# Employment Gazette

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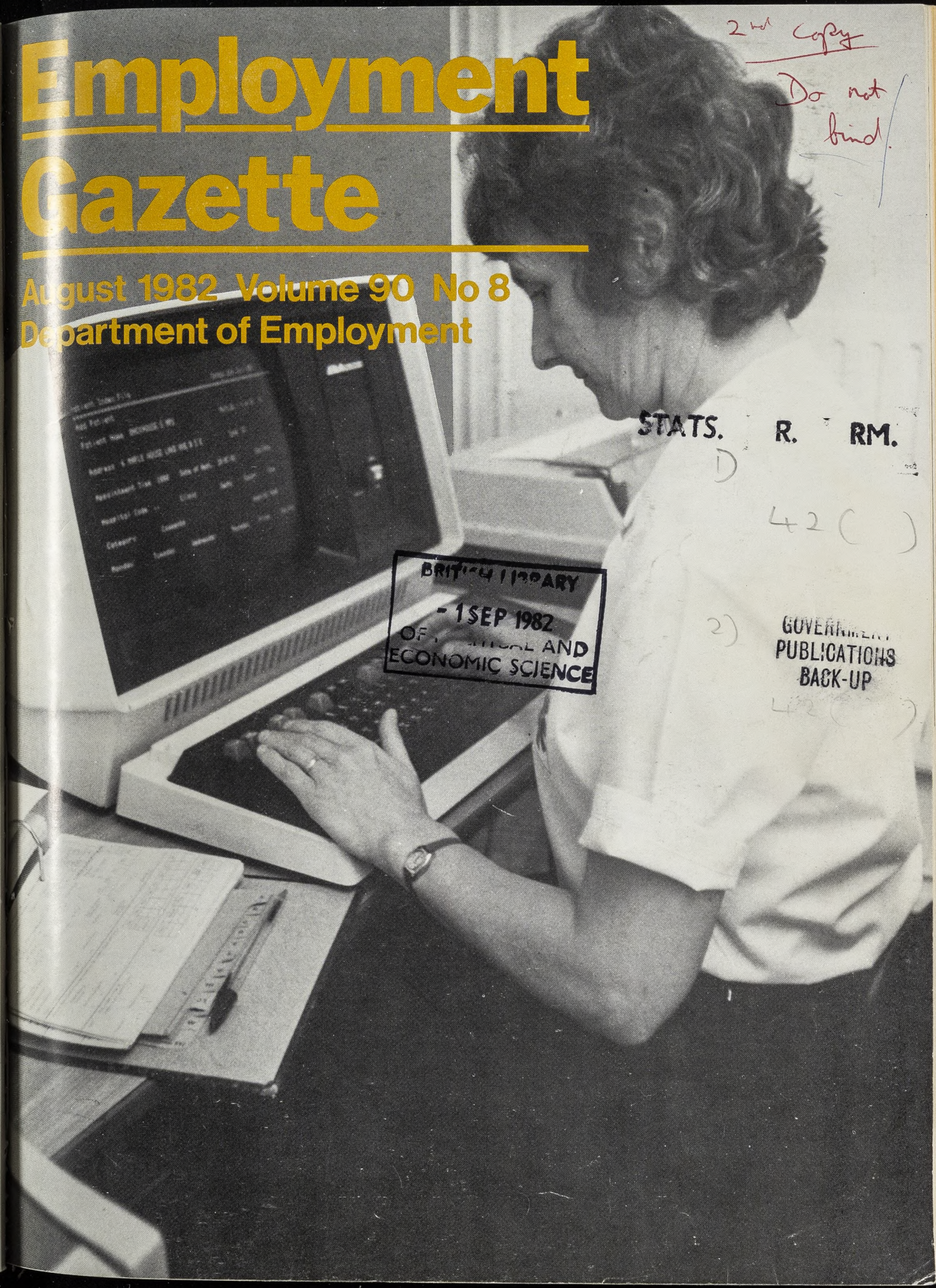
Department of Employment



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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE August (pages 321–360)

# Contents

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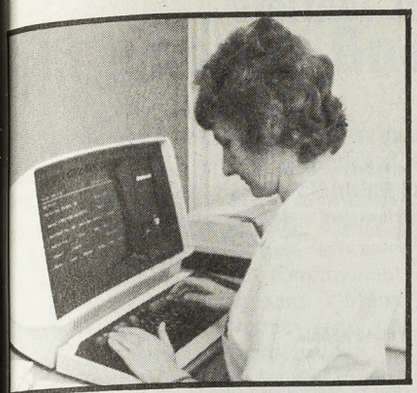

**Cover picture**
"An ambulance service is only as good as the information it receives, and then how it handles it. An army marches on its stomach, an ambulance service on its communication network." How one ambulance service made itself work more efficiently with the aid of a computer. (Case Study page 357).

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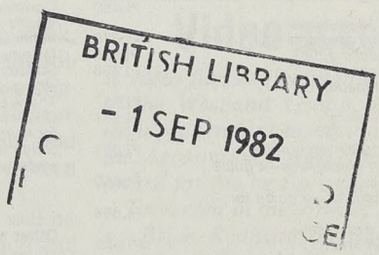
**EMPLOYMENT BRIEF**
Split jobs get Government backing 323
New adult training scheme to start this year 324
Employee participation in annual reports: Tebbit seeks industry's views 325
Finance plans for NI contributions published: Social Services Secretary invites comments 326
Consultations on union democracy announced 327
Pay rises must be kept down says Minister 328

**SPECIAL FEATURES**
The training and experience dividend 329
Unemployment—the year after 334
Measuring Europe's job vacancies 341
The Japanese way of robot life 346
What do we expect from the ILO? 351

**EMPLOYMENT TOPICS** 354
National Insurance—Disabled people—Aerospace earnings—Disabled quota—New Earnings Survey 1982—Redundancies: reported as due to occur—Women in the Civil Service

**CASE STUDY**
Information technology in an ambulance service 357

**LABOUR MARKET DATA**
Centre section contents S1
Commentary; trends in labour statistics S2
Definitions and conventions S63
Index S64

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BACKFILE VOLUMES
Complete volumes of *Ministry of Labour Gazette* 1924–1968, *Employment and Productivity Gazette* 1968–1979 and *Employment Gazette* 1971 onwards are now available in microfilm form from University Micro International, 18 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EJ.

# Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge from employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment.

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.
*Note:* This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

**Employment legislation**

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation. It deals with the *Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978*, which came into effect on 1 November 1978 and brought together in one enactment the provisions on the employment rights previously contained in the:

*Redundancy Payments Act 1965,*
*Contracts of Employment Act 1972,*
*Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976,* and the
*Employment Protection Act 1975*

The series deals also with the *Employment Act 1980*, which makes a number of amendments to the:

*Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976,*
*Employment Protection Act 1975,* and the
*Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment* | PL631(rev) |
| 2 *Procedure for handling redundancies* | PL624(rev) |
| 3 *Employees' rights on insolvency of employer* | PL619(rev) |
| 4 *Employment rights for the expectant mother* | PL652 |
| 5 *Suspension on medical grounds under health and safey regulations* | PL668 |
| 6 *Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training* | PL620(rev) |
| 7 *Union membership rights and the closed shop* | PL658 |
| 8 Itemised pay statement | PL633 |
| 9 *Guarantee payments* | PL649 |
| 10 *Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking* | PL680 |
| 11 *Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay* | PL670 |
| 12 *Time off for public duties* | PL626 |
| 13 *Unfairly dismissed?* | PL656 |
| 14 *Rights on termination of employment* | PL667 |
| 15 *Union secret ballots* | PL657 |
| *Employment Act 1980—an outline* | PL651 |
| *Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers* | PL650 |
| *Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers* | PL654 |
| *The law on unfair dismissal—Guidance for small firms* | *PL689* |
| *Recoupment regulations—guidance for employers*<br>Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefits for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal | RCP1 |

**Other related publications**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Code of practice—picketing*<br>*Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements*<br>*Time off with pay for safety representatives*<br>A summary of the regulations governing the entitlement of authorised safety representatives to time off with pay in connection with their duties | PL634(rev) |

**Redundancy payments**

| | |
|---|---|
| *The Redundancy Payments Scheme—March 1980*<br>General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the redundancy payments provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 | |
| *The Redundancy Payments Scheme*<br>A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees | RPL6 |
| *The Redundancy Payments Scheme—offsetting pensions against redundancy payments*<br>Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments | RPL1 |

**Industrial tribunals**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Industrial tribunals procedure*<br>For parties concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings | ITL1 |
| *Determination of question by industrial tribunals*<br>For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 | ITL19 |

**Overseas workers**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from January 1, 1980*<br>Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states or Gibraltarians | OW5(1981) |
| *Employment in the United Kingdom*<br>A guide for workers from non EEC countries | OW17(1980) |
| *Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from January 1, 1980*<br>Training and work experience schemes | OW21(1981) |

**Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?*<br>Contains a brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations | EDL504 |
| *Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay*<br>The Wages Council Act briefly explained | WCL1(rev) |
| *Guide to the wages order for hairdressing* | EDL505(rev) |
| *Guide to the toy manufacturing wages order* | EDL506 |

**Other wages legislation**

| | |
|---|---|
| *The Fair Wages Resolution*<br>Information for government contractors | |
| *The Truck Acts*<br>Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages | PL538 |
| *Payment of Wages Act 1960*<br>Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply) | PL673 |

**Special employment measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme*<br>For firms faced with making workers redundant | PL692 |
| *Job Release Scheme*<br>For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 | PL685 |
| *Young Workers Scheme*<br>Information for employers on a new scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people | PL678(rev) |

**Young people**

| | |
|---|---|
| *The work of the Careers Service*<br>A general guide | PL669 |
| *Help for handicapped young people*<br>A guide to the help available through the Careers Service | PL675 |
| *The Long Term*<br>A leaflet about a film for parents showing the importance of combined parental and Careers Service guidance for young people about to leave school | PL659 |
| *We get around*<br>A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people find the right job | PL536 |

**Quality of working life**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Work Research Unit*<br>A brief description of the role of the 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 life | PL661 |
| *Work Research Unit—1980 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction*<br>This booklet shows that industry and commerce kept up efforts to improve the quality of working life despite economic difficulty | PL676 |

**Employment agencies**

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|---|---|
| *The Employment Agencies Act 1973*<br>General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services | PL594(2nd rev) |

**Equal pay**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Equal pay*<br>A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 | |
| *Equal pay for women—what you should know about it*<br>Information for working women | PL573(rev) |

**Race relations**

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| *The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service and the multi-racial workforce*<br>*Background information about some immigrant groups in Britain* | PL679 |

**Miscellaneous**

| | |
|---|---|
| *The European Social Fund*<br>A guide for possible applicants for assistance from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EEC member states | PL694 |





*Two new unemployment measures*

# Split jobs get Government backing

**Two new government schemes to help unemployed people find work have been announced. One is a job-splitting grant to help employers open up more part-time jobs for unemployed people claiming benefit. The other is a community programme scheme which enables longer term unemployed people to do community work and voluntary activities.**

Launching the schemes Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said: "Many people have said that the money spent on unemployment benefit should instead be spent on constructive work for the unemployed. That's part of the idea behind these new measures. The Community Programme uses the extra money which we offered in the Budget to provide constructive work, mainly part-time, for 130,000 long-term unemployed people. This has been urgently needed. I am glad that the MSC have made good use of the opportunity.

"The job-splitting subsidy is more experimental. If employers, workers and job-seekers like it, it could open up real jobs to more people. Both schemes offer more choices to people who want to arrange their working lives in different ways, and job-splitting can bring real benefits to the employer too. Above all, at a time when jobs are scarce, these schemes make it possible for more people to regain the dignity of a job, to remain in work, even on a part-time basis, rather than on full-time unemployment.

## Job-splitting scheme

Under the Job-Splitting Scheme a grant will be paid during the first year to employers where the splitting of a job results in the recruitment of an unemployed person who is claiming benefit. It could also be paid to help avoid someone becoming redundant and claiming benefit. The grant will aim to cover employers' extra costs, expected to be mainly extra training costs, and offer them an incentive to take part in the scheme.

Jobs split under the scheme can be taken by an unemployed person claiming benefit or by an existing employee. However the effect of the split must be to stop someone being unemployed, or becoming unemployed and claiming benefit.

Examples of how the split job could be filled are:

- two unemployed benefit claimants
- one unemployed benefit claimant and one existing full-time employee
- two existing full-time employees, at least one of whom would otherwise have been made redundant and claimed benefit
- two existing full-time employees change to part-time and the employer recruits one or more unemployed benefit claimants to do the rest of their work.

Full details of the scheme, which will run from January 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984, will be announced in the autumn.

The number of employers willing to take part in the scheme will depend in part on the level of the grant. As an illustration, if 100,000 jobs were split and the grant fixed at £500, the gross cost would be about £55 million over the life of the scheme. However the large savings in benefit payments should mean a net saving in public expenditure.

**Sir Richard O'Brien,** a former MSC chairman, meets jobsharers at GEC.

## Community programme scheme

The new community programme will provide up to 130,000 places, mostly part-time, for up to a year and assistance will be given with training if required. It brings together the initiative announced by the Chancellor in the Budget to provide 100,000 places for work for community benefit; the existing Community Enterprise Programme (CEP) which was expected to 30,000 places; and the scheme announced by the Secretary of State for Employment on May 27 to encourage voluntary activities.

Projects under the new programme for the benefit of the community will be run on the same criteria as the CEP. Sponsors will be reimbursed on the same basis for average costs up to a maximum equivalent to £60 a place a week and will be able to create a range of job opportunities, some full-time, some part-time.

People working on the programme will get the rate for the job for two to five days a week. Some will get more than £60 a week, some less depending on the rate for the job and how many days they work. Those eligible will be 18 to 24 year olds who have been unemployed for six months or more and those aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for a year or more.

The new community programme will be introduced from October 1, 1982 and will run for at least two years.

The voluntary element of the scheme will provide opportunities for unpaid voluntary work through payments to voluntary bodies.

The gross cost of the scheme will be over £575 million in a full year, including the existing provision for 30,000 CEP places, but because of the saving in benefit which would otherwise be paid, the net additional expenditure for the extra 100,000 places will be nearer £185 million. The Department of Employment will be seeking assistance from the European Social Fund towards the cost of the scheme.

## Video accounts

*A video film explaining the financial results of the Westland Group, has replaced the usual addendum to accounts and has won the Accountancy Age/Touche Ross annual award for the best programme of its kind.*

*Presented in the form of a TV programme by Brian Redhead on Radio 4, the video explained the significance of the Group's financial results to the prosperity and security of every Westland employee. Various accountancy terms such as reserves and depreciation were explained in order that employees might fully understand the Group's accounts.*

*In previous years, Westland has communicated with its employees through a special supplement to the accounts called "Westland Review", but on this occasion it was decided to make an audio visual presentation and video was chosen as being the most suitable medium.*

## New adult training scheme to start this year

The Manpower Services Commission has endorsed the report of the Open Tech Task Group, set up this January to advise on the management and direction of the new Open Tech Programme. Launched this month, Open Tech aims to widen training opportunities for adults at technician and supervisor level by filling gaps in the education and training system.

Open Tech has two main tasks: to widen access to existing education and training provision, and to make possible new provisions using open learning.

Open Tech will have three distinctive features. First, there is its open learning approach, to enable participants to learn at a time, place or pace that suits them. So, for example, people could learn at home, at work, in a training centre or classroom, at different times each week, on their own, with tutorials or with practical tuition.

Second, the programme concentrates on adults at technician and supervisor levels of skill, who already have work experience and need to update their skills or learn new ones.

Third, the programme will be collaborative and project based. Major projects will deal with producing learning materials or designing and providing open learning opportunities with tutorial and practical support. Other projects will centre on evaluation of information for and staff training needs of the Open Tech Programme.

Funding will be "pump-priming", to enable open learning schemes to get off the ground and develop. Employers, colleges, professional or other organisations or consortia will lead or contribute to projects so that existing expertise and resources can be used and training needs be responded to.

The programme will be overseen by a steering group with members from employers, unions, local authorities, education and other interested sectors, with an Open Tech Unit within the MSC responsible for co-ordinating and managing the programme, under a director who is to be appointed soon.

The Government has agreed to provide an initial £1 million rising to £10 million in 1984–85. Some seven or eight major projects are to be commissioned by the end of the year.

This fort, part of a quarter-acre battlefield, has been created by city teenagers on a residential project under the Youth Opportunities Programme, near the site of the 1388 battle of Otterburn. It has been built as a playground for holidaying school children at Otterburn Hall, a charitable trust holiday and conference centre. Ten unemployed teenagers and three adults have spent eight weeks building the battlefield.

## Childminding boost

The Department of Health and Social Security is to increase the annual grant to the National Childminding Association (NCMA) by £8,000 to £33,000 a year for the next two financial years. An extra amount of £22,000 a year will be given to the association for trial appointments in two regions to assist on the development of a regional structure for the country as a whole.

Speaking at the NCMA Exhibition at the House of Commons recently, Mr Tony Newton, Parliamentary Secretary for Social Security, said:

### Excellent care

"I am firmly convinced that good childminding provides an excellent form of care for young children whose own parents cannot, for whatever reason, look after them during the day. There is no doubt that a good childminder can provide loving care and a stimulating and secure environment to the children she cares for. But there is a danger that childminders can be isolated and lack the support needed in the difficult task of looking after someone else's child. This is why I so much welcome and value the work which NCMA is doing to improve the standards and status of childminding.

## Managers want Britain to remain in EC, finds BIM survey

Britain's managers were committed to the UK remaining in the Community, according to a BIM survey which had shown that, "Britain should stop moaning about the Common Market and make it work for us," said Mr Roy Close, Director General of the 72,000-strong British Institute of Management, commmenting on the survey.

The survey's findings revealed that an overwhelming majority were in favour of continued membership and that they felt great damage would be done to British industry if the UK withdrew.

Recent EC decisions which had adversely affected Britain had not altered their view. The major part of the survey had been completed before the EC's attitude on sanctions against Argentina was known and its decision to over-ride Britain on farm prices had been announced, so a further "hot-line" consultation was organised to discover whether members views had changed as a result. But they remained in favour of the Community. Managers felt that the UK should not over react to EC action which might be seen as lacking support for Britain.

The survey also showed strong support for the political benefits of remaining in the EEC. A large majority of members believed that the UK gained directly from the Community's influence on international trade and commercial development.

Nearly all members agreed that further progress was necessary to harmonise laws in member states to achieve a "true common market", but at the same time they wanted such legislation to be applied very selectively with efficient practices, customs and legal systems remaining a matter for individual countries.

The survey showed that managers vigorously support the removal of non-tariff barriers and EEC budget reform to restructure the Common Agricultural Policy and achieve a permanent solution to the problem of disproportionate UK contributions. They considered it imperative that more Community expenditure should be devoted to supporting industries other than agriculture.

Mr Close commented: "Market bashing will not bring British industry the benefits which EC membership can provide. Managers realise that a major effort must be made to take advantage of the opportunities which the Community has to offer."





## Employee participation in annual reports: Tebbit seeks industry's views

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, has asked for comments by September 17 on a proposal which would require companies to state what they had done to introduce or develop employee participation arrangements.

The provision is the result of an amendment to the Employment Bill in the House of Lords. It would apply to companies with over 200 employees and would require that every directors' report should contain a statement relating to action taken during the financial year.

Although the Government would accept the principle of a provision on the lines proposed, Mr Tebbit believes that it is important to give industry the opportunity of commenting on the form of the provision before it becomes effective as they are the ones who will have to operate it. Comments should be sent to the Department of Employment (IRA3), Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA.

## Views sought on dangerous loads

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has published a consultative document on the draft code of practice advising on the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Road Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations 1981.

These mostly came into force on January 1 this year, and they extend and update legislation of a wide range of dangerous substances transported by road in tankers and containers with more than three cubic metres capacity.

The draft approved code was drawn up after the CBI, TUC, local authorities, government departments and Health and Safety Executive experts had been consulted and includes guidance on some sections of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, dealing with the compatibility of multi-loads and loading and unloading dangerous substances.

*Draft Code of Practice on the Operational Provisions of the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Road Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations 1981* ISBN 0 11 883462 2 costs £3 from HMSO and booksellers. Comments on it should reach Mr P E Parsley, HSD A3, Health and Safety Executive, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT by September 1.

## MSC annual report

Major achievements were recorded by the MSC during 1981–82, despite the difficult economic climate within which it had to operate, said the Chairman, Mr David Young, in an introduction to the Commission's recent Annual Report.

These achievements included:

- substantial progress toward achieving the objectives of the New Training Initiative, including the work of the Commission's Youth Task Group;
- a record 553,000 young people, including about half of all 1981 school leavers, entered the Youth Opportunities Programme;
- over 60,000 adults completed TOPS training;
- funds were made available to support up to 35,000 apprenticeships and other forms of long term skill training;
- around one and a half million people (including over 35,000 disabled people) were found jobs by the Employment Service;
- over 34,000 adults who had been out of work for long periods were given temporary work on the Community Enterprise Programme.

## Self-cert rules OK

The supervisor and first line manager has a superb new man-management tool available in the self-certification rules, according to The Industrial Society which has produced a 20 minute video programme as a guide to the self-certification rules.

It explains the nuts and bolts of the new regulations and emphasises the practical effects by showing scenarios filmed in three different environments—shop floor, office and catering.

These highlight the opportunities that supervisors and first line managers will have to manage their teams more effectively. Rather than merely complying with the amendments, the informed supervisor will welcome the new possibilities of counselling and control of absenteeism that self-certification offers.

The video is available in Sony Umatic, Betamax, VHS and Philips 2000 cassettes and is accompanied with comprehensive discussion notes and a copy of *A Guide to Self-certification* by Gillian Howard.

Available from The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London sw17 5DG, tel. 01-839 4300, the video costs £250 + VAT.

Work experience took on a new meaning for MSC area board chairman Jim Harper when he became station master for the day at Sunniside station on the historic Tanfield line in the North East. The station was built by Community Enterprise Scheme participants. Some of whom are shown.

## Technology goes to school

"I warmly support the initiative of the British Technology Group in launching the Academic Enterprise Competition —designed to encourage academic researchers to exploit their research results by establishing their own businesses. I welcome it because new technology and innovation are the keys to industrial success in the UK," said Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin at the presenting of awards for the British Technology Group's Academic Enterprise Competition.

"But industry cannot survive on ideas alone," he continued. "These ideas have to be converted into new products and new designs, all at the right price, for the customer. It is salutary to observe that the most successful and innovative companies are usually those where there is a close degree of cooperation between the technical and the marketing people. Success therefore lies in partnership—partnership between the seats of learning and industry. And it is just this partnership which the competition sets out to foster."

For too long in Britain there has been an uneasy and mutual suspicion between education and industry. This is one reason why the pace of industrial innovation in Britain has been slower than that enjoyed by other countries. I am glad to see that this is, at least, changing. Of course, Government has a part to play in fostering this partnership. But it can do so only as a supporting player rather than by taking the lead part.

CEP workers Lawrie Winter (left) and Colin Renton laying new wood decking on board HMS Warrior, as part of the restoration of the world's first iron battleship.

## Finance plans for NI contributions published: Social Services Secretary invites comments

The Secretary of State for Social Services Norman Fowler, has announced publication of a report on financing the National Insurance Fund over the next 40 years and beyond.

Using various alternative assumptions, it estimates the levels of National Insurance contributions required to pay for pensions and other contributory benefits, and discusses the factors underlying them; these are: future population changes—fertility, mortality and age structure; employment levels and the relative future movement of benefits, prices and earnings. It also takes account of the build-up in future years of earnings-related pensions under the new scheme introduced in April 1978.

Mr Fowler said: "Pension costs are much the largest element in the overall costs. The Government must keep under careful review the developing costs of the social security system as a whole, including in particular the possibility of increasing costs for contributors. Equally we must keep under review the effectiveness of that system in meeting its underlying objectives and must do so in the context of our wider social and economic policies. This report will be a valuable contribution to that process.

"We shall now be studying in detail all the implications of this report, but, in view of the importance of pensions and their complicated long-term nature, it is likely to be some time before we reach any conclusions. To assist in this, I shall be inviting all those concerned, including the Select Committee on Social Services, the Social Security Advisory Committee, the Occupational Pensions Board, both sides of industry and the pension organisations to let me have their views and comments by the end of the year."

A summary of the conclusions the report reaches appears on page 354.

Comments should be sent to: Department of Health and Social Security, Room 123 (QR), Friars House, 157–168 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8EU.

*National Insurance Fund: Long Term Financial Estimates:* Report by the Government Actuary on the First Quinquennial Review under Section 137 of the Social Security Act 1975.

## Careers advice change call from EOC

The Equal Opportunities Commission is calling for a concerted and comprehensive programme of change on the part of schools and careers advisers to ensure that the skills and talents of all young women are recognised and developed, said EOC chairman Baroness Lockwood in a speech to the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers at their Annual Conference in Durham.

Baroness Lockwood outlined a range of strategies which could be used as a basis for providing positive encouragement in schools. These could be applied across the subject range and the unique position of careers teachers would enable them to act as catalysts for development and change within schools. Careers teachers would be the focal point for the development of a programme which could include:

- contact with primary and middle schools to stress the fact that the process of socialisation and stereotyping starts at an early age but can lead to a restricted perception of future training and career opportunities
- organising school-based workshops for representatives of all departments to discuss, for example, the pattern of option choices
- special careers evenings for girls and their parents
- special displays on career opportunities in non-traditional areas
- inviting women working in non-traditional areas to talk to girls
- inviting representatives of the Careers Service and the Manpower Services Commission Special Programmes Division to talk to girls about training opportunities in non-traditional skills
- organising school/industry link schemes to give girls practical experience in non-traditional areas.

"Whilst girls are not a minority group, there is strong evidence that they are currently a disadvantaged group. But effective ways and means can be found to remove these disadvantages.

"Most women work for most of their lives. We need, therefore, to consider such factors as the impact of new technology on the workplace and the growth of new models of flexible working arrangements such as job sharing. Above all, this country cannot continue to fail to develop the potential skills and talents of half its population simply because they are girls. If these skills and talents are not only to be developed but also to be fully used, then the role of the careers guidance teacher is of the greatest significance."





## Consultations on union democracy announced

The Government has announced its intention to hold early consultations about whether there should now be legislation to require unions to use secret ballots in their elections and, if so, the form the legislation should take.

Speaking at a Policy Studies Institute seminar in London following a debate in the House of Lords, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the question which had to be asked was: would the unions ever reform themselves or would they only do so under the pressure of legislation?

"It is now clear that many trade unions have not shown the will to take the necessary action themselves. The Government will therefore look more seriously at what options are open to it, including legislation, to achieve what must be the common goal of making unions more representative and more democratic," said Mr Tebbit.

He said there was certainly general agreement that trade unions ought to be more democratic and that they had failed to adapt their institutions and practices to the economic and social pressures for change. "It is still far too rare for unions to consult their members directly through the ballot box on major decisions which affect their members equally—such as the calling of strike action or the election and re-election of their leaders," he said.

Mr Tebbit said the Government had always taken the view that it would be much better for trade unions to reform themselves voluntarily. The Employment Act 1980 had removed the only credible arguments against the more widespread use of secret ballots by enabling unions to claim back the costs incurred in holding secret postal ballots for a number of purposes, including union elections and decisions about industrial action. The high cost of postal ballots was therefore no longer a reason for unions to resist the necessary reforms and the Government was currently going further by offering to pay the costs of ballots on wage offers.

## Business school planned by Open University

A new "open business school" is being developed by the Open University to extend opportunities to managers and companies who cannot afford the time or fees for residential management courses.

Two courses using correspondence books, TV and weekend schools will be offered next year as the first part of a comprehensive OU programme.

The first course will be a management skills foundation course for new and middle managers requiring 90–100 hours of study. The second course will teach accounting for non-financial managers, needing 45–50 hours study. The courses will at undergraduate level but much shorter than OU undergraduate courses, and there will be a certificate of course completion.

Mr Brian Lund, the OU's programme co-ordinator, said: "We are planning a full programme of courses. Other areas likely to be included at an early stage are help for exporters, managing new technologies, running small businesses, personnel selection, and training for training officers."

Mr Roy Close of the British Institute of Management said: "BIM offers its support to this Open University project because it recognises some of the fundamental problems facing individual managers and their companies.

"On the one hand, they know that to be effective managers they must have a real grasp of an increasing number of skills and disciplines. But on the other hand, when companies are striving hard to be competitive, it is often difficult to release men and money for more conventional management development courses, no matter how valuable the results which these achieve.

"The Open University course will provide an important option by allowing managers to learn at a time and at a pace which will ensure their development without impeding their existing day-to-day work as managers."

The courses will be multi-media, combining TV, radio, printed texts, audio-visual material, some face-to-face tuition and optional assessment. Their length will be between 50 and 100 hours of study—the equivalent of two to three weeks residential course. No entry qualifications are needed as admission is on a "first come, first served" basis.

The courses are a major addition to the OU's continuing education programme to meet the needs of industry and commerce which was recently boosted by a £1m Government grant and a similar one from the Science and Engineering Research Council. Other programmes now being developed include courses on manufacturing, industrial applications of computers and on data processing.

More information is available from The Associate Student Central Office, PO Box 75, Milton Keynes MK7 6AN.

## £9m scheme to put micros in all primary schools

Mr Kenneth Baker Minister for Information Technology has given details of the £9 million scheme announced by the Prime Minister to provide microcomputers for every primary school in the UK.

"Our objective is to enable teachers to get started in giving all young pupils—the five- to ten-year olds—experience with technology. The scheme also helps open up the important educational market to manufacturers of hardware and software. I am pleased British manufacturers are producing equipment with the qualities needed for effective educational use.

"The enthusiasm among teachers, their professional associations and education authorities suggests we can expect a high take-up."

The scheme follows the successful scheme to put more into secondary schools and will operate from October 1 this year to the end of 1984. Twenty-seven thousand schools in the maintained and independent sectors are eligible for pound-for-pound support and should apply through their local education authorities.

## RoSPA at work

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is providing an in-company safety training course tailored to their specific requirements. Among employers who have had ROSPA design courses for them already are the AA, Pontins, the Guide-Dogs for the Blind Association and C&A.

The course costs £225 a day plus expenses which is, says ROSPA, often less than the cost of sending up to 25 employees to the ROSPA training centre, with attendant travelling and hotel expenses.

Most courses are arranged by the personnel or training officers. Surprisingly, very few safety officers seem to be active in arranging such courses for their employers, comments ROSPA, which says that it is not unusual for the ROSPA team to visit the company and never see the safety officer.

More details from Mr Booker, ROSPA Training Centre, 22 Summer Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham, tel 021-706 8121.

## Pay rises must be kept down says Minister

"The new pay round has started. Let us hope it will not be the round in which negotiators knockout their members' firms by daft claims", said Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit to the Scottish Engineering Employers in Glasgow. Mr Tebbit said that around the country negotiators were thinking about how much to claim and how much to offer. Some unions were looking for a substantial rise.

"I hope their expectations are not too high. And I hope they will bear in mind that inflation is steadily falling. Employers know—and unions too must know—how urgent is the need to improve industry's competitiveness. Competitiveness depends crucially on getting unit labour costs down, and on keeping them down", he said.

During the '70s the country's competitiveness had slid dangerously out of control as money incomes rose twenty times faster than output. The country had started to put things right but was still several laps behind its competitors. "We must keep labour costs down if we are to work our way up to the front," Mr Tebbit said.

Most workers were realistic enough to see the link between their own pay and their own job and know that a smaller increase now could help to avoid unemployment later, Mr Tebbit said.

"Most workers can see all this readily enough. And, I trust, they can point it out forcibly to their negotiators. It is certainly in their own interest to do so," he said.

Mr Tebbit said it was well enough known that one man's pay increase could cost another man his job—or a youngster the chance of starting work but what was perhaps less obvious was the link between pay in one firm and jobs in another. The competitiveness of one firm, or of one industry, depended not only on its own unit labour costs but on those of its suppliers. "As an illustration, the competitiveness of the engineering industry, and the jobs it can sustain, depends to a significant degree on pay in the industries supplying it with steel, energy, transport and other services. BL and Ford can be no more competitive than their components' suppliers.

"The point is simple, but worth emphasising. Pay increases for any one group of workers affect job prospects not only for that group but also for other groups. Moderate pay settlements promote not only workers' own interests but also the interests of others.

"We must all remember this in the coming pay round. Our prospects of getting the economy going and creating new jobs depend entirely upon the ability of industry and commerce to create wealth. It is by wealth creation alone that we can overcome unemployment and to achieve that we need sensible wage settlements and higher productivity."

## Pre-employment health screening "neither necessary nor desirable"

Health screening of workers prior to employment is neither necessary nor desirable, according to a guidance note published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). It describes the circumstances in which such screening or medical examination may make a useful contribution to occupational health care and gives guidance on conduct.

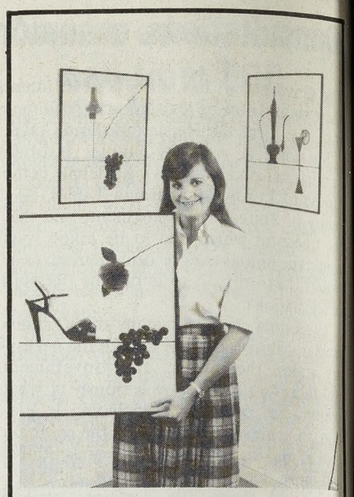
The note, which supplements advice given in an earlier guidance note (*Health Surveillance by Routine Procedures*, £1 from HMSO published April 1981), says that where employers want some form of routine health assessment of all workers, pre-employment health questionnaires will identify workers who require further assessment. Moreover, employers are advised to use pre-employment health screening procedures on a more selective basis only for those jobs which, because of their nature, have particular medical requirements.

The note recommends that the medical criteria for a particular job should be carefully defined so that decisions on whether to reject applicants on health grounds take into account only those health conditions which are relevant.

Employers should develop a clear policy on pre-employment health screening with their occupational health staff covering for instance the need for a health screening questionnaire or full medical examination, the questions about health to be asked and the types of offers of employment which can be made. Questions and tests included in questionnaires and medical examinations should be related to the physical and mental demands of the job; irrelevant tests and questions should be excluded.

The note also suggests an approach to the employment of people with a history of mental illness or some physical handicap. In both cases it suggests that specialist advice should be sought and that neither handicap should be seen as an overwhelming obstacle in the way of employing the individuals concerned.

*Pre-Employment Health Screening* (GN MS20) HMSO, £1 plus postage.



Emma Keruish so impressed her boss on her six month's work experience with a photography and design firm that she was offered a full time job. Now she has won a prize in a national photographic competition, which means she will have prints exhibited around the country.

## Bulk handling seminars

The Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory is to hold its second series of one-day seminars on Bulk Handling in the Microprocessor Age, at York on October 19, 1982.

### Process industries

The seminars are aimed at those in the process industries concerned with the design, operation and control of handling systems and the following papers by Warren Spring Laboratory staff will be presented and discussed.

Storage and Discharge of Bulk Particulate Materials—Dr Peter Bransby
Metering, Feeding and Weighing—Mr John Abbott
Conveyors and their Control—Mr Chris Duffell
Instrumentation and Sampling—Mr Peter Tily
Application of Microprocessors in Handling and Production Control—Mr John Hunt

The fee is £80 plus VAT. Further details and registration forms are available from Mr P J Kipping, Warren Spring Laboratory, PO Box 20, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX, Stevenage (0438) 3388 or telex 82250.

# The training and experience dividend

by Christine A Greenhalgh* and Mark B Stewart*

A report of research using the National Training Survey 1975, which recorded retrospective work histories for over 50,000 men and women in the United Kingdom.

In recent years considerable emphasis has been placed on the role of on-the-job training, both in giving workers more opportunities for advancement and in maintaining the quality of labour, an important input into the economy's production processes. The total amount of such training received by men and women in Britain in their working lives has not previously been documented, nor is there a great deal of evidence on the benefits to the individual or society of such training.

A major difference between the labour market behaviour of men and women lies in the extent of discontinuity in female labour force attachment. Such discontinuities in work experience are likely to have an important impact on the economic success of women, since skills are obtained to a considerable extent through labour market experience and may be blunted in periods of absence from the labour force. In addition, absence from the labour force removes an individual from the internal labour markets operating inside firms and may thereby reduce the probability of gaining access to the better jobs on re-entry. Again a lack of suitable data has, until now, hampered appreciation of what are the typical work histories of men

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This research was assisted by a grant from the Manpower Services Commission, who also provided access to the data. We are grateful to the members of the MSC co-ordinating committee for help and information during the project. Additional research facilities were provided by St. Peter's College, Oxford.

and women over their life-cycles and to what degree interruptions in work experience hinder the individual's subsequent progress.

### *Areas of ignorance*

In the research reported here the National Training Survey (*People and Their Work*), conducted in 1975, has been utilised to explore these areas of ignorance. This data set records detailed histories of both employment status and occupation for a sample of over 50,000 men and women, based on a nationally representative sampling frame. This survey fully documented on-the-job training, as well as schooling and formal qualifications. A wide variety of personal characteristics were recorded, as well as the individual's earnings at the time of interview. (See Manpower Services Commission, 1976, for details of the survey.)* In the research reported fully in *Greenhalgh and Stewart (1982b)* the following questions were investigated:

- How much training is received by men and women during their lifetime and is this training obtained during working hours or after work?
- To what extent is training obtained by some types of people rather than others?
- What effect does training of a given type have on the occupational attainment and earnings of an individual?

In a second paper, (Stewart and Greenhalgh (1982),) the aim was to answer two further questions:

- What types of work history patterns are exhibited by women (as indicated by the retrospective data available in the NTS) and how do they vary with the characteristics of the individual woman?
- How do interruptions to labour force attachment and part-time working affect subsequent occupational attainment and earnings?

The results of these two papers are summarised here.

A third section of the research documented the differences in occupational status and mobility by sex, changes in the occupational structure, and the experiences of various cohorts of the population. These findings are reported in full in *Greenhalgh and Stewart (1982a)* and will be the subject of a separate article in *Employment Gazette.*

## Who gets training?

An analysis of the evidence on vocational training received by individuals was conducted, distinguishing full-time training from evening training and part-time training, and documenting separately the experiences of men, married women and single women. For all three groups, full-time training was by far the most frequent training experience, but by no means a universal one. By 1965, the proportions with some full-time training were: 57 per cent of men; 40 per cent of single and 37 per cent of married women; as compared with about seven per cent of each group with evening training and five per cent or less with part-time training. Between 1965 and 1975, 30 per cent of men, 28 per cent of single women but only 15 per cent of married women received some full-time training. However about ten per cent of women, both married and single, took a vocational evening course during this period, compared with only four per cent of men. Even so, 73 per cent of married women received no spells of training in ten years.

The question of what types of people undertake training was next investigated using multivariate analysis. The finding that men are more likely to undertake full-time training than women and single women more likely than married women remains true when age, education, previous occupational position, race and the number of children in the household are controlled for. In contrast to full-time training, women are more likely to have undertaken evening training recently than men, holding constant the above characteristics.

For men and single women it was found that it is those previously in the higher level jobs who are more likely to undertake full-time training, while for married women the reverse is true: it is those previously in the lower level jobs who are more likely to do so. Despite this, even these women are less likely to undertake full-time training than comparable men.

### *Re-entry difficulties*

One possible reason for women previously on the lower occupational levels being more likely to undertake training is that they are more likely to experience interruptions to their work experience and may also have more difficulty when it comes to re-entry. Training may be used as a way of overcoming this. Re-entry to the labour market after an interruption may also be seen as a good time to take up a new kind of work. Nevertheless, the probability of undertaking full-time training declines, for all three groups, with age and with the presence of children.

In the case of evening training for men and women, it is those already in the higher occupational levels who are more likely to undertake training. This probability declines with age for all three groups also, but the presence of children only reduces the probability of evening training for married women and not the other two groups. However, a married woman with a basic set of characteristics (aged 45, in an occupation in 1965 rated 93 on the scale, white, no children and no educational qualifications) is more than twice as likely to undertake evening training as a married man with the same set of characteristics.

## Benefits from training

Those who have undertaken some form of vocational training during the period 1965–74 are in general more successful than those who have not. For all three groups (men, married and single women) and two types of training (full-time, evening), those with training had a higher mean occupational status in 1975 and higher earnings than those without. This does not necessarily indicate greater occupational mobility over the period 1965 to 1975, since in all cases except one (married woman, full-time training) occupational status was already higher by 1965 for those who subsequently undertook training in the following ten years. Nevertheless, in almost all cases those with training experienced an extra increase in occupational status. As a result they were engaged in occupations paying about five per cent more on average than would have been the case without training.

For men, and for women in the case of evening training, the differences in actual earnings between those with and without training were no larger than this five per cent. This indicates that in these cases, receiving training raises the occupational level attained but not earnings, given that occupational level. Hence those with training were more likely to get better paying jobs, but did not earn more in any given job on average. In the case of women with full-time training, the weekly earnings differentials are very much higher than those implied by gains in occupational status for trainees. This is partly the result of differences in hours worked per week, but does not seem to be entirely so. The suggestion is that, for women, full-time training increases weekly earnings within an occupational level as well as raising the occupational level attained. However, better data on hours of work would be needed to resolve the question of whether this is also true for hourly earnings.

### *Economic benefits*

Training is particularly successful in improving the position of those in the lowest occupations. For men in the lowest group of occupations in 1965 (about ten per cent of the sample) full-time training more than halves the probability of still being in that group in 1975. For married women this is even more marked, the probability of remaining in the lowest group being reduced to slightly over a quarter of that for those without such training. There are also other economic benefits to the individual of undertaking training. For example, men who receive full-time training in this period have a probability of becoming long-term unemployed which is less than half that for those without such training.

Clearly those who receive training, in general, do better than those who do not. However this cannot necessarily be taken to imply that training has any effect in itself. For example, those who train are younger and have left school later than those who do not, factors which are known to affect occupational attainment and earnings. Hence an analysis of the effects of training holding constant these factors was undertaken, distinguishing between training itself and any formal qualifications that may be obtained as a result of it.

Considering first training that does not result in any formal qualification, men with recent (1965–74) full-time training attain occupation levels in 1975 that are, other things equal, paying average wages about seven per cent above those without (see table 1). This economic return appears to be as great for short durations of training as it is for long*.

**Table 1 Training experiences and the effects of training for men and women**

| | Full-time training | | | Evening training | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Married women | Single women | Men | Married women | Single women |
| Proportion who received any such training during 1965–74 | 0·31 | 0·15 | 0·28 | 0·04 | 0·10 | 0·10 |
| Effect on occupational status in 1975 (%) | 7 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| Effect on occupational progress from 1965 to 1975 (%) | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 |

Notes: (1) Full-time training refers to training lasting 30 or more hours per week during working hours.
(2) Evening training refers to vocational courses taken outside working hours.
(3) Effects on occupational status are expressed as the percentage differential average earnings, in the occupations which were held in 1975 by those with training during 1965–74, over those without such training. These differentials were computed holding constant the individual's age, schooling, qualifications, marital status and training prior to 1965.
(4) Effects on occupational progress are computed in a manner similar to the effects on occupational status, but the range of variables held constant is extended to include the occupation held by the individual in 1965.

### *Formal qualifications*

Married women experience a return to full-time training of about five per cent. The returns are higher than this for training of less than 13 weeks, while training over a year in duration carries an insignificant return. Single women experience a much higher return on average at about ten per cent, but for them also durations above a year give an insignificant return. A reason for these insignificant returns for women from durations over 12 months is that these estimated returns exclude the effect of any formal qualification, yet it is likely to be just such spells that result in some form of qualification. To illustrate the impact of training that does result in a qualification, a full-time course of duration in excess of a year resulting in the City & Guilds Full Technical Certificate has an estimated return of 15 per cent for married women and 23 per cent for men. As a further illustration, a three-month full-time course resulting in some form of clerical or commercial qualification also has an estimated return of 15 per cent for married women and has one of about 27 per cent for men.

The impact of recent evening training for men is similar to that for full-time training and both single and married women experience higher returns to such training than men, these returns being slightly greater than their returns to full-time training.

### *Occupational status*

The effect of recent full-time training on occupational *progress*, that is to say occupational status in 1975 given the 1965 position, is about four per cent for men and about seven per cent for single women: in both cases slightly over half the unconditional effect. For married women the conditional effect is the same as the unconditional, about five per cent, and therefore now *larger* than that for men. These findings reflect differences between the groups in the types of people who receive training, which were discussed above. Thus it was seen earlier that men and single women who received training in 1965–74 were already in higher positions by 1965, whereas married women were not. In the case of evening training, the conditional returns are greater for married women than for both other groups and their return to longer durations is greater than that to full-time training. Thus given their existing position, married women obtain the greatest amount of upward mobility as a result of evening training, and all women obtain greater

* This data set has previously been analysed for men only; for example see *Metcalf and Nickell (1982)* and *Stewart (1982)*.

* In the discussion which follows, the term "return" reflects the percentage increase in average earnings associated with the possession of a given characteristic, when compared with others who are similar in all other respects.

upward mobility than men from training during or after working hours.

Training in the last ten years, whether full-time or evening, has a very similar effect on individual earnings to that on their occupational level, ranking occupations by average earnings. Hence, while both types of training affect occupational attainment, they do not affect earnings *given* the occupational level reached. This reinforces the suggestion made earlier that the main impact of training is on prospects for getting a higher paying job.

To put these training effects in perspective, it should be pointed out, for example, that while men with recent full-time training attain occupation levels that are, other things equal, paying an extra seven per cent, the return to them of having attended a direct grant school is about 17 per cent, while black men reach levels paying about ten per cent less than those reached by comparable whites.

## Women's work experience

The findings of this part of the research show firstly that, while interruptions to labour market experience are the norm for women (once a certain age has been reached), there is not continuous switching in and out of the labour market. Two-thirds of all currently working women have had periods of non-work and, among the over 35's, seven out of every eight have. However, only one woman in four has had more than one period of non-work and only one in 14 more than two. Even among the over 35s only about a third have had more than one and only about one in ten more than two. Thus, the vast majority of women experience interruptions to their work-history at some time in their life, but relatively few have more than one or two spells out of the labour force.

Disaggregation by age, which is clearly necessary since different women are being observed at different points in their lifetime, shows of course that the pattern varies considerably with age. However the pattern is fairly well established by age 40. In the 45–54 age-group, for most of whom it may reasonably be assumed that their child raising activities are over, about half of women currently working have exactly one interruption. This age-group have on average spent about 60 per cent of their working life in work. However, there is considerable variation around this average.

### *Work patterns*

The work history patterns of women who were not working in 1975 were also investigated. Very few women had never worked at all: this proportion varied by age from 1½ per cent at age 25–34 to 5½ per cent of those aged over 55. The pattern of a few long spells of work and non-work was repeated for the non-workers, with only a minority of each age-group experiencing more than two breaks in work experience. With the exception of the groups who had never worked, non-working women had spent on average between 26 per cent and 64 per cent of their time since leaving school in work. Those who had worked less than 40 per cent of the time were older women who had not returned after a break and younger women who had delayed entry into work after leaving school.

For working women aged 45–54 a great deal of variation was found in work history patterns with respect to the early life factors: age completed full-time education, and first occupation entered. Those who left at 17 or above are about 50 per cent more likely to have worked continuously than those who left at 15 or below and the latter group are about 60 per cent more likely than the former to have had more than two interruptions. Those who start out in the more skilled jobs (upper non-manual, and so on) are more likely than those in other groups to have worked continuously and are more than twice as likely as those who started out in personal service jobs to have done so. Among the modal group with exactly one interruption, those who began in the more skilled jobs also have a shorter average duration of this interruption than the other groups.

Those who experience interruptions fare less well in the labour market thereafter and the longer are the interruptions the worse they fare. They earn less, are less likely to work in one of the occupational categories requiring formal training or adherence to some form of "career ladder" and are less likely to be working full-time. However, since they also have less formal education on average, there is a need to look at the differences holding various characteristics constant. This analysis builds on the multivariate framework used to assess the effects of job training. It incorporates a number of work experience variables and provides some interesting findings.

### *Occupational attainment*

Having a gap between leaving full-time education and the start of work has a significant, although numerically small, downward effect on the occupational attainment of married women. A five-year gap reduces occupational status, resulting in lower average earnings of about two per cent. This effect is once-and-for-all, rather than being cumulative. Recent work experience also affects the occupational attainment of married women: having worked continuously throughout the last ten years raises occupational attainment, as measured by average pay in the occupation, by three per cent relative to not having worked at all, but there appears to be no additional return to this work having been full-time rather than part-time, holding current hours of work constant. However, being currently in full-time work (which may be correlated with full-time working in the recent past) raises occupational status by an *additional* nine per cent, so those continuing in full-time work are 12 per cent above recent re-entrants into part-time work. Continuous work experience has a much larger impact on individual earnings, particularly if full-time: having worked full-time throughout the ten years raises current earnings by more than 20 per cent compared with a similar woman who did not work at all during that period, whereas those who had worked part-time only achieved a seven per cent gain in earnings.

These results confirm that women who work full-time and continuously gain in two ways: they get into occupations which pay higher average earnings per worker and also progress within these jobs to raise their earnings in relation to the average. Women who work part-time, even if they work continuously, are likely to make much slower progress in both respects.

## Some implications

### *With relevance to both men and women*

Among the many findings of this study are: that men in the lower level occupations are less likely to subsequently undertake training, but that, for those who do, it has a large impact on their prospects. In addition women are less likely to undertake full-time training than men but, if they do, they obtain greater upward mobility than men as a result. Training is an important instrument for improving the economic lot of those at the bottom of the job distribution but assistance, incentives, and above all, job prospects must be given if it is to be effective in aggregate. The last of these is particularly important; in the short run the demand for workers in any particular occupation, is fixed, given the level of aggregate demand. Hence, if an individual improves his position over some period more than he would have done in the absence of some training experience, this must be at the expense of what some others could have achieved, unless there is excess demand for labour in the occupations for which training is being undertaken. Training in the absence of macroeconomic expansion will not produce an unambiguous improvement in the welfare of society. However, training of particular groups of people can be used as an instrument for economic redistribution.

It is also interesting to note that training reduces the probability of an individual becoming long-term unemployed. Hence training can be used as a way of redistributing the burden of unemployment. The same caveat as before applies: given the level of aggregate demand, unless there is excess demand for labour in the relevant occupations, training cannot be used to reduce the level of unemployment.

### *Better returns*

Training which results in some form of formal qualifications yields a better return to the individual than an equivalent amount of training that does not. There are a number of reasons why this might be the case. Employers may treat the formal qualification as a signal of the quality of the training; or it may be that the type of training that employers value happens also to be the type to which some form of qualification is attached. Either way, training with a formal qualification attached would seem to be considerably more effective than that without.

The pattern of returns by duration shows that longer spells of full-time training are no more effective than short ones. However, this should not be misconstrued. This result is holding constant the qualifications, if any, obtained and it is generally the longer spells that result in the qualifications. However, for spells of training that do not result in any formal qualification, this finding implies that resources could generate a larger effect if directed towards short spells of training for a larger number of people.

### *With particular relevance to women*

The analysis of retrospective work histories shows that female attachment to the labour force is less peripheral than is generally supposed. Interruptions to work experience are the norm for married women, but they are usually few in number and their total duration is often small in comparison with the total length of working life. Nevertheless, such interruptions do exert an important downward force on later economic position. This suggests that there is a significant social wastage arising from depreciation of skills relevant to the labour market, which could be countered by policies which facilitate re-entry.

(continued on page 340)

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SPECIAL FEATURE

# Unemployment—the year after

**by Sue Moylan, Jane Millar and Bob Davies**

*Department of Health and Social Security*

How long did men who became unemployed in autumn 1978, stay out of work? Were those who returned to employment different from those who did not? How many men having left the unemployment register returned to it in the course of the year? Continuing the series of articles based on the DHSS Cohort Study of the Unemployed, *Employment Gazette* present results from the final interviews held in autumn 1979 one year after the men being studied had registered as unemployed.

The first two articles* on results from the Department of Health and Social Security's 1978–79 Cohort Study of the unemployed described ways in which the sample differed from the general male working population and reported the sample's experiences in the first months after registration.

The articles were based on information collected at interviews held approximately one and four months after registration as unemployed in autumn 1978. In this fifth article the sample's experience of unemployment throughout the year after registration is looked at, drawing on preliminary results from the study's third and final interview in autumn 1979.

## The sample

Third interviews were carried out with 1,500 men representing 65 per cent of those who had given a first interview. Response rate at stage one was 72 per cent. Overall response rate at stage three was therefore 47 per cent.

To assess whether there had been a disproportionate loss of certain sub-groups between the first and third stages of interviewing, the samples were compared in terms of a number of key variables such as age, family composition, housing tenure, work and unemployment to history in the year prior to registration. The differences found were small and at present we have no evidence that attrition of the sample has led to any significant biases†.

## Experience of unemployment over 1978–79‡

Two thirds of the third interview sample had only one spell of unemployment during the year of the study. The majority of these (53 per cent of the total sample) had a spell which lasted for less than a year. One in eight (12 per cent of the total sample) were registered as unemployed throughout the year**.

The remaining third of the sample had more than one spell of registered unemployment in the year. For this group the length of the first spell of unemployment is not a good guide to their experience of unemployment during the study year. Indeed for 44 per cent of them (representing 15 per cent of the total third interview sample) the total number of weeks of registered unemployment in the year was more than twice the number of weeks of the first spell.

Over the year 1978–79 the full sample experienced considerably more unemployment than is indicated by the length of their initial spells (table 1). About half had first spells lasting less than 13 weeks, but only one-third spent less than 13 weeks unemployed in the course of the year. Thirty-three per cent had a first spell of unemployment which lasted over 25 weeks whereas 44 per cent spent more than 25 weeks of the year in registered unemployment.

**Table 1 Total number of weeks unemployed in the year (1978–79) by the duration of the first spell of unemployment for all third interview respondents**

Per cent

| Duration of first spell (weeks) | Total number of weeks unemployed in year 0–12 | 13–24 | 25–36 | 37+ | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–12 | 33 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 47 |
| 13–24 | — | 17 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| 25–36 | — | — | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| 37+ | — | — | — | 20 | 20 |
| All | 33 | 24 | 17 | 27 | 100 |

Three groups of men with different experiences of unemployment during the year are examined in this article. First the smallest group, comprising the 12 per cent of men who were continuously unemployed. Next the 35 per cent who had more than one spell of unemployment—the largest group of the three. Finally those men who had only one relatively short spell of unemployment—a spell which lasted for less than three months: 25 per cent of third interview respondents fall into this final category.

* "The disadvantages of the unemployed" by Sue Moylan and Bob Davies. *Employment Gazette*, August 1980, pp 830–832. "The flexibility of the unemployed" by Sue Moylan and Bob Davies. *Employment Gazette*, January 1981, pp 29–33. The third and fourth articles were: "The health of unemployed men: DHSS cohort study", by S. Ramsden and C. Smee, September 1981, pp 397–401. "Incomes in and out of work", by B. Davies, L. Hamill, S. Moylan and C. Smee, June 1982, pp 237–243.

† Data collected from Departmental records relate to all of the original sample. From these we have examined whether first interview non-respondents differ from respondents in respect of a number of variables: age, number of dependants for whom benefit is claimed, duration and number of spells of unemployment during the year of the study, amount and composition of benefits paid in respect of unemployment. The results of the comparison are described in a working paper: "DHSS cohort study of the unemployed: tests of representativeness": this will be available to the public later in the year.

‡ The data collected from departmental records on benefit receipt, which will provide information on spells of registered unemployment over the two years after registration for the full sample are currently being analysed. The figures given in this article are based on information collected from respondents to the third interview.

** From first analyses of departmental records it appears that nine per cent of *all* those interviewed at the *first* stage were registered as unemployed throughout the year. Some difference between interview and departmental records was anticipated owing to a difference in definition: a man who spends the majority of a week in registered unemployment would be classified as such for that week by the interview; any break in registered unemployment could lead to one spell being recorded as having ended and another as having begun in the departmental records. It is however encouraging from the point of view of sample representativeness that the interview and departmental record figures are so similar.

## The continuously unemployed

### *Personal characteristics*

Those who remained in registered unemployment for the whole of the study year (and who thus entered the category of long-term unemployed in autumn 1979) differed from the original first interview sample in several respects. They were predominantly older (46 per cent were over the age of 50 compared to 16 per cent of all those interviewed at the first stage). They were less likely to be single (39 per cent against 50 per cent), but more likely to be married with no dependent children (31 per cent against 18 per cent). They were more likely to have a health problem: seven per cent reported that they were registered as disabled compared with four per cent of the total first interview sample, and a further 23 per cent reported having some health problem which affected the type of work they could do compared with 15 per cent overall. Moreover, these differences are not simply accounted for by age. Men over 50 who remained unemployed for the whole year were more likely to report either a disability or a health problem (45 per cent) than men over 50 in the original sample (38 per cent).

### *Work history in 1977–78*

Those continuously unemployed tended to have poor work histories in the year prior to registration; almost a quarter (24 per cent) had had no full-time work, over half (54 per cent) had spent some of the year in registered unemployment and just over a fifth (21 per cent) had spent some time out of work sick. On all three measures their records were worse than the first interview respondents in general (table 2).

**Table 2 Time spent in full-time work, registered unemployment and out of work sick in the year prior to registering (1977–78)**

Per cent

| Time | In full-time work: Continuously unemployed | In full-time work: All first interview respondents | In registered unemployment: Continuously unemployed | In registered unemployment: All first interview respondents | Out of work sick: Continuously unemployed | Out of work sick: All first interview respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 24 | 12 | 46 | 51 | 79 | 88 |
| Up to 24 weeks | 22 | 23 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 10 |
| 25 weeks plus | 53 | 65 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 2 |
| Mean no. of weeks | 27 | 32 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Unweighted base* | (223) | (2321) | (223) | (2321) | (223) | (2321) |

* Family men were over-sampled in order to ensure adequate numbers of analysis by family type. All results presented in this paper have been weighted in order to take account of this including the percentaged figures in the tables. Unweighted bases are given to show the actual number interviewed.

For those who had worked in the previous year, jobs classified by socio economic group (SEG) as non-manual were slightly more common among the continuously unemployed (29 per cent) than among the first interview respondents in general (22 per cent), whereas jobs classified as skilled manual and other manual were slightly less common (29 per cent compared with 34 per cent and 36 per cent compared with 40 per cent respectively). The continuously unemployed were particularly likely to have had professional or managerial jobs (16 per cent compared with eight per cent of the full sample). It seems likely that the men who had held jobs at this level were often the men who received occupational pensions when out of work. They would therefore have been amongst the older and probably better paid members of the sample. This couldaccount for the differences between the earnings in the last job held of the continuously unemployed and those of the full sample. Average usual gross earnings for those over 50 were higher amongst the continuously unemployed, but for all other age groups they were lower, except for the youngest, where they were the same (table 3).

**Table 3 Age by mean usual weekly gross earnings in last job prior to registration: men with reported gross earnings**

| Age | Continuously unemployed £ | All first interview respondents £ |
|---|---|---|
| 16–19 | 41 | 41 |
| 20–24 | 58 | 63 |
| 25–29 | 74 | 78 |
| 30–39 | 73 | 89 |
| 40–49 | 77 | 86 |
| 50–59 | 81 | 76 |
| 60+ | 92 | 85 |
| Overall mean | 77 | 70 |
| Unweighted base | (223) | (2321) |

### *Reasons for leaving last job*

That those continuously unemployed were both older and more likely to report a health problem than the original sample was reflected in their reasons for leaving their last job. Of those who had worked in the year prior to registration, higher proportions left their last jobs either because they retired early—16 per cent against three per cent; or for health reasons—11 per cent against seven per cent of the original sample. They were less likely to have left because the job was temporary (13 per cent against 21 per cent) but the same proportions (19 per cent) reported leaving because the firm they were employed by closed down in their area or because of some other redundancy from a long-term job.

Early retirement is also reflected by the group's receipt of an occupational pension. Twenty-two per cent of those continuously unemployed got a pension from a previous job (any previous job not necessarily the one last held before registration) compared to six per cent of the total first interview sample. Those of the continuously unemployed with occupational pensions were older than those without—they were all aged at least 50. Other differences have yet to be investigated. It seems likely that the occupational pensioners formed a distinct sub-group of the continuously unemployed, especially in terms of their previous work history.

### *Job search*

At the first interview the majority of those who were to remain unemployed throughout the year reported that they were looking for work (table 4). Of the 22 per cent who were not, most were over the age of 50 (17 per cent) and either considered themselves retired (7 per cent) or said they were not looking for work for health reasons (5 per cent).

Those who were looking for work at the first interview but who were to remain unemployed throughout the year did not report as much use of informal methods of job search as all those who were out of work and seeking work at the first interview. They also reported spending rather less time and money on job search (table 5). The apparent relationship between intensity of job search and duration of unemployment needs careful interpretation: it could be that other characteristics such as age and health separately affected both job search and duration of unemployment; or it could be that job search was directly associated with duration.

**Table 4 Job search at 1st interview**

Per cent

| | Continuously unemployed | All unemployed at first interview |
|---|---|---|
| Seeking work | 78 | 84 |
| Not seeking work | 22 | 15 |
| aged under 50 | 5 | 10 |
| aged over 50 | 17 | 5 |
| Unweighted base | (223) | (1703) |

**Table 5 Job seach at first interview: time and money spent, and methods used**

Per cent

| | Continuously unemployed | All unemployed and seeking work at first interview |
|---|---|---|
| Time (hours) spent on job search: | | |
| Up to 5 | 54 | 46 |
| 6–9 | 16 | 18 |
| 10+ | 30 | 36 |
| Money spent on job search: | | |
| Nothing | 26 | 22 |
| 0.1p–£1 | 35 | 29 |
| £1–£3 | 26 | 28 |
| £3+ | 13 | 21 |
| Methods most commonly reported: | | |
| Newspapers | 80 | 83 |
| Asked at present or previous place of work | 22 | 29 |
| Asked at other places of work | 33 | 42 |
| Asked friends | 40 | 50 |
| Asked relatives | 23 | 31 |
| Jobcentres: self-service | 84 | 77 |
| talking to staff | 63 | 60 |
| Direct approach to employers | 28 | 28 |

Their expectations in terms of wages sought at the first interview do not appear to have been out of line with the expectations of the whole sample. Of those who were to remain unemployed and who at the first interview reported both earnings they had received from a job held prior to registration and earnings they expected to get from their next job, half (48 per cent) expected no more than they had previously received. (The comparable figure for all third interview respondents who gave both figures is 44 per cent.) A fifth of the continuously unemployed did expect a new wage of at least a quarter more than they had previously earned, but so did 24 per cent of all third interview respondents who reported both previous and expected earnings at the first interview*.

**Table 6(a) Time spent on job search at first and third interviews: continuously unemployed**

Per cent

| Hours spent on job search at third interview | Hours spent on job search at first interview: Not seeking work | 5 or less | 6–9 | 10+ | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not seeking work | 11 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 5 or less | 10 | 22 | 5 | 11 | 48 |
| 6–9 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| 10+ | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| All | 23 | 42 | 12 | 23 | 100 |
| Unweighted base | (65) | (83) | (26) | (47) | (221) |

**Table 6(b) Money spent on job search at first and third interviews: continuously unemployed**

Per cent

| Money spent on job search at third interview | Money spent on job search at first interview: Not seeking work | None | Under £1 | £1–£2 | £2+ | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not seeking work | 11 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| None | 5 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 32 |
| Under £1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 25 |
| £1–£2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| £2+ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| All | 23 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 19 | 100 |
| Unweighted base | (65) | (39) | (65) | (19) | (34) | (221) |

### *Change in job search over the year*

At the time of the third interview, the proportion of those continuously unemployed not seeking work was the same as at the first interview (23 per cent). About half of these, all men over 50, had not been looking for the whole year either because of retirement, health problems or because they did not expect to find work. The other half had been looking at the first stage but had given up by the third; thus about one in ten of the continuously unemployed gave up looking for work over the year of the study. To set against this there were similar numbers who, although they had not been seeking work at the first stage (four weeks after registration) were seeking work by the third stage (one year after registration). The size of both these groups are too small to provide reliable explanations as to why job seeking was abandoned or delayed.

As a group the continuously unemployed sought work less intensively as the duration of unemployment lengthened. They spent both less money and less time on job search at the third interview than at the first interview: 17 per cent spent more than ten hours per week in job search at the time of the third interview compared with 23 per cent at the first interview while ten per cent spent more than £2 per week at the third interview compared with 20 per cent at the first interview. A significant minority, however, did spend more time and money searching for work at the third interview than at the first interview, this being more noticeable for time than money (table 6).

Allowing for inflation, well over half (62 per cent) of those who reported figures at both interviews lowered their earnings expectations between the first and the third interview. However about one third (38 per cent) raised the level of their expected earnings in real terms (though rarely by more than a fifth). Moreover, expected net earnings at the third interview were most commonly within £10 of the actual net earnings reported for the last job held before registration.

* The level of wage expected from a new job was in general closely associated with the level of previous earnings: the lower the previous wage, the lower the wage sought. However, it was also the case that those in the sample with the lowest earnings were the most likely to expect a new wage above the level of their previous earnings whereas those with the highest earnings were most likely to report an expected wage below the level of their previous earnings.

### *Summary*

The main differences between those continuously unemployed in 1978–79 and those who left the register during the course of the year were that the former were predominantly older and somewhat more likely to report health problems. They also tended to have a greater amount of unemployment and sickness in the preceding year. A substantial minority (22 per cent) received occupational pensions from former jobs. Were they to be excluded from the analysis, the picture might be rather different. The balance of the continuously unemployed would probably be rather younger and have even greater amount of unemployment in 1977–78, the year preceding registration.

Those who were to remain unemployed throughout the year spent rather less time and money on job search than the full sample but, given their previous earnings their expectations in terms of wages do not seem to have been out of line with those of their peers.

## The recurrent unemployed

### *The study year*

Thirty-five per cent of those interviewed at the third stage had more than one spell of registered unemployment in 1978–79. For the majority (63 per cent) their first spell, that is the spell on which they were sampled for inclusion in the study, lasted under three months. But, for less than a quarter (23 per cent) was the total time unemployed in the year as short. Indeed for almost half (47 per cent) the total time spent in registered unemployment was over six months (table 7).

**Table 7 Recurrent unemployed—duration of first spell of unemployment by total time unemployed in the year (1978–79)**

Per cent

| Total time registered unemployed in year (weeks) | Duration of first spell of registered unemployment: Weeks 1–12 | 13–24 | 25–36 | 37+ | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1–12 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| 13–24 | 32 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| 25–36 | 17 | 29 | 63 | 0 | 24 |
| 37 plus | 15 | 23 | 37 | 100 | 23 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unweighted total | (304) | (108) | (62) | (24) | (448) |

The recurrent unemployed did not always move between registered unemployment and full-time work. Eight per cent had no full-time work in the year. Thirteen per cent spent some of the year in unregistered unemployment. Twelve per cent had some time out of work sick and 10 per cent spent some time in part-time work. Thirty-three per cent had one spell of full-time work, 42 per cent had two spells and 17 per cent had three or more. On average, they spent 23 weeks in full-time work in the year after registration. One fifth (20 per cent) had between 1 and 12 weeks of work, another fifth (21 per cent) had more than 36 weeks' work. Half (52 per cent) of them, therefore, had between three and nine months work.

### *Personal characteristics*

The recurrent unemployed were slightly younger than the sample as a whole (table 8). Amongst those with recurring unemployment, number of spells of registered unemployment in the year was not associated with age. Nor was number of spells of full-time work, with the one exception that men over 50 made up the majority of those who had no full-time work in the year. However, total time unemployed in the year did show an association with age. The men with longer periods in unemployment tended to be older. Fifty-five per cent of the recurrent unemployed who spent less than three months of that year in unemployment were aged under 25. Only seven per cent of them were over 50. Of those with more than six months' unemployment only 38 per cent were under 25 but 16 per cent were over 50.

**Table 8 Age of sample as a whole and of recurrently unemployed**

Per cent

| Age at first interview | Recurrent unemployed | All first interview respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 16–19 | 24 | 19 |
| 20–24 | 22 | 22 |
| 25–49 | 41 | 43 |
| 50+ | 13 | 16 |
| Unweighted base | (498) | (2321) |

The family composition of the recurrent unemployed reflected that of the total first interview sample. Amongst them, married men with no dependent children tended to have spent a larger part of the year in registered unemployment than those in other family groups, probably reflecting their older age. Thirty-five per cent of married men with no dependent children were unemployed for more than 36 weeks of the year. Only 17 per cent of them were unemployed for 12 weeks or less (table 9).

**Table 9 Family composition of recurrent unemployed by number of weeks of registered unemployment in the year after registration**

Per cent

| No. of weeks | Man only | Man + wife only | Man + wife + 1 child | Man + wife + 2 children | Man + wife + 3 or more children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 12 | 24 | 17 | 25 | 21 | 26 |
| 13–24 | 33 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 26 |
| 25–36 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 31 | 23 |
| 37 or more | 21 | 35 | 22 | 19 | 26 |
| Mean no. of weeks | 24 | 29 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Unweighted base | (122) | (115) | (62) | (73) | (120) |

Number of spells of unemployment showed little variation with family size, but the majority of those with no spells of full-time work in the year were men with no dependent children. The health of the group with recurring spells of unemployment, in terms of disabilities and problems affecting work as reported at the first interview, was the same as the total first interview sample.

### *Work history in 1977–78*

The previous year work pattern of the recurrent unemployed was generally similar to that of the full sample. They

were, however, more likely to have experienced some registered unemployment (57 per cent had done so compared with 49 per cent of all first interview respondents) (table 10). Amongst those who had worked, fewer (3 per cent) than of the full sample (8 per cent) had held professional or managerial posts. Their earnings however, were generally higher than those of the full sample, except amongst those under the age of 25 (table 11).

**Table 10 Time in the previous year spent in full-time work and registered unemployed**

Per cent

| | In full-time work | | In registered unemployment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Recurrent unemployed | All first interview respondents | Recurrent unemployed | All first interview respondents |
| None | 10 | 12 | 43 | 51 |
| Up to 24 weeks | 24 | 23 | 36 | 30 |
| 25+ weeks | 60 | 65 | 21 | 19 |
| Mean no. of weeks | 31 | 32 | 12 | 10 |
| Unweighted base | (498) | (2321) | (498) | (2321) |

**Table 11 Age by mean usual weekly gross earnings in last job prior to registration: men with reported gross earnings**

| Age | Recurrent unemployed £ | All 1st interview respondents £ |
|---|---|---|
| 16–19 | 37 | 41 |
| 20–24 | 65 | 63 |
| 25–29 | 94 | 78 |
| 30–39 | 94 | 89 |
| 40–49 | 93 | 86 |
| 50–59 | 80 | 76 |
| 60+ | 92 | 85 |
| Overall mean | 72 | 70 |
| Unweighted base | (498) | (2321) |

### *Reasons for leaving last job*

The most commonly reported reasons for leaving the last job were that the firm was closing down in the area or because of some other redundancy from a long-term job (21 per cent), that the job had been temporary or their contract had run out (20 per cent) or because the job had been unsatisfactory in some way (19 per cent). In this they were no different from the total first interview sample.

### *Job search*

At the time of the first intervew, 31 per cent of this group were already back in full-time work. A few of those who were not back in work reported that they had already been offered a job, that they were expecting to return to their old job or that they were waiting for a particular job to come up. A few more were not looking for work for health reasons or because they saw themselves as retired. But the great majority (87 per cent) of those not in work were looking for work.

Their pattern of job search—as measured by the time and money spent looking for work in the week before the first interview and the methods used—was generally similar to that of all first interview respondents. They did, however, report more frequently than the full sample that they had made a direct approach to employers (42 per cent compared with 28 per cent).

The level of wages they expected to get was similar to those reported by all first interview respondents. More than a quarter (29 per cent) of those who gave a figure for both their previous earnings and the earnings they expected, were hoping for a new wage of at least 25 per cent more than they had previously earned. But half (47 per cent) expected either the same as they had previously earned or less.

### *Summary*

Those with recurring unemployment in 1978–79 were similar in terms of age, family composition and health to the original first interview sample. But amongst them, those who spent a greater part of the year in registered unemployment were older and more commonly had a wife but no dependent children. Except for the youngest age group, the earnings they reported having received from the job last held before unemployment were rather higher than those of the full sample. Despite this, the earnings they were expecting on their return to work were generally similar to those reported by others of the full sample who gave a figure for expected earnings.

## One spell of unemployment under three months

### *Personal characteristics*

A quarter of the men who were interviewed at the third stage had one single spell of registered unemployment during the year, and that spell lasted for less than three months. In comparison to the full first interview sample this group was somewhat younger—25 per cent were under the age of 20, another quarter were aged between 20–24 and only nine per cent were aged 50 or over. (The comparable figures for the total sample are 19 per cent, 22 per cent and 16 per cent.) Their family composition, however, reflected that of the full sample as did their health, apart from small differences probably due to the under-representation of men aged over 50—88 per cent of this group reported that they had no health problem which would affect the type of work they could do, compared with 81 per cent of the total sample.

### *Work history in 1977–78*

Those with a single short spell of unemployment had better work histories than the overall sample in the year prior to registration. Almost half (46 per cent) reported having spent virtually all the previous year (49–52 weeks) in full-time work, compared to about a third (34 per cent) of the total first interview sample. Five per cent of those with one short spell reported that they had had no full-time work in the previous year, compared to 12 per cent for the total sample.

About one third (35 per cent) of the short-term unemployed reported some registered unemployment in the previous year. Half (49 per cent) of the full sample did so. The short term unemployed were slightly less likely to have spent time out of work sick (nine per cent reported some compared with 12 per cent of the total sample) and slightly more likely to have spent time in full-time education (14 per cent).

Amongst those who had had some full-time employment in the year before registration and who reported details of their last job, the characteristics of the jobs in terms of socio-economic group were similar to those held by the total sample. Their reported usual gross weekly earnings were generally similar, although the men with a single short spell of unemployment were rather less likely to have reported gross weekly earnings of over £80 (table 12). This doubtless reflected their younger age.

**Table 12 Usual gross weekly earnings in last job prior to registration**

Per cent

| £ | Single spell of unemployment of less than 3 months | All first interview respondents |
|---|---|---|
| Up to 20 | 1 | 2 |
| 21–40 | 13 | 15 |
| 41–60 | 27 | 29 |
| 61–80 | 28 | 21 |
| 81–100 | 7 | 10 |
| 100+ | 7 | 11 |
| Irregular or not stated | 15 | 13 |
| Unweighted base | (782) | (2321) |

### *Reasons for leaving last job*

The most common reasons given for leaving their last job by those who had had full-time employment in the previous year were that the job had been unsatisfactory in some way (23 per cent), because the firm was closing down in their area or because of some other redundancy from a long-term job (21 per cent), or that the job had been temporary or their contract had run out (14 per cent). They were therefore rather less likely than the full sample to have had a temporary job (21 per cent of the full sample gave this as their main reason for leaving their job) and rather more likely to have left because the job was unsatisfactory (the comparable figure for the full sample is 19 per cent). Very few gave retirement (2 per cent) or ill-health (6 per cent) as the main reason, reflecting the fact that this group included few men over the age of 50.

**Table 13 Job search: time and money spent, and methods used**

Per cent

| | Single spell of unemployment of less than 3 months | All unemployed and seeking work at first interview |
|---|---|---|
| Time (hours) spent on job search: | | |
| up to 5 | 58 | 46 |
| 6–9 | 14 | 18 |
| 10+ | 27 | 36 |
| Money spent on job search: | | |
| Nothing | 29 | 22 |
| 0.1p–£1 | 26 | 29 |
| £1–£3 | 27 | 28 |
| £3+ | 19 | 21 |
| Methods most commonly reported: | | |
| Newspapers | 78 | 83 |
| Asked at present or previous place of work | 23 | 29 |
| Asked at other places of work | 38 | 42 |
| Asked friends | 54 | 50 |
| Asked relatives | 33 | 31 |
| Job centres: self-service | 79 | 77 |
| talking to staff | 54 | 60 |
| Direct approach to employers | 48 | 28 |

### *Job search*

Over half (56 per cent) of the men in this short-term unemployed group had returned to full-time work by the time of the first interview. A handful of the others had become full-time students or reported that they already had a particular job in mind. Only a third (32 per cent) of them, therefore, were out of work and seeking work. Those that were still seeking work reported having spent slightly less time and money on job search than the full sample. Their methods of job search were generally similar to those of the full sample but, like the recurrent unemployed, they were more likely to report having made direct approaches to possible employers (table 13).

Of those who reported both the earnings they expected to receive on return to work and those they had received from a job held prior to registration, half (46 per cent) expected no more than they had previously received. Only 18 per cent expected a wage increase of at least 25 per cent on their return to work.

### *Employment history in 1978–79*

The majority of this group spent most of the study year (that is the year which started with the date of registration as unemployed) in full-time work. Four-fifths (79 per cent) were in work for at least 40 weeks. Over a third (37 per cent) worked for over 48 weeks. Their average time spent in full-time work was 43 weeks. This compares with an average of 23 weeks for those with recurring unemployment and of 20 weeks for those with a single spell of unemployment lasting more than three months. Very few of them (3 per cent) reported that they had had no full-time work in the year following registration.

### *Summary*

Men who had a single spell of unemployment which lasted for less than three months were less likely than the full sample to be over 50 and rather more likely to be under 25. They had spent rather more of the previous year in full-time work than the full sample, but the jobs they had had in terms of socio-economic group and earnings reflected those of the full sample. Almost all of them returned to full-time work in the course of the study year, and a substantial proportion spent most of that year in work. The third of this group who were out of work and seeking work at the time of the first interview reported having spent slightly less time and money on job search than the full sample. Apart from the fact that more of them made direct approaches to possible employers, the methods they used to find a job were similar to the full sample.

## Conclusion

Because of the prevalence of recurrent unemployment the length of the initial spell of unemployment was not a good guide to the amount of unemployment experienced over the study year. Amongst men who were interviewed at the third stage, the average (median) duration of the first spell of unemployment was 15 weeks, whilst the average time unemployed over the year was 22 weeks.

On the basis of their experiences during the year following unemployment three sub-groups from the third interview sample were identified:

- those who were registered unemployed continuously throughout the year and thus entered the long-term category in autumn 1979—12 per cent

- those who had two or more spells of registered unemployment during the year 1978–79—35 per cent
- those who had only one spell of registered unemployment during the year 1978–79 and that a spell which lasted less than three months—25 per cent

Two main characteristics found to have distinguished the groups from each other were:

*age*—those continuously unemployed were the oldest, the once off short-term unemployed the youngest: amongst those with two or more spells of unemployment those who spent over half the year unemployed were older than those who spent under half the year in that state

and *pattern of employment in the year prior to registration*—those who had only one short spell of unemployment were the most likely to have been in work for a substantial part of the previous year. Those continuously unemployed were much less likely to have had substantial employment in 1977–78. Those who were recurrently unemployed were more likely than the continuously unemployed to have had some full-time work in the year prior to registration but were less likely than those with one short spell to have spent all of that year in work.

There were also some differences between the groups in *job search behaviour*. The most active, in terms of time and money spent on job search, were those recurrently unemployed, who were more likely than either of the other groups to have approached and employer direct. The majority of the single short term unemployed were either in work by the first interview or had a job to go to. But those that were still seeking work reported spending rather less time and money than the average. In this they were similar to the continuously unemployed. However, the distinguishing feature of the continuously employed group was their limited use of informal methods of job search, particularly friends and relatives.

By the end of the year, both time and money spent on job search by those continuously unemployed had fallen. But, despite this general reduction, the efforts of a significant minority had increased. ■

### The training and experience dividend

Continued from page 333

Also it has been argued (*Greenhalgh, 1981*) that the present tax structure, and its treatment of child care costs, contributes to the position that more than the optimal number of low paid women are at work, while more than the optimal number of highly skilled women remain at home.

*Full-time training*

Despite the fact that the returns to full-time training are, if anything, greater for women than for men, women undertake less full-time training than men. Part of the reason for this is that women need to work full-time to receive the full economic benefits of the training and many may not plan to do so for family reasons. However, the fact that more women than men undertake evening vocational training suggests that a larger number of women might undertake full-time training if it were more accessible to them. This may require appropriate incentives for employers who train women. The fact that training may ease re-entry to the labour market after an interruption for child-rearing activities reinforces the importance of this.

More training for women may help to reduce inequalities, but training programmes alone will not solve these inequalities. The fact that many married women do not work full-time is likely to continue to inhibit their occupational progress. Consideration could, therefore, be given to programmes for women which combine increased training with the provision of child care, the institution of part-time posts in higher level occupations, and the recognition of part-time service by employers when considering promotion, to enable married women to break away from low status part-time work. ■

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# LABOUR MARKET DATA

## Contents


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Commentary** | | S2 |
| 0·1 | Background economic indicators | S6 |
| **Employment** | | |
| 1·1 | Working population | S7 |
| 1·2 | Employees in employment time series | S8 |
| 1·3 | production industries: MLH | S10 |
| 1·6 | Labour turnover | S11 |
| 1·8 | Output, employment and productivity | S13 |
| 1·9 | International comparisons | S14 |
| 1·11 | Overtime and short-time | S15 |
| 1·12 | Hours of work | S16 |
| **Unemployment** | | |
| C1 | Unemployment and vacancies chart | S17 |
| 2·1 | UK summary | S18 |
| 2·2 | GB summary | S20 |
| 2·3 | Regions | S22 |
| 2·4 | Assisted and local areas | S26 |
| 2·5 | Age and duration | S28 |
| 2·7 | Age | S31 |
| 2·8 | Duration | S32 |
| 2·11 | Occupation | S33 |
| 2·12 | Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region | S34 |
| 2·13 | Adult students | S38 |
| 2·14 | Temporarily stopped | S38 |
| 2·16 | Disabled people: non-claimants | S38 |
| 2·18 | International comparisons | S39 |
| 2·19 | Flows of unemployed and vacancies | S40 |
| **Vacancies** | | |
| 3·1 | Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions | S41 |
| 3·2 | Summary: regions | S42 |
| 3·4 | Occupation | S43 |
| **Industrial disputes** | | |
| 4·1 | Summary; industry; causes | S44 |
| 4·2 | Stoppages of work: summary | S44 |
| **Earnings** | | |
| 5·1 | Average earnings index: industrial sectors | S45 |
| 5·1 | industry | S46 |
| 5·3 | Average earnings and hours: manual workers | S48 |
| 5·4 | Average earnings and hours: all employees | S50 |
| 5·6 | Labour costs | S51 |
| 5·7 | Basic wage rates and normal hours | S52 |
| 5·8 | International comparisons | S54 |
| 5·9 | Earnings, prices and output chart | S55 |
| C2 | **Retail prices** | |
| **Retail prices** | | |
| 6·1 | Recent movements | S56 |
| 6·2 | Latest figures: detailed indices | S56 |
| 6·3 | Average retail prices of items of food | S57 |
| 6·4 | General index: time series | S58 |
| 6·5 | Changes on a year earlier: time series | S60 |
| 6·6 | Pensioner household indices | S60 |
| 6·7 | Group indices for pensioner households | S60 |
| C3 | Charts | S61 |
| 6·8 | International comparisons | S62 |
| **Definitions and conventions** | | S63 |
| **Index** | | S64 |

# Trends in labour statistics

# Commentary

## Summary


Recent indicators continue to show some hesitation and unevenness in the economy during the first half year, and the CBI reports a decline in business confidence. Looking ahead, the CSO composite index of longer leading indicators continues to suggest an improvement in due course.

On the demand side, second quarter information is incomplete. Consumers' expenditure was unchanged in the quarter. Exports were up 5 per cent on the low first quarter but, fluctuations apart, have changed little since last autumn. Housing starts in the three months to May were up 12 per cent on the previous three months and just over 40 per cent up on the low figures a year earlier.

The index of production for the second quarter shows a small increase over the first quarter.

Recent unemployment and vacancies figures have been variable; they show some worsening between the first and the second quarters, but taken with other indicators, now suggest no further deterioration. The rate of decline in manufacturing employment also worsened somewhat in the second quarter. There was little change in overtime working but short-time working showed some further improvement.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to June was 9½ per cent compared with 10 in May and 11 in January. This continuing fall reflects the progressive implementation of pay settlements at lower levels than in earlier pay rounds.

The increase in the retail prices index in the year to July was 8·7 per cent and indicates that the inflation rate is continuing to fall.


## Economic background

Industrial production in the second quarter was 0·6 per cent higher than in the first quarter and 1½ per cent higher than in the same period last year. The major improvements were in mining and quarrying, construction, and chemical and petroleum products. There were declines in metal manufacture and textiles, leather and clothing.

The CSO's *composite index of coincident indicators*, which is designed to track the current trend in economic activity, has continued to rise steadily. The *shorter leading index*, which turns around six months before the economy, turned down in May after growing steadily since the autumn of 1980. However, this observation was based on only two of the five constituent series. The *index of longer leading indicators*, which is designed to identify turning points in activity a year ahead, has risen steadily since last November.

