 81:	5.
Summary: UK, GB	М	Nov 81:	2.1				
			2.2	Prices and expenditure			
Age and duration: GB	M M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	2·5 2·1	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Broad category: GB, UK	IVI	1400 01.	2.2	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Nov 81:	6.
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Nov 81:	2.6	percentage changes	M	Nov 81:	6.
Region: summary	Q M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	2·6 2·7	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	М	Nov 81:	6.
Age time series quarterly (six-monthly prior to July 1978)	TVI			Main components: time series			
: estimated rates	Q	Oct 81: Nov 81:	2.15	and weights	М	Nov 81:	6.
Duration: time series, quarterly	М	NOV 61:	2.0	Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Nov 81:	6-
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Nov 81:	2.3	Annual summary	A	Mar 81: Mar 81:	12 13
: assisted areas, counties, local				Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices	A	Mai oi.	13
areas	M	Nov 81:	2.4	All items excluding housing;			
Occupation Age and duration: summary	Q	Nov 81: Nov 81:	2.6	quarterly	M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	6.
				Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M A	Apr 81:	18
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	Q	Sep 81:	2.10	Food prices	М	Nov 81:	6.
Number unemployed and		Nav. Ot.	2.9	London weighting: cost indices	Α	June 81:	27
percentage rates: GB	М	Nov 81:	5.9	Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary	Q	Sep 81:	
Occupation:				Annual: preliminary figures	A	July 80:	74
Broad category; time series quarterly	М	Nov 81:	2.11	: final detailed figures	A	Nov 80: Mar 81:	46 13
Flows GB, time series	M	Nov 81:	2·19 2·13	FES and RPI weights International comparisons	M	Nov 81:	6.
Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M	Nov 81: Sep 81:	2.13				
Disabled workers: GB	M	Nov 81:	2.16	Industrial discussion			
Non-claimants: GB	M	Nov 81:	2·16 2·18	Industrial disputes			
International comparisons	М	Nov 81:	2.10	Stoppages of work			
Temporarily stopped: GB		Nov 81:	2.14		М	Nov 81:	4
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)	М	1404 01.		Summary: latest figures : time series	Q	Oct 81:	4
Region		and the m	und minis	Latest year and annual series	A	July 81:	28
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	3·1 3·2	Industry Monthly			
: unadjusted Industry: GB	Q	Sep 81:	3.3	Broad sector: time series	M	Nov 81:	4
Occupation: by broad sector			2.4	Annual			2
and unit groups: GB	M	Nov 81: Nov 81:	3·4 2·12	Provisional Detailed	A	Jan 81: July 81:	28
Region summary Flows: GB, time series	M	Nov 81:	2.19	Prominent stoppages	Ä	July 81:	29
Unemployment and vacancy flows:		New	2.40	Main causes of stoppage			4-
GB Skill shortage indicators	M Six-	Nov 81: Jan 81:	2·19	Cumulative	M A	Nov 81: July 81:	29
Skill shortage indicators	monthly	our or.	nik Hile	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	the back a	odly o1.	
	-			Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July 81:	29 29
Earnings and hours				Aggregate days lost Number of workers involved	A	July 81: July 81:	29
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index				Days lost per 1,000 employees in			-
Main industrial sectors	М	Nov 81:	5.1	recent years by industry	A	July 81:	29
Industry	M	Nov 81:	5.3	International comparisons	A	Jan 81:	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

SPECIAL FEATURE

Costs of occupational accidents and diseases in GB

Phillip Morgan Neil Davies lealth and Safety xecutive*

The Robens Committee Report on Safety and Health at Work acknowledged that there were serious weaknesses in the available data on accidents and diseases, and their costs, which needed to be remedied before more precise estimates could be made. This article examines the strengths and weaknesses of the data now available with the aim of revising and updating the estimates contained in Appendix 9 Part III of the report.

The Robens Committee Report on Safety and Health at Work (Cmnd 5034) published in 1972, contained n an Appendix what was the most thoroughgoing attempt o date at quantifying the resource costs of occupational ccidents and diseases in Great Britain (prepared by Research and Planning Division of the Department of Employment). Nevertheless, the Report acknowledged hat there were serious weaknesses in the available data on ccidents and diseases, and their costs, which needed to be emedied before more precise estimates could be made. the present article examines the strengths and weaknesses the data now available with the aim of revising and updating the estimates contained in Appendix 9 Part III of he Robens Report (the Robens Appendix). The overall purpose is to provide some indication of the size of the oblem of occupational accidents and diseases after subantial expenditure both by government and industry to duce it. Improved cost-consciousness may itself enhance forts towards further reductions in the size of the prob-

The article concentrates on occupational accidents and iseases in total, for the year ending June 1979. Conseuently, differences between the present estimates and hose for 1969 contained in the Robens Appendix will rise not only because of price changes, and differences in he method of estimation, but also because the total umber of accidents and cases of disease varies from year

Occupational accidents are first looked at in detail, cov-

ering both their numbers and associated costs, and in a separate exercise occupational diseases (these have their own specific problems of estimation which warrant separate attention) are looked at. A side product of the research is that some estimates have been derived of the average costs of accidents (of differing severities) and diseases which can be of use to policy makers when considering improvements in health and safety standards in specific areas of hazard. These are presented in summary form at the end of the article.

Occupational accidents

Numbers of occupational accidents

For the period with which we are concerned, there are two main official sources of data on the numbers of occupational accidents. The more comprehensive source is the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). The latter records all occupational accidents for which injury, death or disablement benefit is payable and therefore only covers those cases which involve more than three days absence from work². The Health and Safety Executive also used to receive reports of accidents involving more than three days absence from work, although covering a narrower spectrum of industry and services than the DHSS

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^{*} The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the

figures. The HSE data also suffered from the problem of under-reporting. Since January 1, 1981, HSE keeps a record of the DHSS data referred to above and receives direct

reports of fatal and serious accidents only.

In recording only occupational accidents involving more than three days absence from work, official sources exclude a large number of other types of occupational accidents. These comprise injury accidents, involving less than four days absence from work, and damage only accidents. For our purposes, we also separately distinguish and define slight injury accidents as those where the victim is absent from work for one to three days, and first-aid treatments as accidents where the victim returns to work on the same or next day following injury. Damage only accidents are those involving damage to property but no personal injury. While the latter are not strictly occupational accidents they may have similar causes to personal injury accidents. Hence, the need to include them in consideration of the overall problem.

Any satisfactory attempt at estimating the total costs of occupational accidents clearly cannot confine itself to official sources on the numbers of accidents involved. Hence, information on slight injury accidents, first-aid treatments and damage only accidents has to be obtained elsewhere. The accident record books of employers are a potential source but one that is costly to exploit if a truly representative sample is to be covered. Record keeping practices also tend to show great variation from employer to employer, in terms of accidents that are recorded, giving rise to problems of comparability.

In the face of the problems outlined above, previous research, including that contained in the Robens Appendix has had to rely on the use of so-called "accident triangles". This is a term used for ratios between officially recorded

dents described above. They are based on sample studies a the micro level (that is usually of selected individual establishment) lishments from different industries) and are, therefore subject to severe limitations. Chief among these is the fac that ratios between one type of accident and another van widely within industries (according to the size and eff ficiency of firms, for example) and even more so across industries where differences in the nature of the production process will have a marked effect. Given this variation relatively small sample studies will inevitably be unrepresentative if their findings are generalised to the aggregate level. This problem is compounded by the fact that the ratios between different types of accident are also likely to vary over time, for example, because a new technological development or safety policy might have a disproportionate effect on one particular type of accident employment away from, or towards, more or less risky occupations according to the forces of demand and supply A further limitation to the use of accident triangles practice is that definitions of the different types of acciden employed may not exactly correspond; for example, when applying the results of us studies to data for Great Britain

Accident triangles

Despite the limitations of accident triangles, it still remains necessary to use them if we are to obtain estimates of the total numbers of all types of occupational accidents in the economy (in the absence of the necessary resources to carry out a large survey of industry). There has been no significant improvement in the information on officially unrecorded accidents since publication of the Robens Report except to the extent that some recent accident

injury accidents and the various types of unrecorded accidents Another reason is that there may occur redistributions of

> riangle studies have been carried out specifically applying o Britain (the well-known earlier studies such as those by Heinrich and Bird were confined to the United States). Perhaps the most comprehensive of these was carried out by the British Safety Council in 1974–755, where more than 2,000 establishments across industry and services were overed. A much narrower study was that carried out by he Greater London Council (GLC) in 19776. The accident atios found in each study are shown in chart 1 (except that or the Henrich study, which was carried out in 1931 and is now considerably out of date).

Officially recorded injuries

(more than 3 days absence

from work)

Slight injuries

from work)

from work)

(1 to 3 days absence

First-aid treatments

(less than 1 day's absence

Damage only accidents

Problems

There are considerable problems in using the results of ese studies for our present purposes. While the British fety Council study has based its findings on the replies of arge sample, 2,000 firms, a further 7,000 of the firms proached did not reply, while 2,000 more failed to prode adequate information for their replies to be used. This inforces our personal impression, gained from discusons with organisations both in the private and public ectors, that only where minor and damage only accidents are seen to be a significant problem will a serious effort be hade to record them. Consequently, we believe that the accident ratios, as shown by the British Safety Council tudy, are considerably larger than those obtaining across he whole economy. The GLC study clearly does not have ride applicability since it was confined to one of the Counl's departments. In addition, the low ratio of slight uries to officially recorded injuries (both defined in chart seems likely to have been influenced by institutional ctors, particularly the arrangements for paid absences. he Bird study has wide coverage $(1\frac{3}{4})$ million accidents in 0 companies) but even ignoring the fact that it employs ata for the United States, its use for our present purposes would require a view to be taken on the ratio of accidents involving one to three day absences from work to those involving more than three days absence (since the apex of Bird's triangle embraces both of these categories). It is very difficult to take such a view since, as mentioned above, institutional factors play a large role here.

