

# Employment Gazette

March 1984 Volume 92 No 3  
Department of Employment

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# Employment Gazette

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Department of Employment  
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## Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

### Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700
2 Procedure for handling redundancies	PL706
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718
4 Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710
5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations	PL705
6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training	PL703
7 Union membership rights and the closed shop	PL708 (rev)
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10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699
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15 Union secret ballots	PL701
16 Redundancy payments	PL713
Employment Acts 1980 and 1982—an outline	PL709
The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms	PL715
Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers	PL714
Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers	PL716
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers	PL720
Code of practice—picketing	
Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements	

### Industrial tribunals

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

### Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK	
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians	OW5 1982 (rev)
Employment in the United Kingdom	
A guide for workers from non-EC countries	OW17 (1980)
Employment of overseas workers in the UK	
Training and work experience scheme	OW21 (1982)

### Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?	
A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations	EDL504 (2nd rev)
Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay	
The Wages Council Act briefly explained	WCL1 (rev)

### Other wages legislation

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

### Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme	
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL721 (rev)
Young Workers Scheme	
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people	
Job Splitting Scheme	
What you should know about working in a split job	PL719
Just what your company needs	PL732
Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs	
Jobs, training and early retirement	
Part-time Job Release Scheme	PL723
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL728

### Young people

The work of the Careers Service	
A general guide	PL669
Employing young people	
Describes the help available to employers from the Careers Service	PL690
Help for handicapped young people	
A guide to the specialist help available from the Careers Service	PL675

### Quality of working life

Work Research Unit	
Publicity leaflet	PL722
Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction	
Meeting the challenge of change	
Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations	PL687
Meeting the challenge of change	
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations	PL688

### Employment agencies

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

### Equal pay

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

### Race relations

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

### Miscellaneous

The European Social Fund	
A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EC member states	PL694

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Political levy arrangements to stay as unions volunteer to explain 'contracting out'

## The right to choose

EDITOR  
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Editorial: 01-213 3562

## Detailed comments on participation

Response has been high to the Government's request for comments on its consultative document covering two draft European Communities directives—the draft "Vredeling" Directive on procedures for informing and consulting employees, and the draft Fifth Directive on company law harmonisation. More than 100 replies have already been received and further ones are still coming in. Many of these have been extremely detailed submissions. It is expected that analysis of the comments should be complete by late spring, when it is hoped to publish the findings.

In a historic agreement between the Government and the Trades Union Congress, union members are to be informed by their unions of their rights and legal choices as regards paying a political levy.

Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, promised TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, and chairman of the TUC employment committee, Mr Bill Keys, not to change the present basis of the law on the levy if the TUC General Council adopts a Statement of Guidance agreed between them and if the provisions of this Statement prove effective in practice.

The Statement, which the General Council has now endorsed, will mean that unions affiliated to the TUC should each provide an information sheet on their political fund to all new members and, upon request, to any existing members. This information sheet would also need to be sent to all the members as soon as practicable after a ballot on the establishment or continuation of the political fund.

It should state why the union has such a fund and how much the political levy amounts to, both in cash terms and as a proportion of the normal subscription. It would also have to make clear that every member has a legal right to opt out of paying the levy and explain how they can make arrangements to do so. In addition it should point out that the act of "contracting out" would not exclude a member from any union benefits or create any disadvantage compared with other members (except in relation to control or management of the fund itself and election of candidates for political office).

There are also provisions to ensure the smooth and effective operation of "con-

tracting-out" procedures, for access to the political fund's annual accounts by a union's members and for the details that ought to be included in a union's annual returns to the certification officer. These details comprise:

- A list showing each payment over £250 made from the general fund to external bodies not covered by section 3(3) of the 1913 Trade Union Act.
- The source and amount of any investment income to the political fund.
- Either the administrative costs connected with the political fund or a considered estimate of such costs.

In a letter to Mr Murray, Mr King emphasised the importance he placed on trade union members being made fully aware of their rights and of having the opportunity to exercise the free and effective choice that the law currently provides in respect of the political levy. He made it clear that if the Statement of Guidance did not prove effective in meeting these criteria, then the Government would reserve its right to legislate accordingly.

## Literate robot signs fiftieth Open Tech programme

A robot signed the agreement inaugurating the 50th Open Tech programme in front of a crowd of admiring onlookers. Appropriately the project is to encourage basic robotic literacy, particularly among firms which are thinking of introducing robots but may not know what these machines can or cannot do, or whose staff are in need of an adequate understanding of what is involved.

Using funds from the Open Tech, which is run by the Manpower Services Commission, in addition to its own substantial investment, the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) will establish a network of contact points, backed up by learning materials like texts and tapes, where students will be able to use computers and robots. The aim of the Open Tech is to break down many of the existing barriers to adult training and retraining.

- For those in doubt about the legality of a document signed by a robot, it was later endorsed by the very human Dr Dan Sharon, director of ORT's technical department.



After wielding its pen, the robot rubber-stamped the Open Tech agreement under the watchful supervision of (seated left to right) Mr Judah Harstein and Dr Dan Sharon of ORT, Mr Geoffrey Holland of the MSC and (standing) Mr Stuart Dalziel, acting head of the Open Tech Unit.

## Now is the time to build on last year's training success

The priority for the Youth Training Scheme in the year ahead is to ensure that school leavers are given places appropriate to their needs, Minister of State for Employment, Mr Peter Morrison, told the Department of Employment's national conference on "The Careers Service and the Youth Training Scheme".

"It is crucial we maintain quality control," he declared. Last year the YTS was new and the nature of the available places was not so well known as it is today. The way forward must be "to try to fit round pegs into round holes" using the extra knowledge and experience that has been gained.

### Travel allowance

Mr Morrison rejected the idea of amending the £25 allowance to compensate for the higher travel-to-work fares of some trainees. If the YTS is indeed a training for working life, he explained, then the trainees differing fares should be treated just like the differing fares of ordinary employees on a certain salary. On the other hand, he did promise to give consideration to a suggestion that the small number of people aged 18-21 with special needs who have joined the YTS might be given an additional allowance.

Director of youth training for the Manpower Services Commission, Mr Ken Atkinson, told the conference that he expected only minor changes to be made to YTS courses this year but that he hoped to increase their training content slightly and was also anxious to raise their quality even further.

The recent changes to the entry qualifications for the Young Workers Scheme would also help to bring more employed



Mr Morrison addressing the conference as Mr Atkinson listens thoughtfully to his views on youth training.

people into the YTS, which he felt was a desirable aim.

### Stratification

However, Mr Gerry Brinson, chief education officer for Sandwell, was worried that this apparent stratification might have the opposite effect and might increase the mistaken perception of many young people that the YTS is merely a scheme for the unemployed.

He maintained that much still needs to be done to improve the scheme, particular-

ly as regards broadening its base to take in more service industries and the arts. The training needs of minorities within society, he felt, should also be given greater emphasis.

On the administrative side, Mr Brinson was particularly anxious that the area manpower boards should play a positive role, giving increased guidance and not degenerating into mere rubber-stamping organisations. It is very important, he stressed, to keep the lines of communication open in the administration of the scheme.

## Increased block grant for agents

There is to be a five per cent increase in the Youth Training Scheme block grant for Mode A schemes.

Announcing the increase in reply to a written parliamentary question, Mr Morrison said: "The block grant paid by the Manpower Services Commission to managing agents of Mode A schemes—ie those sponsored by employers and centred on factories, offices or other places of work—is currently £1,950 a year for each trainee taken on, which has applied since the Youth Training Scheme came into operation in April 1983.

"The Manpower Services Commission has recommended that the block grant should be increased by five per cent to £2,050 from September 1 this year, and I have today written to the chairman of the Commission accepting the recommendation. Provision has already been made in the forward estimates for the Scheme for an increase of this order.

"The block grant has three elements: the managing agent's fee, the trainee allowance and the contribution to employers' training costs. The Commission will this summer be considering the distribution of the new block grant between the constituent elements and the Government will reach decisions on these after taking account of the recommendations submitted by the Commission."

## Drop in when you like to learn a new skill

Nelson's Drop-in Skills Centre (disc)—the first of a new type of assessment centre (and no relation to the existing network of Skillcentres) has opened with the backing of £100,000 grant from the Manpower Services Commission.

disc is open to both employed and unemployed people wanting to try their hand at new skills. It also offers many the chance to improve their English, literacy or numeracy, and gain advice and help on self-presentation and jobfinding.

It opens on Mondays, Thursdays and

Fridays from 9 am till 5 pm, and on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 1 pm till 9pm. So far the unemployed have tended to use the centre most during the day, and the employed mainly in the evenings.

Among the skills on offer for people to sample are computing, bricklaying, glazing, industrial sewing, home electrics, joinery, plumbing, painting and decorating. In study skills English and maths are also on offer, including a service for English as a second language.

The main advantages of disc are that it

allows people the chance to find out where their abilities lie and, with the help of the centre, to plan for further education, training or job application. It was developed through the msc's close co-operation with Nelson and Colne College and is sponsored by Lancashire County Council through the college.

All the services are free to users, with the financial backing coming from the msc out of its experimental fund.



Nearly 3/4 million blades are produced each week by "Laser" knife manufacturers, Westall Richardson, of Sheffield.

Photo: Courtesy of Morning Telegraph, Sheffield.

her husband set up the Hilden brewery in an old stable building near Lisburn to produce real ale in Northern Ireland for the first time for some 25 years. Hilden ale is now to be bottled and sold in Great Britain.

## Small firms dine out at No. 10

Small business chiefs selling products as diverse as space shuttle technology, computers, robotics, real ale and hair care preparations were among the 36 British entrepreneurs invited to dinner at Downing Street by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Recognising the valuable contributions such companies make to Britain's prosperity the Prime Minister has now held four receptions of this kind for employees and managers.

The UK cutlery industry was well represented by Westall Richardson, the Sheffield kitchen knife manufacturers, with managing director Mr Bryan Upton and production manager Mr Tony Seagrave taking just a day away from the production of 35 million blades a year for sale in 70 countries.

the guarantee because of blade failure under normal wear and tear or because it has lost its sharpness.

A company faced with closure in 1981, the John Crowther Group from Huddersfield, was also asked to Downing Street. A leading manufacturer of woollen fabrics for men's and women's jackets and coats, the company was turned around through chairman, Mr T Barker, and has doubled the number of employees and raised turnover nearly 500 per cent.

Another two Downing Street guests have been rapidly expanding in the beer business. In 1981 Mrs Anne Scullion and

### No returns

Westall Richardson's "Laser" knives make the claim to be the sharpest available and this is backed by a 25-year guarantee. Not a single knife has been returned under

## Free pocket card for drivers

A free handy pocket-sized safety card for dumper truck drivers (see right) has been issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

It is intended as a simple checklist of do's and don'ts for drivers before starting work, when loading the vehicle and during travel and use. The special precautions necessary when starting the engine are also illustrated. The card complements a guidance booklet issued last year as part of the Site Safe '83 campaign, designed to promote awareness of safety on construction sites.

It is printed on a wipe-clean surface and is being made available through HSE area offices and at relevant trade exhibitions. Copies of the card *Safe working with small dumpers* can also be obtained from the HSE, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY.

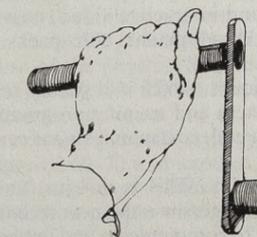
## safe working with small dumpers

### ① Before Use

Check Your:

- Brakes
- Steering
- Controls
- Wheel Nuts
- Tyres
- Hydraulic Fluid

### ② Starting



Keep thumb and fingers together on handle in case of kickback.

### ③ When Loading

- Apply brake
- Put gear in neutral
- Switch engine off
- Load evenly
- Secure projecting loads
- Do not obstruct your view

### ④ Travelling and Use

- Look out for pedestrians
- Do not carry passengers
- Do not speed
- Take care in wet
- Take care on slopes
- When parking: apply handbrake and put gear in neutral
- Remain stationary when tipping
- Use wheel stops/scotches at edges of tips

## Prince inspects Trust project



Mr Andrew Ashen explains the finer points of a woodworking job to Prince Charles.

The Prince of Wales visited Birmingham's first railway station at Curzon Street to see for himself how the Manpower Services Commission has provided funding of nearly £3 million for schemes being mounted by Task Undertakings—a subsidiary of the Prince's Trust.

Apart from major funding for workers and materials to renovate the station itself and enable it to be used as offices, both for Task Undertakings and other organisations, the MSC is currently providing about £1.8 million for a wide range of building and other community projects in Birmingham and the Black Country under its Community Programme.

These include the building of a community centre, a sports centre, the creation of 12 workshops in Birmingham's jewellery quarter and a cultural and training centre for a single homeless action group.

## Learn information management from a distance

Funded with £600,000 from the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech programme, a new distance learning course *Information Management* has been described as "a pioneering model of development at supervisory and management level of training in response to new technology," by Mr Michael Quinlan, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Employment.

The project, which was launched this month, "is a model of the sorts of feature which will become increasingly typical of the training pattern of the future," said Mr Quinlan.

Henley Distance Learning is a new type of business school aimed at producing better managers. Its courses can be undertaken almost anywhere—at home, in the office, on an oil rig, in a boat or aeroplane. It differs from other correspondence courses by a "hot line" counselling system linked with tutors around the United Kingdom who can give telephone assistance to any student with problems or queries.

Pointing out the scale of the Open Tech programme, Mr Quinlan told a London press conference that 50 projects were already being funded and many more were in the pipeline. When the programme is on stream in 1985/86 there will be about 50,000 people a year benefitting from it directly.

### Stimulate resources

"A feature of Open Tech, exemplified by the Henley venture is worth noting," said Mr Quinlan. "That is the role of the MSC, on behalf of Government, as a catalyst and stimulant rather than a wholesale provider. The limited resources of taxpayers' money available to the MSC can have the greatest effect if they are used to mobilise and gear up other existing resources.

"This is the principle behind the method of operation adopted by the Open Tech programme—development funding is provided to run projects collaboratively for a defined period, after which the project will continue and grow under its own momentum using the monies which it can itself generate.

"The project at Henley is funded for less than two years, during which a wide range of materials will be developed and delivery to students will begin. After that it will, it has to be, totally self-supporting."

The *Information Management* course provides a fully integrated pack consisting of video and audio cassettes, computer based instruction and interactive video, as well as text. It covers introduction and diagnostic, through to development, core packs, case studies and applications.

All the materials will use the latest production techniques, which will permit regular and rapid update and amendment. An extensive awareness and training programme is planned to bring the materials to the attention of staff in colleges, management centres, companies and industrial training units.

Dr Aldwyn Cooper, education director of Henley, said: "This is not just another computer familiarisation course. It is designed to help managers use the new technology to collect and process information, to make decisions and to communicate and implement those decisions effectively. This programme is aimed at giving managers and supervisors practical skills that they can use for the benefit of their companies and their own career development."

## New unit for women at work

Plans to set up a specialist Women at Work Unit have been formulated by the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) supported by a group of individuals, companies and organisations. These include the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Manpower Services Commission, IBM, The Industrial Society, ICI, Abbey National Building Society, Banking Insurance and Finance Union, Rowntree Mackintosh and Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The unit would be a non-profit making centre supplying services such as:

- Applied action research
- An advice and information service via a computerised information retrieval system
- Diagnosis of training, facilities, programmes, organisational and industrial needs
- Consultancy packages
- Undertaking the courtship of contracts, funding and sponsorship from numerous sources to encourage further action in all respects of women at work.

The principal aim of the new unit would be to act as a focus for the study of the problems of women at work and the ways in which action can be taken to help them. For it to become established, the organisers require between £40,000 and £50,000 over a two-year period from October 1984. This would finance the appointment of a director as well as secretarial and administrative costs. Their anticipation is that the unit would be financially self-sufficient by the end of this period.

They are, therefore, inviting interested organisations to act as sponsors and to lend moral and financial support to the unit and its objectives.

## Manpower plans for industry and the unemployed

More emphasis on programmes to help industry and people working in industry, as well as unemployed people, is the central scheme of the Manpower Services Commission's annual corporate plan, published this month.

Now that the Youth Training Scheme is well established, particular importance is being attached to the realisation of the two remaining New Training Initiative objectives: the development of occupational training arrangements and adult training. The Plan identifies several themes common to all three objectives:

- the need to increase the flexibility of training systems;
- the need to provide access to appropriate training at all levels and ages for both employed and unemployed people, with training based on achievement of standards of competence at work which can be tested and will allow individuals the opportunity for progression into jobs and further education and training;
- the need to plan and deliver MSC programmes on a local basis wherever appropriate, to meet the requirements of local labour markets;
- the need to work in collaboration with employers, unions, colleges, other training providers and others to deliver training, making best use of all the available resources through persuasion, pump-priming funding and so on.

Among the MSC's plans for the next four years are to press for recognised arrangements for assessment of achievement on the Youth Training Scheme, to establish arrangements for the extension of TVEI by autumn 1984, to secure with others significant progress towards modernising occupational training arrangements by 1985 and to report to the Government as a matter of urgency on appropriate machinery for the

new responsibilities in respect of non-advanced further education.

On the adult training side it proposes:

- to work with others to improve attitudes to adult training, to establish a national and local framework for the provision of training and assessment of competence at work, to encourage local collaboration in training, to improve access to and provide better information about adult training.
- to maintain the broad content, range and size of the TOPS programme in 1984/85.

## Milestone for Job Release Scheme

At a special presentation held at Stroud Jobcentre, Mr Isaac Woodman (centre) received a certificate from Mr Alan Clark (left), Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, to commemorate the ¼ millionth application for Job Release.

Presenting the certificate, Mr Clark said this was a milestone in the Job Release Scheme, which is one of the longest running of all the Government's special employment measures. "The Job Release Scheme," he said, "is a very effective measure in creating jobs for unemployed people and provides obvious benefits to applicant, employer and replacement worker."

Mr Woodman, a former progress chaser with RHP Bearings Ltd, Stonehouse, Gloucs, was accompanied by RHP's personnel manager, Mr George Iles (right), who praised the scheme for its helpfulness in providing job opportunities that would not otherwise exist.

— to develop by the end of 1985/86 two new programmes of job-related training and training specifically to help unemployed people.

As regards its "Special Employment Services", the MSC's plans include making 9,000 placings through PER in 1984/85, arranging for 35,000 entrants to the Enterprise Allowance Scheme in 1984/85 and completing the evaluation of the scheme, maintaining the Community Programme at a level of 130,000 filled places while increasing its effectiveness within the present framework, and supporting up to 330 projects under the Voluntary Projects Programme in 1984/85 as well as completing consultations over its future operation.



## Vehicles for the disabled provide the road to jobs



For shopping or visiting friends the Trekka provides mobility around town together with storage space behind the driver. Its front-entry sliding seat moves back into a lockable safe position for driving.

Job prospects in North East Hampshire have improved significantly this month with the launch in London of two new battery powered "pavement" vehicles designed to meet the growing demand for personal mobility among people with walking problems.

"Among the population of 56 million there are 1¼ million registered disabled of whom some 300,000 receive an allowance because of the physical limitation on their mobility," said Mr David Boxen, marketing director of Vessa Ltd of Alton. "But there are also 5½ million people between the ages of 60-70 and another 5½ million aged 70 and over. These include some three million people with a walking problem.

"Our aim in producing the Trekka micro car and the Flivva three-wheel scooter has been to help people recover what they

have lost in terms of mobility.

"We believe both products are in tune with the 1980s. They are introduced as replacement facilities for walking, at walking speeds, not as modified versions of conventional vehicles. They are really novel forms of transport in their own right," he said.

Vessa's business has always been about providing solutions to mobility problems, though until now it has concentrated on assisting the more seriously handicapped through its work with artificial limbs and manual and powered wheelchairs.

Optimistic about expansion and the sales of electric micro cars and scooters in the next few years, Mr Boxen said that Vessa was taking on additional workers now because of its new product which he also believes has a potential export market in France, Germany and Scandinavia.

## Successful communication as a means of creating a committed workforce

### Inspired by a lot of talk

Employee involvement is the key to employee commitment but there can be little involvement without effective communication inside a company. This was the clear message to emerge from two major conferences organised last month by The Industrial Society (IS) and the British Institute of Management (BIM).

Involvement can take many forms—from shareholding and worker directors to just feeling oneself to be part of a team. Sometimes it can be invoked through fear; for instance, fear of redundancy. But more commonly it is achieved through an understanding of what management is trying to do and an appreciation that management in turn is willing to listen to comments and suggestions from the shopfloor.

Mr John Foden, chief executive of PA Personnel Services—Western Europe, said that in his own organisation “we have to spend a lot of time talking to the workforce in terms the workforce understands”. Not only must individual decisions be communicated but it is also important, he stressed, to get across the company’s mission, goals, structure and style.

#### Pay levels

Another major ingredient in gaining commitment, he believed, is the level of pay an employee receives.

Other speakers at the BIM conference expressed their faith in various incremental pay or bonus systems relating to factors such as productivity, added value, meeting delivery times, costs and profits, loyalty and skills.

The advantages and disadvantages of team briefing techniques were reviewed by Dr Ken Benington, managing director of Brown Brothers, at the IS conference. In his own company, he said, team briefing had been started in order to minimise misunderstanding, improve commitment, seek co-operation, reinforce the role of the manager/supervisor and reduce the damaging effect of rumours.

But Dr Benington found that, in practice, it tended to be a very one-way affair with insufficient feedback. To remedy this, he set up an employee consultative group (ECG). This is neither a briefing nor a negotiating body but is designed to provide a forum for the exchange of views.

He said that the ECG was extremely useful, though not perfect. It had been difficult, for instance, to ensure that its members were representative of the workforce, particularly as it had met with a certain amount of apathy. The worker representatives, he

felt, had tended to show a lack of interest in management’s problems and the line managers had sometimes been in danger of being short-circuited by the ECG process.

The differences between the uses of these various forms of communication were highlighted by Mr John Garnett, director of the IS: An ECG, he said, is a pre-decision making tool; team briefing is a post-decision making one. He also warned employers not to use these feedback mechanisms as prime movers in the decision-making process; to do so, he claimed, would be about as useful as sitting in a car, spinning the speedometer and hoping it will move the vehicle along.

### Auf Wiedersehen Deutschland, Hallo Darlington



Television’s Geordie brickies Oz, Neville and Dennis of the series *Auf Wiedersehen Pet* got the rundown on the latest job vacancies when they opened an Ideal Homes Exhibition near Darlington earlier this month.

Actors Jimmy Nail, Tim Healy and Kevin Whately called at the Jobcentre stand, where 26 temporary jobs—mainly as general assistants and security guards—were filled by local people during the exhibition. Surrounded by autograph hunters and TV cameras are (left to right) Gwen Burke, employment officer; Dennis (Kevin Whately); Oz (Jimmy Nail); Marjorie Galloway, employment adviser and Ann Williams, marketing officer.

### Exorcising phantom unemployment theories

The common view among the general public is that the rise in unemployment over the last few years has been mainly due to technological and structural changes, claimed Prof Richard Layard of the London School of Economics speaking at a conference on unemployment held in London last month by the Institute for Fiscal Studies. This common view, he maintained, is completely wrong.

Instead he placed the blame for about half the increase on “some combination of more choosy workers and more choosy employers”. While admitting that choosiness was a difficult concept to measure, he

attributed its intensification to factors such as the changes in the level of benefits and the implementation of the Employment Protection Act. Moreover, he added, a higher general level of employment in itself can alter attitudes: “If you’ve got used to half the street living off benefit, you’ll be more willing to do it than if it was a rare occurrence.”

Prof Patrick Minford of Liverpool University argued that the two principal determinants of current UK unemployment are the level of benefits and of unionisation. Because of the flat rate nature of the British benefit system, the supply of labour, he

stated, is more elastic in its response to changes in wage rates than it is in, for example, most European countries. If union power grows so that the unions achieve a greater mark-up in wages for their members, there will be an ensuing reduction in the demand for union labour and so there will be an increase in the size of the non-unionised labour force. This would normally result in a much lower wage being accepted by the non-unionised labour force, said Prof Minford. But, because of the comparatively flat rate of benefit level, it is to the advantage of some people to opt for unemployment rather than low wages.



### Job design and repetitive work

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Against the background of industrial evolution, studies on the impact of repetitive work were initially commissioned by the Department of Employment and then funded by the Medical Research Council. The first phase of these studies was reported in December 1979. In this article the authors consider the results and conclusions drawn from the second phase.

The economic success of the Industrial Revolution was partly dependent on the development of, what was then, new and more effective means of mass production. These were largely based on the dissection of skilled work into simple actions, each of which could be repeated over and over again by an unskilled worker. Cycle times were typically less than a minute. This process of job simplification and task repetition was usually associated with an increased use of technology in the workplace, and later with piece rate payment systems. Such jobs inevitably allowed workers little control or discretion in their work, and had little meaning beyond providing a wage. Repetitive work practices are the unfortunate offspring of the Industrial Revolution. With the relatively recent advent of the New Technology, there was some hope that such work might disappear; sadly, this does not seem to be occurring. In many situations, the adoption of new technology in the workplace has allowed

further job simplification and yet more routine and repetitive tasks. Many of the job design problems created by the Industrial Revolution are now being recreated for computer-based work systems. It is thus highly unlikely that the problems of repetitive work will “go away”: this was the conclusion reached by the authors in 1979, and as yet there is no reason to change it.