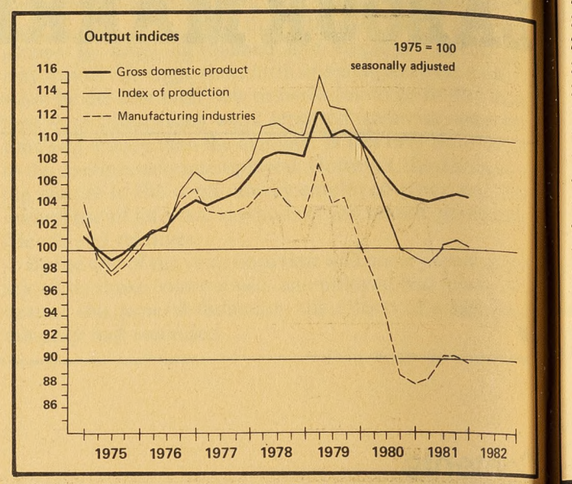
The latest CBI quarterly *Industrial Trends Survey* shows a considerable decline in business optimism in July as compared with April. New orders and output are both reported as having fallen over the past four months, although the proportion of firms working below full capacity has fallen slightly from 77 per cent in April to 75 per cent in July. Reductions in stocks are continuing and investment intentions have weakened for the first time since October 1980. Average unit costs and average domestic selling prices are now increasing very much more slowly than in the past and a further slowing down is expected in the next four months. Productivity could continue to increase as the numbers employed continue to be reduced.

*Consumers' expenditure* was unchanged between the first and second quarters of 1982. *Retail sales* were about ½ per cent lower, but were offset by higher expenditure on other items.

*Investment by manufacturers* (excluding leasing) was virtually unchanged between the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982. *Investment by distributive and service industries* (excluding shipping, but including assets leased to manufacturers) rose by 5½ per cent in the first quarter. The Department of Industry's spring *Investment Intentions Survey* suggests that investment by both manufacturers and service industries will continue to rise during the rest of this year and into 1983.

*Housing starts* rose by 12 per cent in the three months to May and were 41½ per cent higher than in the same period in 1981. Private sector starts were 35 per cent higher and public starts 66 per cent higher.

*Manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers'* stocks rose by £112 million (at 1975 prices) in the first quarter of this year, the first increase for over two years. Most of the increase was accounted for by manufacturers' stocks of finished goods, and the stock/output ratio for finished goods remained historically high.




The *current account of the balance of payments* was in surplus by £152 million in June compared with £35 million in May, which brought the second quarter surplus to £533 million, compared with £685 million in the first quarter. Visible trade was in balance in June following a deficit in May of £115 million. The surplus for the second quarter was £83 million compared with a surplus of £356 million in the first quarter. The invisible balance is expected to have improved from £329 million in the first quarter to £450 million in the second. In June the volume of both exports and imports fell. Overall exports were 5 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first, and imports 6½ per cent higher. Both exports and imports have shown considerable fluctuations since last autumn, although there has been little change in the underlying level of either.

Sterling's *effective exchange rate* was 91·7 (1975 = 100) on August 2, marginally above the level at the beginning of July (91·2).

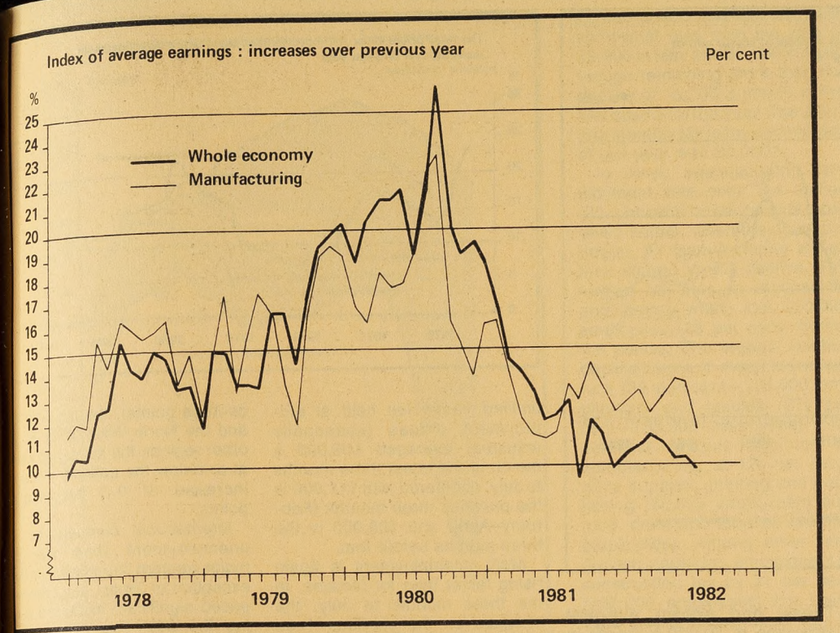
*Real profitability* was at a record low in 1981 according to estimates in the latest Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin*. The real rate of return on capital was 2¾ per cent for the year as a whole, although there was a recovery to 3¼ per cent in the second half. The Bank believes, however that the method of calculation may give excessively low estimates because of the treatment of rates and redundancy payments and the possibility that there has been accelerated scrapping of outmoded capital in recent years.

The *money supply* has continued to grow at rates within or below the Government's 8–12 per cent targets on all three target measures. Between February and June, £M3 grew at an annual rate of 9·7 per cent; the narrow measure M1 grew at 6·3 per cent and the broadest measure PSL2 by 9·3 per cent. The clearing banks reduced their *basic rates* by a further ½ per cent to 11½ per cent on August 2. They now stand at a lower level than at any time since November 1978.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* for the first three months of the 1982–83 financial year was £2·8 billion (£1·6 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis).

## World outlook

The recovery from the world recession so far this year has been rather slower than most forecasters were anticipating at the beginning of the year. In the United States GNP grew in the second quarter at an annual rate of 1·7 per cent. However, industrial production continued to decline, and by June it was over 10 per cent below the July 1981 level.




The major European economies have also shown few signs of recovery. German industrial production remains slightly below last year's level and a recent report by the French official statistics institute suggested that manufacturing production in that country may fall over the next few months, after having been stable since the beginning of the year.

As far as inflation is concerned the picture is much more promising. Continuing weakness of commodity prices combined with fiscal and monetary restraint has brought the OECD average inflation rate down to around 8½ per cent, compared with 10½ per cent a year ago. German inflation, which increased in May and June, began to fall again in July, suggesting that it could fall below 5 per cent by the end of the year. Countries with relatively high rates of inflation, including France, Italy and Belgium have recently been placing new emphasis on anti-inflation policy.

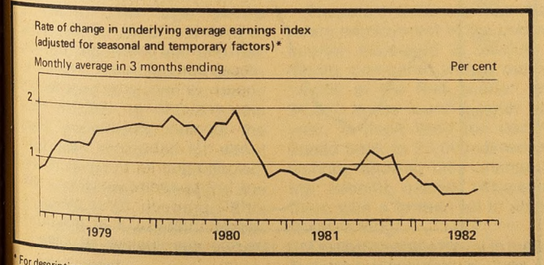
## Average earnings

Average earnings in June showed an underlying increase over the last 12 months of about 9½ per cent. This continues the downward trend in the underlying rate, which was 10 in May, having fallen from 11 per cent in January.

The actual increase in the year to June was 9·8 per cent but this was slightly inflated by temporary factors. Although there was about the same amount of back-pay in June 1982 as a year earlier for some employees two annual increases were paid during the 12 months because of delays in settlements.

The continuing fall in the underlying rate of increase reflects the progressive implementation of 1981–82 round pay settlements at lower levels than a year earlier. However, about a third of all employees had still to receive 1981–82 round increases by the end of June, so some further reduction from the present 9½ per cent can be expected. The underlying monthly change averaged about ½ per cent in the three months to June, the same as in the preceding quarter and compared with about ¾ per cent per month throughout the first half of 1981.

The increase in average earnings in the year to June was greater in manufacturing (11·5 per cent) than in the economy as a whole, owing to the relatively greater increase in hours worked (more overtime and less short-time than a year earlier). The increase in manufacturing earnings continue to be partly offset by improvements in output per head, and in the second quarter of 1982 unit wage costs were 5½ per cent higher than a year earlier.




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

## Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 monthly change in the *Retail Prices Index*, was 8·7 per cent in July. This compares with the June figure of 9·2 per cent and a rate of 12 per cent at the beginning of the year.

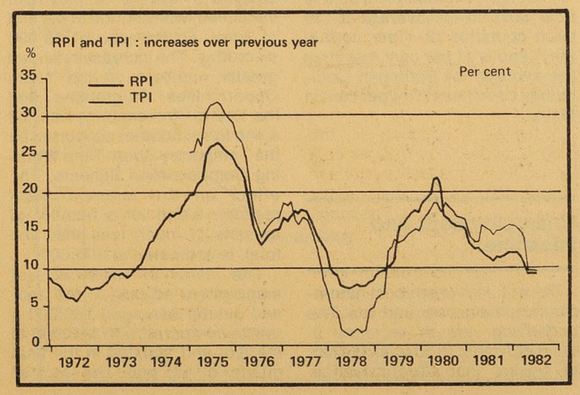
There was virtually no change in the RPI between June and July. Sharp falls in the prices of fresh vegetables (especially potatoes and tomatoes) almost completely offset the effects of small price increases for a number of other items, including wines and spirits and gas and electricity charges. Some further reduction in seasonal food prices in August is likely.

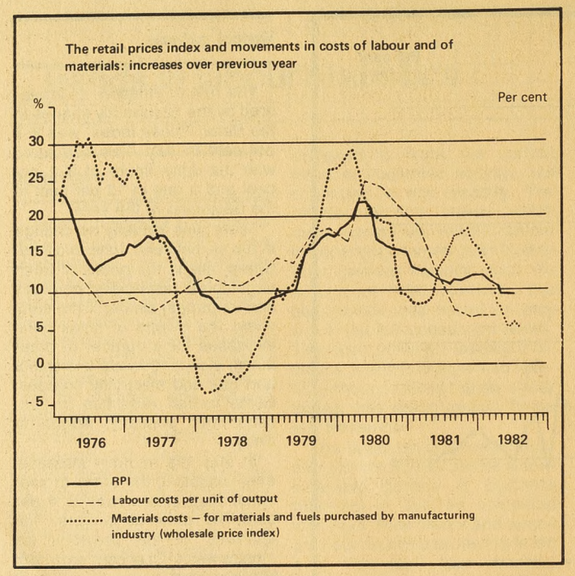
In July the monthly increase, after excluding the effect of seasonal food prices, was 0·4 per cent, the same as in June. The increase in the previous six months was 4·2 per cent, as in both May and June.

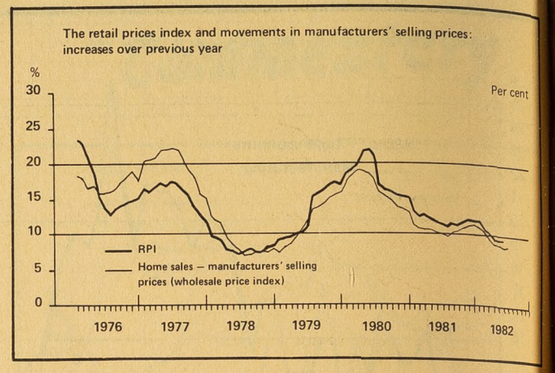
The *Tax and Price Index* rose by 9·6 per cent in the year to July, 0·9 per cent more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 169·0 (January 1978 = 100). Taxation of unemployment benefit, introduced in July, has contributed to the widening of the gap between the RPI and the TPI compared with the last few months.

Input prices, that is the price of *materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry*, rose by ½ per cent between June and July, largely on account of the effect upon crude oil prices of sterling's depreciation against the dollar. However this was less than the rise recorded in July 1981, and consequently the increase over the year fell to 5 per cent from the rate recorded in June of 5¾ per cent.

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the *wholesale prices index* for home sales) rose






by ¾ per cent between June and July. The chief contributory factors were increases in the price of petroleum products, milk products and sugar. Over the 12 months to July the rise was 8½ per cent, similar to the average recorded in the last three months.

The outlook for inflation remains encouraging. Unit wage costs remained virtually unchanged during the first five months of 1982, rises in material costs continue to be moderate and the fall in interest rates is reducing the cost of borrowing. Profit margins remain under pressure. The latest CBI quarterly survey results, published in early August, show an unusually low balance of firms expecting to raise prices in the next four months. The reduction of Building Society mortgage rates from 13½ to 12 per cent, following the general lowering of interest rates, will reduce the RPI by about ½ per cent.

The rate of inflation in the UK is now close to the average for all OECD countries (8·4 per cent in May) and is 1¾ per cent less than the average for European Community countries (10·4 per cent in May).

## Unemployment and vacancies

Recent movements in unemployment have been variable. The *underlying rate of increase* in unemployment in July, at 16,000, is smaller than recent figures. These had shown average increases of 30,000 a month in the second quarter, rather higher than the rate of 21,000 in the first quarter (after adding back allowances for those opting for the long-term rate of supplementary benefit). In the fourth quarter last year the average was 33,000 (on the same basis).

The *recorded total* in July was 3,191,000, an increase of 129,000 on the June figure. This reflected increases of 76,000 in school leavers, 37,000 from seasonal influences and 16,000 in the underlying (seasonally adjusted) figure. The previous post-war peak (January 1982) was 3,071,000.

The July total included 304,000 *school leavers*, compared with 228,000 in June and 285,000 in July 1981. The increase of 76,000 since June compares with 69,000 at the same time last year.

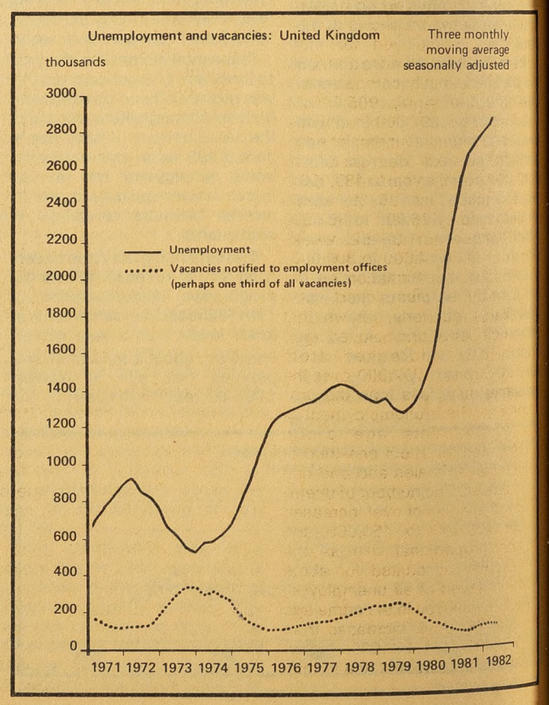
The total number of people covered by *special employment measures* was 534,000 at the end of June, an increase of 48,000 since May. The increase reflected greater numbers on the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Young Workers Scheme, and a rise in the number supported by the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme. The effect on the unemployment register, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total, is estimated at 300,000.

The *inflow of vacancies* (at employment offices) in the second quarter averaged 162,000 a month compared with 166,000 in the first and 158,000 in the final quarter of last year. The *stock of unfilled vacancies* held at employment offices (seasonally adjusted) averaged 108,000 a month in the latest three months to July, compared with 111,000 in the previous three months (February–April) and 108,000 in the three months before that.

*Male* unemployment is again rising faster than for *females*. In the three months to July, the increase on the previous three months was 0·4 percentage points compared with 0·2 percentage points for females.

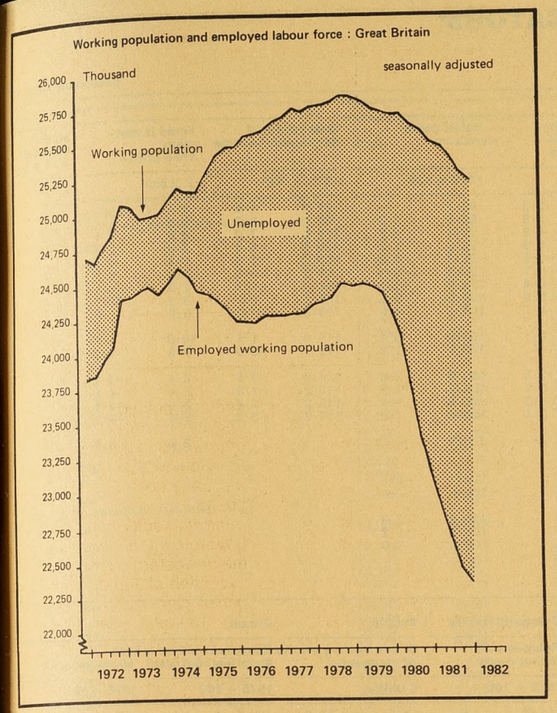
The *regional pattern* in the latest three months compared with the previous three months shows above average increases in the seasonally adjusted percentage rate for Northern Ireland (0·8 percentage points), the North (0·6) and the North West (0·4). In all other regions the increases were at or below the national average increase of 0·3 percentage points.

*International comparisons* of unemployment show that all major western countries, with the exception of Japan, have experienced significant increases during the past year. The recent increases in unemployment rates (latest three months compared with previous three months) have generally been more marked than in the United Kingdom (up 0·3 percentage points); the increases were higher in Canada (1·6 percentage points), Germany (1·3), the Netherlands (1·2), Belgium (1·0) and the United States (0·7). The increases were also more marked in Spain (0·9), Ireland (0·6) and Austria (0·4).




Latest information on *duration of unemployment* shows that the number unemployed for *more than a year* increased to *1,071,000* in July compared with 994,000 in April, 905,000 in January and 627,000 in July last year. The number unemployed for 13–26 weeks decreased by 42,000 over the year to 489,000 in July; those for 26–39 weeks decreased by 26,000 to 367,000 and those for 39–52 weeks increased by 14,000 to 309,000.

The latest information on *the age of the unemployed*, also available quarterly, shows that the number of unemployed aged under 25 increased from 1,170,000 to 1,297,000 over the year to July, less than the proportional rise in unemployment as a whole. This age group accounted for about one-third of unemployed males and one-half of females. The number of unemployed aged 55 or over increased from 403,000 to 450,000, the same proportional rise as the total; they accounted for about one in seven of all unemployed. The unemployed in the prime age group, 25 to 54, increased from 1,279,000 to 1,443,000, higher than the proportional rise in total unemployment.




## Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost during July is provisionally estimated at 882,000. This relatively high figure is mainly attributable to the continuing stoppages by National Health Service employees and to the strike by railway workers early in the month. The total of days lost for the first seven months of 1982 is 4,995,000, just over 2 million more than the comparable 1981 figure but lower than the average of 6,848,000 for the corresponding period over the last ten years.

The provisional number of stoppages beginning in July was low at 68.

## Employment

The rate of decline in manufacturing employment in the second quarter increased to 29,000 a month, compared with a rate of 19,000 in the first quarter and 28,000 in the fourth quarter last year. In June itself the decline eased back to 23,000. Overtime working showed little change in the second quarter. However, there was a further fall in short-time working.

The fall in employment in manufacturing industries in June, at 23,000 (seasonally adjusted) was somewhat less than the falls of 29,000 in May and 35,000 in April, though remaining more than the decline of 19,000 a month in the first quarter of the year. The average monthly fall in the second half of last year was 30,000.

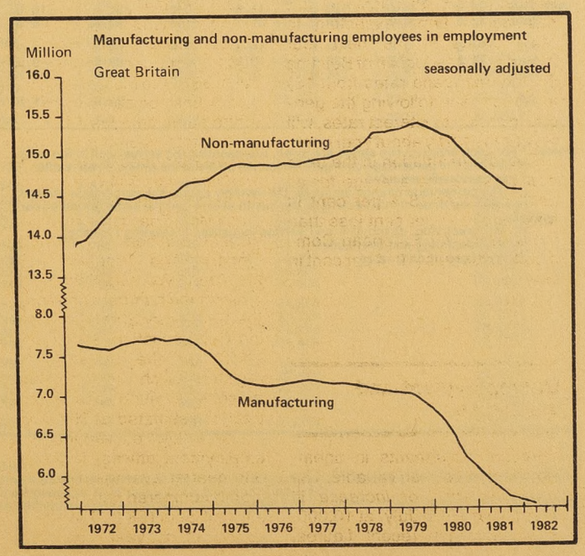
In June, manufacturing employment was over 1·4 million (20½ per cent) below its level three years earlier, when the downturn began. All manufacturing industries shared in this decline. The largest fall was in mechanical engineering which lost 210,000 employees (23 per cent) during the period. The biggest relative declines were in metal manufacture (33 per cent—146,000 employees) and textiles (27½ per cent—123,000 employees). The smallest relative declines in manufacturing, at 12½ per cent, were in paper, printing and publishing (66,000 employees) and food, drink and tobacco (84,000 employees). Among other production industries, employment in construction fell by 21 per cent (262,000 employees) but there were only relatively small falls in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water.

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) in June, at 10·2 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted), was similar to the May figure and two million hours above the low point in March 1981. Just before the downturn, about 15 to 16 million hours of overtime were being worked each week. Hours lost through short-time working in June fell a little further to 1·4 million a week (not seasonally adjusted). Short-time averaged 1½ million hours a week in the second quarter of this year, well below the peak figure of 7¾ million hours in the first quarter of 1981. Before the recession began, short-time averaged less than one million hours a week.

The latest manufacturing industry labour turnover figures (for June) show that the rate of engagements is continuing to edge upwards from the very low levels around the middle of 1981. The leaving rate (which includes both voluntary and involuntary terminations) fell again after appearing to level out in the previous two quarters. It has been a feature of past turning points that discharges as well as engagements rise during an economic upturn.

Total employment fell by 92,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1982, reflecting the easing in the rate of fall in manufacturing industries and virtually no change in employment in service industries. This is only half the rate of decline of 190,000 a quarter observed in the second half of 1981, which itself was an improvement over the falls of nearly 300,000 in the first two quarters of that year. The total number of employees in March 1982 was nearly 2·2 million (or 9½ per cent) below the level in June 1979.

The working population fell by 75,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1982 to be nearly 600,000 (300,000 males and 300,000 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 registered unemployment.



# 0·1 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

Seasonally adjusted

| | Output | | | | | | Demand | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index of production—OECD countries [1] | | Whole economy | | Index of production—manufacturing | | Consumers' expenditure 1975 prices | | Retail sales volume[1] | | Real personal disposable income | | Fixed investment[2] 1975 prices | | Stock building[3] [4] 1975 prices | |
| | 1975 = 100 | | 1975 = 100 | | 1975 = 100 | | £ billion | | 1978 = 100 | | 1975 = 100 | | £ billion | | £ billion | |
| 1971 | 92 | 1·1 | 94·9 | 1·5 | 97·5 | −0·6 | 59·7 | −3·3 | 90·7 | — | 87·6 | 1·5 | 8·1 | — | — | |
| 1972 | 98 | 6·5 | 97·8 | −3·1 | 100·1 | 2·7 | 63·3 | 5·9 | 95·2 | 5·0 | 95·2 | 8·7 | 9·6 | 1·4 | −0·1 | |
| 1973 | 108 | 10·2 | 103·5 | 5·8 | 108·4 | 8·3 | 66·3 | 4·8 | 99·4 | 4·5 | 101·9 | 7·0 | 8·9 | −2·1 | 2·2 | |
| 1974 | 109 | 0·9 | 101·9 | −1·5 | 106·6 | −1·7 | 65·1 | −1·8 | 98·3 | −1·2 | 100·5 | −1·4 | 7·3 | −2·1 | 1·4 | |
| 1975 | 100 | −8·3 | 100·0 | −1·9 | 100·0 | −6·2 | 64·7 | −0·6 | 96·6 | −1·8 | 100·0 | −0·5 | 7·4 | 1·2 | −1·5 | |
| 1976 | 109 | 9·0 | 101·9 | 1·9 | 101·4 | 1·4 | 64·8 | 0·1 | 96·4 | −0·1 | 99·3 | −0·7 | 7·3 | −1·3 | 0·7 | |
| 1977 | 113 | 3·6 | 104·6 | 2·6 | 102·9 | 1·5 | 64·6 | −0·4 | 98·3 | −1·7 | 94·8 | −1·7 | 7·9 | 9·1 | 1·1 | |
| 1978 | 118 | 4·4 | 108·0 | 3·3 | 103·9 | 1·0 | 68·2 | 5·6 | 100·0 | 5·6 | 106·2 | 8·5 | 8·8 | 10·7 | 0·5 | |
| 1979 | 124 | 5·1 | 110·3 | 2·1 | 104·4 | 0·5 | 71·4 | 4·7 | 104·2 | 4·6 | 113·8 | 7·2 | 9·9 | 12·0 | 0·7 | |
| 1980 | 123 | −0·8 | 107·4 | −2·6 | 95·3 | −8·7 | 71·5 | 0·1 | 104·3 | 0·6 | 115·0 | 1·1 | 10·0 | 1·8 | −1·8 | |
| 1981 | 124 | 0·8 | 104·4 | −2·8 | 89·4 | −6·2 | 71·5 | — | 105·5 | 1·2 | 112·7 | −2·0 | 9·6 | −4·2 | −1·1 | |
| 1981 Q1 | 124 | 1·6 | 104·3 | −5·1 | 88·8 | −11·4 | 18·0 | −0·5 | 106·6 | 2·3 | 114·9 | 0·5 | 2·4 | −5·0 | −0·3 | |
| Q2 | 124 | 0·8 | 104·0 | −3·9 | 88·6 | −8·7 | 17·8 | 0·7 | 104·7 | 1·9 | 112·2 | −1·9 | 2·4 | −4·1 | −0·5 | |
| Q3 | 124 | 3·3 | 104·4 | −1·9 | 89·8 | −4·2 | 17·7 | −0·3 | 105·5 | 1·4 | 112·2 | −2·8 | 2·4 | −3·4 | −0·1 | |
| Q4 | 123 | 0·0 | 104·8 | −0·1 | 89·9 | −0·1 | 17·9 | 0·1 | 105·4 | 1·2 | 112·2 | −3·3 | 2·4 | −4·2 | −0·1 | |
| 1982 Q1 | 121 | — | 104·6 | 0·3 | 89·4 | 0·7 | 17·9 | — | 106·6 | — | | | 2·6 | 5·8 | 0·1 | |
| Q2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 Feb | 122 | −1·6 | | | 89·8 | −0·2 | | | 106·1 | −0·1 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 121 | −2·2 | | | 90·2 | 0·7 | | | 106·6 | — | | | | | | |
| Apr | | | | | | | | | 105·9 | 0·8 | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | 105·8 | 1·2 | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | | 106·6 | 1·3 | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Visible trade | | | | Balance of payments | | Competitiveness | | Profits | | Prices | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Export volume | | Import volume | | Current balance [5] | Effective exchange rate† [4] | Relative unit labour costs [6] | | Gross trading profits of companies [5] | | Wholesale prices index† [7] Materials and fuels | | Home sales | |
| | 1975 = 100 | | 1975 = 100 | | £ billion | 1975 = 100 | 1975 = 100 | | £ billion | | 1975 = 100 | | 1975 = 100 | |
| 1971 | 85·9 | 5·9 | 85·5 | 4·5 | 1·1 | 127·9 | −0·2 | 101·9 | 4·1 | 6·6 | 16·0 | 42·5 | — | 59·0 | |
| 1972 | 85·6 | −0·3 | 95·2 | 11·3 | 0·2 | 123·3 | −3·6 | 100·2 | −1·7 | 7·7 | 16·6 | 44·4 | 4·5 | 62·1 | 5·3 |
| 1973 | 97·2 | 13·6 | 108·4 | 13·9 | −1·0 | 111·8 | −9·3 | 89·0 | −11·2 | 8·8 | 15·2 | 58·8 | 32·4 | 66·7 | 7·4 |
| 1974 | 104·2 | 14·6 | 109·5 | 1·0 | −3·3 | 108·3 | −3·1 | 94·5 | 6·2 | 8·3 | −5·7 | 86·8 | 47·6 | 81·8 | 22·6 |
| 1975 | 100·0 | −4·0 | 100·0 | −8·7 | −1·5 | 100·0 | −7·7 | 100·0 | 5·8 | 9·5 | 14·3 | 100·0 | 15·2 | 100·0 | 22·2 |
| 1976 | 109·9 | 9·9 | 105·8 | 5·8 | −0·9 | 85·7 | −14·3 | 93·8 | −6·2 | 11·8 | 23·9 | 127·0 | 27·0 | 117·3 | 17·3 |
| 1977 | 118·4 | 7·7 | 107·7 | 1·8 | — | 81·2 | 5·3 | 89·9 | −4·3 | 15·7 | 33·0 | 145·6 | 14·6 | 140·5 | 19·8 |
| 1978 | 121·5 | 2·6 | 112·8 | 4·7 | 0·9 | 81·5 | 0·4 | 96·0 | 6·8 | 18·3 | 16·4 | 144·6 | −0·7 | 153·3 | 9·1 |
| 1979 | 125·7 | 3·5 | 125·6 | 11·3 | −0·9 | 87·3 | 7·1 | 111·2 | 15·8 | 18·3 | — | 167·6 | 15·9 | 172·0 | 12·2 |
| 1980 | 128·0 | 1·8 | 119·1 | −5·2 | 3·1 | 96·1 | 10·1 | 136·7 | 22·9 | 17·7 | −3·3 | 200·9 | 19·9 | 200·0 | 16·3 |
| 1981 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 94·9 | −1·2 | 144·7 | | 17·3 | −2·3 | 228·2 | 13·6 | 221·3 | 10·6 |
| 1981 Q1 | 121·7 | −7·7 | 104·4 | −15·5 | 2·6 | 101·4 | 9·0 | 153·7 | 22·0 | 3·9 | −18·7 | 213·8 | 8·4 | 212·3 | 10·9 |
| Q2 | n.a. | n.a. | 114·7 | −8·8 | n.a. | 97·8 | 3·5 | 146·4 | 9·4 | 3·8 | −13·6 | 225·8 | 12·2 | 219·4 | 10·3 |
| Q3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 90·6 | −6·3 | 139·6 | −0·8 | 4·7 | 14·6 | 235·9 | 16·8 | 224·1 | 10·1 |
| Q4 | 131·7 | 4·2 | 126·4 | 13·5 | 1·4 | 89·7 | −10·5 | 139·2 | −6·0 | 4·8 | 11·4 | 237·3 | 16·7 | 229·2 | 11·2 |
| 1982 Q1 | 125·4 | 3·0 | 123·1 | 17·9 | 0·6 | 91·2 | −10·1 | | | 5·3 | 39·3 | 238·0 | 11·3 | 234·4 | 10·4 |
| Q2 | | | | | 0·3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 Feb | 124·8 | 5·0 | 120·6 | 11·9 | 0·3 | 91·5 | −10·6 | | | | | 239·9 | 12·1 | 234·6 | 10·7 |
| Mar | 132·6 | 8·4 | 125·2 | 21·7 | 0·3 | 90·8 | −8·9 | | | | | 235·2 | 8·0 | 235·6 | 9·5 |
| Apr | 134·6 | 6·4 | 130·3 | 19·4 | 0·3 | 90·0 | −9·3 | | | | | 238·4 | 7·7 | 237·2 | 8·8 |
| May | 132·9 | 5·2 | 135·6 | 13·6 | 0·3 | 89·9 | −9·0 | | | | | 237·2 | 5·0 | 238·3 | 8·7 |
| June | 127·1 | n.a. | 125·8 | 6·3 | 0·3 | 90·9 | −7·7 | | | | | 243·3 p | 5·6 | 239·3 p | 8·2 |
| July | | | | | | 91·3 | −1·3 | | | | | 244·7 p | 5·0 | 241·1 p | 8·5 |

*Notes:* * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).
(3) Manufacturing and distribution.
(4) Averages of daily rates.
(5) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness.
(6) Industrial and commercial companies excluding MLH 104, net of stock appreciation.
(7) Manufacturing industry.
(8) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.





## Working population

THOUSAND

| Quarter | Employees in employment: Male | Female | All | Self-employed persons (with or without employees)* | HM Forces‡ | Employed labour force | Unemployed excluding adult students | Working population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 Dec | 13,374 | 9,328 | **22,702** | 1,874 | 324 | 24,900 | 1,481 | 26,381 |
| 1978 Mar | 13,312 | 9,259 | **22,571** | 1,871 | 321 | 24,763 | 1,461 | 26,224 |
| June | 13,385 | 9,372 | **22,757** | 1,868 | 318 | 24,943 | 1,446 | 26,389 |
| Sep | 13,439 | 9,406 | **22,845** | 1,865 | 320 | 25,030 | 1,518 | 26,548 |
| Dec | 13,430 | 9,521 | **22,951** | 1,862 | 317 | 25,130 | 1,364 | 26,494 |
| 1979 Mar | 13,321 | 9,408 | **22,729** | 1,859 | 315 | 24,903 | 1,402 | 26,305 |
| June | 13,380 | 9,539 | **22,919** | 1,856 | 314 | 25,089 | 1,344 | 26,433 |
| Sep | 13,422 | 9,528 | **22,950** | 1,856 | 319 | 25,125 | 1,395 | 26,520 |
| Dec | 13,316 | 9,567 | **22,883** | 1,856 | 319 | 25,058 | 1,355† | 26,413† |
| 1980 Mar | 13,144 | 9,392 | **22,536** | 1,856 | 321 | 24,713 | 1,478† e | 26,191† |
| June | 13,108 | 9,400 | **22,508** | 1,856 | 323 | 24,687 | 1,660† | 26,347† |
| Sep | 12,949 | 9,269 | **22,218** | 1,856 | 332 | 24,406 | 2,040† | 26,446† |
| Dec | 12,662 | 9,161 | **21,824** | 1,856 | 334 | 24,014 | 2,244† | 26,258† |
| 1981 Mar | 12,382 | 8,936 | **21,318** | 1,856 | 334 | 23,508 | 2,485† | 25,993† |
| June | 12,258 | 8,933 | **21,192** | 1,856 | 334 | 23,382 | 2,681† | 26,063† |
| Sep | 12,180 | 8,876 | **21,056** | 1,856 | 335 | 23,247 | 2,999† | 26,246† |
| Dec | 11,987 | 8,849 | **20,836** | 1,856 | 332 | 23,024 | 2,941† | 25,965† |
| 1982 Mar | 11,829 | 8,721 | **20,550** | 1,856 | 328 | 22,734 | 2,992† | 25,726† |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 Dec | 13,358 | 9,278 | **22,636** | 1,874 | 324 | 24,834 | | 26,341 |
| 1978 Mar | 13,383 | 9,330 | **22,713** | 1,871 | 321 | 24,905 | | 26,383 |
| June | 13,386 | 9,357 | **22,743** | 1,868 | 318 | 24,929 | | 26,404 |
| Sep | 13,382 | 9,400 | **22,782** | 1,865 | 320 | 24,967 | | 26,409 |
| Dec | 13,417 | 9,471 | **22,888** | 1,862 | 317 | 25,067 | | 26,462 |
| 1979 Mar | 13,393 | 9,480 | **22,873** | 1,859 | 315 | 25,047 | | 26,464 |
| June | 13,378 | 9,524 | **22,902** | 1,856 | 314 | 25,072 | | 26,445 |
| Sep | 13,363 | 9,520 | **22,883** | 1,856 | 319 | 25,058 | | 26,378 |
| Dec | 13,306 | 9,518 | **22,824** | 1,856 | 319 | 24,999 | | 26,366† |
| 1980 Mar | 13,217 | 9,465 | **22,682** | 1,856 | 321 | 24,859 | | 26,329† |
| June | 13,105 | 9,384 | **22,489** | 1,856 | 323 | 24,668 | | 26,341† |
| Sep | 12,887 | 9,259 | **22,146** | 1,856 | 332 | 24,334 | | 26,277† |
| Dec | 12,656 | 9,114 | **21,770** | 1,856 | 334 | 23,960 | | 26,218† |
| 1981 Mar | 12,455 | 9,010 | **21,465** | 1,856 | 334 | 23,655 | | 26,130† |
| June | 12,254 | 8,916 | **21,170** | 1,856 | 334 | 23,360 | | 26,082† |
| Sep | 12,117 | 8,865 | **20,982** | 1,856 | 335 | 23,173 | | 26,039† |
| Dec | 11,982 | 8,803 | **20,785** | 1,856 | 332 | 22,973 | | 25,934† |
| 1982 Mar | 11,902 | 8,795 | **20,697** | 1,856 | 328 | 22,881 | | 25,862† |
| B. GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 Dec | 13,083 | 9,114 | **22,196** | 1,813 | 324 | 24,333 | 1,420 | 25,753 |
| 1978 Mar | 13,024 | 9,046 | **22,069** | 1,810 | 321 | 24,200 | 1,399 | 25,599 |
| June | 13,096 | 9,158 | **22,253** | 1,807 | 318 | 24,378 | 1,381 | 25,759 |
| Sep | 13,148 | 9,188 | **22,336** | 1,804 | 320 | 24,460 | 1,447 | 25,907 |
| Dec | 13,140 | 9,299 | **22,439** | 1,801 | 317 | 24,557 | 1,303 | 25,860 |
| 1979 Mar | 13,033 | 9,185 | **22,219** | 1,798 | 315 | 24,332 | 1,340 | 25,672 |
| June | 13,092 | 9,314 | **22,406** | 1,795 | 314 | 24,515 | 1,281 | 25,796 |
| Sep | 13,136 | 9,304 | **22,439** | 1,795 | 319 | 24,553 | 1,325 | 25,878 |
| Dec | 13,031 | 9,341 | **22,372** | 1,795 | 319 | 24,486 | 1,292† | 25,778† |
| 1980 Mar | 12,863 | 9,167 | **22,030** | 1,795 | 321 | 24,146 | 1,412† e | 25,558† |
| June | 12,829 | 9,177 | **22,005** | 1,795 | 323 | 24,123 | 1,587† | 25,710† |
| Sep | 12,675 | 9,047 | **21,722** | 1,795 | 332 | 23,849 | 1,950† | 25,799† |
| Dec | 12,395 | 8,943 | **21,338** | 1,795 | 334 | 23,467 | 2,151† | 25,618† |
| 1981 Mar | 12,122 | 8,721 | **20,842** | 1,795 | 334 | 22,971 | 2,385† | 25,356† |
| June | 12,003 | 8,719 | **20,722** | 1,795 | 334 | 22,851 | 2,577† | 25,428† |
| Sep | 11,927 | 8,662 | **20,589** | 1,795 | 335 | 22,719 | 2,885† | 25,604† |
| Dec | 11,738 | 8,634 | **20,372** | 1,795 | 332 | 22,499 | 2,832† | 25,331† |
| 1982 Mar | 11,579 | 8,506 | **20,086** | 1,795 | 328 | 22,209 | 2,882† | 25,091† |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 Dec | 13,067 | 9,065 | **22,132** | 1,813 | 324 | 24,269 | | 25,713 |
| 1978 Mar | 13,094 | 9,116 | **22,210** | 1,810 | 321 | 24,341 | | 25,754 |
| June | 13,096 | 9,142 | **22,238** | 1,807 | 318 | 24,363 | | 25,773 |
| Sep | 13,091 | 9,182 | **22,273** | 1,804 | 320 | 24,397 | | 25,774 |
| Dec | 13,127 | 9,250 | **22,377** | 1,801 | 317 | 24,495 | | 25,826 |
| 1979 Mar | 13,104 | 9,256 | **22,360** | 1,798 | 315 | 24,473 | | 25,828 |
| June | 13,089 | 9,298 | **22,387** | 1,795 | 314 | 24,496 | | 25,806 |
| Sep | 13,078 | 9,296 | **22,374** | 1,795 | 319 | 24,488 | | 25,742 |
| Dec | 13,022 | 9,293 | **22,315** | 1,795 | 319 | 24,429 | | 25,730† |
| 1980 Mar | 12,935 | 9,239 | **22,174** | 1,795 | 321 | 24,290 | | 25,693† |
| June | 12,825 | 9,161 | **21,986** | 1,795 | 323 | 24,104 | | 25,701† |
| Sep | 12,614 | 9,037 | **21,651** | 1,795 | 332 | 23,778 | | 25,637† |
| Dec | 12,389 | 8,897 | **21,286** | 1,795 | 334 | 23,415 | | 25,576† |
| 1981 Mar | 12,194 | 8,794 | **20,988** | 1,795 | 334 | 23,117 | | 25,489† |
| June | 11,998 | 8,702 | **20,700** | 1,795 | 334 | 22,829 | | 25,445† |
| Sep | 11,865 | 8,652 | **20,517** | 1,795 | 335 | 22,647 | | 25,406† |
| Dec | 11,734 | 8,589 | **20,323** | 1,795 | 332 | 22,450 | | 25,298† |
| 1982 Mar | 11,651 | 8,580 | **20,230** | 1,795 | 328 | 22,353 | | 25,223† |

Note: Figures for September 1978 and later may be subject to future revision.
* Estimates are assumed unchanged from the June 1979 level until later data become available.
† The 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 20,000 has been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.)
‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK Service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

# 1·2 EMPLOYMENT
## Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | | Index of Production industries II-XXI | | | Manufacturing industries III-XIX | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | XI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| 1977 Sep | 22,188 | 9,094 | 9,062 | 88·4 | 7,189 | 7,163 | 87·4 | 388 | 345 | 694 | 38 | 438 | 484 | 927 | 150 | 749 | 175 | 747 |
| Oct | | 9,092 | 9,056 | 88·3 | 7,190 | 7,162 | 87·4 | | 345 | 691 | 38 | 438 | 482 | 929 | 149 | 751 | 175 | 751 |
| Nov | | 9,088 | 9,053 | 88·3 | 7,188 | 7,156 | 87·4 | | 346 | 692 | 38 | 438 | 481 | 927 | 149 | 753 | 174 | 751 |
| Dec | 22,196 | 9,083 | 9,056 | 88·4 | 7,186 | 7,159 | 87·4 | 367 | 346 | 688 | 38 | 438 | 479 | 929 | 150 | 753 | 174 | 752 |
| 1978 Jan | | 9,044 | 9,063 | 88·4 | 7,143 | 7,158 | 87·4 | | 347 | 680 | 39 | 436 | 475 | 928 | 149 | 749 | 173 | 749 |
| Feb | | 9,041 | 9,071 | 88·5 | 7,143 | 7,164 | 87·4 | | 348 | 674 | 39 | 437 | 474 | 927 | 150 | 751 | 173 | 750 |
| Mar | 22,069 | 9,030 | 9,067 | 88·5 | 7,135 | 7,161 | 87·4 | 356 | 349 | 675 | 39 | 437 | 471 | 927 | 149 | 751 | 173 | 749 |
| April | | 9,017 | 9,062 | 88·4 | 7,119 | 7,151 | 87·3 | | 350 | 675 | 39 | 438 | 467 | 925 | 148 | 750 | 173 | 746 |
| May | | 9,011 | 9,046 | 88·3 | 7,109 | 7,140 | 87·2 | | 350 | 675 | 40 | 438 | 463 | 924 | 148 | 748 | 173 | 745 |
| June | 22,253 | 9,023 | 9,038 | 88·2 | 7,117 | 7,136 | 87·1 | 373 | 351 | 682 | 40 | 438 | 458 | 923 | 149 | 749 | 173 | 744 |
| July | | 9,058 | 9,030 | 88·1 | 7,144 | 7,127 | 87·0 | | 349 | 693 | 40 | 441 | 458 | 922 | 149 | 751 | 172 | 744 |
| Aug | | 9,053 | 9,021 | 88·0 | 7,140 | 7,117 | 86·9 | | 346 | 694 | 40 | 443 | 457 | 920 | 149 | 752 | 173 | 744 |
| Sep | 22,336 | 9,053 | 9,020 | 88·0 | 7,140 | 7,113 | 86·8 | 389 | 345 | 686 | 40 | 443 | 457 | 928 | 150 | 754 | 173 | 746 |
| Oct | | 9,050 | 9,018 | 88·0 | 7,133 | 7,108 | 86·8 | | 345 | 686 | 40 | 442 | 454 | 924 | 149 | 755 | 173 | 746 |
| Nov | | 9,050 | 9,021 | 88·0 | 7,132 | 7,106 | 86·7 | | 344 | 685 | 40 | 441 | 453 | 923 | 150 | 756 | 173 | 744 |
| Dec | 22,439 | 9,039 | 9,017 | 88·0 | 7,122 | 7,099 | 86·7 | 371 | 343 | 682 | 40 | 442 | 453 | 923 | 150 | 753 | 172 | 743 |
| 1979 Jan | | 8,996 | 9,018 | 88·0 | 7,075 | 7,092 | 86·6 | | 344 | 668 | 39 | 439 | 451 | 919 | 150 | 750 | 171 | 741 |
| Feb | | 8,975 | 9,006 | 87·9 | 7,058 | 7,080 | 86·4 | | 345 | 663 | 39 | 438 | 448 | 916 | 150 | 749 | 170 | 738 |
| Mar | 22,219 | 8,960 | 8,997 | 87·8 | 7,048 | 7,073 | 86·3 | 353 | 345 | 664 | 40 | 439 | 448 | 913 | 150 | 748 | 168 | 738 |
| April | | 8,943 | 8,987 | 87·7 | 7,034 | 7,066 | 86·3 | | 345 | 666 | 40 | 439 | 446 | 910 | 149 | 745 | 167 | 739 |
| May | | 8,954 | 8,988 | 87·7 | 7,032 | 7,060 | 86·2 | | 345 | 669 | 39 | 440 | 445 | 909 | 149 | 743 | 167 | 739 |
| June | 22,406 | 8,972 | 8,983 | 87·6 | 7,036 | 7,053 | 86·1 | 358 | 346 | 675 | 39 | 440 | 443 | 904 | 149 | 742 | 165 | 739 |
| July | | 9,019 | 8,987 | 87·7 | 7,067 | 7,046 | 86·0 | | 346 | 686 | 40 | 442 | 444 | 904 | 150 | 745 | 165 | 741 |
| Aug | | 9,007 | 8,971 | 87·5 | 7,060 | 7,034 | 85·9 | | 344 | 690 | 40 | 444 | 442 | 903 | 150 | 744 | 165 | 740 |
| Sep | 22,439 | 8,986 | 8,949 | 87·3 | 7,040 | 7,013 | 85·6 | 383 | 345 | 683 | 40 | 442 | 441 | 902 | 149 | 743 | 164 | 743 |
| Oct | | 8,951 | 8,921 | 87·0 | 7,006 | 6,983 | 85·2 | | 346 | 682 | 39 | 441 | 437 | 895 | 148 | 741 | 162 | 741 |
| Nov | | 8,927 | 8,902 | 86·8 | 6,992 | 6,970 | 85·1 | | 347 | 681 | 39 | 440 | 436 | 893 | 148 | 742 | 161 | 740 |
| Dec | 22,372 | 8,893 | 8,876 | 86·6 | 6,968 | 6,949 | 84·8 | 364 | 347 | 679 | 39 | 440 | 434 | 891 | 148 | 742 | 158 | 737 |
| 1980 Jan | | 8,812 | 8,835 | 86·2 | 6,896 | 6,913 | 84·4 | | 347 | 668 | 39 | 436 | 429 | 882 | 146 | 737 | 156 | 732 |
| Feb | | 8,765 | 8,798 | 85·8 | 6,852 | 6,875 | 83·9 | | 348 | 664 | 39 | 436 | 428 | 878 | 144 | 733 | 154 | 729 |
| Mar | 22,030 | 8,722 | 8,760 | 85·5 | 6,811 | 6,837 | 83·5 | 349 | 349 | 659 | 39 | 435 | 424 | 874 | 142 | 728 | 152 | 726 |
| April | | 8,664 | 8,708 | 85·0 | 6,757 | 6,788 | 82·9 | | 347 | 655 | 39 | 432 | 418 | 870 | 142 | 722 | 151 | 720 |
| May | | 8,624 | 8,655 | 84·4 | 6,715 | 6,740 | 82·3 | | 346 | 656 | 39 | 430 | 410 | 863 | 141 | 720 | 150 | 716 |
| June | 22,005 | 8,591 | 8,600 | 83·9 | 6,679 | 6,694 | 81·7 | 361 | 346 | 660 | 39 | 429 | 401 | 857 | 141 | 719 | 149 | 711 |
| July | | 8,548 | 8,514 | 83·1 | 6,633 | 6,611 | 80·7 | | 345 | 665 | 39 | 427 | 392 | 851 | 140 | 716 | 147 | 705 |
| Aug | | 8,473 | 8,433 | 82·3 | 6,563 | 6,534 | 79·8 | | 345 | 662 | 39 | 425 | 387 | 840 | 138 | 709 | 146 | 699 |
| Sep | 21,722 | 8,397 | 8,359 | 81·5 | 6,493 | 6,465 | 78·9 | 382 | 345 | 652 | 39 | 422 | 385 | 833 | 136 | 702 | 146 | 693 |
| Oct | | 8,306 | 8,278 | 80·8 | 6,410 | 6,389 | 78·0 | | 344 | 651 | 39 | 418 | 369 | 820 | 134 | 695 | 146 | 687 |
| Nov | | 8,201 | 8,178 | 79·8 | 6,327 | 6,308 | 77·0 | | 343 | 646 | 38 | 413 | 360 | 808 | 133 | 690 | 146 | 677 |
| Dec | 21,338 | 8,116 | 8,101 | 79·0 | 6,264 | 6,248 | 76·3 | 361 | 342 | 642 | 38 | 410 | 355 | 799 | 132 | 682 | 145 | 673 |
| 1981 Jan | | 8,006 | 8,030 | 78·3 | 6,177 | 6,195 | 75·6 | | 341 | 630 | 38 | 407 | 345 | 790 | 129 | 672 | 145 | 661 |
| Feb | | 7,929 | 7,963 | 77·7 | 6,115 | 6,139 | 74·9 | | 340 | 619 | 38 | 403 | 346 | 780 | 128 | 666 | 144 | 655 |
| Mar | 20,842 | 7,861 | 7,899 | 77·1 | 6,061 | 6,086 | 74·3 | 350 | 339 | 616 | 37 | 401 | 338 | 767 | 126 | 663 | 145 | 646 |
| April | | 7,796 | 7,841 | 76·5 | 6,010 | 6,041 | 73·7 | | 338 | 619 | 38 | 399 | 331 | 756 | 124 | 654 | 142 | 638 |
| May | | 7,745 | 7,776 | 75·9 | 5,967 | 5,991 | 73·1 | | 336 | 615 | 37 | 396 | 328 | 751 | 123 | 649 | 139 | 631 |
| June | 20,722 | 7,697 | 7,705 | 75·2 | 5,926 | 5,940 | 72·5 | 352 | 336 | 613 | 37 | 393 | 326 | 742 | 123 | 649 | 137 | 626 |
| July | | 7,679 | 7,644 | 74·6 | 5,917 | 5,894 | 71·9 | | 334 | 620 | 36 | 395 | 319 | 743 | 125 | 649 | 138 | 617 |
| Aug | | 7,651 | 7,610 | 74·2 | 5,900 | 5,870 | 71·7 | | 333 | 621 | 36 | 394 | 318 | 737 | 122 | 641 | 140 | 610 |
| Sep | 20,589 | 7,612 | 7,573 | 73·9 | 5,872 | 5,843 | 71·3 | 371 | 333 | 614 | 36 | 392 | 318 | 735 | 123 | 639 | 141 | 610 |
| Oct | | 7,571 | 7,544 | 73·6 | 5,843 | 5,823 | 71·1 | | 332 | 610 | 37 | 389 | 315 | 724 | 124 | 634 | 140 | 605 |
| Nov | | 7,522 | 7,501 | 73·2 | 5,814 | 5,796 | 70·8 | | 331 | 610 | 36 | 386 | 314 | 722 | 122 | 630 | 139 | 602 |
| Dec | 20,372 | 7,460 | 7,447 | 72·7 | 5,772 | 5,758 | 70·3 | 355 | 330 | 605 | 36 | 386 | 310 | 718 | 121 | 628 | 140 | 596 |
| 1982 Jan | | 7,381 | 7,405 | 72·2 | 5,710 | 5,727 | 69·9 | | 328 | 594 | 35 | 382 | 306 | 710 | 121 | 620 | 141 | 592 |
| Feb | | 7,357 | 7,390 | 72·1 | 5,694 | 5,718 | 69·8 | | 327 | 591 | 34 | 382 | 306 | 708 | 121 | 618 | 141 | 589 |
| Mar | 20,086 | 7,328 | 7,366 | 71·9 | 5,674 | 5,700 | 69·6 | 341 | 327 | 587 | 34 | 382 | 305 | 709 | 121 | 617 | 140 | 584 |
| April R | | 7,280 | 7,324 | 71·5 | 5,635 | 5,665 | 69·2 | | 326 | 586 | 34 | 380 | 302 | 702 | 120 | 611 | 139 | 577 |
| May R | | 7,251 | 7,282 | 71·0 | 5,613 | 5,636 | 68·8 | | 324 | 587 | 33 | 379 | 299 | 696 | 119 | 610 | 139 | 571 |
| June | | 7,236 | 7,243 | 70·7 | 5,599 | 5,613 | 68·5 | | 324 | 591 | 33 | 377 | 298 | 694 | 119 | 608 | 137 | 566 |

*Note:* Figures from July 1978 are provisional.





THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII | XVIII | XIX | XX | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV | XXV | XXVI | XXVII |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metal goods | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | Timber, furniture, etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | Professional and scientific services | Miscellaneous services* | Public administration and defence† |
| 1977 Sep | 539 | 474 | 39 | 366 | 260 | 253 | 533 | 324 | 1,223 | 337 | 1,455 | 2,706 | 1,159 | 3,506 | 2,317 | 1,564 |
| Oct | 538 | 471 | 39 | 367 | 260 | 254 | 533 | 326 | 1,219 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Nov | 540 | 470 | 39 | 367 | 260 | 253 | 531 | 325 | 1,219 | 336 | | | | | | |
| Dec | 541 | 470 | 40 | 365 | 260 | 253 | 533 | 323 | 1,219 | 333 | 1,449 | 2,756 | 1,169 | 3,574 | 2,252 | 1,547 |
| 1978 Jan | 538 | 465 | 39 | 362 | 259 | 252 | 530 | 319 | 1,221 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Feb | 540 | 464 | 39 | 363 | 259 | 252 | 532 | 319 | 1,218 | 334 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 539 | 463 | 39 | 362 | 258 | 251 | 533 | 319 | 1,216 | 330 | 1,442 | 2,690 | 1,174 | 3,591 | 2,243 | 1,544 |
| April | 538 | 459 | 39 | 361 | 258 | 251 | 533 | 320 | 1,217 | 336 | | | | | | |
| May | 539 | 458 | 39 | 360 | 259 | 250 | 532 | 319 | 1,221 | 333 | | | | | | |
| June | 539 | 459 | 38 | 360 | 259 | 251 | 534 | 321 | 1,225 | 330 | 1,462 | 2,724 | 1,182 | 3,577 | 2,360 | 1,553 |
| July | 542 | 460 | 38 | 362 | 261 | 253 | 536 | 324 | 1,231 | 334 | | | | | | |
| Aug | 540 | 458 | 38 | 360 | 261 | 251 | 538 | 324 | 1,233 | 335 | | | | | | |
| Sep | 540 | 456 | 38 | 358 | 260 | 251 | 539 | 323 | 1,234 | 335 | 1,471 | 2,738 | 1,201 | 3,551 | 2,372 | 1,561 |
| Oct | 539 | 455 | 38 | 358 | 260 | 253 | 539 | 324 | 1,236 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Nov | 539 | 455 | 38 | 359 | 260 | 255 | 539 | 323 | 1,237 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Dec | 538 | 454 | 38 | 358 | 260 | 255 | 539 | 322 | 1,239 | 336 | 1,464 | 2,833 | 1,208 | 3,623 | 2,346 | 1,554 |
| Jan | 534 | 451 | 38 | 359 | 259 | 252 | 538 | 318 | 1,240 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Feb | 533 | 452 | 38 | 360 | 257 | 252 | 536 | 318 | 1,236 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 531 | 451 | 38 | 359 | 257 | 253 | 535 | 318 | 1,231 | 336 | 1,458 | 2,739 | 1,209 | 3,629 | 2,317 | 1,554 |
| April | 527 | 448 | 37 | 359 | 257 | 253 | 534 | 317 | 1,227 | 338 | | | | | | |
| May | 529 | 448 | 37 | 360 | 257 | 252 | 535 | 316 | 1,240 | 337 | | | | | | |
| June | 528 | 448 | 37 | 363 | 257 | 253 | 536 | 316 | 1,254 | 336 | 1,470 | 2,769 | 1,214 | 3,622 | 2,434 | 1,566 |
| July | 530 | 449 | 37 | 365 | 258 | 255 | 539 | 319 | 1,267 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Aug | 529 | 445 | 37 | 363 | 258 | 254 | 539 | 319 | 1,265 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Sep | 527 | 442 | 36 | 362 | 257 | 254 | 538 | 317 | 1,262 | 338 | 1,481 | 2,780 | 1,236 | 3,573 | 2,441 | 1,560 |
| Oct | 524 | 438 | 36 | 361 | 255 | 253 | 538 | 315 | 1,260 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Nov | 525 | 434 | 36 | 360 | 253 | 252 | 538 | 314 | 1,250 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Dec | 524 | 430 | 36 | 357 | 252 | 251 | 538 | 311 | 1,241 | 338 | 1,477 | 2,842 | 1,241 | 3,640 | 2,373 | 1,542 |
| Jan | 520 | 424 | 36 | 352 | 250 | 248 | 534 | 306 | 1,231 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Feb | 518 | 418 | 36 | 349 | 249 | 246 | 532 | 300 | 1,228 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 517 | 412 | 35 | 347 | 248 | 244 | 531 | 298 | 1,225 | 337 | 1,466 | 2,741 | 1,234 | 3,634 | 2,346 | 1,538 |
| April | 514 | 404 | 34 | 343 | 247 | 242 | 528 | 296 | 1,223 | 337 | | | | | | |
| May | 509 | 403 | 34 | 338 | 244 | 242 | 527 | 293 | 1,226 | 337 | | | | | | |
| June | 505 | 399 | 34 | 337 | 243 | 241 | 524 | 292 | 1,229 | 337 | 1,471 | 2,733 | 1,237 | 3,609 | 2,461 | 1,543 |
| July | 500 | 392 | 34 | 335 | 241 | 238 | 524 | 288 | 1,232 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Aug | 491 | 385 | 34 | 330 | 239 | 236 | 520 | 283 | 1,226 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Sep | 483 | 377 | 33 | 327 | 236 | 234 | 516 | 279 | 1,219 | 340 | 1,466 | 2,685 | 1,254 | 3,556 | 2,440 | 1,543 |
| Oct | 475 | 370 | 33 | 321 | 231 | 232 | 513 | 276 | 1,213 | 339 | | | | | | |
| Nov | 470 | 363 | 33 | 315 | 226 | 230 | 508 | 270 | 1,193 | 338 | | | | | | |
| Dec | 462 | 361 | 33 | 313 | 222 | 229 | 505 | 264 | 1,173 | 338 | 1,437 | 2,690 | 1,237 | 3,608 | 2,357 | 1,532 |
| Jan | 458 | 356 | 33 | 305 | 224 | 226 | 500 | 259 | 1,151 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Feb | 448 | 354 | 32 | 305 | 218 | 225 | 496 | 258 | 1,139 | 336 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 438 | 352 | 31 | 303 | 216 | 227 | 497 | 259 | 1,127 | 334 | 1,412 | 2,586 | 1,219 | 3,605 | 2,286 | 1,524 |
| April | 435 | 352 | 31 | 303 | 213 | 227 | 493 | 258 | 1,115 | 333 | | | | | | |
| May | 431 | 349 | 32 | 304 | 209 | 225 | 490 | 257 | 1,110 | 332 | | | | | | |
| June | 426 | 343 | 31 | 299 | 212 | 223 | 488 | 258 | 1,105 | 331 | 1,408 | 2,583 | 1,213 | 3,586 | 2,357 | 1,526 |
| July | 423 | 345 | 32 | 299 | 212 | 221 | 485 | 258 | 1,098 | 330 | | | | | | |
| Aug | 429 | 346 | 33 | 297 | 210 | 220 | 487 | 261 | 1,088 | 331 | | | | | | |
| Sep | 425 | 342 | 31 | 295 | 208 | 222 | 484 | 257 | 1,077 | 330 | 1,405 | 2,576 | 1,220 | 3,532 | 2,350 | 1,523 |
| Oct | 422 | 341 | 33 | 299 | 208 | 217 | 485 | 260 | 1,067 | 330 | | | | | | |
| Nov | 421 | 340 | 32 | 297 | 205 | 218 | 483 | 256 | 1,049 | 329 | | | | | | |
| Dec | 420 | 338 | 31 | 292 | 202 | 216 | 482 | 252 | 1,031 | 327 | 1,377 | 2,609 | 1,212 | 3,599 | 2,250 | 1,509 |
| 1982 Jan | 414 | 336 | 31 | 290 | 200 | 215 | 477 | 247 | 1,017 | 326 | | | | | | |
| Feb | 415 | 334 | 31 | 290 | 201 | 213 | 477 | 246 | 1,010 | 326 | | | | | | |
| Mar | 413 | 332 | 30 | 289 | 199 | 212 | 475 | 246 | 1,003 | 324 | 1,363 | 2,518 | 1,203 | 3,608 | 2,224 | 1,502 |
| April R | 410 | 330 | 30 | 289 | 200 | 209 | 474 | 244 | 996 | 323 | | | | | | |
| May R | 408 | 326 | 29 | 289 | 200 | 211 | 473 | 244 | 992 | 322 | | | | | | |
| June | 409 | 324 | 30 | 289 | 199 | 209 | 470 | 243 | 992 | 321 | | | | | | |

*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.

# 1·3 EMPLOYMENT
## Employees in employment: index of production industries

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN<br>SIC 1968 | Order or MLH of SIC | [June 1981] R<br>Male | Female | All | [Apr 1982] R<br>Male | Female | All | [May 1982] R<br>Male | Female | All | [June 1982]<br>Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Index of Production Industries** | II-XXI | 5,836·5 | 1,860·9 | 7,697·4 | 5,507·1 | 1,772·5 | 7,279·6 | 5,483·4 | 1,767·9 | 7,251·3 | 5,469·7 | 1,766·3 | 7,236·0 |
| **All manufacturing industries** | III-XIX | 4,255·1 | 1,670·6 | 5,925·7 | 4,050·7 | 1,584·3 | 5,635·0 | 4,032·9 | 1,579·9 | 5,612·8 | 4,020·7 | 1,578·5 | 5,599·2 |
| **Mining and quarrying** | II | 319·2 | 16·4 | 335·6 | 309·3 | 16·4 | 325·7 | 308·1 | 16·4 | 324·5 | 307·2 | 16·4 | 323·6 |
| Coal mining | 101 | 263·8 | 10·8 | 274·6 | 252·0 | 10·8 | 262·9 | 250·8 | 10·8 | 261·6 | 250·0 | 10·8 | 260·8 |
| **Food, drink and tobacco** | III | 372·4 | 240·3 | 612·7 | 359·3 | 227·1 | 586·4 | 358·9 | 227·9 | 586·8 | 360·0 | 231·2 | 591·2 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 54·3 | 30·6 | 85·0 | 52·8 | 29·3 | 82·1 | 52·0 | 29·6 | 81·6 | 52·3 | 29·7 | 82·1 |
| Biscuits | 213 | 14·9 | 24·9 | 39·8 | 14·3 | 22·7 | 37·0 | 14·3 | 23·2 | 37·5 | 14·4 | 24·0 | 38·4 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 51·9 | 47·9 | 99·8 | 50·7 | 46·5 | 97·1 | 50·9 | 47·1 | 98·0 | 51·5 | 47·7 | 99·2 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 35·6 | 12·4 | 48·0 | 34·1 | 11·9 | 46·0 | 34·7 | 12·1 | 46·8 | 35·0 | 12·2 | 47·1 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 30·7 | 32·8 | 63·5 | 29·7 | 30·7 | 60·4 | 29·5 | 30·5 | 60·0 | 29·5 | 30·9 | 60·4 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 24·7 | 25·1 | 49·8 | 24·7 | 23·8 | 48·6 | 24·9 | 23·8 | 48·7 | 25·1 | 25·0 | 50·1 |
| Food industries n.e.s. | 229 | 19·1 | 11·9 | 31·0 | 18·4 | 11·2 | 29·6 | 18·3 | 11·2 | 29·6 | 18·2 | 11·2 | 29·4 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 47·1 | 10·5 | 57·7 | 43·8 | 9·5 | 53·3 | 43·8 | 9·5 | 53·2 | 43·7 | 9·4 | 53·1 |
| Other drinks industries | 239 | 20·0 | 11·9 | 31·9 | 19·1 | 11·3 | 30·4 | 19·1 | 11·3 | 30·4 | 19·0 | 11·1 | 30·1 |
| **Coal and petroleum products** | IV | 32·7 | 4·2 | 36·9 | 29·8 | 3·9 | 33·7 | 29·5 | 3·8 | 33·3 | 29·4 | 3·8 | 33·2 |
| **Chemicals and allied industries** | V | 285·0 | 108·0 | 393·0 | 273·3 | 106·2 | 379·5 | 271·1 | 107·4 | 378·5 | 271·0 | 106·1 | 377·1 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 109·5 | 21·4 | 130·9 | 103·0 | 20·0 | 123·0 | 102·6 | 20·0 | 122·6 | 102·7 | 20·1 | 122·9 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 272 | 39·3 | 29·5 | 68·8 | 39·2 | 29·2 | 68·3 | 38·8 | 29·0 | 67·9 | 38·7 | 28·8 | 67·5 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 38·2 | 7·8 | 46·0 | 36·2 | 8·0 | 44·3 | 34·7 | 9·5 | 44·2 | 35·2 | 8·1 | 43·3 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 37·9 | 22·0 | 59·9 | 37·0 | 21·5 | 58·4 | 36·8 | 21·3 | 58·2 | 36·7 | 21·3 | 58·0 |
| **Metal manufacture** | VI | 290·2 | 35·6 | 325·9 | 269·3 | 32·4 | 301·7 | 267·2 | 31·6 | 298·7 | 266·5 | 31·2 | 297·7 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 127·8 | 10·0 | 137·8 | 117·1 | 8·4 | 125·4 | 115·9 | 8·1 | 124·0 | 114·9 | 7·9 | 122·8 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 27·3 | 4·1 | 31·4 | 27·0 | 3·7 | 30·8 | 27·2 | 3·6 | 30·8 | 27·0 | 3·8 | 30·7 |
| Iron castings etc | 313 | 53·0 | 6·3 | 59·3 | 49·4 | 5·9 | 55·4 | 48·5 | 5·9 | 54·4 | 48·6 | 5·7 | 54·3 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 36·7 | 6·0 | 42·8 | 33·1 | 5·5 | 38·6 | 33·1 | 5·3 | 38·4 | 33·3 | 5·2 | 38·5 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 29·8 | 6·0 | 35·7 | 27·9 | 5·9 | 33·8 | 28·0 | 5·7 | 33·7 | 28·3 | 5·7 | 33·9 |
| **Mechanical engineering** | VII | 630·2 | 112·1 | 742·3 | 598·2 | 103·3 | 701·6 | 593·3 | 102·3 | 695·5 | 592·9 | 101·5 | 694·3 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 45·0 | 7·0 | 52·0 | 40·4 | 6·7 | 47·1 | 39·7 | 6·2 | 45·8 | 39·6 | 6·1 | 45·7 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 60·2 | 11·9 | 72·1 | 58·3 | 11·1 | 69·4 | 58·0 | 11·1 | 69·0 | 57·3 | 11·1 | 68·3 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 336 | 29·6 | 3·3 | 32·9 | 26·3 | 3·1 | 29·5 | 25·7 | 3·0 | 28·6 | 25·6 | 3·0 | 28·5 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 43·6 | 6·8 | 50·4 | 41·1 | 6·1 | 47·2 | 40·5 | 6·0 | 46·5 | 40·5 | 5·9 | 46·3 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 145·7 | 29·0 | 174·7 | 139·0 | 26·7 | 165·8 | 138·5 | 26·5 | 165·0 | 138·0 | 26·6 | 164·6 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 341 | 107·0 | 12·8 | 119·8 | 103·1 | 11·9 | 115·0 | 101·5 | 11·7 | 113·3 | 102·0 | 11·6 | 113·6 |
| Other mechanical engineering n.e.s. | 349 | 115·6 | 24·0 | 139·6 | 111·4 | 22·2 | 133·7 | 111·2 | 22·2 | 133·4 | 112·2 | 22·2 | 134·4 |
| **Instrument engineering** | VIII | 81·1 | 41·9 | 123·0 | 79·0 | 41·0 | 120·0 | 78·7 | 40·7 | 119·4 | 78·7 | 40·4 | 119·0 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 57·1 | 26·4 | 83·4 | 55·3 | 25·6 | 80·9 | 55·2 | 25·4 | 80·6 | 55·4 | 25·4 | 80·8 |
| **Electrical engineering** | IX | 432·3 | 216·5 | 648·8 | 409·8 | 201·0 | 610·9 | 409·6 | 200·6 | 610·2 | 407·5 | 200·9 | 608·4 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 86·6 | 25·2 | 111·8 | 82·1 | 24·2 | 106·3 | 82·4 | 24·2 | 106·7 | 81·7 | 23·9 | 105·6 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 362 | 27·4 | 9·0 | 36·3 | 26·7 | 8·4 | 35·1 | 26·7 | 8·4 | 35·1 | 26·6 | 8·5 | 35·0 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 363 | 41·6 | 23·3 | 64·9 | 39·5 | 22·0 | 61·5 | 39·8 | 22·0 | 61·8 | 39·5 | 22·4 | 61·9 |
| Radio and electronic components | 364 | 57·4 | 46·8 | 104·2 | 54·7 | 43·9 | 98·6 | 54·7 | 43·5 | 98·2 | 54·5 | 43·6 | 98·1 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 365 | 21·0 | 18·8 | 39·8 | 18·8 | 17·3 | 36·1 | 18·9 | 17·1 | 36·1 | 18·8 | 17·1 | 35·9 |
| Electronic computers | 366 | 32·1 | 9·7 | 41·8 | 31·3 | 8·9 | 40·2 | 31·6 | 8·7 | 40·3 | 31·0 | 8·6 | 39·7 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 367 | 75·1 | 25·8 | 100·8 | 71·2 | 24·5 | 95·7 | 71·3 | 24·7 | 96·0 | 72·3 | 24·9 | 97·2 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 368 | 33·7 | 17·1 | 50·8 | 31·0 | 14·6 | 45·6 | 30·3 | 14·9 | 45·2 | 30·1 | 14·5 | 44·5 |
| Other electrical goods | 369 | 57·4 | 40·8 | 98·3 | 54·6 | 37·3 | 91·9 | 53·9 | 37·0 | 90·9 | 53·1 | 37·4 | 90·5 |
| **Shipbuilding and marine engineering** | X | 126·3 | 10·6 | 136·9 | 127·7 | 10·8 | 138·5 | 128·5 | 10·6 | 139·2 | 126·7 | 10·7 | 137·4 |
| **Vehicles** | XI | 553·9 | 71·7 | 625·6 | 511·6 | 65·6 | 577·2 | 506·0 | 64·5 | 570·5 | 502·1 | 64·0 | 566·1 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 381 | 308·9 | 38·8 | 347·7 | 278·2 | 35·4 | 313·6 | 275·5 | 34·7 | 310·2 | 272·9 | 34·4 | 307·3 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 383 | 169·9 | 26·8 | 196·7 | 164·1 | 25·0 | 189·1 | 162·3 | 24·6 | 186·9 | 161·4 | 24·5 | 185·8 |
| **Metal goods not elsewhere specified** | XII | 317·4 | 108·9 | 426·2 | 308·5 | 101·8 | 410·3 | 306·0 | 102·1 | 408·0 | 307·5 | 101·8 | 409·3 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 390 | 43·3 | 10·3 | 53·6 | 42·4 | 9·6 | 52·0 | 41·8 | 9·7 | 51·5 | 42·2 | 9·5 | 51·6 |
| Metal industries n.e.s. | 399 | 193·6 | 65·1 | 258·7 | 189·6 | 61·3 | 250·9 | 187·7 | 61·4 | 249·1 | 189·4 | 61·6 | 251·0 |
| **Textiles** | XIII | 185·9 | 157·5 | 343·4 | 178·6 | 150·9 | 329·5 | 178·2 | 148·0 | 326·2 | 176·0 | 148·4 | 324·4 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 412 | 16·2 | 12·7 | 28·9 | 16·1 | 12·9 | 29·0 | 15·9 | 12·1 | 28·0 | 15·7 | 11·9 | 27·6 |
| Woollen and worsted | 414 | 32·6 | 23·5 | 56·0 | 31·1 | 22·0 | 53·0 | 30·8 | 21·9 | 52·8 | 30·7 | 21·8 | 52·5 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 417 | 30·3 | 63·6 | 94·0 | 30·0 | 63·7 | 93·8 | 29·8 | 63·6 | 93·3 | 29·2 | 63·6 | 92·8 |
| Textile finishing | 423 | 25·4 | 12·0 | 37·3 | 25·0 | 11·0 | 36·0 | 25·0 | 10·8 | 35·7 | 24·8 | 10·9 | 35·8 |
| **Leather, leather goods and fur** | XIV | 17·1 | 14·1 | 31·1 | 16·7 | 13·2 | 29·9 | 15·9 | 13·3 | 29·2 | 16·5 | 13·4 | 29·9 |
| **Clothing and footwear** | XV | 73·9 | 224·9 | 298·8 | 69·7 | 219·2 | 288·9 | 69·8 | 219·5 | 289·2 | 70·0 | 219·4 | 289·4 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 442 | 11·4 | 39·4 | 50·8 | 10·8 | 37·1 | 47·9 | 10·7 | 37·4 | 48·1 | 10·8 | 37·4 | 48·2 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 443 | 8·4 | 23·7 | 32·1 | 7·7 | 24·0 | 31·6 | 8·1 | 24·4 | 32·4 | 8·1 | 24·8 | 32·9 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 444 | 4·9 | 25·9 | 30·8 | 5·0 | 25·8 | 30·8 | 4·9 | 25·4 | 30·3 | 5·0 | 25·7 | 30·8 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 445 | 13·2 | 64·2 | 77·5 | 12·4 | 66·3 | 78·7 | 12·0 | 65·2 | 77·2 | 12·2 | 64·0 | 76·1 |
| Footwear | 450 | 26·7 | 34·2 | 60·9 | 24·9 | 30·7 | 55·6 | 25·1 | 31·3 | 56·5 | 24·9 | 31·5 | 56·5 |
| **Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc** | XVI | 167·8 | 43·7 | 211·6 | 159·8 | 39·8 | 199·6 | 160·1 | 39·7 | 199·9 | 159·8 | 39·6 | 199·5 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 461 | 29·2 | 3·3 | 32·5 | 28·2 | 3·0 | 31·2 | 28·2 | 3·0 | 31·2 | 28·1 | 3·0 | 31·1 |
| Pottery | 462 | 24·0 | 19·4 | 43·3 | 21·9 | 16·6 | 38·6 | 22·1 | 16·8 | 38·8 | 22·2 | 16·7 | 38·9 |
| Glass | 463 | 42·3 | 10·7 | 53·0 | 38·7 | 10·1 | 48·9 | 38·8 | 10·0 | 48·8 | 38·6 | 9·8 | 48·5 |
| Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s. | 469 | 60·4 | 9·0 | 69·4 | 59·8 | 8·7 | 68·5 | 59·9 | 8·7 | 68·6 | 59·7 | 8·9 | 68·6 |
| **Timber, furniture, etc** | XVII | 180·1 | 43·2 | 223·4 | 169·9 | 39·4 | 209·4 | 171·3 | 39·4 | 210·7 | 169·7 | 39·4 | 209·1 |
| Timber | 471 | 64·4 | 10·0 | 74·4 | 61·5 | 9·3 | 70·8 | 62·8 | 9·4 | 72·2 | 62·2 | 9·5 | 71·7 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 472 | 61·2 | 14·7 | 75·9 | 55·6 | 13·4 | 69·0 | 56·5 | 13·9 | 70·5 | 54·8 | 13·4 | 68·2 |
| **Paper, printing and publishing** | XVIII | 337·6 | 150·3 | 487·9 | 327·0 | 147·0 | 474·1 | 326·7 | 146·4 | 473·1 | 324·7 | 145·2 | 469·9 |
| Paper and board | 481 | 45·2 | 8·6 | 53·9 | 43·2 | 8·0 | 51·2 | 43·4 | 7·7 | 51·1 | 41·7 | 7·6 | 49·2 |
| Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials | 482 | 44·5 | 22·8 | 67·2 | 43·0 | 21·9 | 64·9 | 42·9 | 21·8 | 64·7 | 42·9 | 21·8 | 64·6 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers | 485 | 67·5 | 20·1 | 87·6 | 65·8 | 19·7 | 85·5 | 65·9 | 19·6 | 85·5 | 66·3 | 19·6 | 85·9 |
| Printing and publishing of periodicals | 486 | 31·2 | 17·2 | 48·4 | 29·9 | 19·2 | 49·1 | 29·9 | 19·2 | 49·1 | 29·7 | 19·1 | 48·8 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 489 | 121·7 | 64·6 | 186·2 | 118·7 | 62·4 | 181·1 | 118·5 | 62·5 | 181·0 | 118·1 | 62·0 | 180·1 |
| **Other manufacturing industries** | XIX | 171·1 | 87·0 | 258·2 | 162·2 | 81·8 | 244·0 | 162·2 | 82·1 | 244·3 | 161·9 | 81·5 | 243·4 |
| Rubber | 491 | 60·1 | 16·4 | 76·5 | 55·9 | 15·3 | 71·2 | 55·9 | 15·3 | 71·3 | 55·7 | 15·2 | 70·9 |
| Plastics products n.e.s. | 496 | 69·3 | 36·9 | 106·2 | 65·7 | 34·0 | 99·7 | 66·3 | 34·0 | 100·3 | 66·6 | 33·8 | 100·5 |
| **Construction** | 500 | 998·1 | 107·0 | 1,105·1 | 888·9 | 107·0 | 995·9 | 884·9 | 107·0 | 991·9 | 884·9 | 107·0 | 991·9 |
| **Gas, electricity and water** | XXI | 264·1 | 66·9 | 331·1 | 258·2 | 64·8 | 323·0 | 257·5 | 64·7 | 322·1 | 256·8 | 64·4 | 321·2 |
| Gas | 601 | 79·3 | 27·1 | 106·3 | 78·9 | 26·4 | 105·3 | 78·8 | 26·3 | 105·1 | 78·5 | 26·1 | 104·6 |
| Electricity | 602 | 137·2 | 30·7 | 167·9 | 131·9 | 29·4 | 161·3 | 131·4 | 29·3 | 160·7 | 131·1 | 29·3 | 160·3 |
| Water | 603 | 47·6 | 9·2 | 56·8 | 47·3 | 9·1 | 56·4 | 47·3 | 9·1 | 56·4 | 47·3 | 9·1 | 56·4 |

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



# 1·6 EMPLOYMENT
## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: March and June 1982

PER CENT

| GREAT BRITAIN<br>SIC 1968 | Order or MLH of SIC | March 1982<br>Engagement rate<br>Male | Female | All | Leaving rate<br>Male | Female | All | June 1982<br>Engagement rate<br>Male | Female | All | Leaving rate<br>Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food, drink and tobacco** | III | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 2·5 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 3·2 | 2·3 | 1·5 | 2·4 | 1·8 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 212 | 1·7 | 1·7 | 1·7 | 1·9 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 2·7 | 2·5 | 2·2 | 2·4 |
| Biscuits | 213 | 0·4 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·3 | 3·1 | 2·4 | 1·4 | 6·9 | 4·8 | 1·3 | 3·7 | 2·8 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 214 | 1·7 | 3·0 | 2·3 | 2·0 | 3·0 | 2·5 | 2·9 | 3·9 | 3·4 | 2·0 | 2·9 | 2·4 |
| Milk and milk products | 215 | 2·0 | 2·9 | 2·2 | 1·6 | 2·0 | 1·7 | 2·7 | 4·2 | 3·1 | 1·2 | 1·4 | 1·2 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 217 | 0·5 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 1·0 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 2·3 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 1·3 | 1·1 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 218 | 1·0 | 2·8 | 1·9 | 1·8 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 2·2 | 3·9 | 3·1 | 1·9 | 3·5 | 2·7 |
| Food industries n.e.s | 229 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·3 | 1·7 | 2·2 | 1·8 | 0·6 | 1·8 | 1·1 | 1·2 | 1·7 | 1·4 |
| Brewing and malting | 231 | 0·4 | 0·9 | 0·5 | 0·7 | 1·9 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·2 | 0·9 |
| Other drink industries | 239 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 0·6 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 1·0 | 2·8 | 1·7 |
| **Coal and petroleum products** | IV | 0·2 | 0·6 | 0·2 | 0·9 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 1·9 | 0·9 |
| **Chemical and allied industries** | V | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·7 | 0·8 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 1·6 | 0·8 | 0·9 | 2·1 | 1·2 |
| General chemicals | 271 | 0·2 | 0·8 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·7 | 0·3 | 1·3 | 0·5 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·7 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation | 272 | 0·7 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 1·1 | 0·8 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·4 | 1·1 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 276 | 0·6 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 3·0 | 1·2 | 0·4 | 1·7 | 0·7 | 1·1 | 8·3 | 2·4 |
| Other chemical industries | 279 | 0·7 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 0·4 | 1·2 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 1·0 |
| **Metal manufacture** | VI | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 0·4 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 1·0 | 2·0 | 1·1 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 311 | 0·3 | 0·8 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 1·6 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 1·2 | 2·3 | 1·3 |
| Steel tubes | 312 | 0·8 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 1·4 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 3·8 | 1·5 |
| Iron castings, etc | 313 | 0·8 | 1·7 | 0·9 | 1·7 | 2·2 | 1·7 | 0·5 | 1·3 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 0·7 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 321 | 0·8 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 1·1 | 0·8 | 1·1 | 0·7 | 1·4 | 0·8 | 0·9 | 3·0 | 1·1 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 322 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 1·0 | 0·9 |
| **Mechanical engineering** | VII | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 1·6 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 1·5 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 332 | 0·8 | 1·2 | 0·9 | 1·4 | 0·6 | 1·3 | 1·2 | 0·3 | 1·1 | 1·5 | 2·7 | 1·7 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 333 | 0·6 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 1·5 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 0·8 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 1·2 |
| Construction and earthmoving equipment | 336 | 0·7 | 0·8 | 0·7 | 3·4 | 3·0 | 3·4 | 0·5 | 0·9 | 0·6 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 1·4 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 337 | 0·5 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 1·3 | 1·6 | 2·4 | 1·7 |
| Other machinery | 339 | 1·0 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 1·1 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 1·3 | 1·6 | 1·4 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steel work | 341 | 1·6 | 1·2 | 1·6 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 1·7 | 1·7 | 2·9 | 1·9 |
| Other mechanical engineering n.e.s. | 349 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·2 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 2·2 | 1·5 |
| **Instrument engineering** | VIII | 0·9 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 0·9 | 1·5 | 1·1 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 354 | 0·8 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 1·1 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·7 | 1·2 |
| **Electrical engineering** | IX | 0·6 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 0·8 | 1·6 | 1·1 | 1·2 | 1·7 | 1·4 |
| Electrical machinery | 361 | 0·7 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 1·6 | 0·9 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·8 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 1·6 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 362 | 0·5 | 1·8 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 0·3 | 1·6 | 0·6 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 363 | 0·6 | 1·9 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 2·0 | 1·4 | 0·7 | 1·5 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 1·0 |
| Radio and electronic components | 364 | 0·8 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 2·2 | 1·6 | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·4 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 365 | 0·6 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 0·6 | 0·8 | 0·7 | 1·0 | 1·3 | 1·2 |
| Electronic computers | 366 | 0·6 | 2·0 | 0·9 | 2·1 | 0·9 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 2·5 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 2·9 | 1·8 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 367 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·8 | 1·0 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 1·9 | 1·2 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 1·0 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 368 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 1·8 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 1·3 | 1·7 | 3·2 | 2·2 |
| Other electrical goods | 369 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 0·8 | 1·1 | 2·1 | 1·5 | 0·6 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 1·2 | 1·5 | 1·4 |
| **Shipbuilding and marine engineering** | X | 0·8 | 1·4 | 0·8 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 2·9 | 1·6 | 1·2 | 1·6 | 1·2 |
| **Vehicles** | XI | 0·3 | 0·7 | 0·4 | 1·1 | 1·7 | 1·1 | 0·2 | 1·0 | 0·3 | 1·0 | 1·8 | 1·1 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 381 | 0·5 | 1·0 | 0·6 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 1·4 | 0·3 | 1·2 | 0·4 | 1·2 | 2·0 | 1·3 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 383 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·8 | 1·2 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 0·9 |
| **Metal goods not elsewhere specified** | XII | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·2 | 1·6 | 1·9 | 1·7 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 2·0 | 1·6 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 390 | 0·9 | 0·6 | 0·8 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 0·8 | 0·9 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 1·6 |
| Metal industries n.e.s | 399 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 2·0 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 1·6 | 1·8 | 1·7 |
| **Textiles** | XIII | 1·0 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 1·7 | 2·6 | 2·1 | 1·3 | 1·9 | 1·6 | 1·8 | 2·3 | 2·0 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 412 | 1·8 | 2·4 | 2·1 | 2·2 | 3·7 | 2·9 | 1·1 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 1·6 | 1·9 | 1·7 |
| Woollen and worsted | 414 | 1·2 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·8 | 2·4 | 2·1 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·6 | 2·1 | 1·8 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 417 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·9 | 1·2 | 2·7 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 2·1 | 1·9 |
| Textile finishing | 423 | 0·9 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 1·4 | 1·6 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 1·1 | 1·7 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 2·5 |
| **Leather, leather goods and fur** | XIV | 0·9 | 1·9 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 2·1 | 1·8 |
| **Clothing and footwear** | XV | 1·4 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 3·0 | 3·2 | 3·1 | 1·6 | 2·0 | 1·9 | 1·8 | 3·0 | 2·7 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 442 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 3·0 | 2·6 | 2·7 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 2·7 | 2·5 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 443 | 1·3 | 3·0 | 2·6 | 3·0 | 2·2 | 2·5 | 2·3 | 1·5 | 1·7 | 1·9 | 1·5 | 1·6 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc | 444 | 1·5 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 4·8 | 2·7 | 3·0 | 2·2 | 2·3 | 2·3 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc | 445 | 2·7 | 3·2 | 3·1 | 4·4 | 3·2 | 3·4 | 1·2 | 2·5 | 2·3 | 1·3 | 5·0 | 4·4 |
| Footwear | 450 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·8 | 0·9 | 1·7 | 1·4 | 1·7 | 1·6 | 1·6 |
| **Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc** | XVI | 1·1 | 2·5 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 2·6 | 2·1 | 1·0 | 2·1 | 1·3 | 1·1 | 2·7 | 1·4 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 461 | 1·2 | 0·2 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 2·3 | 1·6 | 0·4 | 1·6 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 2·6 | 1·0 |
| Pottery | 462 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 0·7 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 1·6 | 0·7 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 1·6 | 1·1 |
| Glass | 463 | 0·6 | 6·7 | 1·9 | 2·6 | 4·2 | 3·0 | 0·9 | 1·7 | 1·0 | 1·5 | 4·7 | 2·2 |
| Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s | 469 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 2·2 | 2·3 | 2·2 | 1·7 | 4·4 | 2·0 | 1·2 | 2·7 | 1·4 |
| **Timber, furniture, etc** | XVII | 1·3 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 2·3 | 3·2 | 2·5 | 1·7 | 2·1 | 1·8 | 2·2 | 2·6 | 2·3 |
| Timber | 471 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·6 | 1·4 | 1·9 | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 2·6 | 1·8 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 472 | 1·2 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 3·3 | 3·4 | 3·3 | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 2·9 | 2·6 | 2·9 |
| **Paper, printing and publishing** | XVIII | 0·6 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 1·0 | 1·7 | 1·3 | 0·9 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 1·3 |
| Paper and board | 481 | 0·4 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 1·2 | 2·2 | 1·4 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 0·6 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 1·4 |
| Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials | 482 | 0·6 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 1·0 | 1·9 | 1·3 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 1·3 | 0·8 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers | 485 | 0·6 | 1·2 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 1·0 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 0·7 | 2·5 | 1·1 |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals | 486 | 0·7 | 1·8 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·9 | 1·6 | 0·8 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 2·0 | 1·4 |
| Other printing publishing bookbinding engraving etc | 489 | 0·6 | 1·3 | 0·9 | 1·2 | 1·5 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 1·7 | 1·3 | 1·4 | 2·1 | 1·6 |
| **Other manufacturing industries** | XIX | 1·0 | 1·6 | 1·2 | 1·7 | 2·2 | 1·9 | 1·2 | 2·4 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 2·7 | 2·0 |
| Rubber | 491 | 0·4 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 1·3 | 0·7 | 1·1 | 2·0 | 1·3 |
| Plastics products n.e.s | 496 | 1·4 | 2·1 | 1·6 | 1·9 | 2·8 | 2·2 | 1·6 | 2·9 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 2·6 | 1·9 |
| **All manufacturing industries** | | 0·8 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 1·9 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 2·2 | 1·6 |

Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses), respectively, in the four-week periods ended March 20, 1982 and June 19, 1982 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods; the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart on the next page which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

# 1·6 EMPLOYMENT
## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: March and June 1982

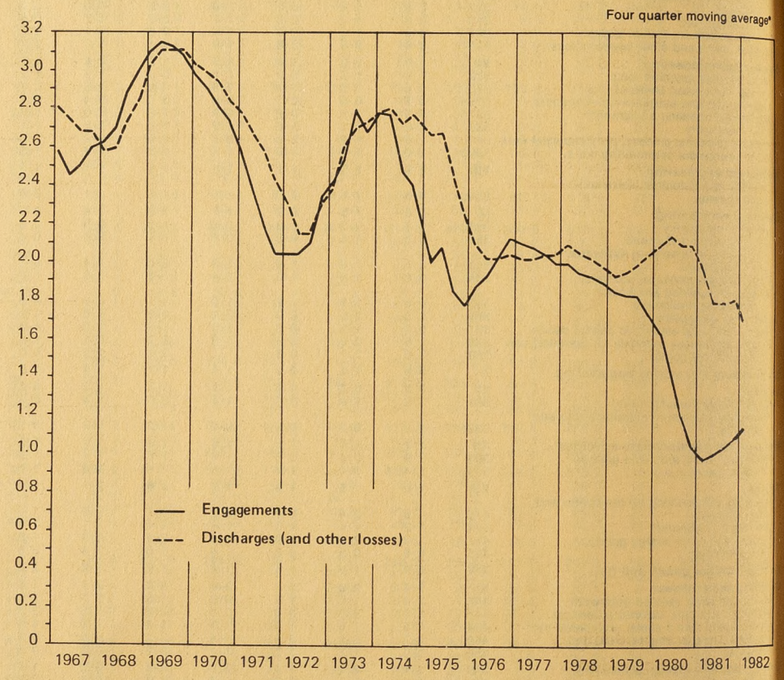
### Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Per cent

| year | Reference month* | Engagement rate | Leaving rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | Feb | 0·98 | 1·95 |
| | May | 1·00 | 1·80 |
| | Aug | 1·05 | 1·80 |
| | Nov | 1·10 | 1·82 |
| 1982 | Feb | 1·15 | 1·73 |

* On which the moving average is centred.