High ratio

25

40

I ow ratio

15

20

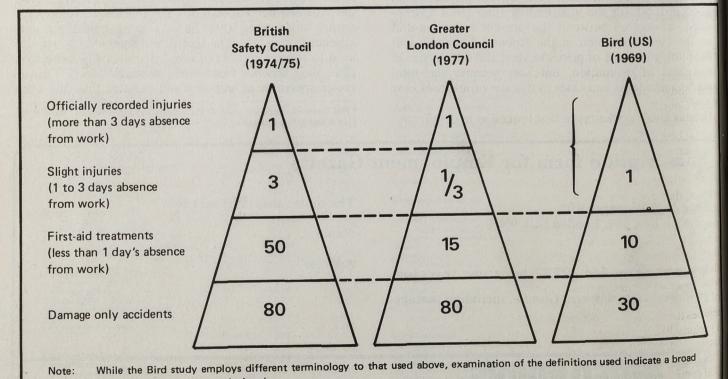
Given the problems outlined above, our procedure for estimating the number of unrecorded accidents for 1978-79 has not been to use the results of any single study but to take two, somewhat different sets of accident ratios for purposes of illustration. We do not claim that these represent the limits of possibility but, from the evidence available and the argument of preceding paragraphs, we feel that they offer a plausible range. Chart 2 illustrates the two ratios used:

Table 1 presents estimates of the total number of occupational accidents for 1978-79. The table clearly shows that the procedure we have adopted for estimating unrecorded accidents produces a fairly wide range which will inevitably affect the cost estimates presented in the section below. However, it is desirable to have some indication of the sensitivity of our results to assumptions concerning the number of minor accidents as it is apparent that no hard information exists on the extent of these across the whole economy.

Costs of occupational accidents

There is no single basis for calculating the costs of occupational accidents. The basis used depends on the purpose to which the estimates are to be put. Our main purpose is to indicate the scale of the problem of occupational accidents (and diseases) to the community as a whole. Consequently, the work is not directly concerned with the financial costs of occupational accidents to particular groups within the community-employers, employees and the public purse, for example. As stated earlier, a further purpose of the

Chart 1



equivalence of concepts as depicted.

Table 1 Number of occupational accidents 1978–79 (GB)

Fatalities*	714
Officially recorded injuries†	581,000
Serious injuries‡	87,000 approx**
Other recorded injuries	494,000 approx

Unrecorded accidents††	Low ratio	High ratio	
Slight injuries§ First-aid treatments Damage only accidents	200,000 8,700,000 12,000,000	1,750,000 14,500,000 23,000,000	The same of the

* Fatal accidents attracting awards of industrial death benefit in the calendar year 1978.
† Injuries resulting from fresh industrial accidents attracting awards of injury benefit and therefore involving more than three days absence from work.
‡ Group 1 injuries as defined by HM Factory Inspectorate. Some of these result in permanent disablement and the award of industrial disablement pensions (there were 10,000 such cases in 1978).
** Based on the results of a sample of cases reported to the Factory Inspectorate in 1978 which found that 15 per cent of reported injuries fell into the Group 1 category (assuming that a similar proportion of injury benefit awards involved Group 1 injuries).
†† These figures are based on the accident ratios illustrated in chart 2 above and as such must be regarded as extremely tentative.
§ Involving one to three days absence from work.

§ Involving less than one day's absence from work.

article is to provide estimates of the average costs of occupational accidents (and diseases) for use in cost/benefit assessments of health and safety policies. Since such policies aim to maximise the welfare of the community as a whole, it is necessary to include both objective (resource) costs and subjective costs in our overall measure. This procedure is broadly equivalent to valuation of life and limb on the basis of the community's willingness to pay for a reduction in the risks of suffering occupational accidents and their consequences, such willingness clearly being influenced by both objective and subjective considerations.

Costs

Objective costs encompass all real resources used up as a result of accidents which necessarily excludes any financial transfer payments from one section of the community to another involving no net drain on resources (for example, injury compensation payments)7. The subjective nonmarket costs of accidents are largely the pain, grief and suffering inflicted upon the victim and his or her family and friends. These subjective costs are inevitably much more difficult to quantify than resource costs. We have adopted a procedure (see below) which is essentially arbitrary but has some common-sense appeal (the Robens Appendix also made arbitrary allowance for subjective costs). Consequently, our estimates for the subjective costs of accidents must be regarded in this light, and no firm reliance should be placed upon them.

Resource costs There are four main elements of resource costs associated with occupational accidents—lost output, damage to plant and machinery, medical treatment and administrative costs.

The initial loss of output which an accident causes through disruption to the production process must be distinguished from subsequent output losses while the injured person is absent from work and/or while damaged plant is being repaired or replaced, and from loss of output potential caused by fatalities and permanent disablements. Initial output losses arise not only because the accident victim stops work but also because colleagues may go to his or her assistance or are prevented from carrying on their work by

the accident itself, for example a whole production line may extent of this type of output loss as it is very difficult to quantify even at the plant level. Some arbitrary difficult to accident, and breakdowns through normal wear and tear. element of total resource costs).

we have subsumed this item of resource cost under our figures for damage costs generally.

Similar approach

Loss of output potential caused by fatalities and permanent disablements has been evaluated by a similar proach to that taken in the Robens Appendix. This is assume that any worker fatally injured would otherwise have produced a stream of output over his remaining expected working lifetime. Such an assumption may appear at variance with the existence of a high level of unemploy ment at the present moment (which implies that replace ments for those fatally injured can be found fairly easily. most circumstances). However, there are a number arguments which suggest that our assumption is tenable Firstly, inter-temporal consistency of assumptions is desirable, especially if such estimates are to be used in making resource allocation decisions. Secondly, the social welfar basis for our whole exercise again suggests that loss of earnings potential (the counterpart of loss of output potential) should be included. Thirdly, the assumption avoids the implication that fatalities are costless (or nearly so) resource terms which is unlikely to be the case since press ure in the labour market will be affected to some degree with consequent effects on wages, prices and output levels

While not going into the fine detail here, of the assum tions made to calculate loss of output potential associated with fatalities (see footnote 8), suffice it to say that discounted present value sum of earnings losses was calcu lated as a proxy measure, making allowance for frictiona unemployment and productivity growth over time, and the probability of leaving the labour force in the future had the fatal accident not occurred10. Loss of output potentia associated with permanent disablements following occupational accidents was evaluated in a similar fashion although allowance has to be made for the fact that such disable ments are not always total. Some victims are able to con tinue work but only in a less arduous capacity. Information on the assessment of percentage disability made in the awarding of disablement pensions was used to estimate the effective reduction in output potential for such cases.

Difficulties

There are both conceptual and practical difficulties in estimating the cost of damage to plant and machinery

caused by accidents. The main conceptual difficulty is quantify even at the plant level. Some arbitrary assumptions have been made concerning the range of man-hours involved on average, but clearly the potential margin of error is large (fortunately this is not likely to be a major element of total resource costs). noduction process. It is clear from our consultations with Output lost while an accident victim is absent from work can be proxied in terms of the total number of days absence at the gross cost of employing that labour (including non-butions, redundancy fund payments, pension contributions and liability insurance premiums). Output lost while damaged plant is being repaired or replaced is not likely to be quantitatively significant, except in isolated instances, and we have subsumed this item of resource cost under While we have made assumptions based on limited knowledge in order to derive some cost estimates we attach little onfidence to them. They nevertheless illustrate the potenal extent of damage and may spur other researchers into efining the current state of knowledge on this particular spect of accident costs.

All recourse costs of occupational accidents

1978–79 (GB)				£ million
atal and serious injuries (88,000) approx (i) initial disruption to production and administration costs (ii) subsequent lost output of which (a) fatal injuries (714) (b) permanently disabling injuries* (10,000 approx)	2	 377	8	51 232
(c) other serious injuries (77,000 approx) (iii) damage to plant and machinery (iv) medical treatment	2	40	5	94
		425 a	pprox	
Other recorded injuries (494,000 approx) (i) initial disruption to production and administration costs	3		11	
(ii) subsequent lost output (iii) damage to plant and machinery (iv) medical treatment	10	116	30	
		160 8	approx	
Resource cost of recorded accid	dents	585	appro	×

Unrecorded accidents† Slight injuries (200,000; 1,750,000) initial disruption to production and administration costs, subsequent lost output, damage to plant and machinery and first-aid treatment	Low ratio	High ratio
First-aid treatments (8,700,000; 14,500,000) interruption to production, damage to plant and machinery, and first-aid treatment	55– 77	96–128
Damage only accidents (12,000,000; 23,000,000) interruption to production, and damage to plant and machinery	86–377	133–432
D		0 200 770

Resource cost of unrecorded accidents 150-480 320-770

otal resouce cost 700-1,400

Note: The accident categories used in this table correspond to those defined in table 1.

Resulting in the award of industrial disablement pensions.

1 As stated in table 1 footnote ††, the estimated accident numbers must be regarded as extremely tentative and hence so too should the corresponding cost estimates.

Medical treatment for victims of accidents can range from first-aid at the scene of the accident to hospital inpatient treatment. The cost of first-aid treatment was derived from estimates supplied by a number of employers in the private sector, these showing very little variation. National Health Service costs for different types of treatment, according to injury severity, including ambulance costs, were obtained from DHSS. In comparison with some of the other elements of the resource costs of accidents, the costs of medical treatment are straightforward to assess leading to greater confidence in the accuracy of the esti-

Administrative costs

The remaining resource costs can be bracketed under the term "administrative costs". These include the staff time involved in investigating accidents and keeping records of them, and that involved in arranging for replacement labour, where necessary, which could involve advertising, interviewing and training costs if new hires are required (as in the case of fatal accidents). These costs are difficult to quantify not least because they are not separately distinguished in the accounts and records of employers. We have made some allowance for investigation costs in the estimates of man-hours lost due to disruption of production caused by an accident. We have not made any allowance for hiring and training costs in our global estimates because of the lack of satisfactory data12. However these costs are negligible when set against similar costs incurred by employers due to normal labour turnover. In 1978, for example, there were 714 fatal accidents resulting in the award of industrial death benefit, as opposed to some 8-9 million job changes across the economy.