#### Jobs loss

These developments appear to be accompanied by the loss of skilled jobs, and present a particular problem for the younger section of the work force. Recent figures show that whereas about 100,000 apprentices were re-

The authors wish to acknowledge the help of the others who at various times took part in this research. In particular, they wish to thank Michele Thirlaway. They also gratefully acknowledge the support of the Medical Research Council, and in the initial stages of the research, the Department of Employment. The views expressed here are those of the authors, and do not reflect those of the supporting bodies.

cruited each year during the early 1970s, this figure had dropped dramatically to between 40-50,000 by 1983.

Somewhat paradoxically during the last 50 years, progress has been made in our understanding of issues related to job design and to the "Quality of working life". For example, there is greater acceptance of the concept of "humane" work, with some exploration of new forms of work organisation, such as autonomous work groups and quality circles. Furthermore, both government and industry have become more aware of health and safety issues, and the need for action on many related counts. Many of these developments represent a retreat from the excessive use of simple repetitive work, and are a far cry from the industrial doctrines of Taylor's *Scientific Management*.

## Research studies

It was against this background of industrial evolution, that studies on the impact of repetitive work were initially commissioned by the Department of Employment and then funded by the Medical Research Council. The research has been carried out by occupational psychologists in *stress research* at the University of Nottingham. The first phase of these studies (1976-79) was reported in *Employment Gazette* in 1979; the present article considers the results and conclusions drawn from the second phase.

### First phase 1976-79

The first phase concerned the general psychological and physiological effects of repetitive work, and then considered in some detail reactions to different payment systems and pacing requirements. It was concluded then that initial exposure to such work did have effects on workers' mood and physiological function, and that these effects could also be detected in their job performance and perceptions. There was also some suggestion of effects on general well-being, broadly defined in social as well as health terms.

### Second phase 1979-83

The second phase of the research built on these findings. It was particularly concerned with the effects of job rotation, and with the degree of attention demanded by repetitive work. It sought a deeper understanding of the effects of such work on well-being. The studies also provided an opportunity to comment on the position of women workers.

The project proceeded through a series of controlled studies on simulated repetitive work, supported by an industrial survey using questionnaires and short interviews. Some of the findings are briefly described below, along with their possible implications for job design and management.

### Findings

Overall the data collected during the second phase confirmed that the repetitive nature of work does affect workers' mood, their job perception and performance, and may also be reflected in the extent to which they report symptoms of ill-health. Exposure to repetitive work can produce changes in physiological activity, although the latter are not necessarily harmful, and influence the way in which workers use their leisure time.

### Job rotation

The industrial survey suggested that there are important effects of job structure on general well-being as reflected in self-reported symptom levels. Workers engaged in

non-repetitive work recalled fewer general and non-specific symptoms of ill-health than did those engaged in repetitive work. For those whose work was repetitive, job rotation was associated with lower symptom levels than non-rotation. Where there was no job rotation, longer cycle times were associated with better well-being than short cycle times. The differences were small but reliable.

In the more controlled simulation studies, the *immediate* effects of job rotation on initial exposure to repetitive work were more difficult to demonstrate. For example, levels of self-reported "stress" at the end of a week of rotated work were no different from those at the end of a week of non-rotated work. There were, however, differences in levels of "arousal". It may be, therefore, that the effects of job rotation only become apparent *after some time*, and may reduce the need for long term adaptation to work. The effects of job rotation may depend on its nature.

Later discussions suggested that job rotation is more effective if it is controlled by the workers rather than imposed by their managers. This manoeuvre obviously increases the amount of discretion the workers have in the control of their work. In the industrial survey, rotation was in some cases worker-controlled in others management-controlled. By contrast, in the simulation studies rotation was determined by the experimental design used and never by the subjects (workers).

There are most likely some movement or postural difficulties associated with making repetitive movements in a constrained position over a number of years. Again these may be reduced by job rotation using tasks with very different sets of physical demands and constraints, and involving some actual movement around the workplace.

### Attentional demands

The data suggested that if *much* attention was demanded by the task, this might also be difficult for the worker when combined with continuous and simple repetition. However, earlier studies had suggested that work which demanded attention was valued when there was little effective social contact in the job; otherwise it interferes with the social aspects of this type of work. The evidence is that a good social environment at work is a very *positive* influence. The various effects of attentional demand appeared to be separate from those of job rotation.

### Women workers: social support and well-being

In line with several other studies, women workers in the industrial survey population reported higher symptom levels than their male co-workers. Interestingly single women reported more symptoms than did their married co-workers. Included in the group described as "married" were non-married couples who had stable relationships, and thus the effects may not reflect the legal institution of marriage, but rather the psychological and social state it encourages. On further consideration, it seemed that this difference might occur for two reasons: first, outside work, married persons may benefit from the support that is offered by a close intimate relationship, and second, the "camaraderie" that occurs at work tends to operate best for married women. Single women may be less able to take part in that social environment or less able to benefit from it. Single working women may thus be doubly disadvantaged compared to married working women, even recognising the "dual role" problems faced by the latter.

### Self-reported mood

The effects of repetitive work on mood are now

relatively well established. There are characteristic changes in feelings of "arousal" (wakefulness, attentiveness and alertness), and "stress" (unpleasantness, tension, nervousness). Both are sensitive to exposure to work. "Arousal" declines over the work period, while "stress" increases, and both recover after work breaks but not to pre-exposure levels. However, while feelings of "stress" appear sensitive to aspects of the actual task, for example, pay and pacing, "arousal" is not. These latter feelings appear to reflect a more general response to the impact of the work and working environment.

Understanding these changes has allowed the authors to describe some of the mechanisms underpinning the response to repetitive work.

## Response to repetitive work: an explanatory model

Although the workplaces in which one finds repetitive work appear at first to be noisy and bustling providing much visual and auditory stimulation, most is predictable, meaningless and repetitious, as is the work itself. Such stimulation quickly loses its psychological impact, as the worker grows used to it and habituates. A parallel is failing to "hear" the predictable and pointless tick of a clock. As the overall impact of the stimulation decreases, the workers become less "alert" and less "attentive": they may become drowsy much as the motorway driver does. In other circumstances this drowsiness might be pleasant, but in the workplace it can threaten both *safe* and *effective* performance. It thus poses a significant problem, and in order to maintain performance at an acceptable and safe level, the worker must do something to compensate for the decline in "arousal". Various strategies are commonly used.

People may for example, day dream or play "mind games" with the work process (such as counting games or seeing patterns in the arrangement of objects); they may plan ahead for the weekend or holidays.

They may turn and talk to their work mates, or direct their attention to new and more interesting aspects of the workplace. They may fidget, hum or sing, leave the task, walk or drink tea or coffee or smoke. The latter, of course, provide a pharmacological "lift".

These strategies might be effective in promoting a more acceptable level of "arousal", which may in turn improve performance. However, such compensation may not be totally effective, and the decline in "arousal" may once again occur. More compensation will then be required, and as this cycle continues the effects on performance become more dramatic and the "swings" more marked. Thus one of the obvious changes which occur with exposure to repetitive work is an increase in the variability of performance. While motor control over the execution of such work becomes automatic with experience, this can break down: control then reverts to a movement-by-movement basis. Both errors of movement and accidents may then increase.

## Long-term adaptation

In the longer term the worker who cannot cope with these problems may leave. Escape of this nature is obviously constrained by the availability of other jobs or the acceptability of unemployment. There is evidence that in those workers who do not leave individual adaptation to work can occur. This may involve learning to work



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effectively at lower levels of "arousal", and generally having reduced expectations of work. However, while this may be of advantage at work, it may have the unfortunate effect of reducing the person's ability to deal with the normal buzz and bustle that occurs outside work. Somewhat by way of protection, the person may come to rely on a more routine way of life, heavily dependent on habitual patterns of behaviour. Such workers may in the same way show what the Swedish sociologist Gardell refers to as the "wasted leisure time syndrome".

## Recommendations

Good research addresses issues of social or industrial importance and gives rise to practical advice. The present studies suggest that job designers and managers could consider the following points by way of design guidelines. They should be used to engender "constructive anxiety" during design and management processes.

## General guidelines

It is now obvious that the degree of simple repetition in work should be reduced as far as is possible. The demands that such work makes (or fails to make) should be modified to match better the skills or skill potential of the workforce. *Work underload* and the *under-utilisation of skill* are more of a problem than work overload, although these can exist together. Where they do, it is in the form of too much work of too simple a nature: quantitative overload combined with qualitative underload. The degree of discretion and control the worker has over his or her work should be increased, and the physical and organisational constraints on them decreased. Considering the high degree of constant imposed for example by machine or systems paced work, this is a reasonable rather than a revolutionary point. The availability of (social) support from co-workers and from supervisors should be maximised.

## Job structure

There are several strategies by which these recommendations may be achieved. Those directly indicated from the present work are: avoiding high attentional demands in fast continuous repetitive work, introducing effective job rotation (see below), lengthening cycle times (by way of more complex jobs), and increasing the frequency of work breaks. In the case of both job rotation and short work breaks, it is likely that they will be of most effect if they are "discretionary" and under worker control. Job rotation may also be more effective if it involves tasks of varying cycle time and complexity than if it simply involves tasks of similar structure and similar levels of demand and constraint. "Diversity" rotation is

preferable to "similarity" rotation".

## Social support

There is evidence to suggest that social support networks may be effective in buffering the worker at least against the psychological costs of work. Thus it may well be fruitful for designers and managers to attend to the quality of the social environment at work, and to facilitate the provision of advice, help and understanding by both co-workers and by supervisors. Women workers may be more able to benefit from this type of support than men. Much may be achieved by way of training and job improvements within the work group itself.

## Other strategies

Other strategies are often cited in the literature, for example, job enlargement, which can take several different forms, the application of socio-technical principles, emphasising social contact and team work, and setting up of autonomous work groups and quality circles. Essentially these strategies, like those outlined above, seek to undo the more unfortunate effects of job simplification and the associated loss of control over work. Most also emphasise the importance of a good social environment at work.

## Conclusions

Two points can be emphasised by way of final comments. First, production centred approaches to work tend to ignore the powerful role of the social environment at work. They may thus overlook a very effective avenue for improving the quality of working life. Second, much is now known about the effects of different job designs, enough to provide good guidelines for designers and managers. These advances in understanding have been largely made on the basis of studies on traditional repetitive work processes. Sadly, these lessons are in danger of being ignored in the design of jobs for computer-based work systems. This could be an avoidable tragedy.

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## SPECIAL FEATURE

# International comparisons of stoppages

This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in the UK with that for other countries; firstly using data for all industries and services and secondly using data for selected industries, as compiled by the International Labour Office.

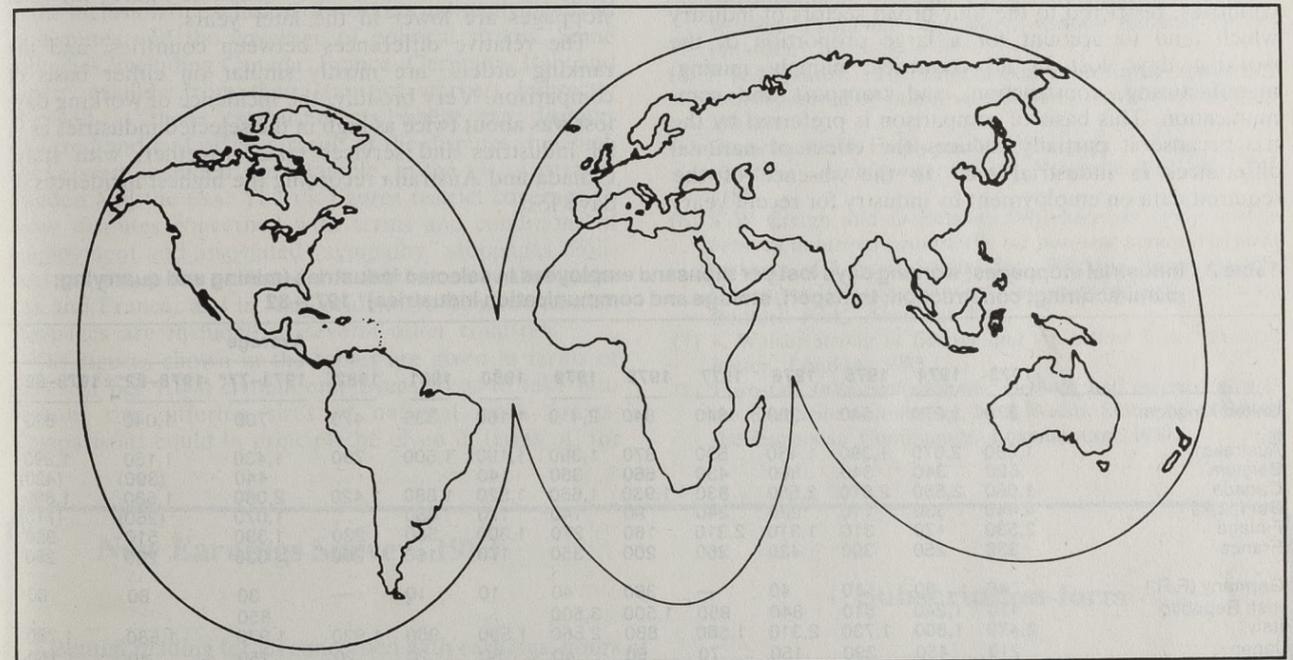
The latest comparisons of industrial dispute statistics show that in 1982 the United Kingdom occupied a broadly middle-ranking position, compared with other industrial countries, as it has in most of the last ten years. Over the ten-year period 1973-82 as a whole, the countries suffering the highest overall incidence rates were Australia, Canada, the Irish Republic, Italy and Spain. Among the countries least troubled by disputes were Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. A similar pattern occurs when the comparison is restricted to the industry groups in which the incidence of days lost is relatively high.

## Overall comparisons

Table 1 compares the level of strike activity in 18

though there were rises in the Irish Republic, the United Kingdom and Sweden, each of which was affected by high levels in one year of the second period.

Over the more recent five-year period, 1978-82, the United Kingdom lost on average a little over half of one working day per employee per year as a result of industrial disputes (532 days per thousand employees). The UK figure was dominated by the particularly high level in 1979 when a few large stoppages, especially affecting engineering workers, brought the total number of working days lost up to 1,276 per thousand employees, compared with an average of 346 in the four other years and 365 in the five years 1973-77. Even so, Italy, the Irish Republic, Spain and Canada all experienced substantially higher incidence rates of working days lost due to industrial disputes) than the United Kingdom over 1978-82. A



countries (and the EC) over the last ten years, showing the incidence rates of working days lost per thousand employees in civilian employment. Both strikes (official and unofficial) and lockouts are included.

Considerable variation in the overall level of industrial stoppages from year to year is shown by table 1, and for this reason, five or ten-year comparisons are more appropriate than annual comparisons between countries. Broadly, the number of working days lost per thousand employees fell in most of these countries between the first five-year period (1973-77) and the second (1978-82),

dozen countries (including the United States, Japan, France and Germany lost significantly fewer days per employee than the UK.

This table has been compiled by the Department of Employment from a number of sources: for the nine member countries of the EC data was provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) and for the remainder data from the International Labour Office (ILO)<sup>1</sup>, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)<sup>2,3</sup>, and from national governments were used.

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**Table 1 Industrial stoppages: working days lost per thousand employees in all industries and services: 1973-82**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average†		
											1973-77	1978-82	1973-82
United Kingdom	318	647	265	146	448	413	1,276	523	197	250‡	365	532	448
Australia	550	1,274	715	771	335	357	656	530	660	340	729	509	619
Belgium	281	183	195	290	215	325	197	69	..	..	233	(197)	(219)
Canada	732	1,121	1,303	1,367	381	741	756	842	812	548	981	740	860
Denmark	2,007	96	53	107	116	63	83	93	315	45	476	120	298
Finland	1,436	226	155	725	1,313	64	114	729	294	91	771	258	514
France	233	198	228	292	211	126	209	95	86	133	232	130	181
Germany (F.R.)	25	48	3	19	1	115	18	3	3	1	19	28	24
Irish Republic	280	732	390	1,032	571	765	1,752	479	509	511	601	803	702
Italy	1,549	1,251	1,722	1,588	1,017	625	1,602	920	589	1,108	1,425	969	1,197
Japan	127	266	220	88	40	36	24	26	14	13	148	23	85
Netherlands	14	2	..	3	57	5	73	13	5	50	15	29	22
New Zealand	210	137	158	355	431	306	303	284	194	259	258	269	264
Norway	8	228	9	90	15	34	4	54	15	144	70	51	61
Portugal	..	..	..	..	128	..	138	136	189*	..	..	(155)*	..
Spain	125	199	205	1,438	1,907	955	1,598	549	472	255‡	775	766‡	770‡
Sweden	3	16	96	7	32	6	..	1,047	48	..	31	220	126
United States	364	613	406	479	435	384	352	355	246	..§	459	(334)§	(404)§
European Community (9 countries)	..	..	409	386	348	286	673	319	..	..	(381)	(426)	(404)

‡ Provisional.  
† Annual average for those years within each period for which data are available, not weighted for employment. Brackets indicate incomplete data.  
\* Includes only 85 per cent of strikes in 1981.  
§ The threshold was revised in 1981; see text for further discussion. On the new threshold, numbers of working days lost per thousand employees were as follows: 1978, 273; 1979, 207; 1980, 210; 1981, 168; 1982, 91; annual average 1978 to 1982, 190.

**Selected industries**

Table 2 shows a similar comparison for the same 18 countries, restricted to the four broad sectors of industry which tend to account for a large proportion of the working days lost in all countries; namely mining, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication. This basis of comparison is preferred by the ILO because it partially reduces the effect of national differences in industrial mix. In the absence of the required data on employment by industry for recent years

in many countries, this table, compiled by the ILO, is however not as up-to-date as table 1. This is an important qualification because in many countries figures for total stoppages are lower in the later years.

The relative differences between countries, and the ranking orders, are mostly similar on either basis of comparison. Very broadly, the incidence of working days lost was about twice as high in the selected industries as in all industries and services taken together, with Italy, Canada and Australia recording the highest incidences of days lost.

**Table 2 Industrial stoppages: working days lost per thousand employees in selected industries (mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; transport, storage and communication industries)\* 1973-82**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982‡	Average		
											1973-77*	1978-82*‡	1973-82‡
United Kingdom	570	1,270	540	300	840	840	2,410	1,160	330	470	700	1,040	870
Australia†	1,080	2,670	1,390	1,430	590	870	1,390	1,190	1,500	790	1,430	1,150	1,290
Belgium	520	340	340	560	430	660	360	140	..	..	440	(390)	(420)
Canada	1,660	2,550	2,810	2,550	830	1,930	1,660	1,520	1,880	1,420	2,080	1,680	1,880
Denmark§	4,440	330	110	220	240	90	140	170	650	..	1,070	(260)	(710)
Finland	2,530	470	310	1,310	2,310	160	270	1,300	580	230	1,390	510	950
France	330	250	390	420	260	200	350	170	160	260	330	230	280
Germany (F.R.)	40	60	10	40	..	360	40	10	10	..	30	80	60
Irish Republic	410	1,240	810	840	950	1,500	3,500	..	..	..	850	..	..
Italy	2,470	1,800	1,730	2,310	1,560	880	2,560	1,590	950	1,920	1,970	1,580	1,780
Japan	210	450	390	150	70	60	40	50	20	20	250	40	150
Netherlands	330	..	..	10	150	..	190	40	20	70	100	60	80
New Zealand	530	360	390	950	910	890	860	800	520	..	630	(770)	(690)
Norway	10	490	10	70	40	90	10	140	40	390	120	130	130
Portugal	..	..	..	..	190	..	280	350	440	..	..	(360)	..
Spain	210	310	370	2,540	3,420	1,850	3,290	..	..	..	1,370	..	..
Sweden	10	30	20	20	20	10	20	2,130	60	..	20	440	230
United States‡‡	750	1,480	990	1,190	1,100	1,100	910	850	670	..	1,100	(880)	(1,010)

Source: International Labour Office.  
\* The figures are restricted mainly to these four relatively strike-prone industry groups by the ILO to reduce the effects of different industrial structures and improve the basis of comparison of strike rates between the countries.  
† Provisional.  
‡ Including electricity and gas, excluding communication.  
§ Figures up to 1974 relate to manufacturing only, and are therefore not fully comparable with later figures.  
|| Including gas, electricity and water, including political strikes from 1975 onwards.  
‡‡ Including gas, electricity and water.  
• Average for those years within each period for which data are available, not weighted for employment. Brackets indicate incomplete data.

**Coverage and comparability**

As with most international statistics, these on industrial stoppages need to be compared carefully: in particular small differences between countries are not significant. Most countries rely on voluntary notifications of disputes and other sources such as press reports. While many similarities exist between countries in their methods of data collection there are also numerous differences between countries in methods of compiling data and in the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics.

Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the thresholds being defined in terms of the duration of stoppages, the number of workers involved, the total number of working days lost, or a combination of these. The UK statistics, for example, exclude stoppages lasting less than a day or involving fewer than ten workers unless the total number of working days lost exceeds 100. Although such thresholds will result in differing degrees of under-recording of stoppages, the effect on estimates of days lost is generally small. However, the United States recently raised the threshold for stoppage statistics from 6 to 1,000 workers involved. (For further discussion, see Edwards<sup>4</sup>). Figures for the last five years on the revised threshold are given in a note to table 1; the application of the new threshold would have reduced the number of recorded working days lost by about one-third on average, over the period 1960 to 1980. Differences in coverage in general were discussed in some detail in an earlier article, "Stoppage activity in OECD countries"<sup>5</sup>, and by Creigh and Poland<sup>6</sup>, Walsh<sup>7</sup> and Eurostat<sup>8</sup>.

Perhaps the most significant differences from the point of view of comparing numbers of working days lost, relate to the inclusion or exclusion of workers indirectly involved in disputes and the coverage of political strikes. Some countries, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, exclude from their statistics workers indirectly involved at those establishments where the disputes occurred and laid off as a result of the disputes; but such workers are included, for example, in the UK, Australia, Sweden and the USA. The UK figures restrict coverage to those disputes concerned with terms and conditions of employment and associated "sympathy" stoppages. Political stoppages are excluded not only here but also in the USA and France, and in Italy prior to 1975, whereas such stoppages are included in several other countries.

The figures shown in the tables are given in terms of days lost per 1,000 civilian employees so as to take into account the differing sizes of national work forces. Comparisons could in principle be given in terms of, for

example, numbers of stoppages per 100,000 employees; but such statistics are more dependent on the differing definitions and methods used for compiling the data in each country than are the estimates of working days lost, the majority of which tend to arise from only a small number of major industrial disputes.

For interpreting the statistics, it is probably more significant that total strike figures tend to be dominated by a relatively small number of disputes. With a minority of employers. Certainly in the UK, the majority of firms do not experience industrial disputes to any significant extent. On the other hand, in the UK as elsewhere, the figures do not reflect the full disruption caused by strikes or other forms of industrial action not covered by the statistics.

full disruption caused by strikes or other forms of industrial action not covered by the statistics.

Although these figures help to put international records of industrial stoppages into perspective, they should not be taken as precise or general indicators of industrial relations in the various countries. Variations in strike-proneness between firms and plants within most countries are likely to be far greater than aggregate international differences.

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# Retail Prices Index—annual revision of the weights

Every year, the weighting of the various components of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) is adjusted to take account of the latest Family Expenditure Survey. This article describes this year's changes.



The Retail Prices Index (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or "weight", attached to the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for

the year ending June 1983 have now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI applicable for 1984. The weights for the General Index of Retail Prices are given below but those for the special "pensioner" indices will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index" which appeared in *Employment Gazette* for October 1975, and a fuller account of the FES is given in "Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the family expenditure survey", a recently revised version of which is available on request from Mrs L. M. Ainsworth, Department of Employment (Stats A6), Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF: tel. 01-213 3806.

## General index

The main RPI has as its full title the General Index of Retail Prices, and covers all households except (a) "pensioner" households as described below and (b) households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which was £300 per week in both the second half of 1982 and the first half of 1983. This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the "pensioner" households are left out because their patterns of expenditure differ markedly from that of the great majority of households.

## "Pensioner" households

The "pensioner" households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of its total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. "Pensioner" households comprise about 11 per cent of all households.

This definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions; also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65

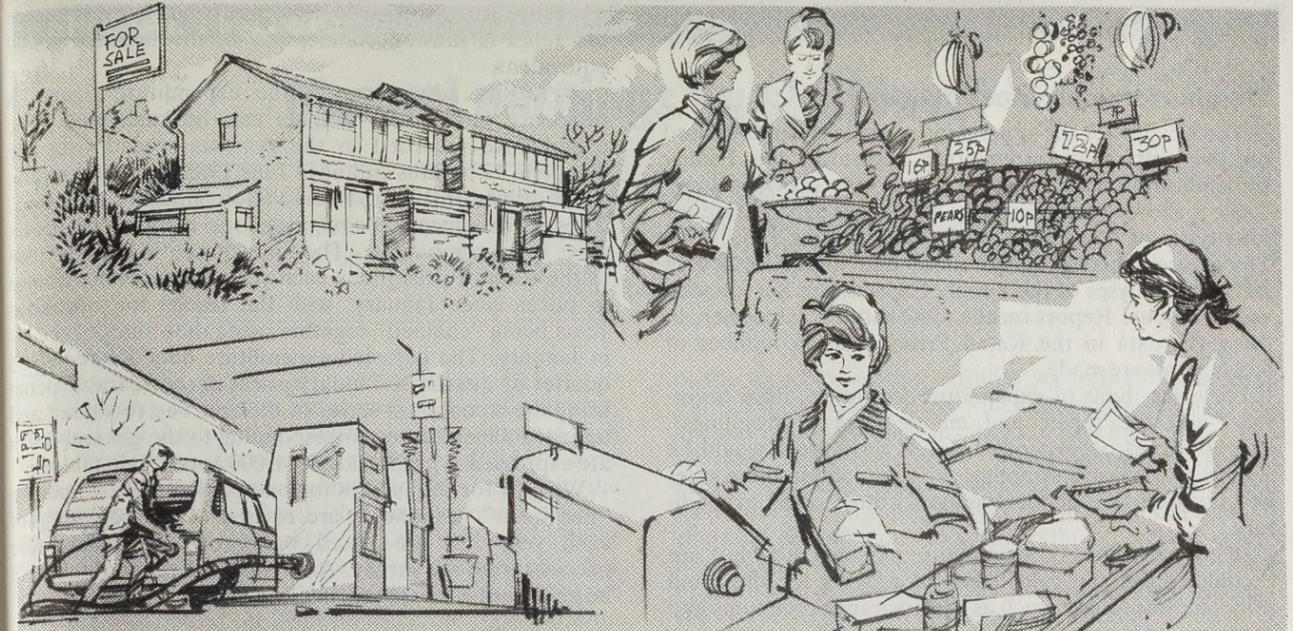
and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,781, of whom approaching two-fifths (1,045) were located in "pensioner" households as defined for the Retail Prices Index. Most of the remainder were part of general index households. Of the 790 "pensioner" households in the survey, 507 consisted of one person, and 275 of two persons, leaving eight larger "pensioner" households. Although the patterns of expenditure of the "pensioner" households differ appreciably from those of the general index households, "pensioner" price indices

**Table 1 Household characteristics and average weekly household expenditure by type of household in the year ending June 1983**

	Type of household					Standard error as percentage of the estimated all households mean
	"One person pensioner"	"Two person pensioner"	"General index"	"High income"	All in survey	
Number of households	507	275	6,018	323	7,131	
Percentage of persons that are adults	100.0	100.0	70.8	66.1	72.7	
Percentage of persons that are retired	98.6	96.0	10.1	3.3	14.7	
Average number of persons per household						
All persons	1.00	2.00	2.79	3.25	2.66	
Males	0.17	0.98	1.39	1.69	1.30	
Females	0.83	1.02	1.41	1.56	1.36	
Adults	1.00	2.00	1.98	2.15	1.92	
Children	—	—	0.82	1.10	0.74	
Average age of head of household	75	73	47	44	50	
Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure						
Rented unfurnished	79.7	74.5	32.4	1.6	35.9	
Local authority	68.3	60.7	28.3	1.0	31.1	
Other	11.4	13.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	
Rented furnished	1.4	0.4	3.6	0.6	3.2	
Rent-free	0.4	1.8	2.1	0.6	2.0	
Owner occupied	18.5	23.3	61.9	97.2	58.9	
In process of purchase	0.8	0.7	38.5	80.5	36.2	
Owned outright	17.7	22.6	23.4	16.7	22.7	

Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure £					
Housing**	13.6	13.3	23.2	50.2	23.4	1.1
Fuel, light and power	5.8	7.5	8.7	14.6	8.7	0.9
Food	10.8	20.7	29.3	47.3	28.4	0.7
Alcoholic drink	0.7	2.8	6.9	12.2	6.5	1.7
Tobacco	1.0	2.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	1.7
Clothing and footwear	2.3	4.0	9.9	20.9	9.6	1.9
Durable household goods	1.4	3.3	10.5	28.1	10.4	3.7
Other goods	2.7	5.1	10.8	20.6	10.5	1.7
Transport and vehicles	1.2	4.5	21.0	47.9	20.1	1.8
Services	4.2	6.5	14.9	48.9	15.3	2.5
Miscellaneous	—	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	6.0
<b>All above expenditure**</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Includes 8 "pensioner" households consisting of more than two persons.  
\*\* Includes imputed rent for owner-occupied and rent-free dwellings. Under the Housing Benefits Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, certain cash transactions previously recorded in the FES were eliminated, leading to identically reduced reported levels of both income and expenditure. To avoid a discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, figures given here attempt to reflect the underlying level of housing expenditure, covering the same transactions whether or not expressed as cash expenditure. The classification of households by type, however, has not been adjusted.



**Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices: annual revision of weights**

Weights to be used in 1984 (all items weight = 1,000)		Weights to be used in 1984 (all items weight = 1,000)		Weights to be used in 1984 (all items weight = 1,000)	
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS (cont)</b>	
Bread	11	Coal	6	Toiletries	8
Flour	1	Smokeless fuels	2	Soap and detergents	5
Other cereals	4	Gas	23	Soda and polishes	3
Biscuits	5			Other household goods	2
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	5	Electricity	30	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	16
Beef	14	Oil and other fuel and light	4	Photographic and optical goods	6
				Toys	5
Lamb	5			Plants, flowers, horticultural goods etc.	4
Pork	6	<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>69</b>		
Bacon	6	Furniture	14	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>65</b>
Ham (cooked)	2	Radio, television, etc.	12	Postage	2
		Other household appliances	19	Telephones and telemessages	15
Other meat and meat products	18	Floor coverings	7	Television licences, TV set and video	14
Fish	7			Other entertainment	11
Butter	3	Soft furnishings	6	Domestic help	3
Margarine	2	Chinaware, glassware, etc.	2	Hairdressing	7
Lard and other cooking fats	1	Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	9		
				Boot and shoe repairing	1
Cheese	5	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>70</b>	Laundry	1
Eggs	4	Men's outer clothing	11	Miscellaneous services	11
Milk, fresh	17	Men's underclothing	4		
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	3	Women's outer clothing	20	<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>36</b>
Tea	3			<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	3	Women's underclothing	3		
Soft drinks	5	Children's outer clothing	8		
Sugar	3	Children's underclothing	1		
Jam, marmalade and syrup	1	Hose	3		
Potatoes	11	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	4		
		Clothing materials	1		
Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	13				
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	Men's footwear	5		
Sweets and chocolates	13	Women's footwear	6		
Ice cream	2	Children's footwear	4		
Other foods	11	<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>158</b>		
Food for animals	6	Purchase of motor vehicles	58		
		Maintenance of motor vehicles	16		
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>75</b>	Petrol and oil	48		
Beer	47				
Spirits, wines, etc.	28	Motor licences	8		
		Motor insurance	10		
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>36</b>	Cycles and other vehicles	3		
Cigarettes	33				
Tobacco	3	Rail transport	6		
		Road transport	9		
<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>149</b>				
Rent	35	<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	<b>76</b>		
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	39	Books	4		
Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent	5	Newspapers and periodicals	13		
		Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5		
Rates and water charges	46	Medicine, surgical, etc goods	5		
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	10				
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	14				

Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £300 a week and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions.

have moved closely in line with the general index for several years.

### Weights for retail prices indices

The weights for the general index are very largely based on the pattern of expenditure shown in the Family Expenditure Survey over the year to the previous June. Table 1 shows average weekly household expenditure for four types of household for the year ending June 1983. The figures correspond to those that are published in standard analyses of the Family Expenditure Survey such as the Annual Report on the 1982 survey\*. However, in using FES data in the Retail Prices Index a number of adjustments are made.

For some items of expenditure (furniture, floor coverings, and the repair and maintenance of dwellings), weights based on expenditure in a single year would be subject to excessive sampling variation, and in these cases weights are based on the average of three years' expenditure.

A few categories of expenditure included in table 1 are excluded from the calculation of weights for the retail prices indices. Some, such as life assurance premiums and payments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or deferred expenditure. Others are excluded largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made, and because of the difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be priced from month to month.

Expenditure on sweets and chocolates is under-recorded in the FES because, for example, expenditure by children under 16 is not allocated to separate items but included under miscellaneous household expenditure. For alcoholic drink, tobacco and cigarettes, grossed-up FES results fall short of the estimated aggregate consumers' expenditure on these groups. In such cases, information from the FES is replaced by data from alternative sources which are known to be more reliable, such as that from HM Customs and Excise, sales information from manufacturers, etc., as are used in estimating consumers' expenditure in the National Accounts. A change is also made to the housing expenditure figures presented in FES analyses

whereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax relief is introduced in place of the imputed rental equivalent.

A further adjustment to the expenditure figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in June 1983 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common timepoint so as to be comparable. The time chosen is January 1984 as the Retail Prices Index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. The adjusted expenditure data are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The re-valued and adjusted expenditures corresponding to the general index are expressed as proportions of 1,000 as set out in table 2.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person "pensioner" households are revised at the beginning of each year but are based on three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in *Employment Gazette* next month.

### Household group characteristics

Table 1 also shows some of the characteristics of the household groups which have been discussed in relation to the price indices, with the "all households" figures shown alongside for comparison. The "pensioner" households differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about 30 per cent of the members are children. About 83 per cent of the one-person "pensioner" households are female.

Among households as a whole the proportion who are owner-occupiers is 59 per cent (compared with 54 per cent a year before) but for two-person "pensioner" households the proportion who are owner-occupiers is just over 23 per cent and for high income households it is just over 97 per cent.

\* Available from HMSO bookshops, price £14.00. An order form appears below. Some FES results also appear in tables 7.1-7.3 in *Labour Market Data*.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

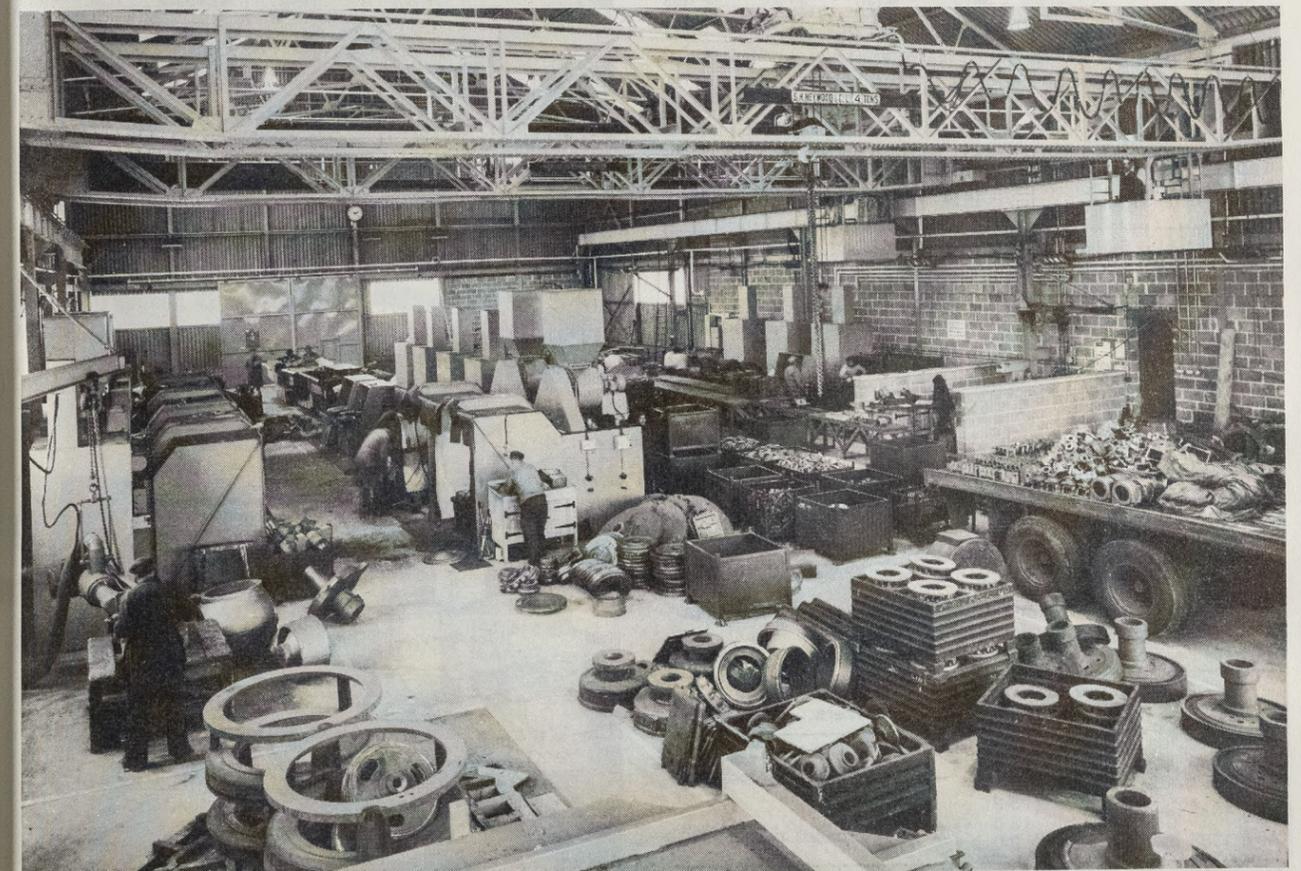
# Manual earnings by skill level

Information is given on earnings at different skill levels in the engineering and chemical industries in recent years, using data from the *New Earnings Survey* to update the results of the former June surveys of earnings in these industries.

Until 1980 surveys of earnings by occupation (EO Surveys) of manual employees in the engineering, chemical and shipbuilding industries were conducted each June. From these, analyses of earnings by skill level were produced and published in *Employment Gazette*, in the former table 5.5 until April 1982 and in annual articles, the last of which appeared in October 1980 (pages 1081-88). These surveys have been discontinued, but similar analyses of the engineering and chemical industries have been prepared for 1980-83 using the *New Earnings Survey* (NES), and the principal results are shown in table 1. It was not possible to produce such analyses of the shipbuilding industry because the NES sample size was too small to give reliable information at this level of detail.

Although the aim was to continue the previous series as closely as possible, a number of differences between the two surveys (listed in the technical note) led to some differences in the levels of average earnings in adjacent periods in 1980. The NES-based series cannot therefore be regarded as more than a very approximate extension of the earlier series based on the June inquiry. However, it is possible to link the two series to obtain a broad indicator

of the trend in relative earnings according to skill level. Table 2 shows linked series which extend the relativities of average hourly earnings in table 2 in *Employment Gazette*, October 1980, page 1082. These show that relative average earnings according to level of skill in engineering have not changed appreciably over the past three years. In chemical manufacture too, the ratio of average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of general workers to those of craftsmen is similar in 1983 to its 1980 level, although the weekly earnings of general workers relative to craftsmen have increased because their overtime hours have fallen less (see table 3). Changes in relative average earnings according to levels of skill do not necessarily indicate corresponding changes in relative rates of pay for comparable jobs as there may be shifts in the relative numbers of employees in particular occupations within a broad band of level of skill. However, the apparent stability in relative average earnings (excluding overtime) since 1980 is broadly consistent with information on changes in minimum rates of pay in the engineering and chemical industries in the national agreements published in *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.



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**Table 1 Average earnings by level of skill full-time adult male manual workers**

Engineering	Skilled workers	Semi-skilled workers	Labourers	Other manuals*	All manual employees
<b>Weekly earnings (including overtime)</b>	£	£	£	£	£
EO Survey: June 1980	113.4	98.0	86.3		
<i>New Earnings Survey</i>					
April 1980	118.3	111.2	98.7	115.4	114.2
April 1981	126.8	117.9	102.3	122.4	121.6
April 1982	138.7	129.5	116.1	136.3	134.3
April 1983	149.9	139.8	124.9	148.1	145.1
Sample numbers, 1983	2,842	1,866	477	2,090	7,275
<b>Hourly earnings (excluding overtime)</b>	p	p	p	p	p
EO Survey: June 1980	259.6	232.2	197.1		
<i>New Earnings Survey</i>					
April 1980	259.8	249.5	220.9	249.3	251.2
April 1981	288.4	275.0	240.8	276.0	278.2
April 1982	317.2	299.4	269.2	303.2	305.7
April 1983	318.1	299.7	268.9	304.2	306.4
April 1983	341.9	323.7	287.3	331.5	330.7
<b>Chemical manufacture</b>	<b>Craftsmen</b>	<b>General workers</b>	<b>Other manuals*</b>	<b>All manual employees</b>	
<b>Weekly earnings (including overtime)</b>	£	£	£	£	
EO Survey: June 1980	125.8	114.6			
<i>New Earnings Survey</i>					
April 1980	131.9	120.0	121.8	123.3	
April 1981	136.1	134.1	132.8	133.8	
April 1982	149.8	147.2	149.3	148.7	
April 1983	149.4	143.9	150.2	147.9	
April 1983	153.5	157.1	158.7	157.2	
Sample numbers, 1983	173	257	417	847	
<b>Hourly earnings (excluding overtime)</b>	p	p	p	p	
EO Survey: June 1980	278.2	260.9			
<i>New Earnings Survey</i>					
April 1980	270.5	264.3	262.3	264.6	
April 1981	315.4	299.9	298.2	301.9	
April 1982	339.6	328.8	326.1	329.6	
April 1983	337.3	324.6	326.9	328.1	
April 1983	371.3	361.2	357.0	361.2	

\* Non-production workers (see technical note).

**Table 2 Hourly earnings relativities in engineering**  
Linked to table 2 in *Employment Gazette*, October 1980, page 1082  
Per cent

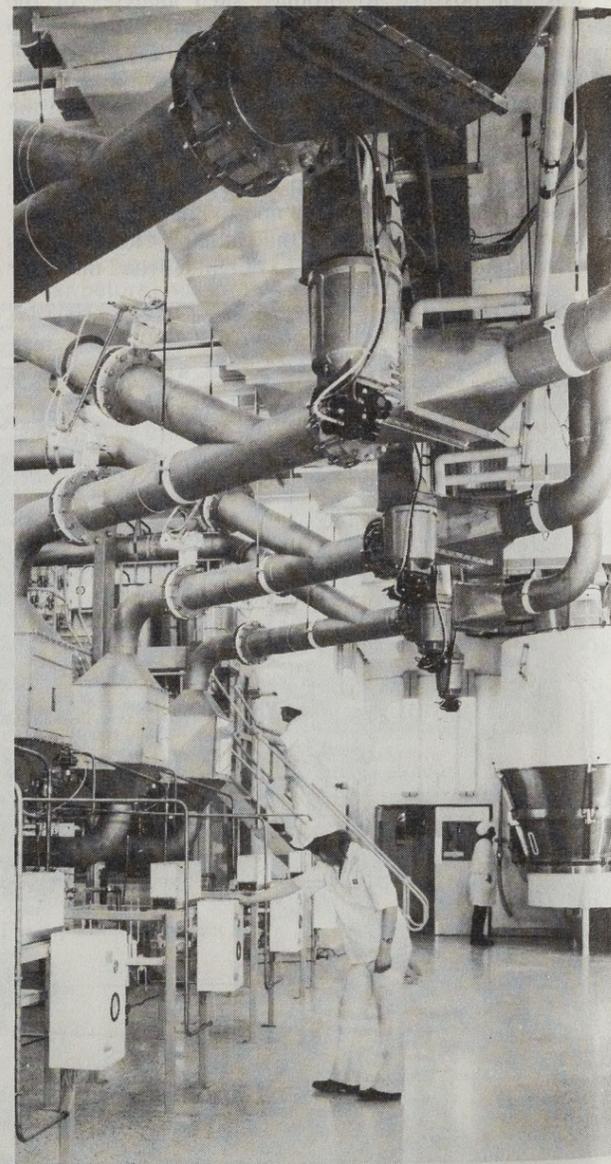
	Skilled workers' earnings relative to labourers'	Skilled workers' earnings relative to semi-skilled workers'	Semi-skilled workers' earnings relative to labourers'
1980	132	112	118
1981	134	113	119
1982	132	114	116
1983	133	113	117

**Table 3 Average overtime hours of production workers in chemical manufacture**

	Craftsmen	General workers	Hours
June 1980 (EO Survey)	4.3	4.9	
April 1980 (NES)	6.6	5.8	
April 1981 (NES)	2.6	3.8	based on SIC 1968
April 1982 (NES)	3.3	4.1	
April 1983 (NES)	3.5	3.8	based on SIC 1980
April 1983 (NES)	2.0	3.7	

**Table 4 Reconciliation of EO and NES results for 1980**  
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) or production workers

	Engineering	Chemicals			
	Skilled workers	Semi-skilled workers	Labourers	Craftsmen	General workers
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>EO Survey, June 1980</b>	113.4	98.0	86.3	125.8	114.6
<b>NES, April 1980:</b>					
(a) Men aged 21 and over					
(i) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	118.3	111.2	98.7	131.9	120.0
(ii) including those whose pay was affected by absence	114.4	106.1	93.5	129.8	116.6
(b) males on adult rates					
(i) excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	117.1	110.0	97.9	132.1	119.1
(ii) including those whose pay was affected by absence	113.3	105.1	92.6	130.0	115.9
(c) standard error	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.5



## Technical note

### Comparison of basis of skill level analyses in EO Surveys and NES

**Industries covered** The EO Survey defined "engineering" as the following MLHS: 331-49, 361, 363-69, 370-72, 380-85, 390, 391, 393, 399; and chemical manufacture as MLHS 271-73, 276-78. NES details for the same industry groupings have been used for 1980 to 1982. However, in 1982 the NES moved from the 1968 to the 1980 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, and engineering was subsequently defined as class 31, except groups 311 and 312, classes 32 and 33, class 34, except group 341, class 35 and class 36 except group 361, while chemical manufacture was defined as groups 251 and 257. Results for 1982 are available on both bases; from 1983 only the 1980 sic basis will be used.

The EO surveys only cover firms with 25 employees or more and the results after grossing up to allow for sampling fractions were estimated to represent about four-fifths of adult male manual workers in the occupations covered by the survey in each of the industries (see *Employment Gazette*, October 1980, pages 1084, 1088). The NES covers firms of all sizes.

**Occupations covered** Each manual occupation identified by the NES was allocated to one of the skill level groupings of the EO Surveys, or to an "other" category. The latter covers "non-production" workers (for example transport workers, storemen, warehousemen, canteen workers, watchmen, packers and managers) who were not covered in the EO surveys.

**Treatment of absence** The NES figures used in table 1 are those which exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence, as this is generally the best measure of normal earnings. In the EO Survey those absent part of the pay week were included, but those absent for the whole week were excluded, unless the whole works was closed for the whole or part of the week, in which case figures for the nearest week of an ordinary character were used. The EO results therefore correspond more closely to NES results which include those whose pay was affected by absence other than those receiving no pay.

**Definition of adult** The NES figures relate to those aged 21 and over, as this is the usual adult concept, for which

results are available for each year. The EO Survey results relate to those aged 20 and over in engineering and to those on adult rates in chemical manufacture.

**Survey dates** The 1980 EO Surveys related to the week including June 4, whereas the 1980 NES related to the pay-period including April 23, 1980. The EO chemical manufacture survey may therefore reflect the settlement of May 8, 1980 (June 2, 1980 in ICI) and the engineering survey may reflect the railway workshops settlement of May 8, 1980. These settlements would not have been reflected in the 1980 NES.

Comparison of the results of the two surveys could also be affected by seasonal factors. The NES shows consistently higher overtime hours in 1980 than the EO Surveys, and there is independent evidence of a reduction in overtime between April and June 1980, although this is more likely to reflect falling demand than seasonal change. Payments by results may also have declined.

**Sampling error** The standard errors of the 1980 NES estimates are shown in table 4. The sampling error of the EO Surveys is not known.

Table 4 attempts to reconcile the levels of average weekly earnings in the two surveys. If allowance is made for the differences of definition the remaining discrepancies between the two surveys for skilled engineering workers and in the chemical industry are within the range of sampling error. The more substantial differences for semi-skilled workers and labourers in engineering may indicate inconsistencies in allocating employees to these groupings in the two surveys, or in the representativeness of the returns received.

Similarly, as regards average hourly earnings, the main discrepancies are in the less skilled engineering groups. The relatively small differences for craftsmen and general workers in the chemical industry may reflect slight differences in definition.

Although such discrepancies cannot be wholly explained it is likely that the linked series will identify any significant shifts in relativities over time as each survey will have used consistent definitions over time. ■

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## Recent trends in labour costs

This article brings up to date the results of the 1981 labour costs survey published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1983, page 188. The estimates for 1982 are provisional and will be revised when the results of the next detailed survey to be carried out in respect of 1984 are available.