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




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





## Indices † of output, employment and productivity

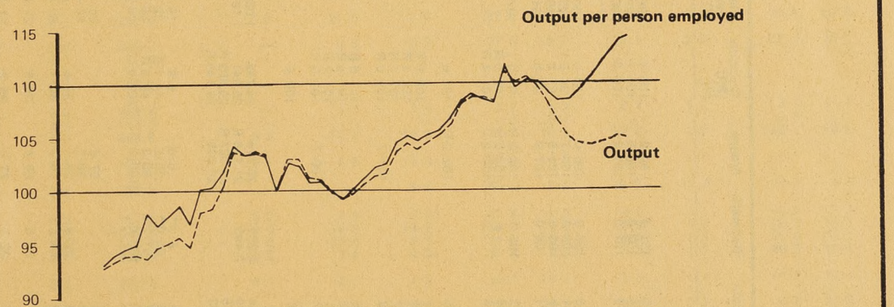
seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

| UNITED KINGDOM | Whole economy | | | | | | Index of production industries | | | | | | Manufacturing industries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | including MLH 104† | | | excluding MLH 104† | | | including MLH 104† | | | excluding MLH 104† | | | | | | |
| | Output‡ | Employed labour force | Output per person employed | Output‡ | Employed labour force | Output per person employed | Output | Employed labour force | Output per person employed | Output | Employed labour force | Output per person employed | Output | Employed labour force | Output per person employed | Output per person hour |
| 1972 | 97·8 | 97·9 | 99·9 | 97·7 | 97·9 | 99·8 | 101·6 | 103·0 | 98·7 | 101·4 | 103·0 | 98·5 | 99·7 | 103·9 | 95·9 | 94·5 |
| 1973 | 103·5 | 100·0 | 103·6 | 103·5 | 100·0 | 103·5 | 109·7 | 104·4 | 105·0 | 109·5 | 104·5 | 104·8 | 108·8 | 104·4 | 104·2 | 101·2 |
| 1974 | 101·9 | 100·4 | 101·5 | 101·9 | 100·4 | 101·5 | 105·7 | 104·1 | 101·5 | 105·7 | 104·1 | 101·6 | 107·5 | 104·7 | 102·7 | 101·9 R |
| 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 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1976 | 101·9 | 99·3 | 102·6 | 101·3 | 99·3 | 102·1 | 102·4 | 97·3 | 105·3 | 101·1 | 97·2 | 104·0 | 102·0 | 96·9 | 105·3 | 105·1 |
| 1977 | 104·6 | 99·4 | 105·2 | 102·9 | 99·4 | 103·6 | 106·6 | 96·9 | 110·0 | 102·6 | 96·8 | 105·9 | 103·9 | 97·2 | 107·0 | 105·9 |
| 1978 | 108·0 | 99·9 | 108·1 | 105·7 | 99·9 | 105·8 | 110·3 | 96·8 | 114·0 | 104·5 | 96·7 | 108·1 | 104·5 | 96·7 | 108·1 | 107·2 |
| 1979 | 110·3 | 100·3 | 110·0 | 106·9 | 100·3 | 106·6 | 112·8 | 96·2 | 117·2 | 104·4 | 96·1 | 108·7 | 104·7 | 95·3 | 109·8 | 109·0 |
| 1980 | 107·4 | 98·3 | 109·2 | 103·9 | 98·3 | 105·7 | 105·2 R | 91·7 | 114·7 | 96·6 | 91·6 | 105·5 | 95·2 | 89·7 | 106·1 | 107·6 R |
| 1981 | 104·5 | 93·6 | 111·7 | 100·7 | 93·6 | 107·7 R | 99·7 R | 83·4 | 119·6 | 90·3 R | 83·3 | 108·5 R | 89·2 R | 80·8 | 110·5 R | 113·2 R |
| | | | | | | | R | | R | R | | R | R | | R | R |
| 1979 Q3 | 110·0 | 100·4 | 109·6 | 106·4 | 100·3 | 106·1 | 112·9 | 96·4 | 117·1 | 104·1 | 96·2 | 108·2 | 103·7 | 95·3 | 108·8 | 108·4 |
| Q4 | 110·7 | 100·2 | 110·4 | 107·3 | 100·2 | 107·1 | 112·5 | 95·6 | 117·7 | 104·2 | 95·5 | 109·1 | 104·4 | 94·4 | 110·6 | 109·7 |
| 1980 Q1 | 109·9 | 99·7 | 110·2 | 106·4 | 99·7 | 106·7 | 110·2 | 94·5 | 116·6 | 101·5 | 94·3 | 107·7 | 100·8 | 93·1 | 108·2 | 107·7 |
| Q2 | 108·2 | 99·0 | 109·3 | 104·8 | 99·0 | 105·9 | 107·0 | 93·1 | 115·0 | 98·6 | 92·9 | 106·1 | 97·6 | 91·4 | 106·8 | 107·6 |
| Q3 | 106·4 | 97·9 | 108·7 | 103·1 | 97·9 | 105·3 | 103·4 | 90·9 | 113·8 | 95·3 | 90·8 | 104·9 | 93·6 | 88·7 | 105·5 | 107·6 |
| Q4 | 104·9 | 96·5 | 108·7 | 101·3 | 96·4 | 105·0 | 100·1 | 88·3 | 113·4 | 91·2 | 88·2 | 103·4 | 88·8 | 85·7 | 103·7 | 107·3 |
| 1981 Q1 | 104·4 | 95·1 | 109·8 | 100·6 R | 95·1 | 105·8 | 99·0 | 85·9 | 115·3 | 89·7 | 85·8 | 104·5 | 88·0 | 83·3 | 105·6 | 109·7 |
| Q2 | 104·1 | 93·9 | 110·8 | 100·3 | 93·9 | 106·8 | 98·8 | 84·0 | 117·6 | 89·6 | 83·9 | 106·8 | 88·4 | 81·3 | 108·8 | 111·8 |
| Q3 | 104·6 | 93·1 | 112·3 | 100·8 R | 93·0 | 108·4 R | 100·4 | 82·5 | 121·7 | 91·1 | 82·3 | 110·7 | 90·2 | 79·8 | 113·1 | 115·1 |
| Q4 | 105·0 | 92·3 | 113·8 | 101·0 R | 92·2 | 109·6 R | 100·7 | 81·3 | 123·9 | 90·8 | 81·1 | 111·9 | 90·1 | 78·7 | 114·4 | 116·3 |
| 1982 Q1 | 104·8 | 91·7 | 114·3 | 100·8 | 91·7 | 109·9 | 100·6 | 80·0 | 125·7 | 90·7 | 79·9 | 113·5 | 89·9 | 77·6 | 115·9 | 117·7 |

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

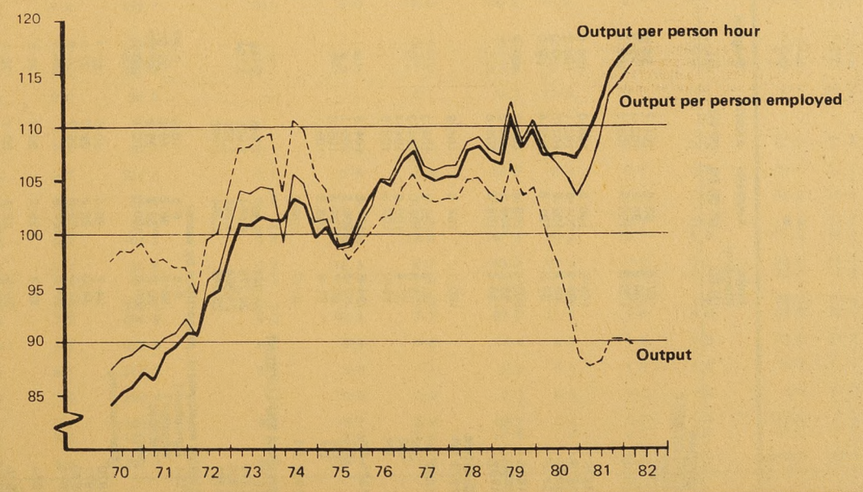
### Output and productivity Whole economy

Seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)




### Output and productivity Manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)



# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT
## Selected countries: national definitions

| | 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 (2) | United States (2) (7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Indices: 1975 = 100 |
| **Years** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 97·5 | 95·5 | 101·7 | 98·6 | 89·9 | 101·0 | 99·2 | 105·4 | 98·6 | **96·3** | **98·1** | **100·3** | **96·6** | **98·8** | **95·1** | **105·7** | **96·4** |
| 1973 | 99·9 | 98·3 | 102·3 | 99·9 | 94·4 | 102·3 | 100·5 | 105·7 | 99·1 | **97·3** | **100·7** | **100·4** | **96·9** | **101·3** | **95·5** | **106·2** | **99·6** |
| 1974 | 100·3 | 100·4 | 102·3 | 101·4 | 98·3 | 101·0 | 101·2 | 103·6 | 100·0 | **99·4** | **100·3** | **100·5** | **97·2** | **101·8** | **97·5** | **105·6** | **101·4** |
| 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** | **100·0** | **100·0** | **100·0** |
| 1976 | 99·2 | 101·3 | 100·1 | 99·2 | 102·1 | 102·6 | 100·7 | 99·0 | 100·5 | **100·8** | **100·9** | **99·9** | **104·8** | **98·8** | **100·6** | **96·7** | **103·2** |
| 1977 | 99·4 | 102·3 | 101·5 | 99·0 | 103·9 | 103·5 | 101·6 | 98·8 | 100·9 | **101·8** | **102·3** | **100·2** | **106·9** | **98·0** | **100·9** | **96·7** | **106·8** |
| 1978 | 99·9 | 101·8 | 102·4 | 99·0 | 107·4 | 106·0 | 101·9 | 99·6 | 104·3 | **102·3** | **103·5** | **100·6** | **108·6** | **95·3** | **101·3** | **97·3** | **111·3** |
| 1979 | 100·5 | 103·4 | 103·7 | 100·2 | 111·7 | 107·1 | 102·0 R | 101·0 | 107·7 | **103·5** | **104·9** | **101·5** | **109·7** | **93·3** | **102·9** | **98·2** | **115·1 R** |
| 1980 | 98·9 | 106·4 | 104·3 | . . | 114·8 | . . | 102·0 R | 102·0 R | . . | **105·0** | **106·0** | . . | **112·1** | **89·7** | **104·2** | **100·0 R** | **115·7 R** |
| 1981 | 93·5 | 108·5 | 105·0 | . . | 117·8 | . . | 101·2 | 101·4 R | . . | **105·5** | **106·9** | . . | **113·2** | **87·1** | **104·0** | **101·2** | **117·0 R** |
| **Quarters** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 Q4 | 100·1 | 104·6 | 104·3 | . . | 113·6 | . . | 102·0 R | 101·6 | . . | **104·6** | **105·3** | . . | **110·9 R** | **93·3** | **103·8** | **98·3** | **116·1 R** |
| 1980 Q1 | 99·6 | 105·2 | 104·3 | . . | 114·1 | . . | . . | 102·0 R | . . | **104·1** | **105·5** | . . | **111·6 R** | **92·0** | **104·0** | **98·9 R** | **116·2 R** |
| Q2 | 98·8 | 106·0 | 104·3 | . . | 114·1 | . . | . . | 102·1 R | . . | **104·7** | **105·9** | . . | **111·7 R** | **90·8** | **104·8** | **99·9 R** | **115·3 R** |
| Q3 | 97·4 | 106·9 | 104·4 | . . | 114·7 | . . | . . | 102·1 R | . . | **105·4** | **106·3** | . . | **112·0** | **90·5** | **104·4** | **100·3 R** | **115·3 R** |
| Q4 | 95·9 | 107·3 | 104·5 | . . | 116·2 | . . | 101·7 | 102·0 R | . . | **105·7** | **106·3** | . . | **113·2 R** | **89·7** | **103·9** | **99·7 R** | **115·9 R** |
| 1981 Q1 | 94·6 | 107·8 | 104·8 | . . | 117·5 | . . | . . | 101·8 R | . . | **106·2** | **106·8** | . . | **114·1 R** | **88·6** | **104·6** | **100·6 R** | **116·6 R** |
| Q2 | 93·4 | 108·5 | 105·1 | . . | 118·2 | . . | . . | 101·6 R | . . | **105·4** | **106·7** | . . | **112·8 R** | **87·9** | **103·5** | **101·2 R** | **117·4 R** |
| Q3 | 92·7 | 108·8 | 105·0 | . . | 118·1 | . . | . . | 101·2 R | . . | **104·9** | **106·8** | . . | **113·1 R** | **87·8** | **104·5** | **101·6** | **117·2 R** |
| Q4 | 91·9 | 108·9 | 105·1 | . . | 117·2 | . . | 100·7 | 101·0 R | . . | **105·4** | **107·3** | . . | **112·8 R** | **87·1** | **103·5** | **101·1** | **116·5 R** |
| 1982 Q1 | 91·5 | 109·2 | . . | . . | 116·2 | . . | . . | 100·4 | . . | **105·2** | **107·9** | . . | **113·6 R** | **86·8** | **103·5** | . . | **116·0** |
| **CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1975 | 24,647 | 5,867 | 2,943 | 3,748 | 9,284 | 2,332 | 20,714 | 24,798 | 1,056 | 19,594 | 52,230 | 4,563 | 1,707 | 12,692 | 4,062 | 3,017 | 84,783 |
| 1979 | 24,775 | 6,064 | 3,051 | 3,754 | 10,369 | 2,498 | 21,118 R | 25,041 | 1,137 | 20,287 | 54,790 | 4,632 | 1,872 | 11,706 | 4,180 | 2,962 | 98,824 R |
| 1980 | 24,364 | 6,242 | 3,070 | . . | 10,655 | . . | 21,127 R | 25,302 R | . . | 20,572 | 55,360 | . . | 1,914 | 11,254 | 4,232 | 3,016 R | 99,303 R |
| 1981 | 23,048 | 6,364 | 3,090 | . . | 10,933 | . . | 20,965 | 25,145 R | . . | 20,672 | 55,810 | . . | 1,932 | 10,931 | 4,225 | 3,054 | 100,397 R |
| **Civilian employment: proportions by sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1981 Agriculture† | 2·8 | 6·5 | 10·3 | 3·2** | 5·5 | 8·3** | 8·6 | 5·9 | 19·5** | 13·3 | 10·0 | 6·0** | 8·5 | 18·2 | 5·6 | 7·0 | 3·5 |
| Industry†† | 36·3 | 30·6 | 40·0 | 35·5** | 28·3 | 30·0** | 35·2 | 44·1 R | 32·5** | 37·4 | 35·3 | 32·0** | 29·8 | 35·2 | 31·3 | 39·3 | 30·1 |
| Services | 60·9 | 62·8 | 49·8 | 61·3** | 66·2 | 61·7** | 56·2 | 49·9 R | 48·0** | 49·3 | 54·7 | 62·0** | 61·7 | 46·6 | 63·1 | 53·6 | 66·4 |
| All | 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 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1970 | 34·7 | 26·4 | 30·0 | 32·7 | 22·3 | . . | 27·8 | . . | 20·4 | . . | 27·0 | 26·2 | . . | . . | 27·6 | 37·0 | 27·0 |
| 1971 | 34·0 | 26·6 | 29·7 | 32·3 | 21·8 | . . | 28·0 | . . | 20·4 | . . | 27·0 | 25·7 | . . | . . | 27·3 | 36·4 | 25·4 |
| 1972 | 32·9 | 25·5 | 29·7 | 31·9 | 21·8 | 24·9 | 28·1 | 36·6 | . . | . . | 27·0 | 25·0 | 23·8 | . . | 27·1 | 35·5 | 25·0 |
| 1973 | 32·3 | 25·6 | . . | 31·8 | 22·0 | 24·7 | 28·3 | 36·4 | 20·7 | . . | 27·4 | 24·6 | 23·5 | . . | 27·5 | 35·0 | 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 | 30·9 | 23·4 | 30·1 | 30·1 | 20·2 | 22·7 | 27·9 | 35·8 | 21·2 | . . | 25·8 | 23·8 | 24·1 | . . | 28·0 | 33·7 | 23·6 |
| 1976 | 30·2 | 23·5 | 29·6 | 29·1 | 20·3 | 22·5 | 27·4 | 35·8 | . . | . . | 25·5 | 22·9 | 23·2 | 24·0 | 26·9 | 32·8 | 23·8 |
| 1977 | 30·3 | 23·1 | 29·8 | 28·1 | 19·6 | 21·6 | 27·1 | 35·7 | 21·5 | 27·5 | 25·1 | 22·2 | 22·4 | 24·1 | 25·9 | 32·7 | 23·7 |
| 1978 | 30·0 | 21·8 | 29·7 | 27·0 | 19·6 | 21·5 | 26·6 | 35·4 | . . | 27·1 | 24·5 | 21·5 | 21·3 | 24·1 | 24·9 | 32·6 | 23·7 |
| 1979 | 29·4 | 22·2 | 29·5 | 25·9 | 20·0 | 21·3 | 26·1 | 35·1 | 21·3 | 26·7 | 24·3 | 21·0 | 20·5 | 23·7 | 24·5 | 32·3 | 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.
* 1980
** 1979.
† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
— *Break in series*

# Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

| GREAT BRITAIN | OVERTIME | | | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | | Stood off for whole or part of week | | | |
| | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours of overtime worked | | | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost | | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Hours lost | |
| | | | Average per operative working overtime | Actual (million) | Seasonally adjusted | | | | (Thou) | Average per operative working part of the week | | | (Thou) | Average per operative on short-time |
| 1976 | 1,661 | 32·2 | 8·4 | 14·00 | | 5 | 183 | 81 | 784 | 9·9 | 85 | 1·6 | 966 | 11·7 |
| 1977 | 1,801 | 34·6 | 8·7 | 15·58 | | 13 | 495 | 35 | 362 | 10·2 | 48 | 0·9 | 857 | 17·4 |
| 1978 | 1,793 | 34·8 | 8·6 | 15·50 | | 5 | 199 | 32 | 355 | 11·0 | 37 | 0·7 | 554 | 15·1 |
| 1979 | 1,720 | 34·2 | 8·7 | 14·86 | | 8 | 316 | 42 | 454 | 10·6 | 50 | 1·0 | 769 | 15·0 |
| 1980 | 1,392 | 29·5 | 8·3 | 11·52 | | 20 | 805 | 252 | 3,111 | 12·1 | 272 | 5·9 | 3,916 | 14·3 |
| 1981 | 1,113 | 26·7 | 8·2 | 9·19 | | 15 | 594 | 308 | 3,580 | 11·3 | 323 | 7·7 | 4,174 | 12·5 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Mar 15 | 1,638 | 33·7 | 8·4 | 13·72 | 13·44 | 22 | 871 | 153 | 1,857 | 12·2 | 175 | 3·6 | 2,727 | 15·7 |
| June 14 | 1,501 | 31·4 | 8·3 | 12·47 | 12·30 | 14 | 546 | 192 | 2,218 | 11·6 | 206 | 4·3 | 2,763 | 13·5 |
| Sep 13 | 1,202 | 25·9 | 8·2 | 9·90 | 10·03 | 33 | 1,304 | 336 | 4,081 | 12·1 | 369 | 8·0 | 5,385 | 14·6 |
| Dec 13 | 1,152 | 26·3 | 7·9 | 9·12 | 8·34 | 32 | 1,276 | 470 | 6,139 | 13·1 | 502 | 11·4 | 7,415 | 14·8 |
| 1981 Mar 14 | 1,046 | 24·7 | 8·1 | 8·45 | 8·15 | 19 | 765 | 491 | 6,016 | 12·3 | 510 | 12·0 | 6,782 | 13·3 |
| 1981 June 13 | 1,124 | 27·1 | 8·1 | 9·15 | 8·91 | 10 | 386 | 291 | 3,251 | 11·2 | 300 | 7·2 | 3,638 | 12·1 |
| July 11 | 1,101 | 26·6 | 8·3 | 9·23 | 8·88 | 9 | 360 | 202 | 2,274 | 11·3 | 211 | 5·1 | 2,634 | 12·5 |
| Aug 15 | 1,030 | 24·9 | 8·7 | 8·90 | 10·07 | 8 | 328 | 189 | 2,020 | 10·7 | 197 | 4·8 | 2,348 | 11·9 |
| Sep 12 | 1,164 | 28·1 | 8·5 | 9·89 | 10·03 | 8 | 317 | 181 | 1,943 | 10·7 | 189 | 4·6 | 2,260 | 11·9 |
| Oct 10 | 1,177 | 28·6 | 8·4 | 9·89 | 9·99 | 6 | 255 | 167 | 1,789 | 10·7 | 173 | 4·3 | 2,045 | 11·7 |
| Nov 14 | 1,247 | 30·4 | 8·3 | 10·31 | 9·87 | 6 | 259 | 174 | 1,782 | 10·2 | 181 | 4·4 | 2,042 | 11·1 |
| Dec 12 | 1,245 | 30·6 | 8·4 | 10·51 | 9·75 | 6 | 245 | 141 | 1,504 | 10·7 | 147 | 3·6 | 1,749 | 11·9 |
| 1982 Jan 16 | 1,082 | 26·9 | 8·1 | 8·84 | 10·06 | 7 | 270 | 148 | 1,665 | 11·2 | 155 | 3·9 | 1,934 | 12·5 |
| Feb 13 | 1,197 | 29·8 | 8·4 | 10·12 | 10·24 | 12 | 483 | 148 | 1,572 | 10·6 | 160 | 4·0 | 2,055 | 12·8 |
| Mar 20 | 1,242 | 31·1 | 8·3 | 10·25 | 9·94 | 11 | 429 | 144 | 1,530 | 10·6 | 154 | 3·9 | 1,958 | 12·7 |
| April 24 R | 1,180 | 29·7 | 8·2 | 9·61 | 9·22 | 6 | 237 | 135 | 1,462 | 10·8 | 141 | 3·7 | 1,699 | 12·1 |
| May 22 R | 1,221 | 30·8 | 8·6 | 10·47 | 10·25 | 7 | 277 | 119 | 1,253 | 10·5 | 126 | 3·2 | 1,530 | 12·2 |
| June 19 | 1,229 | 31·1 | 8·5 | 10·44 | 10·15 | 5 | 199 | 112 | 1,220 | 10·9 | 117 | 3·0 | 1,420 | 12·2 |
| SIC 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week ended June 19 1982** | | | | (Thou) | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Food, drink and tobacco** | **160·7** | **35·5** | **9·5** | **1,520·1** | | **0·6** | **22·4** | **4·0** | **60·6** | **15·3** | **4·5** | **1·0** | **83·0** | **18·4** |
| Food industries (211-229) | 129·4 | 35·5 | 9·7 | 1,249·9 | | 0·5 | 21·5 | 1·6 | 33·0 | 20·0 | 2·2 | 0·6 | 54·5 | 24·9 |
| Drink industries (231-239) | 27·8 | 39·9 | 8·9 | 248·7 | | — | 0·9 | 2·3 | 27·6 | 12·0 | 2·3 | 3·3 | 28·6 | 12·2 |
| Tobacco (240) | 3·5 | 18·4 | 6·1 | 21·5 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Coal and petroleum products** | **8·2** | **36·1** | **11·4** | **94·0** | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Chemical and allied industries** | **65·7** | **28·6** | **9·3** | **608·8** | | — | **1·4** | **0·4** | **3·7** | **8·9** | **0·4** | **0·2** | **5·1** | **11·4** |
| General chemicals (271) | 20·0 | 26·4 | 9·8 | 195·9 | | — | — | — | 0·3 | 8·1 | — | — | 0·3 | 8·1 |
| **Metal manufacture** | **75·8** | **34·5** | **8·6** | **650·5** | | **0·3** | **11·4** | **17·3** | **174·7** | **10·1** | **17·6** | **8·0** | **186·1** | **10·6** |
| Iron and steel (general) (311) | 23·1 | 26·1 | 8·6 | 199·1 | | 0·1 | 3·8 | 5·0 | 53·0 | 10·5 | 5·1 | 5·8 | 56·8 | 11·1 |
| Other iron and steel (312-313) | 28·9 | 43·8 | 8·8 | 253·9 | | — | — | 8·5 | 80·2 | 9·5 | 8·5 | 12·8 | 80·2 | 9·5 |
| Non-ferrous metals (321-323) | 23·8 | 36·5 | 8·3 | 197·6 | | 0·2 | 7·6 | 3·8 | 41·4 | 10·9 | 4·0 | 6·1 | 49·0 | 12·3 |
| **Mechanical engineering** | **169·8** | **38·3** | **8·5** | **1,435·3** | | **0·4** | **17·3** | **15·5** | **159·0** | **10·3** | **15·9** | **3·6** | **176·3** | **11·1** |
| **Instrument engineering** | **19·6** | **28·0** | **7·5** | **147·0** | | **1·0** | **40·4** | **0·9** | **11·0** | **11·6** | **2·0** | **2·8** | **51·4** | **26·2** |
| **Electrical engineering** | **114·0** | **31·4** | **7·8** | **890·8** | | **0·2** | **7·9** | **4·2** | **37·3** | **8·8** | **4·4** | **1·2** | **45·2** | **10·2** |
| Electrical machinery (361) | 22·6 | 34·1 | 8·1 | 183·0 | | 0·1 | 2·1 | 1·2 | 12·1 | 10·1 | 1·2 | 1·9 | 14·2 | 11·4 |
| **Shipbuilding and marine engineering** | **51·7** | **50·5** | **11·1** | **575·0** | | — | **1·1** | **0·1** | **3·7** | **26·9** | **0·2** | **0·2** | **4·8** | **29·0** |
| **Vehicles** | **111·9** | **28·6** | **7·2** | **810·8** | | **0·1** | **5·0** | **11·9** | **173·3** | **14·6** | **12·0** | **3·1** | **178·3** | **14·8** |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) | 72·5 | 31·3 | 7·4 | 538·7 | | 0·1 | 5·0 | 9·0 | 146·2 | 16·3 | 9·1 | 3·9 | 151·2 | 16·6 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383) | 32·4 | 31·7 | 7·0 | 226·2 | | — | — | 0·4 | 3·4 | 8·7 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 3·4 | 8·7 |
| **Metal goods nes** | **102·2** | **33·7** | **8·1** | **825·1** | | **0·6** | **24·6** | **13·2** | **143·6** | **10·9** | **13·8** | **4·5** | **168·2** | **12·2** |
| **Textiles** | **58·8** | **22·5** | **8·0** | **467·9** | | **0·7** | **29·3** | **11·0** | **113·3** | **10·3** | **11·7** | **4·5** | **142·6** | **12·2** |
| Production of man-made fibres (411) | 3·9 | 28·0 | 9·0 | 35·3 | | — | — | 0·1 | 0·6 | 11·8 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 11·6 |
| Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax linen and man-made fibres (412-413) | 9·9 | 23·0 | 7·1 | 70·7 | | 0·1 | 2·3 | 2·3 | 25·0 | 10·7 | 2·4 | 5·5 | 27·3 | 11·4 |
| Woollen and worsted (414) | 13·9 | 32·4 | 9·7 | 134·5 | | 0·1 | 5·5 | 2·3 | 28·5 | 12·2 | 2·5 | 5·8 | 34·0 | 13·7 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods (417) | 9·7 | 12·5 | 6·2 | 59·9 | | 0·2 | 9·0 | 4·0 | 37·2 | 9·2 | 4·3 | 5·5 | 46·2 | 10·8 |
| **Leather, leather goods and fur** | **4·5** | **17·9** | **8·3** | **37·2** | | — | **0·9** | **0·7** | **7·7** | **11·8** | **0·7** | **2·7** | **8·6** | **12·7** |
| **Clothing and footwear** | **20·5** | **8·2** | **5·2** | **107·3** | | **0·3** | **13·6** | **15·4** | **157·4** | **10·2** | **15·7** | **6·3** | **171·0** | **10·9** |
| Clothing industries (441-449) | 14·9 | 7·4 | 5·4 | 80·6 | | 0·3 | 10·3 | 6·7 | 88·3 | 13·1 | 7·0 | 3·5 | 98·6 | 14·1 |
| Footwear (450) | 5·6 | 11·9 | 4·7 | 26·7 | | 0·1 | 3·3 | 8·6 | 69·1 | 8·0 | 8·7 | 18·4 | 72·4 | 8·3 |
| **Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc** | **57·3** | **37·6** | **9·5** | **543·1** | | — | **1·2** | **2·4** | **27·6** | **11·6** | **2·4** | **1·6** | **28·8** | **12·0** |
| **Timber, furniture, etc** | **51·6** | **32·8** | **7·9** | **406·8** | | **0·3** | **10·3** | **7·2** | **84·0** | **11·6** | **7·5** | **4·8** | **94·3** | **12·6** |
| **Paper, printing and publishing** | **102·6** | **32·7** | **8·3** | **852·0** | | **0·2** | **6·8** | **1·6** | **14·4** | **8·7** | **1·8** | **0·6** | **21·2** | **11·7** |
| Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) | 39·9 | 34·1 | 9·1 | 362·6 | | 0·2 | 6·0 | 1·1 | 8·6 | 8·1 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 14·7 | 12·1 |
| Printing and publishing (485-489) | 62·7 | 31·9 | 7·8 | 489·4 | | — | 0·8 | 0·6 | 5·7 | 9·9 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 6·5 | 10·9 |
| **Other manufacturing industries** | **53·4** | **28·9** | **8·7** | **465·2** | | **0·1** | **5·7** | **5·8** | **49·1** | **8·4** | **6·0** | **3·2** | **54·8** | **9·2** |
| Rubber (491) | 15·3 | 29·5 | 8·0 | 123·2 | | — | 1·3 | 2·3 | 17·8 | 7·7 | 2·3 | 4·5 | 19·2 | 8·2 |
| **All manufacturing industries** | **1,228·5** | **31·1** | **8·5** | **10,437·0** | | **5·0** | **199·4** | **111·6** | **1,220·4** | **10·9** | **116·6** | **3·0** | **1,419·8** | **12·2** |

*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.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN

| | INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All manufacturing industries Orders III-XIX | | Engineering, allied industries (except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII | Vehicles Order XI | Textiles, leather, clothing Orders XIII-XV | Food, drink, tobacco Order III | All manufacturing industries Orders III-XIX | | Engineering, allied industries (except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII | Vehicles Order XI | Textiles, leather, clothing Orders XIII-XV | Food, drink, tobacco Order III |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| 1959 | 100·9 | | 96·3 | 104·9 | 108·6 | 99·1 | 103·3 | | 102·8 | 104·9 | 104·5 | 102·0 |
| 1960 | 103·9 | | 99·4 | 107·9 | 110·1 | 100·1 | 102·4 | | 101·7 | 101·7 | 104·8 | 101·7 |
| 1961 | 102·9 | | 101·9 | 102·9 | 104·7 | 100·1 | 101·0 | | 101·3 | 100·6 | 101·1 | 100·4 |
| 1962 | 100·0 | | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1963 | 98·4 | | 97·6 | 99·1 | 98·2 | 98·4 | 99·9 | | 99·6 | 100·2 | 100·5 | 99·9 |
| 1964 | 100·7 | | 101·7 | 99·1 | 98·8 | 97·3 | 100·7 | | 100·7 | 100·8 | 101·4 | 99·9 |
| 1965 | 99·8 | | 101·9 | 96·2 | 95·6 | 96·6 | 99·4 | | 98·8 | 98·4 | 100·3 | 99·0 |
| 1966 | 97·3 | | 101·0 | 91·5 | 91·7 | 95·2 | 97·8 | | 97·4 | 95·7 | 98·5 | 98·1 |
| 1967 | 92·4 | | 96·8 | 86·1 | 84·4 | 92·8 | 97·1 | | 96·6 | 95·7 | 97·3 | 98·0 |
| 1968 | 91·5 | | 94·6 | 87·0 | 83·3 | 90·4 | 97·9 | | 96·8 | 96·9 | 98·3 | 98·3 |
| 1969 | 92·4 | | 96·1 | 88·3 | 83·6 | 90·8 | 98·0 | | 97·3 | 97·4 | 97·7 | 98·4 |
| 1970 | 90·2 | | 94·3 | 86·7 | 78·3 | 89·3 | 97·0 | | 96·1 | 95·4 | 96·9 | 97·5 |
| 1971 | 84·4 | | 87·2 | 82·1 | 74·0 | 85·9 | 95·1 | | 93·4 | 93·2 | 96·3 | 96·6 |
| 1972 | 81·3 | | 82·7 | 79·8 | 71·7 | 84·5 | 94·7 | | 92·6 | 92·8 | 95·6 | 96·7 |
| 1973 | 83·2 | | 85·8 | 82·6 | 71·2 | 85·4 | 96·5 | | 94·9 | 95·1 | 96·7 | 97·6 |
| 1974 | 81·0 | | 84·7 | 79·3 | 66·1 | 87·2 | 93·8 | | 92·4 | 91·8 | 94·8 | 96·8 |
| 1975 | 75·4 | | 80·2 | 75·1 | 60·9 | 82·0 | 92·8 | | 91·3 | 92·5 | 93·7 | 95·4 |
| 1976 | 73·8 | | 76·5 | 74·3 | 58·8 | 79·8 | 93·1 | | 91·1 | 93·7 | 93·8 | 95·1 |
| 1977 | 74·9 | | 78·0 | 75·7 | 59·3 | 80·0 | 94·0 | | 92·2 | 93·3 | 94·2 | 95·8 |
| 1978 | 74·1 | | 77·9 | 76·1 | 57·6 | 77·6 | 93·8 | | 92·0 | 93·4 | 94·0 | 95·6 |
| 1979 | 72·5 | | 75·6 | 76·1 | 56·3 | 77·4 | 93·6 | | 91·6 | 93·1 | 93·9 | 95·7 |
| 1980 | 65·1 | | 67·9 | 68·4 | 48·1 | 73·1 | 91·1 | | 89·5 | 89·5 | 90·4 | 95·0 |
| 1981 R | 57·7 | | 59·4 | 59·9 | 44·9 | 71·0 | 90·0 | | 87·8 | 88·0 | 91·3 | 94·7 |
| **Week ended** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Mar 15 | 69·7 | 68·8 | 72·9 | 74·2 | 52·4 | 73·5 | 92·4 | 92·7 | 91·3 | 91·7 | 91·8 | 94·6 |
| June 14 | 67·7 | 66·6 | 70·9 | 72·3 | 49·9 | 74·7 | 91·9 | 91·7 | 90·5 | 91·2 | 90·8 | 95·3 |
| Sep 13 | 64·0 | 62·3 | 66·6 | 65·8 | 46·7 | 73·7 | 89·9 | 89·8 | 88·3 | 87·5 | 89·3 | 94·7 |
| Dec 13 | 60·8 | 59·0 | 62·9 | 61·5 | 45·0 | 72·7 | 88·6 | 88·4 | 86·6 | 84·4 | 88·9 | 94·9 |
| 1981 Mar 14 | 58·6 | 57·8 | 59·6 | 60·6 | 44·2 | 70·6 | 88·1 | 88·4 | 85·7 | 85·4 | 88·8 | 93·6 |
| June 13 | 58·9 | 57·9 | 59·4 | 61·2 | 45·0 | 70·7 | 90·3 | 90·0 | 87·7 | 88·9 | 91·5 | 94·2 |
| July 11 | 55·7 | 57·9 | | | | | 91·1 | 90·3 | | | | |
| Aug 15 | 48·7 | 58·2 | | | | | 91·8 | 91·2 | | | | |
| Sep 12 R | 59·4 | 57·8 | 60·0 | 60·1 | 45·4 | 71·7 | 91·4 | 91·3 | 89·1 | 89·6 | 92·3 | 95·1 |
| Oct 10 | 59·0 | 57·6 | | | | | 91·4 | 91·6 | | | | |
| Nov 14 R | 58·2 | 56·8 | | | | | 90·8 | 91·1 | | | | |
| Dec 12 R | 58·1 | 56·4 | 58·5 | 57·7 | 44·9 | 71·0 | 91·2 | 91·0 | 88·7 | 88·2 | 92·6 | 95·8 |
| 1982 Jan 16 R | 56·8 | 56·3 | | | | | 90·0 | 91·2 | | | | |
| Feb 13 R | 57·0 | 56·3 | | | | | 90·8 | 91·3 | | | | |
| Mar 20 R | 56·9 | 56·1 | 57·7 | 56·8 | 44·1 | 67·7 | 90·9 | 91·3 | 88·7 | 89·1 | 92·3 | 94·2 |
| April 24 R | 56·5 | 55·4 | | | | | 90·7 | 90·6 | | | | |
| May 22 R | 56·6 | 55·3 | | | | | 91·3 | 91·0 | | | | |
| June 19 | 56·5 | 55·6 | 57·2 | 55·5 | 44·2 | 69·2 | 91·3 | 91·0 | 89·2 | 89·1 | 93·0 | 95·2 |

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

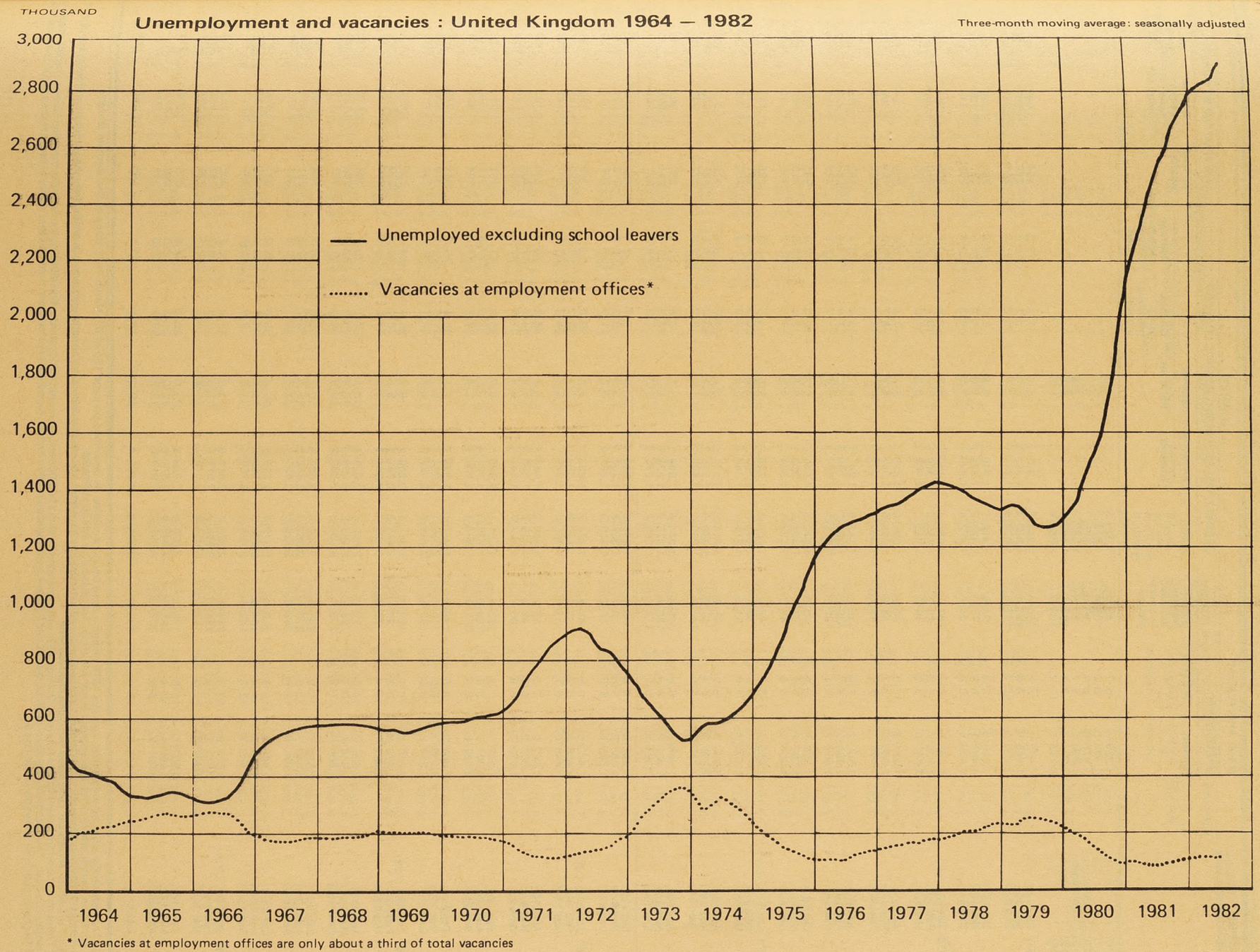
# 1·13 Overtime and Short-time
## Operatives in manufacturing industries: Regions

| | OVERTIME | | | | SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hours of overtime worked | | Stood off for whole week | | Working part of week | | | Stood off for whole or part of week | | |
| | | | | | | | | Hours lost | | | | Hours lost |
| Week ended June 19, 1982 | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | Average per operative working overtime | (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | Hours lost (Thou) | Operatives (Thou) | (Thou) | Average per operative working part of the week | Operatives (Thou) | Percentage of all operatives | (Thou) | Average per operative on short-time |
| **Analysis by region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 321·1 | 32·3 | 8·7 | 2,784·4 | — | 2·3 | 16·5 | 168·6 | 10·2 | 16·6 | 1·7 | 171·0 | 10·3 |
| Greater London * | 124·0 | 32·1 | 8·8 | 1,091·6 | — | 1·3 | 8·1 | 93·8 | 11·6 | 8·1 | 2·1 | 95·2 | 11·7 |
| East Anglia | 40·1 | 33·0 | 8·7 | 348·6 | 0·4 | 16·6 | 4·3 | 39·9 | 9·2 | 4·8 | 3·9 | 56·5 | 11·9 |
| South West | 83·8 | 33·8 | 8·6 | 719·7 | 0·1 | 5·5 | 3·3 | 30·6 | 9·3 | 3·4 | 1·4 | 36·0 | 10·5 |
| West Midlands | 148·5 | 28·2 | 7·7 | 1,147·8 | 0·9 | 34·2 | 29·1 | 341·7 | 11·7 | 29·9 | 5·7 | 375·8 | 12·6 |
| East Midlands | 112·1 | 30·5 | 8·3 | 930·1 | 0·2 | 9·2 | 16·1 | 161·2 | 10·0 | 16·3 | 4·4 | 170·5 | 10·5 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 124·3 | 30·9 | 8·5 | 1,054·7 | 1·3 | 51·7 | 15·1 | 172·3 | 11·4 | 16·4 | 4·1 | 223·9 | 13·6 |
| North West | 168·7 | 29·6 | 8·6 | 1,453·0 | 0·8 | 33·7 | 12·3 | 137·6 | 11·2 | 13·1 | 2·3 | 171·3 | 13·1 |
| North | 71·7 | 29·3 | 8·2 | 584·5 | 0·1 | 5·4 | 3·7 | 39·8 | 10·8 | 3·8 | 1·6 | 45·2 | 11·8 |
| Wales | 47·9 | 27·7 | 8·6 | 410·3 | — | 1·1 | 3·4 | 47·9 | 14·0 | 3·4 | 2·0 | 49·0 | 14·2 |
| Scotland | 110·2 | 33·0 | 9·1 | 1 004·0 | 1·0 | 39·6 | 7·8 | 81·0 | 10·4 | 8·8 | 2·6 | 120·6 | 13·8 |

* Included in South East.

## Unemployment and vacancies : United Kingdom 1964 — 1982

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted




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

THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | |
| | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60* | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over* | |
| | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,359·4 | 5·7 | 85·9 | 1,273·5 | | 5·3 | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 1,483·6 | 6·2 | 105·4 | 1,378·2 | | 5·7 | | | | | | |
| 1978 Annual | 1,475·0 | 6·1 | 99·4 | 1,375·7 | | 5·7 | | | | | | |
| 1979 averages | 1,390·5 | 5·7 | 83·2 | 1,307·3 | | 5·4 | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 1,794·7 | 7·4 | 127·1 | 1,667·6 | | 6·8 | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 2,733·8 | 11·4 | 168·0 | 2,565·8 | | 10·6 | | | | | | |
| 1977 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 | |
| 1978 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 | |
| 1979 Jan 11 | 1,455·3 | 6·0 | 47·4 | 1,407·8 | 1,329·7 | 5·5 | 5·5 | −5·3 | 208 | 1,117 | 130 | |
| Feb 8 | 1,451·9 | 6·0 | 39·4 | 1,412·5 | 1,350·2 | 5·6 | 20·5 | 6·0 | 207 | 1,115 | 130 | |
| Mar 8 | 1,402·3 | 5·8 | 31·2 | 1,371·1 | 1,346·0 | 5·5 | −4·2 | 7·3 | 183 | 1,090 | 129 | |
| April 5 | 1,340·6 | 5·5 | 25·8 | 1,314·8 | 1,311·8 | 5·4 | −34·2 | −6·0 | 172 | 1,042 | 127 | |
| May 10 | 1,299·3 | 5·4 | 39·3 | 1,260·0 | 1,308·1 | 5·4 | −3·7 | −14·0 | 167 | 1,008 | 124 | |
| June 14 | 1,343·9 | 5·5 | 143·8 | 1,200·1 | 1,288·9 | 5·3 | −19·2 | −19·0 | 277 | 947 | 120 | |
| July 12 | 1,464·0 | 6·0 | 215·4 | 1,248·6 | 1,288·1 | 5·3 | −0·8 | −7·9 | 351 | 994 | 119 | |
| Aug 9 | 1,455·5 | 6·0 | 183·5 | 1,272·0 | 1,273·8 | 5·2 | −14·3 | −11·4 | 241 | 1,095 | 120 | |
| Sep 13 | 1,394·5 | 5·7 | 114·3 | 1,280·2 | 1,275·1 | 5·3 | 1·3 | −4·6 | 221 | 1,053 | 121 | |
| Oct 11† | 1,367·6 | 5·6 | 69·4 | 1,298·3 | 1,280·8 | 5·3 | 5·7 | −2·4 | 239 | 1,007 | 120 | |
| Nov 8 | 1,355·2 | 5·6 | 49·7 | 1,305·5 | 1,281·1 | 5·3 | 0·3 | 2·4 | 212 | 1,021 | 122 | |
| Dec 6 | 1,355·5 | 5·6 | 39·2 | 1,316·3 | 1,293·0 | 5·3 | 11·9 | 6·0 | 206 | 1,027 | 123 | |
| 1980 Jan 10 | 1,470·6 | 6·1 | 45·9 | 1,424·7 | 1,322·0 | 5·5 | 29·0 | 13·7 | 209 | 1,135 | 127 | |
| Feb 14 | 1,488·9 | 6·2 | 38·2 | 1,450·8 | 1,364·2 | 5·6 | 42·2 | 27·7 | 220 | 1,142 | 127 | |
| Mar 13 e | 1,478·0 | 6·1 | 31·8 | 1,446·2 | 1,398·4 | 5·8 | 34·2 | 35·1 | 207 | 1,143 | 128 | |
| April 10 | 1,522·9 | 6·3 | 53·7 | 1,469·2 | 1,444·7 | 6·0 | 46·3 | 40·9 | 240 | 1,153 | 130 | |
| May 8 | 1,509·2 | 6·2 | 49·4 | 1,459·8 | 1,489·4 | 6·2 | 44·7 | 41·7 | 208 | 1,173 | 128 | |
| June 12 | 1,659·7 | 6·9 | 186·4 | 1,473·3 | 1,547·2 | 6·4 | 57·8 | 49·6 | 352 | 1,180 | 128 | |
| July 10 | 1,896·6 | 7·8 | 295·5 | 1,601·1 | 1,628·1 | 6·7 | 80·9 | 61·1 | 451 | 1,313 | 132 | |
| Aug 14 | 2,001·2 | 8·3 | 264·9 | 1,736·3 | 1,721·4 | 7·1 | 93·3 | 77·3 | 311 | 1,548 | 142 | |
| Sep 11 | 2,039·5 | 8·4 | 207·3 | 1,832·1 | 1,809·7 | 7·5 | 88·3 | 87·5 | 304 | 1,591 | 144 | |
| Oct 9 | 2,062·9 | 8·5 | 145·8 | 1,917·1 | 1,895·7 | 7·8 | 86·0 | 89·2 | 341 | 1,575 | 147 | |
| Nov 13 | 2,162·9 | 8·9 | 110·7 | 2,052·1 | 2,026·7 | 8·4 | 131·0 | 101·8 | 319 | 1,686 | 158 | |
| Dec 11 | 2,244·2 | 9·3 | 95·4 | 2,148·8 | 2,123·8 | 8·8 | 97·1 | 104·7 | 293 | 1,787 | 164 | |
| 1981 Jan 15 | 2,419·5 | 10·1 | 102·3 | 2,317·1 | 2,209·2 | 9·3 | 85·4 | 104·5 | 292 | 1,955 | 173 | |
| Feb 12 | 2,463·3 | 10·3 | 90·1 | 2,373·2 | 2,281·2 | 9·6 | 72·0 | 84·8 | 290 | 1,995 | 178 | |
| Mar 12 | 2,484·7 | 10·4 | 78·3 | 2,406·4 | 2,354·3 | 9·9 | 73·1 | 76·8 | 260 | 2,040 | 185 | |
| April 9 e | 2,525·2 | 10·6 | 72·8 | 2,452·4 | 2,421·4 | 10·1 | 67·1 | 70·7 | 294 | 2,046 | 185 | |
| May 14 | 2,558·4 | 10·7 | 99·2 | 2,459·2 | 2,486·4 | 10·4 | 65·0 | 68·4 | 254 | 2,111 | 193 | |
| June 11 e | 2,680·5 | 11·2 | 216·2 | 2,464·3 | 2,539·2 | 10·6 | 52·8 | 61·6 | 368 | 2,118 | 194 | |
| July 9 ‡ | 2,852·1 | 11·9 | 285·5 | 2,566·6 | 2,589·8 | 10·8 | 50·6 | 56·1 | 385 | 2,268 | 199 | |
| Aug 13 ‡ | 2,940·5 | 12·3 | 278·1 | 2,662·4 | 2,642·5 | 11·1 | 52·7 | 52·0 | 281 | 2,457 | 203 | |
| Sep 10 ‡ | 2,998·8 | 12·6 | 269·8 | 2,729·0 | 2,691·6 | 11·3 | 49·1 | 50·6 | 324 | 2,471 | 204 | |
| Oct 8 ‡ | 2,988·6 | 12·5 | 216·0 | 2,772·6 | 2,725·5 | 11·4 | 33·9 | 45·2 | 331 | 2,442 | 216 | |
| Nov 12 | 2,953·3 | 12·4 | 164·6 | 2,788·8 | 2,759·6 | 11·6 | 34·1 | 39·0 | 295 | 2,437 | 221 | |
| Dec 10 | 2,940·7 | 12·3 | 142·6 | 2,798·1 | 2,769·4 | 11·6 | 9·8 | 25·9 | 262 | 2,471 | 208 | |
| 1982 Jan 14 | 3,070·6 | 12·9 | 149·9 | 2,920·7 | 2,811·6 | 11·8 | 42·2 | 28·7 | 265 | 2,583 | 218 | |
| Feb 11 | 3,044·9 | 12·8 | 134·1 | 2,910·8 | 2,817·5 | 11·8 | 5·9 | 19·3 | 262 | 2,566 | 217 | |
| Mar 11 | 2,992·3 | 12·5 | 117·5 | 2,874·9 | 2,822·1 | 11·8 | 4·6 | 17·6 | 239 | 2,537 | 216 | |
| April 15 | 3,007·8 | 12·6 | 128·2 | 2,879·6 | 2,850·3 | 11·9 | 28·2 | 12·9 | 267 | 2,525 | 216 | |
| May 13 | 2,969·4 | 12·4 | 125·5 | 2,843·9 | 2,871·6 | 12·0 | 21·3 | 18·0 | 242 | 2,512 | 215 | |
| June 10 | 3,061·2 | 12·8 | 227·5 | 2,833·7 | 2,910·6 | 12·2 | 39·0 | 29·5 | 338 | 2,509 | 214 | |
| July 8 | 3,190·6 | 13·4 | 303·8 | 2,886·8 | 2,926·4 | 12·3 | 15·8 | 25·4 | 389 | 2,585 | 216 | |

*Note* The seasonally adjusted series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March 1981 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 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 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).





THOUSAND

| MALE | | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | MARRIED | |
| Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Number | |
| | | | | Number | Per cent | | | | | Number | Per cent | | |
| 1,023·5 | 7·1 | 47·0 | 976·5 | | 6·8 | 336·0 | 3·5 | 38·9 | 297·0 | | 3·1 | 116·5 | 1976 |
| 1,069·2 | 7·4 | 54·4 | 1,014·8 | | 7·0 | 414·3 | 4·3 | 51·0 | 363·4 | | 3·8 | 151·0 | 1977 |
| 1,040·2 | 7·2 | 51·3 | 988·9 | | 6·9 | 434·8 | 4·4 | 48·1 | 386·8 | | 3·9 | 169·7 | 1978 Annual |
| 963·9 | 6·7 | 43·7 | 920·2 | | 6·4 | 426·5 | 4·3 | 39·5 | 387·1 | | 3·9 | 180·6 | 1979 averages |
| 1,233·6 | 8·7 | 66·9 | 1,166·7 | | 8·1 | 561·1 | 5·7 | 60·1 | 500·9 | | 5·0 | 235·7 | 1980 |
| 1,944·3 | 13·7 | 90·8 | 1,853·5 | | 12·9 | 789·5 | 8·1 | 77·1 | 712·4 | | 7·3 | 337·3 | 1981 |
| 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 | 1977 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 | 4·0 | 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 | 4·0 | 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 | 949·4 | 6·6 | 420·5 | 4·2 | 23·6 | 396·9 | 380·3 | 3·8 | 177·9 | 1979 Jan 11 |
| 1,039·5 | 7·3 | 20·0 | 1,019·4 | 967·5 | 6·8 | 412·4 | 4·1 | 19·4 | 393·0 | 382·7 | 3·8 | 180·2 | Feb 8 |
| 1,005·5 | 7·0 | 15·8 | 989·7 | 962·1 | 6·7 | 396·8 | 4·0 | 15·4 | 381·4 | 383·9 | 3·9 | 179·2 | Mar 8 |
| 959·2 | 6·7 | 13·1 | 946·1 | 932·6 | 6·5 | 381·4 | 3·8 | 12·7 | 368·7 | 379·2 | 3·8 | 176·4 | April 5 |
| 922·1 | 6·4 | 20·7 | 901·4 | 923·3 | 6·5 | 377·2 | 3·8 | 18·6 | 358·6 | 384·8 | 3·9 | 173·9 | May 10 |
| 930·2 | 6·5 | 78·7 | 851·5 | 905·2 | 6·3 | 413·7 | 4·2 | 65·1 | 348·6 | 383·7 | 3·9 | 171·3 | June 14 |
| 980·5 | 6·9 | 116·7 | 863·8 | 901·2 | 6·3 | 483·5 | 4·9 | 98·7 | 384·8 | 386·9 | 3·9 | 176·0 | July 12 |
| 974·9 | 6·8 | 100·3 | 874·6 | 890·2 | 6·2 | 480·6 | 4·8 | 83·1 | 397·5 | 383·6 | 3·9 | 179·0 | Aug 9 |
| 936·1 | 6·5 | 58·1 | 878·0 | 890·1 | 6·2 | 458·4 | 4·6 | 56·2 | 402·2 | 385·0 | 3·9 | 184·3 | Sep 13 |
| 925·8 | 6·5 | 34·0 | 891·8 | 892·1 | 6·2 | 441·9 | 4·4 | 35·4 | 406·5 | 388·7 | 3·9 | 186·6 | Oct 11 † |
| 924·4 | 6·5 | 24·1 | 900·3 | 892·2 | 6·2 | 430·8 | 4·3 | 25·6 | 405·2 | 388·9 | 3·9 | 190·7 | Nov 8 |
| 934·2 | 6·5 | 19·3 | 914·9 | 896·7 | 6·3 | 421·2 | 4·2 | 19·9 | 401·3 | 396·3 | 4·0 | 191·5 | Dec 6 |
| 1,016·0 | 7·1 | 22·7 | 993·4 | 915·6 | 6·4 | 454·5 | 4·6 | 23·2 | 431·3 | 406·4 | 4·1 | 199·7 | 1980 Jan 10 |
| 1,031·5 | 7·2 | 19·0 | 1,012·6 | 944·3 | 6·6 | 457·4 | 4·6 | 19·2 | 438·2 | 419·9 | 4·2 | 208·7 | Feb 14 |
| 1,025·1 | 7·2 | 15·7 | 1,009·4 | 966·2 | 6·8 | 452·8 | 4·6 | 16·0 | 436·8 | 432·2 | 4·4 | 211·1 | Mar 13 e |
| 1,058·1 | 7·4 | 28·3 | 1,029·8 | 1,001·4 | 7·0 | 464·9 | 4·7 | 25·4 | 439·4 | 443·3 | 4·5 | 214·0 | April 10 |
| 1,048·6 | 7·4 | 26·0 | 1,022·6 | 1,032·0 | 7·2 | 460·6 | 4·6 | 23·4 | 437·2 | 457·4 | 4·6 | 217·2 | May 8 |
| 1,132·4 | 8·0 | 100·8 | 1,031·6 | 1,075·1 | 7·5 | 527·3 | 5·3 | 85·5 | 441·7 | 472·1 | 4·8 | 219·1 | June 12 |
| 1,264·6 | 8·9 | 157·8 | 1,106·8 | 1,136·0 | 8·0 | 632·0 | 6·4 | 137·7 | 494·3 | 492·1 | 5·0 | 227·9 | July 10 |
| 1,342·3 | 9·4 | 143·1 | 1,199·2 | 1,205·3 | 8·5 | 658·9 | 6·6 | 121·8 | 537·2 | 516·1 | 5·2 | 242·3 | Aug 14 |
| 1,378·8 | 9·7 | 107·8 | 1,271·0 | 1,273·1 | 8·9 | 660·6 | 6·7 | 99·6 | 561·1 | 536·6 | 5·4 | 255·9 | Sep 11 |
| 1,414·2 | 9·9 | 74·9 | 1,339·3 | 1,337·6 | 9·4 | 648·7 | 6·5 | 70·9 | 577·8 | 558·1 | 5·6 | 265·5 | Oct 9 |
| 1,506·1 | 10·6 | 57·2 | 1,448·9 | 1,440·0 | 10·1 | 656·8 | 6·6 | 53·5 | 603·2 | 586·7 | 5·9 | 279·9 | Nov 13 |
| 1,585·7 | 11·1 | 50·0 | 1,535·8 | 1,515·2 | 10·6 | 658·5 | 6·6 | 45·4 | 613·1 | 608·6 | 6·1 | 286·8 | Dec 11 |
| 1,716·4 | 12·1 | 54·1 | 1,662·3 | 1,581·6 | 11·2 | 703·1 | 7·3 | 48·2 | 654·9 | 627·6 | 6·5 | 305·0 | 1981 Jan 15 |
| 1,756·4 | 12·4 | 47·8 | 1,708·6 | 1,637·2 | 11·5 | 706·9 | 7·3 | 42·2 | 664·7 | 644·0 | 6·6 | 313·9 | Feb 12 |
| 1,783·2 | 12·6 | 42·1 | 1,741·1 | 1,695·6 | 12·0 | 701·5 | 7·2 | 36·2 | 665·3 | 658·7 | 6·8 | .. | Mar 12 |
| 1,819·8 | 12·8 | 39·5 | 1,780·3 | 1,747·3 | 12·3 | 705·5 | 7·3 | 33·3 | 672·1 | 674·1 | 7·0 | 323·4 | April 9 e |
| 1,847·5 | 13·0 | 55·3 | 1,792·2 | 1,800·6 | 12·7 | 710·9 | 7·3 | 43·9 | 667·0 | 685·8 | 7·1 | 327·7 | May 14 |
| 1,917·9 | 13·5 | 119·0 | 1,798·9 | 1,843·6 | 13·0 | 762·6 | 7·9 | 97·2 | 665·4 | 695·6 | 7·2 | 328·9 | June 11 e |
| 2,010·8 | 14·2 | 152·2 | 1,858·6 | 1,882·1 | 13·3 | 841·3 | 8·7 | 133·3 | 708·0 | 707·7 | 7·3 | 335·2 | July 9 ‡ |
| 2,066·9 | 14·6 | 148·9 | 1,918·0 | 1,917·9 | 13·5 | 873·6 | 9·0 | 129·2 | 744·3 | 724·6 | 7·5 | 348·4 | Aug 13 ‡ |
| 2,104·6 | 14·8 | 145·2 | 1,959·4 | 1,950·4 | 13·8 | 894·2 | 9·2 | 124·6 | 769·6 | 741·2 | 7·6 | 355·7 | Sep 10 ‡ |
| 2,106·4 | 14·9 | 116·9 | 1,989·4 | 1,970·9 | 13·9 | 882·3 | 9·1 | 99·1 | 783·2 | 754·6 | 7·8 | 360·2 | Oct 8 ‡ |
| 2,096·7 | 14·8 | 89·9 | 2,006·8 | 1,995·7 | 14·1 | 856·6 | 8·8 | 74·6 | 782·0 | 763·9 | 7·9 | 367·4 | Nov 12 |
| 2,105·1 | 14·8 | 78·9 | 2,026·2 | 2,003·2 | 14·1 | 835·6 | 8·6 | 63·7 | 771·9 | 766·2 | 7·9 | 363·3 | Dec 10 |
| 2,203·3 | 15·5 | 83·0 | 2,120·3 | 2,038·8 | 14·4 | 867·3 | 8·9 | 66·8 | 800·5 | 772·8 | 8·0 | 368·4 | 1982 Jan 14 |
| 2,184·9 | 15·4 | 74·3 | 2,110·6 | 2,038·3 | 14·4 | 860·0 | 8·9 | 59·8 | 800·2 | 779·2 | 8·0 | 377·1 | Feb 11 |
| 2,149·8 | 15·2 | 65·8 | 2,084·1 | 2,037·9 | 14·4 | 842·5 | 8·7 | 51·7 | 790·8 | 784·2 | 8·1 | 374·9 | Mar 11 |
| 2,162·0 | 15·2 | 73·0 | 2,089·0 | 2,057·6 | 14·5 | 845·8 | 8·7 | 55·2 | 790·6 | 792·7 | 8·2 | 371·6 | Apr 15 |
| 2,135·5 | 15·1 | 71·6 | 2,063·8 | 2,072·5 | 14·6 | 834·0 | 8·6 | 53·9 | 780·1 | 799·1 | 8·2 | 369·8 | May 13 |
| 2,183·5 | 15·4 | 127·9 | 2,055·6 | 2,101·5 | 14·8 | 877·7 | 9·1 | 99·6 | 778·1 | 809·1 | 8·3 | 369·7 | June 10 |
| 2,247·1 | 15·8 | 165·7 | 2,081·4 | 2,116·5 | 14·9 | 943·6 | 9·7 | 138·2 | 805·4 | 809·9 | 8·4 | 372·2 | July 8 |

# 2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION | | | |
| | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 weeks aged under 60* | Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over* | |
| | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,304·6 | 5·6 | 81·6 | 1,223·0 | | 5·2 | | | | | | 1976 |
| 1977 | 1,422·7 | 6·0 | 99·8 | 1,322·9 | | 5·6 | | | | | | 1977 |
| 1978 Annual | 1,409·7 | 6·0 | 93·7 | 1,315·9 | | 5·6 | | | | | | 1978 Annual |
| 1979 averages | 1,325·5 | 5·6 | 78·0 | 1,247·5 | | 5·2 | | | | | | 1979 averages |
| 1980 | 1,715·9 | 7·3 | 120·1 | 1,595·8 | | 6·7 | | | | | | 1980 |
| 1981 | 2,628·4 | 11·3 | 159·6 | 2,468·8 | | 10·5 | | | | | | 1981 |
| 1977 July 14 | 1,553·5 | 6·6 | 241·6 | 1,311·9 | 1,337·0 | 5·7 | 13·7 | 16·5 | 389 | 1,046 | 118 | 1977 July 14 |
| Aug 11 | 1,567·0 | 6·7 | 220·4 | 1,346·6 | 1,337·1 | 5·7 | 0·1 | 18·0 | 269 | 1,178 | 120 | Aug 11 |
| Sep 8 | 1,541·8 | 6·6 | 166·2 | 1,375·7 | 1,357·6 | 5·8 | 20·5 | 11·4 | 242 | 1,175 | 125 | Sep 8 |
| Oct 13 | 1,456·6 | 6·2 | 92·6 | 1,364·0 | 1,363·1 | 5·8 | 5·5 | 8·7 | 253 | 1,079 | 125 | Oct 13 |
| Nov 10 | 1,438·0 | 6·1 | 68·6 | 1,369·4 | 1,367·7 | 5·8 | 4·6 | 10·2 | 230 | 1,083 | 125 | Nov 10 |
| Dec 8 | 1,419·7 | 6·0 | 54·3 | 1,365·4 | 1,366·7 | 5·8 | −1·0 | 3·0 | 201 | 1,092 | 126 | Dec 8 |
| 1978 Jan 12 | 1,484·7 | 6·3 | 57·4 | 1,427·3 | 1,361·7 | 5·8 | −5·0 | −0·5 | 199 | 1,156 | 130 | 1978 Jan 12 |
| Feb 9 | 1,445·9 | 6·1 | 46·6 | 1,399·2 | 1,350·6 | 5·7 | −11·1 | −5·7 | 203 | 1,114 | 129 | Feb 9 |
| Mar 9 | 1,399·0 | 5·9 | 37·6 | 1,361·3 | 1,348·6 | 5·7 | −2·0 | −6·0 | 189 | 1,082 | 128 | Mar 9 |
| April 13 | 1,387·5 | 5·9 | 56·7 | 1,330·8 | 1,339·6 | 5·7 | −9·0 | −7·4 | 220 | 1,041 | 127 | April 13 |
| May 11 | 1,324·9 | 5·6 | 44·7 | 1,280·2 | 1,331·4 | 5·6 | −8·2 | −6·4 | 185 | 1,015 | 125 | May 11 |
| June 8 | 1,381·4 | 5·8 | 139·2 | 1,242·2 | 1,320·2 | 5·6 | −11·2 | −9·5 | 276 | 983 | 123 | June 8 |
| July 6 | 1,512·5 | 6·4 | 231·7 | 1,280·8 | 1,307·3 | 5·5 | −12·9 | −10·8 | 366 | 1,024 | 122 | July 6 |
| Aug 10 | 1,534·4 | 6·5 | 210·9 | 1,323·6 | 1,308·9 | 5·5 | 1·6 | −7·5 | 250 | 1,160 | 124 | Aug 10 |
| Sep 14 | 1,446·7 | 6·1 | 130·7 | 1,316·0 | 1,297·2 | 5·5 | −11·7 | −7·7 | 220 | 1,102 | 125 | Sep 14 |
| Oct 12 | 1,364·9 | 5·8 | 76·4 | 1,288·5 | 1,285·9 | 5·4 | −11·3 | −7·1 | 235 | 1,006 | 124 | Oct 12 |
| Nov 9 | 1,330·8 | 5·6 | 52·9 | 1,277·9 | 1,274·1 | 5·4 | −11·8 | −11·6 | 203 | 1,004 | 124 | Nov 9 |
| Dec 7 | 1,303·2 | 5·5 | 39·8 | 1,263·4 | 1,265·4 | 5·4 | −8·7 | −10·6 | 191 | 988 | 124 | Dec 7 |
| 1979 Jan 11 | 1,391·2 | 5·9 | 44·4 | 1,346·9 | 1,270·5 | 5·4 | 5·1 | −5·1 | 201 | 1,063 | 127 | 1979 Jan 11 |
| Feb 8 | 1,387·6 | 5·9 | 36·7 | 1,350·9 | 1,289·9 | 5·4 | 19·4 | 5·3 | 200 | 1,061 | 127 | Feb 8 |
| Mar 8 | 1,339·8 | 5·7 | 23·9 | 1,310·9 | 1,285·9 | 5·4 | −4·0 | 6·8 | 176 | 1,038 | 126 | Mar 8 |
| April 5 | 1,279·8 | 5·4 | 23·9 | 1,255·9 | 1,252·6 | 5·3 | −33·3 | −6·0 | 166 | 989 | 125 | April 5 |
| May 10 | 1,238·5 | 5·2 | 36·2 | 1,202·3 | 1,248·5 | 5·3 | −4·1 | −13·8 | 160 | 957 | 121 | May 10 |
| June 14 | 1,281·1 | 5·4 | 137·1 | 1,144·0 | 1,230·1 | 5·2 | −18·4 | −18·6 | 266 | 898 | 117 | June 14 |
| July 12 | 1,392·0 | 5·9 | 204·2 | 1,187·8 | 1,228·4 | 5·2 | −1·7 | −8·0 | 335 | 941 | 117 | July 12 |
| Aug 9 | 1,383·9 | 5·8 | 173·1 | 1,210·8 | 1,214·2 | 5·1 | −14·2 | −11·5 | 232 | 1,035 | 117 | Aug 9 |
| Sep 13 | 1,325·0 | 5·6 | 106·0 | 1,219·0 | 1,215·3 | 5·1 | 1·1 | −4·9 | 212 | 995 | 118 | Sep 13 |
| Oct 11† | 1,302·8 | 5·5 | 64·0 | 1,238·8 | 1,221·0 | 5·2 | 5·7 | −2·5 | 231 | 953 | 118 | Oct 11† |
| Nov 8 | 1,292·3 | 5·5 | 45·5 | 1,246·8 | 1,221·5 | 5·2 | 0·5 | 2·5 | 203 | 969 | 120 | Nov 8 |
| Dec 6 | 1,292·0 | 5·5 | 35·7 | 1,256·3 | 1,232·3 | 5·2 | 10·8 | 5·6 | 197 | 974 | 121 | Dec 6 |
| 1980 Jan 10 | 1,404·4 | 6·0 | 42·6 | 1,361·7 | 1,261·0 | 5·3 | 28·7 | 13·4 | 202 | 1,079 | 125 | 1980 Jan 10 |
| Feb 14 | 1,422·0 | 6·0 | 35·2 | 1,386·8 | 1,301·6 | 5·5 | 40·6 | 26·7 | 212 | 1,085 | 125 | Feb 14 |
| Mar 13 e | 1,411·7 | 6·0 | 29·3 | 1,382·4 | 1,334·9 | 5·7 | 33·3 | 34·2 | 199 | 1,087 | 125 | Mar 13 e |
| April 10 | 1,454·7 | 6·2 | 50·0 | 1,404·6 | 1,379·9 | 5·8 | 45·0 | 39·6 | 231 | 1,097 | 127 | April 10 |
| May 8 | 1,441·4 | 6·1 | 45·8 | 1,395·6 | 1,423·2 | 6·0 | 43·3 | 40·5 | 199 | 1,116 | 126 | May 8 |
| June 12 | 1,586·6 | 6·7 | 178·3 | 1,408·3 | 1,479·4 | 6·3 | 56·2 | 48·2 | 338 | 1,123 | 126 | June 12 |
| July 10 | 1,811·9 | 7·7 | 282·1 | 1,529·9 | 1,557·6 | 6·6 | 78·2 | 59·2 | 433 | 1,249 | 129 | July 10 |
| Aug 14 | 1,913·1 | 8·1 | 252·0 | 1,661·1 | 1,647·5 | 7·0 | 89·9 | 74·8 | 300 | 1,474 | 139 | Aug 14 |
| Sep 11 | 1,950·2 | 8·3 | 196·3 | 1,753·8 | 1,732·6 | 7·3 | 85·1 | 84·4 | 292 | 1,517 | 141 | Sep 11 |
| Oct 9 | 1,973·0 | 8·4 | 137·2 | 1,835·8 | 1,814·3 | 7·7 | 81·7 | 85·6 | 329 | 1,500 | 144 | Oct 9 |
| Nov 13 | 2,071·2 | 8·8 | 103·4 | 1,967·8 | 1,941·5 | 8·2 | 127·2 | 98·0 | 309 | 1,608 | 155 | Nov 13 |
| Dec 11 | 2,150·5 | 9·1 | 88·6 | 2,061·8 | 2,036·1 | 8·6 | 94·6 | 101·1 | 283 | 1,706 | 161 | Dec 11 |
| 1981 Jan 15 | 2,320·5 | 10·0 | 95·8 | 2,224·6 | 2,118·6 | 9·1 | 82·5 | 101·5 | 282 | 1,869 | 169 | 1981 Jan 15 |
| Feb 12 | 2,363·4 | 10·1 | 83·9 | 2,279·5 | 2,188·9 | 9·4 | 70·3 | 82·4 | 280 | 1,909 | 174 | Feb 12 |
| Mar 12 | 2,384·8 | 10·2 | 72·9 | 2,311·9 | 2,260·2 | 9·7 | 71·3 | 74·7 | 252 | 1,952 | 181 | Mar 12 |
| April 9 e | 2,426·3 | 10·4 | 68·0 | 2,358·3 | 2,327·1 | 10·0 | 66·9 | 69·5 | 287 | 1,958 | 182 | April 9 e |
| May 14 | 2,456·9 | 10·5 | 92·5 | 2,364·3 | 2,389·6 | 10·3 | 62·5 | 66·9 | 246 | 2,021 | 190 | May 14 |
| June 11 e | 2,576·6 | 11·1 | 207·6 | 2,369·0 | 2,441·0 | 10·5 | 51·4 | 60·3 | 357 | 2,030 | 190 | June 11 e |
| July 9 ‡ | 2,744·0 | 11·8 | 275·4 | 2,468·6 | 2,491·1 | 10·7 | 50·1 | 54·7 | 374 | 2,175 | 195 | July 9 ‡ |
| Aug 13 ‡ | 2,831·3 | 12·1 | 267·8 | 2,563·5 | 2,543·5 | 10·9 | 52·4 | 51·3 | 273 | 2,359 | 199 | Aug 13 ‡ |
| Sep 10 ‡ | 2,884·8 | 12·4 | 256·8 | 2,628·1 | 2,591·8 | 11·1 | 48·3 | 50·2 | 311 | 2,374 | 200 | Sep 10 ‡ |
| Oct 8 ‡ | 2,876·4 | 12·3 | 204·5 | 2,671·9 | 2,624·7 | 11·3 | 32·9 | 44·6 | 320 | 2,344 | 212 | Oct 8 ‡ |
| Nov 12 | 2,843·8 | 12·2 | 155·5 | 2,688·3 | 2,658·6 | 11·4 | 33·9 | 38·3 | 287 | 2,340 | 217 | Nov 12 |
| Dec 10 | 2,832·0 | 12·2 | 134·6 | 2,697·4 | 2,668·2 | 11·4 | 9·6 | 25·5 | 254 | 2,374 | 204 | Dec 10 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | 2,957·3 | 12·7 | 142·2 | 2,815·1 | 2,707·9 | 11·6 | 39·7 | 27·7 | 257 | 2,486 | 215 | 1982 Jan 14 |
| Feb 11 | 2,932·7 | 12·6 | 127·1 | 2,805·6 | 2,713·7 | 11·6 | 5·8 | 18·4 | 254 | 2,465 | 214 | Feb 11 |
| Mar 11 | 2,881·6 | 12·4 | 111·6 | 2,769·9 | 2,717·6 | 11·7 | 3·9 | 16·5 | 231 | 2,438 | 213 | Mar 11 |
| April 15 | 2,895·9 | 12·4 | 122·3 | 2,773·6 | 2,744·2 | 11·8 | 26·6 | 12·1 | 259 | 2,425 | 212 | April 15 |
| May 13 | 2,856·5 | 12·3 | 118·5 | 2,738·0 | 2,763·6 | 11·9 | 19·4 | 16·6 | 233 | 2,411 | 212 | May 13 |
| June 10 | 2,945·2 | 12·6 | 218·6 | 2,726·6 | 2,800·4 | 12·0 | 36·8 | 27·6 | 328 | 2,407 | 210 | June 10 |
| July 8 | 3,069·8 | 13·2 | 293·0 | 2,776·8 | 2,816·3 | 12·1 | 15·9 | 24·0 | 379 | 2,478 | 213 | July 8 |

† ‡ See footnotes to table 2·1.