Table 2 summarises our estimates for the total resource costs of occupational accidents.

Subjective costs: These are the non-market costs of pain, grief and suffering borne by the victims of occupational accidents and their families and friends. They are particularly severe in the case of loss of life or limb. Even though these costs are largely intangible it is nevertheless important to make some attempt at quantifying them in order that our overall totals approximate to the welfare maximising basis of our calculations13 (and as such can be of use in policy decisions regarding allocation of resources for health and safety purposes).

The theoretically most satisfactory method of embracing subjective costs is to ascertain what individuals would be willing to pay in order to reduce the risk of a particular hazard which can then be converted into the values placed by society on life and good health generally (although such values are likely to vary with the degree of risk faced). In practice there are many problems with this approach which has led to widely differing estimates for the value of life and limb (for a good summary of the approach, its problems, and its empirical findings, see Jones-Lee (1978)14). Furthermore, it would not be correct for us to take estimates based on willingness to pay as our proxy for subjective costs since, as we have stated above, such willingness is clearly influenced by both objective (potential loss of earnings, costs of medical treatment etc.) as well as subjective (pain, grief and suffering) considerations. The procedure we have

Table 3 All subjective costs of occupational accidents 1978-79 (GB)

	£ million (rounded)
Fatalities	30
Permanently disabling injuries*	100
Other serious injuries	210
Other recorded injuries	70
All subjective costs	400 approx

Note: The accident categories used in this table correspond to those defined in table 1.

Resulting in the award of industrial disablement pensions.

Table 4 All resource and subjective costs of occupational accidents 1978-79 (GB)

	£ million (rounded)
Total resource costs Total subjective costs All resource and subjective costs	700–1,400 400
All resource and subjective costs	1100-1800

adopted for quantifying the subjective costs of an accident fatality is to consider the amount society is willing to pay to an individual over the course of a lifetime if that individual is completely unable to support himself or herself (and as such has no resource value to society). This can be approximated by a discounted present value sum of supplementary benefit payments for, say, a single householder. At 1978-79 supplementary benefit scales this amounts to £38,000 per fatality¹⁵.

Allowance for the subjective costs of less severe injuries is inevitably even more arbitrary than the procedure adopted for fatal injuries. We have to be content with a scale of values which appear not unreasonable relative to that for a fatal injury and of decreasing magnitude according to severity of injury. We have taken £10,000 for a permanently disabling injury, which results in the award of an industrial disablement pension, £2,750 for other serious injuries, and £150 for the remaining officially recorded injuries. Table 3 below presents subjective cost estimates when the preceding values are applied to the relevant accident totals.

Our estimates for total resource costs and total subjective costs of occupational accidents for 1978-79 are summarised in table 4.

Occupational diseases

Cases of occupational disease

The two main official sources of data on cases of occupational disease are again the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). DHSS records cases of prescribed industrial disease for which injury, disablement or death benefit may be paid under the Industrial Injuries Scheme, the Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit Scheme or the Workmen's Compensation Scheme. HSE records those cases which are notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate under the Factories Act (a narrower list of diseases than the prescribed industrial diseases).

Hence, there is no official data available on other types

of occupational disease which do not qualify for industrial injury, disablement or death benefit. This is an area which may well be significant but whose identification is a present largely intractable 16. One major problem determining whether such diseases have primarily arisen from occupational exposure to a hazard or for othe reasons. This problem is likely to be even more severe occupational ill-health generally is considered rather than occupational diseases alone. The clear implication is that cases of prescribed industrial disease represent only the of the iceberg of occupational ill-health generally. To some extent this parallels the situation with regard to recorded and unrecorded accidents discussed above. Unfortunately the problems of identifying the causes of ill-health, in addition to the fact that a large portion of such ill-health remains unrecorded, have led us to confine our attention to cases of prescribed industrial disease (in keeping with the earlier research reported in the Robens Appendix).

In 1978-79, 11,573 new cases of prescribed industrial diseases (other than pneumoconiosis and byssinosis) qualified for industrial injury or disablement benefit. In 1979 Pneumoconiosis Medical Panels diagnosed 906 cases of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis. There were also 866 deaths from prescribed industrial diseases resulting in award of industrial death benefit in 1978.

Costs of occupational diseases

In attempting to estimate the resource costs and subjective costs of occupational diseases we have tried to follow as closely as possible the procedure for estimating accident costs described above. However, there is a major conceptual difference between accidents and diseases which has important implications for interpretation of our results. This arises because of the long latent period associated with many industrial diseases. Many years can elapse between occupational exposure to the source of a disease and an individual suffering from the effects of that disease (which may warrant medical treatment and time off from work). Hence, the costs of medical treatment and days lost from work at the present moment are to some extent an inheritance from the past. Similarly, current expenditure by government and industry on measures to reduce occupational exposure to disease may only bear fruit in resource terms a number of years hence.

We have estimated the resource costs and subjective costs of cases of prescribed industrial disease diagnosed in 1978–79¹⁷. Our estimates do not, therefore, represent the size of the problem of industrial disease which remains to be tackled by whatever means (an implication which is carried by our estimates for accidents costs). The aim of controls in this area is to prevent workers from contracting disease (through occupational exposure) in the future and so no accurate information exists on the size of the problem today (even numbers exposed to a particular source of disease is an inadequate indicator because there is incomplete medical knowledge on the causes of such diseases).

With this caveat in mind we can turn to our estimates of the resource costs of prescribed industrial diseases for 1978-79. Such costs largely comprise loss of output or output potential and medical treatment. As regards the calculation of output losses there is an important distinc-

All resource and subjective costs of prescribed industrial diseases 1978-79 (GB)

	£ million
All resource costs	56
fwhich: femporarily disabling prescribed diseases	
	5
(i) lost output (ii) medical treatment (ip) medical treatment (ip) permanently disabling prescribed diseases	0. 3
normanerilly disability processing	50
(i) lost output (ii) medical treatment	0.4
All subjective costs	32
ofwhich:	2
Temporarily disabiling proscribed diseases	30
emporarily disabling prescribed diseases permanently disabling prescribed diseases Allresource and subjective costs	90 approx

lote: This table does not take into account the costs of non-prescribed industrial diseases, indoccupational ill-health generally, for the reasons given in the text.

on to be made between diseases whose effects are transitry and those which are permanent and irreversible. With espect to the former, lost output is calculated from DHSS data for the number of compensated days of absence from work due to prescribed industrial diseases. With respect to hose prescribed diseases, such as pneumoconiosis, which have an irreversible and progressively disabling effect, ventually resulting in death perhaps many years after the itial diagnosis of the disease, output losses are much more ifficult to quantify. In the early stages of the disease the ictim may still be capable of working, although probably at a less arduous job. As the disease progresses so the victim is likely to be absent from work for ever increasing periods of time until eventually forced to cease work entirely. The methods used to approximate the loss of output potential from such cases of disease is similar to that used for permanently disabling occupational injuries outlined earlier. An estimate of the mean age at which the victim ceases work entirely was used in conjunction with working life tables to calculate loss of output potential due to premature withdrawal from the labour force (a discounted present value sum of gross labour costs was taken as the proxy measure). It was not possible to satisfactorily assess the loss of output potential associated with partial disability, on the basis of available data, largely because of ignorance as to the speed at which disability progresses.

vpical courses

The costs of medical treatment have been based on the total number of cases of each type of prescribed industrial disease. Medical treatment received varies considerably from case to case even for the same type of disease. In the absence of better information we have made assumptions regarding "typical" courses of treatment for each type of prescribed industrial disease in consultation with the Employment Medical Advisory Service (for those diseases with no medical cure, such as pneumoconiosis, treatment takes place over a number of years and may progressively take up more resources).

We have also made some allowance for the subjective costs of pain, grief and suffering associated with disease. This involves a very rough comparison between the medical treatment associated with particular types of disease and that associated with accidents of different severities (for which we had already derived estimates of subjective

costs). For example, minor courses of treatment were assumed to correspond to low levels of pain, grief and suffering similar to non-serious recorded injuries, treatments involving hospitalisation were regarded as equivalent to serious injuries, while diseases resulting in permanent disablement were regarded as equivalent to permanently disabling injuries (although where such diseases are likely to eventually cause or contribute to death, a much larger subjective cost was taken, closer to that of a fatal accident). Note that, as for resource costs, allowance is not made for the subjective costs associated with the fatalities caused by prescribed industrial diseases in 1978-79. This is because in nearly all cases¹⁸ deaths followed (often prolonged) periods of disablement. To allow for such deaths alongside current cases of permanent disablements which will eventually result in death would be double counting.

Table 5 summarises our estimates of both resource and subjective costs.

Conclusion

Unfortunately, while there have been some advances in the state of knowledge regarding the costs of occupational accidents and diseases since publication of the Robens Report, there are still several areas of cost where information is incomplete or totally lacking in any suitable form. To this extent the hopes expressed in the Robens Report have remained unfulfilled. Consequently, the overall picture remains imprecise. However, our estimates give a clear indication that officially recorded injury accidents and cases of prescribed industrial disease alone seriously understate the problem in total. To what extent is not possible to say with any confidence because of the extremely tentative nature of our estimates. The latter, nevertheless, suggest that unrecorded accidents-involving slight injury, first-aid treatment or damage only-may account for between one-fifth and three-fifths of the total resource cost of all occupational accidents, and between roughly one-eighth and just under one-half of the total when subjective costs are further included. Hence, the problem of minor accidents at work should not be dismissed either by policy makers or employers. On the occupational ill-health side, it has not proved feasible to go beyond estimation of the costs of prescribed industrial diseases, leaving this area very much incomplete. Research which seeks to rectify this situation should be encouraged.