Table A presents estimates of labour costs per hour for production and construction industries (Orders II to XX of Standard Industrial Classification 1968) between 1964 and 1982. Total labour costs rose at a marginally slower rate than wages and salaries between 1981 and 1982. Statutory national insurance contributions formed a slightly smaller part of total costs in 1982 following the reduction in the national insurance surcharge in August 1982.

Table 1 shows the composition of labour costs in more detail, and gives separate figures for the four broad sectors within production and construction industries. Separate estimates for manual and non-manual workers are provided in tables 2 and 3.

There is a larger element of uncertainty surrounding the estimates for 1982 than those obtained in the detailed survey for 1981. There is reasonably precise annual information on wages and salaries, National Insurance contributions, provisions for redundancy and government

subsidies. However, other aspects of labour costs can only be measured precisely in the full surveys, though estimates have been based on the continuation of recent trends.

**Table A Production and construction industries: components of labour costs as percentages of total labour costs**

	Wages and salaries	Statutory National insurance	Voluntary social welfare	Other costs	All
1964	91.8	3.6	3.1	1.5	100
1968	90.2	4.3	3.2	2.3	100
1973	89.3	4.9	3.7	2.1	100
1975	87.5	6.4	4.2	1.9	100
1978	83.9	8.4	5.1	2.6	100
1981	81.6	8.9	5.6	3.9	100
1982	81.7	8.7	5.7	3.9	100

**Table 1 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—manual and non-manual combined**

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	206.22	84.3	278.35	76.2	193.20	86.8	253.47	78.2	209.01	83.9
	1981	323.95	82.1	424.40	73.3	303.72	85.0	450.90	75.8	330.87	81.6
	1982	355.41	82.5	496.81	72.1	325.90	85.2	502.35	75.3	362.19	81.7
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	22.50	9.2	34.02	9.3	15.13	6.8	36.26	11.2	22.45	9.0
	1981	39.23	10.0	52.28	8.7	28.01	7.8	68.60	11.5	39.30	9.7
	1982	43.30	10.1	58.40	8.5	29.40	7.7	78.60	11.8	43.27	9.8
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	20.77	8.5	24.48	6.7	20.33	9.1	22.25	6.9	20.90	8.4
	1981	35.36	9.0	41.99	7.0	35.31	9.9	41.70	7.0	35.88	8.9
	1982	38.01	8.8	46.10	6.7	37.16	9.7	45.87	6.9	38.49	8.7
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.31	0.5	3.87	1.1	0.37	0.2	1.41	0.4	1.31	0.5
	1981	8.40	2.1	16.61	2.8	2.15	0.6	11.31	1.9	8.00	2.0
	1982	7.35	1.7	30.46	4.4	3.33	0.9	14.00	2.1	7.75	1.7
Employers' liability insurance*	1978	0.97	0.4	2.54	0.7	1.71	0.8	0.47	0.1	1.12	0.4
	1981	1.41	0.4	4.95	0.8	2.21	0.6	1.11	0.2	1.66	0.4
	1982	1.56	0.4	5.64	0.8	2.42	0.6	1.23	0.2	1.82	0.4
Voluntary social welfare payments*	1978	11.72	4.8	34.27	9.4	5.01	2.3	39.67	12.2	12.70	5.1
	1981	20.39	5.2	61.12	10.1	10.04	2.8	78.04	13.1	22.84	5.6
	1982	22.67	5.3	69.22	10.0	10.50	2.7	89.96	13.5	25.30	5.7
Benefits in kind*	1978	0.29	0.1	11.29	3.1	0.10	—	0.05	—	0.65	0.3
	1981	0.45	0.1	18.38	3.1	0.28	0.1	0.34	0.1	1.14	0.3
	1982	0.47	0.1	20.90	3.0	0.29	—	0.37	0.1	1.19	0.3
Subsidised services*	1978	3.28	1.3	10.70	2.9	1.68	0.8	4.12	1.3	3.36	1.3
	1981	5.06	1.3	15.78	2.6	2.84	0.8	7.48	1.3	5.25	1.3
	1982	5.52	1.3	17.71	2.6	3.03	0.8	8.28	1.2	5.72	1.3
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)*	1978	0.83	0.3	1.53	0.4	0.56	0.3	2.62	0.8	0.89	0.4
	1981	1.23	0.3	2.38	0.4	0.98	0.3	4.31	0.7	1.37	0.3
	1982	1.36	0.3	2.59	0.6	1.04	0.3	4.75	0.7	1.50	0.3
Government subsidies	1978	-0.84	-0.3	-1.92	-0.5	-0.49	-0.2	-0.07	—	-0.80	-0.3
	1981	-1.81	-0.5	-0.18	—	-0.10	—	-0.09	—	-1.45	-0.4
	1982	-0.53	-0.1	-0.03	—	-0.02	—	-0.01	—	-0.42	—
All labour costs	1978	244.54	100.0	365.12	100.0	222.46	100.0	324.00	100.0	249.14	100.0
	1981	394.34	100.0	603.43	100.0	357.43	100.0	595.10	100.0	405.57	100.0
	1982	430.82	100.0	689.40	100.0	382.65	100.0	666.80	100.0	443.54	100.0

**Table 2 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—manual workers**

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	187.76	85.1	272.11	76.6	178.85	87.9	226.92	80.4	191.29	84.7
	1981	291.61	83.0	428.61	74.2	276.36	86.3	404.58	78.0	299.11	82.5
	1982	324.95	83.3	481.2	73.1	298.4	86.8	432.0	77.7	330.6	82.9
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	19.53	8.9	34.43	9.7	12.91	6.3	32.14	11.4	19.54	8.6
	1981	35.15	10.0	51.42	8.9	23.45	7.3	61.27	11.8	34.82	9.6
	1982	39.60	10.2	57.76	8.7	25.3	7.4	67.2	12.1	38.9	9.7
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	19.58	8.9	24.15	6.8	19.48	9.6	20.96	7.4	19.81	8.8
	1981	32.91	9.4	41.33	7.2	33.38	10.4	38.95	7.5	33.57	9.3
	1982	34.92	8.8	43.6	6.6	33.8	9.8	38.9	7.2	34.6	8.7
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.11	0.5	4.46	1.3	0.33	0.2	0.95	0.3	1.18	0.5
	1981	7.67	2.2	18.90	3.3	2.07	0.7	9.82	1.9	7.47	2.1
	1982	6.8	1.7	34.1	5.2	2.2	0.7	11.7	2.1	7.4	1.9
Employers' liability insurance*	1978	1.10	0.5	2.79	0.8	1.88	0.9	0.34	0.1	1.28	0.6
	1981	1.57	0.5	5.48	1.0	2.38	0.7	1.00	0.2	1.87	0.5
	1982	1.7	0.4	6.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.5
Voluntary social welfare payments*	1978	8.16	3.7	30.41	8.6	1.43	0.7	26.78	9.5	8.63	3.8
	1981	14.11	4.0	47.09	8.2	2.87	0.9	53.45	10.3	15.04	4.2
	1982	16.30	4.2	52.5	8.0	3.3	1.0	59.0	10.6	17.1	4.8
Benefits in kind*	1978	0.21	0.1	12.28	3.5	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.70	0.3
	1981	0.31	0.1	19.83	3.4	0.09	—	0.33	0.1	1.20	0.3
	1982	0.3	—	22.3	3.4	0.1	—	0.4	—	1.2	0.3
Subsidised services*	1978	3.06	1.4	9.88	2.8	1.58	0.8	3.93	1.4	3.15	1.4
	1981	4.63	1.3	15.04	2.6	2.32	0.7	6.76	1.3	4.81	1.3
	1982	5.1	1.3	16.9	2.6	2.5	0.7	7.2	1.3	5.3	1.3
Training (excluding wage and salary elements)*	1978	0.68	0.3	0.91	0.3	0.46	0.2	2.52	0.9	0.71	0.3
	1981	1.01	0.3	1.54	0.3	0.81	0.3	4.20	0.8	1.10	0.3
	1982	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	4.4	0.8	1.2	0.3
Government subsidies	1978	-1.02	-0.5	-1.51	-0.4	-0.49	-0.2	-0.05	—	-0.93	-0.4
	1981	-2.26	-0.6	-0.21	—	-0.09	—	-0.05	—	-1.78	-0.5
	1982	-0.7	-0.2	-0.0	—	-0.0	—	-0.0	—	-0.5	-0.1
All labour costs	1978	220.64	100.0	355.47	100.0	203.54	100.0	282.39	100.0	225.81	100.0
	1981	351.56	100.0	577.61	100.0	320.19	100.0	519.05	100.0	362.38	100.0
	1982	390.0	100.0	658.4	100.0	343.8	100.0	554.8	100.0	399.0	100.0

**Table 3 Labour costs per hour: summary by industrial sector—non-manual workers**

Category of labour cost	Year	Manufacturing industries		Mining and quarrying		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All production and construction industries	
		Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	As a percentage of total labour costs
All wages and salaries	1978	253.57	82.9	316.23	74.6	246.56	84.2	282.17	76.5	256.04	82.3
	1981	399.05	80.8	514.77	69.7	388.48	82.2	499.36	74.0	407.24	79.9
	1982	433.6	81.3	592.0	64.7	428.1	82.3	578.3	73.9	445.9	80.3
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness or injury or maternity	1978	30.10	9.9	31.54	7.4	23.40	8.0	40.70	11.1	30.15	9.7
	1981	48.75	9.9	56.73	7.7	42.12	8.9	76.29	11.3	50.04	9.8
	1982	52.9	9.9	64.7	7.5	44.5	8.6	90.9	11.6	54.8	9.9
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	23.82	7.8	26.50	6.3	23.49	8.0	23.64	6.4	23.82	7.7
	1981	41.06	8.3	45.43	6.2	41.30	8.7	44.57	6.6	41.42	8.1
	1982	45.8	7.8	49.0	5.7	42.8	8.2	46.2	6.2	46.5	8.4
Provision for redundancy (net)	1978	1.82	0.6	0.29	0.1	0.51	0.2	1.91	0.5	1.66	0.5
	1981	10.10	2.0	4.57	0.6	2.39	0.5	12.86	1.9	9.30	1.8
	1982	8.7	1.6	8.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	16.5	2.1	8.6	1.5
Employers' liability insurance*	1978	0.63	0.2	1.06	0.2	1.09	0.4	0.61	0.2	0.70	0.2
	1981	1.03	0.2	2.19	0.3	1.69	0.4	1.22	0.2	1.15	0.2
	1982	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
Voluntary social welfare payments*	1978	20.83	6.8	57.75	13.6	18.31	6.3	53.62	14.5	23.51	7.6
	1981	35.04	7.1	134.73	18.2	32.26	6.8	103.77	15.4	41.62	8.2
	1982	38.9	7.3	171.1	19.8	37.1	7.1	123.37	15.8	47.1	8.5
Benefits in kind*	1978	0									

### Estimation of labour costs between full surveys

The estimates of the component items of labour costs have been derived as follows:

**Wage and salaries** The Department carries out regular inquiries into the average earnings of manual workers each October. Estimates of earnings for calendar year 1982 have been obtained by relating the precise figures for October to the less detailed figures from the monthly sample survey on which the average earnings index is based. For non-manual workers estimates for the calendar year 1982 have been obtained using non-manual earnings figures for April 1982 from the New Earnings Survey and adjusting these using the monthly inquiry.

**National Insurance** The reduction in the surcharge in August 1982 and changes in earnings limits in April 1982 have been related to changes in earnings to derive estimates of changes in National Insurance contributions. **Provision for redundancy** Details of payments from the

Redundancy Fund are recorded each year. It has been assumed that total (net) redundancy provision moves in line with payments from the Fund.

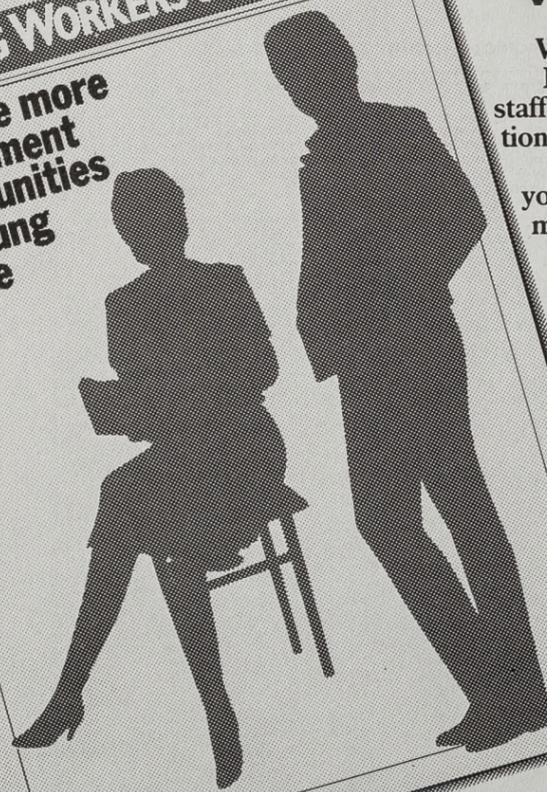
**Voluntary social welfare payments** Earlier labour costs surveys have shown that these payments have risen at a faster rate than wages and salaries as more, or more favourable, pension schemes have been established and other benefits to employees expanded. It has been assumed that the relative movement shown between 1978 and 1981 continued up to 1982.

**Government subsidies** The 1982 estimates are based on actual payments of temporary short-time working subsidy. **Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services and training** Earlier labour costs surveys have shown that these items have tended to move in line with total labour costs. It has been assumed that each of them constituted the same proportion of the total in 1982 as in 1981. ■

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**YOUNG WORKERS SCHEME**  
Department of Employment DE

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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## Summary

The economic forecast made at the time of the budget was for growth of about 3 per cent in GDP in 1984, following a similar rate of increase in 1983. The 1983 expansion was stronger than in most of Western Europe, but slightly lower than in North America.

The latest provisional figures for output in production industries show a year-on-year increase of 4½ per cent in the three months to January, with growth of 1½ per cent since the previous three months.

The level of demand remained fairly strong through 1983 with steady quarterly rises in consumers' expenditure. Improvements are expected across all components of demand in 1984.

The latest indicators suggest that the improvements in the labour market continued to the end of last year. In January and February, however, there was a further rise in unemployment.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was about 7¾ per cent. The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 5·1 per cent in the year to February.

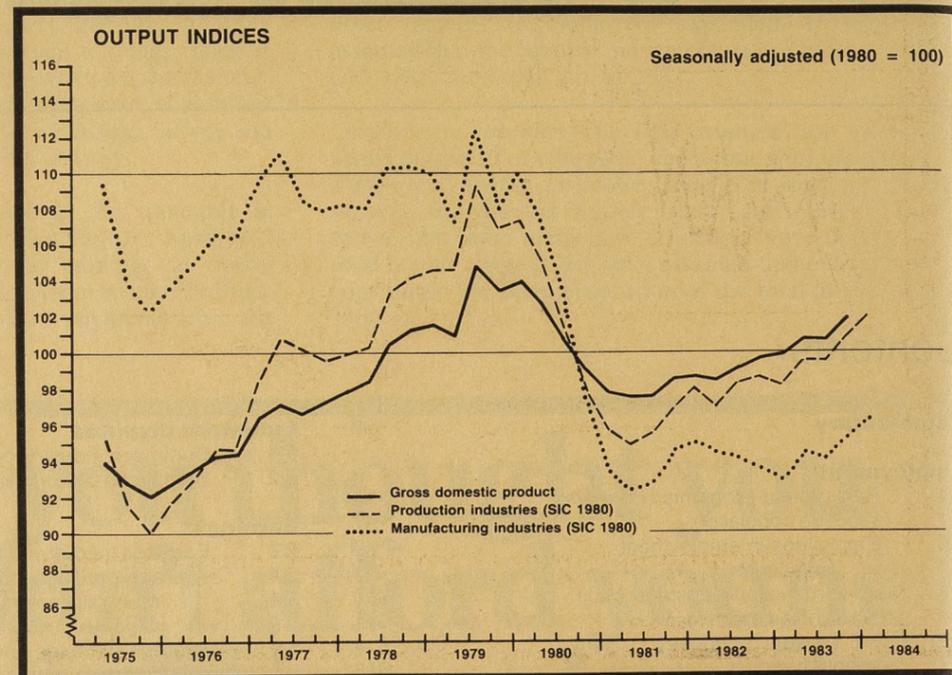
## Economic background

The improvement in economic activity seen since the first half of 1981 is generally expected to continue through 1984. The Budget forecast (March 13) sees further growth of 3 per cent in GDP (on the average measure) in 1984, at the same rate as in 1983.

This forecast suggests that increased demand in 1984 will be broadly based across the main components of expenditure. Recent forecasts from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and the London Business School are of growth of between 2 and 3 per cent.

The CSO's cyclical indicators also suggest that the economy will remain in the upswing phase of the business cycle through 1984. The longer-leading index rose again in January, continuing the upward trend that began in 1980. The shorter-leading and coincident indices have also maintained their broad upward movements in recent months.

GDP (output), on revised estimates, increased by 0·5 per



cent in the fourth quarter of 1983 compared with the previous quarter, to a level some 2·7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The rise in the fourth quarter largely reflected increased output in the production and communication industries.

In the three months to January, output in production industries rose by 1½ per cent compared with the previous three months (on provisional estimates), and was 4½ per cent higher than a year before. Within this, the output of manufacturing industries also grew by 1½ per cent in the latest three months, with particular contributions from metals (5 per cent), and chemicals, engineering and allied industries and the textile and clothing group (all 2 per cent). Manufacturing output in the three months to January was 3½ per cent higher than a year before.

On the demand side, the upward trend in consumers' expenditure continued in the fourth quarter. Spending rose by 1 per cent compared with the third quarter, to a level 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The Budget forecast was for a further rise of 3 per cent in consumers' expenditure in 1984 as a whole.

Retail sales rose in February after falling in January from the high level reached at the end of 1984. In the three months to February the volume of retail

sales was ½ per cent lower than in the previous three months, but remained 4 per cent higher than a year before.

Overall, the second and third quarters of 1983 saw a small reduction in the volume of stocks in the economy. Provisional estimates for the fourth quarter, however, show that stocks held by the manufacturing and distribution sectors rose by £0·27 billion. It is likely that in 1983 as a whole there was modest stockholding in the economy and in 1984 further stockbuilding is predicted by recent economic forecasts.

Total fixed investment rose by about 2 per cent in the year to the third quarter 1983. Manufacturing investment has begun to recover from a low level, while capital expenditure by distribution and financial industries continues to rise strongly. Provisional estimates for the fourth quarter suggest that manufacturing investment rose by 4 per cent compared with the third quarter, though remaining 2 per cent lower than a year before; much of this increase was in expenditure on plant and machinery. Investment by the distribution and financial industries rose by 4½ per cent in the fourth quarter. The Budget forecast was for growth of 6½ per cent in total fixed investment in 1984 as a whole compared with 1983.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £0·7 billion in the three months to January, compared with a sur-

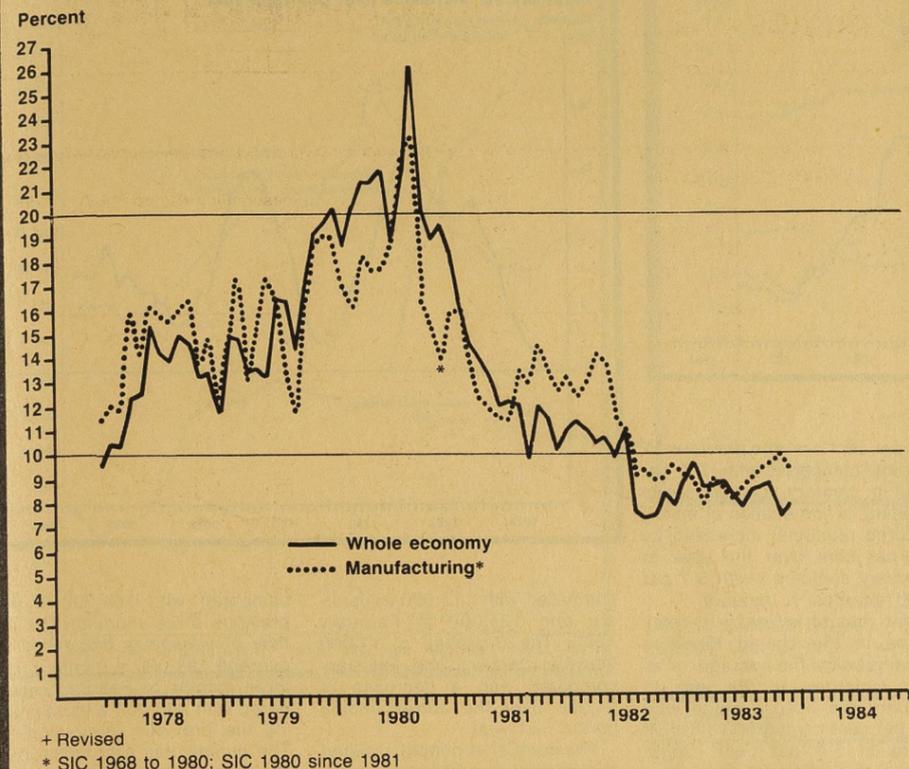
plus of £0·4 billion in the previous three months. The visible trade balance moved from a deficit of £0·5 billion to a surplus of £0·1 billion between these periods.

In the latest three months, the volume of exports was 5½ per cent higher than in the preceding three months. The underlying level of non-oil export volume has increased sharply in recent months and is now higher than at the beginning of 1983. Import volume rose marginally in the three months to January compared with the previous three months (which included the erratically high October figure). The underlying volume of imports

continues to increase, as it did throughout 1983.

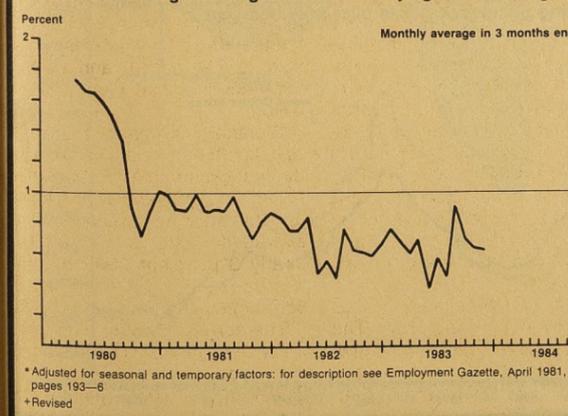
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EARNINGS: Average earnings index<sup>+</sup>: increases over previous year

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EARNINGS: Average earnings index<sup>+</sup>: underlying rate of change\*

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

## World prospects

The recovery in output in OECD countries during 1983 proved to be better than was generally expected a year ago. OECD output seems likely to have been between 2-2½ per cent higher in 1983 than a year earlier. Growth was more pronounced, however, in North America than in western Europe; the US, UK and Japanese economies grew by about 3 per cent in 1983, compared with the likely Western European average

of around 1 per cent.

Recent growth in demand in OECD countries has been centred mainly on increased consumers' expenditure and, in North America, housebuilding. Stock movements have also played a part. Most economic forecasters see growth in demand in the next year being more heavily weighted towards capital expenditure and stockbuilding.

The February National Institute Economic Review forecast economic growth in the OECD area of nearly 3½ per cent in 1984. The disparity in the year-on-year rates of growth between North America and western Europe was expected to be larger in 1984 than in 1983, though decreasing as the year progresses. Predicted growth in North America and Japan of 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively in 1984 compares with the forecast western European average of 1·6 per cent. The UK and West German growth rates of between 2 and 2½ per cent also compared favourably with other western European countries.

Current account balances in OECD countries were little changed in 1983. A rising US deficit was broadly matched by an increase in the Japanese surplus and reductions in the French and Italian deficits. The overall OECD current account deficit was forecast by the National Institute to increase in the next two years.

## Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to January was about 7¾ per cent, similar to the year to December.

The actual increase in the year to January (7·1 per cent) was below the underlying trend. Back-pay was substantially lower in January 1984 than in January 1983, and earnings in January 1984 were depressed by industrial action.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average earnings averaged between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent in the year to January.

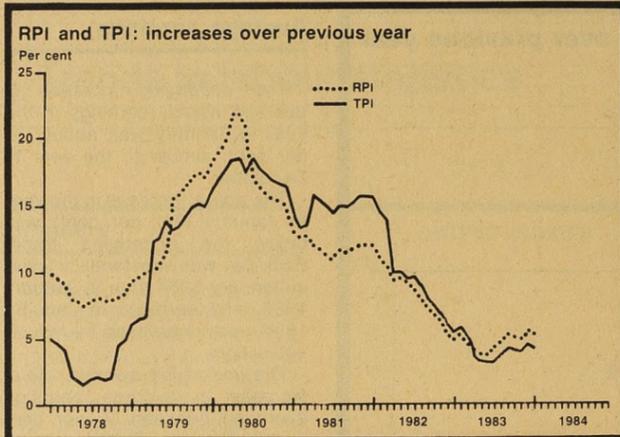
In production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was about 9 per cent, ¼ percentage point lower than in the year to December. Within this, the underlying earnings in manufacturing industries was about ¼ percentage point less than in the year to December, an increase of 9½ per cent. The slowing-down in these increases in the year to January probably reflects the reduction in average working hours in January 1984 compared with December 1983. However, the increase over the year to January continues to reflect the fact that overtime was higher and short-time working lower in January 1984 than a year before.