THOUSAND

| MALE | | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | GREAT BRITAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | UNEMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | MARRIED | |
| Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Number | Per cent | School leavers included in unemployed | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | Number | |
| | | | | Number | Per cent | | | | | Number | Per cent | | |
| 986·0 | 7·0 | 44·6 | 941·3 | | 6·7 | 318·6 | 3·4 | 36·9 | 281·7 | | 3·0 | 107·9 | 1976 |
| 1,027·5 | 7·3 | 51·4 | 976·1 | | 6·9 | 395·2 | 4·2 | 48·4 | 346·8 | | 3·7 | 141·8 | 1977 |
| 995·2 | 7·1 | 48·1 | 947·1 | | 6·7 | 414·4 | 4·3 | 45·6 | 368·8 | | 3·9 | 159·7 | 1978 Annual |
| 919·6 | 6·6 | 40·7 | 879·0 | | 6·3 | 405·9 | 4·2 | 37·3 | 368·6 | | 3·8 | 170·2 | 1979 averages |
| 1,180·0 | 8·5 | 62·8 | 1,117·2 | | 7·9 | 535·8 | 5·5 | 57·3 | 478·6 | | 4·9 | 223·3 | 1980 |
| 1,870·4 | 13·5 | 85·8 | 1,784·6 | | 12·8 | 758·0 | 8·0 | 73·8 | 684·2 | | 7·1 | 322·6 | 1981 |
| 1,087·3 | 7·7 | 128·6 | 958·7 | 984·1 | 7·0 | 466·2 | 4·9 | 112·9 | 353·2 | 352·9 | 3·7 | 141·0 | 1977 July 14 |
| 1,097·9 | 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 |
| 1,079·6 | 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 |
| 1,028·7 | 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 |
| 1,021·5 | 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 |
| 1,018·5 | 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 |
| 1,070·2 | 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 |
| 1,045·2 | 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 |
| 1,014·4 | 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 |
| 999·9 | 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 |
| 957·4 | 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 |
| 1,038·8 | 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 |
| 1,050·1 | 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 |
| 993·7 | 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 |
| 989·9 | 7·1 | 22·0 | 967·9 | 908·0 | 6·5 | 401·3 | 4·1 | 22·3 | 379·0 | 362·5 | 3·7 | 167·8 | 1979 Jan 11 |
| 993·9 | 7·1 | 18·4 | 975·5 | 925·1 | 6·6 | 393·7 | 4·1 | 18·3 | 375·4 | 364·8 | 3·8 | 170·2 | Feb 8 |
| 961·2 | 6·9 | 14·4 | 946·8 | 920·4 | 6·6 | 378·6 | 3·9 | 14·5 | 364·1 | 365·9 | 3·8 | 169·2 | Mar 8 |
| 916·2 | 6·6 | 12·0 | 904·2 | 891·3 | 6·4 | 363·6 | 3·7 | 11·9 | 351·7 | 361·3 | 3·7 | 166·4 | April 5 |
| 879·5 | 6·3 | 18·8 | 860·7 | 881·9 | 6·3 | 359·0 | 3·7 | 17·4 | 341·6 | 366·6 | 3·8 | 163·8 | May 10 |
| 887·2 | 6·3 | 74·7 | 812·5 | 864·7 | 6·2 | 393·9 | 4·1 | 62·4 | 331·5 | 365·4 | 3·8 | 161·4 | June 14 |
| 933·7 | 6·7 | 110·5 | 823·2 | 860·3 | 6·2 | 458·3 | 4·7 | 93·7 | 364·6 | 368·1 | 3·8 | 165·4 | July 12 |
| 928·2 | 6·6 | 94·5 | 833·7 | 849·4 | 6·1 | 455·7 | 4·7 | 78·6 | 377·1 | 364·8 | 3·8 | 168·3 | Aug 9 |
| 890·4 | 6·4 | 53·2 | 837·2 | 849·3 | 6·1 | 434·6 | 4·5 | 52·8 | 381·8 | 366·0 | 3·8 | 173·5 | Sep 13 |
| 882·7 | 6·3 | 30·8 | 851·9 | 851·4 | 6·1 | 420·1 | 4·3 | 33·2 | 386·9 | 369·6 | 3·8 | 175·9 | Oct 11† |
| 882·0 | 6·3 | 21·6 | 860·4 | 851·5 | 6·1 | 410·3 | 4·2 | 23·9 | 386·4 | 370·0 | 3·8 | 180·1 | Nov 8 |
| 890·8 | 6·4 | 17·2 | 873·6 | 855·0 | 6·1 | 401·3 | 4·1 | 18·5 | 382·7 | 377·3 | 3·9 | 180·9 | Dec 6 |
| 970·4 | 7·0 | 20·7 | 949·7 | 873·7 | 6·3 | 434·0 | 4·5 | 21·9 | 412·1 | 387·3 | 4·0 | 188·9 | 1980 Jan 10 |
| 985·2 | 7·1 | 17·2 | 968·0 | 901·4 | 6·5 | 436·8 | 4·5 | 18·1 | 418·7 | 400·2 | 4·1 | 197·6 | Feb 14 |
| 979·3 | 7·0 | 14·3 | 965·0 | 922·8 | 6·6 | 432·4 | 4·5 | 15·1 | 417·3 | 412·1 | 4·3 | 199·8 | Mar 13 e |
| 1,011·0 | 7·3 | 26·0 | 984·9 | 957·3 | 6·9 | 443·7 | 4·6 | 24·0 | 419·7 | 422·6 | 4·4 | 202·4 | April 10 |
| 1,001·9 | 7·2 | 23·7 | 978·2 | 986·8 | 7·1 | 439·5 | 4·5 | 22·1 | 417·4 | 436·4 | 4·5 | 205·5 | May 8 |
| 1,082·9 | 7·8 | 96·1 | 986·9 | 1,028·8 | 7·4 | 503·7 | 5·2 | 82·3 | 421·4 | 450·6 | 4·7 | 207·4 | June 12 |
| 1,209·3 | 8·7 | 150·3 | 1,059·0 | 1,087·7 | 7·8 | 602·7 | 6·2 | 131·8 | 470·8 | 469·9 | 4·9 | 215·5 | July 10 |
| 1,284·3 | 9·2 | 135·7 | 1,148·6 | 1,154·5 | 8·3 | 628·9 | 6·5 | 116·3 | 512·6 | 493·0 | 5·1 | 229·2 | Aug 14 |
| 1,319·1 | 9·5 | 101·2 | 1,217·9 | 1,219·8 | 8·8 | 631·0 | 6·5 | 95·1 | 535·9 | 512·8 | 5·3 | 242·7 | Sep 11 |
| 1,353·1 | 9·7 | 69·8 | 1,283·3 | 1,280·9 | 9·2 | 619·9 | 6·4 | 67·4 | 552·5 | 533·4 | 5·5 | 252·0 | Oct 9 |
| 1,443·4 | 10·4 | 52·8 | 1,390·5 | 1,380·8 | 9·9 | 627·8 | 6·5 | 50·6 | 577·2 | 560·7 | 5·8 | 265·9 | Nov 13 |
| 1,520·8 | 10·9 | 45·9 | 1,474·9 | 1,454·0 | 10·4 | 629·7 | 6·5 | 42·8 | 587·0 | 582·1 | 6·0 | 272·8 | Dec 11 |
| 1,647·1 | 11·9 | 50·1 | 1,597·0 | 1,518·1 | 11·4 | 673·4 | 7·1 | 45·7 | 627·7 | 600·5 | 6·4 | 290·6 | 1981 Jan 15 |
| 1,686·1 | 12·2 | 44·0 | 1,642·0 | 1,572·4 | 11·4 | 677·4 | 7·2 | 39·9 | 637·5 | 616·5 | 6·5 | 299·4 | Feb 12 |
| 1,712·5 | 12·4 | 38·7 | 1,673·8 | 1,629·3 | 11·8 | 672·4 | 7·1 | 34·2 | 638·2 | 630·9 | 6·7 | .. | Mar 12 |
| 1,749·3 | 12·6 | 36·4 | 1,712·9 | 1,680·7 | 12·1 | 676·9 | 7·2 | 31·6 | 645·4 | 646·4 | 6·8 | 308·9 | April 9 e |
| 1,775·4 | 12·8 | 51·1 | 1,724·3 | 1,732·0 | 12·5 | 681·4 | 7·2 | 41·5 | 640·0 | 657·6 | 7·0 | 313·0 | May 14 |
| 1,844·5 | 13·3 | 113·8 | 1,730·7 | 1,773·7 | 12·8 | 732·1 | 7·7 | 93·8 | 638·3 | 667·3 | 7·1 | 314·2 | June 11 e |
| 1,935·6 | 14·0 | 146·4 | 1,789·2 | 1,811·5 | 13·1 | 808·4 | 8·6 | 129·0 | 679·4 | 679·6 | 7·2 | 320·3 | July 9 ‡ |
| 1,990·8 | 14·4 | 143·0 | 1,847·7 | 1,846·8 | 13·3 | 840·6 | 8·9 | 124·8 | 715·8 | 696·7 | 7·4 | 333·8 | Aug 13 ‡ |
| 2,025·8 | 14·6 | 137·6 | 1,888·2 | 1,878·9 | 13·6 | 859·0 | 9·1 | 119·2 | 739·8 | 712·9 | 7·5 | 340·8 | Sep 10 ‡ |
| 2,028·6 | 14·6 | 110·2 | 1,918·4 | 1,899·2 | 13·7 | 847·9 | 9·0 | 94·4 | 753·5 | 725·5 | 7·7 | 345·4 | Oct 8 ‡ |
| 2,020·2 | 14·6 | 84·5 | 1,935·6 | 1,923·9 | 13·9 | 823·6 | 8·7 | 70·9 | 752·7 | 734·7 | 7·8 | 352·4 | Nov 12 |
| 2,028·8 | 14·6 | 74·1 | 1,954·7 | 1,931·5 | 13·9 | 803·2 | 8·5 | 60·5 | 742·7 | 736·7 | 7·8 | 348·4 | Dec 10 |
| 2,123·7 | 15·3 | 78·5 | 2,045·2 | 1,965·6 | 14·2 | 833·6 | 8·8 | 63·8 | 769·9 | 742·3 | 7·9 | 353·0 | 1982 Jan 14 |
| 2,105·9 | 15·2 | 70·1 | 2,035·8 | 1,965·2 | 14·2 | 826·8 | 8·7 | 57·0 | 769·8 | 748·5 | 7·9 | 361·7 | Feb 11 |
| 2,071·7 | 15·0 | 62·2 | 2,009·4 | 1,964·4 | 14·2 | 809·9 | 8·6 | 49·4 | 760·5 | 753·2 | 8·0 | 359·4 | Mar 11 |
| 2,083·1 | 15·0 | 69·4 | 2,013·7 | 1,983·1 | 14·3 | 812·8 | 8·6 | 52·9 | 759·9 | 761·1 | 8·1 | 355·8 | April 15 |
| 2,055·9 | 14·8 | 67·3 | 1,988·5 | 1,996·4 | 14·4 | 800·6 | 8·5 | 51·2 | 749·4 | 767·2 | 8·1 | 354·0 | May 13 |
| 2,102·1 | 15·2 | 122·5 | 1,979·6 | 2,023·6 | 14·6 | 843·0 | 8·9 | 96·0 | 747·0 | 776·8 | 8·2 | 353·8 | June 10 |
| 2,163·5 | 15·6 | 159·3 | 2,004·3 | 2,038·3 | 14·7 | 906·2 | 9·6 | 133·7 | 772·5 | 778·0 | 8·2 | 355·9 | July 8 |

# 2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in unemployed | All | Male | Female | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| **SOUTH EAST** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **342·9** | 256·4 | 86·5 | 17·1 | **4·5** | 5·7 | 2·8 | 325·8 | | 4·3 | | | 247·3 | 78·4 |
| 1978 | **318·8** | 234·3 | 84·4 | 13·8 | **4·2** | 5·2 | 2·7 | 304·9 | | 4·0 | | | 227·0 | 77·9 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **282·2** | 205·6 | 76·6 | 10·8 | **3·7** | 4·6 | 2·4 | 271·4 | | 3·5 | | | 198·8 | 71·1 |
| 1980 | **363·1** | 260·9 | 102·2 | 19·8 | **4·8** | 5·9 | 3·2 | 343·4 | | 4·4 | | | 245·9 | 91·4 |
| 1981 | **606·5** | 442·1 | 164·4 | 31·5 | **8·1** | 10·0 | 5·3 | 575·0 | | 7·6 | | | 420·7 | 148·3 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **632·6** | 458·7 | 173·9 | 54·5 | **8·4** | 10·4 | 5·6 | 578·1 | 582·9 | 7·7 | 20·7 | 16·7 | 433·7 | 149·2 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **664·4** | 477·5 | 186·9 | 56·1 | **8·8** | 10·8 | 6·0 | 608·3 | 599·4 | 8·0 | 16·5 | 16·3 | 444·4 | 155·0 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **684·1** | 489·0 | 195·1 | 56·8 | **9·1** | 11·0 | 6·3 | 627·3 | 616·5 | 8·2 | 17·1 | 18·1 | 455·2 | 161·3 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **686·5** | 491·6 | 194·9 | 46·7 | **9·1** | 11·1 | 6·3 | 639·8 | 631·4 | 8·4 | 14·9 | 16·2 | 463·0 | 168·4 |
| Nov 12 | **674·8** | 487·0 | 187·8 | 33·8 | **9·0** | 11·0 | 6·1 | 641·0 | 634·5 | 8·4 | 3·1 | 11·7 | 466·2 | 168·3 |
| Dec 10 | **669·1** | 488·6 | 180·4 | 28·3 | **8·9** | 11·0 | 5·8 | 640·8 | 637·1 | 8·5 | 2·6 | 6·9 | 470·3 | 166·8 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **699·4** | 513·1 | 186·3 | 27·1 | **9·3** | 11·6 | 6·0 | 672·3 | 646·5 | 8·6 | 9·4 | 5·0 | 478·2 | 168·3 |
| Feb 11 | **700·2** | 513·5 | 186·7 | 24·3 | **9·3** | 11·6 | 6·0 | 675·9 | 655·2 | 8·7 | 9·7 | 6·9 | 483·7 | 171·5 |
| Mar 11 | **692·6** | 508·9 | 183·7 | 21·0 | **9·2** | 11·5 | 5·9 | 671·6 | 660·8 | 8·8 | 5·6 | 7·9 | 487·2 | 173·6 |
| Apr 15 | **693·1** | 509·5 | 183·6 | 22·9 | **9·2** | 11·5 | 5·9 | 670·2 | 663·9 | 8·8 | 3·1 | 5·8 | 489·0 | 174·9 |
| May 13 | **685·9** | 503·4 | 182·4 | 24·0 | **9·1** | 11·4 | 5·9 | 661·8 | 668·2 | 8·9 | 4·3 | 4·3 | 491·0 | 177·2 |
| June 10 | **699·5** | 511·0 | 188·6 | 42·1 | **9·3** | 11·5 | 6·1 | 657·5 | 675·9 | 9·0 | 7·7 | 5·0 | 497·6 | 178·3 |
| July 8 | **731·8** | 526·6 | 205·2 | 61·3 | **9·7** | 11·9 | 6·6 | 670·5 | 675·5 | 9·0 | –0·4 | 3·9 | 498·0 | 177·5 |
| **GREATER LONDON (included in South East)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **164·7** | 126·0 | 38·7 | 6·6 | **4·3** | 5·5 | 2·5 | 158·1 | | 4·1 | | | 122·4 | 35·6 |
| 1978 | **153·8** | 116·3 | 37·5 | 5·4 | **4·0** | 5·1 | 2·4 | 148·4 | | 3·9 | | | 113·2 | 35·1 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **138·7** | 104·1 | 34·6 | 4·6 | **3·6** | 4·6 | 2·2 | 134·1 | | 3·5 | | | 101·0 | 32·3 |
| 1980 | **175·5** | 128·5 | 47·0 | 8·1 | **4·6** | 5·7 | 3·0 | 167·4 | | 4·3 | | | 121·9 | 42·6 |
| 1981 | **293·1** | 214·8 | 78·3 | 13·5 | **7·8** | 9·6 | 5·2 | 279·7 | | 7·3 | | | 205·2 | 71·4 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **304·1** | 222·7 | 81·4 | 19·9 | **8·1** | 9·9 | 5·4 | 284·2 | 285·4 | 7·6 | 14·4 | 10·3 | 212·7 | 72·7 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **326·4** | 236·0 | 90·5 | 22·6 | **8·7** | 10·5 | 6·0 | 303·8 | 297·6 | 7·9 | 12·2 | 11·1 | 220·8 | 76·8 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **335·7** | 241·3 | 94·4 | 24·0 | **8·9** | 10·7 | 6·2 | 311·6 | 304·5 | 8·1 | 6·9 | 11·2 | 225·1 | 79·4 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **339·1** | 243·7 | 95·4 | 22·2 | **9·0** | 10·8 | 6·3 | 316·9 | 312·2 | 8·3 | 7·7 | 8·9 | 229·4 | 82·8 |
| Nov 12 | **330·0** | 239·1 | 90·9 | 16·3 | **8·8** | 10·6 | 6·0 | 313·7 | 311·8 | 8·3 | –0·4 | 4·7 | 229·6 | 82·2 |
| Dec 10 | **326·2** | 238·9 | 87·3 | 13·7 | **8·7** | 10·6 | 5·7 | 312·5 | 312·7 | 8·3 | 0·9 | 2·7 | 231·6 | 81·1 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **336·9** | 247·6 | 89·3 | 12·7 | **8·9** | 11·0 | 5·9 | 324·2 | 313·6 | 8·3 | 0·9 | 0·5 | 232·4 | 81·2 |
| Feb 11 | **339·8** | 249·4 | 90·4 | 11·8 | **9·0** | 11·1 | 5·9 | 328·0 | 320·0 | 8·5 | 6·4 | 2·7 | 236·5 | 83·5 |
| Mar 11 | **338·0** | 249·4 | 88·6 | 10·3 | **9·0** | 11·1 | 5·8 | 327·8 | 323·7 | 8·6 | 3·7 | 3·7 | 239·8 | 83·9 |
| Apr 15 | **339·4** | 250·2 | 89·2 | 10·5 | **9·0** | 11·1 | 5·9 | 328·8 | 326·3 | 8·7 | 2·6 | 4·2 | 241·1 | 85·2 |
| May 13 | **340·6** | 250·2 | 90·4 | 11·7 | **9·0** | 11·1 | 6·0 | 328·9 | 330·5 | 8·8 | 4·2 | 3·5 | 243·3 | 87·2 |
| June 10 | **344·1** | 252·9 | 91·2 | 14·7 | **9·1** | 11·3 | 6·0 | 329·5 | 335·5 | 8·9 | 5·0 | 3·9 | 247·5 | 88·0 |
| July 8 | **358·6** | 260·2 | 98·4 | 21·7 | **9·5** | 11·6 | 6·5 | 336·9 | 338·3 | 9·0 | 2·8 | 4·0 | 249·4 | 88·9 |
| **EAST ANGLIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **37·7** | 28·2 | 9·5 | 2·1 | **5·3** | 6·4 | 3·4 | 35·6 | | 5·0 | | | 27·1 | 8·5 |
| 1978 | **35·9** | 26·1 | 9·8 | 1·8 | **5·0** | 6·0 | 3·5 | 34·1 | | 4·7 | | | 25·2 | 8·9 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **32·4** | 23·1 | 9·3 | 1·3 | **4·5** | 5·4 | 3·2 | 31·1 | | 4·3 | | | 22·4 | 8·6 |
| 1980 | **41·4** | 29·2 | 12·2 | 2·5 | **5·7** | 6·8 | 4·2 | 39·0 | | 5·3 | | | 27·5 | 10·8 |
| 1981 | **65·5** | 47·5 | 18·0 | 3·7 | **9·2** | 11·1 | 6·4 | 61·7 | | 8·6 | | | 45·1 | 16·0 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **68·1** | 48·8 | 19·3 | 7·3 | **9·6** | 11·4 | 6·9 | 60·8 | 62·5 | 8·8 | 1·8 | 1·2 | 46·5 | 16·0 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **68·2** | 48·5 | 19·7 | 6·7 | **9·6** | 11·3 | 7·0 | 61·4 | 62·1 | 8·7 | –0·4 | 0·7 | 46·0 | 16·1 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **70·2** | 49·5 | 20·7 | 6·3 | **9·9** | 11·5 | 7·4 | 63·8 | 64·5 | 9·1 | 2·4 | 1·3 | 47·3 | 17·2 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **70·1** | 49·6 | 20·6 | 4·8 | **9·9** | 11·6 | 7·4 | 65·4 | 65·6 | 9·2 | 1·1 | 1·0 | 47·9 | 17·7 |
| Nov 12 | **69·6** | 49·9 | 19·7 | 3·4 | **9·8** | 11·6 | 7·0 | 66·2 | 65·8 | 9·3 | 0·2 | 1·2 | 48·1 | 17·7 |
| Dec 10 | **70·6** | 51·0 | 19·6 | 2·8 | **9·9** | 11·9 | 7·0 | 67·8 | 66·9 | 9·4 | 1·1 | 0·8 | 48·9 | 18·0 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **75·1** | 54·3 | 20·7 | 2·7 | **10·6** | 12·7 | 7·4 | 72·3 | 69·0 | 9·7 | 2·1 | 1·1 | 50·2 | 18·8 |
| Feb 11 | **75·5** | 54·7 | 20·7 | 2·3 | **10·6** | 12·8 | 7·4 | 73·2 | 69·3 | 9·8 | 0·3 | 1·2 | 50·3 | 19·0 |
| Mar 11 | **74·0** | 53·7 | 20·3 | 2·2 | **10·4** | 12·5 | 7·3 | 71·8 | 69·2 | 9·7 | –0·1 | 0·8 | 50·2 | 19·0 |
| Apr 15 | **74·2** | 53·7 | 20·5 | 2·6 | **10·4** | 12·5 | 7·3 | 71·5 | 69·6 | 9·8 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 50·5 | 19·1 |
| May 13 | **72·8** | 52·6 | 20·2 | 2·9 | **10·3** | 12·3 | 7·2 | 69·9 | 69·9 | 9·8 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 50·6 | 19·3 |
| June 10 | **74·0** | 53·1 | 20·9 | 5·9 | **10·4** | 12·4 | 7·5 | 68·1 | 70·4 | 9·9 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 51·2 | 19·2 |
| July 8 | **77·1** | 54·2 | 22·9 | 8·0 | **10·9** | 12·6 | 8·2 | 69·0 | 70·8 | 10·0 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 51·3 | 19·5 |





THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in unemployed | All | Male | Female | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| **SOUTH WEST** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **111·8** | 81·9 | 29·9 | 6·3 | **6·8** | 8·3 | 4·5 | 105·5 | | 6·4 | | | 78·6 | 26·9 |
| 1978 | **107·3** | 76·3 | 31·0 | 5·9 | **6·4** | 7·7 | 4·6 | 101·5 | | 6·1 | | | 73·3 | 28·2 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **95·4** | 66·2 | 29·2 | 4·5 | **5·7** | 6·7 | 4·2 | 90·9 | | 5·4 | | | 63·5 | 27·0 |
| 1980 | **113·1** | 77·2 | 35·8 | 6·7 | **6·7** | 7·9 | 5·1 | 106·4 | | 6·2 | | | 72·6 | 32·2 |
| 1981 | **166·0** | 116·6 | 49·5 | 8·7 | **10·0** | 11·9 | 7·2 | 157·3 | | 9·3 | | | 110·9 | 44·9 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **168·2** | 117·8 | 50·4 | 17·0 | **10·1** | 12·0 | 7·3 | 151·2 | 157·6 | 9·4 | 2·3 | 2·4 | 113·0 | 44·6 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **172·7** | 120·1 | 52·6 | 15·7 | **10·4** | 12·2 | 7·7 | 157·0 | 160·1 | 9·6 | 2·5 | 2·4 | 114·4 | 45·7 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **176·3** | 122·7 | 53·6 | 14·6 | **10·6** | 12·5 | 7·8 | 161·7 | 163·4 | 9·8 | 3·3 | 2·7 | 116·6 | 46·8 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **179·8** | 125·1 | 54·7 | 10·6 | **10·8** | 12·7 | 8·0 | 169·2 | 167·1 | 10·0 | 3·7 | 3·2 | 118·8 | 48·3 |
| Nov 12 | **180·8** | 125·9 | 54·9 | 7·8 | **10·8** | 12·8 | 8·0 | 172·9 | 167·9 | 10·1 | 0·8 | 2·6 | 119·1 | 48·8 |
| Dec 10 | **180·4** | 126·5 | 53·9 | 6·6 | **10·8** | 12·9 | 7·9 | 173·8 | 169·0 | 10·1 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 120·1 | 48·9 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **188·1** | 132·6 | 55·5 | 6·8 | **11·3** | 13·5 | 8·1 | 181·3 | 170·5 | 10·2 | 1·5 | 1·1 | 121·7 | 48·8 |
| Feb 11 | **187·5** | 131·9 | 55·7 | 6·2 | **11·2** | 13·4 | 8·1 | 181·3 | 171·6 | 10·3 | 1·1 | 1·3 | 122·0 | 49·6 |
| Mar 11 | **183·6** | 129·4 | 54·2 | 5·6 | **11·0** | 13·2 | 7·9 | 178·1 | 171·8 | 10·3 | 0·2 | 0·9 | 121·8 | 50·0 |
| April 15 | **181·7** | 128·3 | 53·4 | 6·2 | **10·9** | 13·1 | 7·8 | 175·5 | 171·9 | 10·3 | 0·1 | 0·5 | 121·8 | 50·1 |
| May 13 | **175·1** | 124·4 | 50·7 | 5·9 | **10·5** | 12·7 | 7·4 | 169·2 | 171·8 | 10·3 | –0·1 | 0·1 | 121·9 | 49·9 |
| June 10 | **181·5** | 127·7 | 53·8 | 15·0 | **10·9** | 13·0 | 7·8 | 166·5 | 176·0 | 10·6 | 4·2 | 1·4 | 124·5 | 51·5 |
| July 8 | **187·9** | 130·5 | 57·3 | 19·6 | **11·3** | 13·3 | 8·4 | 168·2 | 174·8 | 10·5 | –1·2 | 1·0 | 124·0 | 50·8 |
| **WEST MIDLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **134·3** | 95·1 | 39·2 | 10·6 | **5·8** | 6·7 | 4·3 | 123·6 | | 5·3 | | | 90·2 | 33·4 |
| 1978 | **130·4** | 90·3 | 40·1 | 10·0 | **5·6** | 6·4 | 4·4 | 120·3 | | 5·1 | | | 85·7 | 34·7 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **128·1** | 87·6 | 40·4 | 8·6 | **5·5** | 6·3 | 4·4 | 119·5 | | 5·1 | | | 83·2 | 35·9 |
| 1980 | **181·6** | 123·2 | 58·4 | 14·2 | **7·8** | 8·9 | 6·3 | 167·4 | | 7·1 | | | 114·9 | 50·7 |
| 1981 | **313·1** | 223·9 | 89·1 | 18·5 | **13·7** | 16·2 | 9·9 | 294·6 | | 12·8 | | | 212·9 | 79·9 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **328·5** | 233·6 | 94·9 | 30·4 | **14·4** | 16·9 | 10·5 | 298·0 | 299·7 | 13·1 | 6·9 | 7·2 | 219·2 | 80·5 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **342·1** | 241·9 | 100·2 | 32·0 | **15·0** | 17·5 | 11·1 | 310·1 | 307·1 | 13·4 | 7·4 | 7·1 | 224·4 | 82·7 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **349·8** | 246·6 | 103·2 | 31·6 | **15·3** | 17·9 | 11·4 | 318·2 | 313·3 | 13·7 | 6·2 | 6·8 | 228·6 | 84·7 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **349·7** | 247·9 | 101·8 | 25·0 | **15·3** | 17·9 | 11·3 | 324·7 | 320·3 | 14·0 | 7·0 | 6·9 | 232·3 | 88·0 |
| Nov 12 | **342·2** | 244·5 | 97·6 | 19·7 | **15·0** | 17·7 | 10·8 | 322·5 | 319·7 | 14·0 | –0·6 | 4·2 | 232·6 | 87·1 |
| Dec 10 | **341·6** | 246·2 | 95·4 | 16·6 | **15·0** | 17·8 | 10·6 | 325·0 | 323·9 | 14·2 | 4·2 | 3·5 | 235·8 | 88·1 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **353·8** | 256·0 | 97·8 | 16·8 | **15·5** | 18·5 | 10·8 | 337·0 | 330·3 | 14·5 | 6·4 | 3·3 | 241·4 | 88·9 |
| Feb 11 | **350·0** | 254·0 | 96·0 | 14·8 | **15·3** | 18·4 | 10·6 | 335·2 | 329·6 | 14·4 | –0·7 | 3·3 | 241·3 | 88·3 |
| Mar 11 | **344·4** | 250·1 | 94·3 | 12·8 | **15·1** | 18·1 | 10·4 | 331·6 | 329·0 | 14·4 | –0·6 | 1·7 | 240·2 | 88·8 |
| April 15 | **346·4** | 251·4 | 95·0 | 14·3 | **15·2** | 18·2 | 10·5 | 332·1 | 330·8 | 14·5 | 1·8 | 0·2 | 241·5 | 89·3 |
| May 13 | **343·5** | 248·9 | 94·5 | 14·0 | **15·0** | 18·0 | 10·5 | 329·4 | 332·2 | 14·5 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 241·8 | 90·4 |
| June 10 | **350·5** | 252·5 | 98·0 | 21·2 | **15·3** | 18·3 | 10·9 | 329·3 | 335·0 | 14·7 | 2·8 | 2·0 | 243·8 | 91·2 |
| July 8 | **369·1** | 262·7 | 106·4 | 32·1 | **16·2** | 19·0 | 11·8 | 337·0 | 339·0 | 14·8 | 4·0 | 2·7 | 247·5 | 91·5 |
| **EAST MIDLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **79·8** | 58·1 | 21·7 | 5·0 | **5·0** | 6·0 | 3·4 | 74·8 | | 4·7 | | | 55·5 | 19·3 |
| 1978 | **80·2** | 57·3 | 22·9 | 4·5 | **5·0** | 5·9 | 3·5 | 75·7 | | 4·7 | | | 55·0 | 20·7 |
| 1979† Annual averages | **75·3** | 53·6 | 21·8 | 3·7 | **4·6** | 5·5 | 3·3 | 71·6 | | 4·4 | | | 51·5 | 19·9 |
| 1980 | **104·0** | 73·1 | 30·9 | 7·3 | **6·4** | 7·5 | 4·7 | 96·6 | | 5·9 | | | 68·7 | 27·0 |
| 1981 | **164·8** | 119·1 | 45·7 | 10·2 | **10·2** | 12·3 | 7·1 | 154·6 | | 9·5 | | | 112·9 | 40·6 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **176·7** | 125·2 | 51·5 | 21·4 | **11·0** | 12·9 | 8·0 | 155·3 | 157·2 | 9·8 | 3·3 | 3·1 | 116·2 | 41·0 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **178·8** | 127·0 | 51·8 | 18·1 | **11·1** | 13·1 | 8·1 | 160·7 | 160·0 | 9·9 | 2·8 | 2·9 | 118·2 | 41·8 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **181·9** | 129·2 | 52·7 | 17·6 | **11·3** | 13·3 | 8·2 | 164·2 | 163·0 | 10·1 | 3·0 | 3·0 | 120·2 | 42·8 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **177·0** | 126·8 | 50·2 | 11·7 | **11·0** | 13·1 | 7·8 | 165·3 | 164·4 | 10·2 | 1·4 | 2·4 | 120·7 | 43·7 |
| Nov 12 | **172·8** | 125·1 | 47·7 | 8·5 | **10·7** | 12·9 | 7·4 | 164·3 | 163·8 | 10·2 | –0·6 | 1·3 | 120·2 | 43·6 |
| Dec 10 | **172·8** | 125·9 | 46·9 | 7·2 | **10·7** | 13·0 | 7·3 | 165·6 | 164·6 | 10·2 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 120·7 | 43·9 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **181·5** | 132·9 | 48·6 | 7·3 | **11·3** | 13·7 | 7·6 | 174·2 | 168·7 | 10·5 | 4·1 | 1·4 | 124·3 | 44·4 |
| Feb 11 | **179·0** | 130·8 | 48·1 | 6·5 | **11·1** | 13·5 | 7·5 | 172·5 | 167·1 | 10·4 | –1·6 | 1·1 | 122·7 | 44·4 |
| Mar 11 | **175·4** | 128·5 | 46·8 | 5·6 | **10·9** | 13·3 | 7·3 | 169·7 | 167·2 | 10·4 | 0·1 | 0·9 | 122·7 | 44·5 |
| April 15 | **177·3** | 129·4 | 47·8 | 6·3 | **11·0** | 13·4 | 7·5 | 171·0 | 169·2 | 10·5 | 2·0 | 0·2 | 123·8 | 45·4 |
| May 13 | **175·6** | 128·1 | 47·6 | 6·9 | **10·9** | 13·2 | 7·4 | 168·8 | 170·4 | 10·6 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 124·7 | 45·7 |
| June 10 | **185·5** | 133·2 | 52·2 | 16·8 | **11·5** | 13·8 | 8·1 | 168·6 | 172·4 | 10·7 | 2·0 | 1·7 | 126·2 | 46·2 |
| July 8 | **194·3** | 137·0 | 57·3 | 20·8 | **12·1** | 14·1 | 8·9 | 173·5 | 175·6 | 10·9 | 3·2 | 2·1 | 128·0 | 47·6 |

# 2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in unemployed | All | Male | Female | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | |
| **YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **120·8** | 87·3 | 33·5 | 9·3 | **5·8** | 6·8 | 4·1 | 111·5 | | 5·3 | | | 82·8 | 28·6 |
| 1978 | **125·8** | 89·0 | 36·8 | 9·2 | **6·0** | 7·0 | 4·4 | 116·6 | | 5·5 | | | 84·5 | 32·1 |
| 1979† Annual | **121·1** | 83·7 | 37·4 | 8·1 | **5·7** | 6·6 | 4·4 | 113·0 | | 5·3 | | | 79·7 | 32·9 |
| 1980 averages | **163·6** | 112·7 | 51·0 | 13·8 | **7·8** | 8·9 | 6·0 | 149·8 | | 7·0 | | | 104·7 | 43·4 |
| 1981 | **254·2** | 183·1 | 71·1 | 19·3 | **12·3** | 14·6 | 8·7 | 234·9 | | 11·3 | | | 171·9 | 61·4 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **268·0** | 190·1 | 77·9 | 35·2 | **12·9** | 15·2 | 9·9 | 232·8 | 236·6 | 11·4 | 3·5 | 4·4 | 175·5 | 61·6 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **275·9** | 195·2 | 80·7 | 32·8 | **13·3** | 15·6 | 9·9 | 243·1 | 242·5 | 11·7 | 5·9 | 4·5 | 179·6 | 62·5 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **281·0** | 198·8 | 82·3 | 31·8 | **13·6** | 15·9 | 10·0 | 249·2 | 247·6 | 11·9 | 5·1 | 4·8 | 182·8 | 64·8 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **277·4** | 197·8 | 79·6 | 25·1 | **13·4** | 15·8 | 9·7 | 252·3 | 250·3 | 12·1 | 2·7 | 4·6 | 184·2 | 66·1 |
| Nov 12 | **272·0** | 196·1 | 76·0 | 18·8 | **13·1** | 15·6 | 9·3 | 253·2 | 251·2 | 12·1 | 0·9 | 2·9 | 185·2 | 66·0 |
| Dec 10 | **271·5** | 197·0 | 74·5 | 16·1 | **13·1** | 15·7 | 9·1 | 255·5 | 253·0 | 12·2 | 1·8 | 1·8 | 186·3 | 66·7 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **280·9** | 204·1 | 76·8 | 15·6 | **13·6** | 16·3 | 9·4 | 265·3 | 255·9 | 12·4 | 2·9 | 1·9 | 188·2 | 67·7 |
| Feb 11 | **277·9** | 201·5 | 76·3 | 13·7 | **13·4** | 16·1 | 9·3 | 264·2 | 255·9 | 12·4 | — | 1·5 | 187·3 | 68·6 |
| Mar 11 | **272·7** | 197·9 | 74·8 | 12·1 | **13·2** | 15·8 | 9·1 | 260·7 | 255·6 | 12·3 | −0·3 | 0·9 | 186·6 | 69·0 |
| April 15 | **274·4** | 198·7 | 75·8 | 14·2 | **13·2** | 15·9 | 9·2 | 260·2 | 257·8 | 12·4 | 2·2 | 0·6 | 188·0 | 69·8 |
| May 13 | **271·9** | 197·6 | 74·2 | 13·4 | **13·1** | 15·8 | 9·1 | 258·5 | 260·8 | 12·6 | 3·0 | 1·6 | 190·8 | 70·0 |
| June 10 | **281·7** | 202·4 | 79·3 | 24·7 | **13·6** | 16·2 | 9·7 | 257·0 | 263·9 | 12·7 | 3·1 | 2·8 | 193·3 | 70·6 |
| July 8 | **295·8** | 208·9 | 86·9 | 35·1 | **14·3** | 16·7 | 10·6 | 260·7 | 264·7 | 12·8 | 0·8 | 2·3 | 194·1 | 70·6 |
| **NORTH WEST** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **212·0** | 153·5 | 58·5 | 17·7 | **7·4** | 9·0 | 5·0 | 194·2 | | 6·8 | | | 144·1 | 50·1 |
| 1978 | **213·5** | 150·5 | 63·1 | 16·8 | **7·5** | 8·9 | 5·4 | 196·7 | | 6·9 | | | 141·6 | 55·1 |
| 1979† Annual | **203·5** | 140·7 | 62·8 | 13·7 | **7·1** | 8·4 | 5·3 | 189·8 | | 6·6 | | | 133·0 | 56·2 |
| 1980 averages | **264·5** | 180·3 | 84·1 | 18·9 | **9·3** | 10·8 | 7·1 | 245·6 | | 8·5 | | | 168·7 | 74·3 |
| 1981 | **390·1** | 274·0 | 116·2 | 23·0 | **13·9** | 16·6 | 10·0 | 367·1 | | 13·0 | | | 259·9 | 104·6 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **410·7** | 285·9 | 124·8 | 39·2 | **14·6** | 17·3 | 10·8 | 371·5 | 372·4 | 13·2 | 8·4 | 8·9 | 267·1 | 105·3 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **421·4** | 293·3 | 128·2 | 38·1 | **15·0** | 17·7 | 11·1 | 383·4 | 379·2 | 13·5 | 6·8 | 7·7 | 272·1 | 107·1 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **428·2** | 298·8 | 129·5 | 35·2 | **15·2** | 18·1 | 11·2 | 393·0 | 388·2 | 13·8 | 9·0 | 8·1 | 278·4 | 109·8 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **424·2** | 296·6 | 127·6 | 29·3 | **15·1** | 17·9 | 11·0 | 395·0 | 393·0 | 14·0 | 4·8 | 6·9 | 280·8 | 112·2 |
| Nov 12 | **420·4** | 296·0 | 124·4 | 21·9 | **15·0** | 17·9 | 10·7 | 398·5 | 395·9 | 14·1 | 2·9 | 5·6 | 282·9 | 113·0 |
| Dec 10 | **417·8** | 296·2 | 121·7 | 19·8 | **14·9** | 17·9 | 10·5 | 398·0 | 396·9 | 14·1 | 1·0 | 2·9 | 283·8 | 113·1 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **433·6** | 307·6 | 126·0 | 19·7 | **15·4** | 18·6 | 10·9 | 413·9 | 401·9 | 14·3 | 5·0 | 3·0 | 288·2 | 113·7 |
| Feb 11 | **427·6** | 303·3 | 124·3 | 17·6 | **15·2** | 18·3 | 10·7 | 410·0 | 400·0 | 14·2 | −1·9 | 1·4 | 286·0 | 114·0 |
| Mar 11 | **422·8** | 300·5 | 122·3 | 15·9 | **15·0** | 18·2 | 10·6 | 406·9 | 402·0 | 14·3 | 2·0 | 1·7 | 287·3 | 114·7 |
| April 15 | **429·5** | 306·1 | 123·5 | 17·6 | **15·3** | 18·5 | 10·7 | 411·9 | 409·2 | 14·6 | 7·2 | 2·4 | 293·0 | 116·2 |
| May 13 | **425·7** | 303·6 | 122·1 | 17·0 | **15·1** | 18·4 | 10·5 | 408·6 | 411·8 | 14·6 | 2·6 | 3·9 | 295·1 | 116·7 |
| June 10 | **441·8** | 312·2 | 129·6 | 31·3 | **15·7** | 18·9 | 11·2 | 410·5 | 419·3 | 14·9 | 7·5 | 5·8 | 300·1 | 119·2 |
| July 8 | **456·5** | 320·0 | 136·5 | 40·6 | **16·2** | 19·3 | 11·8 | 415·9 | 417·0 | 14·8 | −2·3 | 2·6 | 299·9 | 117·1 |
| **NORTH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **114·2** | 80·2 | 34·0 | 10·3 | **8·3** | 9·5 | 6·4 | 104·0 | | 7·6 | | | 75·1 | 28·9 |
| 1978 | **121·6** | 84·7 | 36·9 | 10·3 | **8·9** | 10·2 | 7·0 | 111·3 | | 8·2 | | | 79·5 | 31·9 |
| 1979† Annual | **119·0** | 82·1 | 36·9 | 8·7 | **8·7** | 9·9 | 6·8 | 110·3 | | 8·0 | | | 77·3 | 32·7 |
| 1980 averages | **147·5** | 101·5 | 45·9 | 12·0 | **10·9** | 12·4 | 8·6 | 135·5 | | 9·9 | | | 94·7 | 39·9 |
| 1981 | **203·4** | 145·2 | 58·2 | 14·5 | **15·3** | 18·0 | 11·1 | 189·0 | | 14·1 | | | 136·8 R | 51·1 |
| 1981 July 9 e | **211·9** | 149·0 | 62·9 | 25·2 | **15·9** | 18·4 | 12·0 | 186·7 | 190·1 | 14·3 | 3·1 | 3·2 | 139·3 | 50·8 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **217·2** | 152·7 | 64·6 | 24·6 | **16·3** | 18·9 | 12·3 | 192·6 | 194·6 | 14·6 | 4·5 | 3·4 | 142·5 | 52·1 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **219·7** | 154·4 | 65·3 | 22·6 | **16·5** | 19·1 | 12·5 | 197·1 | 197·7 | 14·8 | 3·1 | 3·6 | 144·7 | 53·0 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **216·2** | 153·3 | 63·0 | 16·6 | **16·2** | 19·0 | 12·0 | 199·6 | 199·3 | 15·0 | 1·6 | 3·1 | 145·3 | 54·0 |
| Nov 12 | **215·5** | 153·5 | 61·9 | 13·7 | **16·2** | 19·0 | 11·8 | 201·8 | 200·6 | 15·1 | 1·3 | 2·0 | 146·0 | 54·6 |
| Dec 10 | **213·9** | 153·7 | 60·2 | 12·3 | **16·1** | 19·0 | 11·5 | 201·6 | 199·9 | 15·0 | −0·7 | 0·7 | 145·6 | 54·3 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **222·2** | 160·1 | 62·1 | 12·8 | **16·7** | 19·8 | 11·8 | 209·4 | 201·1 | 15·1 | −1·2 | −0·6 | 146·7 | 54·4 |
| Feb 11 | **217·7** | 157·1 | 60·6 | 11·1 | **16·3** | 19·4 | 11·6 | 206·6 | 199·0 | 14·9 | −2·1 | −0·6 | 144·7 | 54·3 |
| Mar 11 | **212·7** | 153·6 | 59·0 | 9·5 | **16·0** | 19·0 | 11·3 | 203·2 | 198·8 | 14·9 | −0·2 | −0·4 | 144·3 | 54·5 |
| April 15 | **216·7** | 156·7 | 60·1 | 11·6 | **16·3** | 19·4 | 11·5 | 205·2 | 202·6 | 15·2 | 3·8 | 0·5 | 147·2 | 55·4 |
| May 13 | **213·1** | 154·3 | 58·8 | 9·8 | **16·0** | 19·1 | 11·2 | 203·3 | 205·1 | 15·4 | 2·5 | 2·0 | 149·0 | 56·1 |
| June 10 | **223·0** | 159·9 | 63·2 | 20·2 | **16·7** | 19·8 | 12·1 | 202·8 | 208·4 | 15·6 | 3·3 | 3·2 | 152·1 | 56·3 |
| July 8 | **233·2** | 165·8 | 67·4 | 25·6 | **17·5** | 20·5 | 12·9 | 207·6 | 211·2 | 15·9 | 2·8 | 2·9 | 155·7 | 55·5 |





THOUSAND

| | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | | | | PER CENT | | | UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | School leavers included in unemployed | All | Male | Female | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Male | Female |
| | | | | | | | | | Number | Per cent | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | | |
| **WALES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **86·3** | 61·1 | 25·2 | 7·0 | **8·0** | 9·2 | 6·1 | 79·3 | | 7·4 | | | 57·6 | 21·8 |
| 1978 | **91·5** | 63·1 | 28·4 | 7·3 | **8·3** | 9·3 | 6·6 | 84·2 | | 7·6 | | | 59·6 | 24·7 |
| 1979† Annual | **87·1** | 58·3 | 28·7 | 6·0 | **7·9** | 8·7 | 6·6 | 81·0 | | 7·3 | | | 55·2 | 25·5 |
| 1980 averages | **111·3** | 74·8 | 36·6 | 8·5 | **10·3** | 11·4 | 8·5 | 102·9 | | 9·4 | | | 69·9 | 31·9 |
| 1981 | **157·5** | 110·8 | 46·8 | 9·3 | **14·8** | 17·1 | 11·2 | 148·2 | | 13·8 | | | 105·2 | 41·9 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **161·1** | 112·7 | 48·4 | 15·1 | **15·1** | 17·4 | 11·6 | 146·0 | 149·2 | 14·0 | 2·7 | 2·7 | 107·8 | 41·4 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **165·6** | 115·8 | 49·8 | 15·1 | **15·6** | 17·9 | 12·0 | 150·5 | 152·0 | 14·3 | 2·8 | 2·9 | 109·7 | 42·3 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **169·3** | 118·0 | 51·3 | 14·6 | **15·9** | 18·2 | 12·3 | 154·7 | 154·2 | 14·5 | 2·2 | 2·6 | 110·7 | 43·5 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **170·1** | 119·0 | 51·0 | 11·9 | **16·0** | 18·4 | 12·3 | 158·2 | 156·4 | 14·7 | 2·2 | 2·4 | 112·2 | 44·2 |
| Nov 12 | **170·2** | 119·7 | 50·6 | 9·6 | **16·0** | 18·5 | 12·2 | 160·6 | 157·8 | 14·8 | 1·4 | 1·9 | 113·1 | 44·7 |
| Dec 10 | **168·9** | 119·4 | 49·5 | 8·3 | **15·9** | 18·4 | 11·9 | 160·6 | 158·0 | 14·8 | 0·2 | 1·3 | 113·1 | 44·9 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **176·2** | 124·9 | 51·2 | 8·8 | **16·6** | 19·3 | 12·3 | 167·4 | 161·2 | 15·2 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 115·6 | 45·6 |
| Feb 11 | **174·9** | 124·4 | 50·5 | 8·0 | **16·4** | 19·2 | 12·1 | 166·8 | 161·6 | 15·2 | 0·4 | 1·3 | 115·6 | 45·6 |
| Mar 11 | **170·3** | 120·7 | 49·6 | 7·1 | **16·0** | 18·6 | 11·9 | 163·3 | 160·4 | 15·1 | −1·2 | 0·8 | 114·3 | 46·1 |
| April 15 | **171·3** | 122·1 | 49·3 | 8·0 | **16·1** | 18·8 | 11·9 | 163·4 | 161·9 | 15·2 | 1·5 | 0·2 | 116·0 | 45·9 |
| May 13 | **168·2** | 119·7 | 48·6 | 7·9 | **15·8** | 18·5 | 11·7 | 160·3 | 161·6 | 15·2 | −0·3 | — | 115·5 | 46·1 |
| June 10 | **166·4** | 118·1 | 48·3 | 8·9 | **15·6** | 18·2 | 11·6 | 157·5 | 162·0 | 15·2 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 115·6 | 46·4 |
| July 8 | **175·3** | 122·7 | 52·6 | 15·0 | **16·5** | 18·9 | 12·6 | 160·3 | 163·7 | 15·4 | 1·7 | 0·6 | 117·6 | 46·1 |
| **SCOTLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **182·8** | 125·7 | 57·1 | 14·5 | **8·1** | 9·5 | 6·1 | 168·3 | | 7·5 | | | 117·7 | 50·6 |
| 1978 | **184·7** | 123·7 | 61·0 | 14·1 | **8·2** | 9·3 | 6·6 | 170·7 | | 7·6 | | | 115·8 | 54·9 |
| 1979† Annual | **181·5** | 118·7 | 62·8 | 12·5 | **8·0** | 9·0 | 6·6 | 168·9 | | 7·4 | | | 111·1 | 57·1 |
| 1980 averages | **225·7** | 147·1 | 78·6 | 16·5 | **10·0** | 11·2 | 8·3 | 209·2 | | 9·1 | | | 136·6 | 70·1 |
| 1981 | **307·2** | 208·2 | 99·0 | 20·9 | **13·8** | 16·0 | 10·6 | 286·3 | | 12·7 | | | 195·0 | 88·7 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **318·2** | 213·9 | 104·3 | 30·0 | **14·3** | 16·4 | 11·2 | 288·2 | 290·1 | 13·0 | 5·8 | 6·4 | 200·2 | 89·9 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **325·0** | 218·9 | 106·1 | 28·7 | **14·6** | 16·8 | 11·4 | 296·3 | 295·7 | 13·2 | 5·6 | 6·1 | 204·4 | 91·3 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **324·4** | 219·0 | 105·4 | 25·5 | **14·5** | 16·8 | 11·3 | 298·9 | 299·7 | 13·4 | 4·0 | 5·1 | 207·0 | 92·7 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **325·4** | 221·0 | 104·4 | 22·9 | **14·6** | 17·0 | 11·2 | 302·5 | 302·1 | 13·5 | 2·4 | 4·0 | 209·4 | 92·7 |
| Nov 12 | **325·6** | 222·5 | 103·1 | 18·3 | **14·6** | 17·1 | 11·1 | 307·3 | 304·3 | 13·6 | 2·2 | 2·9 | 211·3 | 93·0 |
| Dec 10 | **325·3** | 224·1 | 101·1 | 16·6 | **14·6** | 17·2 | 10·9 | 308·7 | 305·9 | 13·7 | 1·6 | 2·1 | 212·5 | 93·4 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **346·5** | 238·1 | 108·5 | 24·6 | **15·5** | 18·3 | 11·7 | 321·9 | 307·5 | 13·8 | 1·6 | 1·8 | 213·2 | 94·3 |
| Feb 11 | **342·5** | 234·7 | 107·8 | 22·5 | **15·3** | 18·0 | 11·6 | 320·0 | 308·0 | 13·8 | 0·5 | 1·2 | 213·2 | 95·2 |
| Mar 11 | **333·1** | 228·2 | 104·8 | 20·0 | **14·9** | 17·5 | 11·3 | 313·0 | 305·9 | 13·7 | −2·1 | — | 211·3 | 94·6 |
| April 15 | **331·2** | 227·3 | 103·9 | 18·7 | **14·8** | 17·4 | 11·2 | 312·6 | 308·9 | 13·8 | 3·0 | 0·5 | 213·2 | 95·7 |
| May 13 | **324·7** | 223·3 | 101·4 | 16·7 | **14·5** | 17·1 | 10·9 | 308·0 | 312·0 | 14·0 | 3·1 | 1·3 | 215·9 | 96·1 |
| June 10 | **341·2** | 232·1 | 109·2 | 32·4 | **15·3** | 17·8 | 11·7 | 308·8 | 314·8 | 14·1 | 2·8 | 3·0 | 218·3 | 96·5 |
| July 8 | **348·8** | 235·0 | 113·8 | 34·8 | **15·6** | 18·0 | 12·2 | 314·0 | 316·0 | 14·2 | 1·2 | 2·4 | 218·4 | 97·6 |
| **NORTHERN IRELAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | **60·9** | 41·8 | 19·2 | 5·6 | **11·0** | 12·7 | 8·5 | 55·3 | | 10·0 | | | 38·8 | 16·6 |
| 1978 | **65·4** | 45·0 | 20·4 | 5·7 | **11·5** | 13·5 | 8·7 | 59·7 | | 10·5 | | | 41·8 | 17·9 |
| 1979 Annual | **64·9** | 44·3 | 20·7 | 5·2 | **11·3** | 13·4 | 8·4 | 59·7 | | 10·4 | | | 41·2 | 18·5 |
| 1980 averages | **78·8** | 53·6 | 25·2 | 7·0 | **13·7** | 16·3 | 10·2 | 71·8 | | 12·5 | | | 49·4 | 22·4 |
| 1981 | **105·4** | 73·9 | 31·5 | 8·3 | **18·4** | 22·5 | 12·8 | 97·0 | | 17·0 | | | 69·0 | 28·2 |
| 1981 July 9 ‡ | **108·1** | 75·2 | 32·9 | 10·1 | **18·9** | 22·9 | 13·4 | 98·0 | 98·7 | 17·2 | −0·5 | 1·5 | 70·6 | 28·1 |
| Aug 13 ‡ | **109·2** | 76·2 | 33·0 | 10·3 | **19·0** | 23·2 | 13·5 | 98·8 | 99·0 | 17·3 | 0·3 | 0·7 | 71·1 | 27·9 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | **114·0** | 78·8 | 35·2 | 13·0 | **19·9** | 24·0 | 14·4 | 100·9 | 99·8 | 17·4 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 71·5 | 28·3 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | **112·2** | 77·8 | 34·4 | 11·5 | **19·6** | 23·7 | 14·0 | 100·7 | 100·8 | 17·6 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 71·7 | 29·1 |
| Nov 12 | **109·5** | 76·5 | 33·0 | 9·1 | **19·1** | 23·3 | 13·5 | 100·4 | 101·0 | 17·6 | 0·2 | 0·7 | 71·8 | 29·2 |
| Dec 10 | **108·7** | 76·3 | 32·4 | 8·1 | **19·0** | 23·3 | 13·2 | 100·7 | 101·2 | 17·7 | 0·2 | 0·5 | 71·7 | 29·5 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | **113·3** | 79·6 | 33·7 | 7·7 | **19·8** | 24·3 | 13·8 | 105·7 | 103·7 | 18·1 | 2·5 | 1·0 | 73·2 | 30·5 |
| Feb 11 | **112·2** | 79·0 | 33·2 | 7·0 | **19·6** | 24·1 | 13·6 | 105·2 | 103·8 | 18·1 | 0·1 | 0·9 | 73·1 | 30·7 |
| Mar 11 | **110·8** | 78·2 | 32·6 | 5·8 | **19·3** | 23·8 | 13·3 | 104·9 | 104·5 | 18·2 | 0·7 | 1·1 | 73·5 | 31·0 |
| April 15 | **111·9** | 78·9 | 33·0 | 5·9 | **19·5** | 24·0 | 13·5 | 106·1 | 106·1 | 18·5 | 1·6 | 0·8 | 74·5 | 31·6 |
| May 13 | **113·0** | 79·6 | 33·4 | 7·0 | **19·7** | 24·2 | 13·7 | 106·0 | 108·0 | 18·8 | 1·9 | 1·4 | 76·1 | 31·9 |
| June 10 | **116·1** | 81·4 | 34·6 | 8·9 | **20·3** | 24·8 | 14·2 | 107·2 | 110·2 | 19·2 | 2·2 | 1·9 | 77·9 | 32·3 |
| July 8 | **120·9** | 83·5 | 37·3 | 10·9 | **21·1** | 25·4 | 15·3 | 110·0 | 110·1 | 19·2 | −0·1 | 1·3 | 78·2 | 31·9 |

See footnote to table 2·1.

# 2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT
## Area statistics

**Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at July 8, 1982**

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSISTED REGIONS** | | | | |
| **South West** | | | | |
| SDA | 4,552 | 1,816 | 6,368 | 18·7 |
| Other DA | 23,576 | 11,504 | 35,080 | 15·6 |
| IA | 10,968 | 4,532 | 15,500 | 13·4 |
| Unassisted | 91,441 | 39,476 | 130,917 | 10·3 |
| **All** | **130,537** | **57,328** | **187,865** | **11·3** |
| **West Midlands** | | | | |
| IA | 1,158 | 561 | 1,719 | 12·5 |
| Unassisted | 261,566 | 105,829 | 367,395 | 15·9 |
| **All** | **262,724** | **106,390** | **369,114** | **16·2** |
| **East Midlands** | | | | |
| SDA | — | — | — | — |
| Other DA | 5,144 | 1,687 | 6,831 | 21·6 |
| IA | 24,386 | 10,698 | 35,084 | 13·4 |
| Unassisted | 107,506 | 44,923 | 152,429 | 11·7 |
| **All** | **137,036** | **57,308** | **194,344** | **12·1** |
| **Yorkshire and Humberside** | | | | |
| SDA | — | — | — | — |
| Other DA | 53,360 | 21,300 | 74,660 | 17·8 |
| IA | 155,558 | 65,608 | 221,166 | 13·1 |
| **All** | **208,918** | **86,908** | **295,826** | **14·3** |
| **North West** | | | | |
| SDA | 99,571 | 38,179 | 137,750 | 19·9 |
| Other DA | 17,332 | 8,489 | 25,821 | 18·6 |
| IA | 203,077 | 89,851 | 292,928 | 14·5 |
| **All** | **319,980** | **136,519** | **456,499** | **16·2** |
| **North** | | | | |
| SDA | 91,500 | 34,766 | 126,266 | 18·1 |
| Other DA | 56,951 | 22,977 | 79,928 | 18·0 |
| IA | 17,364 | 9,614 | 26,978 | 12·3 |
| **All** | **165,815** | **67,357** | **233,172** | **17·5** |
| **Wales** | | | | |
| SDA | 36,815 | 15,940 | 52,755 | 19·0 |
| Other DA | 61,971 | 26,250 | 88,221 | 16·0 |
| IA | 23,956 | 10,360 | 34,316 | 13·9 |
| **All** | **122,742** | **52,550** | **175,292** | **16·5** |
| **Scotland** | | | | |
| SDA | 150,584 | 70,684 | 221,268 | 18·1 |
| Other DA | 34,011 | 17,086 | 51,097 | 15·8 |
| IA | 50,417 | 26,049 | 76,466 | 10·9 |
| **All** | **235,012** | **113,819** | **348,831** | **15·6** |
| **UNASSISTED REGIONS** | | | | |
| **South East** | **526,562** | **205,204** | **731,766** | **9·7** |
| **East Anglia** | **54,201** | **22,859** | **77,060** | **10·9** |
| **GREAT BRITAIN** | | | | |
| SDA | 383,022 | 161,385 | 544,407 | 18·7 |
| Other DA | 252,345 | 109,293 | 361,638 | 16·8 |
| IA | 486,884 | 217,273 | 704,157 | 13·3 |
| Unassisted | 1,041,276 | 418,291 | 1,459,567 | 11·1 |
| **All** | **2,163,527** | **906,242** | **3,069,769** | **13·2** |
| **Northern Ireland** | **83,542** | **37,310** | **120,852** | **21·1** |
| **Local areas (by region)** | | | | |
| **South East** | | | | |
| *Aldershot | 4,873 | 2,446 | 7,319 | 8·7 |
| Aylesbury | 2,484 | 1,088 | 3,572 | 7·9 |
| Basingstoke | 2,736 | 1,340 | 4,076 | 8·7 |
| *Bedford | 5,450 | 2,303 | 7,753 | 9·3 |
| *Braintree | 2,591 | 1,330 | 3,921 | 11·4 |
| *Brighton | 12,057 | 4,197 | 16,254 | 11·8 |
| *Canterbury | 3,613 | 1,428 | 5,041 | 12·5 |
| *Chatham | 12,989 | 5,501 | 18,490 | 15·7 |
| *Chelmsford | 3,860 | 1,693 | 5,553 | 8·1 |
| *Chichester | 3,016 | 1,176 | 4,192 | 8·7 |
| Colchester | 4,679 | 2,234 | 6,913 | 11·5 |
| *Crawley | 8,247 | 3,359 | 11,606 | 7·1 |
| *Eastbourne | 2,830 | 841 | 3,671 | 8·7 |
| *Guildford | 4,376 | 1,770 | 6,146 | 6·7 |
| *Harlow | 5,101 | 2,242 | 7,343 | 10·0 |
| *Hastings | 4,471 | 1,536 | 6,007 | 13·9 |
| *Hertford | 1,655 | 740 | 2,395 | 6·0 |
| *High Wycombe | 4,859 | 1,778 | 6,637 | 7·2 |
| *Hitchin | 3,543 | 1,560 | 5,103 | 9·6 |
| *Luton | 11,399 | 4,635 | 16,034 | 11·9 |
| Maidstone | 4,417 | 1,854 | 6,271 | 7·8 |
| *Newport (IoW) | 3,746 | 1,190 | 4,936 | 11·9 |
| *Oxford | 10,863 | 4,698 | 15,561 | 8·8 |
| *Portsmouth | 17,629 | 7,807 | 25,436 | 12·6 |
| *Ramsgate | 3,665 | 1,547 | 5,212 | 14·4 |
| *Reading | 9,848 | 3,821 | 13,669 | 8·2 |
| *Slough | 5,796 | 2,491 | 8,287 | 6·9 |
| *Southampton | 14,410 | 5,856 | 20,266 | 9·2 |
| *Southend-on-Sea | 22,152 | 7,836 | 29,988 | 15·3 |
| *St Albans | 3,986 | 1,555 | 5,541 | 6·0 |
| Stevenage | 3,098 | 1,691 | 4,789 | 12·1 |
| *Tunbridge Wells | 4,482 | 1,835 | 6,317 | 7·5 |
| *Watford | 7,050 | 2,635 | 9,685 | 7·8 |
| *Worthing | 4,143 | 1,344 | 5,487 | 9·2 |
| **East Anglia** | | | | |
| Cambridge | 3,911 | 1,736 | 5,647 | 6·5 |
| Great Yarmouth | 3,036 | 1,022 | 4,058 | 10·8 |
| *Ipswich | 7,263 | 2,845 | 10,108 | 9·3 |
| Lowestoft | 2,533 | 1,409 | 3,942 | 13·5 |
| *Norwich | 9,827 | 3,741 | 13,568 | 10·6 |
| Peterborough | 6,951 | 2,657 | 9,608 | 14·0 |
| **South West** | | | | |
| Bath | 3,193 | 1,238 | 4,431 | 9·0 |
| *Bournemouth | 11,718 | 4,048 | 15,766 | 11·1 |
| *Bristol | 25,758 | 10,281 | 36,039 | 11·0 |
| *Cheltenham | 3,664 | 1,507 | 5,171 | 7·1 |
| *Chippenham | 1,646 | 908 | 2,554 | 8·9 |
| *Exeter | 4,877 | 1,932 | 6,809 | 9·4 |
| Gloucester | 4,972 | 2,176 | 7,148 | 10·7 |
| *Plymouth | 13,384 | 7,327 | 20,711 | 16·9 |
| *Salisbury | 2,300 | 1,439 | 3,739 | 9·2 |
| Swindon | 6,633 | 2,973 | 9,606 | 11·6 |
| Taunton | 2,418 | 1,036 | 3,454 | 8·3 |
| *Torbay | 7,337 | 2,818 | 10,155 | 14·4 |
| *Trowbridge | 1,774 | 952 | 2,726 | 9·9 |
| *Yeovil | 2,014 | 1,219 | 3,233 | 7·9 |
| **West Midlands** | | | | |
| *Birmingham | 89,115 | 31,363 | 120,478 | 17·3 |
| Burton-upon-Trent | 2,764 | 1,316 | 4,080 | 10·8 |
| *Coventry | 28,223 | 11,541 | 39,764 | 16·4 |
| *Dudley/Sandwell | 35,226 | 13,813 | 49,039 | 16·1 |
| Hereford | 2,719 | 1,413 | 4,132 | 11·0 |
| *Kidderminster | 3,940 | 2,098 | 6,038 | 14·8 |
| Leamington | 3,999 | 1,875 | 5,874 | 11·6 |
| *Oakengates | 8,986 | 3,475 | 12,461 | 20·8 |
| Redditch | 4,070 | 2,224 | 6,294 | 18·2 |
| Rugby | 2,662 | 1,401 | 4,063 | 13·3 |
| Shrewsbury | 3,286 | 1,656 | 4,942 | 11·9 |
| *Stafford | 3,253 | 1,640 | 4,893 | 8·9 |
| *Stoke-on-Trent | 19,827 | 10,060 | 29,887 | 14·5 |
| *Walsall | 21,928 | 9,440 | 31,368 | 18·6 |
| *Wolverhampton | 18,566 | 6,760 | 25,326 | 17·3 |
| *Worcester | 6,328 | 2,525 | 8,853 | 12·3 |
| **East Midlands** | | | | |
| *Chesterfield | 8,076 | 3,979 | 12,055 | 14·3 |
| *Coalville | 3,002 | 1,294 | 4,296 | 9·4 |
| Corby | 5,144 | 1,687 | 6,831 | 21·6 |
| *Derby | 11,121 | 4,236 | 15,357 | 10·3 |
| Kettering | 2,977 | 1,010 | 3,987 | 13·2 |
| *Leicester | 19,247 | 8,123 | 27,370 | 11·7 |
| Lincoln | 6,128 | 2,912 | 9,040 | 13·8 |
| Loughborough | 2,652 | 1,193 | 3,845 | 8·7 |
| Mansfield | 6,156 | 2,464 | 8,620 | 14·0 |
| *Northampton | 8,055 | 3,096 | 11,151 | 10·3 |
| *Nottingham | 31,377 | 11,681 | 43,058 | 12·6 |
| Sutton-in-Ashfield | 2,787 | 957 | 3,744 | 10·5 |
| **Yorkshire and Humberside** | | | | |
| *Barnsley | 8,514 | 3,956 | 12,470 | 15·1 |
| *Bradford | 19,191 | 6,855 | 26,046 | 15·3 |
| *Castleford | 5,898 | 2,855 | 8,753 | 13·6 |
| *Dewsbury | 7,312 | 2,691 | 10,003 | 15·2 |
| *Doncaster | 12,469 | 6,303 | 18,772 | 16·7 |
| Grimsby | 8,351 | 2,842 | 11,193 | 14·6 |
| *Halifax | 6,744 | 2,999 | 9,743 | 13·1 |
| Harrogate | 2,078 | 880 | 2,958 | 8·4 |
| Huddersfield | 8,219 | 4,026 | 12,245 | 13·5 |
| *Hull | 22,868 | 9,048 | 31,916 | 17·4 |
| Keighley | 2,838 | 1,230 | 4,068 | 13·3 |
| *Leeds | 29,909 | 12,234 | 42,143 | 12·3 |
| *Mexborough | 4,537 | 2,125 | 6,662 | 22·7 |
| Rotherham | 8,861 | 4,057 | 12,918 | 20·0 |
| *Scunthorpe | 8,743 | 3,228 | 11,971 | 18·5 |
| *Sheffield | 29,201 | 10,406 | 39,607 | 13·5 |
| *Wakefield | 6,020 | 2,718 | 8,738 | 11·9 |
| York | 4,658 | 2,276 | 6,934 | 8·1 |
| **North West** | | | | |
| *Accrington | 3,271 | 1,619 | 4,890 | 16·6 |
| *Ashton-under-Lyne | 9,702 | 4,612 | 14,314 | 15·0 |
| *Birkenhead | 23,408 | 9,260 | 32,668 | 20·6 |
| *Blackburn | 7,418 | 3,116 | 10,534 | 15·2 |
| *Blackpool | 9,946 | 4,307 | 14,253 | 13·0 |
| *Bolton | 13,140 | 5,983 | 19,123 | 17·2 |
| *Burnley | 4,506 | 2,339 | 6,845 | 13·6 |
| *Bury | 6,408 | 2,944 | 9,352 | 14·8 |
| Chester | 4,980 | 2,043 | 7,023 | 13·2 |
| *Crewe | 4,667 | 2,516 | 7,183 | 10·9 |
| *Lancaster | 4,267 | 1,894 | 6,161 | 13·1 |
| *Leigh | 4,804 | 2,701 | 7,505 | 17·6 |
| *Liverpool | 68,199 | 25,195 | 93,394 | 19·6 |
| *Manchester | 72,493 | 27,561 | 100,054 | 14·0 |
| *Nelson | 2,705 | 1,410 | 4,115 | 15·6 |
| *Northwich | 3,983 | 2,122 | 6,105 | 15·4 |
| *Oldham | 10,791 | 4,712 | 15,503 | 15·8 |
| *Preston | 12,620 | 6,707 | 19,327 | 13·0 |
| Rochdale | 6,330 | 2,620 | 8,950 | 17·8 |
| Southport | 3,863 | 1,664 | 5,527 | 16·6 |
| St Helens | 8,416 | 3,657 | 12,073 | 18·3 |
| *Warrington | 8,328 | 4,107 | 12,435 | 15·4 |
| *Widnes | 7,964 | 3,724 | 11,688 | 20·6 |
| *Wigan | 8,916 | 4,832 | 13,748 | 18·9 |





**Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at July 8, 1982**

| | Male | Female | All unemployed | Rate per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North** | 1,118 | 569 | 1,687 | 15·7 |
| *Alnwick | 3,957 | 2,151 | 6,108 | 11·7 |
| *Carlisle | 6,728 | 3,289 | 10,017 | 14·5 |
| *Central Durham | 6,860 | 1,919 | 8,779 | 27·7 |
| *Consett | | | | |
| *Darlington and S/West Durham | 8,465 | 3,903 | 12,368 | 14·9 |
| *Furness | 2,944 | 2,278 | 5,222 | 11·8 |
| Hartlepool | 6,906 | 2,443 | 9,349 | 21·4 |
| *Morpeth | 7,258 | 3,255 | 10,513 | 16·7 |
| *North Tyne | 28,020 | 10,257 | 38,277 | 14·0 |
| *Peterlee | 3,461 | 1,661 | 5,122 | 18·8 |
| *South Tyne | 25,401 | 10,015 | 35,416 | 19·6 |
| *Teesside | 33,289 | 11,564 | 44,853 | 19·8 |
| *Wearside | 20,852 | 8,471 | 29,323 | 20·8 |
| *Whitehaven | 2,552 | 1,561 | 4,113 | 14·0 |
| *Workington | 4,049 | 1,916 | 5,965 | 19·0 |
| **Wales** | 3,762 | 1,896 | 5,658 | 21·8 |
| *Bargoed | 20,736 | 7,385 | 28,121 | 14·1 |
| *Cardiff | 4,577 | 2,040 | 6,617 | 23·1 |
| *Ebbw Vale | 4,161 | 2,256 | 6,417 | 17·3 |
| *Llanelli | 3,148 | 1,614 | 4,762 | 17·7 |
| *Neath | 10,056 | 3,955 | 14,011 | 15·6 |
| *Newport | 5,592 | 2,977 | 8,569 | 17·0 |
| *Pontypool | 7,729 | 3,859 | 11,588 | 17·0 |
| *Pontypridd | 9,073 | 3,973 | 13,046 | 16·1 |
| *Port Talbot | 6,656 | 2,416 | 9,072 | 18·6 |
| *Shotton | 11,815 | 5,063 | 16,878 | 15·7 |
| *Swansea | 6,283 | 2,634 | 8,917 | 19·7 |
| *Wrexham | | | | |
| **Scotland** | 5,997 | 3,360 | 9,357 | 7·1 |
| *Aberdeen | 5,108 | 2,059 | 7,167 | 15·6 |
| *Ayr | 6,988 | 3,688 | 10,676 | 21·5 |
| *Bathgate | 3,816 | 2,071 | 5,887 | 19·4 |
| *Dumbarton | 2,983 | 1,734 | 4,717 | 13·3 |
| *Dumfries | 10,377 | 5,337 | 15,714 | 16·1 |
| Dundee | 4,710 | 2,972 | 7,682 | 14·4 |
| *Dunfermline | 23,039 | 10,548 | 33,587 | 11·8 |
| *Edinburgh | 7,363 | 3,824 | 11,187 | 16·0 |
| *Falkirk | 72,054 | 29,797 | 101,851 | 17·2 |
| *Glasgow | 5,711 | 2,912 | 8,623 | 16·8 |
| *Greenock | 6,790 | 2,968 | 9,758 | 23·8 |
| *Irvine | 4,795 | 2,257 | 7,052 | 19·7 |
| Kilmarnock | 6,528 | 3,402 | 9,930 | 14·9 |
| *Kirkcaldy | 21,031 | 12,135 | 33,166 | 21·9 |
| *North Lanarkshire | 11,534 | 5,340 | 16,874 | 17·7 |
| *Paisley | 2,551 | 1,180 | 3,731 | 9·7 |
| *Perth | 4,624 | 2,442 | 7,066 | 14·6 |
| *Stirling | | | | |
| **Northern Ireland** | 1,882 | 820 | 2,702 | 21·2 |
| Armagh | 7,680 | 3,291 | 10,971 | 23·2 |
| *Ballymena | 36,570 | 18,134 | 54,704 | 17·8 |
| *Belfast | 4,459 | 1,601 | 6,060 | 23·5 |
| *Coleraine | 1,398 | 594 | 1,992 | 32·8 |
| Cookstown | 5,158 | 2,722 | 7,880 | 18·8 |
| *Craigavon | 2,723 | 1,388 | 4,111 | 23·2 |
| *Downpatrick | 2,686 | 1,100 | 3,786 | 34·9 |
| Dungannon | 2,864 | 1,230 | 4,094 | 25·2 |
| Enniskillen | 8,831 | 3,182 | 12,013 | 28·7 |
| *Londonderry | 4,556 | 1,549 | 6,105 | 32·7 |
| Newry | 2,036 | 938 | 2,974 | 23·1 |
| Omagh | 2,699 | 761 | 3,460 | 37·4 |
| Strabane | | | | |
| **Counties (by region)** | | | | |
| **South East** | 16,419 | 6,763 | 23,182 | 10·9 |
| Bedfordshire | 17,508 | 7,138 | 24,646 | 7·8 |
| Berkshire | 12,908 | 5,063 | 17,971 | 9·5 |
| Buckinghamshire | 18,942 | 6,446 | 25,388 | 11·6 |
| East Sussex | 43,919 | 17,254 | 61,173 | 12·5 |
| Essex | 260,177 | 98,417 | 358,594 | 9·5 |
| Greater London (GLC area) | 41,104 | 17,919 | 59,023 | 10·2 |
| Hampshire | 23,632 | 9,757 | 33,389 | 7·9 |
| Hertfordshire | | | | |
| Isle of Wight | 3,746 | 1,190 | 4,936 | 11·9 |
| Kent | 44,836 | 17,979 | 62,815 | 11·9 |
| Oxfordshire | 13,176 | 5,803 | 18,979 | 9·3 |
| Surrey | 16,463 | 6,371 | 22,834 | 6·7 |
| West Sussex | 13,732 | 5,104 | 18,836 | 7·8 |
| **East Anglia** | 16,498 | 6,937 | 23,435 | 10·4 |
| Cambridgeshire | 22,098 | 8,865 | 30,963 | 11·8 |
| Norfolk | 15,605 | 7,057 | 22,662 | 9·8 |
| Suffolk | | | | |
| **South West** | 32,501 | 13,142 | 45,643 | 11·1 |
| Avon | 14,772 | 6,169 | 20,941 | 15·1 |
| Cornwall | 31,545 | 14,489 | 46,034 | 13·8 |
| Devon | 15,217 | 5,864 | 21,081 | 10·5 |
| Dorset | 13,457 | 6,198 | 19,655 | 9·5 |
| Gloucestershire | 9,504 | 4,485 | 13,989 | 9·1 |
| Somerset | 13,541 | 6,981 | 20,522 | 10·3 |
| Wiltshire | | | | |
| **West Midlands** | 172,779 | 63,113 | 235,892 | 17·0 |
| West Midlands Metropolitan | 20,692 | 9,882 | 30,574 | 13·2 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 15,279 | 6,582 | 21,861 | 16·4 |
| Salop | 38,665 | 19,397 | 58,062 | 14·7 |
| Staffordshire | 15,309 | 7,416 | 22,725 | .. |
| †Warwickshire | | | | |
| **East Midlands** | 33,513 | 14,175 | 47,688 | 12·0 |
| Derbyshire | 27,621 | 12,108 | 39,729 | 11·0 |
| Leicestershire | 17,670 | 8,444 | 26,114 | 12·9 |
| Lincolnshire | 19,543 | 7,463 | 27,006 | 12·8 |
| Northamptonshire | 38,689 | 15,118 | 53,807 | 12·4 |
| Nottinghamshire | | | | |
| **Yorkshire and Humberside** | 64,666 | 27,398 | 92,064 | 15·6 |
| South Yorkshire Metropolitan | 87,152 | 36,093 | 123,245 | 13·4 |
| West Yorkshire Metropolitan | 42,768 | 16,478 | 59,246 | 16·7 |
| Humberside | 14,332 | 6,939 | 21,271 | 9·1 |
| North Yorkshire | | | | |
| **North West** | 129,262 | 54,324 | 183,586 | 15·1 |
| Greater Manchester Metropolitan | 101,629 | 38,962 | 140,591 | 19·6 |
| Merseyside Metropolitan | 36,363 | 17,423 | 53,786 | 14·6 |
| Cheshire | 52,726 | 25,810 | 78,536 | 14·3 |
| Lancashire | | | | |
| **North** | 40,195 | 14,007 | 54,202 | 20·1 |
| Cleveland | 15,639 | 8,969 | 24,608 | 12·5 |
| Cumbria | 29,726 | 12,809 | 42,535 | 16·9 |
| Durham | 10,283 | 4,901 | 15,184 | 15·5 |
| Northumberland | 69,972 | 26,671 | 96,643 | 17·3 |
| Tyne and Wear Metropolitan | | | | |
| **Wales** | 17,257 | 6,977 | 24,234 | 18·3 |
| Clwyd | 11,902 | 5,420 | 17,322 | 15·5 |
| Dyfed | 22,068 | 9,795 | 31,863 | 17·3 |
| Gwent | 8,285 | 3,291 | 11,576 | 15·1 |
| Gwynedd | 23,335 | 11,356 | 34,691 | 17·9 |
| Mid-Glamorgan | 2,520 | 1,079 | 3,599 | 12·0 |
| Powys | 18,359 | 6,252 | 24,611 | 14·1 |
| South Glamorgan | 19,016 | 8,380 | 27,396 | 16·1 |
| West Glamorgan | | | | |
| **Scotland** | 2,287 | 1,155 | 3,442 | 8·8 |
| Borders | 11,987 | 6,266 | 18,253 | 15·4 |
| Central | 5,145 | 2,938 | 8,083 | 14·5 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 12,387 | 7,120 | 19,507 | 14·3 |
| Fife | 10,101 | 6,082 | 16,183 | 8·7 |
| Grampian | 7,042 | 3,412 | 10,454 | 13·2 |
| Highlands | 30,462 | 14,550 | 45,012 | 13·1 |
| Lothians | 553 | 253 | 806 | 13·1 |
| Orkneys | 390 | 198 | 588 | 6·7 |
| Shetlands | 136,941 | 62,829 | 199,770 | 18·1 |
| Strathclyde | 16,129 | 8,585 | 24,714 | 14·3 |
| Tayside | 1,588 | 431 | 2,019 | 24·4 |
| Western Isles | | | | |

*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-1981 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" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

# 2·5 UNEMPLOYMENT
## Age and duration

THOUSAND

| UNITED KINGDOM | Under 25 | | | | 25-54 | | | | 55 and over | | | | All ages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All |
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 395·4 | 99·3 | 56·4 | 551·1 | 407·3 | 131·3 | 181·1 | 719·7 | 86·9 | 48·6 | 116·6 | 252·1 | 889·7 | 279·2 | 354·1 | 1,522·9 |
| July | 721·6 | 100·4 | 62·1 | 884·0 | 427·8 | 140·3 | 185·3 | 753·4 | 94·5 | 48·0 | 116·6 | 259·2 | 1,243·8 | 288·7 | 364·1 | 1,896·6 |
| Oct | 660·3 | 120·4 | 74·3 | 855·0 | 543·5 | 162·0 | 203·2 | 908·7 | 124·4 | 51·1 | 123·7 | 299·1 | 1,328·3 | 333·5 | 401·1 | 2,062·9 |
| 1981 Jan | 638·5 | 201·4 | 91·1 | 931·0 | 688·0 | 216·1 | 234·1 | 1,138·2 | 155·7 | 64·4 | 130·1 | 350·2 | 1,482·2 | 481·8 | 455·4 | 2,419·5 |
| April | 562·6 | 241·8 | 112·7 | 917·2 | 672·4 | 291·4 | 266·1 | 1,229·9 | 153·8 | 87·2 | 137·2 | 378·2 | 1,388·9 | 620·4 | 515·9 | 2,525·2 |
| July | 769·5 | 245·8 | 155·0 | 1,170·2 | 618·6 | 339·8 | 320·6 | 1,279·1 | 149·5 | 102·0 | 151·2 | 402·8 | 1,537·6 | 687·6 | 626·9 | 2,852·1 |
| Oct | 752·0 | 238·9 | 204·1 | 1,195·0 | 611·0 | 344·4 | 401·3 | 1,356·7 | 151·5 | 106·3 | 179·2 | 437·0 | 1,514·5 | 689·5 | 784·6 | 2,988·6 |
| 1982 Jan | 662·0 | 255·8 | 235·8 | 1,153·6 | 655·4 | 333·2 | 478·2 | 1,466·8 | 149·7 | 109·4 | 191·1 | 450·2 | 1,467·1 | 698·5 | 905·1 | 3,070·6 |
| April | 564·4 | 283·0 | 256·6 | 1,104·1 | 595·7 | 327·8 | 530·3 | 1,453·8 | 133·0 | 109·5 | 207·5 | 450·0 | 1,293·1 | 720·3 | 994·4 | 3,007·8 |
| July | 760·9 | 257·3 | 278·8 | 1,297·0 | 560·7 | 315·8 | 566·7 | 1,443·3 | 122·5 | 102·8 | 225·1 | 450·4 | 1,444·1 | 676·0 | 1,070·5 | 3,190·6 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 228·5 | 53·3 | 34·5 | 316·4 | 289·4 | 88·6 | 142·2 | 520·2 | 75·8 | 42·8 | 102·8 | 221·5 | 593·7 | 184·8 | 279·6 | 1,058·1 |
| July | 403·2 | 56·1 | 38·0 | 497·2 | 298·1 | 96·8 | 145·0 | 539·8 | 82·6 | 42·3 | 102·7 | 227·6 | 783·8 | 195·1 | 285·7 | 1,264·6 |
| Oct | 377·4 | 69·4 | 46·2 | 493·1 | 387·8 | 112·0 | 158·5 | 658·2 | 109·3 | 44·8 | 108·9 | 262·9 | 874·5 | 226·1 | 313·6 | 1,414·2 |
| 1981 Jan | 383·0 | 117·9 | 58·5 | 559·4 | 510·5 | 152·8 | 184·3 | 847·6 | 138·0 | 56·7 | 114·7 | 309·3 | 1,031·4 | 327·4 | 357·6 | 1,716·4 |
| April | 342·0 | 148·6 | 74·3 | 564·9 | 495·5 | 213·0 | 211·2 | 919·7 | 136·8 | 77·2 | 121·0 | 335·1 | 974·4 | 438·9 | 406·5 | 1,819·8 |
| July | 442·8 | 155·3 | 102·6 | 700·7 | 444·3 | 254·2 | 254·4 | 952·8 | 132·9 | 90·8 | 133·6 | 357·3 | 1,020·0 | 500·2 | 490·6 | 2,010·8 |
| Oct | 428·7 | 150·1 | 137·5 | 716·4 | 431·4 | 252·4 | 319·1 | 1,002·9 | 133·8 | 94·8 | 158·5 | 387·1 | 993·9 | 497·3 | 615·1 | 2,106·4 |
| 1982 Jan | 388·6 | 156·6 | 162·8 | 708·0 | 471·1 | 240·2 | 385·9 | 1,097·1 | 132·0 | 97·9 | 168·3 | 398·2 | 991·8 | 494·6 | 716·9 | 2,203·3 |
| April | 334·5 | 170·3 | 178·9 | 683·7 | 418·7 | 233·4 | 428·5 | 1,080·6 | 117·3 | 97·3 | 183·0 | 397·6 | 870·5 | 501·1 | 790·4 | 2,162·0 |
| July | 434·6 | 155·9 | 193·0 | 783·5 | 386·3 | 223·0 | 456·6 | 1,065·9 | 107·6 | 91·4 | 198·7 | 397·7 | 928·5 | 470·2 | 848·4 | 2,247·1 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 166·9 | 46·0 | 21·8 | 234·7 | 117·9 | 42·7 | 38·9 | 199·5 | 11·1 | 5·8 | 13·8 | 30·7 | 296·0 | 94·4 | 74·5 | 464·9 |
| July | 318·4 | 44·3 | 24·1 | 386·8 | 129·7 | 43·5 | 40·4 | 213·6 | 11·9 | 5·8 | 14·0 | 31·6 | 460·0 | 93·6 | 78·4 | 632·0 |
| Oct | 282·9 | 51·0 | 28·1 | 361·9 | 155·8 | 50·1 | 44·7 | 250·5 | 15·2 | 6·3 | 14·8 | 36·2 | 453·8 | 107·3 | 87·5 | 648·7 |
| 1981 Jan | 255·5 | 83·5 | 32·6 | 371·6 | 177·5 | 63·3 | 49·8 | 290·6 | 17·8 | 7·7 | 15·4 | 40·9 | 450·8 | 154·4 | 97·8 | 703·1 |
| April | 220·6 | 93·2 | 38·4 | 352·2 | 176·9 | 78·3 | 54·9 | 310·2 | 17·0 | 10·0 | 16·1 | 43·1 | 414·5 | 181·5 | 109·5 | 705·5 |
| July | 326·6 | 90·5 | 52·4 | 469·5 | 174·4 | 85·7 | 66·2 | 326·2 | 16·7 | 11·3 | 17·6 | 45·6 | 517·6 | 187·4 | 136·2 | 841·3 |
| Oct | 323·3 | 88·7 | 66·5 | 478·6 | 179·6 | 92·0 | 82·2 | 353·8 | 17·8 | 11·4 | 20·7 | 49·9 | 520·6 | 192·2 | 169·5 | 882·3 |
| 1982 Jan | 273·3 | 99·2 | 73·0 | 445·6 | 184·3 | 93·1 | 92·4 | 369·7 | 17·7 | 11·6 | 22·8 | 52·1 | 475·3 | 203·8 | 188·2 | 867·3 |
| April | 229·9 | 112·7 | 77·8 | 420·4 | 177·0 | 94·4 | 101·7 | 373·1 | 15·6 | 12·2 | 24·5 | 52·3 | 422·6 | 219·2 | 204·0 | 845·8 |
| July | 326·3 | 101·4 | 85·7 | 513·5 | 174·4 | 92·8 | 110·1 | 377·4 | 14·9 | 11·5 | 26·3 | 52·7 | 515·7 | 205·7 | 222·1 | 943·6 |