It is also pertinent to consider the extent to which the overall situation has changed since publication of the Robens Report, although no firm conclusions can be drawn for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph. Furthermore, our estimates are not directly comparable with those given in the Robens Appendix for reasons given earlier. A particular problem is that the Robens research allowed only a very small amount (£1.50) for the costs of a nonreportable minor accident (including damage-only accidents). Even in the prices of 1969 we find this an unrealistically low figure on the basis of our investigations. Bearing this in mind, it is still interesting to compare total cost estimates expressed as proportions of the Gross National Product (GNP) for the year in question.

The Robens Appendix found that the resource costs of

Notes

1 The number of occupational accidents and cases of prescribed industrial disease (involving more than three days absence from work and resulting in the payment of injury, death, or disablement benefit) over the period 1969-70 to 1978-79 was as follows (Source: Social Security Statistics):

Year	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Spells of certified incapacity resulting from fresh industrial accidents Spells of certified incapacity resulting from fresh develop-	769,000	685,000	622,000	630,000	623,000
ment of prescribed diseases	22,606	19,816	16,929	16,247	14,813
Year	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Spells of certified incapacity resulting from fresh industrial accidents Spells of certified incapacity resulting from fresh develop-	577,000	-	553,000	579,000	581,000
ment of prescribed diseases	14,351	14,722	13,793	13,108	11,573

This represents only part of the total number of occupational accidents and diseases but serves to illustrate the variation that occurs from year to year. It is interesting to note that in addition to cyclical variation there is also a secular downward trend in the figures. It is likely that a major influence on this trend has been the improvement in health and safety standards over the period but the picture is complicated by a shift of employment from manufacturing industry to the less hazardous service industries.

- 2 In about three per cent of injury benefit cases the absence is for less than four days.
- 3 Heinrich, Industrial Accident Prevention, 4th Edition, McGraw Hill, New York (1959).
- 4 F. E. Bird Jnr. and G. L. Germain, Damage Control, American Management Association Incorporated, New York (1966). This initial study was updated in 1969 while Bird was director of safety for the Insurance Company of North America.
- 5 J. Tye, Accident Ratio Study 1974-75, British Safety Council, Chancellors Road, London.
- 6 Report prepared for the Finance and Establishment Committee of the Greater London Council on Health and Safety at work, October 1977 and Cost Value Factors in Accidents and Safety Provisions in the Greater London Council, Greater London Council, County Hall, London SE1.
- 7 Although it is recognised that the administration of transfers, such as injury benefit payments, does involve a resource cost (if a relatively small one).
- 8 This article does not set out the assumptions in detail but these are available on request to P. Morgan at the Health and Safety Executive (ESU 1). Baynards House. 1 Chepstow Place, London W2.
- 9 In some industries and firms, absence from work through injury may not necessarily lead to an output loss, in the particular firm concerned, if replacement

labour can be hired or extra overtime worked. In the former case, the absence is responsible for a loss of output potential in the rest of the economy and, in the latter, there is some loss of flexibility and efficiency in the firm's operations because of the need for extra overtime which is likely to be paid at a premium rate.

- 10 The discount rate used was five per cent, which is the rate recommended by HM Treasury for appraisals in the public sector. The trend rate of productivity growth was assumed to be two per cent per annum and the long run natural rate of unemployment 2½ per cent (although frictional unemployment among lower skilled manual workers, who form a disproportionately large segment of accident victims, may well be greater than this).
- 11 Insurance records are not a useful source here because much damage is uninsured. Information on claims which are made is unfortunately not available in an
- 12 The Manpower Services Commission is currently undertaking an evaluation of training costs within industry which will be published in due course.
- 13 Note that by including the subjective costs of occupational accidents we avoid the implication that the value of a life of a person very close to retiring age is virtually zero (such an implication following from a calculation based on resource costs only).
- 14 M. W. Jones-Lee, (1978), The Economics of life-saving: A summary of the value of change in risk approach. originally delivered as an inaugural lecture at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, February 28, 1977.
- 15 Even though empirical estimates of the value of life. derived from the willingness to pay approach, embrace objective as well as subjective considerations, as stated above, the generally large magnitude of those estimates suggests that our figure for the subjective costs of a fatality is by no means excessive.
- 16 A particular example of the extent to which the total number of cases of occupational diseases dwarfs the number which are compensated is that of cancers. The number of cancer deaths which are caused by exposure to industrial hazards is notoriously difficult to estimate, but in this country a tentative scientific opinion often given is that previous exposure to hazards in the workplace may be the cause of some one to five per cent of recent cancer deaths (though some much higher estimates have been put forward in the United States). Applying this estimate to the average annual figure for 1974–78 for cancer deaths in Great Britain of 140,000 would give an annual estimate of industrially caused cancer deaths of between 1,400 and 7,000. This compares with the roughly 100 death benefits which are paid out each year for industrial cancers covered by the DHSS
- 17 The resource costs are estimated as discounted present value sums (of future lost output and medical attention—see main text) associated with these particular cases. Equivalent costs for 1978-79 resulting from all outstanding cases including those where the disease was diagnosed in earlier years are greater.
- 18 Poisonings are the only exception but such cases are rare and are often treated as industrial accidents in the statistical returns.
- 19 This is not a particularly meaningful calculation since subjective costs do not form part of the Gross National

upational accidents and diseases amounted to 0.54 per nt of GNP in 1969. Our estimates show that resource costs inge between 0.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent of GNP in 978-79. When subjective costs are included in addition to ource costs, the Robens Appendix reports a figure of 87 per cent of GNP in 1969¹⁹. Our estimates for the source and subjective costs of occupational accidents and seases range between 0.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent of

The preceding suggests that despite recent improve-

ments in health and safety standards and the downward trend in recorded accidents and cases of disease, occupational accidents and diseases in total still represent a significant problem to society and the economy today. There is also the suggestion that earlier research understated the problem as it stood in 1969. Both of these points can be no more than suggestions since they largely derive from our tentative view of the scale and costs of unrecorded minor accidents (including damage only accidents) on which there is a dearth of hard information.

Appendix: Average costs of occupational accidents and prescribed industrial diseases (1978-79) GB

	Average resource cost	Average subjective cost	Average resource and subjective cost £
atalities	71,500	38,000	109,500
ermanently disabling injuries'	23,700	10,000	33,700
ther serious injuries	1,800	2,750	4,550
ecorded non-serious injuries	300	150	450
remanently disabling	(a) 50,800	(a) 25,000	(a) 75,800
prescribed diseases ²	(b) 3,800	(b) 10,000	(b) 13,800
emporarily disabling	(a) 1,600	(a) 2,750	(a) 4,350
prescribed diseases ⁴	(b) 500	(b) 150	(b) 650

nime award of industrial disableniem pensions. les diseases which are likely to eventually cause or contribute to death. les other permanently disabling prescribed diseases such as deafness

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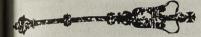
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Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes are too numerous to list here but are published in five series: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General.

Guidance Notes are on sale only from HMSO, but inquires concerning which titles are available in the various series may be addressed to HSE

A new catalogue of publications (£4.50) ISBN 011 883440 1 is now available. Priced publications are only obtainable from HMSO or through booksellers.



pprentices

Mr David Know (Leek) asked the Secary of State for Employment how many A apprentices who have completed traincourses at technical college were still ing employment.

Mr Morrison: There are no comprehenve figures of the number of such apprenres still seeking employment. The vast jority of apprentices are in employment om the outset of their training and connue in the same employment after compleon of any technical college course. Grants made available through appropriate ning bodies for apprentices failing to nd a job on completion of sponsored trainor on becoming redundant during trainto enable training to continue until ployers are found.

(October 23)

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North) asked Secretary of State for Employment what d been the percentage of school leavers ring 1980 and so far in 1981 who had tained apprenticeships for a period of ree years and more; and if he would give pures for 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Mr Alison: The information is not availble in the form requested. However, from esults of a survey started in 1978 it is estiated that in England and Wales, about a uarter of 16-year-olds entering employent, both in 1978 and 1979, had a first job hat involved an apprenticeship or similar illed training lasting two years or more. formation for 1980 is not yet available. (October 20)

Overtime

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore) asked the retary of State for Employment if he prosed to introduce any measures to curb the unt of overtime being worked in industo provide work for the unemployed; and would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: It is for individual emloyers in consultation with their emloyees to decide whether a reduction in ertime suits their circumstances. In doing they will need to consider the conseuences for efficiency and productivity as as the effect on the number they

(October 28)

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between October 19 and October 29 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.

Registered unemployed costs

Sir David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would bring up to date the figures quoted by the MSC in their report entitled Review of Service for the Unemployed that each additional 100,000 registered unemployed cost about £300 million per annum at 1979-80 prices in transfer payments and revenues foregone.

Mr Alison: The Manpower Services Commission estimate that each additional 100,000 registered unemployed cost £438 million per annum, at 1981-82 prices, in transfer payments and revenues foregone. (October 28)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Michael Alison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Peter Morrison

David Waddington

European Social Fund

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what he estimated the effects on employment projects in the United Kingdom would be on the current proposals regarding the European Social Fund.

Mr Alison: As laid down in its rules, the operations of the European Social Fund are due to be reviewed before the end of 1982. The European Commission has not yet put forward its formal proposals for the Review

The United Kingdom hopes that the Review will lead the Fund to place more emphasis on measures to support training for young people, to deal with the effects of declining employment in traditional manufacturing industries and to meet the training needs of new technology.

(October 23)

Average earnings

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the figure for rates as a percentage of average earnings in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Mr Skinner went on to ask what had been the figure for rates as a percentage of average earnings in 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Mr Morrison: Average expenditure on rates, which relates to households over the course of a year, is not comparable with average earnings, which relate to individual employees in a specific pay period. However, rates can be expressed as a percentage of total household expenditure as in the following table, which also shows average household expenditure on rates and average gross weekly earnings.