The actual increases in the year to January 1984 for production industries and for manufacturing industries (8·0 per cent and 9·2 per cent respectively) were both below the underlying increases. Back-pay was lower in January 1984 than a year earlier and changes in the timing of settlements meant that some groups had not received a pay settlement in the latest 12 month period. In addition, actual average earnings in production industries, in January 1984 were depressed by the effect of industrial action in coal mining.

In the three months to January, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 3·3 per cent higher than a year earlier; the increase in average earnings was about 9½ per cent, but output per head rose by about 6 per cent.

## Retail prices

The 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI) was 5·1 per cent in February, the same as in January. The increase in the latest month of 0·4 per cent (the same as in February 1983) was higher than in December and January (when special Christmas offers and New Year sales had



an effect) but similar to those recorded in the autumn of 1983.

The Budget measures announced on March 13 are expected to add about 0.7 per cent to the level of the RPI (mainly in April), compared with 0.4 per cent last year. The Chancellor's statement forecast that the inflation rate would remain low through 1984, edging back down to 4½ per cent by the end of the year.

One quarter of the increase in the latest month is attributable to food price rises, with seasonal and non-seasonal foods affecting the index to roughly the same extent. Among seasonal items average prices per pound of home-killed lamb rose by between 3p and 12p for different cuts. Most fresh vegetables rose a few pence per pound, with tomatoes showing an average increase of 5p per pound. Among non-seasonal items tea price rises were notable, with increases of between 3p and 5p being recorded per 125g.

Another quarter of the latest month's increase is attributable to price rises for alcoholic drink and tobacco products. Durable household goods and clothing and footwear contributed about another third of the monthly increase as their prices rose with the end of the sales. Within the housing group materials for repairs and maintenance made the largest contribution. The overall increase also included more of the gas price rise which began in January. However, transport and vehicles prices decreased again, with further reductions in second-hand car prices and a fall in petrol prices of about 3p per gallon.

The increase over the latest 6 months excluding seasonal food was 1.4 per cent, the same as in January but significantly lower than the figures of just over 2 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 1983.

In February producers' input prices (for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry) showed an increase of

6.9 per cent over the previous 12 months compared with 7.7 per cent in January. Output prices (relating to home sales of manufactured products) increased by 5.9 per cent over the year to February compared with 5.7 per cent recorded in January.

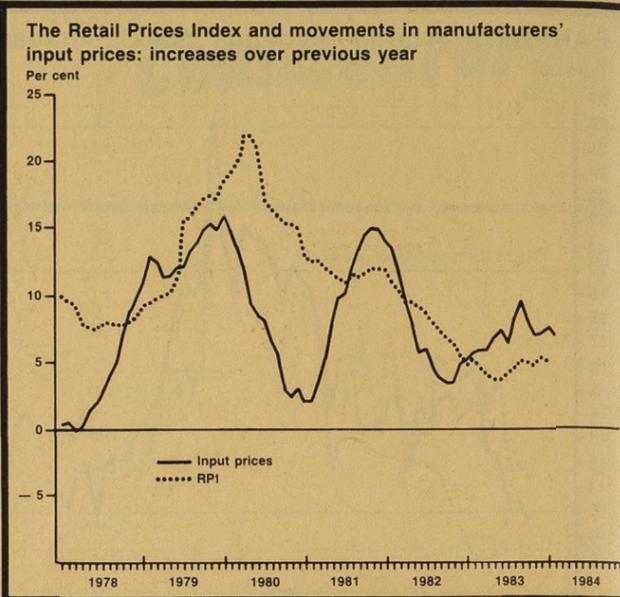
The rate of increase in retail prices in the United Kingdom remains below the average for all OECD countries: in the year to January the OECD average was 5.5 per cent compared with a UK figure of 5.1 per cent. Some comparable figures for other OECD countries were: USA 4.1 per cent, Netherlands 3.2 per cent, Japan 1.8 per cent, Federal German 2.9 per cent, France (9 per cent) and Italy (12.3 per cent) recorded figures higher than that for the UK.

### Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemployment (excluding school leavers) increased by 29,000 in February to 3,005,000. This increase follows a rise of 30,000 (revised) in January and taken together they suggest a reversal, at least for the time being, of the recent improvement in the trend in unemployment. In the three months to February there was an average increase of 22,000 a month, compared with an average decrease of 1,000 a month in the previous three months. Over the six months to February, the average increase was 11,000 a month, compared with 17,000 a month in the previous six months.

The recorded total in February decreased by 13,000 to 3,186,000 (13.4 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) a decrease of 31,000 from seasonal influences, (b) a seasonally-adjusted rise of 29,000 and (c) a fall of 11,000 in the number of school leavers.

Included in the February total were 105,000 school leavers,



compared with 117,000 in January and 124,000 in February 1983. The decrease of 11,000 between January and February compares with a decrease of 14,000 over the corresponding period last year.

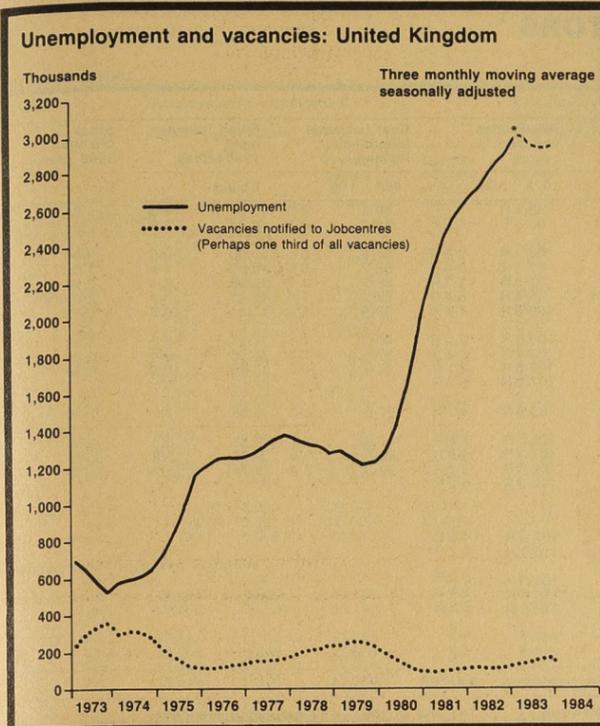
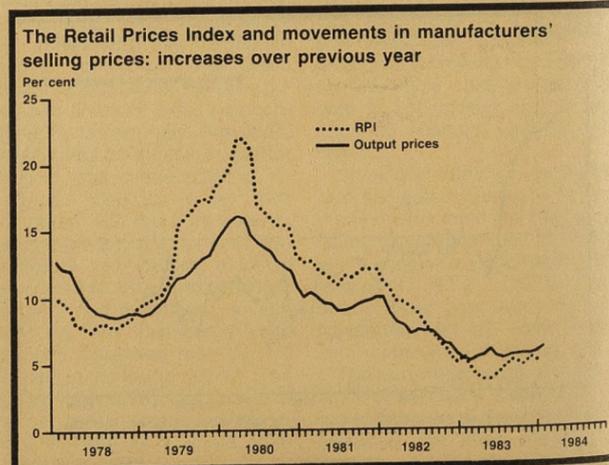
The number of people assisted by special employment measures at the end of January was 660,000, a net decrease of 3,000 on December. Fewer people were on the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Community Programme, but greater numbers were assisted by the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, the Youth Training Scheme and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures 465,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit.

The stock of vacancies (seasonally-adjusted) in February was 149,000, a decrease of 3,000 since January. In the three months to February the stock of vacancies averaged 152,000,

compared with 164,000 in the previous three months. The inflow of vacancies decreased to average 191,000 a month in the three months to February, compared with 200,000 a month during the previous three months. The outflow has also fallen after increasing throughout last year. Community Programme vacancies have contributed to the drop in total vacancies over the latest three months, but even excluding these, there are signs that vacancies have eased.

Female unemployment has been rising faster than male unemployment. In the three months to February, the increase on the previous three months was 0.2 percentage points for females compared with 0.1 for males. However, the recent worsening in the overall position is largely explained by a renewed rise in male unemployment.

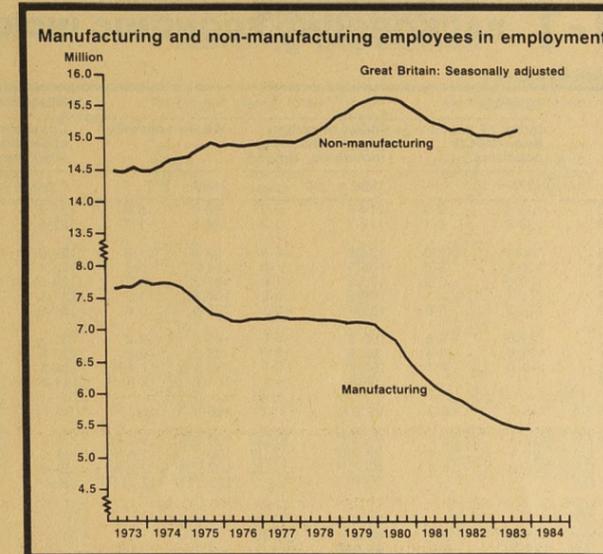
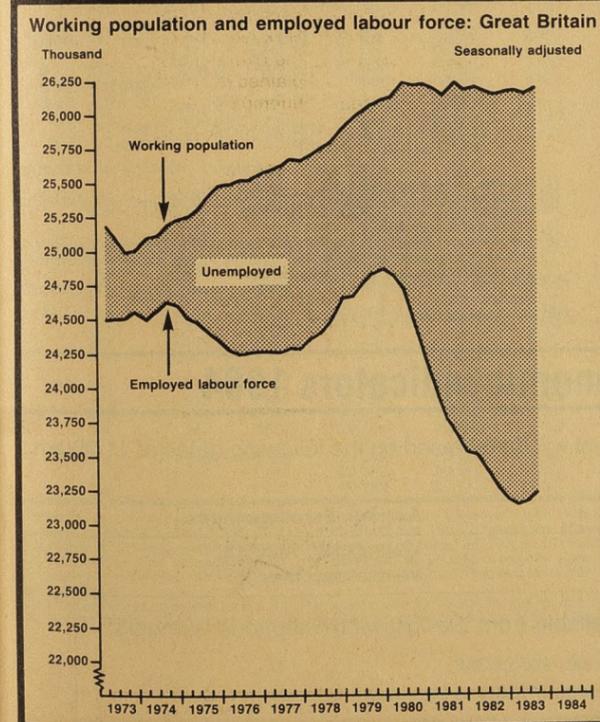
The regional pattern in the three months to February, compared with the previous three months, shows the largest seasonally-adjusted increase occur-



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

red in the North West (+0.3 percentage points). In most other regions, the increases were near to the national average (+0.1 points); the only region to record a fall was the West Midlands (-0.1 points).

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unem-



Germany (-0.3), Belgium (-0.5) and the United States (-1.0).

### Employment

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 16,000 (seasonally adjusted) in January 1984. This is a slightly larger decrease than in recent months, but monthly figures have recently moved erratically and the January estimate is not inconsistent with the easing of the rate of decline which was experienced during 1983. Each quarter of 1983 showed a smaller reduction (seasonally-adjusted) than the previous quarter in the number of manufacturing employees; and the average monthly decrease in the three months ended January was 6,000 compared with an average of 12,000 in the three months ended October.

The total number of employees in employment in Great Britain increased by 25,000 in the third quarter of 1983, following an increase of 3,000 in the second quarter which had been the first rise in the total since the end of 1979. A rise of 69,000 in service industries in the third quarter was partially offset by decreases of about 44,000 in the rest of the economy. Early indications suggest that the improving trend in employment in the economy as a whole continued into the fourth quarter of 1983.

In the year to September 1983 the overall number of employees in employment in Great Britain fell by 0.7 per cent (137,000). Relative declines were largest in the Northern region (2.4 per cent; 26,000 employees) and Yorkshire and Humberside (1.3 per

cent; 24,000). Two regions recorded increases in the number of employees in employment over this period; the South East outside London (0.6 per cent; 23,000) and East Anglia (0.8 per cent; 6,000).

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) was almost 11 million hours a week in January 1984, slightly down on the average of 11½ million hours in the last quarter of 1983 but higher than earlier that year. Short-time working was about 0.6 million hours lost a week (seasonally-adjusted), following some 0.5 million hours lost a week in the fourth quarter of 1983 and 0.8 in the third quarter.

### Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 412,000 working days were lost in February through stoppages of work owing to industrial disputes. This compares with 746,000 days lost in February 1983 and an average of just under 300,000 days lost a month during 1983 as a whole.

Four disputes accounted for over half of the days lost during the month: these were in coal mining, the civil service, a confectionery firm and a footwear firm.

The latest international comparisons of industrial disputes statistics, published in this issue on page 101, show that in 1982 the UK continued to occupy a broadly middle-ranking position compared with other industrial countries, as it has through most of the last decade.

# 0.1 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \*

Seasonally adjusted UNITED KINGDOM

	OUTPUT				DEMAND									
	Index of production—OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Index of output of manufacturing industries, U.K. <sup>1,2</sup>		Whole economy <sup>3</sup>		Consumers' expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1,4</sup>	Real personal disposable income	Fixed investment <sup>5,6</sup> 1980 prices	Stock changes <sup>6</sup> 1980 prices		
	1975 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		1978 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion		
1973	108.5	9.0	114.1	9.3	96.4	5.9	127.7	5.1	96.6 R	89.6	7.0	41.80	5.8	5.05
1974	108.6	0.1	112.7	-1.2	94.8	-1.7	125.6	-1.6	95.6 R	88.9	-0.8	40.64	-2.8	2.86
1975	100.0	-7.9	104.9	-6.9	93.0	-1.9	124.8	-0.6	93.5 R	88.8	-0.1	40.30	-0.8	-2.90
1976	108.6	8.6	106.9	1.9	94.7	1.8	125.1	0.2	93.1 R	88.2	-0.7	40.85	-1.4	1.08
1977	112.8	3.9	108.9	1.9	97.3	2.7	124.6	0.4	91.5 R	86.7	-1.7	39.85	-2.4	2.64
1978	117.4	4.1	109.6	0.6	100.4	3.2	131.5	4.9	96.4 R	93.1	7.4	41.21	3.4	2.09
1979	123.3	5.0	109.4	-0.1	103.3	2.9	137.9	5.5	100.6 R	98.5	5.8	41.41	0.5	2.49
1980	122.5	-0.6	100.0	-8.6	100.0	-3.2	137.3	-0.4	100.0 R	100.0	1.5	39.24	-5.3	-3.24
1981	123.0	0.4	93.6	-6.4	98.0	-2.0	137.6	0.2	100.4 R	97.6	-2.4	35.55	-9.4	-2.66
1982	118.0	-4.1	93.7	0.3	99.4 R	1.4 R	139.6	1.5 R	102.5 R	97.4	-0.2	37.63	5.8	-0.98
1983	118.0	...	95.1	1.5	101.6 R	2.2 R	144.8	3.7	107.9 R	97.4	-0.2	37.63	5.8	-0.98
1982 Q4	115.7	-5.3	92.9 R	-2.1 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
1983 Q1	117.7	-2.2	94.3 R	0.0 R	100.6 R	2.1 R	35.5	3.8	105.5 R	97.9	0.1	9.88	5.5	0.60
Q2	120.1	1.1	94.2 R	0.1 R	100.7	1.4 R	36.1	4.3	107.3 R	98.1	0.9	9.62	5.2	-0.03
Q3	123.6	5.4	95.7 R	2.1 R	102.2 R	2.5 R	36.4	3.7	108.3 R	99.0	2.4	9.74	2.2	-0.03
Q4	123.6	5.4	96.2 R	3.6	102.7 R	2.7 R	36.8	3.0	110.3 R	99.0	2.4	9.74	2.2	-0.03
1984 Q1	123.3	4.1	95.4 R	2.1 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
1983 Aug	123.3	4.1	95.4 R	2.1 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
Sep	124.7	5.4	95.6 R	2.4 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
Oct	123.3	4.1	95.7 R	2.3 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
Nov	123.3	4.1	95.8 R	2.9 R	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
Dec	123.3	4.1	97.1 R	3.6	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
1984 Jan	123.3	4.1	97.1 R	3.6	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68
Feb	123.3	4.1	97.1 R	3.6	100.0 R	1.5 R	35.7	3.8	103.9 R	97.8	0.3	9.58	7.0	-0.68

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 industries, i.e. Divisions 2 to 4 (SIC 1980). (3) GDP at factor cost. (4) Rebased to 1980 = 100. (5) Gross domestic fixed capital formation. (6) All industries. (7) Manufacturing and Distribution. (8) No percentages change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values. (9) Averages of daily rates. (10) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details, see Economic Trends 304, February 1979, p.80. (11) See p.63 for definition. Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. (12) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

## Publication dates of main economic indicators 1984

□ The three main economic indicators published by the Department will be released on the following dates at 11.30 am.:

Unemployment	Retail Prices Index	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, March 29	Friday, April 13	Wednesday, April 18
Friday, April 27	Friday, May 18	Wednesday, May 16

After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available from the following telephone numbers:  
**Unemployment:** 0923 28500 ext. 403 or 349.  
**Retail Prices Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).  
**Average Earnings Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.1

Working population THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)		HM Forces <sup>‡</sup>	Employed labour force <sup>†</sup>		Unemployed excluding students <sup>**</sup>	Working population <sup>†</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Basic series <sup>†</sup>	Supplementary series <sup>†</sup>		Basic series <sup>†</sup>	Supplementary series <sup>†</sup>		Basic series <sup>†</sup>	Supplementary series <sup>†</sup>
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Sep	13,544	9,702	23,246	1,930	319	25,495	1,292	26,787			
Dec	13,472	9,772	23,244	1,957	319	25,520	1,261	26,781			
1980 Mar	13,325	9,629	22,953	1,984	321	25,258	1,376	26,634			
June	13,306	9,666	22,972	2,011	323	25,306	1,513	26,819			
Sep	13,180	9,569	22,749	2,037	332	25,118	1,891	27,009			
Dec	12,919	9,490	22,409	2,064	334	24,807	2,100	26,907			
1981 Mar	12,656	9,301	21,957	2,091	334	24,382	2,334	26,716			
June	12,547	9,324	21,871	2,118	334	24,323	2,395	26,718			
Sep	12,496	9,303	21,799	2,118	335	24,252	2,479	27,001	27,026		
Dec	12,297	9,271	21,569	2,168	332	24,019	2,764	26,783	26,873 R		
1982 Mar	12,156	9,147	21,303	2,183	328	23,749	2,821	26,570	26,725		
June	12,115	9,184	21,299	2,118	324	23,741	2,770	26,511	26,731 R		
Sep	12,060 R	9,092	21,151	2,118	323	23,592	2,877	26,658	26,943		
Dec	11,892	9,065	20,957	2,118	321	23,396	3,097	26,493	26,843		
1983 Mar	11,748 R	8,930	20,677 R	2,118	321	23,116 R	3,172	26,288 R	26,703 R		
June	11,749 R	9,051 R	20,800	2,118	322	23,240	2,984	26,224	26,704		
Sep	11,790 R	9,055 R	20,845 R	2,118	325	23,288 R	3,167	26,455 R	27,000 R		
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Sep	13,484	9,692	23,176	1,930	319	25,425	1,226	26,656			
Dec	13,463	9,729	23,191	1,957	319	25,467	1,201	26,736			
1980 Mar	13,391	9,700	23,091	1,984	321	25,396	1,313	26,766			
June	13,303	9,646	22,950	2,011	323	25,284	1,444	26,869			
Sep	13,115	9,556	22,672	2,037	332	25,041	1,806	26,870			
Dec	12,915	9,450	22,366	2,064	334	24,764	2,011	26,865			
1981 Mar	12,722	9,373	22,095	2,091	334	24,520	2,334	26,840			
June	12,543	9,302	21,845	2,118	334	24,297	2,395	26,781			
Sep	12,429	9,289	21,718	2,118	335	24,171	2,496	26,856	26,881		
Dec	12,298	9,235	21,533	2,118	332	23,983	2,764	26,742	26,832		
1982 Mar	12,220	9,219	21,439	2,118	328	23,885	2,821	26,687	26,842		
June	12,111	9,160	21,271	2,118	324	23,713	2,933	26,584	26,804		
Sep	11,990	9,076	21,065	2,118	323	23,506	3,097	26,506	26,791		
Dec	11,896	9,031	20,927	2,118	321	23,366	3,316	26,454	26,804		
1983 Mar	11,811	9,002	20,811	2,118	321	23,250	3,665	26,401	26,816		
June	11,745	9,027	20,772	2,118	322	23,212	3,692	26,304	26,784		
Sep	11,719	9,038	20,758	2,118	325	23,201	3,746	26,298	26,843		
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Sep	13,252	9,476	22,728	1,869	319	24,916	1,226	26,142			
Dec	13,181	9,544	22,724	1,896	319	24,939	1,201	26,140			
1980 Mar	13,036	9,402	22,438	1,923	321	24,682	1,313	25,995			
June	13,018	9,440	22,458	1,950	323	24,731	1,444	26,175			
Sep	12,895	9,344	22,240	1,976	332	25,548	1,806	26,354			
Dec	12,641	9,269	21,910	2,003	334	24,247	2,011	26,258			
1981 Mar	12,384	9,082	21,466	2,030	334	23,830	2,239	26,069			
June	12,278	9,107	21,386	2,057	334	23,777	2,299	26,076			
Sep	12,229	9,085	21,314	2,057	335	23,706	2,731	26,349	26,374		
Dec	12,031	9,052	21,083	2,123	332	23,472	2,663	26,135	26,225		
1982 Mar	11,894	8,930	20,824	2,091	328	23,209	2,718	25,927	26,082		
June	11,857	8,968	20,825	2,057	324	23,206	2,664	25,870	26,090		
Sep	11,803 R	8,875	20,678	2,057	323	23,058	2,950	26,008	26,293		
Dec	11,638	8,848	20,486	2,057	321	22,864	3,214	25,849	26,199		
1983 Mar	11,497 R	8,715	20,211 R	2,057	322	22,589 R	3,059	25,648 R	26,063 R		
June	11,500 R	8,835 R	20,335	2,057	322	22,714	2,871	25,585	26,065		
Sep	11,541 R	8,840 R	20,381 R	2,057	325	22,763 R	3,044	25,807 R	26,352 R		
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Sep	13,192	9,466	22,658	1,869	319	24,846	1,226	26,011			
Dec	13,171	9,501	22,672	1,896	319	24,887	1,201	26,095			
1980 Mar	13,103	9,473	22,576	1,923	321	24,820	1,313	26,127			
June	13,015	9,421	22,436	1,950	323	24,709	1,444	26,225			
Sep	12,831	9,332	22,163								