# UNEMPLOYMENT
## Age and duration: July 8, 1982 2·6

| Duration of unemployment in weeks United Kingdom | Age groups: Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65 and over | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One or less | 14,500 | 3,333 | 2,368 | 8,811 | 4,375 | 3,487 | 4,813 | 1,865 | 1,759 | 1,846 | 1,943 | 13 | 49,113 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 | 21,477 | 4,062 | 3,507 | 12,442 | 6,359 | 4,900 | 6,855 | 2,753 | 2,696 | 2,949 | 2,976 | 38 | 71,014 |
| 2 4 | 31,439 | 6,864 | 5,326 | 20,277 | 11,411 | 8,709 | 12,416 | 4,811 | 4,491 | 4,601 | 4,457 | 28 | 114,830 |
| 4 6 | 55,081 | 5,252 | 4,168 | 15,441 | 9,862 | 7,912 | 11,002 | 4,395 | 4,221 | 4,839 | 4,914 | 34 | 127,121 |
| 6 8 | 10,161 | 4,834 | 3,727 | 14,047 | 9,362 | 7,601 | 10,885 | 4,433 | 4,183 | 4,831 | 4,554 | 38 | 78,656 |
| 8 13 | 19,205 | 9,749 | 7,772 | 29,013 | 19,256 | 15,376 | 21,601 | 8,531 | 8,666 | 10,262 | 10,759 | 77 | 160,267 |
| 13 26 | 22,835 | 20,990 | 17,003 | 60,914 | 41,106 | 33,040 | 45,915 | 18,521 | 18,726 | 22,882 | 25,310 | 225 | 327,467 |
| 26 39 | 10,938 | 12,890 | 13,268 | 46,328 | 31,646 | 25,945 | 36,100 | 14,976 | 15,982 | 20,714 | 27,230 | 226 | 256,243 |
| 39 52 | 10,278 | 10,416 | 12,317 | 39,438 | 25,223 | 20,662 | 28,236 | 11,467 | 12,773 | 17,856 | 25,097 | 234 | 213,997 |
| 52 65 | 5,410 | 6,007 | 8,654 | 27,857 | 19,420 | 16,443 | 23,198 | 9,934 | 10,910 | 15,663 | 22,243 | 281 | 166,020 |
| 65 78 | 1,119 | 3,819 | 7,293 | 23,856 | 17,829 | 15,228 | 21,182 | 8,979 | 9,604 | 12,549 | 17,681 | 285 | 139,424 |
| 78 104 | 1,158 | 3,652 | 9,284 | 40,446 | 29,243 | 24,866 | 34,901 | 14,745 | 16,028 | 19,212 | 28,227 | 545 | 222,307 |
| 104 156 | 315 | 2,399 | 4,961 | 33,427 | 23,728 | 20,109 | 28,514 | 12,427 | 13,191 | 14,552 | 21,394 | 625 | 175,642 |
| 156 | — | 144 | 801 | 12,425 | 13,411 | 13,975 | 25,983 | 14,798 | 17,952 | 21,416 | 22,727 | 1,336 | 144,968 |
| All | **203,916** | **94,411** | **100,449** | **384,722** | **262,231** | **218,253** | **311,601** | **132,635** | **141,182** | **174,172** | **219,512** | **3,985** | **2,247,069** |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One or less | 13,941 | 3,749 | 2,074 | 6,183 | 2,399 | 1,588 | 2,097 | 797 | 669 | 502 | | 31 | 34,030 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 | 19,603 | 4,845 | 2,823 | 8,474 | 3,408 | 2,184 | 2,786 | 1,114 | 939 | 713 | | 22 | 46,911 |
| 2 4 | 29,470 | 6,566 | 4,310 | 12,982 | 6,103 | 3,756 | 5,066 | 1,981 | 1,734 | 1,283 | | 53 | 73,304 |
| 4 6 | 43,499 | 4,466 | 3,108 | 9,884 | 5,389 | 3,159 | 4,270 | 1,741 | 1,571 | 1,332 | | 48 | 78,467 |
| 6 8 | 7,907 | 3,554 | 2,674 | 8,944 | 5,193 | 3,250 | 4,012 | 1,682 | 1,522 | 1,232 | | 50 | 40,020 |
| 8 13 | 14,426 | 7,440 | 5,548 | 18,069 | 11,177 | 6,663 | 8,599 | 3,606 | 3,197 | 2,789 | | 126 | 81,640 |
| 13 26 | 16,383 | 14,822 | 12,215 | 38,380 | 23,822 | 14,601 | 18,833 | 8,081 | 7,457 | 6,462 | | 245 | 161,301 |
| 26 39 | 8,165 | 9,069 | 8,867 | 28,010 | 17,412 | 10,082 | 12,075 | 5,641 | 5,704 | 5,603 | | 219 | 110,847 |
| 39 52 | 7,508 | 7,473 | 8,454 | 23,887 | 13,981 | 8,163 | 10,055 | 4,692 | 5,027 | 5,452 | | 195 | 94,887 |
| 52 65 | 3,884 | 3,921 | 5,197 | 13,569 | 7,585 | 4,798 | 6,688 | 3,449 | 3,831 | 3,993 | | 202 | 57,117 |
| 65 78 | 758 | 2,219 | 3,704 | 8,735 | 5,025 | 3,411 | 5,140 | 2,825 | 3,263 | 3,446 | | 175 | 38,701 |
| 78 104 | 850 | 2,105 | 4,602 | 13,247 | 6,299 | 4,185 | 6,418 | 3,705 | 4,795 | 5,575 | | 291 | 52,072 |
| 104 156 | 193 | 1,527 | 2,679 | 11,929 | 4,936 | 3,303 | 5,394 | 3,374 | 4,239 | 4,685 | | 325 | 42,584 |
| 156 | — | 90 | 471 | 6,052 | 3,513 | 2,239 | 3,850 | 2,993 | 4,817 | 7,098 | | 548 | 31,671 |
| All | **166,587** | **71,846** | **66,726** | **208,345** | **116,242** | **71,382** | **95,283** | **45,681** | **48,765** | **50,165** | | **2,530** | **943,552** |

| Duration of unemployment in weeks Great Britain | Age groups: Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65 and over | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One or less | 14,362 | 3,305 | 2,346 | 8,710 | 4,327 | 3,448 | 4,767 | 1,849 | 1,744 | 1,837 | 1,925 | 13 | 48,633 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 | 21,089 | 3,963 | 3,423 | 12,136 | 6,196 | 4,804 | 6,728 | 2,703 | 2,653 | 2,903 | 2,927 | 38 | 69,563 |
| 2 4 | 30,586 | 6,633 | 5,107 | 19,394 | 11,017 | 8,475 | 12,095 | 4,705 | 4,411 | 4,512 | 4,383 | 27 | 111,345 |
| 4 6 | 53,547 | 5,073 | 4,023 | 14,434 | 9,382 | 7,557 | 10,513 | 4,230 | 4,093 | 4,727 | 4,812 | 32 | 122,423 |
| 6 8 | 9,685 | 4,687 | 3,624 | 13,524 | 9,026 | 7,383 | 10,561 | 4,306 | 4,071 | 4,746 | 4,468 | 35 | 76,116 |
| 8 13 | 18,115 | 9,427 | 7,506 | 27,965 | 18,596 | 14,908 | 20,871 | 8,252 | 8,406 | 10,058 | 10,544 | 69 | 154,717 |
| 13 26 | 21,778 | 20,143 | 16,402 | 58,321 | 39,499 | 31,935 | 44,350 | 17,945 | 18,217 | 22,444 | 24,912 | 211 | 316,157 |
| 26 39 | 10,498 | 12,288 | 12,784 | 44,319 | 30,438 | 25,050 | 34,876 | 14,533 | 15,591 | 20,340 | 26,657 | 201 | 247,575 |
| 39 52 | 9,487 | 9,890 | 11,763 | 37,856 | 24,260 | 19,929 | 27,211 | 11,165 | 12,466 | 17,554 | 24,790 | 215 | 206,586 |
| 52 65 | 5,075 | 5,688 | 8,255 | 26,789 | 18,705 | 15,845 | 22,351 | 9,615 | 10,677 | 15,407 | 22,006 | 265 | 160,678 |
| 65 78 | 1,100 | 3,656 | 6,923 | 22,809 | 17,120 | 14,636 | 20,325 | 8,687 | 9,353 | 12,280 | 17,493 | 263 | 134,645 |
| 78 104 | 1,094 | 3,387 | 8,751 | 38,440 | 27,795 | 23,699 | 33,259 | 14,192 | 15,482 | 18,756 | 27,937 | 497 | 213,289 |
| 104 156 | 315 | 1,986 | 4,640 | 31,546 | 22,375 | 18,932 | 26,821 | 11,863 | 12,719 | 14,180 | 21,194 | 563 | 167,134 |
| 156 | — | 144 | 659 | 11,298 | 12,243 | 12,626 | 23,259 | 13,634 | 16,864 | 20,369 | 22,348 | 1,222 | 134,666 |
| All | **196,731** | **90,270** | **96,206** | **367,541** | **250,979** | **209,227** | **297,987** | **127,679** | **136,747** | **170,113** | **216,396** | **3,651** | **2,163,527** |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One or less | 13,809 | 3,700 | 2,044 | 6,099 | 2,348 | 1,550 | 2,059 | 788 | 661 | 491 | | 31 | 33,580 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 | 19,244 | 4,690 | 2,710 | 8,116 | 3,210 | 2,059 | 2,628 | 1,075 | 909 | 695 | | 20 | 45,356 |
| 2 4 | 26,746 | 6,254 | 4,082 | 12,237 | 5,813 | 3,570 | 4,846 | 1,923 | 1,683 | 1,254 | | 52 | 70,460 |
| 4 6 | 42,420 | 4,305 | 2,988 | 9,222 | 5,086 | 2,987 | 4,096 | 1,679 | 1,525 | 1,278 | | 47 | 75,633 |
| 6 8 | 7,564 | 3,436 | 2,598 | 8,520 | 4,954 | 3,080 | 3,834 | 1,641 | 1,480 | 1,193 | | 48 | 38,348 |
| 8 13 | 13,718 | 7,197 | 5,359 | 17,307 | 10,662 | 6,382 | 8,277 | 3,493 | 3,075 | 2,704 | | 119 | 78,293 |
| 13 26 | 15,692 | 14,265 | 11,766 | 36,701 | 22,667 | 13,950 | 18,076 | 7,808 | 7,252 | 6,274 | | 238 | 154,689 |
| 26 39 | 7,901 | 8,690 | 8,532 | 26,746 | 16,751 | 9,684 | 11,574 | 5,478 | 5,550 | 5,426 | | 206 | 106,538 |
| 39 52 | 7,038 | 7,059 | 8,027 | 22,935 | 13,387 | 7,814 | 9,659 | 4,533 | 4,903 | 5,326 | | 183 | 90,864 |
| 52 65 | 3,682 | 3,688 | 4,975 | 13,008 | 7,271 | 4,579 | 6,439 | 3,362 | 3,724 | 3,886 | | 190 | 54,804 |
| 65 78 | 743 | 2,128 | 3,560 | 8,395 | 4,828 | 3,274 | 4,979 | 2,759 | 3,170 | 3,365 | | 158 | 37,359 |
| 78 104 | 819 | 1,990 | 4,342 | 12,613 | 5,995 | 4,007 | 6,170 | 3,582 | 4,676 | 5,414 | | 261 | 49,869 |
| 104 156 | 193 | 1,359 | 2,498 | 11,246 | 4,649 | 3,147 | 5,144 | 3,234 | 4,079 | 4,548 | | 294 | 40,391 |
| 156 | — | 90 | 420 | 5,681 | 3,334 | 2,129 | 3,642 | 2,844 | 4,610 | 6,798 | | 510 | 30,058 |
| All | **161,569** | **68,851** | **63,901** | **198,826** | **110,955** | **68,212** | **91,423** | **44,199** | **47,297** | **48,652** | | **2,357** | **906,242** |

# 2·6 UNEMPLOYMENT
## Age and duration: July 8, 1982
## Regions

| Duration of unemployment in weeks | Male Under 25 | Male 25-54 | Male 55 and over | Male All | Female Under 25 | Female 25-54 | Female 55 and over | Female All | Male Under 25 | Male 25-54 | Male 55 and over | Male All | Female Under 25 | Female 25-54 | Female 55 and over | Female All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **South East** | | | | | | | | **Yorkshire and Humberside** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 19,336 | 11,068 | 2,680 | 33,084 | 15,539 | 4,543 | 376 | 20,458 | 7,756 | 3,438 | 835 | 12,029 | 6,670 | 1,491 | 87 | 8,248 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 16,804 | 11,846 | 2,466 | 31,116 | 12,953 | 4,622 | 384 | 17,959 | 5,434 | 3,457 | 842 | 9,733 | 4,885 | 1,490 | 116 | 6,491 |
| 4 8 | 25,797 | 20,325 | 5,677 | 51,799 | 17,574 | 8,036 | 759 | 26,369 | 10,666 | 6,347 | 1,790 | 18,803 | 8,632 | 2,599 | 204 | 11,435 |
| 8 13 | 17,047 | 20,349 | 5,799 | 43,195 | 10,555 | 7,949 | 792 | 19,296 | 6,110 | 6,415 | 2,024 | 14,549 | 4,421 | 2,831 | 225 | 7,477 |
| 13 26 | 30,349 | 43,763 | 13,436 | 87,548 | 18,172 | 16,899 | 1,794 | 36,865 | 11,097 | 13,172 | 4,582 | 28,851 | 8,141 | 6,281 | 613 | 15,035 |
| 26 52 | 35,494 | 56,898 | 22,630 | 115,022 | 19,903 | 19,566 | 2,796 | 42,265 | 14,868 | 19,385 | 9,348 | 43,601 | 10,363 | 7,863 | 963 | 19,189 |
| 52 104 | 27,283 | 61,263 | 26,597 | 115,143 | 11,665 | 15,423 | 3,062 | 30,150 | 13,392 | 25,428 | 12,953 | 51,773 | 5,805 | 5,738 | 1,265 | 12,808 |
| 104 156 | 5,222 | 16,457 | 7,411 | 29,090 | 2,127 | 3,731 | 1,023 | 6,881 | 3,907 | 9,266 | 4,061 | 17,234 | 1,526 | 1,717 | 461 | 3,704 |
| 156 | 1,312 | 10,356 | 8,897 | 20,565 | 691 | 2,732 | 1,538 | 4,961 | 938 | 6,998 | 4,409 | 12,345 | 540 | 1,271 | 710 | 2,521 |
| **All** | **178,644** | **252,325** | **95,593** | **526,562** | **109,179** | **83,501** | **12,524** | **205,204** | **74,168** | **93,906** | **40,844** | **208,918** | **50,983** | **31,281** | **4,644** | **86,908** |
| | **Greater London*** | | | | | | | | **North West** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 7,707 | 5,233 | 1,058 | 13,998 | 5,768 | 2,024 | 181 | 7,973 | 8,537 | 4,659 | 1,114 | 14,310 | 7,492 | 2,305 | 199 | 9,996 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 7,027 | 5,894 | 1,094 | 14,015 | 5,265 | 2,271 | 197 | 7,733 | 8,772 | 5,398 | 1,172 | 15,342 | 7,607 | 2,707 | 193 | 10,507 |
| 4 8 | 9,916 | 10,403 | 2,381 | 22,700 | 6,561 | 4,053 | 355 | 10,969 | 14,711 | 10,071 | 2,489 | 27,271 | 10,968 | 4,481 | 374 | 15,823 |
| 8 13 | 8,670 | 10,469 | 2,412 | 21,551 | 5,102 | 3,988 | 366 | 9,456 | 9,151 | 10,112 | 2,782 | 22,045 | 6,373 | 4,822 | 443 | 11,638 |
| 13 26 | 15,359 | 22,607 | 5,418 | 43,384 | 8,926 | 8,384 | 825 | 18,135 | 17,581 | 21,617 | 6,150 | 45,348 | 11,896 | 10,603 | 1,022 | 23,521 |
| 26 52 | 18,224 | 29,741 | 8,829 | 56,794 | 9,905 | 9,743 | 1,279 | 20,927 | 23,087 | 31,131 | 11,466 | 65,684 | 14,732 | 13,534 | 1,829 | 30,095 |
| 52 104 | 15,393 | 34,435 | 10,756 | 60,584 | 6,532 | 8,749 | 1,474 | 16,755 | 22,133 | 40,583 | 14,149 | 76,865 | 10,108 | 10,667 | 2,178 | 22,953 |
| 104 156 | 2,904 | 9,269 | 3,185 | 15,358 | 1,132 | 2,117 | 514 | 3,763 | 7,310 | 15,974 | 4,203 | 27,487 | 2,809 | 3,318 | 765 | 6,892 |
| 156 | 905 | 6,519 | 4,369 | 11,793 | 439 | 1,564 | 703 | 2,706 | 2,943 | 16,509 | 6,176 | 25,628 | 1,240 | 2,761 | 1,093 | 5,094 |
| **All** | **86,105** | **134,570** | **39,502** | **260,177** | **49,630** | **42,893** | **5,894** | **98,417** | **114,225** | **156,054** | **49,701** | **319,980** | **73,225** | **55,198** | **8,096** | **136,519** |
| | **East Anglia** | | | | | | | | **North** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 2,014 | 1,106 | 302 | 3,422 | 1,840 | 518 | 38 | 2,396 | 4,906 | 3,531 | 806 | 9,243 | 4,439 | 1,138 | 55 | 5,632 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 1,951 | 1,120 | 287 | 3,358 | 1,576 | 522 | 44 | 2,142 | 4,782 | 3,214 | 660 | 8,656 | 3,979 | 1,210 | 62 | 5,251 |
| 4 8 | 3,086 | 1,840 | 502 | 5,428 | 2,257 | 832 | 70 | 3,159 | 8,082 | 4,887 | 1,200 | 14,169 | 6,222 | 1,923 | 127 | 8,272 |
| 8 13 | 1,531 | 1,828 | 635 | 3,994 | 1,043 | 830 | 65 | 1,938 | 4,465 | 5,014 | 1,408 | 10,887 | 3,225 | 2,008 | 141 | 5,374 |
| 13 26 | 2,941 | 4,253 | 1,669 | 8,863 | 1,860 | 1,894 | 208 | 3,962 | 8,128 | 9,927 | 2,927 | 20,982 | 5,875 | 4,741 | 359 | 10,975 |
| 26 52 | 3,565 | 5,641 | 2,704 | 11,910 | 2,231 | 2,233 | 369 | 4,833 | 11,267 | 14,912 | 6,375 | 32,554 | 7,842 | 6,607 | 620 | 15,069 |
| 52 104 | 2,558 | 5,467 | 3,324 | 11,349 | 1,105 | 1,511 | 361 | 2,977 | 11,108 | 18,925 | 9,320 | 39,353 | 4,997 | 4,960 | 892 | 10,849 |
| 104 156 | 618 | 1,725 | 902 | 3,245 | 225 | 468 | 126 | 819 | 3,980 | 8,248 | 3,110 | 15,338 | 1,412 | 1,559 | 354 | 3,325 |
| 156 | 118 | 1,272 | 1,242 | 2,632 | 89 | 349 | 195 | 633 | 1,429 | 8,714 | 4,490 | 14,633 | 590 | 1,400 | 620 | 2,610 |
| **All** | **18,382** | **24,252** | **11,567** | **54,201** | **12,226** | **9,157** | **1,476** | **22,859** | **58,147** | **77,372** | **30,296** | **165,815** | **38,581** | **25,546** | **3,230** | **67,357** |
| | **South West** | | | | | | | | **Wales** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 4,328 | 2,354 | 814 | 7,496 | 3,864 | 1,101 | 93 | 5,058 | 5,084 | 2,382 | 505 | 7,971 | 4,798 | 1,111 | 53 | 5,962 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 3,801 | 2,650 | 656 | 7,107 | 3,051 | 1,088 | 88 | 4,227 | 3,116 | 2,143 | 378 | 5,637 | 2,431 | 965 | 64 | 3,460 |
| 4 8 | 8,626 | 4,572 | 1,299 | 14,497 | 6,570 | 2,044 | 176 | 8,790 | 3,959 | 3,950 | 803 | 8,712 | 2,780 | 1,611 | 116 | 4,507 |
| 8 13 | 3,465 | 4,198 | 1,541 | 9,204 | 2,631 | 2,108 | 199 | 4,938 | 3,753 | 3,781 | 1,003 | 8,537 | 2,762 | 1,852 | 134 | 4,748 |
| 13 26 | 6,845 | 9,233 | 3,725 | 19,803 | 4,761 | 4,348 | 461 | 9,570 | 6,401 | 8,118 | 2,109 | 16,628 | 4,359 | 4,053 | 288 | 8,700 |
| 26 52 | 8,308 | 13,114 | 6,624 | 28,046 | 5,909 | 5,544 | 779 | 12,232 | 8,953 | 12,824 | 4,383 | 26,160 | 5,907 | 5,528 | 534 | 11,969 |
| 52 104 | 6,178 | 13,756 | 7,817 | 27,751 | 3,217 | 4,066 | 906 | 8,189 | 7,696 | 15,059 | 6,530 | 29,285 | 3,655 | 4,237 | 712 | 8,604 |
| 104 156 | 1,486 | 4,581 | 2,520 | 8,587 | 717 | 1,235 | 362 | 2,314 | 2,434 | 5,795 | 2,590 | 10,819 | 984 | 1,327 | 279 | 2,590 |
| 156 | 463 | 3,867 | 3,716 | 8,046 | 288 | 1,135 | 587 | 2,010 | 764 | 5,445 | 2,784 | 8,993 | 441 | 1,132 | 437 | 2,010 |
| **All** | **43,500** | **58,325** | **28,712** | **130,537** | **31,008** | **22,669** | **3,651** | **57,328** | **42,160** | **59,497** | **21,085** | **122,742** | **28,117** | **21,816** | **2,617** | **52,550** |
| | **West Midlands** | | | | | | | | **Scotland** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 7,490 | 3,894 | 1,072 | 12,456 | 7,050 | 1,760 | 152 | 8,962 | 5,541 | 4,566 | 891 | 10,998 | 4,672 | 2,237 | 121 | 7,030 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 7,128 | 3,816 | 1,075 | 12,019 | 5,765 | 1,722 | 133 | 7,620 | 6,069 | 4,556 | 770 | 11,395 | 5,655 | 2,378 | 136 | 8,169 |
| 4 8 | 9,535 | 6,882 | 2,070 | 18,487 | 7,230 | 3,054 | 288 | 10,572 | 14,741 | 7,896 | 1,613 | 24,250 | 11,924 | 3,858 | 298 | 16,080 |
| 8 13 | 6,337 | 7,304 | 2,312 | 15,953 | 4,650 | 3,373 | 324 | 8,347 | 7,159 | 7,805 | 1,785 | 16,749 | 5,012 | 3,993 | 332 | 9,337 |
| 13 26 | 12,564 | 16,996 | 5,636 | 35,196 | 8,496 | 7,463 | 744 | 16,703 | 13,966 | 15,569 | 3,751 | 33,286 | 9,920 | 9,073 | 663 | 19,656 |
| 26 52 | 17,045 | 26,813 | 12,112 | 55,970 | 11,767 | 11,082 | 1,451 | 24,300 | 17,695 | 22,242 | 7,495 | 47,432 | 12,490 | 12,204 | 1,133 | 25,827 |
| 52 104 | 17,957 | 38,791 | 17,093 | 73,841 | 8,243 | 9,525 | 1,814 | 19,582 | 15,894 | 27,341 | 8,374 | 51,609 | 7,709 | 8,740 | 1,326 | 17,775 |
| 104 156 | 5,747 | 13,470 | 4,323 | 23,540 | 2,407 | 3,013 | 651 | 6,071 | 5,411 | 11,596 | 3,094 | 20,101 | 2,234 | 2,708 | 541 | 5,483 |
| 156 | 1,486 | 9,083 | 4,693 | 15,262 | 950 | 2,442 | 841 | 4,233 | 2,166 | 12,495 | 4,531 | 19,192 | 1,119 | 2,480 | 863 | 4,462 |
| **All** | **85,289** | **127,049** | **50,386** | **262,724** | **56,558** | **43,434** | **6,398** | **106,390** | **88,642** | **114,066** | **32,304** | **235,012** | **60,735** | **47,671** | **5,413** | **113,819** |
| | **East Midlands** | | | | | | | | **Northern Ireland** | | | | | | | |
| 2 or less | 4,342 | 2,221 | 624 | 7,187 | 4,048 | 1,083 | 63 | 5,194 | 1,166 | 643 | 122 | 1,931 | 1,280 | 694 | 31 | 2,005 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 | 3,863 | 2,503 | 616 | 6,982 | 3,417 | 1,131 | 86 | 4,634 | 2,186 | 1,135 | 164 | 3,485 | 2,009 | 805 | 30 | 2,844 |
| 4 8 | 9,394 | 4,352 | 1,377 | 15,123 | 6,896 | 1,924 | 154 | 8,974 | 4,114 | 2,734 | 390 | 7,238 | 2,983 | 1,427 | 96 | 4,506 |
| 8 13 | 3,995 | 4,227 | 1,382 | 9,604 | 2,909 | 2,123 | 168 | 5,200 | 2,726 | 2,397 | 427 | 5,550 | 1,902 | 1,353 | 92 | 3,347 |
| 13 26 | 6,772 | 9,298 | 3,582 | 19,652 | 4,944 | 4,398 | 360 | 9,702 | 5,098 | 5,362 | 850 | 11,310 | 3,376 | 3,041 | 195 | 6,612 |
| 26 52 | 8,603 | 12,559 | 6,620 | 27,782 | 5,784 | 5,172 | 667 | 11,623 | 6,988 | 7,491 | 1,600 | 16,079 | 4,505 | 3,499 | 328 | 8,332 |
| 52 104 | 7,768 | 15,128 | 8,747 | 31,643 | 3,439 | 3,948 | 758 | 8,145 | 6,588 | 10,769 | 1,782 | 19,139 | 2,848 | 2,602 | 408 | 5,858 |
| 104 156 | 2,372 | 5,598 | 3,723 | 11,693 | 855 | 1,177 | 280 | 2,312 | 2,615 | 5,259 | 634 | 8,508 | 1,032 | 993 | 168 | 2,193 |
| 156 | 482 | 3,887 | 3,001 | 7,370 | 243 | 857 | 424 | 1,524 | 1,269 | 7,493 | 1,540 | 10,302 | 422 | 853 | 338 | 1,613 |
| **All** | **47,591** | **59,773** | **29,672** | **137,036** | **32,535** | **21,813** | **2,960** | **57,308** | **32,750** | **43,283** | **7,509** | **83,542** | **20,357** | **15,267** | **1,686** | **37,310** |

* Included in South East.





| UNITED KINGDOM | Under 18 | 18 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 to 59 | 60 and over | All ages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **Thousand** |
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 114·1 | 144·1 | 292·9 | 336·9 | 196·1 | 186·7 | 113·5 | 138·6 | **1,522·9** |
| July | 368·9 | 188·4 | 326·7 | 351·9 | 206·4 | 195·0 | 116·7 | 142·5 | **1,896·6** |
| Oct | 236·0 | 218·1 | 400·9 | 428·2 | 249·7 | 230·8 | 137·2 | 161·9 | **2,062·9** |
| 1981 Jan | 200·2 | 245·6 | 485·2 | 538·7 | 315·8 | 283·8 | 163·8 | 186·4 | **2,419·5** |
| April | 155·9 | 252·8 | 508·5 | 580·1 | 341·7 | 308·0 | 179·6 | 198·6 | **2,525·2** |
| July | 363·7 | 275·0 | 531·5 | 601·6 | 355·1 | 322·4 | 191·7 | 211·1 | **2,852·1** |
| Oct | 295·9 | 317·6 | 581·5 | 638·7 | 376·9 | 341·1 | 207·9 | 229·1 | **2,988·6** |
| 1982 Jan | 230·1 | 318·2 | 605·3 | 688·8 | 410·4 | 367·5 | 221·3 | 229·0 | **3,070·6** |
| April | 193·4 | 316·0 | 594·8 | 676·8 | 408·9 | 368·1 | 223·8 | 226·2 | **3,007·8** |
| July | 370·5 | 333·4 | 593·1 | 668·1 | 406·9 | 368·3 | 224·3 | 226·0 | **3,190·6** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | | **Per cent** |
| 1980 April | 7·5 | 9·5 | 19·2 | 22·1 | 12·9 | 12·3 | 7·5 | 9·1 | **100·0** |
| July | 19·5 | 9·9 | 17·2 | 18·6 | 10·9 | 10·3 | 6·2 | 7·5 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 11·4 | 10·6 | 19·4 | 20·8 | 12·1 | 11·2 | 6·7 | 7·8 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 8·3 | 10·2 | 20·1 | 22·3 | 13·1 | 11·7 | 6·8 | 7·7 | **100·0** |
| April | 6·2 | 10·0 | 20·1 | 23·0 | 13·5 | 12·2 | 7·1 | 7·9 | **100·0** |
| July | 12·8 | 9·6 | 18·6 | 21·1 | 12·5 | 11·3 | 6·7 | 7·4 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 9·9 | 10·6 | 19·5 | 21·4 | 12·6 | 11·4 | 7·0 | 7·7 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 7·5 | 10·4 | 19·7 | 22·4 | 13·4 | 12·0 | 7·2 | 7·5 | **100·0** |
| April | 6·4 | 10·5 | 19·8 | 22·5 | 13·6 | 12·2 | 7·4 | 7·5 | **100·0** |
| July | 11·6 | 10·4 | 18·6 | 20·9 | 12·8 | 11·5 | 7·0 | 7·1 | **100·0** |
| | | | | | | | | | **Thousand** |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 60·6 | 79·6 | 176·2 | 233·3 | 149·4 | 137·6 | 84·4 | 137·1 | **1,058·1** |
| July | 198·4 | 101·9 | 196·9 | 241·9 | 155·2 | 142·7 | 86·8 | 140·8 | **1,264·6** |
| Oct | 125·6 | 121·0 | 246·5 | 299·0 | 189·2 | 170·1 | 103·0 | 159·9 | **1,414·2** |
| 1981 Jan | 109·4 | 140·9 | 309·1 | 389·5 | 244·9 | 213·2 | 124·8 | 184·5 | **1,716·4** |
| April | 87·8 | 148·5 | 328·7 | 421·7 | 265·7 | 232·2 | 138·4 | 196·7 | **1,819·8** |
| July | 197·6 | 159·7 | 343·4 | 434·6 | 275·4 | 242·8 | 148·4 | 208·9 | **2,010·8** |
| Oct | 163·2 | 180·8 | 372·4 | 457·8 | 289·9 | 255·2 | 160·3 | 226·8 | **2,106·4** |
| 1982 Jan | 128·5 | 186·0 | 393·6 | 501·0 | 319·1 | 277·0 | 171·6 | 226·6 | **2,203·3** |
| April | 110·3 | 186·5 | 386·9 | 489·7 | 315·8 | 275·1 | 173·8 | 223·9 | **2,162·0** |
| July | 203·9 | 194·9 | 384·7 | 480·5 | 311·6 | 273·8 | 174·2 | 223·5 | **2,247·1** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | | **Per cent** |
| 1980 April | 5·7 | 7·5 | 16·7 | 22·0 | 14·1 | 13·0 | 8·0 | 13·0 | **100·0** |
| July | 15·7 | 8·1 | 15·6 | 19·1 | 12·3 | 11·3 | 6·9 | 11·1 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 8·9 | 8·6 | 17·4 | 21·1 | 13·4 | 12·0 | 7·3 | 11·3 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 6·4 | 8·2 | 18·0 | 22·7 | 14·3 | 12·4 | 7·3 | 10·7 | **100·0** |
| April | 4·8 | 8·2 | 18·1 | 23·2 | 14·6 | 12·8 | 7·6 | 10·8 | **100·0** |
| July | 9·8 | 7·9 | 17·1 | 21·6 | 13·7 | 12·1 | 7·4 | 10·4 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 7·7 | 8·6 | 17·7 | 21·7 | 13·8 | 12·1 | 7·6 | 10·8 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 5·8 | 8·4 | 17·9 | 22·7 | 14·5 | 12·6 | 7·8 | 10·3 | **100·0** |
| April | 5·1 | 8·6 | 17·9 | 22·7 | 14·6 | 12·7 | 8·0 | 10·4 | **100·0** |
| July | 9·1 | 8·7 | 17·1 | 21·4 | 13·9 | 12·2 | 7·8 | 9·9 | **100·0** |
| | | | | | | | | | **Thousand** |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 April | 53·6 | 64·5 | 116·7 | 103·7 | 46·7 | 49·1 | 29·1 | 1·6 | **464·9** |
| July | 170·5 | 86·5 | 129·8 | 110·1 | 51·2 | 52·3 | 29·9 | 1·7 | **632·0** |
| Oct | 110·5 | 97·0 | 154·4 | 129·2 | 60·5 | 60·8 | 34·3 | 2·0 | **648·7** |
| 1981 Jan | 90·8 | 104·7 | 176·1 | 149·1 | 70·9 | 70·6 | 39·0 | 1·9 | **703·1** |
| April | 68·1 | 104·4 | 179·7 | 158·4 | 76·0 | 75·7 | 41·2 | 1·9 | **705·5** |
| July | 166·0 | 115·3 | 188·1 | 167·0 | 79·7 | 79·5 | 43·3 | 2·2 | **841·3** |
| Oct | 132·7 | 136·8 | 209·1 | 180·9 | 87·0 | 85·9 | 47·6 | 2·4 | **882·3** |
| 1982 Jan | 101·6 | 132·2 | 211·8 | 187·8 | 91·3 | 90·5 | 49·7 | 2·4 | **867·3** |
| April | 83·0 | 129·4 | 207·9 | 187·2 | 93·1 | 92·9 | 50·0 | 2·3 | **845·8** |
| July | 166·6 | 138·6 | 208·3 | 187·6 | 95·3 | 94·4 | 50·2 | 2·5 | **943·6** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | | **Per cent** |
| 1980 April | 11·5 | 13·9 | 25·1 | 22·3 | 10·0 | 10·6 | 6·3 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| July | 27·0 | 13·7 | 20·5 | 17·4 | 8·1 | 8·3 | 4·7 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 17·0 | 15·0 | 23·8 | 19·9 | 9·3 | 9·4 | 5·3 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 12·9 | 14·9 | 25·0 | 21·2 | 10·1 | 10·0 | 5·5 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| April | 9·7 | 14·8 | 25·5 | 22·5 | 10·8 | 10·7 | 5·8 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| July | 19·7 | 13·7 | 22·4 | 19·9 | 9·5 | 9·4 | 5·1 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 15·0 | 15·5 | 23·7 | 20·5 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 5·4 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 11·7 | 15·2 | 24·4 | 21·7 | 10·5 | 10·4 | 5·7 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| April | 9·8 | 15·3 | 24·6 | 22·1 | 11·0 | 11·0 | 5·9 | 0·3 | **100·0** |
| July | 17·7 | 14·7 | 22·1 | 19·9 | 10·1 | 10·0 | 5·3 | 0·3 | **100·0** |

# 2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

| UNITED KINGDOM | Up to 2 weeks | Over 2 and up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 8 weeks | Over 8 and up to 13 weeks | Over 13 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 April | 131·0 | 108·7 | 183·5 | 182·0 | 284·4 | 279·2 | 354·1 | **1,522·9** |
| July | 220·3 | 231·4 | 311·3 | 179·5 | 301·3 | 288·7 | 364·1 | **1,896·6** |
| Oct | 176·4 | 164·7 | 273·4 | 261·1 | 452·7 | 333·5 | 401·1 | **2,062·9** |
| 1981 Jan | 183·2 | 108·6 | 288·4 | 328·3 | 573·7 | 481·8 | 455·4 | **2,419·5** |
| April | 157·5 | 136·9 | 249·5 | 286·7 | 558·2 | 620·4 | 515·9 | **2,525·2** |
| July | 196·3 | 189·1 | 354·8 | 266·4 | 531·0 | 687·6 | 626·9 | **2,852·1** |
| Oct | 160·5 | 170·7 | 332·0 | 279·7 | 571·6 | 689·5 | 784·6 | **2,988·6** |
| 1982 Jan | 146·6 | 118·1 | 281·7 | 312·8 | 607·8 | 698·5 | 905·1 | **3,070·6** |
| April | 130·2 | 137·0 | 242·0 | 260·9 | 522·9 | 120·3 | 994·4 | **3,007·8** |
| July | 201·1 | 188·1 | 324·3 | 241·9 | 488·8 | 676·0 | 1,070·5 | **3,190·6** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 April | 8·6 | 7·1 | 12·0 | 12·0 | 18·7 | 18·3 | 23·3 | **100·0** |
| July | 11·6 | 12·2 | 16·4 | 9·5 | 15·9 | 15·2 | 19·2 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 8·6 | 8·0 | 13·3 | 12·7 | 21·9 | 16·2 | 19·4 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 7·6 | 4·5 | 11·9 | 13·6 | 23·7 | 19·9 | 18·8 | **100·0** |
| April | 6·2 | 5·4 | 9·9 | 11·4 | 22·1 | 24·6 | 20·4 | **100·0** |
| July | 6·9 | 6·6 | 12·4 | 9·3 | 18·6 | 24·1 | 22·0 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 5·4 | 5·7 | 11·1 | 9·4 | 19·1 | 23·1 | 26·3 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 4·8 | 3·8 | 9·2 | 10·2 | 19·8 | 22·7 | 29·5 | **100·0** |
| April | 4·3 | 4·6 | 8·0 | 8·7 | 17·4 | 23·9 | 33·1 | **100·0** |
| July | 6·3 | 5·9 | 10·2 | 7·6 | 15·3 | 21·2 | 33·6 | **100·0** |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 April | 86·4 | 73·6 | 122·9 | 119·4 | 191·4 | 184·8 | 279·6 | **1,058·1** |
| July | 133·3 | 139·7 | 193·1 | 118·4 | 199·2 | 195·1 | 285·7 | **1,264·6** |
| Oct | 119·6 | 109·4 | 181·3 | 173·7 | 290·4 | 226·1 | 313·6 | **1,414·2** |
| 1981 Jan | 120·3 | 75·0 | 205·8 | 231·3 | 398·9 | 327·4 | 357·6 | **1,716·4** |
| April | 110·5 | 94·0 | 172·6 | 196·0 | 401·3 | 438·9 | 406·5 | **1,819·8** |
| July | 119·9 | 117·7 | 229·0 | 181·9 | 371·5 | 500·2 | 490·6 | **2,010·8** |
| Oct | 106·3 | 108·1 | 208·0 | 185·6 | 385·8 | 497·3 | 615·1 | **2,106·4** |
| 1982 Jan | 94·4 | 81·0 | 196·6 | 211·7 | 408·1 | 494·6 | 716·9 | **2,203·3** |
| April | 85·9 | 92·0 | 161·0 | 171·3 | 360·3 | 501·1 | 790·4 | **2,162·0** |
| July | 120·1 | 114·8 | 205·8 | 160·3 | 327·5 | 470·2 | 848·4 | **2,247·1** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 April | 8·2 | 7·0 | 11·6 | 11·3 | 18·1 | 17·5 | 26·4 | **100·0** |
| July | 10·5 | 11·0 | 15·3 | 9·4 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 22·6 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 8·5 | 7·7 | 12·8 | 12·3 | 20·5 | 16·0 | 22·2 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 7·0 | 4·4 | 12·0 | 13·5 | 23·2 | 19·1 | 20·8 | **100·0** |
| April | 6·1 | 5·2 | 9·5 | 10·8 | 22·1 | 24·1 | 22·3 | **100·0** |
| July | 6·0 | 5·9 | 11·4 | 9·0 | 18·5 | 24·9 | 24·4 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 5·0 | 5·1 | 9·9 | 8·8 | 18·3 | 23·6 | 29·2 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 4·3 | 3·7 | 8·9 | 9·6 | 18·5 | 22·4 | 32·5 | **100·0** |
| April | 4·0 | 4·3 | 7·4 | 7·9 | 16·7 | 23·2 | 36·6 | **100·0** |
| July | 5·3 | 5·1 | 9·2 | 7·1 | 14·6 | 20·9 | 37·8 | **100·0** |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 April | 44·6 | 35·1 | 60·6 | 62·6 | 93·0 | 94·4 | 74·5 | **464·9** |
| July | 87·0 | 91·8 | 118·2 | 61·0 | 102·1 | 93·6 | 78·4 | **632·0** |
| Oct | 56·8 | 55·3 | 92·1 | 87·4 | 162·3 | 107·3 | 87·5 | **648·7** |
| 1981 Jan | 62·8 | 33·6 | 82·6 | 97·0 | 174·9 | 154·4 | 97·8 | **703·1** |
| April | 47·0 | 43·0 | 76·9 | 90·7 | 156·9 | 181·5 | 109·5 | **705·5** |
| July | 76·3 | 71·4 | 125·8 | 84·5 | 159·5 | 187·4 | 136·2 | **841·3** |
| Oct | 54·1 | 62·6 | 124·0 | 94·1 | 185·8 | 192·2 | 169·5 | **882·3** |
| 1982 Jan | 52·2 | 37·1 | 85·2 | 101·0 | 199·8 | 203·8 | 188·2 | **867·3** |
| April | 44·3 | 45·0 | 81·0 | 89·6 | 162·6 | 219·2 | 204·0 | **845·8** |
| July | 80·9 | 73·3 | 118·5 | 81·6 | 161·3 | 205·7 | 222·1 | **943·6** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 April | 9·6 | 7·6 | 13·0 | 13·5 | 20·0 | 20·3 | 16·0 | **100·0** |
| July | 13·8 | 14·5 | 18·7 | 9·7 | 16·2 | 14·8 | 12·4 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 8·8 | 8·5 | 14·2 | 13·5 | 25·0 | 16·5 | 13·5 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Jan | 8·9 | 4·8 | 11·7 | 13·8 | 24·9 | 22·0 | 13·9 | **100·0** |
| April | 6·7 | 6·1 | 10·9 | 12·9 | 22·2 | 25·7 | 15·5 | **100·0** |
| July | 9·1 | 8·5 | 15·0 | 10·0 | 19·0 | 22·3 | 16·2 | **100·0** |
| Oct | 6·1 | 7·1 | 14·1 | 10·7 | 21·1 | 21·6 | 19·2 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Jan | 6·0 | 4·3 | 9·8 | 11·6 | 23·0 | 23·5 | 21·7 | **100·0** |
| April | 5·2 | 5·3 | 9·6 | 10·6 | 19·2 | 25·9 | 24·1 | **100·0** |
| July | 8·6 | 7·8 | 12·6 | 8·6 | 17·1 | 21·8 | 23·5 | **100·0** |





# Occupation: registrations at employment offices

| UNITED KINGDOM | Managerial and professional | Clerical and related | Other non-manual occupations | Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc | General labourers | Other manual occupations | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 Mar | **110·6** | **201·5** | **89·4** | **158·6** | **496·8** | **345·4** | **1,402·2** |
| June | 103·5 | 202·5 | 88·7 | 165·8 | 512·6 | 352·9 | **1,425·9** |
| Sep | 149·8 | 250·9 | 105·7 | 212·2 | 596·1 | 432·3 | **1,747·1** |
| Dec | 176·1 | 270·6 | 123·6 | 291·4 | 672·2 | 535·2 | **2,069·2** |
| 1981 Mar | 191·2 | 295·8 | 143·2 | 354·3 | 735·3 | 613·9 | **2,333·6** |
| June | 201·4 | 298·6 | 145·4 | 368·8 | 754·6 | 629·7 | **2,398·3** |
| Sep | 257·1 | 341·4 | 160·2 | 389·0 | 805·0 | 680·2 | **2,632·9** |
| Dec | 256·9 | 342·0 | 170·3 | 406·6 | 817·5 | 717·3 | **2,710·6** |
| 1982 Mar | 258·0 | 352·1 | 182·0 | 423·6 | 832·4 | 748·1 | **2,796·2** |
| June | 253·9 | 349·3 | 182·3 | 411·5 | 829·0 | 732·8 | **2,758·8** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 Mar | 7·9 | 14·4 | 6·4 | 11·3 | 35·4 | 24·6 | **100·0** |
| June | 7·3 | 14·2 | 6·2 | 11·6 | 35·9 | 24·7 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 8·6 | 14·4 | 6·1 | 12·1 | 34·1 | 24·7 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 8·5 | 13·1 | 6·0 | 14·1 | 32·5 | 25·9 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Mar | 8·2 | 12·7 | 6·1 | 15·2 | 31·5 | 26·3 | **100·0** |
| June | 8·4 | 12·5 | 6·1 | 15·4 | 31·5 | 26·3 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 9·8 | 13·0 | 6·1 | 14·8 | 30·6 | 25·8 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 9·5 | 12·6 | 6·3 | 15·0 | 30·2 | 26·5 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Mar | 9·2 | 12·6 | 6·5 | 15·1 | 29·8 | 26·8 | **100·0** |
| June | 9·2 | 12·7 | 6·6 | 14·9 | 30·0 | 26·6 | **100·0** |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 Mar | 73·1 | 75·2 | 28·1 | 145·0 | 412·0 | 252·6 | **986·1** |
| June | 69·7 | 75·5 | 28·6 | 150·5 | 422·8 | 258·2 | **1,005·3** |
| Sep | 98·1 | 90·3 | 35·5 | 192·6 | 490·6 | 317·3 | **1,224·5** |
| Dec | 121·7 | 95·7 | 43·8 | 268·0 | 557·8 | 403·6 | **1,490·6** |
| 1981 Mar | 135·9 | 103·9 | 51·3 | 327·7 | 613·1 | 467·5 | **1,699·4** |
| June | 145·2 | 105·3 | 53·4 | 341·6 | 631·6 | 482·8 | **1,760·0** |
| Sep | 177·5 | 119·5 | 59·5 | 360·2 | 673·4 | 515·6 | **1,905·6** |
| Dec | 179·4 | 120·0 | 63·3 | 379·3 | 688·6 | 546·0 | **1,976·6** |
| 1982 Mar | 181·8 | 123·2 | 67·3 | 395·6 | 702·4 | 568·9 | **2,039·2** |
| June | 180·2 | 123·1 | 67·7 | 383·8 | 700·9 | 556·4 | **2,012·1** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 Mar | 7·4 | 7·6 | 2·8 | 14·7 | 41·8 | 25·6 | **100·0** |
| June | 6·9 | 7·5 | 2·8 | 15·0 | 42·1 | 25·7 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 8·0 | 7·4 | 2·9 | 15·7 | 40·1 | 25·9 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 8·2 | 6·4 | 2·9 | 18·0 | 37·4 | 27·1 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Mar | 8·0 | 6·1 | 3·0 | 19·3 | 36·1 | 27·5 | **100·0** |
| June | 8·3 | 6·0 | 3·0 | 19·4 | 35·9 | 27·4 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 9·3 | 6·3 | 3·1 | 18·9 | 35·3 | 27·1 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 9·1 | 6·1 | 3·2 | 19·2 | 34·8 | 27·6 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Mar | 8·9 | 6·0 | 3·3 | 19·4 | 34·4 | 27·9 | **100·0** |
| June | 9·0 | 6·1 | 3·4 | 19·1 | 34·8 | 27·7 | **100·0** |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1980 Mar | 37·5 | 126·3 | 61·2 | 13·5 | 84·8 | 92·8 | **416·1** |
| June | 33·8 | 127·0 | 60·1 | 15·3 | 89·8 | 94·7 | **420·6** |
| Sep | 51·7 | 160·6 | 70·2 | 19·6 | 105·5 | 115·0 | **522·6** |
| Dec | 54·4 | 174·9 | 79·8 | 23·4 | 114·4 | 131·6 | **578·5** |
| 1981 Mar | 55·3 | 191·9 | 91·9 | 26·7 | 122·2 | 146·4 | **634·3** |
| June | 56·2 | 193·2 | 91·9 | 27·2 | 123·0 | 146·9 | **638·4** |
| Sep | 79·7 | 221·9 | 100·7 | 28·9 | 131·6 | 164·6 | **727·3** |
| Dec | 77·4 | 222·0 | 107·0 | 27·3 | 128·9 | 171·4 | **734·0** |
| 1982 Mar | 76·2 | 229·0 | 114·6 | 28·0 | 130·0 | 179·2 | **757·0** |
| June | 73·6 | 226·1 | 114·6 | 27·7 | 128·1 | 176·4 | **746·7** |
| | **Proportion of number unemployed** | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1980 Mar | 9·0 | 30·4 | 14·7 | 3·2 | 20·4 | 22·3 | **100·0** |
| June | 8·0 | 30·2 | 14·3 | 3·6 | 21·4 | 22·5 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 9·9 | 30·7 | 13·4 | 3·8 | 20·2 | 22·0 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 9·4 | 30·2 | 13·8 | 4·0 | 19·8 | 22·7 | **100·0** |
| 1981 Mar | 8·7 | 30·3 | 14·5 | 4·2 | 19·3 | 23·1 | **100·0** |
| June | 8·8 | 30·3 | 14·4 | 4·3 | 19·3 | 23·0 | **100·0** |
| Sep | 11·0 | 30·5 | 13·8 | 4·0 | 18·1 | 22·6 | **100·0** |
| Dec | 10·5 | 30·2 | 14·6 | 3·7 | 17·6 | 23·4 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Mar | 10·1 | 30·3 | 15·1 | 3·7 | 17·2 | 23·7 | **100·0** |
| June | 9·9 | 30·3 | 15·3 | 3·7 | 17·2 | 23·6 | **100·0** |

# 2·12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES
## Regions: occupation

**Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1982**

| | South East | | | | Greater London* | | | | East Anglia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies |
| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | |
| **Table 1 Summary** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional | 66,797 | 23,003 | 89,800 | 5,877 | 33,963 | 13,576 | 47,539 | 2,919 | 4,631 | 1,582 | 6,213 | 400 |
| Clerical and related | 43,311 | 57,126 | 100,437 | 8,461 | 21,745 | 28,849 | 50,594 | 4,465 | 3,962 | 4,981 | 8,943 | 702 |
| Other non-manual occupations | 20,136 | 20,760 | 40,896 | 7,310 | 9,916 | 8,695 | 18,611 | 3,167 | 1,772 | 2,598 | 4,370 | 647 |
| Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc | 85,822 | 4,273 | 90,095 | 5,511 | 44,406 | 2,690 | 47,096 | 2,479 | 8,118 | 305 | 8,423 | 665 |
| General labourers | 118,179 | 22,746 | 140,925 | 1,080 | 57,304 | 10,572 | 67,876 | 347 | 15,139 | 4,120 | 19,259 | 140 |
| Other manual occupations | 141,107 | 35,075 | 176,182 | 17,537 | 71,885 | 17,004 | 88,889 | 7,987 | 15,102 | 4,076 | 19,178 | 1,840 |
| **All occupations** | **475,352** | **162,983** | **638,335** | **45,776** | **239,219** | **81,386** | **320,605** | **21,364** | **48,724** | **17,662** | **66,386** | **4,394** |
| **Table 2 Occupational groups** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I Managerial (general management) | 1,199 | 49 | 1,248 | 41 | 385 | 33 | 418 | 27 | 86 | 1 | 87 | 4 |
| II Professional and related supporting management and administration | 13,577 | 3,352 | 16,929 | 968 | 6,568 | 1,930 | 8,498 | 622 | 762 | 147 | 909 | 50 |
| III Professional and related in education, welfare and health | 7,099 | 9,630 | 16,729 | 1,828 | 3,994 | 4,767 | 8,761 | 720 | 629 | 961 | 1,590 | 151 |
| IV Literary, artistic and sports | 10,726 | 5,789 | 16,515 | 256 | 7,984 | 4,496 | 12,480 | 102 | 452 | 183 | 635 | 17 |
| V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields | 14,981 | 1,453 | 16,434 | 1,190 | 6,246 | 759 | 7,005 | 598 | 1,170 | 122 | 1,292 | 57 |
| VI Managerial (excluding general management) | 19,215 | 2,730 | 21,945 | 1,594 | 8,786 | 1,591 | 10,377 | 850 | 1,532 | 168 | 1,700 | 121 |
| VII Clerical and related | 45,444 | 57,275 | 102,719 | 8,685 | 23,591 | 28,965 | 52,556 | 4,582 | 4,021 | 4,988 | 9,009 | 720 |
| VIII Selling | 17,777 | 20,771 | 38,548 | 7,004 | 8,586 | 8,685 | 17,271 | 2,951 | 1,614 | 2,609 | 4,223 | 631 |
| IX Security and protective services | 3,657 | 135 | 3,792 | 817 | 2,001 | 71 | 2,072 | 491 | 322 | 7 | 329 | 46 |
| X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service | 23,741 | 23,609 | 47,350 | 11,866 | 15,411 | 11,466 | 26,877 | 5,445 | 1,639 | 2,897 | 4,536 | 1,298 |
| XI Farming, fishing and related | 6,010 | 1,276 | 7,286 | 535 | 1,282 | 192 | 1,474 | 116 | 2,444 | 443 | 2,887 | 78 |
| XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) | 3,523 | 176 | 3,699 | 309 | 1,881 | 99 | 1,980 | 110 | 327 | 90 | 417 | 69 |
| XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics) | 20,423 | 4,367 | 24,790 | 2,369 | 12,483 | 2,853 | 15,336 | 1,387 | 1,671 | 331 | 2,002 | 191 |
| XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding) | 51,526 | 851 | 52,377 | 2,888 | 23,655 | 372 | 24,027 | 1,042 | 5,432 | 24 | 5,456 | 411 |
| XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related | 22,340 | 7,004 | 29,344 | 1,393 | 12,707 | 3,911 | 16,618 | 602 | 1,502 | 279 | 1,781 | 91 |
| XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere | 40,809 | 85 | 40,894 | 928 | 19,757 | 55 | 19,812 | 392 | 3,518 | 2 | 3,520 | 122 |
| XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related | 53,552 | 1,481 | 55,033 | 1,923 | 25,687 | 428 | 26,115 | 928 | 6,108 | 174 | 6,282 | 183 |
| XVIII Miscellaneous | 119,753 | 22,950 | 142,703 | 1,182 | 58,215 | 10,713 | 68,928 | 399 | 15,495 | 4,236 | 19,731 | 154 |
| **All occupations** | **475,352** | **162,983** | **638,335** | **45,776** | **239,219** | **81,386** | **320,605** | **21,364** | **48,724** | **17,662** | **66,386** | **4,394** |

* Included in South East.





Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1982

| South West | | | | West Midlands | | | | East Midlands | | | | Yorkshire and Humberside | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies |
| Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | |
| 13,605 | 5,209 | 18,814 | 1,597 | 18,146 | 6,189 | 24,335 | 1,108 | 8,704 | 3,302 | 12,006 | 900 | 12,524 | 5,297 | 17,821 | 1,116 |
| 10,951 | 13,889 | 24,840 | 1,766 | 10,449 | 25,129 | 35,578 | 1,139 | 6,457 | 11,181 | 17,638 | 1,046 | 8,900 | 16,960 | 25,860 | 1,327 |
| 4,891 | 7,414 | 12,305 | 1,718 | 7,738 | 12,767 | 20,505 | 1,167 | 3,498 | 6,407 | 9,905 | 1,110 | 4,597 | 9,563 | 14,160 | 1,368 |
| 20,128 | 836 | 20,964 | 1,431 | 52,822 | 4,270 | 57,092 | 1,075 | 19,534 | 2,460 | 21,994 | 1,417 | 32,855 | 2,753 | 35,608 | 1,182 |
| 32,600 | 6,652 | 39,252 | 286 | 65,351 | 9,816 | 75,167 | 162 | 53,114 | 9,418 | 62,532 | 313 | 76,760 | 13,556 | 90,316 | 268 |
| 34,461 | 11,443 | 45,904 | 5,233 | 80,667 | 26,248 | 106,915 | 2,283 | 29,020 | 9,762 | 38,782 | 2,803 | 46,729 | 14,853 | 61,582 | 2,704 |
| 116,636 | **45,443** | **162,079** | **12,031** | **235,173** | **84,419** | **319,592** | **6,934** | **120,327** | **42,530** | **162,857** | **7,589** | **182,365** | **62,982** | **245,347** | **7,965** |
| 188 | 9 | 197 | 6 | 441 | 11 | 452 | 18 | 130 | 4 | 134 | 6 | 211 | 3 | 214 | 12 |
| 2,342 | 444 | 2,786 | 130 | 3,637 | 643 | 4,280 | 165 | 1,631 | 359 | 1,990 | 155 | 2,224 | 528 | 2,752 | 168 |
| 1,820 | 3,326 | 5,146 | 796 | 1,806 | 3,809 | 5,615 | 324 | 1,035 | 1,950 | 2,985 | 244 | 1,608 | 3,225 | 4,833 | 372 |
| 1,121 | 594 | 1,715 | 67 | 1,106 | 633 | 1,739 | 45 | 628 | 391 | 1,019 | 49 | 1,012 | 570 | 1,582 | 57 |
| 3,550 | 294 | 3,844 | 265 | 5,094 | 399 | 5,493 | 221 | 2,285 | 239 | 2,524 | 199 | 3,222 | 340 | 3,562 | 204 |
| 4,584 | 542 | 5,126 | 333 | 6,062 | 694 | 6,756 | 335 | 2,995 | 359 | 3,354 | 247 | 4,247 | 631 | 4,878 | 303 |
| 11,104 | 13,900 | 25,004 | 1,813 | 10,576 | 25,140 | 35,716 | 1,167 | 6,508 | 11,187 | 17,695 | 1,068 | 9,005 | 16,976 | 25,981 | 1,346 |
| 4,694 | 7,447 | 12,141 | 1,677 | 6,633 | 12,865 | 19,498 | 1,160 | 3,137 | 6,429 | 9,566 | 1,088 | 4,029 | 9,649 | 13,678 | 1,339 |
| 636 | 35 | 671 | 137 | 1,724 | 60 | 1,784 | 78 | 534 | 19 | 553 | 122 | 849 | 21 | 870 | 124 |
| 5,238 | 8,396 | 13,634 | 3,811 | 4,897 | 11,955 | 16,852 | 1,376 | 2,542 | 5,999 | 8,541 | 1,853 | 3,601 | 9,808 | 13,409 | 1,789 |
| 2,999 | 654 | 3,653 | 167 | 3,097 | 508 | 3,605 | 71 | 2,199 | 463 | 2,662 | 89 | 2,777 | 444 | 3,221 | 78 |
| 989 | 121 | 1,110 | 148 | 2,268 | 379 | 2,647 | 64 | 1,553 | 180 | 1,733 | 163 | 5,571 | 1,186 | 6,757 | 135 |
| 3,476 | 774 | 4,250 | 477 | 7,084 | 3,531 | 10,615 | 366 | 3,503 | 2,672 | 6,175 | 764 | 4,370 | 2,442 | 6,812 | 449 |
| 13,680 | 155 | 13,835 | 757 | 53,141 | 4,006 | 57,147 | 661 | 14,152 | 112 | 14,264 | 506 | 26,698 | 335 | 27,033 | 522 |
| 3,769 | 1,441 | 5,210 | 317 | 12,275 | 8,572 | 20,847 | 206 | 3,283 | 2,179 | 5,462 | 186 | 4,218 | 2,680 | 6,898 | 166 |
| 9,389 | 10 | 9,399 | 366 | 17,047 | 36 | 17,083 | 187 | 7,597 | 6 | 7,603 | 181 | 11,339 | 4 | 11,343 | 261 |
| 14,017 | 582 | 14,599 | 458 | 32,225 | 1,293 | 33,518 | 280 | 13,209 | 524 | 13,733 | 299 | 20,164 | 559 | 20,723 | 333 |
| 33,040 | 6,719 | 39,759 | 306 | 66,060 | 9,885 | 75,945 | 210 | 53,406 | 9,458 | 62,864 | 370 | 77,220 | 13,581 | 90,801 | 307 |
| 116,636 | 45,443 | 162,079 | 12,031 | 235,173 | 84,419 | 319,592 | 6,934 | 120,327 | 42,530 | 162,857 | 7,589 | 182,365 | 62,982 | 245,347 | 7,965 |

# 2·12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES
## Regions: occupation

### Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1982

| | North West | | | | North | | | | Wales | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies |
| | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | |
| **Table 1 summary** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional | 21,646 | 9,212 | 30,858 | 1,421 | 8,490 | 4,059 | 12,549 | 769 | 8,175 | 4,079 | 12,254 | 893 |
| Clerical and related | 14,508 | 33,628 | 48,136 | 1,954 | 6,192 | 15,128 | 21,320 | 781 | 5,816 | 13,303 | 19,119 | 797 |
| Other non-manual occupations | 8,937 | 16,584 | 25,521 | 1,789 | 3,198 | 9,423 | 12,621 | 800 | 2,841 | 7,977 | 10,818 | 941 |
| Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc | 55,528 | 4,313 | 59,841 | 1,614 | 30,910 | 1,624 | 32,534 | 895 | 19,175 | 1,103 | 20,278 | 746 |
| General labourers | 114,853 | 24,245 | 139,098 | 320 | 64,989 | 9,431 | 74,420 | 181 | 48,714 | 8,363 | 57,077 | 273 |
| Other manual occupations | 74,940 | 24,480 | 99,420 | 4,106 | 31,237 | 12,134 | 43,371 | 1,998 | 26,073 | 7,984 | 34,057 | 3,058 |
| **All occupations** | **290,412** | **112,462** | **402,874** | **11,204** | **145,016** | **51,799** | **196,815** | **5,424** | **110,794** | **42,809** | **153,603** | **6,708** |
| **Table 2 Occupational groups** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I Managerial (general management) | 352 | 16 | 368 | 8 | 108 | 5 | 113 | 1 | 169 | 9 | 178 | 2 |
| II Professional and related supporting management and administration | 3,957 | 910 | 4,867 | 163 | 1,343 | 303 | 1,646 | 57 | 1,374 | 369 | 1,743 | 104 |
| III Professional and related in education, welfare and health | 2,589 | 5,619 | 8,208 | 558 | 1,072 | 2,794 | 3,866 | 356 | 1,016 | 2,757 | 3,773 | 354 |
| IV Literary, artistic and sports | 1,633 | 1,003 | 2,636 | 84 | 514 | 323 | 837 | 40 | 544 | 287 | 831 | 43 |
| V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields | 5,661 | 603 | 6,264 | 190 | 2,535 | 208 | 2,743 | 132 | 2,276 | 273 | 2,549 | 145 |
| VI Managerial (excluding general management) | 7,454 | 1,061 | 8,515 | 418 | 2,918 | 426 | 3,344 | 183 | 2,796 | 384 | 3,180 | 245 |
| VII Clerical and related | 14,705 | 33,655 | 48,360 | 1,982 | 6,275 | 15,135 | 21,410 | 802 | 5,872 | 13,312 | 19,184 | 807 |
| VIII Selling | 7,523 | 17,026 | 24,549 | 1,737 | 2,602 | 9,651 | 12,253 | 805 | 2,609 | 8,228 | 10,837 | 915 |
| IX Security and protective services | 1,992 | 93 | 2,085 | 177 | 841 | 18 | 859 | 63 | 506 | 17 | 523 | 91 |
| X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service | 8,113 | 16,130 | 24,243 | 2,710 | 2,461 | 9,765 | 12,226 | 1,385 | 2,094 | 6,598 | 8,692 | 2,382 |
| XI Farming, fishing and related | 2,467 | 290 | 2,757 | 116 | 1,310 | 197 | 1,507 | 38 | 1,343 | 313 | 1,656 | 96 |
| XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) | 6,162 | 1,183 | 7,345 | 142 | 1,324 | 131 | 1,455 | 64 | 534 | 46 | 580 | 53 |
| XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics) | 9,396 | 3,958 | 13,354 | 717 | 4,131 | 1,582 | 5,713 | 294 | 2,531 | 1,064 | 3,595 | 235 |
| XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding) | 40,854 | 391 | 41,245 | 729 | 24,376 | 43 | 24,419 | 485 | 14,049 | 52 | 14,101 | 356 |
| XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related | 8,267 | 5,274 | 13,541 | 317 | 3,732 | 1,168 | 4,900 | 112 | 2,250 | 183 | 2,433 | 105 |
| XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere | 21,672 | 16 | 21,688 | 279 | 10,407 | — | 10,407 | 218 | 9,239 | — | 9,239 | 203 |
| XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related | 31,468 | 875 | 32,343 | 500 | 13,584 | 542 | 14,126 | 161 | 12,438 | 384 | 12,822 | 214 |
| XVIII Miscellaneous | 116,147 | 24,359 | 140,506 | 377 | 65,483 | 9,508 | 74,991 | 228 | 49,154 | 8,533 | 57,687 | 358 |
| **All occupations** | **290,412** | **112,462** | **402,874** | **11,204** | **145,016** | **51,799** | **196,815** | **5,424** | **110,794** | **42,809** | **153,603** | **6,708** |





### Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1982

| Scotland | | | | Great Britain | | | | Northern Ireland | | | | United Kingdom | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies | Unemployed | | | Unfilled vacancies |
| Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | |
| 14,524 | 9,016 | 23,540 | 2,307 | 177,242 | 70,948 | 248,190 | 16,388 | 3,004 | 2,676 | 5,680 | 119 | 180,246 | 73,624 | 253,870 | 16,507 |
| 9,118 | 25,834 | 34,952 | 1,956 | 119,664 | 217,159 | 336,823 | 19,929 | 3,457 | 8,987 | 12,444 | 172 | 123,121 | 226,146 | 349,267 | 20,101 |
| 6,445 | 16,323 | 22,768 | 1,553 | 64,053 | 109,816 | 173,869 | 18,403 | 3,673 | 4,795 | 8,468 | 156 | 67,726 | 114,611 | 182,337 | 18,559 |
| 41,774 | 3,845 | 45,619 | 2,717 | 366,666 | 25,782 | 392,448 | 17,253 | 17,085 | 1,967 | 19,052 | 171 | 383,751 | 27,749 | 411,500 | 17,424 |
| 86,998 | 16,825 | 103,823 | 1,193 | 676,697 | 125,172 | 801,869 | 4,216 | 24,212 | 2,938 | 27,150 | 81 | 700,909 | 128,110 | 829,019 | 4,297 |
| 53,222 | 21,211 | 74,433 | 4,987 | 532,558 | 167,266 | 699,824 | 46,549 | 23,827 | 9,166 | 32,993 | 258 | 556,385 | 176,432 | 732,817 | 46,807 |
| 212,081 | 93,054 | 305,135 | 14,713 | 1,936,880 | 716,143 | 2,653,023 | 122,738 | 75,258 | 30,529 | 105,787 | 957 | 2,012,138 | 746,672 | 2,758,810 | 123,695 |
| 131 | 6 | 137 | 4 | 3,015 | 113 | 3,128 | 102 | 85 | 13 | 98 | 2 | 3,100 | 126 | 3,226 | 104 |
| 2,459 | 844 | 3,303 | 193 | 33,306 | 7,899 | 41,205 | 2,153 | 453 | 147 | 600 | 20 | 33,759 | 8,046 | 41,805 | 2,173 |
| 1,601 | 5,468 | 7,069 | 876 | 20,275 | 39,539 | 59,814 | 5,859 | 535 | 2,170 | 2,705 | 45 | 20,810 | 41,709 | 62,519 | 5,904 |
| 1,115 | 784 | 1,899 | 324 | 18,851 | 10,557 | 29,408 | 982 | 187 | 101 | 288 | 2 | 19,038 | 10,658 | 29,696 | 984 |
| 4,584 | 766 | 5,350 | 534 | 45,358 | 4,697 | 50,055 | 3,137 | 860 | 99 | 959 | 20 | 46,218 | 4,796 | 51,014 | 3,157 |
| 4,634 | 1,148 | 5,782 | 376 | 56,437 | 8,143 | 64,580 | 4,155 | 884 | 146 | 1,030 | 30 | 57,321 | 8,289 | 65,610 | 4,185 |
| 9,365 | 25,845 | 35,210 | 2,019 | 122,875 | 217,413 | 340,288 | 20,409 | 3,521 | 8,995 | 12,516 | 188 | 126,396 | 226,408 | 352,804 | 20,597 |
| 5,127 | 16,559 | 21,686 | 1,422 | 55,745 | 111,234 | 166,979 | 17,778 | 1,655 | 4,652 | 6,307 | 116 | 57,400 | 115,886 | 173,286 | 17,894 |
| 1,755 | 101 | 1,856 | 232 | 12,816 | 506 | 13,322 | 1,887 | 2,220 | 161 | 2,381 | 50 | 15,036 | 667 | 15,703 | 1,937 |
| 6,780 | 16,784 | 23,564 | 3,225 | 61,106 | 111,941 | 173,047 | 31,695 | 2,186 | 6,033 | 8,219 | 137 | 63,292 | 117,974 | 181,266 | 31,832 |
| 3,727 | 427 | 4,154 | 220 | 28,373 | 5,015 | 33,388 | 1,488 | 2,097 | 58 | 2,155 | 8 | 30,470 | 5,073 | 35,543 | 1,496 |
| 2,894 | 800 | 3,694 | 358 | 25,145 | 4,292 | 29,437 | 1,505 | 1,448 | 433 | 1,881 | 11 | 26,593 | 4,725 | 31,318 | 1,516 |
| 7,278 | 3,501 | 10,779 | 757 | 63,863 | 24,222 | 88,085 | 6,619 | 3,871 | 1,912 | 5,783 | 68 | 67,734 | 26,134 | 93,868 | 6,687 |
| 30,166 | 220 | 30,386 | 1,404 | 274,074 | 6,189 | 280,263 | 8,719 | 10,193 | 72 | 10,265 | 60 | 284,267 | 6,261 | 290,528 | 8,779 |
| 6,423 | 2,219 | 8,642 | 332 | 68,059 | 30,999 | 99,058 | 3,225 | 1,925 | 1,501 | 3,426 | 19 | 69,984 | 32,500 | 102,484 | 3,244 |
| 11,848 | 5 | 11,853 | 586 | 142,865 | 164 | 143,029 | 3,331 | 7,208 | 16 | 7,224 | 39 | 150,073 | 180 | 150,253 | 3,370 |
| 24,316 | 597 | 24,913 | 569 | 221,081 | 7,011 | 228,092 | 4,920 | 10,123 | 104 | 10,227 | 60 | 231,204 | 7,115 | 238,319 | 4,980 |
| 87,878 | 16,980 | 104,858 | 1,282 | 683,636 | 126,209 | 809,845 | 4,774 | 25,807 | 3,916 | 29,723 | 82 | 709,443 | 130,125 | 839,568 | 4,856 |
| 212,081 | 93,054 | 305,135 | 14,713 | 1,936,880 | 716,143 | 2,653,023 | 122,738 | 75,258 | 30,529 | 105,787 | 957 | 2,012,138 | 746,672 | 2,758,810 | 123,695 |

*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 | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 July 9 | 30,847 | *11,388* | 3,216 | 7,329 | 11,403 | 7,096 | 12,022 | 15,882 | 6,765 | 8,619 | 16,934 | 120,113 | 6,713 | 126,826 |
| Aug 13 | 40,316 | *17,045* | 4,045 | 10,405 | 13,554 | 8,868 | 14,954 | 21,390 | 7,979 | 9,562 | 19,786 | 150,859 | 6,932 | 157,791 |
| Sep 10 | 43,305 | *17,916* | 4,352 | 11,363 | 15,328 | 11,289 | 17,276 | 23,463 | 10,184 | 12,066 | 21,735 | 170,361 | 8,880 | 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 |
| Nov 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dec 10 | 1,220 | *210* | 186 | 69 | 204 | 148 | 66 | 106 | 27 | 33 | 210 | 2,269 | – | 2,269 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | 4,968 | *2,599* | 495 | 542 | 591 | 437 | 511 | 779 | 562 | 462 | 1,072 | 10,419 | – | 10,419 |
| Feb 11 | 103 | – | 14 | 3 | 72 | 45 | 31 | 36 | – | 8 | 242 | 554 | – | 554 |
| Mar 11 | 85 | *17* | 11 | 9 | 56 | 45 | 3 | – | – | – | 41 | 250 | – | 250 |
| April 15 | 17,327 | *7,310* | 2,012 | 2,195 | 5,431 | 4,083 | 6,687 | 6,285 | 1,817 | 4,584 | 4,598 | 55,019 | – | 55,019 |
| May 13 | 811 | *394* | 34 | 76 | 681 | 93 | 47 | 172 | – | 99 | 646 | 2,659 | – | 2,659 |
| June 10 | 894 | *406* | 117 | 196 | 356 | 174 | 256 | 624 | 201 | 106 | 3,406 | 6,330 | 2,938 | 9,268 |
| July 8 | 30,706 | *10,848* | 2,712 | 7,566 | 10,873 | 7,809 | 12,640 | 17,616 | 7,030 | 7,900 | 18,623 | 123,475 | 7,084 | 130,559 |

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 | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE AND FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 July 9 | 1,966 | *805* | 229 | 707 | 2,736 | 612 | 1,826 | 1,326 | 975 | 456 | 1,761 | 12,594 | 1,265 | 13,859 |
| Aug 13 | 1,854 | *716* | 255 | 703 | 2,753 | 551 | 1,682 | 1,532 | 596 | 364 | 2,182 | 12,472 | 859 | 13,331 |
| Sep 10 | 2,007 | *823* | 201 | 580 | 2,368 | 596 | 2,475 | 2,159 | 428 | 374 | 1,716 | 12,904 | 775 | 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 |
| Nov 12 | 1,699 | *634* | 239 | 985 | 7,255 | 770 | 3,035 | 2,409 | 757 | 420 | 1,973 | 19,542 | 947 | 20,489 |
| Dec 10 | 1,758 | *707* | 317 | 968 | 2,919 | 1,317 | 2,492 | 3,219 | 733 | 528 | 1,936 | 16,187 | 1,011 | 17,198 |
| 1982 Jan 14 | 3,211 | *890* | 544 | 1,257 | 5,175 | 2,356 | 4,037 | 3,249 | 2,079 | 1,508 | 5,979 | 29,395 | 2,314 | 31,709 |
| Feb 11 | 2,856 | *935* | 512 | 1,648 | 5,627 | 1,918 | 4,166 | 3,823 | 1,812 | 1,665 | 3,397 | 27,424 | 1,465 | 28,889 |
| Mar 11 | 2,543 | *832* | 363 | 1,546 | 5,851 | 1,549 | 4,176 | 2,610 | 1,180 | 950 | 4,199 | 24,967 | 1,773 | 26,740 |
| April 15 | 2,775 | *930* | 317 | 962 | 4,138 | 1,307 | 4,559 | 2,165 | 778 | 663 | 2,400 | 20,064 | 1,751 | 21,815 |
| May 13 | 1,882 | *652* | 250 | 805 | 3,565 | 1,050 | 2,584 | 2,702 | 614 | 363 | 1,861 | 15,676 | 1,255 | 16,931 |
| June 10 | 1,877 | *748* | 243 | 566 | 2,033 | 810 | 2,335 | 1,936 | 461 | 303 | 1,657 | 12,221 | 1,786 | 14,007 |
| July 8 | 1,911 | *719* | 208 | 460 | 1,906 | 695 | 2,185 | 1,365 | 588 | 329 | 2,643 | 12,290 | 1,202 | 13,492 |

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

# 2·16 Disabled people
## Non-claimants

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN | Disabled people | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Suitable for ordinary employment | | Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions* | |
| | Registered disabled | Unregistered disabled | Registered disabled | Unregistered disabled |
| 1981 June | 65·1 | 103·0 | 7·6 | 4·0 |
| July | 65·5 | 103·9 | 7·6 | 4·0 |
| Aug | 67·8 | 108·3 | 7·7 | 4·1 |
| Sep | 68·0 | 109·9 | 7·7 | 4·2 |
| Oct | 69·3 | 110·4 | 7·8 | 4·1 |
| Nov | 69·2 | 111·2 | 7·7 | 4·3 |
| Dec | 68·7 | 110·5 | 7·5 | 4·3 |
| 1982 Jan | 69·2 | 112·4 | 7·7 | 4·3 |
| Feb | 69·2 | 112·6 | 7·5 | 4·3 |
| Mar | 69·1 | 112·6 | 7·6 | 4·4 |
| Apr | 69·3 | 113·9 | 7·6 | 4·6 |
| May | 68·4 | 113·5 | 7·4 | 4·3 |
| June | 68·1 | 115·3 | 7·4 | 4·3 |

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male and female | Male | Female |
| 1981 June | 41·0 | 2·7 | 38·3 |
| July | 40·6 | 2·7 | 37·9 |
| Aug | 39·1 | 2·6 | 36·5 |
| Sep | 40·1 | 2·6 | 37·5 |
| Oct | 43·7 | 2·6 | 41·0 |
| Nov | 45·5 | 2·8 | 42·7 |
| Dec | 45·3 | 2·8 | 42·6 |
| 1982 Jan | 44·4 | 3·0 | 41·4 |
| Feb | 46·2 | 2·8 | 43·4 |
| Mar | 47·7 | 2·9 | 44·9 |
| Apr | 48·5 | 2·9 | 45·6 |
| May | 49·2 | 2·9 | 46·2 |
| June | 49·6 | 2·8 | 46·7 |

* 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.

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT
## Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

| | United Kingdom*† | | Australia¶ | Austria* | Belgium‡ | Canada¶ | Denmark§ | France* | Germany (FR)* | Greece* | Irish Republic* | Italy‖ | Japan¶ | Netherlands* | Norway* | Spain* | Sweden¶ | Switzerland* | United States¶ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Incl. school leavers | Excl. school leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Annual averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 1,484 | 1,378 | 358 | 51 | 264 | 850 | 164 | 1,073 | 1,030 | 28 | 106 | 1,382 | 1,100 | 204 | 16·1 | 540 | 75 | 12·0 | 6,856 |
| 1978 | 1,475 | 1,376 | 402 | 59 | 282 | 911 | 190 | 1,167 | 993 | 31 | 99 | 1,529 | 1,240 | 206 | 20·0 | 817 | 94 | 10·5 | 6,047 |
| 1979 | 1,390 | 1,307 | 405** | 57 | 294 | 838 | 159 | 1,350 | 876 | 32 | 90 | 1,653 | 1,170 | 210 | 24·1 | 1,037 | 88 | 10·3 | 5,963 |
| 1980 | 1,795 | 1,668 | 406 | 53 | 322 | 867 | 180 | 1,451 | 900 | 37 | 101 | 1,778 | 1,140 | 248 | 22·3 | 1,277 | 86** | 6·2 | 7,449 |
| 1981 | 2,734 | 2,566 | 390 | 69 | 392 | 898 | 241 | 1,773 | 1,296 | 41 | 128 | 1,979 | 1,259 | 385 | 28·4 | 1,566 | 108 | 5·9 | 8,080 |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q2 | 2,588 | 2,459 R | 367 | 48 | 378 | 865 | 226 | 1,634 | 1,127 | 31 | 124 | 1,892 | 1,320 | 343 | 24·7 R | 1,515 | 85 | 4·7 | 7,926 R |
| Q3 | 2,930 | 2,653 | 381 | 43 | 398 | 839 | 214 | 1,780 | 1,264 | 23 | 127 | 1,951 | 1,190 | 405 | 27·1 | 1,555 | 116 | 4·6 | 7,987 R |
| Q4 | 2,961 | 2,787 | 392 | 95 | 414 | 935 | 257 | 2,011 | 1,520 | 45 | 134 | 2,148 | 1,200 | 448 | 30·1 | 1,696 | 129 | 7·3 | 8,635 R |
| 1982 Q1 | 3,036 | 2,902 | 461 | 139 | 448 | 1,147 | 290 | 2,001 | 1,899 | 70 | 147 | 2,299 | 1,380 | 489 | 39·0 | 1,802 | 137 | 10·3 | 10,284 |
| Q2 | 3,013 | 2,852 | 444 | 81 | 449 | 1,259 | | 1,894 R | 1,669 | 40 | 149 | | | 497 | | | 120 | 10·3 | 10,267 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Dec | 2,941 | 2,798 | 433 | 120 | 424 | 987 | 273 | 2,014 | 1,704 | 61 | 141 | 2,187 | 1,190 | 474 | 35·6 | 1,744 | 125 | 9·1 | 9,013 R |
| 1982 Jan | 3,071 | 2,921 | 440 | 156 | 439 | 1,096 | 303 | 2,034 | 1,950 | 74 | 147 | 2,290 | 1,310 | 488 | 42·1 | 1,787 | 153 | 11·7 | 10,183 |
| Feb | 3,045 | 2,911 | 484 | 146 | 452 | 1,116 | 289 | 2,004 | 1,935 | 70 | 146 | 2,304 | 1,350 | 493 | 38·5 | 1,817 | 135 | 9·7 | 10,378 |
| Mar | 2,992 | 2,875 | 460 | 116 | 451 | 1,228 | 279 | 1,965 | 1,811 | 65 | 148 | 2,302 | 1,470 | 486 | 36·5 | 1,802 | 124 | 9·4 | 10,290 |
| Apr | 3,008 | 2,880 | 436 | 96 | 447 | 1,233 | 265 | 1,928 | 1,710 | 52 | 148 | 2,292 | 1,430 | 483 | 37·8 | 1,801 | 112 | 9·8 | 9,957 |
| May | 2,969 | 2,844 | 450 R | 81 | 445 | 1,241 | 246 | 1,885 | 1,646 | 36 | 148 | 2,291 p | 1,340 | 486 | | | 116 | 10·5 | 9,957 |
| June | 3,061 | 2,834 | 447 p | 66 | 443 | 1,303 | | 1,867 R | 1,650 | 32 | 151 | | | 522 | | | 131 | 10·6 | 10,886 |
| July | 3,191 | 2,887 | | | | | | 1,897 p | 1,757 | | 156 | | | | | | | | 11,036 |
| **Percentage rate latest month** | 13·4 | | 6·5 p | 2·3 | 16·1 | 10·7 | 9·4 | 10·1 p | 7·2 | 2·1 | 12·8 | 10·3 p | 2·3 | 11·9 | 2·0 | 13·7 | 3·0 | 0·4 | 9·8 |
| **NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q2 | | 2,482 | | 62 | 392 | 851 R | 230 R | 1,739 | 1,221 R | 43 | 126 | | 1,330 | 373 R | 28·0 | 1,521 e | 92 | | 8,050 |
| Q3 | | 2,641 | | 72 | 412 | 897 R | 231 R | 1,832 | 1,369 R | 36 | 130 | | 1,230 | 403 R | 30·0 | 1,579 e | 111 | | 8,013 |
| Q4 | | 2,752 | | 86 | 400 | 999 R | 253 | 1,891 | 1,520 R | 42 | 135 | | 1,250 | 438 R | 29·1 | 1,702 e | 131 | | 9,113 |
| 1982 Q1 | | 2,817 | 430 | 95 | 434 | 1,021 | 258 | 1,948 | 1,650 R | 52 R | 143 | | 1,270 | 466 | 33·9 | | 133 | | 9,576 |
| Q2 | | 2,878 | 450 p | 106 e | 460 e | 1,212 | | 2,012 R | 1,780 e | 48 | 150 | | | 520 | | | 130 | | 10,428 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Dec | | 2,769 | 406 | 88 | 399 | 1,026 | 259 | 1,902 | 1,564 R | 47 | 137 R | | 1,240 | 450 | 30·9 | 1,744 e | 130 | | 9,571 |
| 1982 Jan | | 2,812 | 409 | 91 | 415 | 983 | 261 R | 1,923 | 1,599 R | 47 R | 141 | | 1,270 | 453 | 35·1 | 1,779 e | 134 | | 9,298 |
| Feb | | 2,818 | 439 | 92 | 437 | 1,010 | 256 R | 1,955 | 1,648 R | 52 | 141 | | 1,230 | 464 | 33·1 | | 136 | | 9,575 |
| Mar | | 2,822 | 442 | 101 | 449 | 1,069 | 255 R | 1,968 | 1,702 R | 56 | 146 | | 1,300 | 482 | 33·4 | | 130 | | 9,854 |
| Apr | | 2,850 | 436 | 99 | 453 R | 1,135 | 255 | 1,988 | 1,751 R | 53 | 148 | | 1,360 | 504 | 37·2 R | | 120 | | 10,307 |
| May | | 2,872 | 454 | 105 R | 460 R | 1,206 | 252 | 2,005 | 1,798 R | 47 | 150 R | | 1,370 | 520 | | | 133 | | 10,549 |
| June | | 2,911 | 459 p | 115 e | 468 e | 1,295 | | 2,042 R | 1,792 e | 45 e | 153 R | | | 537 | | | 137 | | 10,427 |
| July | | 2,926 | | | | | | 2,042 p | 1,827 e | | 158 | | | | | | | | 10,790 |
| **Percentage rate latest month** | | 12·3 | 6·7 p | 4·1 e | 17·0 e | 10·9 | 9·6 | 10·8 p | 7·5 e | 2·9 e | 13·0 | | 2·4 | 12·3 | 2·0 | 13·6 e | 3·1 | | 9·8 |

*Notes:* (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833–840 of the August 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:
(i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attachés' 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.