Average household expenditure on rates (a)	
As percentage	1

	£/week	As percentage of total expenditure	
1970	0.84	3.0	5000
1974	1.46	3.2	
1975	1.77	3.3	
1976	2.05	3.3	
1977	2.40	3.3	
1978	2.61	3.3	
1979	3.12	3.3	
4000	4 04	26	

Average gross earnings of full-time employees in

April (£/week) (D)	
Men (c)	Women (d)
29.7	16.2
47.7	26.9
60.8	37 · 4
71 · 8	46.2
78.6	51.0
89 · 1	56 · 4
101 · 4	63.0
124.5	78.8

Notes: (a) Domestic and water rates, net of rate rebates

(a) Domestic and water rates, let of rate rebates where applicable.

The 1980 figures are provisional. Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

(b) Excluding those whose pay was not affected by absence. Source: New Earnings Survey.

(c) Aged 21 and over.

(d) Aged 18 and over.

Comparable figures for earlier years are not available. However, between April 1950 and April 1960, and between April 1960 and April 1970 the increases in rates (as incorporated in the Retail Prices Index) were 56 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Average wages and salaries per head (covering both full-time and part-time employees, and relating to calendar years) increased by 82 per cent between 1950 and 1960, and by 93 per cent between 1960 and 1970.

(October 19)

Youth Opportunity Programme

borough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many persons were currently participating in the Youth Opportunities Programme in each region.

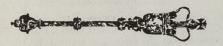
Mr Alison: It is estimated that, at the end of September, there were some 260,000 young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme. The following table shows the estimated percentage share of this total for each region:

P	е	r	C	e	n	ĺ

		10000
Scotland	12.5	
Northern	12.0	
Yorks and Humberside	10.0	
North West	16.5	
Midlands	19.0	
Wales	8.0	
South West	8.5	
London	2.5	
South East	11.0	
Great Britain	100.0	

Percentage shares have been given as detailed information on the actual number of filled places in each Region is not available.

(October 27)



Dr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of males and females, under 20 years of age, respectively, are finding employment after participating in a Youth Opportunities Programme scheme at the latest available date in the United Kingdom.

Mr Alison: The most recent survey, which covered a sample of young people who entered work experience schemes under the Youth Opportunities Programme in Great Britain in the period April to June 1980 showed that 26 per cent of males and 33 per cent of females went into employment immediately after leaving their schemes. A further 12 per cent of males, and 14 per cent of females entered full time education or another Manpower Services Commission scheme

(October 27)

Dr Roger Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would consider increasing the Youth Opportunities Training allowance to the figure of £28 as recommended by the MSC, in order to encourage its being taken up by people who at the present allowance rate were hardly better off after paying travelling expenses than if in receipt of Supplementary Benefit and remaining

Mr Alison: Yes. But I understand that Ethnic minorities Mr Gary Waller (Brighouse and Spen- over 14,000 young people are currently entering the Youth Opportunities Programme every week and I do not therefore view of the conclusions of the Home Offi think the allowance is acting as a significant disincentive.

(October 29)

Job costs

Sir David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his latest estimate of his Department's expenditure for 1981-82 on job maintenance, job creation and job training, respectively.

Mr Morrison: It is not possible to categorise the relevant programmes of the Department of Employment Group under job maintenance, job creation and job training but the following items of expenditure all contain elements relating to one or more of these three headings. The figures refer to the main estimates provision supplemented by additional allocations for special measures agreed in July 1981.

10	atabar 10)
((October 19)
,	C million

	£ IIIIIII
Community Industry Scheme	22.0
Trade Union Education and Training	1.0
Grants for the Training of Careers Officers Grants to Local Authorities for the	0.4
strengthening of the Careers Service	7.0
Community Enterprise Programme	99 · 4
Grants and Loans to Remploy	46.4
Grants towards the provision of other sheltered employment	13.4
Temporary Short Time Working	388 - 5
Compensation Scheme Job Release Scheme	166.7
Grants to Industrial Training Boards and	
other bodies for training services	65 · 8
Training Opportunities Programme	244.5
Unified Vocational Preparation	4.7
Youth Opportunities Programme Staff Training in the Department of	413-6
Employment Group	3.8

Employees in manufacturing: changes

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the reduction in employment in manufacturing industry in the principal industrial countries since: (a) 1950, (b) 1960 and (c) 1970 in terms of numbers and as percen- countries in coverage and definitions

Mr Morrison: Following is the available

*Including self-employed.

Sources: OECD — Main Economic Indicators

Labour Force Statistics
 ILO — Bulletin of Labour Statistics

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if Research Study No. 68 Ethnic Minorities Britain, he would now take steps to remed the high unemployment rates suffered b ethnic minorities and in particular As

Mr Alison: The conclusions of the Home Office Research Study are based on a analysis of available information brough together from a number of earlier studi and data. Successive governments have long been aware of evidence from survey of higher unemployment rates amongst th ethnic minorities. The Government believes that its policy of establishing sound economy as the basis for sustainable growth is the best course for the ethni minorities as well as for the country as whole. Experience has shown that the ethnic minorities have always benefited proportionately more than other worker when the economy has taken a turn for the

The needs of the unemployed from the ethnic minorities are taken fully int account, along with other relevant information, in applying and when reviewing employment policies. Young people from the ethnic minorities are making good use of opportunities available under the Government's special measures to alleviate the worst effects of unemployment and the will of course be benefiting propo tionately from the considerable expa sion of these measures announced by the Prime Minister on July 27.



information. Estimates of changes between 1950 and 1980 on a consistent basis are no readily available, and for two main coun tries only are they available between 196 and 1980. Because of differences between statistics are not fully comparable.

(October 1

NAME OF THE PARTY OF	1960 to 1980	Maria out a son	1970 to 1980	
	Approximate number 000s	% change	Approximate number 000s	% change
France Germany Japan *	+4,600	+53	-200 -1,100 -300	-3 -13 -3 +5
USA UK	-1,600	-19	+1,000 -1,500	+5 -19

lealth and safety

Mr James Lamond (Oldham East) asked Secretary of State for Employment how w applications had been received for ensation under the Pneumoconiosis, '(Workers' Compensation) Act 1979, at latest available date for each category of induced industrial disease, both as pects the sufferers and dependants. Mr and went on to ask if he would give the others of claims granted, refused and ling for each category of dust-induced

diseases under the Pneumoconiosis, &c. (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 at the latest available date, together with the total value of the compensation paid under the scheme as a whole.

Mr Waddington: Up to October 2, a total expected to be in post in 1982. of 5,111 applications had been received, of which 3,802 were from sufferers and 1,309 from dependants of deceased sufferers. The tors employed by the Health and Safety available breakdown of those applications

	Payments made		Applications outstanding		Applications disallowed	
	Sufferers	Depen- dants	Sufferers	Depen- dants	Sufferers	Depen- dants
ssinosis otton industry)	1,792	223	42	4	LECTE SOL) (100 asu 100 asu 100 asu
eumoconiosis ate ttery her	386 279 163	381 105 142	5 33 9	3 24 7		
ffuse Mesothelima	2,622	45 896	1 90	38	1,090	365

A precise breakdown of the applications llowed is not available, but they include tween 500 and 550 from the cotton dustry, about 75 slate and about 75 poty. Most of the remainder were applicaons from or in respect of:

persons not determined by a Pneumoconiosis or Silicosis Medical

Board to be suffering from any of the diseases covered by the Act;

(ii) coal-miners (who are covered by the National Coal Board's Pneumoconiosis Compensation Scheme).

The payments made under the Act by 2 October totalled £20,828,705

(October 28)

chool leavers

Mr Roger Thomas (Carmarthen) asked Secretary of State for Employment if, in ler to ensure that every school leaver is in a or in a training scheme by the end of 981, he would make any detailed uncement of extended training on YOP nes as early as possible.

Mr Alison: The Government has asked Manpower Services Commission to lertake to offer a suitable opportunity on Youth Opportunities Programme to all iployed 1981 school leavers by stmas 1981. To help meet this target Government announced on 27 July an ployed. rease of £93 million for the Programme. ddition the Employment Services and rity to school leavers when placing ple on the Youth Opportunities Pro-

As part of the resulting increased provision which has been created for young people under the Programme, the Commission has already introduced a number of 12-month training courses, known as Work Skills Courses, designed for the more able young unemployed who have the potential to progress ultimately to semi-skilled levels and above.

An announcement about the future development of schemes to help the young unemployed will be made in due course.

(October 29)

Unemployed males

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many males aged between 60 to 65 years were presently registered as unem-

Mr Alison: At July 9, the latest date for which the information is available, there Careers Service have been asked to give were 205,186 males aged 60 to 64 years registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom.

(October 29)

Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many Health and Safety inspectors were currently employed; how many had been employed in 1978, 1979 and 1980; and how many were

Mr Waddington: The number of inspec-Executive at July 1, 1981 was 1,378. The numbers of inspectors employed in 1978, 1979 and 1980 were:

April 1, 1978	1,390
April 1, 1979	1,424
April 1, 1980	1,444

The number of inspectors expected to be employed at April 1, 1982 is about 1,380. (October 23)



Disabled people

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people had been removed from the disabled persons register from October 1979 to October 1980 because they had been classified as being unable to work, and what percentage was this of the total register.

Mr Morrison: The register established under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 is maintained at individual Jobcentres and Employment Offices and there are no comprehensive national statistics on the numbers of people removed from the disabled persons register because they are unable to work.

However the Manpower Services Commission estimate that the number of such cases is very small and is unlikely to alter significantly the total register of disabled

(October 21)

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coventry North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of companies required by law to employ three per cent disabled people did so.

Mr Alison: On June 1, 1981, the latest date for which information is available, 33.6 per cent of all employers subject to the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 employed three per cent or more registered disabled people.

(October 27)

Employment topics

Alcoholism at work

☐ In the last 25 years consumption of alcohol in this country has doubled, bringing with it an increasing drink problem in the workplace as well as during leisure time. While it is still a minority problem and not the "epidemic" that the popular press has recently called it, drinking at work is a growing disease, particularly among women, and one which is rightly beginning to alarm more and more employers.