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment\*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or Group	THOUSAND											
		[Jan 1983]			[Nov 1983] R			[Dec 1983] R			[Jan 1984] †		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Index of production and construction industries</b>	1-5	5,415.2	1,787.5	7,202.7	5,292.9	1,790.8	7,083.7	5,275.1	1,783.1	7,058.2	5,244.8	1,758.5	7,003.4
<b>Index of production industries</b>	1-4	4,534.3	1,671.4	6,205.7	4,418.8	1,674.6	6,093.4	4,400.9	1,667.0	6,067.9	4,370.7	1,642.4	6,013.1
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	2-4	3,961.1	1,585.1	5,546.2	3,869.6	1,588.9	5,458.5	3,851.3	1,581.9	5,433.2	3,825.4	1,557.7	5,383.1
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	1	573.2	86.3	659.5	549.2	85.7	634.9	549.6	85.1	634.7	545.3	84.7	630.0
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	252.1	11.4	263.5	231.0	11.4	242.4	230.1	11.4	241.5	228.1	11.4	239.4
Electricity	161	127.9	29.6	157.6	125.0	29.3	154.4	125.0	29.3	154.4	124.5	29.2	153.7
Gas	162	75.1	25.5	100.7	72.7	24.6	97.4	72.7	24.6	97.4	72.5	24.6	97.0
Water supply	170	52.9	9.9	62.7	53.9	10.4	64.3	54.8	9.8	64.7	53.4	9.6	63.0
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	2	649.3	174.1	823.5	626.6	171.6	798.2	623.1	171.2	794.3	619.3	168.4	787.8
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	22	204.9	28.2	233.1	189.6	26.6	216.2	189.4	26.6	216.0	188.2	26.3	214.4
Iron and steel	221	96.2	8.4	104.6	87.2	7.2	94.5	87.1	7.3	94.4	86.8	7.3	94.1
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	222/223	49.9	9.0	58.9	47.5	9.1	56.7	47.4	9.1	56.5	46.7	8.8	55.4
Non-ferrous metals	224	58.8	10.9	69.7	54.8	10.2	65.1	54.8	10.2	65.0	54.7	10.2	64.9
<b>Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.</b>	21/23	37.3	3.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	41.3
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	24	160.2	44.5	204.7	159.1	43.9	202.9	156.9	44.1	201.0	156.2	43.3	199.6
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	34.0	5.2	39.2	35.5	5.1	40.6	34.5	5.1	39.6	34.7	4.9	39.7
<b>Chemical industry</b>	25	233.5	95.6	329.1	227.6	95.3	323.0	226.6	94.7	321.2	224.7	93.0	317.7
Basic industrial chemicals	251	102.8	20.2	123.1	99.1	19.8	119.0	98.0	19.7	117.7	97.3	19.6	116.9
Pharmaceutical products	257	44.4	35.1	79.4	44.7	35.0	79.7	44.7	35.2	79.9	45.0	34.8	79.8
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.5	16.6	36.1	18.8	17.1	35.9	18.5	16.4	34.9	18.3	16.1	34.4
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	3	2,065.8	535.0	2,600.7	2,011.4	529.9	2,541.3	1,999.7	529.8	2,529.5	1,988.5	522.2	2,510.8
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	31	284.3	85.2	369.5	282.4	84.7	367.0	280.0	84.0	364.0	277.7	82.8	360.5
Foundries	311	61.6	8.0	69.6	60.6	8.3	68.9	59.8	8.5	68.3	59.5	8.0	67.6
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	35.3	11.8	47.1	33.8	11.5	45.4	33.6	11.3	44.9	32.7	11.2	43.9
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	150.4	56.8	207.1	151.3	56.2	207.4	150.0	55.3	205.3	149.9	54.8	204.7
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	32	667.8	122.3	790.1	638.5	118.0	756.5	636.5	118.6	755.2	632.0	116.5	748.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66.7	8.4	75.2	63.2	8.4	71.6	63.0	8.3	71.4	63.0	8.3	71.3
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	69.2	10.9	80.1	66.8	11.4	78.2	66.6	12.0	78.7	64.7	11.2	75.9
Metal working machine tools etc	322	66.3	13.6	79.9	61.8	12.5	74.2	62.4	13.0	75.4	62.3	12.4	74.7
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	77.2	10.5	87.7	73.0	10.1	83.1	72.4	10.0	82.3	72.6	10.0	82.6
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	27.2	5.5	32.7	24.4	4.7	29.1	23.8	4.6	28.4	23.2	4.4	27.6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	310.6	59.5	370.1	299.5	56.7	356.2	298.6	56.3	354.9	296.2	55.8	352.0
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	33	53.4	17.9	71.3	50.7	17.5	68.2	50.7	17.1	67.9	50.2	16.6	66.8
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	34	421.5	205.0	626.4	417.7	206.7	624.5	418.7	207.6	626.2	417.7	204.8	622.4
Basic electrical equipment	342	89.6	26.6	116.3	85.1	25.7	110.8	85.4	26.7	112.1	85.2	26.5	111.7
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	61.8	28.7	90.5	60.7	27.9	88.6	60.9	28.0	88.9	60.9	27.8	88.7
Telecommunications equipment	344	131.4	63.7	195.0	131.0	61.9	192.9	130.8	62.2	193.1	130.8	61.9	192.8
Other electronic equipment	345	68.2	52.5	120.7	70.9	57.0	127.9	71.4	56.6	128.0	70.9	55.3	126.2
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	28.2	13.7	41.9	29.0	14.7	43.7	29.0	14.6	43.6	29.1	13.9	43.0
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	35	271.7	34.7	306.4	266.8	34.6	301.4	263.3	34.4	297.8	263.9	34.6	298.4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	100.0	9.2	109.2	97.7	9.3	107.0	97.1	9.2	106.3	97.0	9.2	106.3
Parts	353	119.5	21.1	140.6	117.7	21.3	139.0	115.7	21.2	136.8	115.8	21.3	137.1
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	295.4	35.1	330.4	285.1	34.0	319.1	280.3	33.9	314.2	277.3	33.3	310.5
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	106.4	8.9	115.3	102.8	8.8	111.7	100.0	8.8	108.9	99.2	8.6	107.8
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	36.8	1.7	38.5	34.1	1.6	35.8	33.5	1.6	35.1	32.7	1.6	34.3
Aerospace equipment	364	144.7	21.7	166.4	141.0	21.1	162.1	139.6	21.0	160.6	138.3	20.7	159.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	71.7	34.8	106.5	70.3	34.4	104.7	70.1	34.2	104.3	69.9	33.8	103.7
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,246.0	875.9	2,122.0	1,231.6	887.4	2,119.0	1,228.6	880.8	2,109.3	1,217.6	867.0	2,084.6
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	370.3	246.1	616.5	362.9	251.6	614.4	361.9	248.4	610.3	356.2	239.2	595.4
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59.2	38.5	97.7	59.1	40.0	99.1	59.5	40.4	99.9	58.6	39.3	97.8
Milk and milk products	413	30.7	10.3	40.9	31.4	10.6	42.0	31.1	10.8	41.9	30.9	10.8	41.7
Fruit and vegetable processing	414	16.7	17.2	33.9	17.4	18.4	35.8	17.2	17.8	35.0	16.9	17.0	33.9
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	416/418	78.2	66.2	144.3	76.6	68.8	145.4	76.0	67.8	143.8	74.1	63.3	137.4
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.4	31.2	61.7	30.8	32.6	63.4	30.3	31.3	61.7	29.6	30.2	59.8
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/423	46.4	32.5	78.8	43.8	32.5	76.2	43.6	32.1	75.7	43.0	31.3	74.2
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426/427	63.5	20.2	83.7	60.5	19.5	80.1	60.5	19.1	79.7	60.0	19.2	79.2
<b>Textiles</b>	43	129.6	123.2	252.9	129.4	124.8	254.2	129.1	124.5	253.6	128.5	123.6	252.1
Woolen and worsted	431	27.4	19.2	46.6	27.4	18.8	46.2	27.1	18.7	45.9	26.9	18.7	45.6
Cotton and silk	432	23.9	17.4	41.2	24.8	17.6	42.5	24.9	17.7	42.5	24.9	17.2	42.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	27.0	61.0	88.0	26.8	63.2	90.0	26.8	62.8	89.5	26.6	62.7	89.2
Textile finishing etc	433/434/435/437	25.5	9.6	35.2	25.0	9.5	34.5	25.1	9.6	34.8	24.9	9.5	34.4
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	76.3	213.9	290.2	76.0	219.2	295.2	75.5	219.4	294.9	75.7	219.1	294.8
Footwear	451	24.0	28.6	52.5	24.5	29.6	54.1	24.5	29.5	54.0	24.4	53.8	
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/456	40.9	167.6	208.5	41.1	172.4	213.4	40.7	172.3	213.0	40.9	172.3	213.2
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	163.8	40.1	203.9	165.4	40.7	206.0	165.9	40.8	206.7	164.8	39.5	204.2
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	461/462/463	59.1	9.5	68.6	61.1	10.0	71.1	61.3	10.0	71.3	61.3	10.0	71.3
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	83.9	21.7	105.6	84.1	21.8	105.9	84.1	22.0	106.1	82.8	20.9	103.8
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	47	323.7	155.1	478.8	315.4	151.8	467.2	315.0	151.5	466.5	313.9	150.6	464.5
Pulp, paper and board	471	32.4	6.5	38.9	31.1	6.4	37.5	30.7	6.5	37.3	30.8	6.5	37.3
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.0	38.8	104.7	64.1	38.3	102.4	64.1	37.9	102.0	64.0	37.8	101.8
Printing and publishing	475	225.4	109.9	335.2	220.2	107.1	327.2	220.1	107.1	327.2	219.1	106.3	325.4
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	127.5	49.9	177.3	127.1	50.0	177.1	126.5	49.6	176.1	125.9	48.9	174.8
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/482	51.1	15.8	67.7	50.1	15.3	65.3	49.8	15.0	64.7	49.8	14.7	64.5
Processing of plastics	483	75.5	34.1	109.6	77.0	34.8	111.8	76.7	34.7	111.4	76.1	34.2	110.3
<b>Construction</b>	5	880.8	116.2	997.0	874.1	116.2	990.3	874.1	116.2	990.3	874.1	116.2	990.3
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	500/501	495.0	62.8	557.7	489.7	62.8	552.5	489.7	62.8	552.5	489.7	62.8	552.5
Civil engineering	502	159.4	21.5	180.9	158.8	21.5	180.4	158.8	21.5	180.4	158.8	21.5	180.4
Installation of fixtures and fittings	503	143.1	21.1	164.2	142.6	21.1	163.6	142.6	21.1	163.6	142.6	21.1	163.6
Building completion	504	83.4	10.8	94.2	83.0	10.8	93.8	83.0	10.8	93.8	83.0	10.8	93.8

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1.4 on a quarterly basis.  
 \* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from October 1981 and may understate the level of employment. Supplementary series which include an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for major industry groupings in table 1.2.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## \*Employees in employment: December 1983

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND											
		[Dec 1982]			[Sep 1983]			[Dec 1983]					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## \*Employees in employment: December 1983

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	[Dec 1982]			[Sep 1983]			[Dec 1983]			[Dec 1983]		
		Male	Female	All									
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	374.5	253.4	91.7	627.9	367.2	252.0	90.4	619.3	361.9	248.4	88.9	610.3
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	60.0	40.3	11.8	100.3	59.4	39.1	10.4	98.5	59.5	40.4	11.4	99.9
Milk and milk products	413	30.7	10.5	2.5	41.3	31.4	10.7	2.6	42.1	31.1	10.8	2.6	41.9
Fruit and vegetable processing	414	17.3	18.4	6.0	35.7	17.3	17.4	5.3	34.7	17.2	17.8	5.0	35.0
Fish processing	415	5.1	8.3	4.2	13.4	5.0	8.9	4.0	13.9	4.7	8.4	3.9	13.1
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	69.7	65.9	35.2	135.6	69.0	66.5	34.7	135.5	67.2	66.1	34.5	133.3
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	8.1	2.4	0.5	10.5	6.7	2.0	0.4	8.6	8.2	2.3	0.4	10.4
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.6	32.1	14.9	62.7	32.2	34.3	16.3	66.6	30.3	31.3	14.5	61.7
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	416/418/422/423	56.2	34.9	10.6	91.1	53.0	34.9	10.9	88.0	52.3	33.9	10.3	86.2
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	15.2	8.9	0.7	24.1	13.7	8.1	0.7	21.8	13.9	8.1	0.7	22.0
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	426/427	49.2	11.9	2.1	61.2	47.4	11.3	2.0	58.7	46.7	11.1	2.3	57.7
Soft drinks	428	17.2	6.9	1.6	24.2	17.6	7.0	1.7	24.5	16.9	6.8	1.9	23.7
Tobacco	429	15.1	12.8	1.6	27.9	14.4	11.9	1.5	26.3	14.0	11.5	1.4	25.5
<b>Textiles</b>	43	129.6	125.8	23.5	255.4	130.0	124.5	23.8	254.5	129.1	124.5	23.4	253.6
Woollen and worsted	431	27.6	19.3	4.3	46.9	27.6	18.8	4.6	46.4	27.1	18.7	4.6	45.9
Cotton and silk	432	24.0	17.6	3.0	41.6	24.9	17.7	3.2	42.6	24.9	17.7	3.1	42.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	26.7	63.0	11.5	89.6	26.8	62.8	11.4	89.6	26.8	62.8	11.3	89.5
Textile finishing	437	21.8	8.0	1.5	29.8	21.4	7.8	1.5	29.2	21.5	7.9	1.4	29.4
Carpets etc	438	12.8	5.7	0.9	18.5	12.5	5.4	0.7	17.9	12.4	5.5	0.7	17.9
Other textiles	433/434/435/439	16.7	12.2	2.4	29.0	16.8	12.1	2.4	28.9	16.4	12.0	2.3	28.4
<b>Leather and leather goods</b>	44	15.0	10.6	2.7	25.6	15.5	10.4	2.9	25.9	15.8	10.7	3.1	26.5
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	76.4	216.3	38.6	292.7	75.4	217.7	36.4	293.1	75.5	219.4	37.8	294.9
Footwear	451	23.9	28.8	4.0	52.7	24.3	29.3	3.3	53.6	24.5	29.5	3.4	54.0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	41.2	169.4	28.5	210.6	40.7	171.2	27.3	211.9	40.7	172.3	28.3	213.0
Household textiles etc	455	11.3	18.1	6.1	29.5	10.4	17.3	5.9	27.7	10.4	17.5	6.1	27.9
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	163.2	39.8	11.5	203.0	165.4	40.1	12.2	205.5	165.9	40.8	12.4	206.7
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	461/462/463	25.4	3.9	1.5	29.3	27.1	3.7	1.5	30.8	26.8	3.8	1.5	30.5
Builders carpentry and joinery	464/465	33.5	5.4	2.2	39.0	33.7	5.9	2.5	39.6	34.5	6.3	2.4	40.8
Articles of wood, cork etc	466	20.0	8.5	2.5	28.4	20.3	8.8	2.3	29.1	20.5	8.8	2.6	29.3
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	84.2	22.0	5.4	106.2	84.3	21.7	5.9	106.0	84.1	22.0	5.9	106.1
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	47	325.4	156.9	36.5	482.3	316.9	152.4	36.4	469.4	315.0	151.5	36.2	466.5
Pulp, paper and board	471	32.8	6.8	1.4	39.5	30.9	6.6	1.3	37.6	30.7	6.5	1.1	37.3
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.6	39.6	8.2	106.2	64.9	38.4	7.5	103.3	64.1	37.9	7.5	102.0
Printing and publishing	475	226.0	110.5	26.8	336.5	221.1	107.4	27.5	328.5	220.1	107.1	27.5	327.2
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	129.3	51.0	12.4	180.3	126.6	49.7	12.4	176.3	126.5	49.6	11.6	176.1
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/482	52.6	16.1	2.8	68.7	49.8	15.0	2.8	64.8	49.8	15.0	2.9	64.7
Processing of plastics	483	76.7	34.9	9.6	111.6	76.8	34.7	9.6	111.5	76.7	34.7	8.7	111.4
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	49	40.4	38.7	10.0	79.0	41.4	37.8	9.2	79.2	39.0	35.9	8.9	78.8
Jewellery and coins	491	10.2	6.2	2.5	16.4	9.1	5.4	1.7	14.4	8.7	5.8	1.9	14.5
Photo/cinematographic processing	493	6.5	7.5	2.1	14.0	7.3	7.6	1.7	14.8	5.7	7.0	1.4	12.7
Toys and sports goods	494	11.2	14.3	3.8	25.4	11.8	15.3	4.2	27.1	12.1	13.6	4.0	25.6
Other manufacturing nes	492/495	12.5	10.7	1.7	23.2	13.2	9.6	1.7	22.8	12.5	9.5	1.6	22.0
<b>Construction</b>	5	889.4	116.2	49.2	1,005.5	874.1	116.2	49.2	990.3	874.1	116.2	49.2	990.3
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	500/501	499.2	62.8	27.7	562.0	489.7	62.8	27.7	552.5	489.7	62.8	27.7	552.5
Civil engineering	502	161.2	21.5	5.6	182.7	158.8	21.5	5.6	180.4	158.8	21.5	5.6	180.4
Installation of fixtures and fittings	503	144.7	21.1	10.2	165.7	142.6	21.1	10.2	163.6	142.6	21.1	10.2	163.6
Building completion	504	84.3	10.8	5.7	95.1	83.0	10.8	5.7	93.8	83.0	10.8	5.7	93.8
<b>Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs</b>	6	1,804.1	2,151.7	1,223.5	3,955.8	1,846.0	2,153.4	1,258.8	3,999.4	1,841.1	2,191.9	1,309.2	4,033.0
<b>Wholesale distribution</b>	61	585.7	264.8	84.2	850.4	584.6	262.7	82.0	847.3	586.0	265.4	84.4	851.5
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	611	21.3	8.3	2.7	29.6	21.1	8.5	2.9	29.6	20.2	8.1	3.1	28.3
Fuels, ores, metals etc	612	76.0	23.4	5.9	99.4	75.2	24.5	6.1	99.7	75.1	24.3	6.0	99.4
Timber and building materials	613	92.1	29.4	9.0	121.6	92.6	29.0	9.4	121.6	93.0	28.7	9.4	121.7
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	614	99.1	36.3	9.6	135.3	99.9	37.1	8.7	137.0	100.3	37.0	8.4	137.3
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	615	33.1	18.7	5.8	51.8	32.9	17.9	5.4	50.8	33.6	18.7	5.8	52.3
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	616	20.3	18.1	6.2	38.5	20.2	17.7	5.0	37.9	20.0	18.0	4.8	38.0
Food, drink and tobacco	617	164.4	75.5	28.4	239.9	162.0	72.5	26.5	234.5	162.9	74.4	27.8	237.3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	618	14.9	14.6	3.5	29.5	15.1	14.1	3.7	29.2	15.2	14.7	3.9	29.9
Other wholesale distribution	619	64.4	40.4	13.1	104.8	65.7	41.2	14.3	107.0	65.7	41.6	15.2	107.3
<b>Dealing in scrap and waste materials</b>	62	14.9	3.4	1.6	18.3	15.3	3.1	2.1	18.5	15.7	3.0	1.9	18.7
<b>Commission agents</b>	63	10.6	6.6	2.3	17.2	10.7	6.1	2.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	2.3	16.9
<b>Retail distribution</b>	64/65	754.0	1,268.4	716.2	2,022.4	757.8	1,229.1	714.9	1,987.0	774.6	1,301.1	770.3	2,075.7
Food	641	202.4	354.2	220.1	556.6	202.6	347.7	227.2	550.2	209.1	365.4	244.6	574.5
Confectioners, tobacconists etc	642	48.6	103.5	72.7	152.1	50.3	101.1	73.4	151.4	50.8	104.0	74.2	154.8
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17.2	111.5	48.2	128.7	16.6	103.3	43.9	119.9	17.4	113.5	48.1	130.9
Clothing	645	33.6	117.3	66.6	150.9	33.1	114.5	67.2	147.6	34.4	121.9	72.2	156.3
Footwear and leather goods	646	10.0	49.9	31.2	59.9	10.5	52.3	36.2	62.8	11.2	54.4	38.3	65.6
Furnishing fabrics etc	647	12.3	10.3	7.1	22.7	11.3	10.9	6.1	22.1	10.8	11.7	6.9	22.5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	90.3	78.9	42.5	169.3	93.8	79.3	44.1	173.0	95.7	82.4	47.6	178.0
Motor vehicles and parts	651	137.6	43.2	16.0	180.7	139.7	42.8	15.7	182.5	140.4	42.7	15.7	183.2
Filling stations	652	53.2	23.4	10.2	76.6	53.7	24.7	13.3	78.4	52.7	25.3	14.4	78.0
Books, stationery, office supplies	653	25.7	39.2	25.5	64.9	25.8	40.0	24.9	65.9	26.8	42.4	26.6	69.2
Other specialised distribution	654	43.5	55.4	24.9	98.9	44.8	54.6	26.4	99.4	45.4	59.4	29.9	104.8
Mixed retail businesses	656	79.5	281.6	151.3	361.1	75.7	257.9	136.6	333.6	80.0	277.9	152.1	357.9
<b>Hotels and catering</b>	66	287.1	569.1	401.8	856.1	326.7	611.7	440.4	938.4	302.5	575.0	432.9	877.5
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc	661	64.0	105.4	71.8	169.5	66.7	112.7	77.9	179.4	64.1	108.7	77.8	172.8
Public houses and bars	662	62.1	159.7	136.0	221.8	71.0	158.9	142.8	229.9	68.3	157.6	142.3	225.9
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	50.8	86.1	70.2	136.9	54.4	83.7	74.6	138.1	55.6	85.7	75.9	141.2
Canteens and messes	664	25.8	81.7	47.7	107.5	28.3	80.8	47.3	109.1	28.5	80.0	49.2	108.5
Hotel trade	665	76.0	129.7	70.8	205.7	82.8	150.6	85.0	233.4	77.6	136.8	84.3	214.4
Other tourist etc accommodation	667	8.3	6.4	5.2	14.8	23.4	2						

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index 1980 = 100	Index of production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Index of production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Index of manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Index of service industries
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
<b>SIC 1980</b>							1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9
<b>South East</b>													
1982 Sep	4,003	3,046	1,234		7,050	94.5	2,048	88.9	1,726	89.2	1,607	88.9	4,923
1982 Dec	3,957	3,050	1,257		7,007	94.0	2,012	87.4	1,697	87.7	1,580	87.4	4,923
1983 Mar	3,918	3,014	1,236		6,931	93.0	1,987	86.3	1,680	86.8	1,564	86.5	4,876
1983 Jun	3,911	3,038	1,262		6,949	93.2	1,980	86.0	1,673	86.5	1,559	86.2	4,899
1983 Sep	3,933	3,036	1,247		6,969	93.5	1,976	85.8	1,665	86.1	1,551	85.8	4,915
<b>Greater London†</b> (included in South East)													
1982 Sep	1,995	1,468	502		3,463		854		703		650		2,607
1982 Dec	1,981	1,478	512		3,460		837		689		637		2,620
1983 Mar	1,958	1,463	505		3,421		826		682		630		2,592
1983 Jun	1,947	1,477	520		3,424		821		677		626		2,600
1983 Sep	1,957	1,471	512		3,428		815		669		618		2,610
<b>East Anglia</b>													
1982 Sep	392	280	127		673	96.2	223	88.2	187	88.7	176	88.1	409
1982 Dec	389	269	123		658	94.1	220	87.1	185	87.8	174	87.2	397
1983 Mar	386	262	120		648	92.6	216	85.5	182	86.3	171	85.6	394
1983 Jun	386	279	127		665	95.0	214	84.6	180	85.3	168	84.5	414
1983 Sep	388	278	121		667	95.3	216	85.5	182	86.2	170	85.4	409
<b>South West</b>													
1982 Sep	861	658	318		1,519	96.2	483	88.7	407	89.0	378	88.8	985
1982 Dec	840	640	308		1,481	93.8	472	86.7	397	86.9	369	86.7	959
1983 Mar	832	628	306		1,459	92.4	466	85.6	394	86.1	366	85.8	947
1983 Jun	846	657	328		1,504	95.2	463	85.1	391	85.5	363	85.2	994
1983 Sep	852	658	327		1,510	95.6	465	85.4	391	85.6	363	85.3	995
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1982 Sep	1,131	812	338		1,943	89.1	887	82.9	801	82.7	748	82.0	1,023
1982 Dec	1,118	808	338		1,926	88.4	871	81.4	787	81.2	735	80.5	1,022
1983 Mar	1,101	795	334		1,897	87.0	854	79.8	772	79.6	720	78.9	1,014
1983 Jun	1,102	802	337		1,904	87.4	848	79.3	766	79.1	715	78.3	1,026
1983 Sep	1,108	803	342		1,911	87.7	850	79.5	767	79.2	716	78.5	1,029
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1982 Sep	827	602	258		1,429	93.4	660	88.7	599	89.0	510	88.1	734
1982 Dec	812	603	264		1,415	92.5	646	86.8	587	87.1	498	86.0	736
1983 Mar	797	588	256		1,385	90.5	632	84.9	574	85.2	486	84.0	722
1983 Jun	800	603	271		1,403	91.4	629	84.5	571	84.8	485	83.8	742
1983 Sep	804	608	269		1,413	92.3	632	85.0	574	85.2	489	84.5	746
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
1982 Sep	1,042	749	350		1,791	91.7	750	85.3	660	85.4	548	83.8	1,010
1982 Dec	1,030	755	356		1,784	91.3	735	83.6	647	83.8	536	82.0	1,018
1983 Mar	1,016	747	353		1,763	90.2	724	82.4	638	82.6	528	80.8	1,010
1983 Jun	1,012	747	353		1,759	90.0	714	81.3	629	81.4	521	79.6	1,015
1983 Sep	1,013	746	354		1,759	90.0	717	81.6	631	81.6	525	80.3	1,012
<b>North West</b>													
1982 Sep	1,321	1,041	446		2,362	90.7	922	83.8	809	83.6	747	83.1	1,422
1982 Dec	1,304	1,045	452		2,349	90.2	902	82.0	791	81.8	731	81.3	1,429
1983 Mar	1,287	1,027	443		2,314	88.9	884	80.3	775	80.2	715	79.6	1,413
1983 Jun	1,284	1,032	448		2,315	88.9	877	79.7	769	79.5	709	78.9	1,422
1983 Sep	1,287	1,032	452		2,319	89.1	878	79.8	768	79.5	709	78.9	1,423
<b>North</b>													
1982 Sep	622	453	194		1,075	89.8	445	83.7	382	84.5	318	84.0	616
1982 Dec	612	455	200		1,066	89.0	434	81.6	372	82.3	309	81.7	618
1983 Mar	601	447	199		1,049	87.5	424	79.8	364	80.5	302	79.9	610
1983 Jun	596	447	198		1,042	87.0	419	78.8	358	79.3	298	79.8	610
1983 Sep	593	448	198		1,042	87.0	416	78.2	355	78.5	295	78.0	611
<b>Wales</b>													
1982 Sep	523	381	158		904	91.1	328	81.6	279	81.6	222	79.0	552
1982 Dec	513	380	160		892	89.9	321	80.0	273	80.0	218	77.3	546
1983 Mar	510	374	158		884	89.1	316	78.7	269	78.9	215	76.2	544
1983 Jun	508	385	169		893	90.0	314	78.2	267	78.3	213	75.7	557
1983 Sep	509	385	164		894	90.1	315	78.4	268	78.3	214	76.2	555
<b>Scotland</b>													
1982 Sep	1,080	852	346		1,932	93.4	678	86.0	546	86.3	472	84.6	1,211
1982 Dec	1,063	843	343		1,907	92.2	665	84.4	536	84.8	462	82.9	1,197
1983 Mar	1,050	833	340		1,883	91.0	652	82.7	526	83.1	452	81.1	1,188
1983 Jun	1,056	846	349		1,902	91.9	645	81.8	520	82.1	447	80.1	1,214
1983 Sep	1,053	846	349		1,899	91.8	645	81.9	518	81.8	445	79.8	1,210
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1982 Sep	11,803	8,875	3,768		20,678	92.9	7,422	86.2	6,395	86.3	5,726	85.5	12,884
1982 Dec	11,638	8,848	3,801		20,486	92.0	7,279	84.5	6,273	84.7	5,612	83.8	12,845
1983 Mar	11,497	8,715	3,745		20,211	90.8	7,154	83.1	6,174	83.3	5,519	82.4	12,718
1983 Jun	11,500	8,835	3,843		20,335	91.3	7,102	82.5	6,123	82.6	5,478	81.8	12,894
1983 Sep	11,541	8,840	3,824		20,381	91.6	7,109	82.5	6,118	82.6	5,478	81.8	12,906