† 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 *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 *

THOUSAND

| GREAT BRITAIN Average of 3 months ended | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Joining register (inflow) | | | Leaving register (outflow) | | | Excess of inflow over outflow | | | Inflow | Outflow | Excess of inflow over outflow |
| | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | | | |
| 1977 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 | 203 | 88 | 291 | 202 | 84 | 286 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 193 | 192 | 1 |
| Nov 10 | 203 | 88 | 291 | 202 | 84 | 286 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 194 | 192 | 2 |
| Dec 8 | 200 | 88 | 288 | 204 | 86 | 291 | −4 | 2 | −3 | 198 | 192 | 6 |
| 1978 Jan 12 | 196 | 87 | 283 | 201 | 87 | 288 | −5 | 0 | −5 | 202 | 195 | 7 |
| Feb 9 | 193 | 86 | 279 | 200 | 87 | 288 | −7 | −1 | −9 | 208 | 200 | 9 |
| Mar 9 | 193 | 87 | 279 | 199 | 88 | 287 | −7 | −1 | −8 | 213 | 205 | 8 |
| April 13 | 194 | 88 | 282 | 200 | 89 | 289 | −6 | −1 | −7 | 217 | 211 | 6 |
| May 11 | 193 | 89 | 282 | 198 | 89 | 287 | −5 | 1 | −5 | 217 | 213 | 4 |
| June 8 | 193 | 89 | 282 | 198 | 88 | 286 | −5 | 1 | −4 | 221 | 216 | 5 |
| July 6 | 192 | 89 | 280 | 198 | 88 | 286 | −6 | 0 | −6 | 225 | 219 | 5 |
| Aug 10 | 190 | 89 | 279 | 196 | 88 | 284 | −6 | 1 | −5 | 227 | 222 | 5 |
| Sep 14 | 187 | 89 | 276 | 196 | 90 | 285 | −9 | −1 | −9 | 229 | 224 | 5 |
| Oct 12 | 186 | 90 | 276 | 196 | 90 | 286 | −10 | 0 | −10 | 232 | 225 | 7 |
| Nov 9 | 184 | 90 | 275 | 197 | 92 | 288 | −12 | −2 | −14 | 234 | 228 | 6 |
| Dec 7 | 183 | 90 | 273 | 196 | 92 | 287 | −12 | −1 | −14 | 234 | 230 | 4 |
| 1979 Jan 11 | 186 | 89 | 275 | 192 | 91 | 282 | −6 | −2 | −7 | 226 | 227 | −1 |
| Feb 8 | 189 | 88 | 277 | 184 | 89 | 272 | 5 | −1 | 4 | 219 | 222 | −3 |
| Mar 8 | 188 | 88 | 276 | 182 | 87 | 269 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 215 | 217 | −3 |
| April 5 | 182 | 88 | 270 | 184 | 87 | 271 | −2 | 1 | −1 | 223 | 221 | 2 |
| May 10 | 177 | 88 | 264 | 190 | 88 | 278 | −13 | 0 | −13 | 231 | 225 | 7 |
| June 14 | 176 | 89 | 265 | 190 | 89 | 279 | −14 | 0 | −14 | 238 | 230 | 8 |
| July 12 | 176 | 90 | 266 | 188 | 89 | 276 | −12 | 1 | −11 | 238 | 234 | 4 |
| Aug 9 | 177 | 91 | 268 | 186 | 90 | 276 | −9 | 1 | −8 | 236 | 238 | −2 |
| Sep 13 | 176 | 92 | 268 | 184 | 90 | 274 | −8 | 2 | −6 | 232 | 237 | −4 |
| Oct 11 † | 176 | 93 | 269 | 179 | 91 | 270 | −3 | 2 | −1 | 228 | 234 | −6 |
| Nov 8 † | 176 | 93 | 268 | 175 | 90 | 265 | | 3 | 3 | 225 | 230 | −5 |
| Dec 6 † | 179 | 95 | 274 | 176 | 90 | 267 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 224 | 233 | −9 |
| 1980 Jan 10 | 184 | 97 | 280 | 177 | 90 | 267 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 214 | 227 | −13 |
| Feb 14 | 190 | 100 | 290 | 175 | 91 | 266 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 207 | 222 | −15 |
| Mar 13 | 194 | 102 | 296 | 174 | 92 | 266 | 20 | 10 | 31 | 202 | 215 | −14 |
| April 10 | 199 | 105 | 303 | 173 | 94 | 267 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 201 | 212 | −11 |
| May 8 | 202 | 106 | 308 | 173 | 95 | 268 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 197 | 208 | −11 |
| June 12 | 204 | 107 | 311 | 169 | 95 | 263 | 36 | 12 | 48 | 188 | 199 | −11 |
| July 10 | 210 | 110 | 320 | 168 | 95 | 263 | 42 | 15 | 58 | 181 | 194 | −13 |
| Aug 14 | 217 | 112 | 328 | 169 | 94 | 263 | 47 | 17 | 65 | 171 | 183 | −11 |
| Sep 11 | 226 | 114 | 340 | 171 | 94 | 265 | 55 | 20 | 75 | 167 | 176 | −10 |
| Oct 9 | 233 | 115 | 348 | 174 | 95 | 270 | 59 | 20 | 78 | 160 | 168 | −8 |
| Nov 13 | 242 | 117 | 359 | 176 | 97 | 273 | 65 | 21 | 86 | 154 | 161 | −7 |
| Dec 11 | 245 | 117 | 362 | 176 | 97 | 274 | 69 | 20 | 88 | 149 | 152 | −4 |
| 1981 Jan 15 | 243 | 117 | 360 | 179 | 98 | 276 | 65 | 20 | 84 | 154 | 155 | −1 |
| Feb 12 | 238 | 117 | 356 | 179 | 99 | 278 | 60 | 18 | 78 | 152 | 153 | −1 |
| Mar 12 | 232 | 116 | 348 | 177 | 100 | 277 | 55 | 16 | 71 | 148 | 151 | −3 |
| April 9 | 229 | 115 | 343 | 176 | 101 | 277 | 53 | 14 | 66 | 140 | 143 | −3 |
| May 14 | 227 | 113 | 340 | 176 | 101 | 277 | 51 | 12 | 63 | 139 | 142 | −3 |
| June 11 e | 228 | 114 | 341 | 182 | 103 | 285 | 46 | 11 | 56 | 142 | 147 | −5 |
| July 9 e ‡ | 220 | 110 | 331 | 175 | 99 | 274 | 45 | 12 | 57 | 143 | 144 | −1 |
| Aug 13 e ‡ | 209 | 105 | 314 | 172 | 91 | 263 | 38 | 14 | 52 | 147 | 144 | 3 |
| Sep 10 ‡ | 202 | 104 | 305 | 168 | 87 | 254 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 151 | 145 | 6 |
| Oct 8 ‡ | 204 | 108 | 312 | 176 | 90 | 266 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 155 | 151 | 4 |
| Nov 12 ‡ | 212 | 115 | 325 | 191 | 102 | 293 | 21 | 13 | 33 | 157 | 154 | 3 |
| Dec 10 ‡ | 216 | 118 | 334 | 203 | 111 | 314 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 158 | 155 | 4 |
| 1982 Jan 14 ‡ | 222 | 118 | 340 | 208 | 113 | 321 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 163 | 161 | 2 |
| Feb 11 ‡ | 221 | 118 | 339 | 208 | 114 | 322 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 166 | 165 | 1 |
| Mar 11 | 218 | 118 | 337 | 210 | 112 | 322 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 166 | 167 | −1 |
| April 15 | 214 R | 120 | 333 R | 210 | 114 R | 324 R | 3 R | 6 R | 9 R | 163 R | 164 R | −1 |
| May 10 | 215 | 120 | 335 | 206 | 114 | 319 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 162 | 164 | −2 |
| June 10 | 220 | 122 | 342 | 201 | 114 | 315 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 162 | 164 | −2 |

* 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 4⅓ 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.



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

THOUSAND

| | South East | *Greater London* † | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 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 | 106·3 | *55·1* | 7·1 | 15·6 | 14·2 | 16·2 | 16·3 | 18·5 | 10·5 | 8·3 | 21·1 | 233·7 | 1·3 | 235·0 |
| Feb 2 | 106·5 | *56·0* | 6·9 | 15·9 | 13·2 | 14·8 | 15·2 | 17·9 | 10·2 | 8·6 | 20·5 | 228·9 | 1·2 | 230·1 |
| Mar 2 | 108·6 | *56·9* | 6·8 | 14·5 | 13·5 | 14·8 | 15·7 | 18·6 | 10·3 | 9·0 | 19·8 | 231·4 | 1·2 | 232·6 |
| Mar 30 | 111·1 | *58·2* | 7·9 | 16·2 | 15·3 | 16·3 | 16·3 | 20·1 | 10·6 | 8·9 | 20·4 | 242·6 | 1·4 | 244·0 |
| May 4 | 112·9 | *58·2* | 7·9 | 17·5 | 15·7 | 16·2 | 17·3 | 20·4 | 10·9 | 10·4 | 22·1 | 251·1 | 1·4 | 252·5 |
| June 8 | 115·1 | *58·4* | 8·9 | 18·3 | 15·9 | 16·0 | 17·4 | 21·1 | 11·4 | 10·7 | 22·5 | 257·4 | 1·3 | 258·7 |
| July 6 | 114·3 | *57·8* | 8·8 | 17·7 | 15·6 | 15·8 | 16·7 | 20·7 | 11·6 | 10·4 | 22·1 | 253·6 | 1·4 | 255·0 |
| Aug 3 | 109·3 | *54·7* | 8·6 | 17·1 | 15·5 | 15·4 | 16·8 | 20·5 | 10·7 | 10·2 | 22·3 | 247·5 | 1·3 | 248·8 |
| Sep 7 | 108·5 | *53·9* | 8·3 | 17·7 | 14·9 | 15·4 | 16·1 | 20·6 | 10·3 | 9·7 | 22·5 | 244·0 | 1·3 | 245·3 |
| Oct 5 | 106·5 | *53·0* | 8·3 | 17·5 | 14·0 | 14·7 | 15·7 | 19·5 | 10·0 | 9·8 | 21·9 | 237·8 | 1·3 | 239·1 |
| Nov 2 | 105·0 | *52·6* | 8·3 | 16·5 | 14·0 | 14·3 | 14·9 | 18·7 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 21·8 | 232·9 | 1·3 | 234·2 |
| Nov 30 | 99·4 | *50·4* | 7·8 | 15·8 | 13·2 | 12·9 | 13·2 | 17·2 | 9·4 | 9·0 | 21·0 | 218·6 | 1·3 | 219·9 |
| 1980 Jan 4 | 92·8 | *47·2* | 7·1 | 14·5 | 12·4 | 12·1 | 12·3 | 16·2 | 8·7 | 8·4 | 19·8 | 203·9 | 1·2 | 205·1 |
| Feb 8 | 86·7 | *44·4* | 6·6 | 14·0 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 11·5 | 15·1 | 7·8 | 7·7 | 19·2 | 191·6 | 1·2 | 192·8 |
| Mar 7 | 81·1 | *40·8* | 6·2 | 14·3 | 10·8 | 10·6 | 10·5 | 14·2 | 7·4 | 7·3 | 18·5 | 180·4 | 1·3 | 181·7 |
| April 2 | 76·2 | *38·6* | 5·6 | 12·6 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 9·8 | 13·7 | 6·9 | 6·9 | 17·6 | 168·0 | 1·2 | 169·2 |
| May 2 | 71·5 | *35·8* | 5·6 | 12·0 | 9·0 | 8·8 | 8·8 | 13·1 | 6·7 | 6·7 | 17·5 | 159·5 | 1·2 | 160·7 |
| June 6 | 65·0 | *33·0* | 5·0 | 10·4 | 8·0 | 8·5 | 7·9 | 11·6 | 6·1 | 6·1 | 16·8 | 145·8 | 1·1 | 146·9 |
| July 4 | 56·4 | *28·6* | 4·3 | 9·5 | 6·9 | 7·1 | 7·2 | 9·8 | 5·4 | 5·5 | 15·7 | 127·9 | 1·0 | 128·9 |
| Aug 8 | 51·5 | *26·0* | 4·1 | 8·4 | 6·2 | 6·9 | 6·2 | 9·4 | 5·3 | 5·1 | 15·6 | 119·7 | 1·0 | 120·7 |
| Sep 5 | 48·3 | *24·4* | 3·8 | 7·8 | 5·8 | 5·7 | 5·7 | 8·8 | 5·1 | 5·2 | 15·1 | 111·4 | 0·8 | 112·2 |
| Oct 3 | 43·3 | *21·2* | 3·4 | 7·0 | 5·6 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 8·0 | 4·7 | 4·7 | 13·6 | 100·9 | 0·8 | 101·7 |
| Nov 6 | 38·9 | *18·7* | 3·2 | 7·1 | 5·2 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 8·1 | 4·6 | 4·6 | 13·7 | 96·0 | 0·7 | 96·7 |
| Dec 5 | 38·7 | *18·4* | 3·3 | 7·6 | 5·3 | 5·1 | 6·1 | 8·4 | 4·7 | 5·0 | 14·3 | 98·3 | 0·8 | 99·1 |
| 1981 Jan 9 | 40·8 | *19·3* | 3·7 | 7·9 | 5·1 | 5·4 | 6·0 | 8·6 | 4·5 | 4·9 | 13·9 | 100·3 | 0·8 | 101·1 |
| Feb 6 | 37·4 | *17·2* | 3·7 | 7·9 | 5·0 | 5·0 | 5·7 | 8·8 | 4·4 | 5·4 | 13·6 | 97·0 | 0·7 | 97·7 |
| March 6 | 37·1 | *17·4* | 3·5 | 7·4 | 5·4 | 5·4 | 5·6 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 5·2 | 12·7 | 95·3 | 0·6 | 95·9 |
| April 3 | 35·5 | *16·5* | 3·5 | 7·6 | 5·7 | 5·5 | 5·1 | 8·9 | 4·3 | 5·1 | 11·9 | 92·7 | 0·7 | 93·4 |
| May 8 | 33·1 | *15·7* | 3·1 | 6·8 | 5·9 | 6·2 | 5·0 | 8·5 | 4·1 | 5·2 | 11·7 | 89·5 | 0·6 | 90·1 |
| June 5 | 31·6 | *14·9* | 2·9 | 5·0 | 5·4 | 5·9 | 4·9 | 8·0 | 3·9 | 4·7 | 11·4 | 84·1 | 0·6 | 84·7 |
| July 3 | 34·9 | *16·9* | 2·9 | 6·7 | 6·2 | 6·6 | 5·1 | 9·0 | 4·0 | 4·8 | 11·9 | 92·2 | 0·7 | 92·9 |
| Aug 7 | 38·2 | *18·9* | 3·1 | 7·9 | 6·3 | 6·1 | 5·6 | 8·4 | 4·1 | 5·3 | 11·9 | 97·8 | 0·7 | 98·5 |
| Sep 4 | 37·9 | *18·8* | 3·3 | 8·2 | 6·4 | 5·9 | 5·9 | 8·0 | 4·2 | 5·1 | 11·9 | 97·0 | 0·8 | 97·8 |
| Oct 2 | 37·5 | *18·2* | 3·6 | 8·3 | 6·6 | 5·6 | 6·4 | 9·0 | 4·7 | 5·1 | 13·0 | 99·8 | 0·8 | 100·6 |
| Nov 6 | 38·1 | *18·3* | 4·1 | 9·1 | 6·7 | 5·5 | 6·5 | 9·2 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 13·8 | 103·4 | 0·9 | 104·3 |
| Dec 4 | 39·1 | *18·3* | 4·6 | 9·2 | 6·8 | 6·0 | 6·8 | 9·8 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 13·9 | 106·5 | 1·0 | 107·5 |
| 1982 Jan 8 | 41·2 | *19·6* | 4·8 | 9·6 | 6·8 | 6·5 | 7·3 | 10·0 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 14·4 | 110·7 | 0·9 | 111·6 |
| Feb 5 | 42·3 | *19·7* | 5·2 | 9·4 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 7·2 | 9·9 | 5·7 | 5·5 | 13·9 | 112·1 | 0·9 | 113·0 |
| Mar 5 | 42·3 | *19·9* | 4·4 | 9·5 | 6·3 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 9·7 | 5·5 | 5·7 | 12·5 | 109·8 | 0·8 | 110·6 |
| Apr 2 | 41·6 | *20·1* | 4·7 | 9·1 | 6·4 | 7·1 | 7·0 | 10·2 | 5·2 | 5·9 | 12·1 | 108·9 | 0·8 | 109·7 |
| May 7 | 39·1 | *19·2* | 3·5 | 9·4 | 6·7 | 7·3 | 7·1 | 10·1 | 4·9 | 5·5 | 12·3 | 105·8 | 0·8 | 106·6 |
| June 4 | 38·3 | *17·9* | 3·7 | 8·8 | 6·6 | 7·0 | 6·7 | 9·8 | 4·7 | 5·4 | 12·9 | 104·4 | 0·8 | 105·2 |
| July 2 | 42·3 | *20·2* | 3·8 | 9·9 | 7·0 | 6·8 | 6·7 | 10·4 | 4·7 | 5·6 | 13·2 | 110·4 | 1·0 | 111·4 |

*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 1981 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

† Included in South East.

# 3·2 VACANCIES
## Regions: notified to employment offices and careers offices

THOUSAND

| | | 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 to employment offices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 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 |
| 1981 | 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 |
| | Nov 6 | 37·9 | *18·9* | 4·1 | 7·7 | 6·7 | 6·0 | 6·2 | 8·8 | 4·5 | 4·7 | 13·5 | 100·1 | 0·9 | 100·9 |
| | Dec 4 | 33·9 | *16·1* | 4·1 | 7·0 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 5·8 | 8·2 | 4·1 | 4·4 | 12·3 | 91·4 | 0·8 | 92·2 |
| 1982 | Jan 8 | 34·2 | *16·7* | 4·0 | 7·0 | 6·2 | 5·7 | 6·1 | 8·5 | 4·2 | 4·5 | 11·3 | 91·7 | 0·8 | 92·4 |
| | Feb 5 | 36·3 | *17·6* | 4·3 | 8·0 | 6·2 | 6·1 | 6·3 | 8·8 | 5·1 | 4·8 | 12·1 | 97·9 | 0·8 | 98·7 |
| | Mar 5 | 38·5 | *18·2* | 4·0 | 9·7 | 6·4 | 6·6 | 6·9 | 9·4 | 5·5 | 5·6 | 12·2 | 104·7 | 0·9 | 105·6 |
| | April 2 | 42·4 | *20·3* | 4·5 | 10·4 | 6·7 | 7·1 | 7·3 | 11·1 | 5·5 | 7·0 | 13·1 | 115·1 | 0·9 | 116·0 |
| | May 7 | 45·2 | *21·8* | 4·3 | 11·5 | 7·2 | 8·0 | 7·9 | 11·7 | 5·5 | 6·9 | 14·2 | 122·4 | 0·9 | 123·3 |
| | June 4 | 45·8 | *21·4* | 4·4 | 12·0 | 6·9 | 7·6 | 8·0 | 11·2 | 5·4 | 6·7 | 14·7 | 122·7 | 1·0 | 123·7 |
| | July 2 | 44·1 | *20·6* | 4·2 | 10·6 | 6·6 | 6·6 | 7·3 | 10·2 | 5·0 | 6·0 | 13·7 | 114·3 | 1·0 | 115·3 |
| | | **Notified to careers offices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 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 |
| 1981 | 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 |
| | Nov 6 | 2·2 | *1·3* | 0·1 | 0·2 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 4·4 | 0·1 | 4·5 |
| | Dec 4 | 1·8 | *1·0* | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 3·4 | 0·1 | 3·6 |
| 1982 | Jan 8 | 2·1 | *1·1* | 0·1 | 0·2 | 0·5 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 4·2 | 0·1 | 4·4 |
| | Feb 5 | 2·4 | *1·3* | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 5·2 | 0·2 | 5·4 |
| | Mar 5 | 2·7 | *1·6* | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 5·7 | 0·2 | 5·8 |
| | April 2 | 2·6 | *1·3* | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 5·8 | 0·2 | 6·0 |
| | May 7 | 4·5 | *2·6* | 0·2 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 8·5 | 0·2 | 8·7 |
| | June 4 | 4·0 | *2·4* | 0·3 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·5 | 7·9 | 0·2 | 8·1 |
| | July 2 | 3·3 | *1·9* | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 6·3 | 0·2 | 6·5 |

*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

| UNITED KINGDOM | Managerial and professional | Clerical and related | Other non-manual occupations | Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc | General labourers | Other manual occupations | All occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1979 Dec | 19·8 | 27·2 | 19·8 | 52·6 | 8·9 | 75·9 | **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** |
| Dec | 14·0 | 14·5 | 15·2 | 13·6 | 2·4 | 32·6 | **92·2** |
| 1982 Mar | 14·9 | 17·5 | 15·9 | 15·4 | 3·6 | 38·3 | **105·6** |
| June | 16·5 | 20·1 | 18·6 | 17·4 | 4·3 | 46·8 | **123·7** |
| | **Proportion of vacancies in all occupations** | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1979 Dec | 9·7 | 13·3 | 9·7 | 25·8 | 4·4 | 37·2 | **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** |
| Dec | 15·2 | 15·7 | 16·5 | 14·8 | 2·6 | 35·4 | **100·0** |
| 1982 Mar | 14·1 | 16·6 | 15·1 | 14·6 | 3·4 | 36·3 | **100·0** |
| June | 13·3 | 16·2 | 15·0 | 14·1 | 3·5 | 37·8 | **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.

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# 4·1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
## Stoppages of work*

### Stoppages: July 1982

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stoppages: | | | |
| in progress in month | 88 | 643,100 | 882,000 |
| of which: | | | |
| beginning in month | 68 | 32,700 | 251,000 |
| continuing from earlier months | 20 | 610,400 | 631,000 |

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

### Stoppages: cause

| United Kingdom | Beginning in July 1982 | | Beginning in the first seven months of 1982 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Stoppages | Workers directly involved |
| Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels | 21 | 6,000 | 376 | 928,400 |
| —extra-wage and fringe benefits | 6 | 1,400 | 29 | 7,400 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 5 | 19,200 | 60 | 35,800 |
| Redundancy questions | 3 | 400 | 70 | 92,600 |
| Trade union matters | 5 | 500 | 39 | 10,200 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 11 | 1,000 | 104 | 21,800 |
| Manning and work allocation | 9 | 600 | 147 | 29,400 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measures | 8 | 3,100 | 86 | 16,800 |
| **All causes** | **68** | **32,100** | **911** | **1,142,400** |

### Stoppages: industry

| United Kingdom | Jan to July 1982 | | | Jan to July 1981 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stoppages beginning in period | Stoppages in progress | | Stoppages beginning in period | Stoppages in progress | |
| SIC 1968 | | Workers involved | Working days lost | | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal mining | 246 | 175,100 | 246,000 | 157 | 74,500 | 200,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 39 | 19,500 | 144,000 | 31 | 15,100 | 133,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1 | 100 | — | 1 | 500 | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 14 | 3,700 | 21,000 | 29 | 37,900 | 136,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 20 | 12,300 | 41,000 | 17 | 3,000 | 16,000 |
| Engineering | 132 | 48,900 | 240,000 | 105 | 37,400 | 286,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 17 | 12,000 | 64,000 | 16 | 21,500 | 84,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 72 | 79,400 | 419,000 | 77 | 107,400 | 435,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 6 | 3,700 | 21,000 | 12 | 9,900 | 37,000 |
| All other vehicles | 6 | 13,000 | 55,000 | 1 | 500 | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 25 | 6,000 | 71,000 | 31 | 5,300 | 35,000 |
| Textiles | 25 | 4,800 | 31,000 | 17 | 2,000 | 16,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 7 | 1,400 | 6,000 | 8 | 900 | 13,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 18 | 4,800 | 31,000 | 19 | 5,000 | 61,000 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 9 | 1,200 | 4,000 | 6 | 700 | 14,000 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 19 | 4,000 | 40,000 | 24 | 3,000 | 31,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 20 | 8,000 | 50,000 | 21 | 7,100 | 36,000 |
| Construction | 33 | 5,400 | 40,000 | 47 | 10,800 | 76,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 4 | 1,900 | 13,000 | 8 | 2,200 | 10,000 |
| Port and inland water transport | 31 | 17,900 | 81,000 | 34 | 17,800 | 92,000 |
| Other transport and communication | 62 | 159,800 | 1,290,000 | 75 | 56,700 | 173,000 |
| Distributive trades | 18 | 2,300 | 11,000 | 25 | 4,900 | 56,000 |
| Administrative, financial and professional services | 67 | 652,600 | 2,065,000 | 42 | 747,900 | 1,035,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 20 | 1,100 | 9,000 | 8 | 1,500 | 10,000 |
| **All industries** | **911** | **1,239,100** | **4,995,000** | **802** † | **1,173,300** | **2,987,000** |

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

# 4·2 Stoppages of work*: summary

| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | | Workers involved in stoppages (Thou) | | Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning in period | In progress in period | Beginning in period† | In progress in period | All industries and services | Mining and quarrying | Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles | Textiles, clothing and footwear | Construction | Transport and communication | All other industries and services |
| 1976 | 2,016 | 2,034 | 666 | 668 | 3,284 | 78 | 1,977 | 65 | 570 | 132 | 461 |
| 1977 | 2,703 | 2,737 | 1,155 | 1,166 | 10,142 | 97 | 6,133 | 264 | 297 | 301 | 3,050 |
| 1978 | 2,471 | 2,498 | 1,001 | 1,041 | 9,405 | 201 | 5,985 | 179 | 416 | 360 | 2,264 |
| 1979 | 2,080 | 2,125 | 4,583 | 4,608 | 29,474 | 128 | 20,390 | 109 | 834 | 1,419 | 6,594 |
| 1980 | 1,330 | 1,348 | 830 | 834 | 11,964 | 166 | 10,155 | 44 | 281 | 253 | 1,065 |
| 1981 | 1,338 | 1,344 | 1,499 | 1,513 | 4,266 | 237 | 1,731 | 39 | 86 | 359 | 1,814 |
| 1980 Feb | 118 | 161 | 44 | 195 | 3,254 | 8 | 3,099 | 2 | 30 | 42 | 73 |
| Mar | 150 | 185 | 79 | 228 | 3,262 | 27 | 3,024 | 6 | 32 | 57 | 117 |
| April | 158 | 205 | 148 | 311 | 977 | 8 | 703 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 213 |
| May | 134 | 189 | 61 | 102 | 463 | 8 | 136 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 265 |
| June | 138 | 188 | 44 | 68 | 304 | 24 | 133 | — | 31 | 24 | 91 |
| July | 70 | 111 | 36 | 47 | 170 | 8 | 63 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 76 |
| Aug | 67 | 96 | 17 | 23 | 119 | 7 | 42 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 54 |
| Sep | 107 | 132 | 31 | 37 | 207 | 9 | 89 | 1 | 52 | 14 | 43 |
| Oct | 108 | 138 | 35 | 50 | 198 | 13 | 125 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 35 |
| Nov | 84 | 115 | 86 | 92 | 179 | 16 | 81 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 43 |
| Dec | 37 | 59 | 20 | 23 | 56 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 1981 Jan | 127 | 133 | 69 | 83 | 249 | 1 | 73 | 2 | 25 | 102 | 46 |
| Feb | 114 | 144 | 83 | 109 | 473 | 134 | 203 | 4 | 15 | 41 | 77 |
| Mar | 156 | 197 | 472 | 480 | 646 | 20 | 155 | 8 | 17 | 43 | 404 |
| April | 129 | 176 | 387 | 525 | 565 | 25 | 94 | 11 | 6 | 31 | 399 |
| May | 93 | 136 | 62 | 89 | 408 | 2 | 211 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 173 |
| June | 109 | 143 | 48 | 83 | 358 | 11 | 110 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 215 |
| July | 74 | 111 | 38 | 66 | 289 | 8 | 49 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 209 |
| Aug | 70 | 96 | 21 | 28 | 108 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 56 |
| Sep | 119 | 142 | 83 | 86 | 169 | 9 | 77 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 65 |
| Oct | 135 | 173 | 47 | 94 | 336 | 10 | 241 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 52 |
| Nov | 136 | 164 | 142 | 153 | 506 | 6 | 404 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 75 |
| Dec | 76 | 110 | 47 | 82 | 160 | 10 | 79 | — | 2 | 26 | 44 |
| 1982 Jan | 154 | 164 | 129 | 131 | 710 | 21 | 199 | 4 | 3 | 434 | 49 |
| Feb | 145 | 194 | 61 | 142 | 816 | 10 | 263 | 3 | 1 | 440 | 98 |
| Mar | 156 | 192 | 77 | 91 | 351 | 21 | 141 | 7 | 5 | 71 | 106 |
| Apr | 155 | 186 | 265 | 280 | 298 | 24 | 126 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 105 |
| May | 120 | 160 | 333 | 543 | 670 | 20 | 74 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 553 |
| June | 113 | 139 | 339 | 845 | 1,268 | 130 | 87 | 7 | 13 | 177 | 854 |
| July | 68 | 88 | 33 | 643 | 882 | 18 | 21 | — | 3 | 214 | 626 |

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1982 are provisional.
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.





# Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

| GREAT BRITAIN | Whole economy | | Index of production industries | | Manufacturing industries | | Change over previous 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIC 1968 | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | Whole economy | IOP industries | Manufacturing |
| | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| 1976 | 106·0 | | 106·2 | | 106·2 | | | | |
| 1977 | 115·6 | | 117·2 | | 117·1 | | | | |
| 1978 Annual Averages | 130·6 | | 134·3 | | 134·0 | | | | |
| 1979 | 150·9 | | 154·9 | | 154·9 | | | | |
| 1980 | 182·1 | | 183·9 | | 182·5 | | | | |
| 1981 | 205·5 | | 208·5 | | 206·5 | | | | |
| 1977 May | 114·9 | 114·0 | 116·8 | 115·2 | 116·9 | 115·1 | 8·9 | 10·3 | 10·0 |
| June | 115·4 | 114·4 | 116·6 | 115·4 | 116·2 | 115·1 | 8·1 | 9·2 | 8·7 |
| July | 117·0 | 115·7 | 117·5 | 116·5 | 117·3 | 116·6 | 8·5 | 8·8 | 8·9 |
| Aug | 115·7 | 116·1 | 115·8 | 117·6 | 115·6 | 117·5 | 7·3 | 8·2 | 8·1 |
| Sep | 116·6 | 117·0 | 117·8 | 118·9 | 117·3 | 118·9 | 7·7 | 8·9 | 8·8 |
| Oct | 117·9 | 118·5 | 119·9 | 120·6 | 119·6 | 120·7 | 8·7 | 9·6 | 9·4 |
| Nov | 120·1 | 120·0 | 123·4 | 122·7 | 123·8 | 123·0 | 8·5 | 10·8 | 11·2 |
| Dec | 121·7 | 121·4 | 123·9 | 123·5 | 124·3 | 123·7 | 9·4 | 10·9 | 11·1 |
| 1978 Jan | 121·5 | 122·6 | 124·2 | 125·4 | 125·1 | 125·6 | 9·6 | 10·9 | 11·4 |
| Feb | 122·7 | 123·9 | 125·8 | 127·0 | 126·2 | 127·0 | 10·5 | 11·7 | 12·1 |
| Mar | 125·0 | 125·0 | 128·1 | 127·4 | 128·2 | 127·8 | 10·4 | 11·1 | 11·9 |
| April | 127·2 | 127·3 | 131·7 | 131·5 | 132·2 | 131·9 | 12·4 | 15·0 | 15·6 |
| May | 129·4 | 128·4 | 134·2 | 132·5 | 133·6 | 131·5 | 12·6 | 15·0 | 14·2 |
| June | 133·1 | 132·0 | 136·1 | 134·6 | 135·1 | 133·7 | 15·4 | 16·7 | 16·1 |
| July | 133·6 | 132·1 | 136·6 | 135·4 | 135·9 | 135·1 | 14·2 | 16·2 | 15·8 |
| Aug | 131·7 | 132·2 | 134·4 | 136·5 | 133·5 | 135·7 | 13·9 | 16·0 | 15·5 |
| Sep | 134·2 | 134·6 | 137·1 | 138·4 | 135·9 | 137·8 | 15·0 | 16·4 | 15·9 |
| Oct | 135·2 | 135·9 | 139·7 | 140·6 | 139·1 | 140·5 | 14·7 | 16·6 | 16·4 |
| Nov | 136·1 | 136·0 | 141·1 | 140·3 | 140·6 | 139·7 | 13·3 | 14·4 | 13·6 |
| Dec | 138·0 | 137·6 | 142·8 | 142·2 | 142·8 | 142·0 | 13·4 | 15·1 | 14·8 |
| 1979 Jan | 135·7 | 136·9 | 139·8 | 141·2 | 140·3 | 140·9 | 11·7 | 12·6 | 12·2 |
| Feb | 141·1 | 142·5 | 143·7 | 145·1 | 144·6 | 145·6 | 15·0 | 14·3 | 14·6 |
| Mar | 143·7 | 143·7 | 149·9 | 149·1 | 150·2 | 149·8 | 14·9 | 17·0 | 17·2 |
| April | 144·3 | 144·4 | 149·5 | 149·2 | 149·7 | 149·3 | 13·4 | 13·4 | 13·2 |
| May | 146·9 | 145·7 | 153·0 | 151·1 | 154·3 | 151·9 | 13·5 | 14·0 | 15·5 |
| June | 150·9 | 149·6 | 157·9 | 156·1 | 158·6 | 156·8 | 13·3 | 16·0 | 17·3 |
| July | 155·6 | 153·9 | 158·2 | 156·7 | 158·2 | 157·2 | 16·5 | 15·8 | 16·4 |
| Aug * | 153·3 | 153·9 | 153·5 | 155·9 | 151·5 | 154·0 | 16·4 | 14·3 | 13·5 |
| Sep * | 153·6 | 153·9 | 153·7 | 155·1 | 151·9 | 153·9 | 14·3 | 12·1 | 11·7 |
| Oct | 158·1 | 158·8 | 162·6 | 163·6 | 161·8 | 163·5 | 16·8 | 16·4 | 16·4 |
| Nov | 162·1 | 162·0 | 167·2 | 166·3 | 167·1 | 166·0 | 19·1 | 18·5 | 18·8 |
| Dec * | 165·1 | 164·5 | 170·2 | 169·2 | 170·3 | 169·1 | 19·6 | 19·0 | 19·1 |
| 1980 Jan * | 163·0 | 164·6 | 167·2 | 169·0 | 166·8 | 167·6 | 20·2 | 19·7 | 19·0 |
| Feb * | 167·3 | 169·0 | 170·0 | 171·8 | 168·8 | 170·0 | 18·6 | 18·4 | 16·8 |
| Mar * | 172·8 | 172·8 | 177·2 | 176·4 | 174·4 | 174·1 | 20·3 | 18·3 | 16·2 |
| April | 175·0 | 175·1 | 178·4 | 178·0 | 176·9 | 176·4 | 21·3 | 19·3 | 18·2 |
| May | 178·1 | 176·7 | 181·6 | 179·4 | 181·4 | 178·7 | 21·3 | 18·7 | 17·6 |
| June | 183·7 | 182·1 | 187·0 | 184·8 | 186·7 | 184·5 | 21·7 | 18·4 | 17·7 |
| July | 185·1 | 183·1 | 189·6 | 187·8 | 188·2 | 186·9 | 18·9 | 19·8 | 18·9 |
| Aug | 186·5 | 187·3 | 186·6 | 189·6 | 185·3 | 188·5 | 21·7 | 21·6 | 22·3 |
| Sep | 193·6 | 194·0 | 189·1 | 190·8 | 186·9 | 189·4 | 26·1 | 23·1 | 23·1 |
| Oct | 189·9 | 190·7 | 190·0 | 191·3 | 187·8 | 189·9 | 20·1 | 16·9 | 16·2 |
| Nov | 192·6 | 192·6 | 194·0 | 193·0 | 192·5 | 191·4 | 18·9 | 16·1 | 15·3 |
| Dec | 197·3 | 196·6 | 196·5 | 195·3 | 194·0 | 192·6 | 19·5 | 15·4 | 13·9 |
| 1981 Jan | 193·3 | 195·3 | 195·6 | 197·8 | 193·5 | 194·5 | 18·6 | 17·0 | 16·0 |
| Feb | 194·8 | 196·9 | 198·4 | 200·5 | 196·1 | 197·6 | 16·5 | 16·7 | 16·2 |
| Mar | 197·8 | 197·9 | 202·5 | 201·7 | 198·9 | 198·7 | 14·5 | 14·3 | 14·1 |
| April | 199·3 | 199·5 | 200·7 | 200·2 | 198·1 | 197·5 | 13·9 | 12·5 | 12·0 |
| May | 201·6 | 200·0 | 203·7 | 201·3 | 201·9 | 198·9 | 13·2 | 12·2 | 11·3 |
| June | 205·7 | 203·9 | 210·0 | 207·5 | 207·7 | 205·2 | 12·0 | 12·3 | 11·2 |
| July | 207·6 | 205·3 | 211·7 | 209·7 | 209·8 | 208·4 | 12·1 | 11·6 | 11·5 |
| Aug | 210·4 | 211·4 | 211·2 | 214·6 | 210·2 | 213·8 | 12·8 | 13·2 | 13·5 |
| Sep | 211·7 | 212·1 | 212·6 | 214·6 | 210·8 | 213·7 | 9·3 | 12·4 | 12·8 |
| Oct | 212·5 | 213·4 | 215·9 | 217·5 | 214·9 | 217·4 | 11·9 | 13·7 | 14·5 |
| Nov | 214·3 | 214·4 | 219·0 | 217·9 | 218·0 | 216·8 | 11·3 | 12·9 | 13·3 |
| Dec | 217·1 | 216·5 | 220·6 | 219·3 | 218·2 | 216·6 | 10·1 | 12·3 | 12·5 |
| 1982 Jan | 214·1 | 216·4 | 220·2 | 222·7 | 219·1 | 220·2 | 10·8 | 12·6 | 13·2 |
| Feb | 217·0 | 219·4 | 224·1 | 226·5 | 220·4 | 222·1 | 11·4 | 13·0 | 12·4 |
| Mar | 219·7 | 219·7 | 227·2 | 226·2 | 224·7 | 224·4 | 11·0 | 12·2 | 13·0 |
| April | 219·6 | 219·8 | 226·9 | 226·4 | 225·3 | 224·7 | 10·2 | 13·1 | 13·7 |
| May | 222·5 | 220·8 | 230·6 | 227·9 | 229·4 | 225·9 | 10·4 | 13·2 | 13·6 |
| [June] | 225·9 | 224·0 | 233·6 | 230·8 | 231·5 | 228·7 | 9·8 | 11·2 | 11·5 |

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to December 1980.
* The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.

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

| GREAT BRITAIN | | Agriculture* | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIC 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | JAN 1976 = 100 |
| 1976 | Annual averages | 111·5 | 105·9 | 106·6 | 105·7 | 105·7 | 108·3 | 105·7 | 105·9 | 106·7 | 105·9 | 105·7 | 106·6 | 106·1 | 101·6 |
| 1977 | | 120·7 | 114·5 | 117·5 | 114·8 | 116·2 | 119·2 | 117·6 | 118·0 | 116·4 | 114·6 | 113·9 | 119·1 | 116·9 | 114·4 |
| 1978 | | 135·6 | 141·0 | 134·4 | 133·6 | 132·3 | 136·5 | 135·3 | 137·6 | 132·9 | 133·9 | 129·7 | 135·8 | 132·9 | 128·2 |
| 1979 | | 153·2 | 165·7 | 157·3 | 155·5 | 156·3 | ‖ | 155·0 | 160·1 | 152·1 | 147·9 | 148·4 | 156·5 | 151·2 | 147·0 |
| 1980 | | 189·9 | 201·5 | 187·5 | 194·5 | 187·4 | | 183·7 | 189·4 | 183·7 | 175·1 | 176·0 | 182·9 | 173·6 | 170·9 |
| 1981 | | 212·6 | 225·7 | 213·8 | 221·5 | 212·7 | 206·3 | 200·6 | 218·8 | 207·4 | 199·1 | 194·6 | 205·0 | 195·2 | 192·5 |
| 1977 | 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 | Jan | 132·5 | 152·1 | 140·6 | 143·0 | 136·5 | 134·4 | 143·3 | 146·4 | 139·9 | 136·3 | 138·1 | 142·2 | 138·8 | 136·3 |
| | Feb | 139·7 | 153·8 | 145·0 | 150·4 | 139·4 | 143·9 | 145·7 | 152·3 | 142·6 | 137·6 | 145·4 | 146·3 | 140·1 | 141·3 |
| | Mar | 144·8 | 166·3 | 150·3 | 147·9 | 149·4 | 147·4 | 150·1 | 155·9 | 149·6 | 156·9 | 148·9 | 152·3 | 147·2 | 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§§ | 139·0§§ | 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§§ | 126·8§§ | 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 | Jan | 161·2 | 189·5 | 171·3 | 179·6 | 170·5 | ‡‡ | 171·4 | 174·2 | 167·6 | 158·7 | 170·9 | 176·4 | 160·6 | 161·3 |
| | Feb | 174·7 | 190·0 | 173·5 | 189·2 | 171·9 | ‡‡ | 174·6 | 177·9 | 170·1 | 159·6 | 171·1 | 175·0 | 164·4 | 163·9 |
| | Mar | 179·8 | 207·2 | 183·8 | 185·0 | 177·9 | ‡‡ | 177·9 | 180·7 | 177·2 | 215·1 | 173·5 | 173·9 | 168·7 | 165·1 |
| | April | 190·2 | 202·2 | 179·2 | 188·9 | 174·5 | 170·4 | 179·7 | 180·4 | 178·8 | 165·1 | 174·3 | 179·9 | 168·9 | 167·6 |
| | May | 189·0 | 195·6 | 184·4 | 190·3 | 176·7 | 197·5 | 182·2 | 184·6 | 180·7 | 165·3 | 173·3 | 181·9 | 171·6 | 167·6 |
| | June | 191·1 | 201·6 | 189·2 | 199·7 | 194·3 | 189·4 | 186·9 | 187·2 | 185·6 | 169·9 | 179·9 | 185·7 | 176·1 | 172·4 |
| | July | 189·5 | 205·7 | 189·6 | 202·0 | 194·6 | 197·7 | 186·1 | 191·1 | 190·7 | 178·5 | 179·3 | 186·4 | 176·6 | 172·9 |
| | Aug | 200·0 | 201·6 | 189·2 | 201·3 | 191·4 | 184·6 | 186·8 | 189·3 | 187·0 | 176·7 | 174·6 | 184·3 | 173·9 | 171·3 |
| | Sep | 212·2 | 204·9 | 190·6 | 196·7 | 193·8 | 183·8 | 187·3 | 194·7 | 189·0 | 170·1 | 176·2 | 185·4 | 177·2 | 174·1 |
| | Oct | 206·2 | 206·6 | 193·7 | 197·3 | 192·3 | 179·8 | 188·3 | 198·5 | 191·8 | 177·1 | 176·2 | 185·5 | 179·1 | 176·6 |
| | Nov | 193·7 | 206·4 | 199·4 | 198·1 | 204·9 | 189·9 | 189·9 | 208·9 | 192·8 | 183·9 | 181·9 | 190·6 | 182·4 | 178·0 |
| | Dec | 191·1 | 206·3 | 205·5 | 206·1 | 205·6 | 193·2 | 192·7 | 205·7 | 192·7 | 181·1 | 180·5 | 190·0 | 183·6 | 180·0 |
| 1981 | Jan | 190·4 | 227·2 | 202·1 | 209·6 | 195·8 | 190·5 | 191·0 | 204·1 | 194·1 | 182·0 | 181·3 | 192·5 | 184·4 | 181·3 |
| | Feb | 193·5 | 224·2 | 201·4 | 214·8 | 197·9 | 193·3 | 192·8 | 206·5 | 196·0 | 186·4 | 190·3 | 194·7 | 187·5 | 185·1 |
| | Mar | 203·1 | 228·9 | 202·9 | 214·4 | 202·9 | 195·8 | 195·4 | 208·0 | 201·9 | 181·2 | 191·4 | 198·5 | 188·7 | 185·4 |
| | April | 214·5 | 221·9 | 205·3 | 214·4 | 200·2 | 194·7 | 195·1 | 209·4 | 200·7 | 190·3 | 189·1 | 195·8 | 183·4 | 186·9 |
| | May | 210·0 | 217·2 | 211·0 | 220·3 | 204·0 | 201·2 | 197·5 | 212·5 | 204·4 | 205·7 | 182·6 | 201·1 | 193·3 | 192·4 |
| | June | 212·4 | 222·0 | 217·4 | 217·5 | 211·8 | 200·6 | 200·4 | 218·4 | 207·2 | 197·4 | 195·5 | 205·1 | 197·3 | 191·0 |
| | July | 209·7 | 227·5 | 216·8 | 229·5 | 211·8 | 216·0 | 199·6 | 223·8 | 213·3 | 202·6 | 199·8 | 206·3 | 198·0 | 193·2 |
| | Aug | 231·9 | 224·4 | 217·6 | 226·0 | 227·2 | 209·8 | 201·4 | 220·6 | 209·9 | 208·3 | 197·4 | 207·4 | 200·9 | 196·5 |
| | Sep | 238·4 | 226·1 | 217·3 | 223·2 | 216·7 | 215·2 | 205·8 | 223·5 | 211·6 | 190·3 | 196·1 | 211·1 | 199·4 | 197·5 |
| | Oct | 230·7 | 229·5 | 219·0 | 224·1 | 224·9 | 220·1 | 207·7 | 225·6 | 215·2 | 240·1 | 198·6 | 211·7 | 203·2 | 199·1 |
| | Nov | 212·1 | 230·7 | 226·4 | 226·8 | 227·4 | 221·4 | 209·1 | 230·5 | 216·8 | 204·1 | 209·0 | 219·4 | 205·7 | 200·6 |
| | Dec | 204·1 | 229·3 | 228·0 | 237·1 | 231·3 | 217·5 | 211·2 | 242·5 | 218·1 | 200·8 | 204·6 | 215·8 | 200·9 | 201·5 |
| 1982 | Jan | 201·7 | 230·1 | 224·4 | 251·1 | 225·8 | 224·7 | 211·8 | 234·9 | 220·9 | 211·5 | 208·3 | 216·2 | 205·3 | 207·6 |
| | Feb | 217·1 | 273·1 | 224·6 | 250·3 | 224·4 | 222·2 | 215·1 | 236·2 | 222·1 | 207·3 | 210·7 | 220·3 | 206·2 | 208·1 |
| | Mar | 223·9 | 252·2 | 227·1 | 248·7 | 226·3 | 221·9 | 220·3 | 241·6 | 229·4 | 209·3 | 213·7 | 226·7 | 209·9 | 210·7 |
| | April | 232·5 | 244·5 | 230·5 | 251·4 | 228·4 | 227·3 | 217·7 | 244·6 | 229·8 | 224·7 | 210·8 | 224·2 | 209·9 | 212·5 |
| | May | 226·7 | 248·9 | 240·6 | 250·5 | 230·1 | 226·5 | 221·3 | 251·7 | 231·8 | 227·3 | 216·6 | 226·4 | 215·8 | 209·9 |
| | [June] | .. | 244·7 | 236·9 | 255·6 | 237·2 | 223·7 | 225·9 | 245·6 | 233·5 | 237·3 | 218·1 | 229·0 | 216·5 | 218·2 |

* 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.





| Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | Timber, furniture etc | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication † | Distributive trades | Insurance, banking and finance | Professional and scientific services ‡ | Miscellaneous services § | Public administration | Whole economy | GREAT BRITAIN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | JAN 1976 = 100 |
| 105·1 | 105·0 | 104·3 | 106·9 | 106·7 | 106·5 | 107·4 | 103·4 | 107·6 | 101·1 | 108·3 | 105·6 | 103·8 | 106·0 | 1976 | Annual averages |
| 118·3 | 115·0 | 114·3 | 118·2 | 116·7 | 118·3 | 115·6 | 111·5 | 119·4 | 110·2 | 115·3 | 116·9 | 110·7 | 115·6 | 1977 | |
| 133·9 | 131·6 | 131·2 | 136·9 | 132·0 | 132·1 | 135·2 | 126·1 | 134·7 | 125·1 | 127·0 | 131·6 | 123·0 | 130·6 | 1978 | |
| 154·5 | 154·6 | 150·7 | 162·5 | 153·8 | 151·2 | 154·4 | 151·2 | 157·3 | 147·0 | 141·6 | 155·8 | 143·7 | 150·9 | 1979 | |
| 182·5 | 180·5 | 173·9 | 194·1 | 180·8 | 180·7 | 196·9 | 180·7 | 184·3 | 181·7 | 182·6 | 183·8 | 181·9 | 182·1 | 1980 | |
| 206·7 | 201·7 | 191·7 | 225·4 | 203·1 | 204·1 | 226·6 | 201·7 | 208·2 | 207·7 | 208·1 | 203·3 | 206·7 | 205·5 | 1981 | |
| 116·2 | 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 | 1977 | May |
| 116·3 | 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 | 114·0 | 113·6 | 118·4 | 116·6 | 118·9 | 117·0 | 112·6 | 120·3 | 107·8 | 121·0 | 117·3 | 114·5 | 117·0 | | July |
| 116·1 | 113·2 | 114·0 | 116·7 | 114·1 | 117·0 | 115·4 | 112·2 | 119·3 | 107·5 | 119·2 | 117·5 | 112·3 | 115·7 | | Aug |
| 120·1 | 115·7 | 116·1 | 119·1 | 117·8 | 121·4 | 115·2 | 113·3 | 120·2 | 108·8 | 116·8 | 118·7 | 112·2 | 116·6 | | Sep |
| 123·5 | 118·3 | 118·6 | 121·5 | 117·9 | 122·2 | 117·5 | 113·0 | 121·4 | 111·5 | 117·0 | 119·8 | 112·1 | 117·9 | | Oct |
| 126·2 | 120·4 | 120·5 | 124·1 | 122·2 | 123·5 | 119·4 | 115·4 | 124·3 | 118·8 | 116·0 | 120·0 | 110·9 | 120·1 | | Nov |
| 125·3 | 123·8 | 120·7 | 122·6 | 120·3 | 124·3 | 117·1 | 116·7 | 130·0 | 118·2 | 117·4 | 126·5 | 115·5 | 121·7 | | 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 | | April |
| 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 |
| 209·1 | 205·7 | 196·5 | 233·2 | 207·1 | 207·9 | 232·1 | 216·0 | 211·1 | 206·4 | 215·8 | 207·0 | 219·2 | 211·7 | | Sep |
| 212·2 | 206·4 | 198·4 | 235·8 | 209·9 | 207·7 | 234·3 | 207·3 | 212·0 | 207·4 | 217·9 | 206·6 | 216·5 | 212·5 | | Oct |
| 216·1 | 211·1 | 200·6 | 236·8 | 212·3 | 212·1 | 235·1 | 213·6 | 216·7 | 216·7 | 212·5 | 207·4 | 215·1 | 214·3 | | Nov |
| 215·3 | 220·5 | 199·1 | 237·0 | 213·8 | 220·8 | 234·6 | 216·1 | 225·6 | 230·5 | 216·1 | 216·6 | 212·2 | 217·1 | | Dec |
| 218·4 | 211·4 | 198·3 | 238·0 | 212·5 | 210·2 | 241·2 | 212·9 | 219·9 | 213·4 | 209·4 | 216·5 | 212·8 | 214·1 | 1982 | Jan |
| 222·8 | 215·6 | 200·0 | 238·1 | 215·4 | 215·2 | 241·2 | 210·5 | 219·0 | 218·7 | 213·5 | 216·2 | 217·3 | 217·0 | | Feb |
| 224·4 | 221·1 | 206·9 | 245·2 | 218·6 | 221·9 | 238·9 | 212·8 | 222·3 | 242·8 | 210·8 | 218·2 | 215·5 | 219·7 | | Mar |
| 224·2 | 222·1 | 205·7 | 246·5 | 219·7 | 220·3 | 236·9 | 217·1 | 226·0 | 225·9 | 209·7 | 218·7 | 216·8 | 219·6 | | April |
| 226·3 | 227·1 | 206·8 | 253·4 | 223·1 | 222·0 | 239·3 | 215·7 | 227·2 | 228·2 | 211·1 | 220·9 | 227·1 | 222·5 | | May |
| 226·1 | 232·3 | 207·3 | 256·7 | 229·0 | 225·1 | 261·4 | 224·9 | 228·9 | 247·4 | 215·3 | 219·4 | 221·9 | 225·9 | | [June] |

§§ 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.

| UNITED KINGDOM<br>October | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods nes | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Weekly earnings** | | | | | | | | | | | | £ |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 60·29 | 69·74 | 63·10 | 62·50 | 58·86 | 53·35 | 56·79 | 67·53 | 62·52 | 56·12 | 53·65 | 50·76 |
| 1976 | 66·81 | 76·75 | 71·72 | 73·72 | 66·11 | 61·64 | 63·48 | 72·09 | 72·48 | 64·90 | 61·19 | 55·89 |
| 1977 | 72·46 | 82·36 | 77·80 | 79·40 | 73·38 | 67·93 | 69·13 | 76·37 | 75·59 | 70·65 | 65·32 | 61·91 |
| 1978 | 83·91 | 95·65 | 90·78 | 91·93 | 83·39 | 76·41 | 80·35 | 88·64 | 84·88 | 81·69 | 75·96 | 71·20 |
| 1979 | 99·79 | 116·51 | 107·95 | 103·58 | 96·39 | 90·34 | 92·34 | 95·46 | 98·01 | 93·92 | 87·35 | 80·82 |
| Full-time males on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 115·61 | 136·07 | 123·36 | 118·20 | 109·34 | 101·95 | 107·41 | 109·63 | 109·41 | 103·05 | 97·90 | 92·74 |
| 1981 | 126·36 | 151·26 | 138·48 | 132·96 | 119·51 | 114·17 | 118·31 | 127·04 | 119·08 | 114·64 | 106·60 | 105·39 |
| **Hours worked** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 46·2 | 42·6 | 42·7 | 41·9 | 42·6 | 42·0 | 42·2 | 43·9 | 41·4 | 42·1 | 42·4 | 43·7 |
| 1976 | 45·9 | 42·9 | 44·1 | 44·0 | 42·9 | 42·7 | 42·3 | 43·4 | 42·6 | 43·2 | 43·4 | 43·1 |
| 1977 | 46·4 | 43·0 | 44·4 | 43·8 | 43·3 | 43·0 | 42·6 | 43·7 | 42·2 | 43·1 | 43·1 | 42·9 |
| 1978 | 46·2 | 43·0 | 44·6 | 43·7 | 43·0 | 42·5 | 42·9 | 43·8 | 41·4 | 43·1 | 43·6 | 43·4 |
| 1979 | 46·3 | 44·4 | 44·5 | 43·0 | 42·5 | 42·3 | 42·3 | 43·7 | 41·5 | 42·7 | 43·1 | 43·0 |
| Full-time males on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 45·5 | 44·2 | 42·9 | 41·6 | 41·5 | 41·9 | 41·6 | 41·8 | 40·1 | 41·1 | 42·2 | 42·5 |
| 1981 | 44·8 | 42·4 | 43·1 | 42·3 | 41·5 | 41·6 | 41·6 | 43·2 | 39·9 | 41·8 | 42·4 | 43·3 |
| **Hourly earnings** | | | | | | | | | | | | pence |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 130·5 | 163·7 | 147·8 | 149·2 | 138·2 | 127·0 | 134·6 | 153·8 | 151·0 | 133·3 | 126·5 | 116·2 |
| 1976 | 145·6 | 178·9 | 162·6 | 167·5 | 154·1 | 144·4 | 150·1 | 166·1 | 170·1 | 150·2 | 141·0 | 129·7 |
| 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 rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 254·1 | 307·9 | 287·6 | 284·1 | 263·5 | 243·3 | 258·2 | 262·3 | 272·8 | 250·7 | 232·0 | 218·2 |
| 1981 | 282·1 | 356·7 | 321·3 | 314·3 | 288·0 | 274·4 | 284·4 | 294·1 | 298·4 | 274·3 | 251·4 | 243·4 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Weekly earnings** | | | | | | | | | | | | £ |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 37·28 | 42·91 | 37·40 | 35·41 | 38·94 | 35·48 | 36·38 | 39·19 | 42·33 | 34·40 | 31·76 | 28·13 |
| 1976 | 43·69 | 48·46 | 44·11 | 43·58 | 46·77 | 42·32 | 43·54 | 46·08 | 50·43 | 42·21 | 37·93 | 32·61 |
| 1977 | 47·51 | 55·97 | 48·64 | 47·21 | 51·14 | 45·49 | 47·04 | 49·55 | 53·68 | 45·28 | 40·95 | 36·90 |
| 1978 | 53·85 | 59·54 | 54·85 | 54·33 | 56·79 | 52·06 | 53·96 | 56·59 | 60·50 | 52·04 | 46·02 | 42·03 |
| 1979 | 62·86 | 68·37 | 64·44 | 63·27 | 64·02 | 62·12 | 62·55 | 61·00 | 69·52 | 60·12 | 52·44 | 49·62 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 74·60 | 86·29 | 77·68 | 73·64 | 75·29 | 72·41 | 73·98 | 71·57 | 80·71 | 69·61 | 61·06 | 61·02 |
| 1981 | 83·06 | 94·69 | 87·62 | 79·07 | 82·67 | 81·21 | 81·18 | 85·06 | 89·97 | 77·34 | 65·96 | 67·16 |
| **Hours worked** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 37·7 | 38·6 | 37·9 | 36·7 | 37·5 | 37·4 | 37·1 | 37·0 | 37·5 | 36·8 | 36·1 | 36·5 |
| 1976 | 37·9 | 36·5 | 38·4 | 37·7 | 38·0 | 37·6 | 37·6 | 37·4 | 37·8 | 37·5 | 36·7 | 36·4 |
| 1977 | 38·1 | 37·7 | 38·2 | 37·3 | 37·8 | 37·7 | 37·8 | 38·1 | 38·0 | 37·0 | 36·4 | 36·2 |
| 1978 | 37·9 | 38·7 | 38·2 | 37·8 | 37·9 | 38·3 | 37·9 | 37·9 | 37·4 | 37·2 | 36·7 | 36·7 |
| 1979 | 38·1 | 38·7 | 38·5 | 38·0 | 37·6 | 38·7 | 37·6 | 39·5 | 37·6 | 37·2 | 36·4 | 36·7 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 37·9 | 38·4 | 38·9 | 38·0 | 37·8 | 38·3 | 37·7 | 35·6 | 37·7 | 36·9 | 37·1 | 37·4 |
| 1981 | 38·1 | 39·3 | 39·1 | 37·1 | 38·5 | 38·7 | 38·1 | 38·0 | 37·6 | 37·8 | 37·1 | 37·7 |
| **Hourly earnings** | | | | | | | | | | | | pence |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 98·9 | 111·2 | 98·7 | 96·5 | 103·8 | 94·9 | 98·1 | 105·9 | 112·9 | 93·5 | 88·0 | 77·1 |
| 1976 | 115·3 | 132·8 | 114·9 | 115·6 | 123·1 | 112·6 | 115·8 | 123·2 | 133·4 | 112·6 | 103·4 | 89·6 |
| 1977 | 124·7 | 148·5 | 127·3 | 126·6 | 135·3 | 120·7 | 124·4 | 130·1 | 141·3 | 122·4 | 112·5 | 101·9 |
| 1978 | 142·1 | 153·9 | 143·6 | 143·7 | 149·8 | 135·9 | 142·4 | 149·3 | 161·8 | 139·9 | 125·4 | 114·5 |
| 1979 | 165·0 | 176·7 | 167·4 | 166·5 | 170·3 | 160·5 | 166·4 | 154·4 | 184·9 | 161·6 | 144·1 | 135·2 |
| Full-time females on adult rates* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 196·8 | 224·7 | 199·7 | 193·8 | 199·2 | 189·1 | 196·2 | 201·0 | 214·1 | 188·6 | 164·6 | 163·2 |
| 1981 | 218·0 | 240·9 | 224·1 | 213·1 | 214·7 | 209·8 | 213·1 | 223·8 | 239·3 | 204·6 | 177·8 | 178·1 |

* An article on page 103 of the *Employment Gazette* for March 1981 comments on the effects of the change of definitions
† An article on page 121 of *Employment Gazette* for March 1982 comments on the effects of the change of industrial coverage





| Clothing and footwear | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc. | Timber, furniture etc. | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | All manufacturing industries | Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication § | Certain miscellaneous services ** | Public administration | All industries covered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | £ |
| 48·16 | 61·07 | 55·83 | 65·17 | 58·06 | 59·74 | 59·82 | 60·38 | 60·45 | 63·81 | 50·71 | 49·88 | **59·58** |
| 53·30 | 68·82 | 61·48 | 73·88 | 66·27 | 67·83 | 66·36 | 65·80 | 68·42 | 71·22 | 57·36 | 53·97 | **66·97** |
| 61·61 | 75·15 | 67·66 | 82·09 | 71·04 | 73·56 | 74·96 | 72·91 | 72·72 | 76·96 | 63·31 | 59·04 | **72·89** |
| 67·50 | 87·48 | 77·85 | 96·79 | 83·51 | 84·77 | 84·52 | 81·77 | 87·78 | 88·03 | 72·39 | 67·15 | **83·50** |
| 80·37 | 102·32 | 91·05 | 114·88 | 96·89 | 98·28 | 99·82 | 94·06 | 104·30 | 103·30 | 83·52 | 76·92 | **96·94** |
| 90·62 | 114·47 | 101·16 | 137·73 | 108·09 | 111·64 | 116·58 | 113·36 | 126·12 | 123·77 | 103·88 | 96·60 | **113·06** |
| 98·67 | 127·96 | 111·31 | 154·22 | 113·15 | 123·23 | 126·08 | 121·55 | 142·28 | 138·19 | . .† | . .† | **125·58†** |
| 40·5 | 44·5 | 43·1 | 42·4 | 42·5 | 42·7 | 47·2 | 45·2 | 42·3 | 47·3 | 43·2 | 43·2 | **43·6** |
| 40·9 | 45·3 | 42·8 | 43·6 | 43·3 | 43·5 | 46·4 | 44·3 | 42·8 | 47·5 | 43·0 | 42·7 | **44·0** |
| 41·3 | 45·7 | 43·0 | 44·5 | 43·4 | 43·6 | 47·2 | 44·7 | 42·4 | 48·0 | 43·3 | 42·9 | **44·2** |
| 41·3 | 45·4 | 43·0 | 44·6 | 43·3 | 43·5 | 47·2 | 44·9 | 42·8 | 48·8 | 43·5 | 43·2 | **44·2** |
| 41·0 | 45·0 | 43·2 | 43·8 | 43·4 | 43·2 | 46·8 | 44·9 | 43·4 | 48·6 | 43·1 | 43·1 | **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** |
| 41·1 | 43·6 | 42·2 | 41·9 | 41·8 | 42·0 | 46·0 | 43·8 | 40·1 | 46·9 | . .† | . .† | **43·0†** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | pence |
| 118·9 | 137·2 | 129·5 | 153·7 | 136·6 | 139·9 | 126·7 | 133·6 | 142·9 | 134·9 | 117·4 | 115·5 | **136·7** |
| 130·3 | 151·9 | 143·6 | 169·4 | 153·0 | 155·9 | 143·0 | 148·5 | 159·9 | 149·9 | 133·4 | 126·4 | **152·2** |
| 149·2 | 164·4 | 157·3 | 184·5 | 163·7 | 168·7 | 158·8 | 163·1 | 171·5 | 160·3 | 146·2 | 137·6 | **164·9** |
| 163·4 | 192·7 | 181·0 | 217·0 | 192·9 | 194·9 | 179·1 | 182·1 | 205·1 | 180·4 | 166·4 | 155·4 | **188·9** |
| 196·0 | 227·4 | 210·8 | 262·3 | 223·2 | 227·5 | 213·3 | 209·5 | 240·3 | 212·6 | 193·8 | 178·5 | **220·3** |
| 226·0 | 265·0 | 242·6 | 324·1 | 259·2 | 266·4 | 243·4 | 257·6 | 298·9 | 262·8 | 246·7 | 226·2 | **262·9** |
| 240·1 | 293·5 | 263·8 | 368·1 | 270·7 | 293·4 | 274·1 | 277·5 | 354·8 | 294·6 | . .† | . .† | **292·0†** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | £ |
| 28·70 | 35·20 | 36·77 | 38·51 | 32·94 | 34·23 | — | 30·45 | 38·76 | 44·07 | 26·59 | 38·64 | **34·19** |
| 33·59 | 42·22 | 42·14 | 45·20 | 39·49 | 40·71 | — | 36·11 | 43·43 | 50·23 | 31·69 | 43·62 | **40·61** |
| 38·08 | 45·59 | 46·20 | 48·87 | 43·44 | 44·45 | — | 39·14 | 47·94 | 53·25 | 35·16 | 46·41 | **44·31** |
| 41·94 | 52·12 | 53·62 | 55·33 | 49·15 | 50·08 | — | 42·97 | 58·10 | 63·79 | 40·11 | 52·98 | **50·03** |
| 50·43 | 60·06 | 61·84 | 67·15 | 56·08 | 58·44 | — | 48·23 | 70·29 | 72·38 | 46·40 | 57·04 | **58·24** |
| 58·62 | 71·01 | 74·01 | 82·15 | 64·95 | 68·40 | — | 61·45 | 81·75 | 92·14 | 56·76 | 76·18 | **68·73** |
| 64·02 | 79·13 | 81·55 | 92·83 | 70·58 | 75·71 | — | 66·49 | 99·07 | 105·76 | . .† | . .† | **76·44†** |
| 35·5 | 35·9 | 37·0 | 37·9 | 37·3 | 36·8 | — | 37·5 | 35·4 | 41·5 | 38·3 | 40·3 | **37·0** |
| 36·0 | 36·7 | 37·3 | 38·4 | 37·3 | 37·2 | — | 38·3 | 36·4 | 41·6 | 37·8 | 39·9 | **37·4** |
| 36·1 | 36·8 | 37·2 | 38·5 | 37·5 | 37·2 | — | 37·9 | 36·0 | 41·3 | 38·3 | 39·4 | **37·4** |
| 36·1 | 36·7 | 37·5 | 38·1 | 37·0 | 37·2 | — | 38·5 | 36·8 | 43·5 | 38·4 | 40·3 | **37·4** |
| 36·0 | 36·8 | 36·7 | 38·3 | 37·4 | 37·2 | — | 37·2 | 37·6 | 43·3 | 38·3 | 40·5 | **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** |
| 36·5 | 37·5 | 37·6 | 37·4 | 37·5 | 37·5 | — | 39·1 | 36·3 | 42·8 | . .† | . .† | **37·7†** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | pence |
| 80·9 | 98·1 | 99·4 | 101·6 | 88·3 | 93·0 | — | 81·2 | 109·5 | 106·2 | 69·4 | 95·9 | **92·4** |
| 93·3 | 115·0 | 113·0 | 117·7 | 105·9 | 109·4 | — | 94·3 | 119·3 | 120·7 | 83·8 | 109·3 | **108·6** |
| 105·5 | 123·9 | 124·2 | 126·9 | 115·8 | 119·5 | — | 103·3 | 133·2 | 128·9 | 91·8 | 117·8 | **118·5** |
| 116·2 | 142·0 | 143·0 | 145·2 | 132·8 | 134·6 | — | 111·6 | 157·9 | 146·6 | 104·5 | 131·5 | **133·8** |
| 140·1 | 163·2 | 168·5 | 175·3 | 149·9 | 157·1 | — | 129·7 | 186·9 | 167·2 | 121·1 | 140·8 | **155·7** |
| 161·0 | 190·4 | 201·1 | 215·1 | 174·1 | 183·4 | — | 159·6 | 220·9 | 217·8 | 147·8 | 191·4 | **183·3** |
| 175·4 | 211·0 | 216·9 | 248·2 | 188·2 | 201·9 | — | 170·1 | 272·9 | 247·1 | . .† | . .† | **202·8†** |

§ Except sea transport
** Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes

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

GREAT BRITAIN

| April of each year | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Weekly earnings (£) including those whose pay was affected by absence | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Weekly earnings (£) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Hours excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Hourly earnings (pence) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence: including overtime pay and overtime hours | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Hourly earnings (pence) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence: excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES: Weekly earnings (£) including those whose pay was affected by absence | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES: Weekly earnings (£) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES: Hours excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES: Hourly earnings (pence) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence: including overtime pay and overtime hours | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES: Hourly earnings (pence) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence: excluding overtime pay and overtime hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 43·6 | 45·1 | 46·2 | 97·4 | 95·2 | 42·3 | 43·6 | 46·5 | 93·5 | 91·1 |
| 1975 | 54·5 | 56·6 | 45·0 | 125·8 | 123·1 | 54·0 | 55·7 | 45·5 | 122·2 | 119·2 |
| 1976 | 65·1 | 67·4 | 45·1 | 149·2 | 146·3 | 63·3 | 65·1 | 45·3 | 143·7 | 141·0 |
| 1977 | 71·8 | 74·2 | 45·6 | 162·6 | 160·0 | 69·5 | 71·5 | 45·7 | 156·5 | 154·3 |
| 1978 | 81·8 | 84·7 | 45·8 | 184·8 | 181·8 | 78·4 | 80·7 | 46·0 | 175·5 | 172·8 |
| 1979 | 94·5 | 97·9 | 46·0 | 212·8 | 208·7 | 90·1 | 93·0 | 46·2 | 201·2 | 197·5 |
| 1980 | 111·2 | 115·2 | 45·0 | 255·5 | 250·0 | 108·6 | 111·7 | 45·4 | 245·8 | 240·5 |
| 1981 | 119·3 | 124·7 | 43·5 | 286·0 | 279·8 | 118·4 | 121·9 | 44·2 | 275·3 | 269·1 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 54·1 | 54·5 | 39·1 | 137·7 | 137·8 | 54·1 | 54·4 | 38·8 | 137·9 | 138·1 |
| 1975 | 68·2 | 68·7 | 39·2 | 173·2 | 173·3 | 67·9 | 68·4 | 38·7 | 174·3 | 174·6 |
| 1976 | 80·2 | 80·9 | 39·1 | 204·3 | 204·4 | 81·0 | 81·6 | 38·5 | 210·3 | 210·6 |
| 1977 | 88·2 | 88·9 | 39·2 | 223·4 | 223·8 | 88·4 | 88·9 | 38·7 | 227·2 | 227·9 |
| 1978 | 102·4 | 103·0 | 39·4 | 258·1 | 258·9 | 99·9 | 100·7 | 38·7 | 257·1 | 257·9 |
| 1979 | 116·8 | 117·7 | 39·6 | 293·8 | 294·7 | 112·1 | 113·0 | 38·8 | 288·6 | 289·5 |
| 1980 | 143·6 | 144·8 | 39·4 | 362·3 | 362·0 | 140·4 | 141·3 | 38·7 | 360·8 | 361·3 |
| 1981 | 159·6 | 161·8 | 38·8 | 411·9 | 411·5 | 161·2 | 163·1 | 38·4 | 419·1 | 419·7 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 46·3 | 47·7 | 44·3 | 106·9 | 106·1 | 46·5 | 47·7 | 43·7 | 107·6 | 107·2 |
| 1975 | 58·1 | 60·2 | 43·4 | 137·7 | 136·5 | 59·2 | 60·8 | 43·0 | 139·9 | 139·3 |
| 1976 | 69·2 | 71·4 | 43·4 | 163·2 | 162·0 | 70·0 | 71·8 | 42·7 | 166·8 | 166·6 |
| 1977 | 76·1 | 78·5 | 43·8 | 177·7 | 177·1 | 76·8 | 78·6 | 43·0 | 181·1 | 181·5 |
| 1978 | 87·3 | 90·0 | 44·0 | 202·9 | 202·2 | 86·9 | 89·1 | 43·1 | 204·3 | 204·9 |
| 1979 | 100·5 | 103·7 | 44·2 | 233·1 | 231·8 | 98·8 | 101·4 | 43·2 | 232·2 | 232·4 |
| 1980 | 120·3 | 124·3 | 43·4 | 284·1 | 281·8 | 121·5 | 124·5 | 42·7 | 288·2 | 287·6 |
| 1981 | 131·3 | 137·1 | 42·0 | 323·5 | 320·8 | 136·5 | 140·5 | 41·7 | 332·0 | 331·2 |
| **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 | 58·7 |
| 1975 | 30·9 | 32·4 | 39·5 | 81·8 | 81·4 | 30·9 | 32·1 | 39·4 | 81·6 | 81·1 |
| 1976 | 38·5 | 40·3 | 39·6 | 102·0 | 101·5 | 38·1 | 39·4 | 39·3 | 100·7 | 100·2 |
| 1977 | 43·0 | 45·0 | 39·8 | 113·4 | 112·7 | 42·2 | 43·7 | 39·4 | 111·2 | 110·7 |
| 1978 | 49·3 | 51·2 | 39·9 | 128·5 | 127·5 | 48·0 | 49·4 | 39·6 | 125·3 | 124·4 |
| 1979 | 55·4 | 57·9 | 39·9 | 145·4 | 144·2 | 53·4 | 55·2 | 39·6 | 139·9 | 138·7 |
| 1980 | 66·4 | 69·5 | 39·8 | 174·5 | 172·8 | 65·9 | 68·0 | 39·6 | 172·1 | 170·4 |
| 1981 | 72·5 | 76·3 | 39·6 | 192·8 | 191·4 | 72·1 | 74·5 | 39·4 | 189·8 | 188·2 |
| Non-manual occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 25·6 | 25·8 | 37·3 | 69·0 | 68·8 | 28·3 | 28·6 | 36·8 | 76·9 | 76·7 |
| 1975 | 35·2 | 35·4 | 37·1 | 95·2 | 95·0 | 39·3 | 39·6 | 36·6 | 106·1 | 105·9 |
| 1976 | 42·8 | 43·1 | 37·1 | 115·9 | 115·6 | 48·5 | 48·8 | 36·5 | 132·0 | 131·8 |
| 1977 | 48·1 | 48·4 | 37·1 | 130·1 | 129·8 | 53·4 | 53·8 | 36·7 | 143·8 | 143·7 |
| 1978 | 54·9 | 55·2 | 37·2 | 148·0 | 147·5 | 58·5 | 59·1 | 36·7 | 158·1 | 157·9 |
| 1979 | 62·3 | 62·8 | 37·2 | 168·5 | 168·0 | 65·3 | 66·0 | 36·7 | 176·8 | 176·6 |
| 1980 | 76·7 | 77·1 | 37·3 | 205·8 | 204·9 | 82·0 | 82·7 | 36·7 | 221·2 | 220·7 |
| 1981 | 86·4 | 87·3 | 37·1 | 234·2 | 233·4 | 95·6 | 96·7 | 36·5 | 259·7 | 259·2 |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 23·9 | 24·8 | 38·9 | 63·8 | 63·4 | 26·3 | 26·9 | 37·8 | 70·8 | 70·6 |
| 1975 | 32·4 | 33·6 | 38·5 | 87·2 | 86·9 | 36·6 | 37·4 | 37·4 | 98·5 | 98·3 |
| 1976 | 40·1 | 41·5 | 38·5 | 107·6 | 107·2 | 45·3 | 46·2 | 37·3 | 122·6 | 122·4 |
| 1977 | 44·9 | 46·4 | 38·7 | 120·0 | 119·6 | 50·0 | 51·0 | 37·5 | 134·0 | 133·9 |
| 1978 | 51·3 | 52·8 | 38·8 | 136·1 | 135·4 | 55·4 | 56·4 | 37·5 | 148·2 | 148·0 |
| 1979 | 57·9 | 60·0 | 38·8 | 154·6 | 153·7 | 61·8 | 63·0 | 37·5 | 166·0 | 165·7 |
| 1980 | 70·3 | 72·8 | 38·7 | 187·3 | 186·1 | 77·3 | 78·8 | 37·5 | 207·0 | 206·4 |
| 1981 | 78·1 | 81·5 | 38·4 | 211·6 | 210·6 | 89·3 | 91·4 | 37·2 | 241·8 | 241·2 |
| **FULL-TIME ADULTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 40·8 | 42·3 | 43·0 | 97·6 | 96·1 | 40·6 | 41·7 | 42·0 | 97·8 | 96·8 |
| 1975 | 52·1 | 54·2 | 42·3 | 127·2 | 125·4 | 52·7 | 54·0 | 41·3 | 128·9 | 127·7 |
| 1976 | 62·5 | 64·7 | 42·3 | 151·8 | 150·0 | 62·7 | 64·2 | 41·1 | 154·7 | 153·8 |
| 1977 | 68·9 | 71·3 | 42·7 | 165·8 | 164·3 | 68·7 | 70·2 | 41·3 | 168·0 | 167·5 |
| 1978 | 78·8 | 81·5 | 42·8 | 188·7 | 187·0 | 77·3 | 79·1 | 41·4 | 188·6 | 187·9 |
| 1979 | 90·4 | 93·7 | 43·0 | 216·7 | 214·2 | 87·4 | 89·6 | 41·5 | 213·6 | 212·4 |
| 1980 | 108·4 | 112·4 | 42·3 | 263·3 | 259·8 | 107·7 | 110·2 | 41·1 | 264·8 | 262·8 |
| 1981 | 118·6 | 124·3 | 41·2 | 299·0 | 295·6 | 121·6 | 124·9 | 40·3 | 305·1 | 303·2 |
| **(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 40·3 | 41·8 | 43·0 | 96·4 | 95·0 | 40·1 | 41·1 | 42·0 | 96·6 | 95·5 |
| 1975 | 51·5 | 53·6 | 42·3 | 125·8 | 124·1 | 52·0 | 53·4 | 41·4 | 127·3 | 126·0 |
| 1976 | 61·8 | 64·0 | 42·5 | 150·1 | 148·3 | 61·8 | 63·4 | 41·1 | 152·6 | 151·6 |
| 1977 | 68·0 | 70·4 | 42·7 | 163·8 | 162·3 | 67·8 | 69·3 | 41·3 | 165·7 | 165·1 |
| 1978 | 77·8 | 80·5 | 42·8 | 186·5 | 184·7 | 76·3 | 78·1 | 41·4 | 186·1 | 185·3 |
| 1979 | 89·1 | 92·5 | 43·0 | 213·9 | 211·3 | 86·2 | 88·4 | 41·5 | 210·7 | 209·3 |
| 1980 | 106·9 | 110·9 | 42·3 | 259·8 | 256·2 | 106·3 | 108·7 | 41·1 | 261·1 | 259·0 |
| 1981 | 116·8 | 122·5 | 41·2 | 294·7 | 291·2 | 119·8 | 123·1 | 40·3 | 300·4 | 298·4 |

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



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

| | | Manufacturing | Mining and quarrying | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Index of production industries | Whole economy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Pence per hour |
| Labour costs (1) | 1968 | 58·25 | 73·80 | 60·72 | 66·55 | 59·58 | .. |
| | 1973 | 106·90 | 143·45 | 107·32 | 129·61 | 109·37 | .. |
| | 1975 | 161·68 | 249·36 | 156·95 | 217·22 | 106·76 | .. |
| | 1978 | 244·54 | 365·12 | 222·46 | 324·00 | 249·14 | .. |
| | 1979 | 290·05 | 427·21 | 257·66 | 383·44 | 294·17 | .. |
| | 1980 | 349·43 | 522·88 | 316·88 | 483·39 | 356·45 | .. |
| **Percentage shares of labour costs *** | | | | | | | Per cent |
| Wages and salaries† | 1968 | 91·3 | 82·8 | 87·7 | 87·1 | 90·2 | .. |
| | 1973 | 89·9 | 82·5 | 91·1 | 84·7 | 89·3 | .. |
| | 1978 | 84·3 | 76·2 | 86·8 | 78·2 | 83·9 | .. |
| | 1980 | 82·0 | 75·9 | 85·6 | 77·3 | 81·9 | .. |
| *of which* Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay | 1968 | 7·4 | 8·6 | 5·2 | 10·5 | 7·3 | .. |
| | 1973 | 8·4 | 12·0 | 6·4 | 9·8 | 9·2 | .. |
| | 1978 | 9·2 | 9·3 | 6·8 | 11·2 | 9·0 | .. |
| | 1980 | 9·0 | 9·3 | 6·7 | 11·1 | 8·8 | .. |
| Statutory national insurance contributions | 1968 | 4·4 | 3·8 | 4·2 | 3·8 | 4·3 | .. |
| | 1973 | 4·9 | 4·3 | 4·9 | 4·5 | 4·9 | .. |
| | 1978 | 8·5 | 6·7 | 9·1 | 6·9 | 8·4 | .. |
| | 1980 | 9·1 | 7·4 | 9·9 | 7·5 | 9·0 | .. |
| Private social welfare payments | 1968 | 3·2 | 5·7 | 1·4 | 6·3 | 3·2 | .. |
| | 1973 | 3·5 | 5·9 | 1·6 | 8·0 | 3·7 | .. |
| | 1978 | 4·8 | 9·4 | 2·3 | 12·2 | 5·1 | .. |
| | 1980 | 5·3 | 9·6 | 2·6 | 12·6 | 5·5 | .. |
| Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡ | 1968 | 1·1 | 7·7 | 6·7 | 2·7 | 2·3 | .. |
| | 1973 | 1·6 | 7·3 | 2·4 | 2·9 | 2·2 | .. |
| | 1978 | 2·3 | 7·7 | 1·9 | 2·6 | 2·6 | .. |
| | 1980 | 3·5 | 13·0 | 1·9 | 2·6 | 3·6 | .. |
| **Labour costs per unit of output §** | | % change over a year earlier | | | | | 1975=100 % change over a year earlier |
| | 1976 | 112·7 12·7 | 87·0 | 111·6 | 105·9 | 111·0 | 110·7 10·7 |
| | 1977 | 125·1 11·0 | 65·1 | 119·4 | 109·6 | 119·3 | 120·9 9·2 |
| | 1978 | 141·1 12·8 | 62·6 | 132·6 | 127·6 | 132·3 | 134·9 11·6 |
| | 1979 | 163·1 15·6 | 58·0 | 161·4 | 150·0 | 150·4 | 156·5 16·0 |
| | 1980 | 200·9 23·2 | 69·7 | 198·2 | 196·9 | 183·8 | 190·3 21·6 |
| | 1981 | | | | | | 210·4 10·6 |
| | 1981 Q1 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 204·9 18·1 |
| | Q2 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 210·1 12·2 |
| | Q3 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 211·9 7·1 |
| | Q4 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214·8 6·2 |
| | 1982 Q1 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 217·7 6·2 |
| **Wages and salaries per unit of output §** | 1976 | 110·6 10·6 | 85·7 | 110·6 | 104·2 | 109·6 | 109·2 9·2 |
| | 1977 | 120·1 8·6 | 63·7 | 116·9 | 106·5 | 115·6 | 117·5 7·6 |
| | 1978 | 136·1 13·3 | 62·1 | 127·8 | 120·6 | 126·6 | 130·1 10·7 |
| | 1979 | 154·7 13·7 | 57·8 | 154·1 | 140·3 | 142·8 | 149·9 15·2 |
| | 1980 | 189·3 22·4 | 69·3 | 188·8 | 183·7 | 173·8 | 182·4 21·7 |
| | 1981 | 205·6 8·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201·7 10·6 |
| | Q1 | 204·4 18·2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 196·5 17·8 |
| | Q2 | 202·2 9·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201·4 12·1 |
| | Q3 | 205·6 5·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203·0 6·8 |
| | Q4 | 207·9 2·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205·7 6·0 |
| | 1982 Q1 | 210·2 2·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 208·8 6·3 |
| | 1981 Oct | 206·7 2·5 | | | | | |
| | Nov | 207·9 2·6 | | | | | |
| | Dec | 209·0 3·2 | | | | | |
| | 1982 Jan | 211·5 3·7 | | | | | |
| | Feb | 209·8 2·7 | | | | | |
| | Mar | 211·4 3·2 | | | | | |
| | Apr | 212·4 5·6 | | | | | |
| | May | 211·4 4·4 | | | | | |
| | Jun | 216·8 6·7 | | | | | |
| | 3 months ending:– | | | | | | |
| | 1981 Oct | 206·6 3·9 | | | | | |
| | Nov | 206·6 2·8 | | | | | |
| | Dec | 207·9 2·8 | | | | | |
| | 1982 Jan | 209·5 3·2 | | | | | |
| | Feb | 210·1 3·2 | | | | | |
| | Mar | 210·9 3·2 | | | | | |
| | Apr | 211·2 3·8 | | | | | |
| | May | 211·7 4·4 | | | | | |
| | Jun | 213·5 5·6 | | | | | |

*Notes:* * *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.
.. Not available.

# 5·8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS see note below

## Indices of basic national wage rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

| UNITED KINGDOM | | Agriculture, 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, etc | Timber, furniture, etc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIC 1968 | | I | II | III | IV and V | VI–XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII |
| **Basic weekly wage rates** | | | | | | | | | | | JULY 1972 = 100 |
| Weights | | 210 | 305 | 454 | 294 | 2,953 | 366 | 29 | 217 | 236 | 186 |
| 1977 | Annual averages | 247 | 225 | 228 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1978 | | 273 | 247 | 250 | 240 | 271 | 254 | 243 | 255 | 242 | 248 |
| 1979 | | 310 | 276 | 285 | 265 | 314 | 288 | 280 | 300 | 276 | 279 |
| 1980 | | 371 | 334 | 325 | 324 | 369 | 330 | 318 | 355 | 321 | 335 |
| 1981 | | 410 | 372 | 360 | 367 | 400 | 359 | 349 | 395 | 349 | 363 |
| 1980 | June | 373 | 337 | 320• | 351 | 366 | 341 | 304 | 354 | 324 | 336 |
| | July | 373 | 337 | 321• | 351 | 366 | 341 | 331 | 359 | 324 | 336 |
| | Aug | 373 | 337 | 326• | 348 | 366 | 341 | 331 | 359 | 324 | 336 |
| | Sep | 373 | 337 | 326• | 348 | 366 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 328 | 336 |
| | Oct | 373 | 337 | 326• | 348 | 367 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 328 | 336 |
| | Nov | 373 | 337 | 345• | 348 | 393 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 338 | 336 |
| | Dec | 373 | 366 | 345• | 348 | 393 | 345 | 331 | 364 | 338 | 336 |
| 1981 | Jan | 404 | 366 | 352• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 392 | 338 | 362 |
| | Feb | 411 | 366 | 352• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 392 | 338 | 362 |
| | Mar | 411 | 366 | 352• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 395 | 338 | 363 |
| | April | 411 | 367 | 353• | 350 | 397 | 349 | 342 | 395 | 343 | 363 |
| | May | 411 | 367 | 353• | 360 | 397 | 363 | 342 | 395 | 351 | 363 |
| | June | 411 | 367 | 362• | 377 | 399 | 364 | 342 | 395 | 351 | 363 |
| | July | 411 | 367 | 362• | 377 | 399 | 364 | 356 | 395 | 351 | 363 |
| | Aug | 411 | 367 | 366• | 377 | 399 | 364 | 356 | 395 | 351 | 363 |
| | Sep | 411 | 367 | 366• | 377 | 400 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 353 | 363 |
| | Oct | 411 | 367 | 366• | 377 | 400 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 353 | 363 |
| | Nov | 411 | 397 | 376• | 377 | 415 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 360 | 363 |
| | Dec | 411 | 397 | 376• | 377 | 415 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 360 | 363 |
| 1982 | Jan | 445 | 397 | 383• | 379 | 417 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 360 | 388 |
| | Feb | 451 | 399 | 383• | 379 | 417 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 363 | 388 |
| | Mar | 451 | 399 | 383• | 379 | 417 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 363 | 388 |
| | April | 451 | 399 | 384• | 379 | 418 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 368 | 388 |
| | May | 451 | 399 | 384• | 390 | 418 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 373 | 388 |
| | June | 451 | 399 | 387• | 390 | 418 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 373 | 388 |
| | July | 451 | 399 | 387• | 390 | 418 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 373 | 388 |
| **Normal weekly hours** | | | | | | | | | | | Hours |
| 1977 | Annual averages | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·1 | 40·0 |
| 1978 | | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·1 | 40·0 |
| 1979 | | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·1 | 40·0 |
| 1980 | | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·1 | 39·5 |
| 1981 | | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 39·1 |
| 1982 | July | 40·2 | 36·0 | 40·0 | 39·8 | 39·1 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·6 | 39·1 |
| **Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours** | | | | | | | | | | | JULY 1972 = 100 |
| 1977 | Annual averages | 259 | 225 | 229 | 218 | 218 | 232 | 220 | 232 | 218 | 213 |
| 1978 | | 286 | 247 | 251 | 240 | 271 | 254 | 243 | 255 | 243 | 248 |
| 1979 | | 326 | 276 | 286 | 265 | 314 | 288 | 280 | 300 | 276 | 279 |
| 1980 | | 390 | 334 | 327 | 324 | 369 | 330 | 318 | 355 | 321 | 340 |
| 1981 | | 431 | 372 | 361 | 367 | 402 | 359 | 349 | 395 | 350 | 372 |
| 1980 | June | 391 | 337 | 321• | 351 | 366 | 341 | 304 | 354 | 324 | 340 |
| | July | 391 | 337 | 322• | 351 | 366 | 341 | 331 | 359 | 324 | 340 |
| | Aug | 391 | 337 | 327• | 348 | 366 | 341 | 331 | 359 | 324 | 340 |
| | Sep | 391 | 337 | 327• | 348 | 366 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 328 | 340 |
| | Oct | 391 | 337 | 327• | 348 | 367 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 328 | 340 |
| | Nov | 391 | 337 | 346• | 348 | 393 | 344 | 331 | 364 | 339 | 340 |
| | Dec | 391 | 366 | 346• | 348 | 393 | 345 | 331 | 364 | 339 | 340 |
| 1981 | Jan | 425 | 366 | 353• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 392 | 339 | 371 |
| | Feb | 432 | 366 | 353• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 392 | 339 | 371 |
| | Mar | 432 | 366 | 353• | 350 | 394 | 348 | 342 | 395 | 339 | 371 |
| | April | 432 | 367 | 354• | 350 | 397 | 349 | 342 | 395 | 344 | 372 |
| | May | 432 | 367 | 354• | 360 | 397 | 363 | 342 | 395 | 352 | 372 |
| | June | 432 | 367 | 363• | 377 | 399 | 364 | 342 | 395 | 352 | 372 |
| | July | 432 | 367 | 364• | 377 | 399 | 364 | 356 | 395 | 352 | 372 |
| | Aug | 432 | 367 | 367• | 377 | 400 | 364 | 356 | 395 | 353 | 372 |
| | Sep | 432 | 367 | 367• | 377 | 400 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 355 | 372 |
| | Oct | 432 | 367 | 367• | 377 | 400 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 355 | 372 |
| | Nov | 432 | 397 | 377• | 378 | 424 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 362 | 372 |
| | Dec | 432 | 397 | 377• | 378 | 424 | 365 | 356 | 399 | 362 | 372 |
| 1982 | Jan | 467 | 397 | 384• | 380 | 426 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 365 | 397 |
| | Feb | 474 | 399 | 384• | 380 | 426 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 368 | 397 |
| | Mar | 474 | 399 | 384• | 380 | 426 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 368 | 398 |
| | April | 474 | 399 | 385• | 381 | 427 | 369 | 363 | 415 | 374 | 398 |
| | May | 474 | 399 | 385• | 393 | 427 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 378 | 398 |
| | June | 474 | 399 | 388• | 393 | 427 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 378 | 398 |
| | July | 474 | 399 | 388• | 393 | 427 | 382 | 363 | 415 | 378 | 398 |

• 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.