One such employer, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, perhaps have more justification for alarm than most given the nature of their business, yet it is still surprising to some to find them in the forefront of personnel policies to tackle the prob-

Delegates at the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate last month were given the benefit of Scottish and Newcastle's approach to the problem of workplace drinking by receiving the company's actual presentation of its policy as it is given to their own employees by Mr Ken Williams, the group personnel adviser and Dr Michael Baxendine, the group medical adviser and a leading authority on alcoholism.

Drinking during working hours or indulging in heavy drinking so that the effects run over into worktime has long-term social and medical consequences. It affects reflexes and judgement, which in some occupations can be an important safety factor, and it has other hidden consequences such as may result from bad decisions in the board room, says Mr Williams.

Scottish and Newcastle turned to their own benign and confidential approach to workplace drinking when they found that management was only becoming aware of problem drinkers through the disciplinary machinery, by which time, says Mr Williams the problem has gone too far.

Now the company seeks to educate its employees from the word go in the medical and social hazards that can arise from excessive drinking. Those with a problem, and those working alongside people with a problem, know that they can aproach the medical department in confidence for advice and treatment, with no fear of disciplinary repercussions, provided they are prepared to put themselves in the hands of the medical experts in the company. Any time off which is felt to be necessary is usually given show that the level of incidence is

as sick leave with no loss of entitle

The system is foolproof, even to the extent that board members do not get to hear of members of their own staff or board colleagues who are undergoing treatment.

Employees are encouraged to measure their drinking habits daily over a period of time and are given special charts to fill in as an aid. Estimates of how much it is safe to consume before performance at work, health and social relationships are put in jeopardy, vary. Dr Baxendine operates on the yardstick of five pints of beer a day or the equivalent in other drinks as the upper limit for men and three pints a day for women.

Patterns of intake are also important. People who drink at lunchtime and then continue later in the day may not be aware of the effect but will still have a cumulative level of alcohol in the system for some hours. Others who drink intermittently and are inclined to go on "benders" are advised to observe alcohol-free days in order to let their bodies recover.

Dr Baxendine is reluctant to claim categoric success for the programme at Scottish and Newcastle as yet, reckoning that five years would be the minimum period in which to make an effective judgement. But he says that the signs are very encouraging in terms of the number of self-referrals that his department gets now compared with the number of people who arrive via the disciplinary machin-

Tractor safety

☐ Last year a total of 16 people were killed on farms in accidents involving tractors and other self-propelled farm machinery. One of the grim statistics behind these figures is that two of those who died were children under 16-probably from the farmer's own family.

Although the actual death toll last year was down for this kind of accident, the HSE do not hold out much hope that we are seeing the beginning of a downward trend. Falls from tractors or accidents involving tractors overturning, particularly where lethal machinery like rollers or cultivators are being towed, are all potentially fatal and the intervention of luck plays a major part in the outcome.

A glance at the last three years' non-fatal accidents of this kind

Redundancies reported

☐ The numbers of redundancies reported for August and Septem involving ten or more workers, are 31,300 and 27,400 respectively which had been reported to the Manpower Services Commission at October 1, 1981 as due to occur up to July are given in the table below.

Allowing for further reports an revisions, the final totals for these months are both likely to be in the region of 35,000, compared with 53,400 in August 1980 and 46,900 in September 1980.

The provisional numbers so far Redundancies reported as due to occur *: Great Britain

	All	Jan to July			
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	158,400 172,600 186,800 493,800	93,000 106,800 93,600 237,000 339,800	1981 †	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	44,500 46,700 55,000 53,100 56,900 39,800 43,800

* 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 only required to notify impending redundancies involving 10 or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 206 in the June 1981 addition of the Protection of the Section 1981 and 1981 addition of the Protection of the Section 1981 and 1981 addition of the Protection 1981 and 1981 addition at Employment Caratter. ower Services Commission inguise is great and in the services commission in the services of the services of the services and services are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 for later are not fully comparable with those for later are not fully comparable with the notion of the fully comparable with the notion of th

and earlier, because of improvements in data coverage of redundancies actually taking place.

pretty steady. In 1978 there were 410: in 1979 it fell to 319: but in 1980 it had risen again to 374. Moreover, in the last two years there were ten deaths involving children under 16, confirming the HSE's gloomy statement that whatever the number of deaths, young children always seem to account for about 25 per cent.

Many serious tractor injuries have been averted in recent years since safety cabs became compulsory. But as yet this regulation only applies where a tractor is being driven by a farmer's employees; the safety cab is not a required feature if the tractor is being driven by the farmer who owns it or his close family.

Although farmers are not allowed to carry passengers perched on their tractors and could be taken to court if an accident resulted. tragically such accidents involve the death or serious injury of their own children all too often and a court case would add little to the family

Background like this may help to highlight the vital importance of training people, particularly young people, in safe tractor driving skills when they work or live on farms.

Too often when investigating tractor overturning incidents HSE agricultural inspectors have to report that the driver was carrying out operations that were beyond his experience or that unknowingly the driver had used a tractor on a slope which in the circumstances was

In a typical recent example the driver took a two-wheel driver tractor fitted with a fore-loader onto a slope which he believed to b safe. He did not take into accoun the effect of the weight on t fore-loader in transferring weight from the rear wheels to the front The slope could probably have bee safely negotiated by a tractor alor without front mounted equipmer In this case however the weight or the braked rear wheels was reduce and as a result they lost adhesion the tractor ran out of control and eventually overturned. Fortunate the driver was saved from seriou injury in this case by the safety cab

While employers an experienced workers can usually provide good guidance an supervision there are import benefits particularly for you workers in their being forma instructed. Under the Health a Safety at Work Act 1974 employe have a duty to provide all ployees with information, instru tion, training and supervision w respect to their health and safety

Tractor driving skills are include on the curricula of most agricultu colleges and courses are available from the Agricultural Train Board for both first time drivers an those with more experience.

Leaflets on preventing tractor overturning on slopes are availab from the local offices of Agricultural Inspectorate.

ersonnel manager's bible

he preface to this fourth edition nat has now become a standard book notes that in recent years attention has been focused on orld of work. In a period that led with change workers have eloped new expectations, maners have tried to develop new hods, social scientists have ered new theories, governments adopted different postures, personnel managers have had apt themselves to these new

George Thomason, author of siderably expanded hands head of the Department of trial Relations and Manage-Studies at University College, iff He is a member of the ACAS of single arbitrators and has ucted over 300 arbitrations in ast 15 years

had tried to produce a coherimmary of personnel manment and also a guide through three main areas of the current examination syllabus. However text is deliberately sprinkled alternative views and theories he reader's benefit. In addition ended to each chapter is a list of her reading which will supply eater depth to each subject.

The textbook is divided into four

parts. An introduction—personnel management in context-includes the objectives, policies and practice. Part one—the employment function-contains chapters on contracts of employment, the law of terminations, manpower estimates and planning, recruitment, and the human factors involved in handling the interchange of personnel.

Part two covers aspects of the personnel manager's contribution to the production functions. It includes chapters on control and motivational assumptions, performance and reward strategies, the communications process and training and development.

The organisation function—part three-contains chapters on objectives and form of organisation, trade unions, collective agreements, management development, workers' commitment, and future trends.

The 600-page handbook also contains indices, a 40-page bibliography, and list of abbreviations used. A companion volume, A Textbook of Industrial Relations Management, by George Thomason, will be published next year.

A Textbook of Personnel Management, George Thomason, 4th edition. IPM, October 1981, price £11.95. ISBN 0 85292 301 5.

Average earnings

☐ The following table shows recent changes in the underlying index of average earnings, which allows for temporary influences on earnings (eg arrears of pay, industrial disputes and variations in the timing of pay settlements) as well as regular seasonal factors. The underlying index was described in an article in the April 1981 issue of Employment Gazette (page 193) and the latest figures update those in table 2 of that article. The underlying monthly increase (averaged over the latest three months) is referred to each month in the commentary on trends in labour statistics (page S2 et sea of Employment Gazette) and plotted in an accompanying chart (chart 2a).

Throughout the 1980-1 pay round (August 1980 to July 1981) settlements appear to have added about 3 per cent per month to average earnings, which is broadly consistent with other information on pay settlements from, for example, the cardatabank. Over the period as a whole earnings "drift", a factor regularly observed in the past, contributed between 1 and 2 percentage points to the earnings increase. Hours worked were falling at the beginning of the round (through less overtime and more short-time) but have increased since the first quarter of 1981, particularly in August, causing some acceleration in the underlying monthly rate of increase of average earnings.

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying"

	Seasonally	Further a		Underlying	Underlying	% increase
	adjusted index	ments (in points)	idex	index	Average in latest	Over latest
		Arrears	Timing		3 months	12 months
1981 Jan	195.3	-4	_	195	3-1	17
Feb	196·9 197·9	-4	+1	196 ³ 198 ¹	4 3	15½ 15
Mar Apr	199.5	-4	T2	200*	3	14
May	200.0	-3	+12	201		13
Jun	203.9	-1	+3	2033	3-1	122
Jul	205-3	-1	+3	205	3−1	1112
Aug	211.4	-21	Nil	209	14	11
Sep	212.1	-13	Nil	2103		11

• In addition to the effects of arrears and timing these indices allow for the depressive effect on earnings of the national steel strike in January–March 1980 (14 index points) and of the Easter holiday in April 1981(1/2 index points).

pecial exemption orders, September 1981

ich women and young people under 18) may work in fac-Section 117 of the Factories 961 enables the Health and ety Executive, subject to certain ons to grant exemptions these restrictions for women young people aged 16 and making special exemption

The Factories Act 1961 and orders in respect of employment in ated legislation restrict the hours particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year. although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on September 30, 1981, according to the type of exemption granted were*:

pe of exemption	Female (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
to see and took to	and over)	Male	Female	
ended hours † uble day shifts ‡ ng spells	15,494 31,263 7,965	649 2,328 283	973 1,768 542	17,116 35,359 8,790
ght shifts If time work § Illurday afternoon work	52,338 11,381 4,019	2,161 318 154	964 452 169	55,463 12,151 4,342
nday work scellaneous	45,769 7,800 176,029	1,132 329 7,354	1,260 334 6,462	48,161 8,463 189,845

nded hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories illy hours of overtime.