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Index 100 = 1980	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
		0	1											
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
		61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99							
<b>South East</b>														
1982 Sep	96.9	79	119	182	830	595	322	707	694	573	850	658	1,441	
1982 Dec	96.9	71	117	179	816	586	315	691	710	565	847	657	1,453	
1983 Mar	96.0	69	116	179	806	579	307	681	686	559	845	664	1,442	
1983 Jun	96.4	70	114	176	801	582	307	701	689	559	854	662	1,434	
1983 Sep	96.8	78	114	175	799	576	310	706	694	558	864	663	1,429	
<b>Greater London†</b> (included in South East)														
1982 Sep		2	53	70	282	297	151	363	304	351	564	370	655	
1982 Dec		2	52	69	277	291	148	363	312	346	565	370	664	
1983 Mar		2	52	68	274	289	144	355	299	338	565	376	659	
1983 Jun		2	51	67	269	290	144	358	300	337	569	374	662	
1983 Sep		2	51	67	265	286	146	354	303	338	574	377	663	
<b>East Anglia</b>														
1982 Sep	100.9	41	12	17	74	85	35	76	69	43	44	50	126	
1982 Dec	98.0	41	12	17	72	85	35	63	70	42	44	50	128	
1983 Mar	97.1	38	12	17	71	83	34	61	67	41	43	51	131	

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	June 12, 1982			Sep 11, 1982			[Dec 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	489,582	132,649	518,232	483,195	90,822	506,640	483,300	150,107	513,267
—Others	173,174	438,856	363,442	173,637	426,977	358,386	172,530	437,483	362,391
Construction	107,803	477	108,014	108,110	471	108,317	107,496	468	107,703
Transport	18,261	348	18,413	18,277	358	18,434	17,852	363	18,011
Social Services	130,338	162,551	198,841	130,753	163,446	199,608	131,136	165,406	200,825
Public libraries and museums	23,021	16,050	30,932	23,160	16,173	31,135	23,086	15,939	30,954
Recreation, parks and baths	63,997	19,674	72,506	64,468	19,833	73,043	60,524	19,055	68,774
Environmental health	19,626	1,578	20,303	19,517	1,575	20,193	19,099	1,523	19,754
Refuse collection and disposal	42,862	311	42,994	43,026	321	43,164	41,570	318	41,706
Housing	44,226	12,783	49,862	44,410	12,678	50,002	45,245	12,855	50,912
Town and country planning	19,314	571	19,606	19,415	569	19,706	19,343	575	19,637
Fire Service—Regular	33,790	3	33,792	33,764	3	33,766	33,895	4	33,897
—Others (a)	3,991	1,936	4,820	4,013	1,944	4,846	4,034	1,945	4,869
Miscellaneous services	213,220	41,872	231,543	213,824	41,818	232,143	214,108	41,641	232,339
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,383,205</b>	<b>829,659</b>	<b>1,713,300</b>	<b>1,379,569</b>	<b>776,988</b>	<b>1,699,383</b>	<b>1,373,218</b>	<b>847,682</b>	<b>1,705,039</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	113,931	—	113,931	114,206	—	114,206	114,324	—	114,324
—Others (b)	38,063	6,405	40,827	37,976	6,356	40,719	38,247	6,360	40,992
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	16,761	4,827	19,117	16,970	4,927	19,375	17,164	4,933	19,578
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,551,960</b>	<b>840,891</b>	<b>1,887,175</b>	<b>1,548,721</b>	<b>788,271</b>	<b>1,873,683</b>	<b>1,542,953</b>	<b>858,975</b>	<b>1,879,933</b>

Service	June 12, 1982			Sep 11, 1982			[Dec 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,445	4,272	33,236	32,038	2,796	32,684	31,984	5,182	32,893
—Others	10,403	26,806	21,733	10,345	26,469	21,486	10,491	27,575	22,163
Construction	8,925	10	8,929	8,846	10	8,850	9,768	9	9,772
Transport	1,860	34	1,874	1,853	33	1,867	1,808	35	1,823
Social Services	8,193	9,536	12,163	8,142	9,707	12,188	8,148	9,928	12,285
Public libraries and museums	1,118	767	1,494	1,126	782	1,509	1,129	780	1,510
Recreation, parks and baths	4,684	1,688	5,401	4,650	1,748	5,393	4,238	1,712	4,966
Environmental health	1,171	238	1,270	1,170	240	1,269	1,124	231	1,220
Refuse collection and disposal	2,071	5	2,073	2,078	6	2,080	2,002	6	2,004
Housing	1,781	502	2,010	1,811	516	2,047	1,819	536	2,063
Town and country planning	1,395	27	1,408	1,384	26	1,396	1,401	25	1,413
Fire Service—Regular	1,805	1	1,806	1,790	1	1,791	1,798	—	1,798
—Others (a)	251	126	303	244	127	297	243	130	297
Miscellaneous services	18,809	3,450	20,265	18,989	3,429	20,436	17,999	3,399	19,434
<b>All above</b>	<b>94,911</b>	<b>47,462</b>	<b>113,965</b>	<b>94,466</b>	<b>45,890</b>	<b>113,293</b>	<b>93,952</b>	<b>49,548</b>	<b>113,641</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,390	—	6,390	6,385	—	6,385	6,384	—	6,384
—Others (b)	1,677	333	1,821	1,657	333	1,801	1,708	332	1,851
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	994	221	1,097	1,004	223	1,107	1,015	207	1,111
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>103,972</b>	<b>48,016</b>	<b>123,273</b>	<b>103,512</b>	<b>46,446</b>	<b>122,586</b>	<b>103,059</b>	<b>50,087</b>	<b>122,987</b>

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.  
 (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.  
 (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent; Teaches and lecturers in further education, 0.11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53; Manual employees, 0.41.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

Service	[Mar 12, 1983]			[June 11, 1983]			[Sep 10, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	485,293	150,836	516,217	485,440	137,831	514,933	479,544	92,534	503,789
—Others	172,666	442,838	364,850	171,416	439,281	362,105	171,008	426,483	355,802
Construction	107,993	479	108,205	106,940	474	107,151	106,789	523	107,022
Transport	17,861	333	18,007	18,127	337	18,275	18,335	333	18,482
Social Services	132,575	165,844	202,488	132,932	166,483	203,145	134,262	167,670	204,993
Public libraries and museums	23,132	16,300	31,184	23,202	16,442	31,318	23,465	16,621	31,671
Recreation, parks and baths	60,873	19,071	69,149	65,299	20,657	74,253	65,587	20,874	74,635
Environmental health	19,090	1,518	19,744	19,474	1,533	20,134	19,709	1,526	20,367
Refuse collection and disposal	41,294	311	41,427	40,252	319	40,389	40,579	310	40,711
Housing	46,204	12,911	51,896	46,990	12,886	52,677	47,621	12,939	53,335
Town and country planning	19,408	584	19,707	19,464	562	19,753	19,520	527	19,793
Fire Service—Regular	33,836	2	33,837	33,973	2	33,974	34,094	2	34,095
—Others (a)	4,027	1,946	4,863	4,003	1,928	4,831	4,015	1,916	4,838
Miscellaneous services	214,668	41,509	232,859	215,672	41,798	234,017	217,766	41,535	235,979
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,378,920</b>	<b>854,482</b>	<b>1,714,433</b>	<b>1,383,184</b>	<b>840,533</b>	<b>1,716,955</b>	<b>1,382,294</b>	<b>783,793</b>	<b>1,705,512</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,559	—	114,559	114,660	—	114,660	115,122	—	115,122
—Others (b)	38,307	6,283	41,018	38,394	6,232	41,084	38,376	6,159	41,035
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,248	5,107	19,746	17,335	5,019	19,785	17,518	5,115	20,012
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,549,034</b>	<b>865,872</b>	<b>1,889,756</b>	<b>1,553,573</b>	<b>851,784</b>	<b>1,892,484</b>	<b>1,553,310</b>	<b>795,067</b>	<b>1,881,681</b>

Service	[Mar 12, 1983]			[June 11, 1983]			[Sep 10, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,079	5,190	33,031	31,827	4,364	32,688	31,925	3,369	32,662
—Others	10,566	27,886	22,390	10,679	27,310	22,232	10,576	26,930	21,937
Construction	8,928	10	8,932	8,753	12	8,758	8,661	11	8,666
Transport	1,795	38	1,811	1,802	38	1,818	1,803	35	1,818
Social Services	8,430	9,953	12,578	8,522	10,095	12,728	8,660	10,265	12,948
Public libraries and museums	1,129	809	1,523	1,149	809	1,545	1,154	822	1,557
Recreation, parks and baths	4,209	1,671	4,921	4,742	1,883	5,543	4,654	1,859	5,449
Environmental health	1,139	239	1,238	1,187	241	1,286	1,183	251	1,286
Refuse collection and disposal	2,026	8	2,029	1,990	9	1,994	1,972	11	1,977
Housing	1,796	509	2,029	1,800	515	2,036	1,843	503	2,076
Town and country planning	1,404	24	1,415	1,413	26	1,425	1,417	27	1,431
Fire Service—Regular	1,796	—	1,796	1,786	—	1,786	1,791	—	1,791
—Others (a)	253	148	315	256	148	318	257	154	321
Miscellaneous services	18,838	3,411	20,279	19,011	3,481	20,480	18,948	3,427	20,395
<b>All above</b>	<b>94,388</b>	<b>49,896</b>	<b>114,287</b>	<b>94,917</b>	<b>48,931</b>	<b>114,637</b>	<b>94,844</b>	<b>47,664</b>	<b>114,314</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,387	—	6,387	6,390	—	6,390	6,388	—	6,388
—Others (b)	1,704	342	1,852	1,705	342	1,853	1,725	340	1,872
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,019	223	1,124	1,024	244	1,137	1,038	243	1,152
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>103,498</b>	<b>50,461</b>	<b>123,650</b>	<b>104,036</b>	<b>49,517</b>	<b>124,017</b>	<b>103,995</b>	<b>48,247</b>	<b>123,726</b>

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	June 12, 1982			Sep 11, 1982			[Dec 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	60,589	4,585	62,423	60,098	3,667	61,565	60,242	4,663	62,107
—Others (e)	24,576	36,173	41,276	24,335	36,046	40,969	23,661	37,161	40,829
Construction	20,086	77	20,121	19,009	70	19,041	20,207	153	20,278
Transport	8,439	75	8,474	8,350	73	8,384	8,308	72	8,341
Social Services	20,142	21,862	30,204	20,304	21,988	30,424	20,013	22,004	30,147
Public libraries and museums	3,065	1,455	3,828	3,112	1,479	3,887	3,034	1,471	3,806
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,455	2,780	13,763	12,449	2,690	13,710	11,178	2,409	12,309
Environmental health	2,363	479	2,581	2,205	544	2,452	2,142	427	2,337
Cleansing	9,805	197	9,894	9,975	202	10,066	9,631	194	9,719
Housing	4,703	450	4,919	4,784	416	4,984	4,778	406	4,973
Physical planning	1,589	23	1,601	1,583	21	1,594	1,554	17	1,563
Fire Service—Regular	4,512	—	4,512	4,486	—	4,486	4,479	—	4,479
—Others (a)	513	102	560	503	107	552	511	107	560
Miscellaneous services	32,091	3,014	33,544	32,695	3,018	34,151	31,381	2,901	32,782
<b>All above</b>	<b>204,928</b>	<b>71,272</b>	<b>237,700</b>	<b>203,888</b>	<b>70,321</b>	<b>236,265</b>	<b>201,119</b>	<b>71,985</b>	<b>234,230</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,206	—	13,206	13,183	—	13,183	13,185	—	13,185
—Others (b)	3,346	2,453	4,455	3,333	2,480	4,455	3,330	2,451	4,439
Administration of District Courts	92	12	99	92	12	98	93	11	99
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>221,572</b>	<b>73,737</b>	<b>255,460</b>	<b>220,496</b>	<b>72,813</b>	<b>254,001</b>	<b>217,727</b>	<b>74,447</b>	<b>251,953</b>

Service	[Mar 12, 1983]			[June 11, 1983]			[Sep 10, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	60,395	4,988	62,390	60,085	4,785	61,999	59,410	4,022	61,019
—Others (e)	22,936	38,061	40,571	22,576	37,812	40,126	22,392	37,864	39,968
Construction	19,967	66	19,998	19,626	67	19,658	19,080	77	19,116
Transport	8,222	72	8,256	8,173	77	8,209	8,190	78	8,227
Social Services	19,754	22,413	30,064	20,177	22,031	30,314	19,256	23,347	30,010
Public libraries and museums	3,045	1,473	3,811	3,083	1,480	3,854	3,167	1,511	3,953
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,155	2,460	12,307	12,356	2,763	13,642	12,471	2,690	13,721
Environmental health	2,172	389	2,349	2,233	483	2,453	2,248	492	2,471
Cleansing	9,546	209	9,641	9,786	208	9,880	9,832	198	9,922
Housing	4,852	393	5,040	5,057	395	5,245	5,202	414	5,401
Physical planning	1,570	20	1,581	1,646	63	1,680	1,648	74	1,687
Fire Service—Regular	4,501	—	4,501	4,507	—	4,507	4,499	—	4,499
—Others (a)	460	157	531	464	157	535	466	152	535
Miscellaneous services	31,652	2,929	33,056	31,674	3,015	33,125	32,553	3,053	34,025
<b>All above</b>	<b>200,227</b>	<b>73,630</b>	<b>234,096</b>	<b>201,443</b>	<b>73,336</b>	<b>235,227</b>	<b>200,414</b>	<b>73,972</b>	<b>234,554</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,201	—	13,201	13,174	—	13,174	13,176	—	13,176
—Others (b)	3,323	2,443	4,426	3,334	2,446	4,438	3,361	2,428	4,457
Administration of District Courts	96	10	101	99	10	104	100	10	105
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>216,847</b>	<b>76,083</b>	<b>251,824</b>	<b>218,050</b>	<b>75,792</b>	<b>252,943</b>	<b>217,051</b>	<b>76,410</b>	<b>252,292</b>

Notes: (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.  
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.  
(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0.59; manual employees 0.5.  
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales; for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1980 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufacturing	
Output†	100.4	103.1	109.6	126.8	114.2	108.5	109.6	99.4	119.4	109.2	105.0
1978	103.3	107.0	109.4	132.1	111.8	111.2	107.2	100.9	117.9	111.7	105.6
1979	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	98.0	96.3	93.6	107.0	89.5	99.8	91.1	97.8	91.5	93.2	89.9
1981	99.3	98.0	93.7	105.2	95.0	99.9	92.2	98.9	88.4	89.5	91.6
1982	100.5	100.5	95.0	102.5	94.6	105.6	93.1	100.3	89.3	90.9	91.6
1983	102.7	105.1	106.8	81.7	110.0	111.4	108.0	101.3	108.9	108.6	105.0
Q1	100.7	101.3	102.3	116.2	104.3	101.8	102.5	99.6	103.2	100.4	101.6
Q2	98.9	97.8	97.4	104.6	95.7	93.4	97.4	99.6	97.3	97.3	100.5
Q3	97.7	95.7	93.5	97.5	90.0	93.4	92.1	99.5	90.6	93.7	92.9
Q4	97.5	94.9	92.4	100.3	88.7	97.1	89.3	98.6	90.3	93.7	92.5
1981	97.5	94.9	92.7	104.9	87.9	98.8	89.9	96.5	91.1	93.1	89.6
Q1	97.5	94.9	92.7	104.9	87.9	98.8	89.9	96.5	91.1	93.1	89.6
Q2	98.5	96.9	94.6	108.1	90.4	102.6	92.5	97.5	91.6	93.4	90.9
Q3	98.6	98.0	94.9	114.5	90.9	100.9	92.6	98.6	92.9	92.7	86.8
Q4	98.5	97.0	94.3	111.8	91.7	100.1	93.4	98.4	89.5	89.8	89.2
1982	99.2	98.3	94.1	109.9	94.2	100.1	92.7	99.0	88.8	89.7	90.1
Q1	99.2	98.3	94.1	109.9	94.2	100.1	92.7	99.0	88.8	89.7	90.1
Q2	99.7	98.6	93.5	103.6	97.5	100.0	91.7	99.3	88.1	89.3	92.6
Q3	99.9	98.2	92.9	95.7	96.6	99.4	91.3	99.1	87.3	89.1	94.3
Q4	100.7	99.5	94.4	100.0	92.7	103.6	92.9	99.9	88.6	90.5	93.9
1983	100.7	99.5	94.1	103.5	91.2	105.7	92.5	98.5	88.6	90.1	91.4
Q1	100.7	99.5	94.1	103.5	91.2	105.7	92.5	98.5	88.6	90.1	91.4
Q2	101.9	101.0	95.3	101.5	97.2	107.5	92.9	101.1	89.6	91.0	97.3
Q3	101.9	101.0	96.2	105.0	97.5	105.4	94.3	101.9	90.3	91.9	97.3
Q4	102.0	102.0	96.2	105.0	97.5	105.4	94.3	101.9	90.3	91.9	97.3
Employed labour force*	99.4	105.4	106.1	115.4	106.1	94.6	96.6	93.9	107.0	96.0	95.3
1978	100.7	104.7	105.4	110.4	105.5	103.7	104.5	102.3	112.9	104.7	99.0
1979	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	96.6	91.6	91.0	82.6	91.3	92.7	90.1	94.3	85.7	93.3	94.7
1981	94.9	87.2	86.1	74.8	86.1	88.5	84.8	90.8	79.3	89.7	90.8
1982	83.3	83.3	82.4	66.5	82.3	84.8	80.9	87.9	75.3	87.3	87.3
1983	101.0	103.2	103.5	107.1	101.9	102.6	103.0	102.0	106.7	102.8	100.4
Q1	100.7	101.7	101.7	103.0	99.8	101.2	101.7	100.9	102.5	101.2	100.5
Q2	99.8	99.0	99.0	97.7	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	97.8	99.3	100.1
Q3	98.7	96.1	95.9	92.2	99.0	96.9	96.1	97.9	93.1	96.7	99.0
Q4	97.7	93.8	93.5	87.2	93.9	94.9	93.4	96.3	89.4	94.8	97.5
1981	96.8	91.9	91.5	83.6	91.1	93.1	90.9	94.6	86.5	93.7	95.6
Q1	96.8	91.9	91.5	83.6	91.1	93.1	90.9	94.6	86.5	93.7	95.6
Q2	96.2	90.8	90.0	80.8	90.6	91.9	88.7	93.6	84.3	92.8	93.7
Q3	95.8	89.9	88.9	78.6	89.5	90.9	87.2	92.5	82.7	91.9	91.9
Q4	95.8	89.9	88.9	78.6	89.5	90.9	87.2	92.5	82.7	91.9	91.9
1982	95.5	88.8	87.9	77.7	87.6	90.1	86.5	92.0	81.4	91.0	91.1
Q1	95.5	88.8	87.9	77.7	87.6	90.1	86.5	92.0	81.4	91.0	91.1
Q2	95.2	87.8	86.8	76.2	87.3	89.4	85.4	91.5	80.1	89.9	91.0
Q3	94.7	86.6	85.5	73.8	85.8	87.8	84.2	90.5	78.6	89.2	90.7
Q4	94.3	85.4	84.3	71.4	83.8	86.7	83.0	89.3	77.1	88.5	90.4
1983	94.1	84.3	83.2	68.9	82.9	85.7	81.9	88.8	76.2	87.8	90.0
Q1	94.1	84.3	83.2	68.9	82.9	85.7	81.9	88.8	76.2	87.8	90.0
Q2	94.2	82.9	82.0	65.4	82.3	84.5	80.5	87.5	74.9	87.1	89.3
Q3	94.2	82.9	82.0	65.4	82.3	84.5	80.5	87.5	74.9	87.1	89.3
Q4	94.2	82.4	81.7	64.6	82.0	84.0	80.1	87.2	75.0	86.6	89.3
Output per person employed*	101.1	97.8	103.4	109.5	107.7	118.3	117.1	109.0	114.8	11	

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

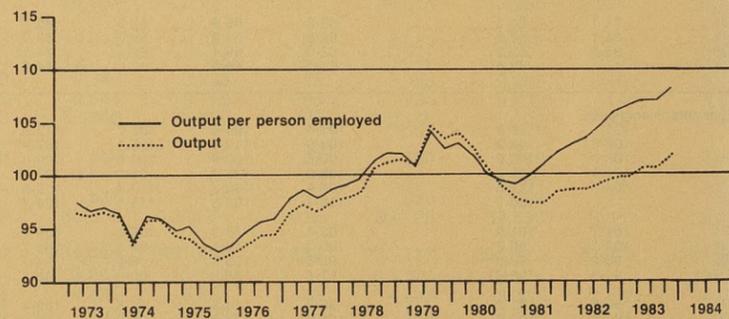
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	100.4	99.4	101.1	103.1	105.4	97.8	109.6	106.1	103.3	100.8 R
1979	103.3	100.7	102.6	107.0	104.7	102.2	109.4	105.3 R	103.9 R	101.3 R
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.0	96.6	101.5	96.3	91.6	105.2	93.6	91.0	103.0	104.0 R
1982	99.3	94.9	104.7	98.0	87.2	112.6	93.7	86.1	108.9	108.2 R
1983		94.3	107.7	100.5	83.3	120.7	95.0	82.4	115.4	114.8
1978 Q1	98.4	98.9 R	99.5 R	100.3	105.6	95.0	108.0	106.4	101.5	98.8 R
1978 Q2	100.5	99.2	101.3	103.3	105.5	98.0	110.3	106.2	103.9	101.4 R
1978 Q3	101.3	99.5	101.8	104.2	105.3	98.9	110.3	105.9	104.1	101.6 R
1978 Q4	101.6	100.0	101.7	104.6	105.2	99.4	109.9	105.9	103.9	101.2 R
1979 Q1	101.0	100.3	100.8	104.6	105.0	99.6	107.3	105.7	101.6	98.9 R
1979 Q2	104.8	100.6	104.2	109.3	105.1	104.0	112.2	105.6	106.3	103.4 R
1979 Q3	103.4	100.9	102.5	106.9	104.7	102.2	108.0	105.4	102.5	100.4 R
1979 Q4	103.9	101.1	102.8	107.3	104.1	103.1	110.0	104.7	105.2	102.5 R
1980 Q1	102.7	101.0	101.7	105.1	103.2	101.9	106.8	103.5	103.3	101.2
1980 Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1	101.3	101.7	99.7	102.3	101.7	100.7	99.9
1980 Q3	98.9	99.8	99.2	97.8	99.0	98.8	97.4	99.0	98.5	99.2
1980 Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.7	96.1	99.7	93.5	95.9	97.5	99.7
1981 Q1	97.5	97.7	99.8	94.9	93.8	101.2	92.4	93.5	98.9	101.5 R
1981 Q2	97.5	96.8	100.8	95.5	91.9	103.9	92.7	91.5	101.3	103.0
1981 Q3	98.5	96.2	102.4	96.9	90.8	106.7	94.6	90.0	105.1	105.7 R
1981 Q4	98.6	95.8	102.9	98.0	89.9	109.1	94.9	88.9	106.8	105.7
1982 Q1	98.5	95.5	103.2	97.0	88.8	109.3	94.3 R	87.9	107.4	105.8
1982 Q2	99.2	95.2	104.2	98.3	87.8	112.0	94.1	86.8	108.5 R	107.7
1982 Q3	99.7	94.7	105.4	98.6 R	86.6	113.9	93.5	85.5	109.5 R	109.3 R
1982 Q4	99.9	94.3	106.0	98.2	85.4	115.0	92.9 R	84.3	110.3 R	101.1 R
1983 Q1	100.7	94.1	107.0	99.5 R	84.3	118.0	94.4	83.2	113.5	113.2 R
1983 Q2	100.7	94.1 R	107.1 R	99.5	83.5	119.2	94.1	82.5	114.1	114.0
1983 Q3	101.9	94.2 R	108.2 R	101.0	82.9	121.8	95.3	82.0	116.3	115.7
1983 Q4				102.0	82.4	123.9	96.2	81.7	117.8	116.4

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

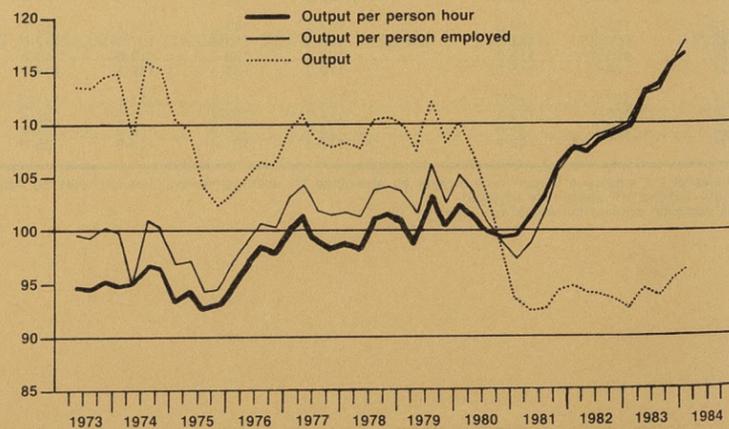
\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1-1.