**NOTE: Calculation of these indices will be discontinued after December 1983.**





## Indices of basic national wage rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

| Paper, printing and publishing | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Professional services and public administration | Miscellaneous services | Manufacturing industries | All industries and services | | UNITED KINGDOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XVIII | XX | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXV and XXVII | XXVI | III–XIX | | | SIC 1968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Basic weekly wage rates** |
| 403 | 970 | 209 | 1,034 | 802 | 756 | 576 | 5,138 | 10,000 | Weights | |
| 209 | 268 | 214 | 213 | 243 | 230 | 233 | 218·9 | 227·3 | Annual averages 1977 | |
| 232 | 290 | 261 | 232 | 272 | 252 | 253 | 258·8 | 259·3 | 1978 | |
| 270 | 321 | 301 | 266 | 320 | 281 | 319 | 297·5 | 298·1 | 1979 | |
| 310 | 374 | 384 | 318 | 380 | 329 | 386 | 348·5 | 351·8 | 1980 | |
| 350 | 417 | 458 | 351 | 423 | 361 | 419 | 381·3 | 387·5 | 1981 | |
| 312• | 399 | 379 | 322 | 390 | 326 | 388 | 348·6 | 355·5 | June | 1980 |
| 313• | 399 | 380 | 328 | 390 | 332 | 388 | 349·1 | 356·8 | July | |
| 319• | 399 | 380 | 328 | 390 | 332 | 388 | 350·0 | 357·3 | Aug | |
| 319• | 403 | 381 | 328 | 390 | 332 | 388 | 350·7 | 358·1 | Sep | |
| 319• | 403 | 417 | 328 | 390 | 332 | 399 | 351·0 | 359·5 | Oct | |
| 319• | 403 | 417 | 328 | 390 | 342 | 399 | 367·8 | 368·9 | Nov | |
| 319• | 403 | 420 | 328 | 394 | 356 | 399 | 367·9 | 371·4 | Dec | |
| 321• | 403 | 436 | 336 | 395 | 358 | 410• | 372·2 | 376·1 | Jan | 1981 |
| 326• | 404 | 436 | 336 | 396 | 358 | 416• | 372·6 | 377·0 | Feb | |
| 326• | 404 | 461 | 339 | 397 | 358 | 416• | 372·8 | 378·0 | Mar | |
| 356 | 404 | 461 | 351 | 427 | 358 | 416• | 376·7 | 383·8 | Apr | |
| 357 | 404 | 461 | 351 | 432 | 358 | 416• | 379·1 | 385·4 | May | |
| 357 | 404 | 461 | 352 | 432 | 358 | 420• | 382·0 | 387·2 | June | |
| 358 | 430 | 462 | 356 | 432 | 361 | 420• | 382·3 | 390·7 | July | |
| 361 | 431 | 462 | 358 | 432 | 361 | 420• | 383·1 | 391·2 | Aug | |
| 361 | 431 | 463 | 358 | 432 | 361 | 420• | 383·5 | 391·4 | Sep | |
| 361 | 431 | 463 | 358 | 432 | 361 | 425• | 383·5 | 391·7 | Oct | |
| 361 | 431 | 463 | 358 | 432 | 371 | 425• | 393·7 | 398·7 | Nov | |
| 361 | 431 | 466 | 358 | 432 | 371 | 425• | 393·7 | 398·8 | Dec | |
| 362 | 431 | 478 | 361 | 432 | 371 | 445 | 397·2 | 402·8 | Jan | 1982 |
| 369 | 431 | 478 | 361 | 433 | 371 | 452 | 397·8 | 403·8 | Feb | |
| 369 | 431 | 495 | 363 | 433 | 371 | 452 | 397·9 | 404·4 | Mar | |
| 383 | 433 | 495 | 368 | 462 | 371 | 452 | 400·0 | 408·5 | April | |
| 383 | 433 | 495 | 368 | 471 | 371 | 452 | 401·8 | 410·2 | May | |
| 383 | 456 | 495 | 368 | 471 | 371 | 456 | 402·2 | 412·9 | June | |
| 383 | 456 | 495 | 370 | 471 | 371 | 456 | 402·2 | 413·0 | July | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Normal weekly hours** |
| 39·6 | 39·9 | 39·0 | 40·6 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 40·0 | Annual averages 1977 | |
| 39·6 | 39·9 | 39·0 | 40·6 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 40·0 | 1978 | |
| 39·6 | 39·9 | 39·0 | 40·4 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 39·9 | 1979 | |
| 39·6 | 39·9 | 39·0 | 40·4 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 39·8 | 1980 | |
| 39·2 | 39·7 | 38·5 | 40·4 | 39·7 | 40·0 | 40·0 | 39·8 | 39·7 | 1981 | |
| 38·3 | 38·9 | 38·0 | 40·1 | 39·7 | 40·0 | 39·9 | 39·4 | 39·4 | July | 1982 |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours** |
| 209 | 268 | 219 | 213 | 249 | 230 | 240 | 219·0 | 228·6 | Annual averages 1977 | |
| 232 | 291 | 268 | 232 | 279 | 252 | 261 | 259·0 | 260·9 | 1978 | |
| 270 | 321 | 309 | 268 | 327 | 281 | 330 | 297·7 | 300·2 | 1979 | |
| 310 | 375 | 393 | 319 | 389 | 329 | 398 | 348·8 | 354·6 | 1980 | |
| 354 | 421 | 476 | 352 | 435 | 361 | 433 | 382·8 | 391·6 | 1981 | |
| 313• | 401 | 389 | 324 | 399 | 326 | 401 | 349·0 | 358·3 | June | 1980 |
| 313• | 401 | 390 | 330 | 399 | 332 | 401 | 349·4 | 359·6 | July | |
| 319• | 401 | 390 | 330 | 399 | 332 | 401 | 350·3 | 360·1 | Aug | |
| 319• | 404 | 391 | 330 | 399 | 332 | 401 | 351·1 | 360·8 | Sep | |
| 319• | 404 | 428 | 330 | 399 | 332 | 412 | 351·4 | 362·3 | Oct | |
| 319• | 404 | 428 | 330 | 401 | 342 | 412 | 368·2 | 372·0 | Nov | |
| 319• | 404 | 431 | 330 | 406 | 356 | 412 | 368·3 | 374·5 | Dec | |
| 324• | 405 | 449 | 337 | 406 | 358 | 423• | 373·0 | 379·4 | Jan | 1981 |
| 329• | 405 | 449 | 337 | 407 | 358 | 429• | 373·4 | 380·3 | Feb | |
| 329• | 405 | 475 | 341 | 408 | 358 | 429• | 373·5 | 381·3 | Mar | |
| 359 | 405 | 475 | 353 | 440 | 358 | 429• | 377·5 | 387·2 | Apr | |
| 360 | 405 | 480 | 353 | 445 | 358 | 429• | 379·8 | 388·9 | May | |
| 360 | 405 | 480 | 353 | 445 | 358 | 434• | 382·8 | 390·8 | June | |
| 362 | 432 | 480 | 358 | 445 | 361 | 434• | 383·2 | 394·3 | July | |
| 365 | 433 | 480 | 359 | 445 | 361 | 434• | 383·9 | 395·0 | Aug | |
| 365 | 433 | 481 | 359 | 445 | 361 | 434• | 384·4 | 395·2 | Sep | |
| 365 | 433 | 487 | 359 | 445 | 361 | 439• | 384·4 | 395·6 | Oct | |
| 365 | 443 | 487 | 360 | 445 | 371 | 439• | 399·0 | 405·7 | Nov | |
| 365 | 443 | 490 | 360 | 445 | 371 | 439• | 399·0 | 405·8 | Dec | |
| 366 | 443 | 503 | 365 | 445 | 371 | 460 | 402·8 | 410·3 | Jan | 1982 |
| 373 | 443 | 503 | 366 | 446 | 371 | 467 | 403·5 | 411·5 | Feb | |
| 373 | 444 | 521 | 367 | 446 | 371 | 467 | 403·5 | 412·1 | Mar | |
| 387 | 445 | 521 | 372 | 476 | 371 | 467 | 406·1 | 416·3 | Apr | |
| 387 | 445 | 521 | 372 | 485 | 371 | 467 | 407·9 | 418·1 | May | |
| 387 | 469 | 521 | 372 | 485 | 371 | 467 | 408·2 | 420·8 | June | |
| 396 | 469 | 521 | 374 | 485 | 371 | 467 | 408·6 | 421·3 | July | |

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.

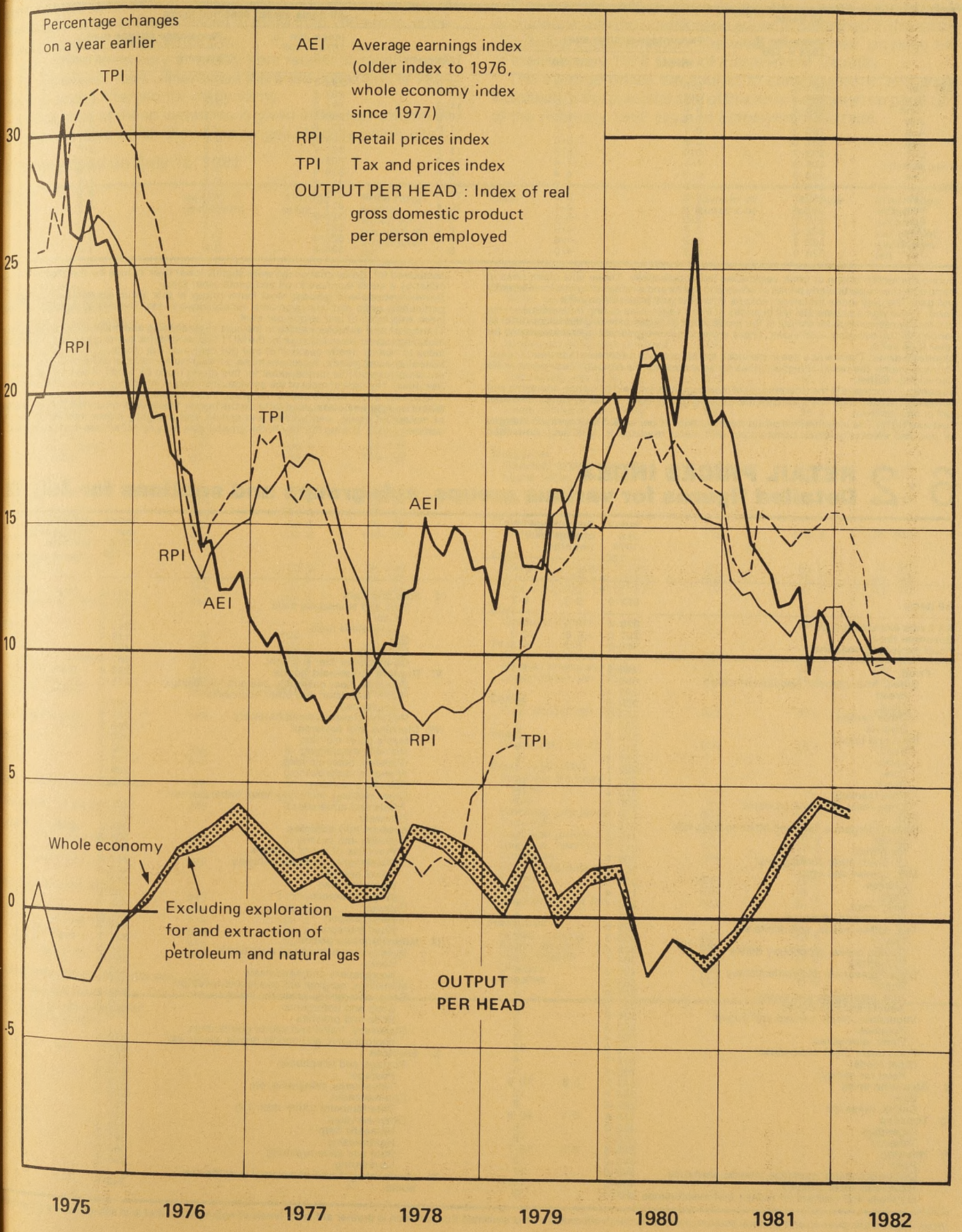
# Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

| | Great Britain | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany (FR) | Greece | Irish Republic | 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** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Indices 1975 = 100 |
| 1972 | 60·1 | 58·3 | 67·6 | 59 | 70 | 58·2 | 62·4 | 76 | 55 | 54 | 51·9 | 57·6 | 66 | 64 | 52·0 | 72·3 | . . | 79 |
| 1973 | 67·8 | 65·8 | 76·2 | 69 | 76 | 69·1 | 71·5 | 84 | 64 | 65 | 64·5 | 71·1 | 74 | 71 | 61·8 | 78·4 | 81·8 | 85 |
| 1974 | 79·4 | 83·8 | 88·2 | 83 | 86 | 83·9 | 85·3 | 92 | 80 | 78 | 78·9 | 89·7 | 88 | 83 | 77·8 | 87·1 | 93·1 | 92 |
| 1975 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 | 100 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 | 100 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 |
| 1976 | 116·5 | 114·4 | 109·0 | 111 | 114 | 112·7 | 114·1 | 107 | 129 | 117 | 120·9 | 112·3 | 109 | 117 | 130·3 | 117·9 | 101·6 | 108 |
| 1977 | 128·5 | 127·6 | 118·4 | 121 | 126 | 124·3 | 128·5 | 114 | 156 | 135 | 154·6 | 121·9 | 117 | 129 | 169·8 | 125·8 | 103·3 | 118 |
| 1978 | 147·1 | 136·6 | 125·1 | 130 | 135 | 137·1 | 145·2 | 120 | 193 | 155 | 179·6 | 129·1 | 123 | 139 | 214·2 | 136·6 | 106·9 | 128 |
| 1979 | 169·9 | 147·1 | 132·4 | 140 | 147 | 152·7 | 164·1 | 127 | 232 | 179 | 213·7 | 138·7 | 128 | 143 | 264·8 | 147·2 | 109·2 | 139 |
| 1980 | 200·3 | 163·2 | 142·8 | 153 | 162 | 169·8 | 188·8 | 135 | 295 | 217 | 261·7 | 149·9 | 134 | 157 | 313·8 | 160·2 | 114·8 | 151 |
| 1981 | 226·7 | 179·8 | 151·7 | 168 | 181 | 185·4 | 216·2 | 142 | 376 | 253 | 323·6 | 159·2 | 138 | 173 | 375·1 | 177·1 | 120·7 | 165 |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Q4 | 209·9 | 167·7 | 148·9 | 161 | 169 | 176·0 | 195·5 | 137 | 313 | 233 | 281·6 | 152·3 | 135 | 165 | 341·7 | 167·8 | 115·8 | 157 |
| 1981 Q1 | 216·1 | 174·0 | 146·8 | 161 | 173 | 178·3 | 201·3 | 138 | 351 | 238 | 297·4 | 153·9 | 136 | 166 | 347·4 | 171·8 | 121·0 | 161 |
| Q2 | 220·1 | 178·4 | 151·8 | 167 | 179 | 183·1 | 206·8 | 140 | 366 | 251 | 317·0 | 156·6 | 136 | 169 | 374·4 | 176·8 | 119·7 | 164 |
| Q3 | 232·6 | 181·1 | 150·9 | 167 | 183 | 186·5 | 215·8 | 144 | 385 | 259 R | 334·5 | 160·5 | 141 | 179 | . . | 178·5 | 120·5 | 167 |
| Q4 | 238·1 | 186·1 R | 156·3 | 178 | 190 | 193·7 | 224·4 | 145 | 399 | 264 | 345·6 | 162·5 | 141 | 178 | . . | 181·1 | 121·4 | 170 |
| 1982 Q1 | 243·9 | 194·9 | 158·9 | 175 | 196 | 196·4 | 233·6 | 145 | 436 | . . | 358·0 | 163·3 | 146 | 167 R | . . | 185·5 | 128·3 | 173 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Dec | 237·7 | 191·9 R | 158·5 | 178 | 192 | 198·0 | . . | . . | . . | 264 | 349·1 | 164·0 | 141 | . . | . . | 182·3 | . . | 171 |
| 1982 Jan | 241·7 | 193·4 R | 151·6 | . . | 195 | 193·6 | 233·6 | 145 | . . | . . | 350·9 | 163·1 | 146 | . . | . . | 184·7 R | . . | 174 |
| Feb | 243·7 | 194·4 R | 159·9 | . . | 196 | 193·9 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 361·5 | 163·2 | 146 | . . | . . | 184·9 | . . | 173 |
| Mar | 246·3 | 196·9 | 165·2 | 175 | 197 | 201·6 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 361·5 R | 163·7 | 146 | . . | . . | 186·9 | . . | 173 |
| Apr | 246·6 | 196·9 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 244·3 | . . | . . | . . | 361·7 | 164·0 | 146 | . . | . . | 192·1 | . . | 174 |
| May | 247·9 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 375·7 | . . | 146 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 175 |
| **Increases on a year earlier** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| **Annual averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 15 | . . | 7 |
| 1973 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 8 | . . | 8 |
| 1974 | 17 | 27 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 26 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| 1975 | 26 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 29 | 15 | 7 | 9 |
| 1976 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 2 | 8 |
| 1977 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 1978 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| 1979 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| 1980 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 27 | 21 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| 1981 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 27 | 17 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Q4 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 10 |
| 1981 Q1 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 26 | 16 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 11 |
| Q2 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 26 | 18 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 5 | 11 |
| Q3 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 29 | 19 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 7 | . . | 11 | 5 | 10 |
| Q4 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 28 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 8 | . . | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| 1982 Q1 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 24 | . . | 20 | 6 | 7 | 1 R | . . | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Dec | 13 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 10 | . . | . . | . . | 13 | 22 | 7 | 4 | . . | . . | 7 | . . | 7 |
| 1982 Jan | 13 | 11 | 7 | . . | 14 | 10 | 16 | 5 | . . | . . | 22 | 6 | 7 | . . | . . | 7 | . . | 9 |
| Feb | 12 | 11 | 8 | . . | 13 | 10 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 21 | 6 | 7 | . . | . . | 8 | . . | 8 |
| Mar | 12 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 11 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 18 | 6 | 7 | . . | . . | 9 | . . | 7 |
| Apr | 14 | 13 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 18 | . . | . . | . . | 18 | 5 | 7 | . . | . . | 10 | . . | 7 |
| May | 14 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 17 | . . | 7 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 7 |

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

## Earnings, prices, output per head



# 6·1 RETAIL PRICES
## Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for July 13

| | | All items | | | | All items except seasonal foods | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | | | Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over | |
| | | | 1 month | 6 months | 12 months | | 1 month | 6 months |
| 1981 | Apr | 292·2 | 2·9 | 7·5 | 12·0 | 294·1 | 2·9 | 7·3 |
| | May | 294·1 | 0·7 | 7·3 | 11·7 | 295·8 | 0·6 | 7·1 |
| | June | 295·8 | 0·6 | 7·3 | 11·3 | 297·3 | 0·5 | 7·1 |
| | July | 297·1 | 0·4 | 7·1 | 10·9 | 298·9 | 0·5 | 7·0 |
| | Aug | 299·3 | 0·7 | 7·0 | 11·5 | 301·8 | 1·0 | 7·1 |
| | Sep | 301·0 | 0·6 | 6·0 | 11·4 | 303·3 | 0·5 | 6·1 |
| | Oct | 303·7 | 0·9 | 3·9 | 11·7 | 305·7 | 0·8 | 3·9 |
| | Nov | 306·9 | 1·1 | 4·4 | 12·0 | 308·9 | 1·0 | 4·4 |
| | Dec | 308·8 | 0·6 | 4·4 | 12·0 | 310·4 | 0·5 | 4·4 |
| 1982 | Jan | 310·6 | 0·6 | 4·5 | 12·0 | 311·5 | 0·4 | 4·2 |
| | Feb | 310·7 | 0·0 | 3·8 | 11·0 | 311·6 | 0·0 | 3·2 |
| | Mar | 313·4 | 0·9 | 4·1 | 10·4 | 314·1 | 0·8 | 3·6 |
| | Apr | 319·7 | 2·0 | 5·3 | 9·4 | 320·2 | 1·9 | 4·7 |
| | May | 322·0 | 0·7 | 4·9 | 9·5 | 322·0 | 0·6 | 4·2 |
| | June | 322·9 | 0·3 | 4·6 | 9·2 | 323·4 | 0·4 | 4·2 |
| | July | 323·0 | 0·0 | 4·0 | 8·7 | 324·6 | 0·4 | 4·2 |

During the month prices of fresh vegetables fell substantially. These falls offset rises in some other items particularly prices of wines and spirits and average charges for electricity and gas. The July index therefore remains little changed from that in June.

**Food:** There was a substantial fall in prices of fresh vegetables during the month and this was mainly responsible for the fall in the group index of 1½ per cent and the fall of about 9¾ per cent in the seasonal food index. There were no other significant price movements for other food items.

**Alcoholic drink:** There was a rise in the index for this group of rather less than one per cent. This was mainly the result of higher prices for wines and spirits although beer prices were also slightly higher.

**Housing:** An increase in the total amount of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers and increased maintenance costs caused the housing group index to rise by rather less than half of one per cent.

**Fuel and light:** The index for this group rose by about 1½ per cent. The increased charges for gas and electricity which commenced with meter readings in April have now been accounted for. Some coal prices were slightly lower than in June but the effect of this was offset by a small increase in oil and some other fuels.

**Durable household goods:** Most items priced in this group showed small reductions, particularly radio and television sets, record players, etc. The overall effect on the group index was a fall of half of one per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** A rise in the cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles, including the increased charge for the MOT test, and higher petrol prices caused the group index to rise by nearly one half of one per cent over the month.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Increases in the prices of some national and provisional newspapers were responsible for the index for this group rising by a half of one per cent.

**Services:** The cost of most of the services included in this group showed small increases. The overall effect was to cause the group index to rise by a half of one per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There were small increases in the prices of restaurant meals, sandwiches and snacks and a slightly higher increase in prices of canteen meals. During the month the group index rose by rather less than one per cent.

# 6·2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX
## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 13

| | | Index Jan 1974 = 100 | Percentage change over (months) 1 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **All items** | **323·0** | **0·0** | **8·7** |
| | **All items excluding food** | **329·4** | **0·4** | **9·1** |
| | **Seasonal food** | **281·0** | **−9·8** | **12·3** |
| | **Food excluding seasonal** | **303·0** | **0·2** | **6·3** |
| I | **Food** | **299·5** | **−1·5** | **7·1** |
| | Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 308·1 | | 5 |
| | Bread | 292·4 | | 2 |
| | Flour | 259·6 | | 2 |
| | Other cereals | 355·3 | | 9 |
| | Biscuits | 294·7 | | 3 |
| | Meat and bacon | 253·8 | | 9 |
| | Beef | 310·7 | | 10 |
| | Lamb | 257·1 | | 6 |
| | Pork | 222·1 | | 4 |
| | Bacon | 232·1 | | 13 |
| | Ham (cooked) | 223·9 | | 12 |
| | Other meat and meat products | 230·6 | | 7 |
| | Fish | 239·6 | | 5 |
| | Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats | 316·5 | | 7 |
| | Butter | 415·8 | | 9 |
| | Margarine | 217·7 | | 2 |
| | Lard and other cooking fats | 208·6 | | 7 |
| | Milk, cheese and eggs | 301·3 | | 8 |
| | Cheese | 351·6 | | 9 |
| | Eggs | 161·4 | | 8 |
| | Milk, fresh | 360·4 | | 8 |
| | Milk, canned, dried etc | 361·2 | | 4 |
| | Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc | 305·6 | | 0 |
| | Tea | 300·3 | | −2 |
| | Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks | 335·4 | | 3 |
| | Soft drinks | 304·1 | | −1 |
| | Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 400·3 | | 5 |
| | Sugar | 388·2 | | 12 |
| | Jam, marmalade and syrup | 301·9 | | 3 |
| | Sweets and chocolates | 397·8 | | 3 |
| | Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 326·5 | | 5 |
| | Potatoes | 352·3 | | 3 |
| | Other vegetables | 303·4 | | 6 |
| | Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 315·8 | | 25 |
| | Other foods | 312·9 | | 4 |
| | Food for animals | 265·8 | | 0 |
| II | **Alcoholic drink** | **344·1** | **0·8** | **10·6** |
| | Beer | 389·6 | | 12 |
| | Spirits, wines etc | 282·6 | | 9 |
| III | **Tobacco** | **419·5** | **0·1** | **15·8** |
| | Cigarettes | 420·2 | | 16 |
| | Tobacco | 409·9 | | 16 |
| IV | **Housing** | **366·8** | **0·3** | **13·7** |
| | Rent | 343·0 | | 13 |
| | Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments | 340·0 | | 17 |
| | Rates and water charges | 436·5 | | 15 |
| | Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance | 362·0 | | 9 |
| V | **Fuel and light** | **441·2** | **1·2** | **13·4** |
| | Coal and smokeless fuels | 401·8 | | 7 |
| | Coal | 406·6 | | 7 |
| | Smokeless fuels | 393·2 | | 8 |
| | Gas | 343·4 | | 24 |
| | Electricity | 492·4 | | 9 |
| | Oil and other fuel and light | 557·4 | | 14 |
| VI | **Durable household goods** | **242·4** | **−0·5** | **2·4** |
| | Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 251·0 | | 2 |
| | Radio, television and other household appliances | 207·6 | | 1 |
| | Pottery, glassware and hardware | 323·6 | | 7 |
| VII | **Clothing and footwear** | **209·2** | **−0·2** | **1·1** |
| | Men's outer clothing | 228·4 | | −1 |
| | Men's underclothing | 292·5 | | 0 |
| | Women's outer clothing | 158·4 | | 0 |
| | Women's underclothing | 269·4 | | 7 |
| | Children's clothing | 228·3 | | 4 |
| | Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 225·1 | | 6 |
| | Footwear | 219·3 | | 0 |
| VIII | **Transport and vehicles** | **348·2** | **0·4** | **6·9** |
| | Motoring and cycling | 334·8 | | 6 |
| | Purchase of motor vehicles | 294·3 | | 4 |
| | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 362·6 | | 7 |
| | Petrol and oil | 408·0 | | 8 |
| | Motor licences | 318·6 | | 14 |
| | Motor insurance | 303·8 | | 2 |
| | Fares | 452·6 | | 18 |
| | Rail transport | 471·0 | | 18 |
| | Road transport | 444·4 | | 17 |
| IX | **Miscellaneous goods** | **327·7** | **0·5** | **9·3** |
| | Books, newspapers and periodicals | 438·5 | | 19 |
| | Books | 393·9 | | 10 |
| | Newspapers and periodicals | 452·1 | | 21 |
| | Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries | 324·1 | | 11 |
| | Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc | 343·8 | | 7 |
| | Soap and detergents | 290·3 | | 4 |
| | Soda and polishes | 416·1 | | 10 |
| | Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc | 279·6 | | 5 |
| X | **Services** | **332·1** | **0·5** | **10·9** |
| | Postage and telephones | 363·4 | | 12 |
| | Postage | 446·8 | | 9 |
| | Telephones, telegrams, etc | 339·6 | | 13 |
| | Entertainment | 270·9 | | 10 |
| | Entertainment (other than TV) | 381·1 | | 8 |
| | Other services | 385·1 | | 11 |
| | Domestic help | 409·3 | | 10 |
| | Hairdressing | 391·5 | | 10 |
| | Boot and shoe repairing | 389·9 | | 9 |
| | Laundering | 356·5 | | 11 |
| XI | **Meals bought and consumed outside the home** | **342·6** | **0·7** | **7·2** |

*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 6·3
## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on July 13, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article "Technical improvements in the retail prices index" on page 148 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 1982 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### Average prices on July 13, 1982

Pence per lb*

| Item | Number of quotations | Average price | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | p | p |
| **Beef: home-killed** | | | |
| Chuck (braising steak) | 668 | 158·4 | 140–180 |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 628 | 269·9 | 204–340 |
| Silverside (without bone) † | 670 | 206·0 | 189–230 |
| Best beef mince | 652 | 114·5 | 96–148 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 525 | 142·3 | 116–180 |
| Brisket (without bone) | 646 | 141·4 | 118–171 |
| Rump steak † | 687 | 275·7 | 246–320 |
| Stewing steak | 635 | 141·4 | 122–162 |
| **Lamb: home-killed** | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 575 | 157·5 | 148–201 |
| Breast † | 533 | 49·0 | 30– 74 |
| Best end of neck | 466 | 122·9 | 70–180 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 561 | 105·4 | 84–148 |
| Leg (with bone) | 571 | 159·0 | 136–192 |
| **Lamb: imported** | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 377 | 137·1 | 120–159 |
| Breast † | 374 | 38·7 | 29– 54 |
| Best end of neck | 340 | 104·4 | 68–138 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 400 | 86·6 | 76– 96 |
| Leg (with bone) | 412 | 137·8 | 126–150 |
| **Pork: home-killed** | | | |
| Leg (foot off) | 591 | 102·5 | 84–146 |
| Belly † | 656 | 75·5 | 64– 88 |
| Loin (with bone) | 673 | 122·1 | 100–150 |
| Fillet (without bone) | 444 | 157·4 | 116–222 |
| **Bacon** | | | |
| Collar † | 350 | 102·5 | 84–124 |
| Gammon† | 407 | 153·2 | 130–186 |
| Middle cut †, smoked | 378 | 124·2 | 102–146 |
| Back, smoked | 319 | 143·4 | 126–171 |
| Back, unsmoked | 388 | 142·6 | 122–165 |
| Streaky, smoked | 253 | 98·3 | 86–120 |
| **Ham (not shoulder)** | 574 | 189·6 | 144–230 |
| **Sausages** | | | |
| Pork | 689 | 107·1 | 58– 86 |
| Beef | 516 | 64·7 | 52– 80 |
| **Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can** | 498 | 45·1 | 36– 54 |
| **Corned beef, 12 oz can** | 496 | 85·6 | 70–108 |
| **Chicken: roasting** | | | |
| Frozen (3lb), oven ready | 449 | 57·6 | 49– 66 |
| Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready | 486 | 73·1 | 64– 80 |
| **Fresh and smoked fish** | | | |
| Cod fillets | 348 | 117·4 | 98–140 |
| Haddock fillets | 347 | 119·6 | 96–146 |
| Haddock, smoked whole | 314 | 122·2 | 98–144 |
| Plaice fillets | 326 | 131·7 | 110–171 |
| Herrings | 245 | 65·9 | 54– 80 |
| Kippers, with bone | 359 | 88·3 | 74–102 |
| **Canned (red) salmon, half-size can** | 303 | 96·8 | 82–118 |
| **Bread** | | | |
| White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf | 621 | 36·9 | 30– 41 |
| White, per 800g unwrapped loaf | 360 | 41·8 | 39– 46 |
| White, per 400g loaf, unsliced | 426 | 26·7 | 23– 30 |
| Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced | 523 | 27·8 | 26– 29 |
| **Flour** | | | |
| Self-raising, per 1½ kg | 619 | 42·3 | 34– 52 |
| **Butter** | | | |
| Home-produced, per 500g | 597 | 98·3 | 88–118 |
| New Zealand, per 500g | 512 | 98·0 | 92–106 |
| Danish, per 500g | 559 | 103·8 | 94–116 |
| **Margarine** | | | |
| Standard quality, per 250g | 131 | 16·8 | 15– 19 |
| Lower priced, per 250g | 113 | 16·2 | 14– 17 |
| **Lard, per 500g** | 678 | 30·6 | 25– 37 |
| **Cheese** | | | |
| Cheddar type | 675 | 113·8 | 96–128 |
| **Eggs** | | | |
| Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen | 418 | 80·6 | 72– 88 |
| Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 459 | 70·5 | 64– 96 |
| Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen | 94 | 66·8 | 54– 76 |
| **Milk** | | | |
| Ordinary, per pint | — | 20·0 | — |
| **Tea** | | | |
| Higher priced, per 125g | 231 | 30·5 | 27– 34 |
| Medium priced, per 125g | 1,175 | 28·0 | 24– 30 |
| Lower priced, per 125g | 693 | 24·5 | 22– 29 |
| **Coffee** | | | |
| Pure, instant, per 100g | 653 | 97·4 | 88–106 |
| **Sugar** | | | |
| Granulated, per kg | 699 | 43·0 | 40– 44 |
| **Fresh vegetables** | | | |
| Potatoes, old loose | | | |
| White | — | — | — |
| Red | — | — | — |
| Potatoes, new loose | 535 | 10·6 | 7– 18 |
| Tomatoes | 660 | 33·8 | 26– 40 |
| Cabbage, greens | 436 | 16·2 | 10– 24 |
| Cabbage, hearted | 417 | 17·3 | 10– 26 |
| Cauliflower | 469 | 30·2 | 17– 44 |
| Brussels sprouts | — | — | — |
| Carrots | 638 | 18·6 | 13– 25 |
| Onions | 656 | 16·0 | 11– 20 |
| Mushrooms, per ¼lb | 602 | 24·7 | 19– 29 |
| **Fresh fruit** | | | |
| Apples, cooking | 327 | 40·3 | 30– 50 |
| Apples, dessert | 668 | 39·4 | 30– 46 |
| Pears, dessert | 429 | 47·0 | 36– 58 |
| Oranges | 506 | 26·6 | 19– 35 |
| Bananas | 663 | 32·8 | 28– 36 |

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

| UNITED KINGDOM | ALL ITEMS | FOOD* | | | | | | | | All items except food | All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All | Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: Primarily from home-produced raw materials | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: Primarily from imported raw materials | Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: All | Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption | Items mainly imported for direct consumption | | |
| Weights 1971 | 1,000 | 250 | 41·7–43·2 | 206·8–208·3 | 41·0–42·0 | 63·8–64·3 | 104·8–106·3 | 47·5 | 54·5 | 750 | 956·8–958·3 |
| 1972 | 1,000 | 251 | 39·6–41·1 | 209·6–211·4 | 39·9–41·1 | 61·7–62·3 | 101·6–103·4 | 50·3 | 57·7 | 749 | 958·6–960·4 |
| 1973 | 1,000 | 248 | 41·3–42·5 | 205·5–206·7 | 38·0–38·9 | 58·9–59·2 | 96·9–98·1 | 53·3 | 55·3 | 752 | 957·5–958·7 |
| 1974 | 1,000 | 253 | 47·5–48·8 | 204·2–205·5 | 39·2–40·0 | 57·1–57·6 | 96·3–97·6 | 48·7 | 59·2 | 747 | 951·2–952·5 |
| 1975 | 1,000 | 232 | 33·7–38·1 | 193·9–198·3 | 40·4–41·6 | 66·0–66·6 | 106·4–108·2 | 42·3–45·3 | 42·9–46·1 | 768 | 961·9–966·3 |
| 1976 | 1,000 | 228 | 39·2–42·0 | 186·0–188·8 | 35·9–36·9 | 56·9–57·3 | 92·8–94·2 | 50·7 | 42·1–43·9 | 772 | 958·0–960·8 |
| 1977 | 1,000 | 247 | 44·2–46·7 | 200·3–202·8 | 38·0–39·0 | 62·0–62·2 | 100·0–101·2 | 53·0 | 47·0–48·7 | 753 | 953·3–955·8 |
| 1978 | 1,000 | 233 | 30·4–33·5 | 199·5–202·6 | 38·5–39·7 | 63·3–63·9 | 101·8–103·6 | 51·4 | 46·1–48·0 | 767 | 966·5–969·6 |
| 1979 | 1,000 | 232 | 33·4–36·0 | 196·0–198·6 | 37·7–38·9 | 60·9–61·5 | 98·6–100·4 | 52·5 | 44·7–46·2 | 768 | 964·0–966·6 |
| 1980 | 1,000 | 214 | 30·4–33·2 | 180·9–183·6 | 34·5–35·9 | 59·1–59·7 | 93·6–95·6 | 48·0 | 38·8–40·6 | 786 | 966·8–969·6 |
| 1981 | 1,000 | 207 | 28·1–30·8 | 176·2–178·9 | 34·3–35·3 | 56·8–57·2 | 91·1–92·5 | 48·4 | 36·2–38·2 | 793 | 969·2–97[illegible]·9 |
| 1982 | 1,000 | 206 | [33·3] | [172·7] | [34·5] | [53·0] | [87·5] | 47·7 | [37·5] | 794 | [966·7] |
| **Jan 16, 1962 = 100** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 131·8 | 131·0 | 136·2 | 130·1 | 126·0 | 133·0 | 130·5 | 136·8 | 123·8 | 132·2 | 131·7 |
| 1970 | 140·2 | 140·1 | 142·5 | 139·9 | 136·2 | 143·4 | 140·8 | 145·6 | 133·3 | 140·3 | 140·2 |
| 1971 Annual | 153·4 | 155·6 | 155·4 | 156·0 | 150·7 | 156·2 | 154·3 | 167·3 | 149·8 | 152·8 | 153·5 |
| 1972 averages | 164·3 | 169·4 | 171·0 | 169·5 | 163·9 | 165·6 | 165·2 | 181·5 | 167·2 | 162·7 | 164·1 |
| 1973 | 179·4 | 194·9 | 224·1 | 189·7 | 178·0 | 171·1 | 174·2 | 213·6 | 198·0 | 174·5 | 177·7 |
| 1974 | 208·2 | 230·0 | 262·0 | 224·2 | 220·0 | 221·2 | 221·1 | 212·5 | 238·4 | 201·2 | 206·1 |
| 1969 Jan 14 | 129·1 | 126·1 | 124·6 | 126·7 | 121·7 | 129·6 | 126·7 | 133·4 | 121·1 | 130·2 | 129·3 |
| 1970 Jan 20 | 135·5 | 134·7 | 136·8 | 134·5 | 130·6 | 137·6 | 135·1 | 140·6 | 128·2 | 135·8 | 135·5 |
| 1971 Jan 19 | 147·0 | 147·0 | 145·2 | 147·8 | 146·2 | 151·6 | 149·7 | 153·4 | 139·3 | 147·0 | 147·1 |
| 1972 Jan 18 | 159·0 | 163·9 | 158·5 | 165·4 | 158·8 | 163·2 | 161·8 | 176·1 | 163·1 | 157·4 | 159·1 |
| 1973 Jan 16 | 171·3 | 180·4 | 187·1 | 179·5 | 170·8 | 168·8 | 170·0 | 205·0 | 176·0 | 168·4 | 170·8 |
| 1974 Jan 15 | 191·8 | 216·7 | 254·4 | 209·8 | 196·9 | 191·9 | 193·7 | 224·5 | 227·0 | 184·0 | 189·4 |
| **Jan 15, 1974 = 100** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 108·5 | 106·1 | 103·0 | 106·9 | 111·7 | 115·9 | 114·2 | 94·7 | 105·0 | 109·3 | 108·8 |
| 1975 Annual | 134·8 | 133·3 | 129·8 | 134·3 | 140·7 | 156·8 | 150·2 | 116·9 | 120·9 | 135·2 | 135·1 |
| 1976 | 157·1 | 159·9 | 177·7 | 156·8 | 161·4 | 171·6 | 167·4 | 147·7 | 142·9 | 156·4 | 156·5 |
| 1977 averages | 182·0 | 190·3 | 197·0 | 189·1 | 192·4 | 208·2 | 201·8 | 175·0 | 175·6 | 179·7 | 181·5 |
| 1978 | 197·1 | 203·8 | 180·1 | 208·4 | 210·8 | 231·1 | 222·9 | 197·8 | 187·6 | 195·2 | 197·8 |
| 1979 | 223·5 | 228·3 | 211·1 | 231·7 | 232·9 | 255·9 | 246·7 | 224·6 | 205·7 | 222·2 | 224·1 |
| 1980 | 263·7 | 255·9 | 224·5 | 262·0 | 271·0 | 293·6 | 284·5 | 249·8 | 226·3 | 265·9 | 265·3 |
| 1981 | 295·0 | 277·5 | 244·7 | 283·9 | 296·7 | 317·1 | 308·9 | 274·8 | 241·3 | 299·8 | 296·9 |
| 1975 Jan 14 | 119·9 | 118·3 | 106·6 | 121·1 | 128·9 | 143·3 | 137·5 | 98·1 | 113·3 | 120·4 | 120·5 |
| 1976 Jan 13 | 147·9 | 148·3 | 158·6 | 146·6 | 151·2 | 162·4 | 157·8 | 137·3 | 132·4 | 147·9 | 147·6 |
| 1977 Jan 18 | 172·4 | 183·2 | 214·8 | 177·1 | 178·7 | 189·7 | 185·2 | 169·6 | 165·7 | 169·3 | 170·9 |
| 1978 Jan 17 | 189·5 | 196·1 | 173·9 | 200·4 | 202·8 | 222·4 | 214·5 | 186·7 | 183·9 | 187·6 | 190·2 |
| 1979 Jan 16 | 207·2 | 217·5 | 207·6 | 219·5 | 220·3 | 240·8 | 232·5 | 212·8 | 197·1 | 204·3 | 207·3 |
| 1980 Jan 15 | 245·3 | 244·8 | 223·6 | 248·9 | 256·4 | 277·7 | 269·1 | 236·5 | 218·3 | 245·5 | 246·2 |
| July 15 | 267·9 | 259·9 | 234·0 | 265·1 | 274·5 | 298·1 | 288·6 | 252·6 | 227·7 | 270·1 | 269·3 |
| Aug 12 | 268·5 | 259·0 | 218·9 | 267·0 | 275·5 | 300·6 | 290·5 | 255·0 | 229·0 | 271·2 | 270·5 |
| Sep 16 | 270·2 | 259·0 | 214·9 | 267·7 | 277·2 | 301·6 | 291·8 | 254·2 | 230·4 | 273·3 | 272·3 |
| Oct 14 | 271·9 | 259·3 | 215·2 | 267·9 | 280·2 | 301·2 | 292·7 | 253·5 | 230·2 | 275·4 | 274·1 |
| Nov 18 | 274·1 | 260·0 | 216·8 | 268·3 | 282·3 | 301·8 | 293·9 | 252·9 | 230·4 | 278·0 | 276·3 |
| Dec 16 | 275·6 | 262·7 | 223·6 | 270·2 | 284·5 | 303·9 | 296·0 | 255·5 | 230·9 | 279·2 | 277·6 |
| 1981 Jan 13 | 277·3 | 266·7 | 225·8 | 274·7 | 286·7 | 308·2 | 299·6 | 264·2 | 232·0 | 280·3 | 279·3 |
| Feb 17 | 279·8 | 268·9 | 227·7 | 276·9 | 291·2 | 310·7 | 302·8 | 265·6 | 233·2 | 282·8 | 281·8 |
| Mar 17 | 284·0 | 270·6 | 233·0 | 278·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 287·7 | 285·9 |
| April 14 | 292·2 | 274·2 | 245·2 | 279·8 | 293·9 | 312·4 | 304·9 | 271·9 | 233·7 | 297·2 | 294·1 |
| May 19 | 294·1 | 276·7 | 248·2 | 282·0 | 295·4 | 314·2 | 306·6 | 274·1 | 237·0 | 298·9 | 295·8 |
| June 16 | 295·8 | 280·0 | 257·2 | 284·2 | 296·3 | 317·1 | 308·7 | 275·6 | 239·8 | 300·2 | 297·3 |
| July 14 | 297·1 | 279·6 | 250·3 | 285·1 | 297·5 | 318·6 | 310·1 | 276·0 | 240·6 | 302·0 | 298·9 |
| Aug 18 | 299·3 | 277·3 | 233·2 | 285·9 | 298·6 | 320·0 | 311·4 | 275·4 | 241·8 | 305·3 | 301·8 |
| Sep 15 | 301·0 | 279·6 | 241·3 | 287·0 | 298·9 | 320·9 | 312·1 | 276·0 | 244·3 | 306·9 | 303·3 |
| Oct 13 | 303·7 | 282·7 | 250·3 | 289·0 | 300·9 | 321·5 | 313·2 | 277·8 | 248·1 | 309·5 | 305·7 |
| Nov 17 | 306·9 | 285·5 | 256·8 | 291·1 | 301·6 | 322·1 | 313·8 | 281·1 | 251·6 | 312·9 | 308·9 |
| Dec 15 | 308·8 | 288·5 | 266·8 | 292·8 | 303·1 | 322·0 | 314·3 | 285·6 | 252·4 | 314·4 | 310·4 |
| 1982 Jan 12 | 310·6 | 296·1 | 287·6 | 297·5 | 306·2 | 323·4 | 316·4 | 296·1 | 255·4 | 314·6 | 311·5 |
| Feb 16 | 310·7 | 297·2 | 285·7 | 299·2 | 309·0 | 324·9 | 318·5 | 297·6 | 256·6 | 314·4 | 311·6 |
| Mar 16 | 313·4 | 299·8 | 296·5 | 300·1 | 311·6 | 325·8 | 320·0 | 298·1 | 256·8 | 317·2 | 314·1 |
| Apr 20 | 319·7 | 302·6 | 308·9 | 301·1 | 313·0 | 327·5 | 321·6 | 298·5 | 257·1 | 324·5 | 320·2 |
| May 18 | 322·0 | 305·6 | 322·8 | 301·9 | 314·2 | 329·5 | 323·3 | 299·0 | 256·6 | 326·6 | 322·0 |
| June 15 | 322·9 | 304·1 | 311·5 | 302·3 | 314·8 | 330·6 | 324·2 | 298·7 | 256·8 | 328·2 | 323·4 |
| July 13 | 323·0 | 299·5 | 281·0 | 303·0 | 315·2 | 331·9 | 325·1 | 298·6 | 258·0 | 329·4 | 324·6 |

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

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

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





| Goods and services mainly produced by national-ised industries† | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscel-laneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | UNITED KINGDOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | 65 | 59 | 119 | 60 | 61 | 87 | 136 | 65 | 54 | 44 | 1971 Weights |
| 92 | 66 | 53 | 121 | 60 | 58 | 89 | 139 | 65 | 52 | 46 | 1972 |
| 89 | 73 | 49 | 126 | 58 | 58 | 89 | 135 | 65 | 53 | 46 | 1973 |
| 80 | 70 | 43 | 124 | 52 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 1974 |
| 77 | 82 | 46 | 108 | 53 | 70 | 89 | 149 | 71 | 52 | 48 | 1975 |
| 90 | 81 | 46 | 112 | 56 | 75 | 84 | 140 | 74 | 57 | 47 | 1976 |
| 91 | 83 | 46 | 112 | 58 | 63 | 82 | 139 | 71 | 54 | 45 | 1977 |
| 96 | 85 | 48 | 113 | 60 | 64 | 80 | 140 | 70 | 56 | 51 | 1978 |
| 93 | 77 | 44 | 120 | 59 | 64 | 82 | 143 | 69 | 59 | 51 | 1979 |
| 93 | 82 | 40 | 124 | 59 | 69 | 84 | 151 | 74 | 62 | 41 | 1980 |
| 104 | 79 | 36 | 135 | 62 | 65 | 81 | 152 | 75 | 66 | 42 | 1981 |
| 99 | 77 | 41 | 144 | 62 | 64 | 77 | 154 | 72 | 65 | 38 | 1982 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Jan 16, 1962 = 100** |
| 140·1 | 136·2 | 135·5 | 147·0 | 137·8 | 118·3 | 117·7 | 123·9 | 132·2 | 142·5 | 135·0 | 1969 |
| 149·8 | 143·9 | 136·3 | 158·1 | 145·7 | 126·0 | 123·8 | 132·1 | 142·8 | 153·8 | 145·5 | 1970 |
| 172·0 | 152·7 | 138·5 | 172·6 | 160·9 | 135·4 | 132·2 | 147·2 | 159·1 | 169·6 | 165·0 | Annual 1971 |
| 185·2 | 159·0 | 139·5 | 190·7 | 173·4 | 140·5 | 141·8 | 155·9 | 168·0 | 180·5 | 180·3 | averages 1972 |
| 191·9 | 164·2 | 141·2 | 213·1 | 178·3 | 148·7 | 155·1 | 165·0 | 172·6 | 202·4 | 211·0 | 1973 |
| 215·6 | 182·1 | 164·8 | 238·2 | 208·8 | 170·8 | 182·3 | 194·3 | 202·7 | 227·2 | 248·3 | 1974 |
| 139·9 | 134·7 | 135·1 | 143·7 | 138·4 | 116·1 | 115·1 | 122·2 | 130·2 | 140·2 | 130·5 | Jan 14 1969 |
| 146·4 | 143·0 | 135·8 | 150·6 | 145·3 | 122·2 | 120·5 | 125·4 | 136·4 | 147·6 | 139·4 | Jan 20 1970 |
| 160·9 | 151·3 | 138·6 | 164·2 | 152·6 | 132·3 | 128·4 | 141·2 | 151·2 | 160·8 | 153·1 | Jan 19 1971 |
| 179·9 | 154·1 | 138·4 | 178·8 | 168·2 | 138·1 | 136·7 | 151·8 | 166·2 | 174·7 | 172·9 | Jan 18 1972 |
| 190·2 | 163·3 | 141·6 | 203·8 | 178·3 | 144·2 | 146·8 | 159·4 | 169·8 | 189·6 | 190·2 | Jan 16 1973 |
| 198·9 | 166·0 | 142·2 | 225·1 | 188·6 | 158·3 | 166·6 | 175·0 | 182·2 | 212·8 | 229·5 | Jan 15 1974 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Jan 15, 1974 = 100** |
| 108·4 | 109·7 | 115·9 | 105·8 | 110·7 | 107·9 | 109·4 | 111·0 | 111·2 | 106·8 | 108·2 | 1974 |
| 147·5 | 135·2 | 147·7 | 125·5 | 147·4 | 131·2 | 125·7 | 143·9 | 138·6 | 135·5 | 132·4 | Annual 1975 |
| 185·4 | 159·3 | 171·3 | 143·2 | 182·4 | 144·2 | 139·4 | 166·0 | 161·3 | 159·5 | 157·3 | 1976 |
| 208·1 | 183·4 | 209·7 | 161·8 | 211·3 | 166·8 | 157·4 | 190·3 | 188·3 | 173·3 | 185·7 | averages 1977 |
| 227·3 | 196·0 | 226·2 | 173·4 | 227·5 | 182·1 | 171·0 | 207·2 | 206·7 | 192·0 | 207·8 | 1978 |
| 246·7 | 217·1 | 247·6 | 208·9 | 250·5 | 201·9 | 187·2 | 243·1 | 236·4 | 213·9 | 239·9 | 1979 |
| 307·9 | 261·8 | 290·1 | 269·5 | 313·2 | 226·3 | 205·4 | 288·7 | 276·9 | 262·7 | 290·0 | 1980 |
| 368·0 | 306·1 | 358·2 | 318·2 | 380·0 | 237·2 | 208·3 | 322·6 | 300·7 | 300·8 | 318·0 | 1981 |
| 119·9 | 118·2 | 124·0 | 110·3 | 124·9 | 118·3 | 118·6 | 130·3 | 125·2 | 115·8 | 118·7 | Jan 14 1975 |
| 172·8 | 149·0 | 162·6 | 134·8 | 168·7 | 140·8 | 131·5 | 157·0 | 152·3 | 154·0 | 146·2 | Jan 13 1976 |
| 198·7 | 173·7 | 193·2 | 154·1 | 198·8 | 157·0 | 148·5 | 178·9 | 176·2 | 166·8 | 172·3 | Jan 18 1977 |
| 220·1 | 188·9 | 222·8 | 164·3 | 219·9 | 175·2 | 163·6 | 198·7 | 198·6 | 186·6 | 199·5 | Jan 17 1978 |
| 234·5 | 198·9 | 231·5 | 190·3 | 233·1 | 187·3 | 176·1 | 218·5 | 216·4 | 202·0 | 218·7 | Jan 16 1979 |
| 274·7 | 241·4 | 269·7 | 237·4 | 277·1 | 216·1 | 197·1 | 268·4 | 258·8 | 246·9 | 267·8 | Jan 15 1980 |
| 313·5 | 265·1 | 294·3 | 277·0 | 322·8 | 226·4 | 207·5 | 294·0 | 279·4 | 263·9 | 294·8 | July 15 |
| 314·5 | 265·2 | 298·4 | 278·8 | 324·1 | 227·8 | 207·3 | 295·0 | 280·3 | 264·5 | 296·5 | Aug 12 |
| 319·2 | 272·3 | 298·4 | 280·3 | 330·8 | 229·2 | 208·4 | 293·9 | 283·9 | 266·2 | 299·9 | Sep 16 |
| 325·1 | 274·6 | 297·9 | 283·7 | 337·4 | 230·8 | 208·4 | 295·1 | 287·9 | 267·4 | 301·5 | Oct 14 |
| 329·2 | 274·6 | 297·9 | 286·4 | 348·8 | 232·4 | 208·8 | 295·8 | 289·2 | 278·6 | 303·7 | Nov 18 |
| 345·3 | 274·6 | 297·9 | 287·4 | 351·4 | 232·5 | 208·1 | 298·8 | 291·0 | 280·8 | 304·6 | Dec 16 |
| 348·9 | 277·7 | 296·6 | 285·0 | 355·7 | 231·0 | 207·5 | 299·5 | 293·4 | 289·2 | 307·5 | Jan 13 1981 |
| 350·4 | 283·0 | 307·9 | 284·7 | 357·4 | 234·2 | 207·0 | 303·6 | 295·3 | 291·4 | 309·2 | Feb 17 |
| 351·9 | 299·8 | 315·2 | 285·9 | 357·5 | 234·9 | 207·6 | 316·4 | 296·1 | 292·3 | 311·8 | Mar 17 |
| 359·0 | 306·5 | 362·2 | 317·7 | 363·0 | 236·2 | 207·6 | 319·0 | 298·2 | 296·1 | 312·9 | April 14 |
| 365·7 | 306·5 | 362·2 | 320·4 | 373·3 | 236·6 | 207·5 | 320·1 | 299·0 | 298·0 | 315·5 | May 19 |
| 372·0 | 306·5 | 362·2 | 321·7 | 384·2 | 236·4 | 207·1 | 322·6 | 297·7 | 298·5 | 317·4 | June 16 |
| 374·9 | 311·0 | 362·2 | 322·6 | 389·2 | 236·8 | 206·9 | 325·7 | 299·8 | 299·4 | 319·7 | July 16 |
| 377·3 | 311·0 | 375·7 | 324·0 | 393·0 | 238·3 | 208·4 | 334·5 | 301·3 | 301·3 | 320·4 | Aug 18 |
| 377·2 | 313·9 | 384·9 | 325·5 | 393·2 | 240·6 | 209·4 | 333·8 | 303·8 | 303·0 | 322·6 | Sep 15 |
| 373·8 | 318·5 | 389·7 | 334·5 | 396·4 | 240·3 | 210·7 | 331·1 | 306·6 | 304·3 | 325·0 | Oct 13 |
| 381·6 | 319·3 | 389·7 | 345·6 | 398·5 | 240·9 | 210·0 | 322·9 | 308·1 | 314·2 | 326·3 | Nov 17 |
| 383·6 | 319·3 | 389·7 | 351·0 | 398·6 | 240·4 | 209·3 | 332·3 | 309·3 | 321·9 | 328·1 | Dec 15 |
| 387·0 | 321·8 | 392·1 | 350·0 | 401·9 | 239·5 | 207·1 | 330·5 | 312·5 | 325·6 | 329·7 | Jan 12 1982 |
| 390·6 | 324·4 | 393·8 | 344·5 | 406·5 | 241·1 | 209·3 | 326·0 | 314·4 | 327·3 | 331·9 | Feb 16 |
| 393·4 | 332·1 | 399·1 | 345·6 | 410·2 | 242·8 | 209·6 | 330·0 | 317·8 | 328·0 | 334·2 | Mar 16 |
| 412·5 | 338·8 | 404·4 | 364·9 | 416·2 | 243·4 | 210·2 | 341·1 | 322·1 | 331·4 | 336·4 | Apr 20 |
| 417·0 | 342·3 | 414·9 | 364·2 | 426·1 | 243·9 | 210·2 | 343·9 | 323·8 | 330·2 | 339·1 | May 18 |
| 423·2 | 341·3 | 419·2 | 365·8 | 436·0 | 243·5 | 209·6 | 346·7 | 326·0 | 330·5 | 340·3 | |
| 425·9 | 344·1 | 419·5 | 366·8 | 441·2 | 242·4 | 209·2 | 348·2 | 327·7 | 332·1 | 342·6 | July 13 |

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

Per cent

| UNITED KINGDOM | All items | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Housing | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home | Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1974 Jan 15 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 21 | .5 |
| 1975 Jan 14 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 30 | 25 | 16 | 19 | 20 |
| 1976 Jan 13 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 22 | 35 | 19 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 44 |
| 1977 Jan 18 | 17 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 15 |
| 1978 Jan 17 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 11 |
| 1979 Jan 16 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| 1980 Jan 15 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 17 |
| 1981 Jan 13 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 27 |
| July 14 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 20 |
| Aug 18 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 20 |
| Sep 15 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 29 | 16 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 18 |
| Oct 13 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 15 |
| Nov 17 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 13 |
| Dec 15 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 11 |
| 1982 Jan 12 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 32 | 23 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| Feb 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 |
| Mar 16 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 |
| April 20 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 15 |
| May 18 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 14 |
| June 15 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 14 |
| July 13 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 14 |

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

| UNITED KINGDOM | One-person pensioner households | | | | Two-person pensioner households | | | | General index of retail prices | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | JAN 16, 1962 = 100 | |
| 1974 | 199·4 | 207·5 | 214·1 | 225·3 | 199·5 | 208·8 | 214·5 | 225·2 | 190·7 | 201·9 | 208·0 | 218·1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | JAN 15, 1974 = 100 | |
| 1974 | 101·1 | 105·2 | 108·6 | 114·2 | 101·1 | 105·8 | 108·7 | 114·1 | 101·5 | 107·5 | 110·7 | 116·1 |
| 1975 | 121·3 | 134·3 | 139·2 | 145·0 | 121·0 | 134·0 | 139·1 | 144·4 | 123·5 | 134·5 | 140·7 | 145·7 |
| 1976 | 152·3 | 158·3 | 161·4 | 171·3 | 151·5 | 157·3 | 160·5 | 170·2 | 151·4 | 156·6 | 160·4 | 168·0 |
| 1977 | 179·0 | 186·9 | 191·1 | 194·2 | 178·9 | 186·3 | 189·4 | 192·3 | 176·8 | 184·2 | 187·6 | 190·8 |
| 1978 | 197·5 | 202·5 | 205·1 | 207·1 | 195·8 | 200·9 | 203·6 | 205·9 | 194·6 | 199·3 | 202·4 | 205·3 |
| 1979 | 214·9 | 220·6 | 231·9 | 239·8 | 213·4 | 219·3 | 233·1 | 238·5 | 211·3 | 217·7 | 233·1 | 239·8 |
| 1980 | 250·7 | 262·1 | 268·9 | 275·0 | 248·9 | 260·5 | 266·4 | 271·8 | 249·6 | 261·6 | 267·1 | 271·8 |
| 1981 | 283·2 | 292·1 | 297·2 | 304·5 | 280·3 | 290·3 | 295·6 | 303·0 | 279·3 | 289·8 | 295·0 | 300·5 |
| 1982 | 314·2 | 322·4 | | | 311·8 | 319·4 | | | 305·9 | 314·7 | | |

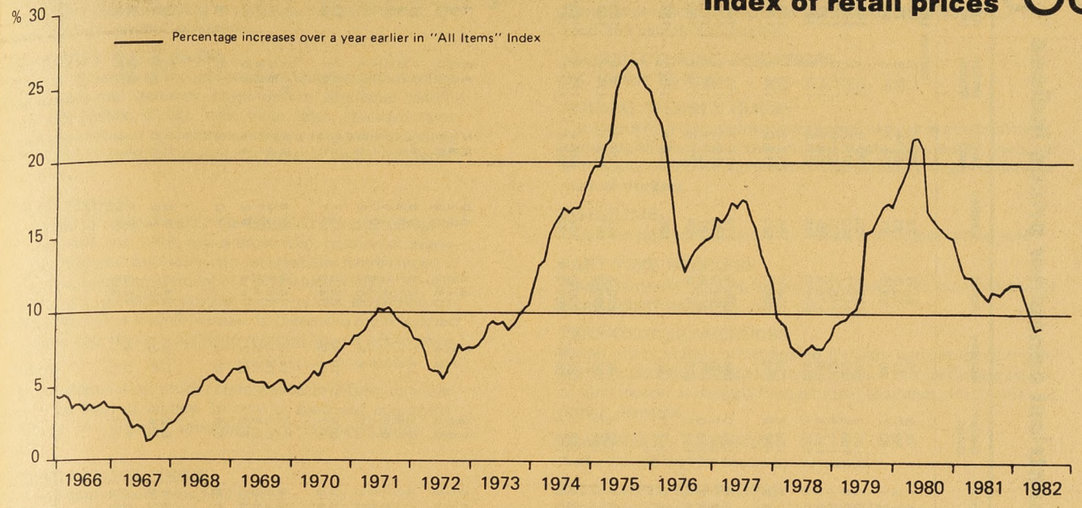
# 6·7 Group indices: annual averages

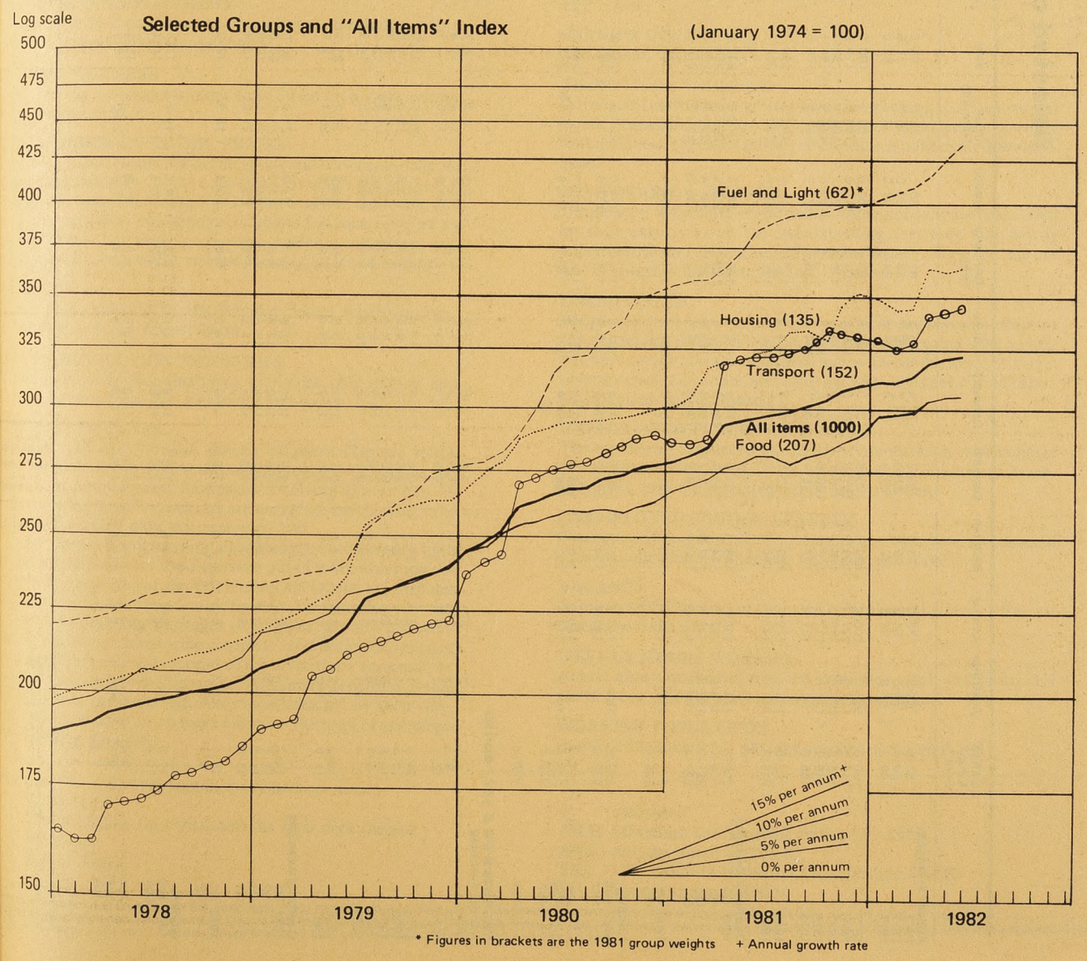
| UNITED KINGDOM | All items (excluding housing) | Food | Alcoholic drink | Tobacco | Fuel and light | Durable household goods | Clothing and footwear | Transport and vehicles | Miscellaneous goods | Services | Meals bought and consumed outside the home |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | JAN 15, 1974 = 100 |
| 1974 | 107·3 | 104·0 | 110·0 | 115·9 | 109·9 | 108·5 | 109·5 | 109·0 | 114·5 | 106·7 | 108·8 |
| 1975 | 135·0 | 129·5 | 135·8 | 147·8 | 145·5 | 131·0 | 124·9 | 144·0 | 147·7 | 134·4 | 133·1 |
| 1976 | 160·8 | 156·3 | 160·2 | 171·5 | 179·9 | 145·2 | 137·7 | 178·0 | 171·6 | 155·1 | 159·5 |
| 1977 | 187·8 | 187·5 | 185·2 | 209·8 | 205·2 | 169·0 | 155·4 | 204·6 | 201·1 | 168·7 | 188·6 |
| 1978 | 203·1 | 199·6 | 197·9 | 226·3 | 224·8 | 184·8 | 168·3 | 228·0 | 221·3 | 185·3 | 209·8 |
| 1979 | 226·8 | 222·4 | 219·0 | 247·8 | 251·2 | 205·0 | 186·6 | 262·0 | 250·6 | 206·0 | 243·9 |
| 1980 | 264·2 | 248·1 | 263·8 | 290·5 | 316·9 | 230·6 | 206·1 | 322·5 | 298·4 | 248·8 | 288·3 |
| 1981 | 294·3 | 269·2 | 307·5 | 358·9 | 381·6 | 241·4 | 208·0 | 363·3 | 333·6 | 276·6 | 313·6 |
| INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 107·4 | 104·0 | 110·0 | 116·0 | 110·0 | 108·2 | 109·7 | 111·0 | 113·3 | 106·7 | 108·8 |
| 1975 | 134·6 | 128·9 | 135·7 | 148·1 | 146·0 | 132·6 | 126·4 | 145·4 | 144·6 | 135·4 | 133·1 |
| 1976 | 159·9 | 155·8 | 160·5 | 171·9 | 180·7 | 146·3 | 139·7 | 171·4 | 168·2 | 157·1 | 159·5 |
| 1977 | 186·7 | 184·8 | 186·3 | 210·2 | 207·7 | 170·3 | 158·5 | 194·9 | 197·4 | 171·2 | 188·6 |
| 1978 | 201·6 | 196·9 | 199·8 | 226·6 | 226·0 | 186·1 | 172·7 | 211·7 | 217·8 | 188·5 | 209·8 |
| 1979 | 225·6 | 220·0 | 221·5 | 247·8 | 252·8 | 206·3 | 191·7 | 246·0 | 246·1 | 210·3 | 243·9 |
| 1980 | 261·9 | 244·6 | 268·3 | 289·9 | 319·0 | 231·2 | 212·8 | 301·5 | 292·8 | 254·8 | 288·3 |
| 1981 | 292·3 | 265·5 | 314·5 | 358·1 | 383·4 | 242·3 | 216·8 | 343·9 | 327·3 | 284·1 | 313·6 |
| GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 108·9 | 106·1 | 109·7 | 115·9 | 110·7 | 107·9 | 109·4 | 111·0 | 111·2 | 106·8 | 108·2 |
| 1975 | 136·1 | 133·3 | 135·2 | 147·7 | 147·4 | 131·2 | 125·7 | 143·9 | 138·6 | 135·5 | 132·4 |
| 1976 | 159·1 | 159·9 | 159·3 | 171·3 | 182·4 | 144·2 | 139·4 | 166·0 | 161·3 | 159·5 | 157·3 |
| 1977 | 184·9 | 190·3 | 183·4 | 209·7 | 211·3 | 166·8 | 157·4 | 190·3 | 188·3 | 173·3 | 185·7 |
| 1978 | 200·4 | 203·8 | 196·0 | 226·2 | 227·5 | 182·1 | 171·0 | 207·2 | 206·7 | 192·0 | 207·8 |
| 1979 | 225·5 | 228·3 | 217·1 | 247·6 | 250·5 | 201·9 | 187·2 | 243·1 | 236·4 | 213·9 | 239·9 |
| 1980 | 262·5 | 255·9 | 261·8 | 290·1 | 313·2 | 226·3 | 205·4 | 288·7 | 276·9 | 262·7 | 290·0 |
| 1981 | 291·2 | 277·5 | 306·1 | 358·2 | 380·0 | 237·2 | 208·3 | 322·6 | 300·7 | 300·8 | 318·0 |

*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 C3




* Figures in brackets are the 1981 group weights + Annual growth rate

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

| | United Kingdom | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany (FR) | Greece | Irish Republic | Italy | Japan | Netherlands | Norway | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United States | All OECD (1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Indices 1975 = 100 | |
| **Annual averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 63·6 | 68·9 | 78·3 | 73·6 | 75·7 | 72·4 | 73·3 | 82·5 | 60·1 | 63·5 | 64·8 | 64·3 | 76·6 | 76 | 66·3 | 78 | 78·5 | 77·7 | **73·5** |
| 1973 | 69·4 | 75·5 | 84·2 | 78·7 | 81·4 | 79·2 | 78·7 | 88·2 | 69·5 | 70·7 | 71·8 | 71·9 | 82·7 | 81 | 73·9 | 83 | 85·4 | 82·5 | **79·2** |
| 1974 | 80·5 | 86·9 | 92·2 | 88·7 | 90·3 | 91·3 | 89·5 | 94·4 | 88·2 | 82·7 | 85·5 | 89·4 | 90·7 | 90 | 85·5 | 91 | 93·7 | 91·6 | **89·8** |
| 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 | 100·0 | 100 | 100·0 | 100·0 | **100·0** |
| 1976 | 116·5 | 113·5 | 107·3 | 109·2 | 107·5 | 109·0 | 109·6 | 104·5 | 113·3 | 118·0 | 116·8 | 109·3 | 108·8 | 109 | 117·7 | 110 | 101·7 | 105·8 | **108·7** |
| 1977 | 135·0 | 127·5 | 113·2 | 116·9 | 116·1 | 121·1 | 119·9 | 108·4 | 127·1 | 134·1 | 138·3 | 118·1 | 115·8 | 119 | 146·5 | 123 | 103·0 | 112·6 | **118·3** |
| 1978 | 146·2 | 137·6 | 117·3 | 122·1 | 126·5 | 133·2 | 130·8 | 111·3 | 143·0 | 144·3 | 155·1 | 122·6 | 120·5 | 129 | 175·4 | 135 | 104·1 | 121·2 | **127·7** |
| 1979 | 165·8 | 150·1 | 121·6 | 127·6 | 138·1 | 146·1 | 144·8 | 115·9 | 170·2 | 163·5 | 178·0 | 127·0 | 125·6 | 135 | 203·0 | 145 | 107·9 | 134·9 | **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** |
| 1981 | 218·9 | 181·4 | 138·1 | 146·5 | 171·0 | 183·3 | 186·5 | 129·5 | 264·6 | 232·7 | 257·8 | 143·9 | 142·8 | 170 | 268·8 | 185 | 119·5 | 169·0 | **175·0** |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q1 | 208·0 | 174·7 | 135·3 | 143·0 | 163·6 | 174·4 | 176·5 | 126·7 | 247·1 | 216·5 | 242·9 | 141·6 | 139·0 | 164 | 256·6 | 179 | 116·7 | 163·1 | **168·6** |
| Q2 | 218·1 | 178·5 | 137·3 | 144·1 | 168·7 | 181·9 | 182·3 | 128·9 | 260·4 | 225·0 | 253·7 | 144·0 | 141·7 | 168 | 264·0 | 183 | 118·3 | 166·9 | **173·1** |
| Q3 | 221·9 | 182·3 | 139·3 | 147·9 | 173·7 | 186·4 | 189·5 | 130·5 | 265·4 | 237·6 | 261·3 | 144·3 | 144·0 | 173 | 272·8 | 187 | 121·1 | 171·7 | **177·2** |
| Q4 | 227·4 | 189·9 | 140·6 | 150·9 | 178·0 | 190·5 | 195·6 | 132·1 | 285·3 | 251·5 | 273·3 | 146·0 | 146·6 | 175 | 281·4 | 189 | 121·9 | 174·1 | **180·8** |
| 1982 Q1 | 231·1 | 193·1 | 143·4 | 153·8 | 182·5 | 194·6 | 201·1 | 134·0 | 297·4 | 257·3 | 284·3 | 145·9 | 148·6 | 183 | .. | 195 | 122·9 | 175·5 | **183·8** |
| Q2 | 238·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 Feb | 230·5 | 193·1 | 143·2 | 153·9 | 182·5 | 194·4 | 201·0 | 134·0 | 294·0 | 257·3 | 284·9 | 145·7 | 148·4 | 182 | 292·5 | 196 | 122·9 | 175·8 | **183·9** |
| Mar | 232·5 | .. | 144·4 | 154·1 | 184·8 | 196·1 | 203·4 | 134·2 | 303·6 | .. | 287·3 | 146·0 | 149·9 | 185 | 296·2 | 197 | 123·1 | 175·6 | **184·7** |
| Apr | 237·2 | .. | 145·0 | 156·0 | 185·8 | 197·3 | 205·8 | 134·8 | 312·7 | .. | 289·7 | 147·1 | 150·6 | 186 | 299·9 | 198 | 123·9 | 176·4 | **186·1** |
| May | 238·9 | 197·2 | 145·2 | 157·4 R | 188·3 | 199·4 | 207·5 | 135·7 | 316·8 | 272·2 R | 293·0 | 147·6 | 151·0 | 186 R | 304·2 R | 199 | 125·4 | 178·1 | **187·7 R** |
| Jun | 239·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 239·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Per cent |
| **Increases on a year earlier** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Annual averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 7·1 | 5·8 | 6·3 | 5·4 | 4·8 | 6·6 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 4·3 | 8·7 | 5·7 | 4·5 | 7·8 | 7·2 | 8·3 | 6·0 | 6·7 | 3·3 | **4·7** |
| 1973 | 9·2 | 9·5 | 7·6 | 7·0 | 7·6 | 9·3 | 7·3 | 6·9 | 15·5 | 11·4 | 10·8 | 11·7 | 8·0 | 7·5 | 11·4 | 6·7 | 8·7 | 6·2 | **7·8** |
| 1974 | 16·1 | 15·1 | 9·5 | 12·7 | 10·8 | 15·3 | 13·7 | 7·0 | 26·9 | 17·0 | 19·1 | 24·5 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 15·7 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 11·0 | **13·5** |
| 1975 | 24·2 | 15·1 | 8·4 | 12·8 | 10·8 | 9·6 | 11·8 | 6·0 | 13·4 | 20·9 | 17·0 | 11·8 | 10·2 | 11·7 | 16·9 | 9·8 | 6·7 | 9·1 | **11·3** |
| 1976 | 16·5 | 13·5 | 7·3 | 9·2 | 7·5 | 9·0 | 9·6 | 4·5 | 13·3 | 18·0 | 16·8 | 9·3 | 8·8 | 9·1 | 17·7 | 10·3 | 1·7 | 5·8 | **8·7** |
| 1977 | 15·8 | 12·3 | 5·5 | 7·1 | 8·0 | 11·1 | 9·4 | 3·7 | 12·1 | 13·6 | 18·4 | 8·1 | 6·4 | 9·1 | 24·5 | 11·4 | 1·3 | 6·5 | **8·9** |
| 1978 | 8·3 | 7·9 | 3·6 | 4·5 | 9·0 | 10·0 | 9·1 | 2·7 | 12·6 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 3·8 | 4·1 | 8·1 | 19·8 | 10·0 | 1·1 | 7·7 | **8·0** |
| 1979 | 13·4 | 9·1 | 3·7 | 4·5 | 9·1 | 9·6 | 10·8 | 4·1 | 19·0 | 13·3 | 14·8 | 3·6 | 4·2 | 4·8 | 15·7 | 7·2 | 3·6 | 11·3 | **9·8** |
| 1980 | 18·0 | 10·2 | 6·4 | 6·6 | 10·1 | 12·3 | 13·6 | 5·5 | 24·9 | 18·2 | 21·2 | 8·0 | 6·5 | 10·9 | 15·5 | 13·7 | 4·0 | 13·5 | **12·9** |
| 1981 | 11·9 | 9·7 | 6·8 | 7·6 | 12·5 | 11·7 | 13·4 | 5·9 | 24·5 | 20·4 | 19·5 | 4·9 | 6·7 | 13·6 | 14·6 | 12·1 | 6·5 | 10·4 | **10·6** |
| **Quarterly averages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 Q1 | 12·7 | 9·4 | 6·9 | 7·3 | 12·2 | 10·9 | 12·6 | 5·7 | 25·9 | 21·0 | 20·0 | 6·6 | 6·8 | 14·6 | 14·6 | 12·8 | 5·9 | 11·2 | **11·2** |
| Q2 | 11·7 | 8·8 | 6·8 | 7·2 | 12·5 | 12·2 | 12·8 | 5·6 | 24·0 | 17·1 | 20·6 | 5·0 | 6·5 | 15·1 | 14·9 | 13·0 | 5·9 | 9·8 | **10·4** |
| Q3 | 11·3 | 9·1 | 6·6 | 8·1 | 12·7 | 11·8 | 13·6 | 6·1 | 24·2 | 20·1 | 19·2 | 4·0 | 6·6 | 13·8 | 14·5 | 12·7 | 7·2 | 10·8 | **10·7** |
| Q4 | 11·9 | 11·3 | 6·8 | 7·9 | 12·3 | 12·1 | 14·1 | 6·5 | 23·9 | 23·3 | 18·4 | 4·0 | 7·2 | 12·2 | 14·4 | 9·2 | 6·9 | 9·6 | **10·1** |
| 1982 Q1 | 11·1 | 10·5 | 6·0 | 7·6 | 11·5 | 11·6 | 14·0 | 5·8 | 20·4 | 18·9 | 17·0 | 3·0 | 6·9 | 11·8 | .. | 9·0 | 5·3 | 7·6 | **9·0** |
| Q2 | 9·4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 Feb | 11·0 | 10·5 | 6·0 | 7·6 | 11·6 | 11·8 | 14·0 | 5·8 | 19·5 | 18·9 | 17·1 | 3·1 | 6·8 | 11·9 | 14·5 | 9·0 | 5·2 | 7·7 | **9·1** |
| Mar | 10·4 | .. | 5·9 | 7·1 | 11·6 | 10·6 | 14·1 | 5·2 | 20·6 | .. | 16·4 | 2·8 | 6·8 | 11·5 | 13·7 | 8·6 | 4·7 | 6·8 | **8·5** |
| Apr | 9·4 | .. | 5·8 | 8·4 | 11·3 | 10·0 | 13·9 | 5·0 | 21·8 | .. | 15·8 | 2·8 | 6·6 | 11·4 | 14·0 | 8·7 | 5·5 | 6·6 | **8·4** |
| May | 9·5 | 10·5 | 6·0 | 9·5 | 11·8 | 9·4 | 13·8 | 5·3 | 21·9 | 21·0 | 15·3 | 2·3 | 6·4 | 11·1 | 15·0 | 8·5 | 5·9 | 6·7 | **8·4** |
| Jun | 9·2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 8·7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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

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

# DEFINITIONS

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

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

**DISABLED PEOPLE**
Those eligible to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) 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 be suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Registration is voluntary. The figures therefore relate to those who are registered and not 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' contributions to national insurance and pension funds are excluded.