 $^{\rm des}$ 11,004 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on a fernoons, but not included under those headings. ime work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act

Disabled people

☐ At April 21, 1981, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 460,178. Registration is voluntary and many people choose not to register. The table below, therefore, relates to both registered disabled people, and those people who, although

eligible, choose not to register

Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment, while section 2 classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

Returns of unemployed disabled people at September 10,

	Male	Female	All	
Section 1 Registered Unregistered	58,546 86,446	9,464 23,430	68,010 109,876	
Section 2 Registered Unregistered	6,054 3,052	1,633 1,098	7,687 4,150	

Placings of disabled people in employment from August 8, 1981 to September 7, 1981

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Open Sheltered	1,080 127	324 59	1,404
Unregistered disabled people All placings	Open	773 1,980	377 760	1,150 2,740

Local economy initiatives

☐ Several speakers at the Jobs Tomorrow? conference called for more support to local initiatives which create jobs for unemployed young people. The conference, held at the Glaziers Hall by London Bridge on October 19, was organised by the London Voluntary Service Council, with the aim of considering the employment crisis in London and the future prospects of work for young people.

Mr William Gowland, principal of the Luton Industrial College which offers specific training for young people in the transistion from school to work, spoke of the need for a new social justice charter, like the Beveridge Report. He was concerned that unemployment was not only such a waste of economic resources to the community but provoked such moral damage to the individual, because the lack of the role of work produced a sense of shame and futility. Mr Gowland believed pupils should spend five more years at school, there should be early retirement at the age of 55 for all workers, and there was a need for more and more technology. The very high unemployment problem today was not the same as the high unemployment as the 1930s, but to create work for everyone was both a short range and a long range problem. He was not pessimistic of the future but called for a new look to the world's

Mr Barry Knight, who is making a study of economic self help projects in London, opened the discussion on community enterprises. He spoke of the need for less red tape and less resistance to new projects by authorities and by unions. Many self help projects faced a struggle not only to get going but also to survive. He too mentioned the social and psychological effects of unemployment on the individual; depression and loss of self esteem and identity and more aggressive responses such as violence and crime. He stressed the need to create new ways of living and new ways of working and how we must rid ourselves of the work ethic. The self help products with which he was involved combined social objectives with wealth creation.

Ms Valerie Wise, of the GLC's Industry and Employment Committee, told the audience of some 200 individuals representing London boroughs, individual societies, ethnic groups and local voluntary organisations, of the help available from the GLC, such as premises. GLC wanted to enable organisations to create jobs and improve community services in London. She quoted some examples of projects the committee is already helping.

Economist Mr Rodney Stares thought policy makers could learn from the local community ventures but it would be wrong to believe these experiments could be solutions to long term problems. But the local ventures can illustrate what might be achieved. He stressed the need for co-operation, and discussed the support resources needed and the constraints which impeded locally-based develop-

The discussion on new imperatives into training and education was opened by Ms Pat White, Principal careers officer for the ILEA. She stated there were 15,000 unemployed school leavers in her area with little immediate hope of finding a job. After speaking of the MSC's Youth Opportunity Programme she discussed the links between schools, careers officers, training establishments and employers. She felt traditional barriers should be broken between education, training and on the job experience. In answer to questions she refuted the need for all school leavers to have qualifications.

Mr Chris Webb, the pioneer of the Notting Dale technology centre, has just returned from Liverpool. He spoke of his experiences in setting up such a centre and questioned whether they should be community based or commercial based. They were training young unemployed people in computing and microengineering and floating small businesses and co-operatives. He had found that the income derived from the businesses became the capital to

Mr Alan Wells, concentrated on the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit and the older unskilled unemploved who were also suffering from a jobs famine in London now.

As deputy general secretary of the London Voluntary Service Council, Mr Simon Abbott has been involved in a considerable amount of the voluntary sector provision of training opportunities in London.

He mentioned the Council's new publication Jobs Tomorrow? which analysed the changing employment situation in London and its implications for new ventures. He spoke of the need to develop projects and programmes very quickly and wondered whether there was a need to introduce social skills and survival skills to equip people for capital, advice and assistance. The living outside the traditional

Women and rehabilitation

☐ Despite the sharp increase of the numbers of women in the labour market since World War Two, they form only 12 per cent of the clients who attend an employment rehabilitation (ERC) course.

The Manpower Services Commission therefore looked into the reasons why women, who now comprise about 38 per cent of the labour force so rarely applied for, or attended, a rehabilitation course. Their conclusions are given in an information paper*.

Figures have suggested that the numbers of disabled men and women of working age are roughly equal. But it was felt that pressures to obtain employment following illness or injury differ considerably between the sexes.

It was noted that fewer women use the public employment services, and fewer still may be referred to wider range of services provided. Also the nature of the work done at ERCs and assessment opportunities available are perceived as traditionally men's work. It is only recently that commercial courses have been introduced into some ERCS.

Finally it was felt that the main aim of FRC courses, resettlement into full-time paid employment, may discourage some women with dependants from attending. Most part-time workers are women and they choose their work to fit in with their domestic commitments.

The survey found that most women who go to ERCs are young (under 26), single, without dependants, unqualified, and either unskilled or with no work exclusion paper No. 7.

experience. A high proportion have a history of mental illness an because of this, female clien overall, appear to be more anxious depressed and inadequate that their male counterparts. It was fe that the aims of improving confidence, both for employme and social aspects, together with a adjustment to a working routing and environment, are even mo important for women than for me This may require a slightly longer

The study found that women who attend ERCS are not offered suitable range of work experience areas where they might have the best opportunity of finding a job and little recognition is given to the needs of women who wish to wor part-time. Nor is there sufficient appreciation of their persona social and domestic problems predominantly male-orienter institutions. Among the remedie suggested by the study is enlargement of work activitie performed in ERCs to provide mor varied experience, more thoroug assessment and more learning opportunities. There should also h more encouragement for women try work usually performed b males; there should be scope f part-time attendance at ERCs if the are local part-time opportunit and finally, on a local basis, wome who do attend courses should l questioned about their views of th services offered and the problem they experience.

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get round the age-old problem pa

ticularly affecting the telepho

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ages. They are fully portable and ab

to meet any telephone commu

cation training problem such as t

or three telephone receiver conv

sations; radio-telephone commu

cation, and "hands-free" nee

where the user of the telephone

also operating a computer termin

sists of two hand-sets, a casse

recorder to tape conversations,

an amplifier to enable a small gro

to monitor, and comment upo

both sides of the conversation. The

whole system which is mains ope

ated, fits into an attaché case, at

does not engage vital and expen

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namely that "time is money".

Telephone training

☐ Telephone techniques can often be crucial in businesses, yet not infrequently it is an area of training overlooked. Perhaps the presence of the telephone receiver is so common a sight in the home and at work that it is not regarded as a piece of technical equipment requiring operator expertise.

Added to that is the fact that telephone conversations on the public system are rather expensive and an area where many firms are seeking to cut their costs—some even installing expensive computerised monitoring equipment in an effort to keep track of unnecessarily wasted time, to say nothing of un-

One enterprising firm, at least, has come to grips with the problem in terms of training personnel with a

on and steel

Tripartite consultations in the and steel industry involving esentatives of governments, inloyers and workers were ended by the International ir Organisation's Iron and Committee during its 10th n in Geneva in October.

Some 230 delegates from 27 intries accounting for 85 per cent world production in the industry inged points of view and periences against a highly varied ckground—seen by the ILO as a e of crisis in the European coal d steel community and the USA, nd a period of comparative or even ular growth in Japan and

In particular, the tripartite ach was recommended when mmittee discussed effective lies to problems in manpower ing and employment policy; in oting health and safety at ork; and in finding training cies and programmes for oping countries.

Working conditions in the indusvaried widely from country to ntry, said the committee, and forts should be made by the ILO to are that a working week of 40 urs and three weeks' annual paid ave should apply in all countries, shift work organised so as not to cause strain on workers and their families.

On occupational safety and health, although progress had been made through automation and mechanisation to reduce hazards. certain new dangers had been introduced by these very innovations, and it remains an essential task of management to promote occupational safety and health. According to the committee, this should be afully integrated part of vocational training.

The steel production capacity of developing countries, estimated at 62.7 million tonnes in 1977, is expected almost to double by 1985.

This massive expansion is a relatively new phenomenon. Where new plants are built they are based on the latest technological developments demanding operational and maintenance skills of a much higher order than in the past. Faced with this, said the committee, developing countries had to consider the possibility of establishing national tripartite bodies to advise on training policies and methods and liaise with educational institutions and others

Equipment manufacturers and suppliers should also be involved in training activities so that expertise among maintenance and repair workers is built up in each work-

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The Editor **Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H 9NA 01-213 7483

operation among industries to At national level, said the com- economise training resources; this mittee, there had to be co- needed to be particularly encouraged by governments of those coun-

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CASE STUDY

Great opportunity offered in travel awards

by Peter Evans, British Overseas Trade Board

workers have the opportunity to travel overseas to see what happens to the end-product of their labours. But that is exactly what the British Overseas Trade Board, in conjunction with Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd, are offering them. They can go abroad and see their firms' customers in other countries and. when they have completed their trips, Williams & Glyn's will refund the cost for up to £500 of the expenses of their visits.



The scheme under which this all happens is the "Working for Exports" Travel Awards, 1982. The object of the awards is for up to 12 shop-floor workers-whom their companies nominate and regional committees select-to travel overseas and see how their companies' goods or services are used in export markets. The awards are offered in the eight вотв regions together with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ire-

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD ¾%

This is the third year in succession in which the awards have been available. The BOTB and Williams & Glyn's first launched the scheme in 1979. Their aim is to "encourage greater understanding among shopfloor staff of the problems of exporting, and of ways in which their companies' products or services are put to use overseas".

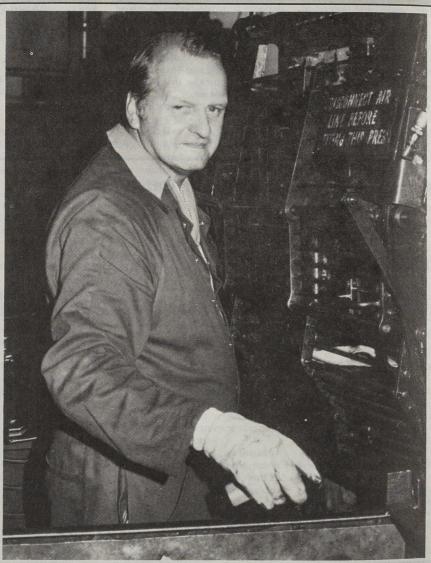
The main criterion for candidates is that they "must be involved at shop-floor level in the production of goods, or the provision of services,

It is not often that shop-floor for export." Then individual candidates are assessed on the basis of their job within their firm; their pro- awards? A shop-floor representagramme of activity for the visit, as tive's overseas trip, either alone or outlined by the company; their abil- with a salesman, will-from the ity to communicate their experifirm's point of view-often help ences to others—both abroad and in promote better understanding of an the UK-afterwards; their particular contribution to the sponsoring company's export efforts.

Benefits of the awards

What are the benefits of the

(continued) ▶



George Anderson: union convenor at work

→ CASE STUDY

export customer's needs. Somebody on the spot who knows the manufacturing processes involved in a product may be able to suggest ways in which that product could be simply modified to meet a customer's requirements more closely. At the same time, shop-floor workers will, by making an overseas trip to a customer of the firm, be able to see first-hand the importance of prompt delivery, product reliability and good packaging. Perhaps-when they write their reports on the visit—they can even suggest to the company ways in which these can be improved.



It is also important to show customers abroad that United Kingdom exporters care enough about their business to take along men and women who make the product. Other exporting countries have been doing this for some years. They have found it helpful in achieving vital export orders.

That is all from the employers' viewpoint. What about the workers? Communicating their experiences to their fellow-workers on the shop floor and describing ways in which their company's products are used overseas, will help them feel they are doing an important and worthwhile job. It will also encourage them to feel they are making a vital contribution to the UK's export drive.

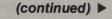
Journeys beneficial

Last year, seven awards were successful candidates found their borough, Cambridgeshire, who is findings to all concerned". also an Amalgamated Union of Germany and the Netherlands.

He commented after his return: colour scanners and press control "The trip was, for me, an invaluable made out of a possible 12. All the one. I learned much of exports: the problems we face, the competition, journeys beneficial, both to their the union attitudes, and have been firms and themselves. Trevor Fen- awakened to the depth of the difwick, 31-year-old storekeeper with ficulties firms like ours must over-Crosfield Electronics of Peter- come. I hope I can relay some of my

Trevor visited 11 of Crosfield's Engineering Workers' convenor, European customers. His firm went on a three-weeks' trip to Italy, specialise in advanced technology for the printing trade, through

equipment. They are recognised leaders in this field. All 11 customers expressed delight with the quality of the machines which Crosfield's produce. There is also, he says "great respect for the 'British skilled man's' ability, borne out by the many adverts for them to join foreign firms".





George Roberts: works convenor looking through a coil of steel strip.

→ CASE STUDY

New experience

For High Wycombe chargehand Peter Hoare, who works for Detexomat Machinery Ltd, overseas travel was a new experience. When he set out for the USA earlier this year to visit his firm's customers in North and South Carolina, he admitted that "the furthest I have ever been before is the Isle of Wight". His general conclusion, after his return, was "The machine and back-up service, which our firm's American agent offers, is satisfactory. I was amazed at the level of research and development, to which one of the larger hose manufacturers in the USA went, to achieve maximum output".

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD XX ing and ancillary parts.

Detexomat proclaim that they are "world leaders in hosiery automation", and Peter visited various hosiery mills throughout North Carolina. He was introduced to people responsible for buying, operating and maintaining his firm's machines. They all told him that, once the machines were installed, they were more than satisfied with their performance.

But he came away with the impression that general standards of machine maintenance in the USA are below those of the UK! He visited a large hose manufacturers who were experimenting with a robot to replace the operator on the Detexomat machine. At the other end of the scale, he found a very small company specialising in producing modified parts for their equipment, to improve the quality of the finished product.

The youngest of last year's winners to take an overseas trip was 17-year-old second-year apprentice technician Andrew Hood, who works for Acrow (Engineers) of Saffron Walden, Essex. His visit was to Egypt, On his return, he remarked:

"My month in Cairo was an extremely eventful one. It was also extremely enjoyable. Thirty days' stay has broadened my whole outlook on the world and made me see views about British workers. He things in a very different light".



While in Cairo, Andrew helped prepare his firm's stand at the International Trade Fair there. He also inspected Egyptian construction work and the use of his company's products, gave technical advice for customer services and worked in the price negotiations from first factory of a local Acrow subsidiary. He found customer reaction to his orders. It would be most interesting firm's products to be generally favourable. During his stay in Egypt Acrow won two orders-one for £13,000-for lightweight scaffold-

The only woman member of the group of award winners was 33- union convenor, went with his year-old knitwear worker and shop departmental supervisor, Terry steward, Mrs Eileen Underwood, of George, 42, on a joint trip to Telray Knitwear Ltd, Syston, France, Western Germany and Leicester. Her observations, when Switzerland, sharing an award beshe returned from Western Ger- tween them. Both work for Howmet many and the Republic of Ireland, Turbine Components Corporation were: "Goods must be delivered on of Exeter. Their conclusions: "The time. Days late-even hours-could result in cancellation. There is satisfied by our quality. We have to always someone who can, and will, keep our costs down to compete. supply on time. It has been a won- Everybody said they would like to derful experience for me. I have see better deliveries. We should also learned a good deal from my travels. It has been very beneficial and talk to each other. You can get a bad rewarding in every conceivable reputation just by having a problem

Particularly impressed

with Western Germany. She found 01-215 5180), BOTB regional offices, that "efficiency, precision, reliability, punctuality are the key words". She also decided that Western German people are "a very helpful people who give-and expect-quality of a very high standard". And she concluded that in the UK there is "a great deal to be learned from their organisational technique"

George Roberts, 47-year-old works convenor for the 300 hourly-

paid workers at the factory of TI Tube Products Ltd, Oldbury, West Midlands, came back from a visit to Finland and Sweden with strong declared: "I feel foreign companies often have the wrong impression of the British. About 97 per cent of British factories never go on strike. We have a better strike record than a lot of major industrialised western

For George Anderson, 46, union convenor, of Covrad Presswork Canley, Coventry; his journey to Western Germany and Sweden was "Worthwhile. I saw every stage of enquiries—to prototypes—to actual to follow up some of the enquiries"

£9,000 and the other worth WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD

And Fred Gould, 40-year-old majority of our customers were be careful. Buyers in Germany all with one of them".

Application forms for the awards are available from the BOTB, 1 Vic-She was particularly impressed toria St, London SW1H 0ET (Tel. or branches of Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. 器

Free Department of Employment leaflets

following is a list of leaflets published by the triment of Employment. Though some of the more alised titles are not stocked by local offices, most vailable free of charge from employment offices, nitres, unemployment benefit offices and regional s of the Department of Employment, or from: ers for bulk supplies of leaflets (10 or more) should to General Office, Information 4, Department of tyment at the above address. This list does not include the publications of the ower Services Commission or its associated divor does it include any priced publications of the ovment legislation es of leaflets giving guidance on current employ-egislation. It deals with the *Employment Protec-*onsolidation) Act 1978, which came into effect on mber 1978 and brought together in one enact-e provisions on the employment rights previously Payments Act 1965. reacts of Employment Act 1972, le Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and es deals also with the Employment Act 1980 makes a number of amendments to the:
le Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and ovment Protection Act 1975, and the yment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 the series has been withdrawn as the provisions itten statement of main terms and cedure for handling redundancies PL624 (rev) plovees' rights on insolvency of ployment rights for the expectant PL 652 pension on medical grounds under th and safety regulations PL668 ing redundancy? Time off for job ting or to arrange training on membership rights and the sed shop PI 658 nised pay statement PL633 arantee payments les governing continuous ployment and a week's pay PL670 ne off for public duties fairly dismissed? hts on termination of PL667 nion secret ballots air and unfair dismissal—a guide for PI 654 pment regulations—guidance for nce on procedure for recoupment of ployment and supplementary ployment and supplementary fits for employers in cases where an oyee has received benefit and has equently received an award from an trial tribunal yment Act 1980-an outline related publications of practice—picketing of practice—closed shop ments and arrangements oyees' rights on insolvency of

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The Wages Council Act briefly explaine Guide to the hairdressing wages order	
Other wages legislation The Fair Wages Resolution	
Information for government contractors	3
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Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with	h
the payment of wages	PL538
Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of	
payment of wages for manual workers particular those to whom the Truck Act	(in
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y industrial	ITL5	people find the right job	PL58
ents, with		Quality of working life Work Research Unit	
lealth and	ITI 10	A brief description of the role of the	
	ITL19	Unit, which can provide practical advice and help to all those in industry,	
		commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working	
orkers in the nuary 1980		life	PL66
rmit scheme— of EEC		Work Research Unit—Future Programme 1980 and 1981	
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ce schemes	OW21(1981)	working life despite economic difficulty.	PL67
s covered by		Employment agencies	
um wage and		The Employment Agencies Act 1973	
of the work of	of	General guidance on the Act, and regula- tions for users of employment agency and	
atutory I holiday pay		employment business services PL5	194(2nd re
cupations and holidays	EDL504	Equal pay	
	WCL1(rev)	A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	
efly explained wages order	EDL505	Equal pay for women—what you should know about it	
		Information for working women	PL573(rev
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nnection with	DIFOO	Background information about some	
50	PL538	immigrant groups in Britain Filmstrips for better race relations	
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