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

**PART-TIME WORKERS**
People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

**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-time.

**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.

**VACANCY**
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.

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**Conventions** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

# Regularly published statistics

| Employment and working population | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working population: GB and UK | M | Aug 82: | 1·1 |
| Quarterly series | | | |
| Employees in employment | | | |
| *Industry: GB* | | | |
| All industries: by MLH | Q | July 82: | 1·4 |
| : time series, by order group numbers and indices | M | Aug 82: | 1·2 |
| Manufacturing: by MLH | M | Aug 82: | 1·3 |
| *Occupation* | | | |
| Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing | A | Dec 81: | 1·10 |
| Local authorities manpower | Q | July 82: | 1·7 |
| Occupations in engineering | | June 80: | 636 |
| *Region: GB* | | | |
| Sector: numbers and indices, quarterly | Q | July 82: | 1·5 |
| Census of Employment | | | |
| Key results, June 1978 | | Feb 81: | 61 |
| GB regions by industry MLH, June 1978 | | Mar 81: | 141 |
| UK by industry MLH | | Mar 81: | 141 |
| *International comparisons* | M | Aug 82: | 1·9 |
| *Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries* | A | June 82: | 1·14 |
| *Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries* | A | Oct 81: | 1·15 |
| *Disabled in the public sector* | A | Jan 82: | 29 |
| *Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons* | Q | June 82: | 219 |
| *Labour turnover in manufacturing* | Q | Aug 82: | 1·6 |
| *Trade union membership* | A | Feb 82: | 22 |
| *Work permits issued* | | Mar 82: | 108 |
| **Output per head** | | | |
| Output per head: quarterly and annual indices | M | Aug 82: | 1·8 |
| Wages and salaries per unit of output | | | |
| Manufacturing index, time series | M | Aug 82: | 5·7 |
| Quarterly and annual indices | M | Aug 82: | 5·7 |
| **Unemployment and vacancies** | | | |
| Unemployment | | | |
| *Summary:* UK, GB | M | Aug 82: | 2·1 |
| | | | 2·2 |
| *Age and duration:* UK | M | Aug 82: | 2·5 |
| Broad category: GB, UK | M | Aug 82: | 2·1 |
| | | | 2·2 |
| Detailed category: GB, UK | Q | Aug 82: | 2·6 |
| Region: summary | Q | Aug 82: | 2·6 |
| Age time series quarterly UK | M | Aug 82: | 2·7 |
| (six-monthly prior to July 1978) | | | |
| : estimated rates | Q | July 82: | 2·15 |
| Duration: time series, quarterly UK | M | Aug 82: | 2·8 |
| *Region and area* | | | |
| Time series summary: by region | M | Aug 82: | 2·3 |
| : assisted areas, counties, local areas | M | Aug 82: | 2·4 |
| Occupation | Q | June 82: | 2·12 |
| Age and duration: summary | Q | Aug 82: | 2·6 |
| *Industry* | | | |
| Latest figures: GB, UK | | Sep 81: | 2·10 |
| Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB | | Feb 82: | 2·9 |
| *Occupation:* | | | |
| Broad category; time series quarterly | M | Aug 82: | 2·11 |
| *Flows GB, time series* | M | Aug 82: | 2·19 |
| *Adult students: by region* | M | Aug 82: | 2·13 |
| *Minority group workers: by region* | Q | June 82: | 2·17 |
| *Disabled workers: GB* | M | Aug 82: | 2·16 |
| *Non-claimants: GB* | M | Aug 82: | 2·16 |
| *International comparisons* | M | Aug 82: | 2·18 |
| Temporarily stopped: UK | | | |
| Latest figures: by region | M | Aug 82: | 2·14 |
| Vacancies (remaining unfilled) | | | |
| *Region* | | | |
| Time series: seasonally adjusted | M | Aug 82: | 3·1 |
| : unadjusted | M | Aug 82: | 3·2 |
| *Industry: UK* | Q | June 82: | 3·3 |
| *Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK* | M | Aug 82: | 3·4 |
| Region summary | Q | May 82: | 2·12 |
| *Flows: GB, time series* | M | Aug 82: | 2·19 |
| *Unemployment and vacancy flows:* GB | M | Aug 82: | 2·19 |
| Skill shortage indicators | Six-monthly | Jan 82: | 34 |

| Earnings and hours | Frequency | Latest issue | Table number or page |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average earnings | | | |
| *Whole economy (new series) index* | | | |
| Main industrial sectors | M | Aug 82: | 5·1 |
| Industry | M | Aug 82: | 5·3 |
| New Earnings Survey (April estimates) | | | |
| Latest key results | A | Oct 81: | 443 |
| Time series | M | Aug 82: | 5·6 |
| Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) | | | |
| Manufacturing and certain other industries (Oct) | | | |
| Summary | M | Aug 82: | 5·4 |
| Detailed results | A | Mar 82: | 121 |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| Indices of hours | M | Aug 82: | 5·6 |
| International comparisons of wages per head | M | Aug 82: | |
| Aerospace | A | Aug 81: | 367 |
| Agriculture | A | Mar 82: | 136 |
| Coal mining | A | Mar 82: | 136 |
| Basic wage rates, normal hours of work and holiday entitlements (manual workers) | | | |
| Changes in rates of wages and hours (indices) | M | Aug 82: | 5·8 |
| Normal weekly hours | A | April 82: | 165 |
| Holiday entitlements | A | April 82: | 165 |
| Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing | | | |
| Latest figures | M | Aug 82: | 1·11 |
| Time series | M | Aug 82: | 1·11 |
| Region: summary | Q | June 82: | 1·13 |
| **Labour costs** | | | |
| Survey results | Triennial | Sep 80: | 956 |
| Updated results | A | July 81: | 319 |
| Per unit of output (indices . . .) | M | Aug 82: | 5·7 |
| **Prices and expenditure** | | | |
| Retail prices | | | |
| *General index (RPI)* | | | |
| Latest figures: detailed indices | M | Aug 82: | 6·2 |
| percentage changes | M | Aug 82: | 6·2 |
| Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods | M | Aug 82: | 6·1 |
| Main components: time series and weights | M | Aug 82: | 6·4 |
| Changes on a year earlier: time series | M | Aug 82: | 6·5 |
| Annual summary | A | Mar 82: | 95 |
| Revision of weights | A | Mar 82: | 104 |
| *Pensioner household Indices* | | | |
| All items excluding housing; quarterly | M | Aug 82: | 6·6 |
| Group indices: annual averages | M | Aug 82: | 6·7 |
| Revision of weights | A | May 82: | 163 |
| *Food prices* | M | Aug 82: | 6·3 |
| *London weighting:* cost indices | A | June 82: | 267 |
| *International comparisons* | M | Aug 82: | 6·8 |
| Family Expenditure Survey | | | |
| Quarterly summary | Q | July 82: | 297 |
| Annual: preliminary figures | A | Nov 81: | 467 |
| : final detailed figures | A | Feb 82: | 50 |
| FES and RPI weights | A | Mar 82: | 104 |
| **Industrial disputes** | | | |
| **Stoppages of work** | | | |
| *Summary:* latest figures | M | Aug 82: | 4·1 |
| : time series | Q | July 82: | 4·2 |
| Latest year and annual series | A | July 82: | 288 |
| *Industry* | | | |
| *Monthly* | | | |
| Broad sector: time series | M | Aug 82: | 4·1 |
| *Annual* | | | |
| Detailed | A | July 82: | 288 |
| Prominent stoppages | A | July 82: | 291 |
| *Main causes of stoppage* | | | |
| Cumulative | M | Aug 82: | 4·1 |
| Latest year for main industries | A | July 81: | 290 |
| *Size of stoppages* | | | |
| Stoppages beginning in latest year | A | July 82: | 294 |
| Aggregate days lost | A | July 82: | 294 |
| Number of workers involved | A | July 82: | 295 |
| *Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry* | A | July 82: | 295 |
| *International comparisons* | A | Feb 82: | 69 |



SPECIAL FEATURE

# Measuring Europe's job vacancies

by Kenneth Walsh,
*Research Fellow, Institute of Manpower Studies*

This article, based on an IMS study looks at the measurement of vacancies in Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The study involved detailed discussions with the appropriate agencies and other experts in each of the countries.

There is a great deal of interest in the monthly statistics of vacancies notified to the public employment service in the United Kingdom. They are issued alongside the unemployment series to provide some indication of trends on the two sides of the labour demand and supply equation. Both series of information have their problems, but vacancies more than unemployment suffers from the effects of being only part of the total picture. However, provided that the limitations of the data source are known then the user of the statistics can proceed with the appropriate degree of caution. In this way, vacancy statistics can not only provide valuable information on the general trend of labour demand, but in their disaggregated form can be used to highlight local labour market imbalances. The data also have a useful operational role within the employment service, providing basic information for monitoring the performance of the Jobcentre network.

## International comparison

The interest of the European Community in the measurement of vacancies across member countries is essentially based on broader lines. The vacancy data from each country are published together every month in the "Unemployment" Bulletin and are eventually compiled into some of the other publications of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT)[1]. They will, therefore, be used for international comparisons of labour demand and so it becomes vitally important that users are made as fully aware as possible of the differences in measurement adopted by each member country. The overall objective must be to improve the utilisation of the statistics to avoid erroneous comparisons between countries. In addition, the staff within the Commission need to be conversant with the problems of using all the available statistics and so there is a considerable amount of internal concern with the vacancy information.

It is against this background that EUROSTAT in Luxembourg commissioned the Institute of Manpower Studies to carry out an examination of the measurement of notified vacancies in the nine member countries (before the accession of Greece). The study involved detailed discussions with the appropriate agencies in each member country and other experts in the area. The full report is available from EUROSTAT[2].

## Background

The measurement of notified vacancies to national public employment services has not attracted the attention of the international organisations to the same extent as, for example, unemployment or industrial disputes statistics. The subject has not been considered in detail by any of the Conferences of Labour Statisticians of the International Labour Office (ILO) and only limited attention has been given by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) during, for example, the working parties established to examine employment and unemployment statistics in 1976/7[3]. Similarly the European Commission (EC) has not given special consideration to the co-ordination of vacancy information amongst member countries.

The absence of any significant international efforts at improving the information base for vacancies must to a large extent be due to the nature of the statistics themselves. In the member EC countries examined here the regular vacancy information is essentially a by-product of the normal functions of the public employment service. The way that this service operates, and its structure in terms of such factors as number of local offices and staffing levels, will in part determine the proportion of the total vacancies that are notified to it. This in turn will reflect on the value of the statistics derived from local office records.

Some member countries have made efforts to supplement the administrative data with special surveys of vacancies. The Netherlands, for example, has carried out on a semi-regular basis a special survey of employers to determine shortage vacancies [4]. Outside the Community some different approaches have been adopted. Australia has carried out some tests with a telephone enquiry survey of employers and in Canada the main vacancy series is derived from a quarterly postal survey of employers.

## Public employment services

All five countries have well-established public employment services though there is some variation to be found between countries mainly in terms of location of local employment offices and their national coverage. Proximity to local offices of both job seekers and employers with vacancies will be significant factors in the relative use of the

**Table 1 Structure of the public employment services**

| Country | Approx. number of Offices | Offices per 100,000 working population | Offices per 100,000 sq km |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 106 | 2·76 | 3·47 |
| France | 620 | 2·76 | 1·13 |
| West Germany | 650 | 2·52 | 2·61 |
| Netherlands | 130 | 2·69 | 3·18 |
| United Kingdom | 1,030 | 4·09 | 4·22 |

**Table 2 Measurement bases**

| | Belgium | France | West Germany | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Notification of vacancies | Compulsory for firms of 26 or more | Voluntary | Voluntary | Voluntary | Voluntary |
| 2 Agency handling vacancies | Office National de l'Emploi | Agence National pour l'Emploi | Bundesanstalt fur Arbeit | Dienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening | Employment Services Division (of MSC) |
| 3 Separate offices for young persons | No | No | No | No | Yes, Careers Offices |
| 4 Agency responsible for publication of statistics | Office National de l'Emploi | Ministere du Travail | Bundesanstalt fur Arbeit | Ministerie van Sociale Zaken | Department of Employment |
| 5 Additional sources of information used | None | None | None | monthly count of press adverts, annual survey | None |
| 6 Date of monthly count | Last working day of month | Last working day of month | 4 days before end of month | Sunday closest to the 25th day of each month | First Friday of the month |
| 7 Frequency of the publication of the regular statistics | monthly/annually | monthly/annually | monthly/annually | monthly/annually | monthly/quarterly/ annually |
| 8 Treatment of vacancies for adults/young perons | counted together | counted together | counted together apprentices not shown | counted together | counted separately |
| 9 Treatment of part-time vacancies | as full vacancies | as full vacancies | as full vacancies | as full vacancies | as full vacancies |
| 10 Treatment of temporary or casual vacancies | as normal vacancies | as normal vacancies | as normal vacancies | as normal vacancies if for more than 7 days | as normal vacancies |
| 11 Vacancies with a future starting date | counted in month of notification | counted if starting date is less than 15 days away | counted in month of notification | counted in month of starting date | counted in month of starting date |
| 12 Standing order vacancies | not a recognised system | not a recognised system | a recognised permanent order system | not a recognised system | informal system exists |
| 13 Cancellation of vacancies | casual telephoning | checks every 15 days | casual checks | casual checks | casual checks |

public employment services in each country. If travelling distances are too long then job seekers will find it too difficult to visit the nearest employment office and equally employers may feel that placing vacancies with a remote office will not bring about positive results. Table 1 compares the number of offices and their distribution amongst the working population and land area to illustrate the national differences.

The United Kingdom has by far the largest local office network which is similarly reflected in the higher density of offices for both working population and land area. Unfortunately, none of the countries attempt to measure regularly the proportion of total vacancies that are notified to the public employment services, though some ad hoc studies in three of the countries can give some idea of the possible effect of a denser local office network. In France it is estimated that only about 20 per cent of all vacancies are notified, in West Germany it is higher at 27 per cent, while in the United Kingdom the special 1977 survey[5] put the proportion as high as 36 per cent.

## Programme of improvement

As well as the number of local offices, the type or standard of service offered will in many cases effect the propensity of job seekers and employers to use the services. The United Kingdom in particular has carried out a comprehensive programme of improvement in its local office network with the separation of the payment of benefits from job placement activities through the Jobcentres with their shop-like, high street premises. A similar programme of improvement has been applied to ONEM the Belgian public employment service.

Though there is little doubt that such improvements have benefited those using the services, there is equally little doubt that they have also affected the reliability of the vacancy statistics over time. Any measures that affect the proportion of total vacancies notified will mean that the statistics collected on either side of the introduction and effect of such measures will be incompatible though the seriousness of this incompatibility will, of course, vary.

## Measurement

The measurement bases used in each of the five countries will be the crucial factor in determining the value of international comparisons of vacancy statistics. Table 2 summarises the major points to consider under the measurement heading including assessment of the treatment of specific types of vacancy.

In France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom the notification of vacancies by employers to the public employment service is voluntary and, as was mentioned earlier, the majority are not notified. In the case of Belgium, those establishments[6] employing at least 20 people are required by law to inform the Office National pour l'Emploi (ONEM) of all their vacancies. In practice the law is difficult to enforce since most vacancies that arise in companies are quickly filled and there may not be time for notification. There is also a higher proportion of public sector vacancies notified than private under the Belgian system and on the whole it is reckoned that the existence of the law only contributes marginally to the proportion of total vacancies that are actually notified. Despite this, there are plans to introduce legislation in the Netherlands in 1983 to make notification of vacancies compulsory.

### *Separate offices*

In addition to the range of differences found in the structure of the national public employment services outlined earlier, the United Kingdom alone has separate offices for young people (under 18 years of age) in its careers office network, administered by the local education authorities. Because of this, some vacancies may be notified to both employment and careers offices resulting in a small amount of duplication in the aggregated statistics. However, it is reckoned that this duplication is small and in any event both series are published separately.

In all five countries the vacancy statistics are compiled monthly with the count usually taking place on or near the last day of the month. For comparability purposes, it is not a problem that there may be some variation in the actual day of the count given that each country compiles the regular statistics twelve times a year. Some of the analyses, for example those by occupational or industrial groups, are only compiled quarterly but the count date is still the basis for measurement.

Only the Netherlands regularly uses information from non-administrative sources to augment the usual vacancy statistics. This takes the form of a monthly count of press advertisements in both national and major provincial newspapers and a semi-regular survey of employers to determine shortage vacancies. However, none of these series is used to adjust the administrative data.

## Types of vacancy

All of the public employment services handle most types of vacancy though some particular types are treated in a different way. West Germany, for example, does not include vacancies for apprentices in its regular series but puts them in a separate series covering training opportunities. Vacancies for temporary or casual work are included in the monthly counts regardless of length of work offered in all countries except West Germany where the work has to be for more than seven days. Similarly, vacancies for part-time work are counted as full vacancies and not according to how many hours of work per day are on offer.

Some vacancies are notified by employers well in advance of the starting date and this can cause some problems for the monthly count. Two countries, Belgium and West Germany, count the vacancy in the month of its notification and in subsequent months until filled. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom defer the inclusion of such vacancies until the month applicable to the starting date of the work offered. Of the five, France is the most specific, with a rule that they should be counted only if the starting date is less than 15 days away. In most months the incidence of vacancies notified with a future starting date will be small and so should not affect the statistical series much. It is only the exceptional occasions such as for the 1981 Census of Population in the United Kingdom, when vacancies for large numbers of enumerators were notified in advance, that the appropriate treatment of such vacancies becomes crucial.

Standing Order vacancies, where an employer may place a recurrent request for a specific number of workers with the local employment office, are unknown except in West Germany and the United Kingdom. In the former country there is an established "permanent order" system for use by employers, while in the United Kingdom the placing of standing orders is done on more casual lines, usually through an understanding between employer and jobcentre. In both countries, however, the placing of such vacancies is small and should not affect the comparability of the series across the five countries.

### *No deadwood*

Finally, there remains the problem of ensuring that the vacancy register is not carrying any deadwood at the time of the monthly count. In some cases vacancies can be filled by means outside the efforts of the employment service or the employer may decide to cancel the vacancy before it is filled. In either case there will be a proportion of employers who do not inform the employment office to cancel the vacancy or are slow in telling the office. As a result, there is a need to check on whether a vacancy is still live and in four of the five countries this is left to casual checking from local employment office staff. In France checks are supposed to be made every 15 days that a vacancy has been on the register. Most vacancies are filled within a very short time of notification, especially so in the difficult labour market conditions presently being experienced in all five countries, and the importance of the regular checks will only apply to a small portion of the total vacancies handled, most of which will be familiar to the office staff anyway.

## Main indicators

There are three main indicators generally associated with vacancy statistics:

- vacancies notified during the month
- placements made during the month
- vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the month.

Of the three, vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the month is the most commonly used indicator to show the trend over time and it includes all those unfilled vacancies carried over from previous months as well as those notified during the relevant month but which have not been filled by the month end.

As table 3 shows, all five countries produce statistics

**Table 3 Main indicators and classifications**

| | Belgium | France | West Germany | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main indicators** | | | | | |
| 1 Vacancies notified during month | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 2 Placements made during month | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 3 Vacancies remaining unfilled at end of month | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| **Main classifications** | | | | | |
| 1 Industry groups | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 2 Occupational groups | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 3 Sex | | | ● | | |
| 4 Regions | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 5 Seasonally adjusted | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 6 Shortage/hard-to-fill vacancies | | | | ● | ● |

**Table 4 Vacancies remaining unfilled at end of month (monthly averages, in thousands)**

| Year | Belgium | France | West Germany | Netherlands | United Kingdom* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975 | 3·2 | 109·2 | 236·2 | 47·2 | 183·5 |
| 1976 | 3·4 | 123·9 | 235·0 | 47·1 | 145·0 |
| 1977 | 2·8 | 103·9 | 231·2 | 55·4 | 179·9 |
| 1978 | 5·2 | 87·0 | 245·6 | 63·3 | 237·1 |
| 1979 | 5·5 | 88·2 | 304·0 | 68·1 | 271·4 |
| 1980 | 4·3 | 89·0 | 308·4 | 53·9 | 157·4 |
| 1981 | 4·4 | 69·2 | 203·5 | 21·0 | 97·0 |

* Vacancies notified to Employment and Careers Offices added so there will be an element of overstatement.
*Source:* National Statistics.

regularly on the three main indicators and all publish some classifications of at least vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the month, though with considerable variation. Belgium produces the least amount of detail with classifications only by occupational groups and regions. France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom all produce similar classifications plus those by industry groups and seasonally adjusted series. West Germany alone classifies vacancies by sex (sex discrimination legislation prohibiting this in other countries) and since 1979 three categories have been published for those vacancies open to men, to women, or to men and women together. The data on total vacancies in West Germany is simply the aggregate of the three categories with no attempt to identify any duplication. This was also a problem in the vacancy statistics of other countries before the emergence of composite groups following the legislation on sex discrimination. As a result there will tend to be some degree of overstatement in the statistics before the appropriate date[7].

## Trend of vacancies

Because of the significant differences to be found in the definitions applied to the vacancy statistics and the differing proportions of total vacancies notified to each national public employment service, vacancies cannot be satisfactorily compared across countries. The available statistics can, however, be used to indicate national trends in notified vacancies which can then be compared internationally, though even here factors which have influenced the propensity to notify their vacancies, such as improvements in the local office network, may affect the validity of time series comparisons.

In table 4, statistics on those vacancies remaining unfilled (monthly averages) are given for each country for the period 1975–81 derived from the appropriate national statistical publications[7]. Most countries exhibit sharp falls in the number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled for the last year shown, 1981. Belgium is the exception where there was little change in notifications between 1980 and 1981. All countries had shown some upward movement in vacancies notified between 1977 and 1979 though in France the movement was less pronounced than in the other countries. The trends are better illustrated by the graphs in chart 1.

Table 5 provides a comparison of vacancy statistics for 1975 and 1980 by broad occupational group. The figures show the high proportion of total vacancies notified that are for service occupations as opposed to manufacturing, representing 66 per cent of the total in the United Kingdom in 1980, 67 per cent in Belgium, 43 per cent in the Netherlands, 45 per cent in West Germany and 34 per cent in France. In all countries with the exception of France, over the five-year period between 1975 and 1980 vacancies in

**Chart 1 The trend of unfilled vacancies**

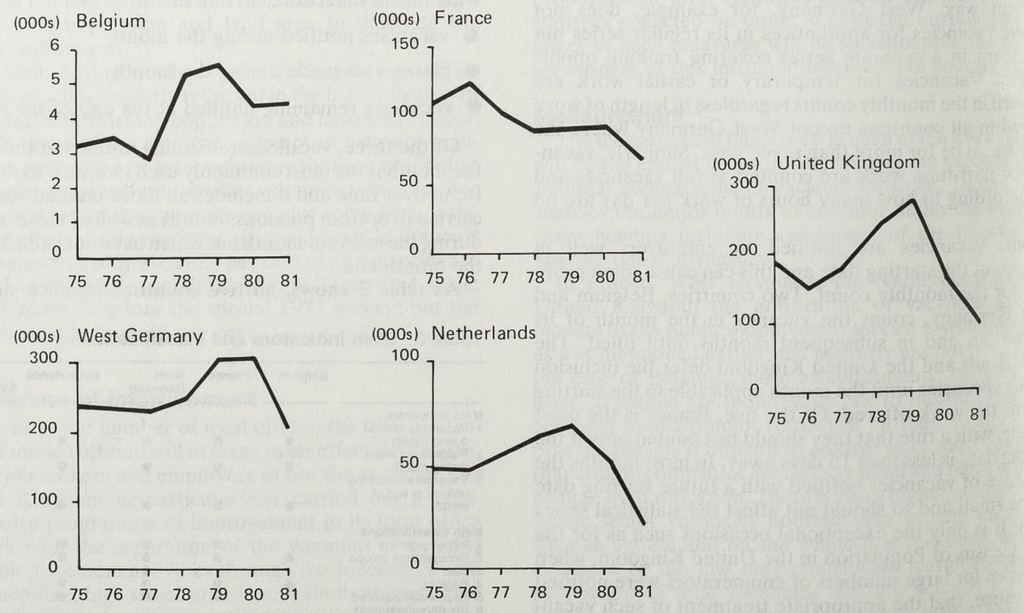




**Table 5 Unfilled vacancies by occupational group (monthly average)**

| Occupational group | Belgium | | France | | West Germany | | Netherlands | | United Kingdom* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 | 1975 | 1980 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal breeding | 15 | 82 | 9,159 | 4,581 | 4,883 | 6,476 | 660 | 1,690 | 1,322 | 1,628 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 | 1 | 1,350 | 941 | 1,366 | 2,047 | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing occupations (including construction) | 1,030 | 652 | 43,304 | 38,867 | 95,287 | 141,846 | 5,600 | 7,170 | 47,307 | 34,235 |
| Engineering occupations | 802 | 686 | 14,740 | 14,578 | 9,141 | 20,528 | 13,400 | 15,490 | 5,464 | 4,613 |
| Service occupations | 1,305 | 2,838 | 40,639 | 29,925 | 125,497 | 137,451 | 23,550 | 23,400 | 83,978 | 89,514 |
| Other | — | — | 3 | 69 | — | — | 3,960 | 6,170 | 6,282 | 5,170 |
| **All occupations** | **3,153** | **4,259** | **109,195** | **88,961** | **236,174** | **308,348** | **47,170** | **53,920** | **144,353** | **135,160** |

* Vacancies notified to employment offices only.
*Source:* National Statistics.

service occupations have remained strong in number compared to the differing fortunes of vacancies in manufacturing, though again in the case of France there was a 26 per cent reduction in vacancies in service occupations over this period.

## Conclusion

Though the data on vacancies in each of the five countries are derived from a similar source, all being a by-product of the normal public employment services, it is clear that there are serious differences across the countries which affect the validity of comparisons. The differing structure of each country's public employment service and the effect this has on the propensity of employers to notify their vacancies means that each country will have a different proportion of total vacancies notified. In all cases it is also true to say that the proportions will be small and generally considerably less than the estimate of around one third in the United Kingdom. This effectively rules out valid comparisons of absolute vacancy levels but should not affect so much the comparison of trends. Even here, however, trends can be affected by fundamental changes in the employment service at a particular point in time as has been the case in most of the countries examined above.

## References

(1) The main one is *Employment and Unemployment*, published annually by EUROSTAT, Luxembourg.
(2) The full report is *The measurement of notified vacancies in the EC* by Kenneth Walsh (EUROSTAT, Luxembourg, 1982).
(3) Some details of individual OECD member countries can be found in *Measuring employment and unemployment* (OECD, Paris, 1979).
(4) The Netherlands survey uses a sample of about ten per cent of employers and is carried out by the CBS—the Dutch central statistics office. The survey was held for the first time in October 1978 and again in January 1980 the results being published in *Social Maandstatistiek*, April 1981.
(5) Some of the results of this survey can be found in "Engagements and unfilled vacancies during 1977", *Employment Gazette*, November 1978. See also *The reliability of vacancy statistics* by B Rosewell and D Robinson (Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Vol 42 (1), February 1980).
(6) The term "establishment" is defined as a technical entity which is intended to apply to all independent units of an employing organisation with 20 or more employees.
(7) Sex discrimination legislation was introduced in Belgium in 1978, France 1978, the Netherlands 1980 and the United Kingdom 1975.
(8) The primary publications containing the vacancy information are as follows for each country.
**Belgium:** *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National de l'Emploi* (Office National de l'Emploi, monthly).
**France:** *Bulletin Mensuel des Statistiques du Travail* (Ministere du Travail, monthly).
**West Germany:** *Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt fur Arbeit* (Bundesanstalt fur Arbeit, monthly).
**Netherlands:** *De Arbeidsmarkt in (de Maand)* (Ministerie Van Sociale Zaken, monthly).
**United Kingdom:** *Employment Gazette* (Department of Employment, monthly).
In addition to these primary publications, each country produces additional bulletins, reports, etc, containing vacancy information most of which are described in Walsh *op cit.*

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# The Japanese way of robot life

**by Yasuo Kuwahara**
*Senior Research Associate, The Japan Institute of Labor*

This article looks at the "microelectronics revolution" in Japan. The remarkable growth rate in the number of robots used in various industries is highlighted together with the attitudes of management and unions on their implementation.

There are several reasons why microelectronics technology is called "revolutionary". The most important reason is probably the extent of the influence and the speed of diffusion of microelectronics. The applicable area of microelectronics covers almost all industries, that is, from manufacturing to the service sectors, as well as households. No other technologies have exerted so much influence upon the various sectors of our society. Many experts foresee that microelectronics technology will penetrate virtually all industries and households during the coming decade. In this sense, we are destined to live with microelectronics.

Japan is regarded as one of the leading countries where new technologies are vigorously developing. For example, Japan is now the world's leader in the number of operating industrial robots, which draw heavily on applications of microelectronics.

In fact, some estimates are that about two-thirds of the world's industrial robots operate in Japan. This may give the impression that new technologies have been introduced without serious deliberation and have fortunately produced little visible friction so far. "Japan's love affair with the robot" is the title given to an article in the *New York Times Magazine* (January 10, 1982). Such an image of no problems associated with industrial robots is not only an exaggeration of reality, it also can be a source of misunderstanding. This article tries to present an objective picture of technological innovation taking place in Japan with the focus on the development of industrial robots and its impact upon working life.

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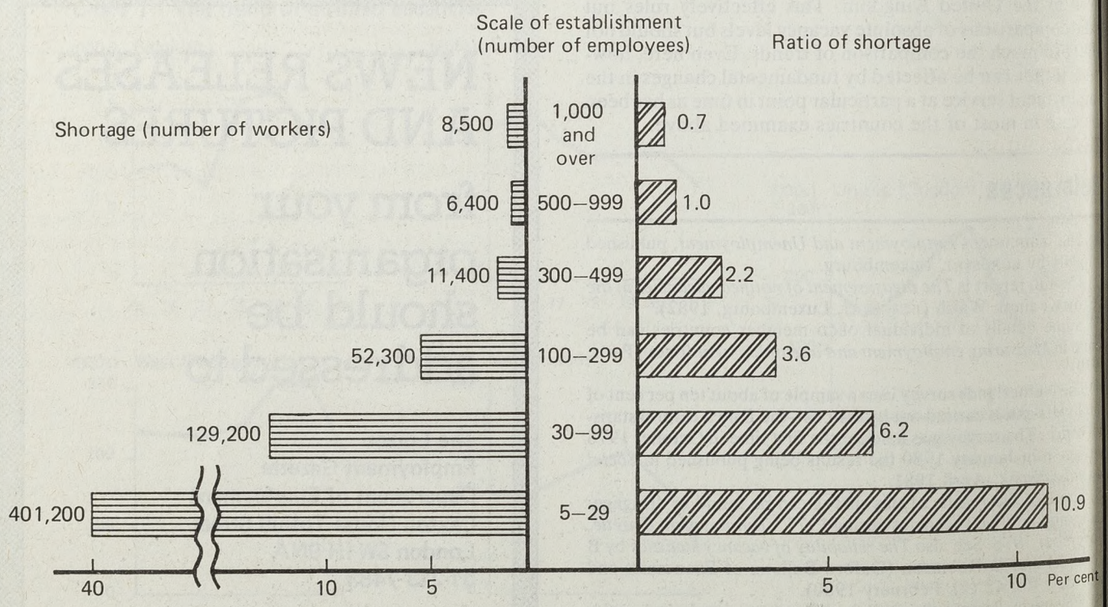
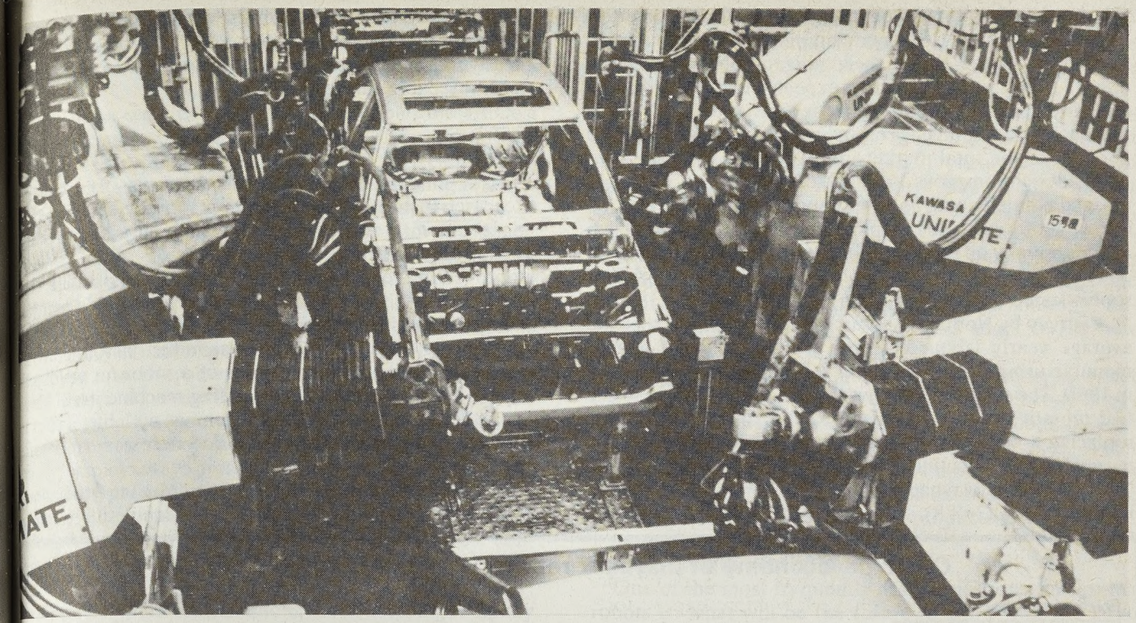
**Chart 1 Shortage of technical workers by establishment scale**




*Source:* Japan Ministry of Labor. *Survey of Demand and Supply of Technical Workers, 1981.*



Robots being used in a Japanese car factory *Source:* Japan Information

## Increasing use

Major industries where robots are increasing in use are in cars, electric machinery, plastics moulding, and metal working. These industries account for about 70 per cent of all robot shipment.

Robots have been used in the manufacturing sector mainly for presswork, welding, processing machinery, painting, casting and forging. These workplaces have been notorious for various dangers, hazards, noise, high temperature and so forth. Taking an example of welding workshops at car works, a robot equipped with a welding gun at the end of its arm performs welding work at high speed and with precision. A typical picture is of a number of robots arranged on both sides of the production line, working with amazing efficiency on car bodies. In the case of highly automated welding lines, we see few workers except those engaged in maintenance and welding of difficult spots for robots. For example, at the welding workshop of Toyota's Tawara plant, 80 robots are working, replacing more than 50 workers. Similar schemes are becoming common in many car works.

Another well-known example is the Fuji works of Fujitsu-Fanuc Ltd, an affiliate of a leading computer company Fujitsu. In the daytime about 100 employees are engaged in producing robots and NC machine tools at the spacious factory which is large enough to accommodate almost two football pitches. During the night, however, only one employee and a guard operate the whole plant. It's really a picture of super-automation where "robots produce robots" in the silent, unlighted atmosphere.

The introduction of industrial robots is not only limited to large enterprises, it is also applicable to small and medium-sized firms. The major motive driving smaller firms into robotisation is the increased shortage of skilled workers (chart 1). For example, it is reported that there is a shortage of welders of approximately 30,000 in Japan. Thus, about 80 per cent of the users of arc-welding robots are medium sized firms.

When robots were introduced experimentally in the beginning of the 1970s, they were notorious for frequent breakdowns. However, today's performance of robots often parallels that of skilled workers. Therefore, the introduction of robots insures product quality, continuous operation, and the ability to produce various products in small lots. Industrial structure will certainly undergo a dramatic change due to the diffusion of robots in these small- and medium-sized firms.

## Sophisticated types

Production of industrial robots by Japanese manufacturers has shown remarkable growth in recent years. The number of robots produced in 1980 is estimated at about 20,000 units, topping the 78 billion yen figure in terms of market value. Accumulative output of robots to that date was about 76,700 units.

Another notable characteristic of development in robotics is the increasing share of sophisticated types of robots. According to the Japan Industrial Robot Association, in 1980 the production of industrial robots by type was as follows: manual manipulator robots—1,942 units (84·7 cent increase over 1979), fixed sequence robots—13,438 units (25·3 per cent increase), variable sequence robots —1,343 units (6·8 per cent increase), playback

robots—2,027 units (206 per cent increase), and numerical robots—992 units (1,014 per cent increase). Although the most sophisticated, that is, the intelligent robots, numbered only 131 units, strong growth is expected in the near future. One forecast sees these highly technical robots, that is playback and intelligent robots, with a share of about 50 per cent of the total market in 1990.

Besides the improved quality of robots, profit margin must be pointed out as another important factor in the wide diffusion of robots. In comparison with labour costs which are continually on the rise, robot prices are tending slightly downward or at least are stable. Particularly, the price of sophisticated robots is dropping considerably.

A survey by Nomura Research Institute reveals that the average yearly labour cost per worker in the Japanese manufacturing sector was about 3·5 million yen ($15,217) in 1980. The survey also shows that manufacturing industry had tentatively set a permissible limit on investment for replacing a worker at 5·8 million yen ($25,217) for ordinary work and 7·8 million yen ($33,913) for difficult work. The price of a playback type robot is now down to 10 million yen ($43,478) on average, as compared with 15 million yen ($65,217) per unit several years ago.

Therefore, the relative economy of robots has been greatly improved and this trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

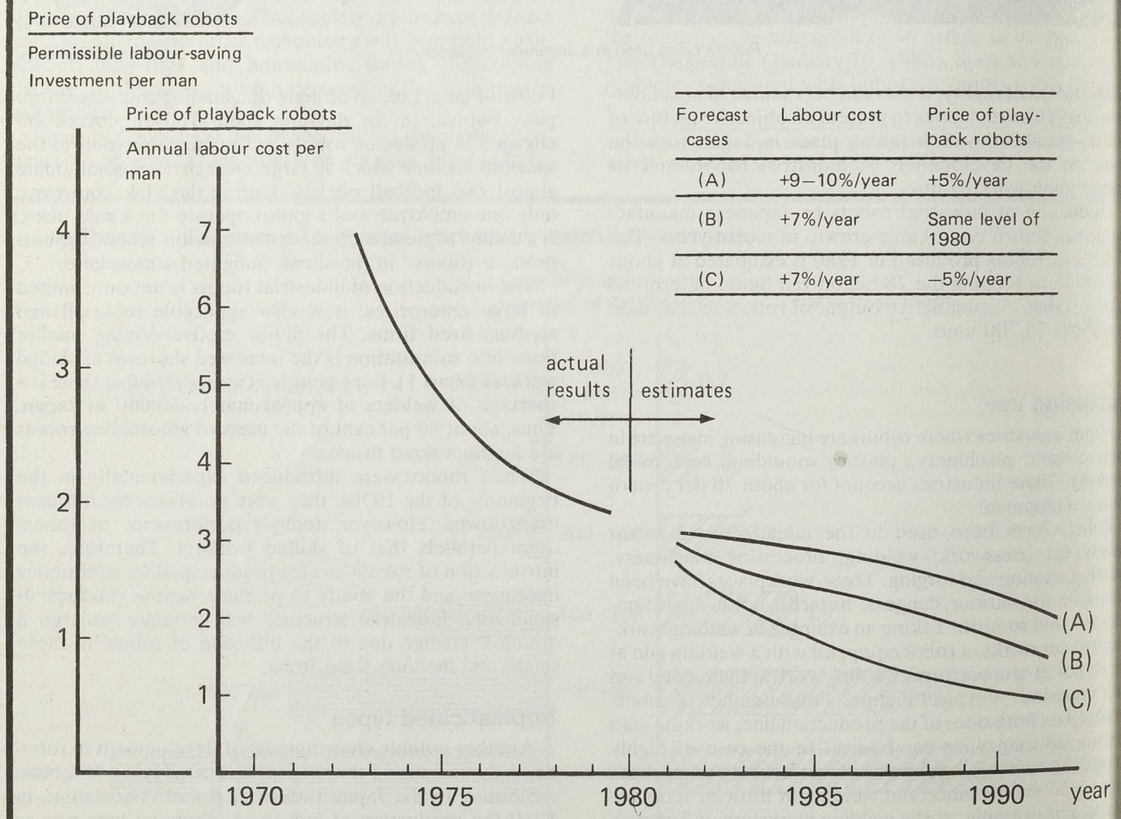
## Cost-efficiency

With a view to the future of robots, the Nomura Research Institute made certain likely predictions concerning labour costs and robot prices. The prediction presented is that the relative cost-efficiency of robots will be improved in every case and that there is the possibility that the price of robots will be below the permissible limit for labour-saving investment in 1990 (chart 2).

At present, the average life of an industrial robot has not been set. For example, the price of a robot for welding is repaid during the life of the welding machine itself. However, there are many welding machines with life of four to five years, far exceeding the period necessary to pay for themselves.

Another factor which may enhance the cost-effectiveness of robots is the keen competition among

**Chart 2 Economy of playback robots**




| Forecast cases | Labour cost | Price of playback robots |
|---|---|---|
| (A) | +9—10%/year | +5%/year |
| (B) | +7%/year | Same level of 1980 |
| (C) | +7%/year | —5%/year |

*Note:* The above model is based on the assumption of normal working conditions in manufacturing industry with averages including small firms.

Source: Nomura Research Institute, *Sogokenkyu,* No.1, 1981.



robot producers. As of 1979, the number of robot producers in Japan totalled 133 with new entrants continuing as the market is expected to be extremely promising in the future.

Taking arc-welding robots as an example, the greatest concern among customers today is the price and not the capacity or the quality of robots, the latter two characteristics being regarded as satisfactory. With declining prices, a certain type of arc-welding robot is priced at less than 10 million yen per unit. According to a forecast by a producer, the price of the present type of robot will be cut to about five million yen per unit within five years.

It is estimated that the yearly labour cost of an employee at small- or medium-sized firms is currently about 3·5 to 4·5 million yen (JIRA's estimate). The yearly labour cost per employee is a benchmark for small- and medium-sized firms in deciding on investment for labour saving machinery. The general tendency is towards the increasing cost-effectiveness of robots with labour cost expected to rise yearly; employers are pressed to introduce automation into workplaces, particularly where the working environment is poor and labour turnover is high.

It is, however, a problem for employers to invest continuously in order to maintain cost-parity with the competition, since new types of robots come into the market yearly. To mitigate this uneasiness among users, a leasing company specialising in industrial robots was established in 1980 with the support of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Lease-financing greatly facilitates the introduction of expensive machinery under rapidly developing technology conditions for medium-sized firms. In addition, a few plans to facilitate the use of robots have been established.

## Changing world of work

The increasing use of microelectronics machinery and equipment has created substantial changes in workplaces. Formerly, for instance the production line for colour television, an example of the electrical machinery industry, was run by a large number of female employees wearing white uniforms. However, with the introduction of robots, this sight has disappeared and only automatic parts-inserters are "diligently" working, picking up condensers and other minute parts and inserting them into the printed base of television sets.

The number of employees in the electrical machinery industry, which totalled about 1·4 million at its peak, has decreased by over 120,000, while the industry's sales have greatly increased. A similar "production revolution" is in progress in the car and machinery industries as well.

A notable feature is that those firms aggressively introducing robots are expanding in terms of sales as well as employment. According to a report by the Ministry of Labor on the influence of microelectronics on employment, firms introducing NC machines are close to 50 per cent of the total number of manufacturing firms. In the metal-fabricating machinery industry, the number of firms introducing NC machines amounts to 58·1 per cent of the total.

During the three-year period after 1977, 48·4 per cent of the firms which introduced NC machines increased the number of employees, while 42·7 per cent of non-introducing firms increased employment. In addition, the job profile of the workforce has clearly changed from manual to more intellectual in character. Undoubtedly, the weight of blue collar workers has been reduced in the labour force.

New technology has also brought great changes to the skill requirements of workers. With the development of new machines, traditional skills of a particular craftsman are being replaced by machines or diluted into simpler skills. On the other hand, new types of skills have emerged. Major characteristics of these new types of skill are knowledge of complicated machinery and its functioning, programming ability, and perspectives on the total machine system. This transformation makes it more and more difficult for older workers to follow and adapt to the new technology.

Besides changes mentioned above, it is recognized that the mere introduction of the robot into a production line is ineffective, unless both management and labour take an active interest in promoting its effective application. When all employees of a company are unanimously interested in using the robot, the application of industrial engineering will serve to enhance the robot's productivity.

## Future of the workplace

One of the most frequently asked questions concerning robots is: what will be the future of work with the large scale use of robots? Nowadays, robotisation is almost mandatory in many manufacturing as well as most service industries, including supermarkets and banks. However, the number of robots introduced is still small compared with the total labour force. These robots are now only replacing the marginal portion of the labour force.

Despite this fact, there are a few experiments being conducted which may be viewed as typical of factories in the near future. One of the most remarkable examples is the unmanned factory called the Flexible Manufacturing System. The FMS combines a series of industrial robots, a machining centre, and other electro-mechanical machinery centring around computers. The major characteristics of FMS are the flexible adaptability toward various product lines in small lots and high productivity through labour-saving. An amazing number of domestic and foreign visitors have visited these plants, for example, Fujitsu-Funuc, Yamazaki Tekko, Murata Kikai, Hitachi Seiki. At present, about 50 FMS sets are operating in Japan.

### *Labour-saving*

Although the robots are labour-saving machinery, many companies, especially large ones, list improving working conditions as the primary reasons for introducing robots. They install robots to take over the most hazardous, noisy and monotonous tasks. Safety comes next as a reason for introducing robots. Labour-saving is usually not the primary reason for using robots. Small- and medium-sized firms, however, are hard pressed due to the skilled labour shortage. Therefore, the replacement of labour by robots is often the most common motive for these firms.

Since the major reasons for introducing robots has not been directly related to replacing workers and thus increasing unemployment, there have been, so far, few signs of resistance among employees. It is often said that the Japanese employment system works well in absorbing redundancy. In contrast to employment systems in some of the

Western countries, Japanese trade unions have been rather optimistic about the impact of new technology.

### *Unique features*

In addition to the unique features of Japan's labour market mentioned above, labour and management seem jointly to realise that possible unemployment due to robotisation would probably be less than that caused by a plant closing as a result of a loss of a competitive market position. Looking at Japan's past experiences, there is good reason to believe that the above assessment is true. Since competition among firms in the product market is generally keen, not only management but also employees seem to believe that there is no growth without technology. This tendency is enhanced by the existence of enterprise unions which tend to cooperate with management rather than to have conflicts. This contrasts with other types of trade unions, for example, industrial or craft unions which are typically found in Western countries.

With continuing economic stagnancy and escalation of international trade friction, Japan's labour unions seem to be modifying their optimistic attitude to a more cautious one.

In general, Japanese labour and management have been so far successful in introducing new technology. They have not faced instances of technological unemployment to any observable scale. However, the impact of new technology will certainly be seen on a heretofore unseen scale in the coming decade. The time will come when "smooth" adjustment of employment within an establishment of an "internal labour market" may no longer be possible. It has been said that the traditional characteristics of the Japanese employment system, for example, life-time commitment, the seniority-based wage system and enterprise unions, are important factors which have enabled technological innovation to prove successful. However, such characteristics may be subject to change. In this context, enterprise unions are supposed to be the most unlikely to change. The co-operative facet of enterprise unions has contributed very much to the successful acceptance of technological change. The ordeal to come for enterprise unions is how to protect member's rights, especially individual rights, under massive technological changes. The viability of unions will be tested in this difficult judgement over individual rights and corporate prosperity. ■

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**SPECIAL FEATURE**

# What do we expect from the ILO?


**by Glyn Lloyd**
*Trades Union Congress*


*Employment Gazette* presents the personal views of a leading member of the TUC on the work of the ILO.

The Workers' Group of the International Labour Conference, which meets every June in Geneva, is like no other meeting in the world. Nowhere else do trade union elected representatives from every country—except for South Africa, which left in 1964—come together in one place.

How is it that workers of every race, creed or political viewpoint can meet, discuss and decide their collective policy on labour questions? What do they expect to happen as a result? I would like to try to answer these questions.

The ILO, as most people know, was founded in 1919, as part of the peace settlement after the First World War. It was an attempt to satisfy the workers that all the sacrifice of the war would not be wasted, and to provide international machinery for the improvement of the conditions under which people work and live.

It has grown enormously since then, in size, programme and, of course, budget. The ILO is, basically, an organisation for the establishment of standards, although its activities also embrace technical co-operation, research and publications.

A typical "ILO standard" might be say, for example, that children under the age of 14 should not work in factories. The decision as to whether the specified age should be 14, rather than 13 or 15, is taken by the ILO Conference, which is tripartite; that is, the delegates represent governments, employers and workers. This makes it difficult to reach agreement on many questions, but it does mean that, once adopted, it is a world-wide standard of universal application. So that, even if some countries do not ratify a Convention, as is often the case, workers' representatives can, and do, argue that "this is what the ILO lays down". It is a strong point in negotiations, and it has been used in most countries, including the United Kingdom.

Standards cover the entire field of subjects applicable to work and life; not only conditions of work, but crucial matters like trade union freedom, equal rights, the abolition of forced labour. Of all the 150 odd Conventions, probably the best known is no. 87, which seeks to guarantee the right to join a trade union. It was this Convention which was specifically mentioned in the famous "Gdansk Agreement" of 1980 between Solidarity and the government of Poland.


Mr Glyn Lloyd, CBE, is United Kingdom Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and a member of the Health and Safety Commission.


Mr Lloyd (right) meeting Mr Michael Alison, DE Minister of State and Mr Rhys Robinson UK Government delegate.

It should be clear, therefore, that in the ILO the workers recognise a useful instrument which they can use for their protection and advancement. As mentioned earlier, the workers' delegates to the ILO come from widely different backgrounds. What the ILO clearly demonstrates is that these same delegates have wide areas of common interest. They all want to work under reasonably good conditions, and to have a voice in the determination of those conditions. They know that the ILO is, like all human institutions, imperfect. But they also know that without it they would have no way of properly defending their interests. A world without the ILO would be like the World Cup without referees. ■

## ILO Conference 1982
## Government delegation report

The 68th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from June 2-23, 1982. Out of a total ILO membership of 147 states, 137 countries were represented. Peru's Minister of Labour, Mr Grados Bertorini, was elected president of the Conference.

Notable features of this year's proceedings were the addresses given in special plenary sessions by President Mitterrand of France and His Holiness Pope John Paul II, who had recently completed his visit to Britain.

The United Kingdom was represented as usual by a tripartite delegation of Government officials and representatives of employers and workers. The two Government delegates were Mr Rhys Robinson, under secretary, and Mr John Garcia, assistant secretary, of the Department of Employment. Mr Daniel Flunder of the Confederation of British Industry was the employers' delegate and Mr Glyn Lloyd of the Trades Union Congress was the workers' delegate. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers who participated in the work of the Conference committees. Hong Kong was represented on the delegation and observers from Bermuda also attended.

### Same pattern

The Conference proceedings followed the same pattern as in previous years. There were four "technical" committees charged with preparing new international labour standards or revising existing ones, a process which normally takes two Conference sessions to complete. The Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation, which began its work at this year's session, decided that new standards should take the form of a Recommendation to supplement rather than supersede those contained in the Vocational Rehabilitation (Disabled) Recommendation of 1955. The text of the new Recommendation will be decided in 1983, but many detailed proposals were discussed and adopted this year, including an important statement emphasising that the purpose of vocational rehabilitation should be to enable disabled persons to secure and retain suitable employment and thereby to further their integration or re-integration into society.

The Committee on the Termination of Employment at the Initiative of the Employer, which was meeting this year for its second Conference session, had before it a draft Convention and Recommendation. Early in its deliberations the Committee set up a Working Party of the employer and worker members to try to reach agreement on the draft texts, which were very detailed and wide ranging. Because of the diversity of their views, Governments declined to take part in this Working Party, which produced texts of a Convention and Recommendation considerably more flexible than the original drafts. These were agreed by the Committee and adopted by the Conference.

### Revised convention

The Committee on the Maintenance of Migrant Workers' Rights in Social Security (Revision of Convention no. 48, 1935), which was meeting for its second Conference session, prepared a revised Convention which was adopted by the Conference. The Committee will continue its work in 1983 to prepare a model international agreement to supplement the Convention.

The Committee on the Revision of the Plantations Convention (no. 110) and Recommendation (no. 110) 1958 was charged with completing its work in one session, as the instrument is of limited scope. The United Kingdom did not seek membership of this Committee, as the instruments do not directly affect our interests. The Committee, and subsequently the Conference, adopted a Protocol to the existing Convention. The Protocol modifies the scope of the Convention and ratification of the Protocol enables the countries concerned to ratify the Convention in this modified form.

The task of monitoring the compliance of member states with international labour standards is a central feature of the Conference proceedings. This task is undertaken by the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (Applications Committee), which has as the basis of its work a detailed report by a Committee of Experts, people of international standing whose main task is to assess whether the law and practice of member countries is in accord with the provisions of the Conventions which they have ratified. Every year the Experts also prepare a detailed report on all instruments (that is Conventions and Recommendations) relating to a particular subject and comment on the application of these by member countries. This year the subject selected by the Experts was Tripartite Consultation, that is the arrangements whereby Governments should consult the social partners (employers and trade unions) on a wide range of ILO matters.

### Series of interventions

It became clear at an early stage in the proceedings of the Applications Committee that the Eastern bloc intended to challenge the objectivity of this year's report of the Committee of Experts, and also the ILO's well-established machinery for monitoring compliance with international labour standards. This was reflected in a series of interventions, including one calling for changes in the composition of the Committee of Experts and in the approach of the Applications Committee so that member states did not "interfere in the internal affairs of others". The case which prompted these interventions related to the application in respect of Poland of Convention no. 87, concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise. The Eastern bloc went to unusual lengths in their attempts to avoid special mention being made of this case in the Applications Committee's report although a number of other delegations strongly supported such mention being made. At their insistence the question of the inclusion of a special paragraph on Poland was put to a vote, in which a large majority of the Committee supported the special paragraph proposal. However, in plenary session of the Conference the adoption of the Committee's report was defeated by a narrow margin as a result of the large number of abstentions. Under the ILO's rules a quorum of 241 votes for or against adoption was required, but the voting was 231 in favour, 3 against and 173 abstentions. Although this was not the first time that the Committee's report has not been adopted, the outcome was regrettable not only in terms of the issues involved but also as reflecting the lack of support of many Governments for the supervisory machinery which is a unique and central feature of the ILO's work.

The work of the Conference's Resolutions Committee also gave rise to difficulties. The Committee failed to adopt any resolutions and also failed even to adopt any report for submission to the Conference. These difficulties, which arose from concerted obstruction on the part of certain members, became apparent when the Committee selected as the first major item for discussion a resolution on freedom of association, which was tabled by trade unionists from a number of countries, and was clearly relevant to the situation in Poland.

### Human rights

These developments in the work of the Applications Committee and Resolutions Committee were becoming apparent when Mr Michael Alison, the Minister of State at the Department of Employment, addressed the plenary session of the Conference on June 16. Mr Alison stressed the importance of the ILO's work in the field of human rights, and mentioned in particular the Committee of Experts and the Applications Committee, emphasising that it was right that no country should be immune from criticism in the application of labour standards. Mr Alison also spoke on youth employment, which was the main subject for plenary discussion at this year's Conference, and discussed both the seriousness of the problem in the United Kingdom and the Government's response to it. ■


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# Employment topics

## National Insurance

□ It will be about 60 years before expenditure on earnings-related pensions reaches its full level and meantime the contribution rates required to balance outgo are at a significantly lower level than will later be necessary. The amount in the National Insurance Fund has become, and is likely to remain, no more than a modest working balance and will contribute little real income to the Fund.

On the basis of population projections in which the total population increases gradually from 54½ million in 1979 to 59 million in 2029, and ultimately becomes stationary at about 60 million, the Class 1 standard contribution rate for National Insurance Fund benefits is estimated to increase from 15·4 per cent in 1985–86 to 16·7 per cent in 2005–6 and to 21·9 per cent in 2025–26. However the earnings-related pension scheme is then still some way from full maturity in regard to benefit expenditure and further increases of up to two per cent may be expected in the standard contribution rate after 2025–26. This assumes that earnings and prices increase at the same rate in future and that unemployment is at the level of six per cent throughout. (With unemployment at 12 per cent the contribution rate is currently about 17 per cent of earnings.)

### Earnings increase

If, as seems more likely, earnings increase at a higher rate than prices, the standard contribution rate in the long term would be one or two per cent lower if post-award increases in earnings-related pensions continued to be in line with prices but other benefits were increased in line with earnings.

If flat-rate benefits too were uprated over a long period at a lower rate than earnings, for example in line with prices or at some intermediate rate between earnings and prices, the increase in the standard contribution rate would be less steep and it might even not increase at all depending upon how big was the difference between earnings and benefit increases. In that event, the basic benefit rates would in due course become very much lower than at present compared with the level of earnings, even if the purchasing power of those benefits had been maintained or improved. (For particulars of the estimated standard contribution rates in future years see table 14 in section nine of the report).

### Contracted out

If the proportion of employed persons who are contracted out remains constant, then in the long term the effect of contracting out on the Fund is not likely to be great, contribution reductions and guaranteed minimum pensions each year being almost equal in amount and relatively small in relation to total income and total expenditure. In the short term, because the total of guaranteed minimum pensions is very small, the greater the number contracted out and paying reduced contributions the greater the standard contribution rate required from all contributors. (See section 10 of the report.)

If fertility, which is currently below replacement level, remains below replacement level in future, then the relative numbers of pensioners and contributors will gradually become less favourable to the Fund and the standard contribution rate greater. With fertility consistently one-seventh below that necessary for replacement, for example, the contribution rate would ultimately be about one-sixth higher than with a stationary population. If there is a significantly greater increase in longevity than assumed in the present official population projections, that too would increase the contribution rate in the long term.

Over the years, the contribution reductions allowed for members of occupational pension schemes who are contracted out gradually fall as the guaranteed minimum pensions to be provided for each year's contributions fall. As a result, the reductions made in deriving the contribution rates for Classes 2, 3 and 4 from the Class 1 rates also fall, with the consequence that the Class 2, 3 and 4 rates and the Class 1 contracted-out rates increase more than proportionately to the Class 1 standard rate of contribution in future years.

## Disabled people

□ At April 15, 1982, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 447,259. 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 June 10, 1982**

| | Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Section 1** | | | |
| Registered | 58,305 | 9,755 | 68,060 |
| Unregistered | 90,601 | 24,661 | 115,262 |
| **Section 2** | | | |
| Registered | 5,787 | 1,591 | 7,378 |
| Unregistered | 3,132 | 1,174 | 4,306 |

**Placings of disabled people in employment from May 8, 1982 to June 4, 1982**

| | | Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered disabled people | Open | 1,336 | 311 | 1,647 |
| | Sheltered | 94 | 32 | 126 |
| Unregistered disabled people | Open | 955 | 380 | 1,335 |
| **All placings** | | **2,385** | **723** | 3,108 |

## Aerospace earnings

□ A further survey in the series covering the earnings and hours of manual workers in the aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing industry (MLH 383 of the Standard Industrial Classification) was carried out for April 1982.

The latest figures are shown below. They relate to the pay-week which included April 28, 1982, or, if the establishment was stopped during that week by special circumstances, the nearest ordinary week.

The survey was voluntary: 90 establishments returned forms in time for tabulation, accounting for around 80 per cent of the manual workers for whom information was requested.

Corresponding figures for October 1981 were published in *Employment Gazette* in March 1982.

**Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383) in April 1982**

| | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full-time manual workers on adult rates* | £ | | p |
| Males | 138.11 | 40.3 | 343.0 |
| Females | 99.96 | 37.6 | 265.7 |

* Ordinarily employed for 30 hours or more a week.



## Disabled quota

□ The future of the "Quota Scheme" for the employment of disabled people is still undecided. Under the scheme, employers of 20 or more people have a duty to give three per cent of available jobs to disabled workers.

The Government has decided to allow more time for debate by interested parties. Meanwhile a "Code of Practice" for employing disabled people will be tested on a purely voluntary basis.

Replying to a parliamentary question on the Manpower Services Commission's proposals on the scheme, Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said: "The Commission's proposals, published last July, to replace the existing statutory Quota Scheme for the employment of disabled people by a Code of Practice backed by a more general statutory duty, met with broadly three types of response. A considerable body of opinion supported the Commission's approach. Others took the view that a Code of Practice would best be promoted by entirely voluntary means, with no statutory requirements. A third and substantial group wanted the existing statutory Scheme maintained or strengthened in various suggested ways.

"The Select Committee on Employment in their report on the matter recognised that the Commission's proposals could offer considerable attractions to the disabled, but considered that the Commission needed to give further thought to certain aspects before the Committee could make a recommendation.

"Against this background, and to allow more time for debate, the Government has decided not to seek any change in the basic legislation for the time being. Since, however, there was wide support for a Code of Practice in some form we are asking the Commission to press ahead with the drafting of a Code, in consultation with interested parties and taking account of the comments received. This will enable its usefulness to be tested on a purely voluntary basis without prejudice to its ultimate status. We are also asking the Commission within the framework of existing legislation to consider further the ways suggested by the Select Committee and others for improving the effectiveness of present arrangements. More generally, the Commission will continue to develop its services for disabled people so as to secure the most effective use of available resources.

"The Government will keep the matter under review and I will make further statement in due course."

## New Earnings Survey 1982

□ The annual *New Earnings Survey* is a principal source of information on earnings in the UK. The results are widely used inside and outside government.

The questions in the 1982 survey are similar to those asked last year (see *Employment Gazette*, March 1981, p 154), except that the question on the employee's holiday entitlement has not been repeated.

The results of the survey, relating to April 1982, will as in previous years be published in a series of six booklets. However, the contents of the first two booklets will be rearranged to make the most widely used results available as early as possible.

The first booklet, to be published on October 21, will contain the following tables (former table and Part numbers are in brackets):

- summary for full-time adults (table 1, Part A);
- streamlined analyses, giving the principal results by collective agreement and wages council, by industry, by occupation, by age group and by region and subregion (tables 2-13, Part A);
- analyses by collective agreement, showing the level of earnings percentage increases, distributions and make-up of pay (tables 30–31, 34–35, 36–44, 48–49, Part B).

The second booklet, to be published on November 11, will contain:

- summary analyses, giving averages, quantiles and distributions of various measures of earnings and hours, and sample numbers, for the principal groups of employees in the survey (tables 14-29, Part A);
- the remaining analyses by collective agreement, showing increases in earnings, make-up of pay of those receiving particular kinds of payment, such as overtime pay, and earnings in particular occupations within agreement (tables 32–33, 45–47, 50–53, Part B);
- a detailed description of the survey (Part A).

The remaining four booklets—Part C (industry analysis), Part D (analyses by occupation), Part E (analyses by regions and age groups) and Part F (analyses of hours of work, and the earnings of part-time women employees) will be the same as in previous years.

An article containing results of the survey will appear in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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01-213 7483

## Redundancies: reported as due to occur

□ The numbers of redundancies, in groups of ten or more workers, which had been reported to the Manpower Services Commission at July 1, 1982 as expected to occur up to April 1982 are given in the table below. The provisional numbers so far reported for May and June 1982 are 27,200 and 23,000 respectively. After allowing for further reports and revisions, the final totals for these months are both likely to be in the region of 30,000, compared with 56,900 in May 1981 and 39,800 in June 1981.

Due to lack of space this table was omitted from 'Employment Topics' in the July 1982 issue. The cumulative figures to March for each year are however included in the table below.

**Redundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain**

| | All | Jan to Mar | Jan to Apr | | 1981 † | 1982 † |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1977 | 158,400 | 36,700 | 51,600 | Jan | 44,500 | 26,800 |
| 1978 | 172,600 | 36,400 | 61,500 | Feb | 46,700 | 30,000 |
| 1979 | 186,800 | 36,400 | 52,100 | Mar | 55,000 | 38,600 |
| 1980 | 493,800 | 93,100 | 121.300 | | | |
| 1981 | 532,000 | 146,200 | 199,300 | Apr | 53,100 | 37,200 |
| 1982 | — | 95,500 | 132,700 | May | 56,900 | |
| | | | | Jun | 39,800 | |
| | | | | Jul | 43,800 | |
| | | | | Aug | 35,200 | |
| | | | | Sep | 34,900 | |
| | | | | Oct | 44,900 | |
| | | | | Nov | 33,000 | |
| | | | | Dec | 44,200 | |

* 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 ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 1981 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

† Figures for February 1981 and later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 and earlier, because of improvements in data collection designed to secure a better coverage of redundancies actually taking place.

## Women in the Civil Service

□ Despite legislation, women do not always have equal opportunities in practice, Lady Young, minister in charge of the Civil Service Management and Personnel Office acknowledged to a YWCA audience last month. In April 1981 women's average earnings were only three-quarters of those of men. And despite many individual achievements, most women remained concentrated in a limited range of jobs. They tended to restrict, or be restricted in, their choice of occupation and work, mostly in education, welfare and health, clerical work, retailing, catering and hairdressing. Even highly-qualified women tended to be biased toward public sector employment and under-represented in industry and commerce–particularly in those occupations requiring a high technical and scientific background.

"I do not want to pretend that we can change this pattern overnight. Most of the pressure for change must come from women themselves. Women coming into the labour market now have a much wider range of opportunities open to them. But they must explore all possibilities with an open mind and not just go for the so-called women's jobs. They must look ahead in seeking which career to follow rather than going for the short-term easy break", said Lady Young.

"All girls in secondary schools should try to keep some balance of subjects. In particular, girls should be made aware of the importance of science and technical subjects and not drop them, and so run the risk of closing off some career options. But we have some way to go: last year one quarter of girls taking O-levels took one science subject as compared to one-third of boys and at A-level two-thirds of male candidates took a science subject whilst only one-third of females chose a science option. We are making up some ground and many more girls are now studying science subjects. Last year's admittance to university in the hard sciences consisted of over two-thirds men and just under one-third women.

"There is considerable scope for more specialised training of women at work. Acquiring qualifications is vital but there is also a need for courses which help women to realise their own potential and give them confidence in their own abilities. A number of firms are also incorporating single-sex training into their management development programmes, often opening them to men, who thereby gain an insight into the kind of difficulties encountered by women".

"Despite training, women will still not find equal opportunities to rise to the top unless employers also adapt personnel policies and practices to women's needs as well as men's. I am thinking particularly of the assumption that the normal family has two parents, one of whom is the principal breadwinner with an uninterrupted career to offer his employer. This assumption underlies almost every aspect of the average employer's personnel system: pay, promotion criteria, appraisal of performance and potential, training needs, working hours and pensions. And women, who are assumed not to be offering a sustained career at work, find their abilities discounted and their promotion prospects lessened as a result."

Lady Young referred to a major clearing bank which, realising it stood to lose some of its potential managers when they had had their families, introduced a scheme to keep them in touch and prepare them for a return to their career. The selected women return for a few weeks each year and receive training until they are ready to return full time. Two of the Big Five Banks have established women's career planning advisers. A High Street food chain has gone for positive action and increased its proportion of women managers. Other large companies and organisations have set up committees to carry out research into the question of women's opportunities.

"But, said Lady Young, the facts now are that although almost half the non-industrial civil servants are women, over 80 per cent are in clerical and equivalent grades. Only four per cent are at the higher levels of Assistant Secretary and above. Nearly half our executive and administrative recruits are women but after the first few years progress seems to slow down. The latest research shows that women from Clerical Officer to Principal are only about two-thirds as likely to be promoted as men with similar service. One must therefore ask has the Civil Service failed to honour its past traditions and the ideas and spirit of equal opportunity?"

"In 1980 management and unions set up a Joint Review Group to make further progress. I am sure their report this Autumn will recommend a significant additional impetus. But we already know what many of the problems are and, I am glad to say, we are taking some initiatives."

"On training, the Civil Service College has introduced a Civil Service-wide course for developing skills for women in middle management as allowed under the Sex Discrimination Act. Viewed at first with caution, it has been a signal success. It has helped participants to acquire management skills including self-confidence, greater awareness of objectives and decision taking. Next year the College is running a pilot course for men and women managers to increase their personal effectiveness in managing staff of the opposite sex."

"On recruitment we have made some progress in removing the age limits above which applications for jobs are refused. For example, for a variety of reasons over the years, some of the specialist grades like scientists or engineers and so on, had age limits of 26 or 30 for initial recruitment. We are sweeping those away to avoid the criticism (voiced by the Equal Opportunities Commission) that age bars may be a subtle, unintended form of discrimination because of the different cycles of women's economic activity. If, after a successful university career, a woman has young children and chooses to get them into school before applying to the Civil Service, she may well by then be too old. I am therefore also looking at the training grades. I should like to relax wherever possible, or indeed abolish, the few remaining age bars we have."

Lady Young also questioned whether the natural wastage policy in the Civil Service encouraged the assumption that women could be wasted more than men. A policy of equal retention at work, if positively practised, could provide the spur for managers at all levels to seek to use and develop their staff to the full and to offer continuity of career by the use of special leave without pay, temporary and part-time work and more liberal reinstatement arrangements.

Lady Young also quoted figures which show that 17 per cent of employees in the UK are part-time but only 3 per cent of civil servants are. An early conclusion of the Joint Review Group has been that more opportunity should be given in this direction. But they were careful not to recommend that women should work part-time permanently, in case they continued to be presumed to be non-promotable and therefore wastable material. The DHSS has found that its part-timers are concentrated in the typing and the professional grades. It is considering proposals for greater use of part-timers which could be cost effective in local offices and specialist areas such as computer programming and audit. There may also be scope in headquarters policy areas. In the DES some Principals are meeting their family commitments by working a slightly shorter working week and supplementing this with special leave without pay. There are examples of others working part-time but at home, and there are also two HEOs who job-share, working two-and-a-half days a week each. There have been part-time Assistant Secretaries and a male part-time Chief Scientist. There are part-time women actuaries too. The Inland Revenue uses part-time for temporary absences of a few months to get over domestic problems.

"When women, or men, leave the Civil Service to have families or look after elderly relatives, a lot of training and experience can be lost," said Lady Young. "Let us interview staff well before they finally decide to leave for domestic reasons, to ensure they are fully aware of the possibilities. I should like us to keep in touch with those who might do work at home, return to help out in peak or holiday times, or to do project work or to work regularly once again."

Lady Young also said she would like to see more local initiatives and administrative support for the Civil Service child day care facilities available.

These have been pioneered in two offices where the young (under-5) children of staff have been successfully placed in private day foster-homes, and their school children enjoy holiday schemes. But Lady Young doubts that the potential demand is being met and feels that these schemes can help parents combine family and career at virtually nil cost to the taxpayer.

"I am pleased to know departments are identifying and researching problems and seeking to change the work climate. DHSS top management are greatly concerned by the small number of women breaking into its higher grades. Its first analyses suggest that the main reasons for this are the higher wastage rates at all ages, particularly in the 25 to 29 age range; which means fewer women satisfy the time in each grade required for promotion. Secondly, a greater readiness of women to decline opportunities for promotion. Thirdly, that fewer women are marked as fitted for promotion by their line managers in their annual reports. Those who reach the centralised promotion interviews fare better. The Treasury top management are now considering the results of their review of domestic management policies to ensure women can pursue their careers and gain a maximum advancement despite competing claims from family responsibilities. My own Department, the MPO, is now to undertake a similar review and make recommendations on what we can do.'



# CASE STUDY

## Information technology in an ambulance service

by Auriol Blandy, *Work Research Unit*

□ This month's study is concerned with the initial introduction of a computer to assist the planning and vehicle control functions of an area ambulance service. At the time of the study, in the summer of 1981, work was already well advanced for introducing a more sophisticated system with greater capacity, and by early 1982 the new computer had taken over from the old. The case study therefore looked at part of an evolving process—the way in which the first computer was installed and became operational, its effects on the functioning of the ambulance service and those who work in it, and the need which emerged for a system with greater capability.

A number of factors contributed significantly to the decision to introduce a computer, and its implementation. These were:

- reorganisation of the ambulance services on an area basis and their incorporation into the NHS in 1974
- consequent centralisation of planning and control tasks
- appointment of an area chief ambulance officer determined to create a "professional" service
- flexible and informal management style
- DHSS promotion of the use of computers
- employee belief in the importance of the service, and wish to see it effective
- new technology seen as an aid to effectiveness, not a threat to jobs
- support for training and the development of new skills at all levels
- possibility of a bonus scheme financed by savings
- forum for discussion: the joint consultative staff committee.

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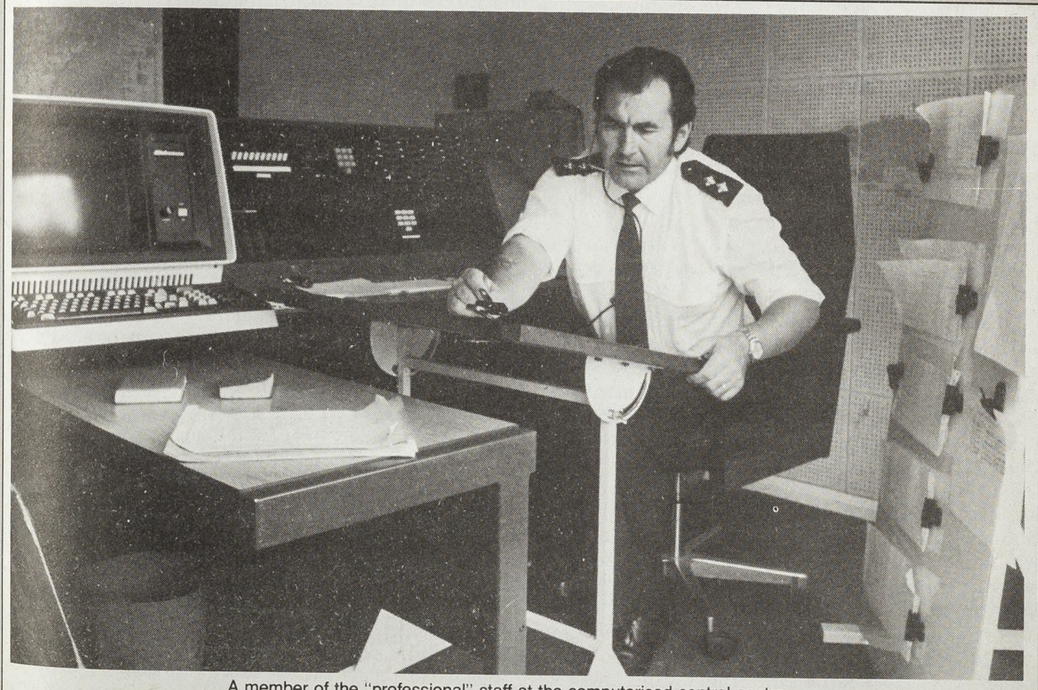


A member of the "professional" staff at the computerised control centre.

# CASE STUDY

The ambulance services are an integral part of health care and their function is to provide transport for patients who require treatment in the National Health Service (NHS). There are broadly two groups: those who require immediate transport to hospital because of accidents or other emergencies, and the people who need diagnosis or treatment (which may be regular or recurring) for physical or psychiatric illness and are unable to make their own way to hospital or other appropriate centres.

In 1974 the ambulance services of England and Wales, which had been under the control of local authorities, became part of the NHS and, like the NHS, were restructured on regional and area lines. In Suffolk the area ambulance service was created by amalgamating three smaller services. It was to serve 44 hospitals and clinics spread over a large rural area with two urban centres, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. A new headquarters was built in the village of Bramford, outside Ipswich, sharing a site with one of the ten ambulance stations located across the county.

Industrial relations appeared to be quite good. Labour turnover was very low—ambulancemen traditionally view their work as a lifetime career—and absenteeism is not a problem.

At the time of the study the Suffolk service had 67 vehicles. About ten per cent of their journeys were for accidents or other emergencies, but the rest could largely be planned in advance. In the reorganised service this was to be done by the staff of the ambulance control centre which was part of the new centralised communications division at headquarters. Much of the work was routine, but when done manually was subject to mistakes due, for example, to transfers across sheets, dictation by telephone or unclear handwriting. These errors often resulted in "dead" (wasted) mileage which was frustrating for the ambulancemen and a needless cost. Moreover, some of the control centre work of writing out, copying, updating or typing lists was felt to be boring and probably amenable to computerisation. At the same time there was pressure for greater efficiency in the NHS as a whole, and this included pressure to make better use of ambulances and less use of the hospital car service which is provided by volunteers and paid for on a mileage basis.

Finally, it was thought that the savings generated from greater efficiency might provide the resources for a local bonus scheme which would supplement the nationally agreed rates of pay.

The aims, therefore, were to eliminate errors and boring work and make the service more efficient by computerising the planning and scheduling of routine journeys. This would provide better and more accurate information, essential to the smooth running of a service which can be unpredictable due to emergency calls and yet must run within the strict time constraints of hospital appointments for patients. As a member of the headquarters staff put it: "An ambulance service is only as good as the information it receives, and then how it handles it. An army marches on its stomach, an ambulance service on its communication network".

## The period of change

Suffolk's chief ambulance officer attended a computer demonstration given by the DHSS in 1975, and shortly afterwards purchased a computer with a capacity of 16K. At that stage it was believed that the DHSS would provide appropriate training, but this did not happen, so it was decided to develop the requisite programming expertise within the Suffolk service in preference to the use of outside experts. In this context it should be pointed out that Suffolk was one of the first ambulance services to go for computerisation, and there was very little relevant experience on which they could draw. So although the decision appears to have led to delay in getting the computer operational, it is not clear how much time would have been saved if outside experts, who would have had to be paid for, had been used.

The ambulance control centre at Bramford is continuously manned and has a staff of 17, headed by five controllers. One of the controllers took responsibility for getting the computer programmed. He attended training arranged under the auspices of the Sheffield Area Health Authority, and, with initial help from the course tutor from Sheffield University, began to write the programs. Meanwhile, internal training was arranged for other control centre staff, who had already had the opportunity to "play" with and learn about the computer, using its standard packages.

Experimental operations began in 1977, when details of all the east Suffolk ambulance journeys, whether single or recurring bookings, were fed in daily and journey print-outs obtained. At this stage, the computer was seen by the staff as merely "a glorifed typewriter", but when programmed to deal with multiple bookings, the staff's opinion was that the technology was "beginning to prove itself". Adding in start and finish dates of treatment and other refinements further improved the system.

An ambulance service cannot be temporarily reduced or shut down while staff concentrate on developing and introducing new planning arrangements, so all the work involved in setting up the system had to be done while keeping to the main priorities—maintaining normal efficient day-to-day planning and control of ambulance journeys, and coping with all emergency requests. Nor were any extra staff employed, so getting the computer operational meant a considerable temporary increase in workload. Much of the time four controllers had to cover the routine shift-work of five and the staff "had to get all the information

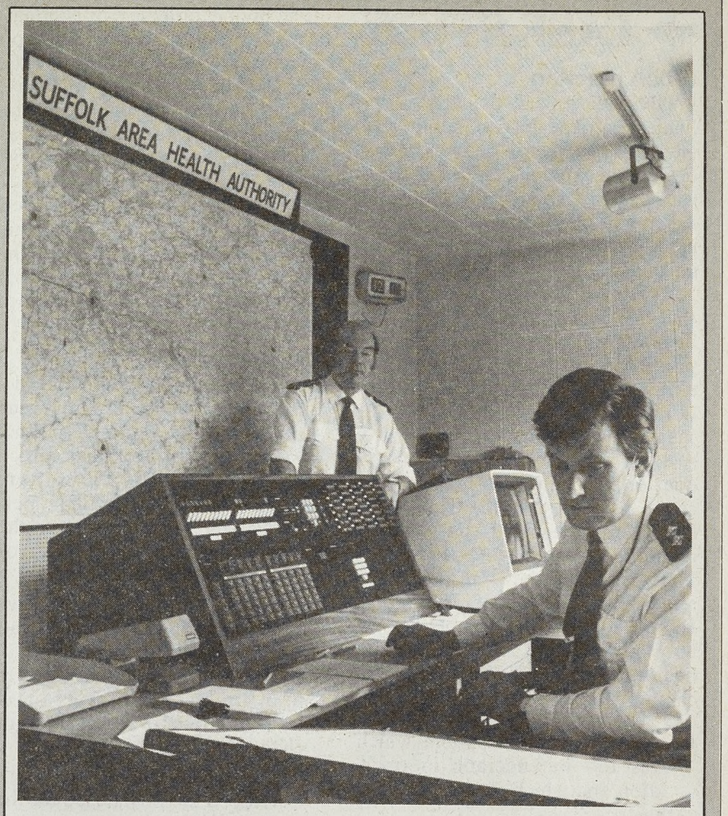
(continued) ▶





into the computer; it took hours". But they accepted the extra work in anticipation of the long-term advantage of eliminating boring and routine tasks.

However, the process necessarily took time and extra delays were introduced by the unforeseen difficulties and faults which had to be ironed out. So it was not until 1979 that ambulance journeys in west Suffolk were incorporated and the whole system began to run efficiently. That this goal was achieved was felt to be largely due to the consistent optimism and encouragement of the chief ambulance officer and his senior managers through the difficult years. As one of the control centre staff said, "We went through a period of real frustration as we had thought it could all be set up much faster". Ironically, by the time the system was set up it had become apparent that the kind of efficiency aimed for required a larger computer.




Part of the centralisation of planning and control tasks.

## Effects on jobs

The effects of having a computer in the control centre were much as had been hoped:

- tedious repetitive work largely eliminated, and that which remained was shared among all control centre staff
- less rush to get all essential daily work done
- pressures generated by emergency calls more easily absorbed. These had previously been a source of considerable stress; this has now been largely eliminated because the second computer can provide instantly detailed information about any location, doctors' telephone numbers and so on.
- welcome possibility of learning new skills for computer work
- added variety
- more time to build up good relationships with colleagues, essential for team work under pressure.

At the other end of the planning process were the 125 ambulancemen with their vehicles, based in ten different stations and also working shifts to cover 24 hours every day of the year. The main part of their work—driving the ambulances to pick people up and take them to hospital—was not affected by the computerisation project, but they were aware of it because the form of their pick-up lists changed. Their reactions were mixed, especially at first, when the new lists seemed difficult to follow and sometimes contained duplication or other errors. Some expressed support for anything which would make the service more efficient, and recognised that the computer would eliminate most of the errors which crept into the handwritten lists, but others repudiated the system because they felt part of their expertise was being ignored: "The computer gives us the order of pick-up we're supposed to follow but we use our own discretion. We know the runs best, we've been doing them for long enough". Of course the ambulancemen kept the control centre informed of such changes, but in this context emergencies were seen as a source of independence from the computer because they could not be planned for.

The need to allow ambulancemen to vary the computer listed pick-up order and routes to suit whatever contingencies may arise is now fully acknowledged. Radio communication enables them to keep in touch with the control centre at all times.

(continued) ▶

## → CASE STUDY

### Union reaction

The unions, particularly NUPE (which had the largest number of members), were generally in favour of new technology which helped with their members' work, but were concerned about the lack of information and discussion about its introduction.

Everyone involved had thought that the local joint consultative staff committee (JCSC) was the appropriate forum for such consultation; although its employee representation was limited to shop stewards, these normally arranged feedback sessions for their members after the quarterly meetings. In retrospect it could be seen that these mechanisms, supplemented by written minutes, were not fully adequate. The ambulancemen in particular remarked on the lack of information about the new developments and how they might be affected. The difficulties appeared to be due to the combined effects of:

- a communication system which was too bureaucratic in operation and which did not encourage openness
- shift systems
- nature of the work, which took ambulancemen away from their already widely dispersed stations
- few opportunities to meet up with shop stewards
- JCSC minutes appearing far too late to help.

Rumour and speculation resulted, and further, in the early days when there were a number of practical problems with the print-out, "this caused frustration for members (ambulancemen) because they did not know what was going on, or how long it was likely to last". One ambulanceman described this early period more succinctly as "total utter bloody chaos". Nevertheless relationships with the control centre survived these stresses: "The lads at control do a good job. Of course they make mistakes but overall they do a good job".

The double objective of eliminating errors, and thus cutting down on unnecessary vehicle movements, was achieved: "dead mileage", mostly due to patients refusing transport when it arrived, was halved between November 1980 and May 1981 and continued to fall further. The savings generated helped to finance the bonus scheme, £7.50 per week flat rate, with the rest of the money coming from restructuring shifts at ambulance stations.

### Lessons learned

- negative effects from the decision to develop programming skills in-house alongside normal work were stronger than anticipated or planned for. These were chiefly delays in getting operational and problems due to the unavoidable trial-and-error component of the programs
- the D-I-Y approach might have been helped if additional staff time could have been given to it, or more training, either in technical programming skills or in ways of coping with this kind of change process
- on the positive side, the skills developed are being used for the new computer, and for advice and assistance to other ambulance services introducing computerisation
- control centre staff developed interest in and understanding of the new technology and stronger feelings of "ownership" and commitment than if outside experts had done the programming. Suggestions about additional ways in which the computer could make the service more efficient, and the need for a larger capacity computer, came from them
- top management commitment and enthusiasm was essential to the project's continuance and achievements
- the established JCSC proved inadequate as a means of consulting all the staff affected and letting them know about developments
- insufficient attention was given to the effects of the computer on the jobs of those not directly involved but affected by it nonetheless—particularly the ambulancemen
- despite lack of consultation the employees accepted the new technology because they saw the change to be to their advantage and there was no threat of job loss
- acceptance was helped by encouragement and offers of training to anyone who showed interest, and by staff pride in being leaders in new kinds of ambulance service efficiency.

### The future

The new computer, with a capacity of 96K, is being programmed to take over the allocation of patients to vehicles, currently still done manually. Hospital car service journeys have already been included in the system, eliminating unnecessary mileage and cutting costs. More patient and journey details can be entered, and the system can be linked to hospital telex facilities. A visual display unit in the control centre provides immediate information as required. This is especially useful when accidents are reported, as details of their location and nearest ambulance, hospital and doctor can be flashed on to the screen, saving valuable time.

These developments have taken place alongside the introduction of more sophisticated telephone and radio communications equipment, greatly enhancing the efficiency of of the service without the need for extra staff.

Meanwhile the original computer is being programmed to keep administrative records and details of vehicle running costs and maintenance.

The abolition of Area Health Authorities, effective from April 1, 1982, will not affect the working of the Suffolk ambulance service in the near future; final decisions about the organisation of ambulance services in East Anglia will be made before April 1984. ■

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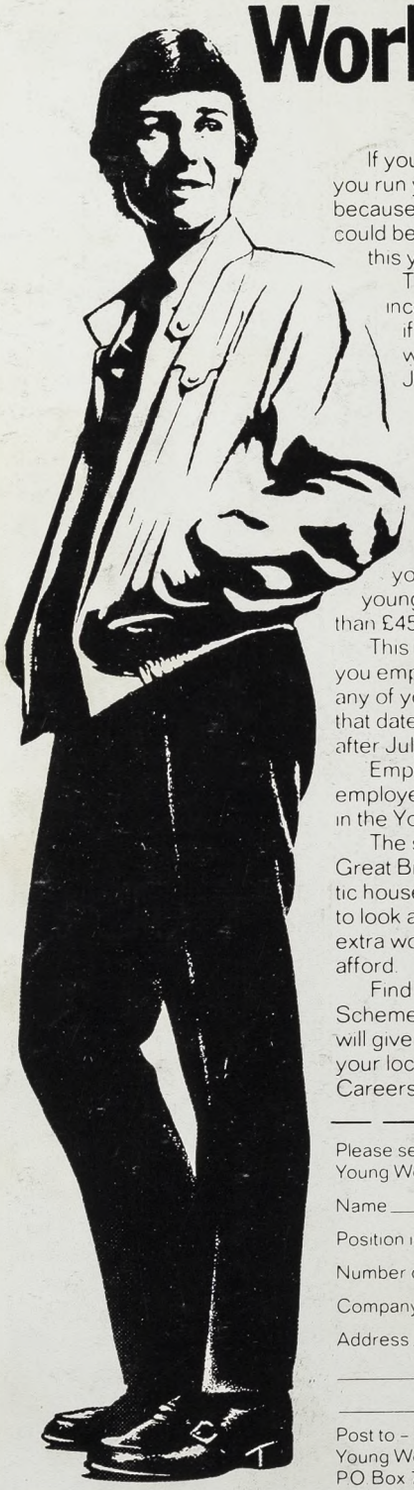

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Number of Employees _____

Company _____

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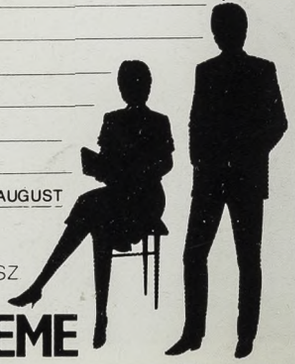

YOUNG WORKERS SCHEME

Department of Employment DE


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