## Output and productivity

Whole economy



## Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries\*

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
Average per operative working overtime			Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
1978	1,806	34.8	8.6	15.61		5	200	32	358	11.0	38	0.7	558	15.1	
1979	1,744	34.2	8.7	15.07		8	320	42	460	10.6	51	1.0	781	15.0	
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006	14.3	
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985	12.9	
R															
Week ended															
1982 April 24	1,203	29.4	8.1	9.79	9.85	7	296	145	1,568	10.8	153	3.7	1,864	12.3	
1982 May 22	1,238	30.5	8.5	10.55	10.23	8	300	130	1,388	10.6	138	3.4	1,688	12.2	
1982 June 19	1,243	30.7	8.4	10.50	10.22	6	220	123	1,342	10.9	128	3.2	1,562	12.2	
1982 July 17	1,195	29.6	8.5	10.12	9.89	5	182	89	912	10.2	93	2.3	1,094	11.7	
1982 Aug 14	1,094	27.2	8.4	9.26	9.96	6	219	97	1,024	10.5	103	2.5	1,243	12.0	
1982 Sep 11	1,167	29.5	8.3	9.66	9.75	7	289	109	1,159	10.6	116	2.9	1,448	12.4	
1982 Oct 16	1,228	31.3	8.2	10.11	9.89	9	376	129	1,425	11.2	139	3.5	1,801	13.0	
1982 Nov 13	1,207	31.3	8.3	9.97	9.64	9	359	154	1,690	11.0	163	4.1	2,048	12.5	
1982 Dec 11	1,209	31.2	8.4	10.13	9.66	7	294	140	1,443	10.3	147	3.8	1,737	11.8	
1983 Jan 15	1,068	28.2	7.8	8.35	9.45	6	242	139	1,488	10.8	145	3.8	1,731	11.9	
1983 Feb 12	1,147	30.2	8.2	9.49	9.51	11	434	127	1,378	10.9	138	3.7	1,812	13.2	
1983 Mar 12	1,189	31.3	8.2	9.80	9.68	6	238	119	1,260	10.6	125	3.3	1,498	12.0	
1983 April 16	1,139	30.0	8.1	9.34	9.45	9	365	96	1,048	11.0	105	2.8	1,414	13.5	
1983 May 14	1,234	32.7	8.3	10.28	9.94	6	256	77	774	10.1	83	2.2	1,030	12.3	
1983 June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.60	7	297	69	714	10.4	76	2.0	1,011	13.3	
1983 July 16	1,201	31.4	8.7	10.47	10.29	7	267	44	477	10.9	51	1.3	743	15.1	
1983 Aug 13	1,122	29.0	8.8	9.88	10.51	4	142	38	368	9.8	41	1.1	510	12.6	
1983 Sep 10	1,238	31.9	8.9	10.98	11.03	5	199	39	372	9.6	44	1.1	571	13.0	
1983 Oct 15	1,326	33.7	8.9	11.74	11.45	4	152	36	325	9.0	40	0.9	477	12.0	
1983 Nov 12	1,345	34.5	8.7	11.68	11.38	5	180	37	341	9.2	42	1.1	521	12.5	
1983 Dec 10	1,327	34.5	8.9	11.78	11.36	4	161	35	341	9.9	39	1.0	502	13.0	
1984 Jan 14	1,187	31.2	8.4	9.91	10.98	6	256	42	504	12.1	48	1.3	760	15.9	

\* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12 Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1976	113.2	113.7	112.1	125.7	111.3	103.0	103.2	106.9	104.2	100.6
1977	114.2	115.6	114.7	125.7	109.6	103.8	103.8	107.1	104.4	101.1
1978	112.6	113.5	115.0	122.8	106.1	103.5	103.8	106.0	104.4	101.1
1979	110.4	110.2	114.0	119.7	104.5	103.4	103.3	106.6	104.2	101.4
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.2	86.8	89.5	93.8	98.7	98.9	98.9	101.5	99.1
1982	84.2	84.0	80.9	85.8	90.0	100.5	100.9	101.1	103.9	99.5
1983	81.8	81.9	76.5	86.5	88.0	101.3	101.6	101.8	105.9	100.0
Week ended										
1982 April 24	85.4					100.2				
1982 May 22	85.1					100.5				
1982 June 19	84.3	84.4	80.7	85.6	90.9	100.5	100.7	100.7	103.5	99.5
1982 July 17	83.5					100.2				
1982 Aug 14	83.1					100.3				
1982 Sep 11	82.6	82.6	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.4	100.6	100.4	104.1	99.5
1982 Oct 16	82.8					100.8				
1982 Nov 13	82.2					100.8				
1982 Dec 11	81.9	81.8	78.8	84.8	88.4	100.8	101.2	101.4	104.7	99.6
1983 Jan 15	81.7					100.8				
1983 Feb 12	81.7					101.0				
1983 Mar 12	81.6	81.6	77.7	85.3	88.9	101.1	101.3	101.5	105.1	99.9
1983 April 16	81.2					100.7				
1983 May 14	81.4					100.9				
1983 June 11	80.9	80.8	75.9	85.2	87.3	100.6	100.9	100.1	105.5	99.6
1983 July 16	81.3					101.0				
1983 Aug 13	81.8					101.3				
1983 Sep 10	82.1	82.3	76.8	87.5	88.3	101.6	101.9	102.3	106.2	100.3
1983 Oct 15	82.5					102.3				
1983 Nov 12	82.7					102.4				
1983 Dec 15	82.2	82.9	76.1	88.2	87.4	102.4	102.3	103.4	106.6	100.3
1984 Jan 14	81.9					102.3				

\* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. Figures are provisional from October 1981.

# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		UNITED KINGDOM	
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
						Number	Per cent					Change since previous month
1978	1,382.7	5.7	83.9	..	1,299.1	5.5	..	..	..	..		1978
1979	1,295.7	5.3	68.3	..	1,227.3	5.1	..	..	..	..	1979	..
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8	6.4	..	..	..	..	1980	..
1981	2,520.4	10.5	100.6	..	2,419.8	10.0	..	..	..	..	1981	..
1982	2,916.9	12.2	123.5	..	2,793.4	11.7	..	..	..	..	1982	..
1983	3,104.7	13.0	134.9	..	2,969.7	12.4	..	..	..	..	1983	..
Annual averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979 Feb 8	1,369.2	5.6	29.5	..	1,339.7	5.3	22.6	6.2	..	..	1979 Feb 8	..
Mar 8	1,320.3	5.4	22.7	..	1,297.6	5.3	-4.5	9.1	..	..	Mar 8	..
Apr 5	1,260.9	5.2	18.8	..	1,242.2	5.1	-35.9	-5.9	..	..	Apr 5	..
May 10	1,218.9	5.0	29.3	..	1,189.6	5.1	0.1	-13.4	..	..	May 10	..
June 14	1,234.5	5.1	114.8	..	1,119.7	5.1	-20.8	-18.9	..	..	June 14	..
July 12	1,347.3	5.5	186.4	..	1,160.9	5.0	-5.7	-8.8	..	..	July 12	..
Aug 9	1,344.9	5.5	158.2	..	1,186.7	5.0	-13.1	-13.2	..	..	Aug 9	..
Sep 13	1,292.3	5.3	96.7	..	1,195.6	5.0	-2.1	-7.0	..	..	Sep 13	..
Oct 11†	1,267.5	5.2	56.5	..	1,211.0	5.0	10.5	-1.6	..	..	Oct 11†	..
Nov 8	1,258.7	5.2	39.8	..	1,219.0	5.0	-6.5	0.6	..	..	Nov 8	..
Dec 6	1,260.9	5.2	30.5	..	1,230.4	5.0	8.4	4.1	..	..	Dec 6	..
1980 Jan 10	1,373.7	5.6	34.6	..	1,339.1	5.1	25.2	9.0	..	..	1980 Jan 10	..
Feb 14	1,388.6	5.7	28.2	..	1,360.3	5.3	40.3	24.6	..	..	Feb 14	..
Mar 13	1,375.6	5.6	22.7	..	1,353.0	5.4	31.5	32.3	..	..	Mar 13	..
Apr 10	1,418.1	5.8	39.3	..	1,378.8	5.6	46.3	39.4	..	..	Apr 10	..
May 8	1,404.4	5.8	36.3	..	1,368.1	5.8	46.0	41.3	..	..	May 8	..
June 12	1,513.0	6.2	142.8	..	1,370.1	6.0	55.3	49.2	..	..	June 12	..
July 10	1,736.5	7.1	251.0	..	1,485.6	6.3	66.4	55.9	..	..	July 10	..
Aug 14	1,846.1	7.6	227.4	..	1,618.8	6.7	96.1	72.6	..	..	Aug 14	..
Sep 11	1,890.6	7.8	176.7	..	1,714.0	7.0	81.8	81.4	..	..	Sep 11	..
Oct 9	1,916.4	7.9	121.9	..	1,794.5	7.4	93.6	90.5	..	..	Oct 9	..
Nov 13	2,016.0	8.3	91.5	..	1,924.5	7.9	112.2	95.9	..	..	Nov 13	..
Dec 11	2,099.9	8.6	77.1	..	2,022.8	8.3	95.5	100.4	..	..	Dec 11	..
1981 Jan 15	2,271.1	9.4	80.5	..	2,190.6	8.7	79.6	95.8	..	..	1981 Jan 15	..
Feb 12	2,312.4	9.6	68.9	..	2,243.5	9.0	72.0	82.4	..	..	Feb 12	..
Mar 12	2,333.5	9.7	58.1	..	2,275.4	9.3	72.1	74.6	..	..	Mar 12	..
Apr 9	2,372.7	9.8	53.3	..	2,319.4	9.5	63.0	69.0	..	..	Apr 9	..
May 14	2,407.4	10.0	82.7	..	2,324.7	9.8	66.9	67.3	..	..	May 14	..
June 11	2,395.2	9.9	77.5	..	2,317.7	10.0	49.4	59.8	..	..	June 11	..
July 9§	2,511.8	10.4	76.5	..	2,435.3	10.3	59.1	58.5	..	..	July 9§	..
Aug 13§	2,586.3	10.7	85.5	..	2,500.8	10.4	37.7	48.7	..	..	Aug 13§	..
Sep 10§	2,748.6	11.4	178.8	..	2,569.9	10.6	40.4	45.7	..	..	Sep 10§	..
Oct 8§	2,771.6	11.5	179.4	..	2,592.2	10.7	28.2	35.4	..	..	Oct 8§	..
Nov 12	2,769.5	11.5	143.8	..	2,625.8	10.9	32.7	33.8	..	..	Nov 12	..
Dec 10	2,764.1	11.5	122.2	..	2,642.0	10.9	13.5	24.8	..	..	Dec 10	..
1982 Jan 14	2,896.3	12.1	127.3	..	2,769.0	11.2	41.5	29.2	..	..	1982 Jan 14	..
Feb 11	2,870.2	12.0	111.3	..	2,758.9	11.2	9.3	21.4	..	..	Feb 11	..
Mar 11	2,820.8	11.8	94.9	..	2,725.9	11.3	8.1	19.6	..	..	Mar 11	..
Apr 15	2,818.5	11.8	86.9	..	2,731.6	11.4	27.2	14.9	..	..	Apr 15	..
May 13	2,800.5	11.7	104.5	..	2,695.9	11.5	24.7	20.0	..	..	May 13	..
June 10	2,769.6	11.6	99.0	120.2	2,670.6	11.6	32.9	28.3	..	..	June 10	..
July 8	2,852.5	12.0	99.4	196.9	2,753.2	11.8	41.1	32.9	..	..	July 8	..
Aug 12	2,898.8	12.1	102.5	193.7	2,796.3	11.9	18.6	30.9	..	..	Aug 12	..
Sep 9	3,066.2	12.9	203.8	..	2,862.3	12.0	34.0	31.2	..	..	Sep 9	..
Oct 14	3,049.0	12.8	174.2	..	2,874.6	12.1	19.0	23.9	362	2,460	226	..
Nov 11	3,063.0	12.8	147.5	..	2,915.6	12.2	20.1	24.4	331	2,503	229	..
Dec 9	3,097.0	13.0	130.6	..	2,966.4	12.4	43.3	27.5	299	2,563	234	..
1983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.5	137.8	..	3,087.4	12.5	33.9	32.4	311	2,675	240	..
Feb 10	3,199.4	13.4	123.8	..	3,075.6	12.6	17.9	31.7	296	2,664	239	..
Mar 10	3,172.4	13.3	112.2	..	3,060.2	12.7	25.1	25.6	272	2,656	245	..
Apr 14††	3,169.9	13.3	134.5	..	3,035.4	12.7	-4.6(24.8)	12.8(22.6)	323	2,629	218	..
May 12	3,049.4	12.8	125.6	..	2,923.7	12.4	-51.2(23.0)	-10.2(24.3)	275	2,626	148	..
June 9	2,983.9	12.5	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	12.4	-2.2(26.7)	-19.3(24.8)	266	2,596	122	..
July 14	3,020.6	12.7	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	12.4	-10.4(9.8)	-21.3(19.8)	352	2,565	103	..
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.6	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	12.3	-16.4(-7.3)	-9.7(9.7)	304	2,611	95	..
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.3	214.6	..	2,952.8	12.4	10.4	-5.5(4.3)	461	2,613	94	..
Oct 13	3,094.0	13.0	168.1	..	2,925.9	12.3	-10.3	-5.4(-2.4)	361	2,642	91	..
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.9	137.7	..	2,946.7	12.3	-2.5	-0.8	317	2,680	87	..
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.9	118.1	..	2,961.3	12.3	7.6	-1.7	291	2,703	86	..
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.4	116.8	..	3,082.9	12.5	29.9	11.7	308	2,804	87	..
Feb 9	3,186.4	13.4	105.5	..	3,080.9	12.6	28.6	22.0	295	2,809	82	..

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

† Fortnightly payment of benefit, prior to October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by the estimated effect arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE														
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		UNITED KINGDOM				
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over					
						Number	Per cent					Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
1978	1,009.5	7.0	43.4	..	966.2	6.8	..	..	..	..		1978	..		
1979	930.1	6.5	36.0	..	894.2	6.3	..	..	..	..	1979	..			
1980	1,180.6	8.3	55.0	..	1,125.6	7.9	..	..	..	..	1980	..			
1981	1,843.3	13.0	55.6	..	1,787.8	12.5	..	..	..	..	1981	..			
1982	2,133.2	15.2	70.1	..	2,063.2	14.7	..	..	..	..	1982	..			
1983	2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	15.3	..	..	..	..	1983	..			
Annual averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1979 Feb 8	1,011.4	7.1	15.2	..	996.3	6.7	956.1	6.7	357.7	3.6	14.3	343.4	337.7	3.4	..
Mar 8	978.0	6.8	11.6	..	966.3	6.6	951.2	6.6	342.3	3.4	11.0	331.3	338.1	3.4	..
Apr 5	932.8	6.5	9.6	..	923.2	6.4	921.3	6.4	328.1	3.3	9.1	319.0	332.1	3.3	..
May 10	895.1	6.2	15.6	..	879.5	6.4	913.9	6.4	323.8	3.2	13.8	310.0	339.6	3.4	..
June 14	888.3	6.2	62.9	..	825.4	6.2	894.3	6.2	346.2	3.5	51.9	294.3	338.4	3.4	..
July 12	935.8	6.5	100.8	..	835.0	6.2	886.8	6.2	411.5	4.1	85.6	325.9	340.2	3.4	..
Aug 9	933.1	6.5	86.7	..	848.4	6.1	877.1	6.1	411.8	4.1	71.5	340.3	336.8	3.4	..
Sep 13	899.0	6.3	49.0	..	850.0	6.1	874.8	6.1	393.3	3.9	47.7	345.6	337.0	3.4	..
Oct 11†	890.2	6.2	27.4	..	862.8	6.1	881.7	6.1	377.3	3.8	29.1	348.1	340.6	3.4	..
Nov 8	890.5	6.2	19.2	..	871.3	6.1	875.9	6.							

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE AND FEMALE				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
		UNEMPLOYED		School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		
Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				Number	Per cent						Number	Per cent
1978	Annual averages	1,320.7	5.6	78.6	..	1,242.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	Annual averages	1,233.9	5.2	63.6	..	1,170.3	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	Annual averages	1,590.5	6.7	97.8	..	1,492.7	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	Annual averages	2,422.4	10.3	94.0	..	2,328.4	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	Annual averages	2,808.5	12.1	117.3	..	2,691.3	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983	Annual averages	2,987.6	12.8	130.7	..	2,856.8	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	Feb 8	1,307.7	5.5	27.0	..	1,280.8	5.2	21.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 8	1,260.7	5.3	20.6	..	1,240.1	5.2	-4.2	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr 5	1,202.9	5.1	17.0	..	1,185.9	5.0	-34.9	-5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 10	1,160.8	4.9	26.4	..	1,134.4	5.0	-0.5	-13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 14	1,174.9	4.9	108.8	..	1,066.1	5.0	-19.8	-18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July 12	1,279.0	5.4	176.1	..	1,102.9	4.9	-6.7	-9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug 9	1,276.9	5.4	148.7	..	1,128.2	4.9	-13.0	-13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep 13	1,226.3	5.2	89.1	..	1,137.2	4.9	-2.2	-7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct 11†	1,206.0	5.1	51.7	..	1,154.4	4.9	10.5	-1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov 8	1,199.1	5.0	35.9	..	1,163.1	4.9	-6.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec 6	1,200.7	5.1	27.3	..	1,173.4	4.9	7.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	Jan 10	1,310.8	5.5	31.6	..	1,279.2	5.0	25.0	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 14	1,325.1	5.7	25.5	..	1,299.5	5.2	38.9	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 13	1,312.9	5.5	20.4	..	1,292.5	5.3	30.7	31.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr 10	1,353.4	5.7	36.0	..	1,317.4	5.5	44.8	38.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 8	1,340.3	5.6	32.9	..	1,307.3	5.7	45.0	40.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 12	1,444.3	6.1	135.8	..	1,308.5	5.9	53.8	47.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July 10	1,656.9	7.0	238.9	..	1,417.9	6.2	63.5	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug 14	1,763.2	7.4	215.7	..	1,547.5	6.6	92.9	70.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep 11	1,806.4	7.6	166.7	..	1,639.8	6.9	78.9	78.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct 9	1,831.6	7.7	114.1	..	1,717.5	7.3	89.7	87.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov 13	1,929.4	8.1	84.8	..	1,844.7	7.7	108.7	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec 11	2,011.3	8.5	70.8	..	1,940.5	8.1	93.0	97.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	Jan 15	2,177.5	9.3	74.5	..	2,103.1	8.5	77.3	93.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 12	2,218.1	9.4	63.2	..	2,154.9	8.8	70.4	80.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 12	2,239.1	9.5	53.1	..	2,186.0	9.1	70.1	72.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr 9	2,279.2	9.7	48.9	..	2,230.3	9.4	62.6	67.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 14	2,311.5	9.8	76.5	..	2,235.1	9.7	64.6	65.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 11	2,299.3	9.8	71.5	..	2,227.8	9.9	48.5	58.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	July 9§	2,413.9	10.3	70.8	..	2,343.1	10.1	58.6	57.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug 13§	2,488.3	10.6	80.2	..	2,408.2	10.3	37.6	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep 10§	2,643.2	11.2	167.8	..	2,475.4	10.5	39.9	45.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct 8§	2,667.7	11.3	169.9	..	2,497.8	10.6	27.6	35.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov 12	2,667.7	11.3	136.1	..	2,531.6	10.7	32.2	34.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec 10	2,663.0	11.3	115.3	..	2,547.6	10.8	13.4	24.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	Jan 14	2,790.5	12.0	120.7	..	2,669.8	11.0	39.6	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 11	2,765.5	11.9	105.2	..	2,660.3	11.1	9.2	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 11	2,717.6	11.7	89.9	..	2,627.7	11.1	7.2	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr 15	2,714.3	11.6	81.9	..	2,632.4	11.2	25.5	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 13	2,695.3	11.6	98.4	..	2,596.9	11.3	23.2	18.6	291	2,201	203	..	..	..
	June 10	2,663.8	11.4	93.1	117.4	2,570.6	11.5	31.2	26.6	264	2,196	205	..	..	..
	July 8	2,744.4	11.8	93.5	192.2	2,650.8	11.6	40.8	31.7	344	2,190	210	..	..	..
	Aug 12	2,789.7	12.0	97.0	187.6	2,692.7	11.7	17.9	30.0	298	2,282	210	..	..	..
	Sep 9	2,950.3	12.7	193.3	..	2,757.0	11.9	33.1	30.6	429	2,307	214	..	..	..
	Oct 14	2,935.3	12.6	166.5	..	2,768.7	11.9	17.8	22.9	354	2,358	223	..	..	..
	Nov 11	2,950.8	12.7	141.7	..	2,809.1	12.0	18.9	23.3	322	2,403	226	..	..	..
	Dec 9	2,984.7	12.8	125.8	..	2,858.9	12.2	42.2	26.3	291	2,462	231	..	..	..
1983	Jan 13	3,109.0	13.3	133.4	..	2,975.6	12.3	32.7	31.0	303	2,570	237	..	..	..
	Feb 10	3,084.7	13.2	119.8	..	2,964.8	12.4	17.7	30.9	288	2,561	236	..	..	..
	Mar 10	3,058.7	13.1	108.8	..	2,950.0	12.5	24.6	25.0	264	2,553	242	..	..	..
	Apr 14 ††	3,053.3	13.1	129.8	..	2,923.7	12.5	-6.5(22.9)	11.9(21.7)	312	2,526	215	..	..	..
	May 12	2,934.4	12.6	121.6	..	2,812.8	12.3	-51.9(22.3)	-11.3(23.3)	267	2,522	145	..	..	..
	June 9	2,870.5	12.3	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	12.3	-19.9(25.9)	-20.1(23.7)	258	2,493	120	..	..	..
	July 14	2,903.5	12.5	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	12.2	-12.1(7.8)	-22.0(18.7)	343	2,458	102	..	..	..
	Aug 11	2,892.9	12.4	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	12.1	-16.9(-7.9)	-10.3(8.6)	295	2,504	93	..	..	..
	Sept 8	3,043.7	13.1	208.5	..	2,835.2	12.2	8.2	-6.9(2.7)	447	2,505	92	..	..	..
	Oct 13	2,974.2	12.8	162.8	..	2,811.4	12.1	-8.1	-5.6(-2.6)	351	2,534	89	..	..	..
	Nov 10	2,964.7	12.7	133.1	..	2,831.6	12.1	-3.7	-1.2	308	2,571	86	..	..	..
	Dec 8	2,960.9	12.7	114.3	..	2,846.7	12.1	7.9	-1.3	283	2,594	84	..	..	..
1984	Jan 12	3,077.4	13.2	113.2	..	2,964.3	12.3	29.1	11.1	299	2,692	86	..	..	..
	Feb 9	3,063.8	13.1	102.2	..	2,961.7	12.4	26.9	21.3	286	2,697	81	..	..	..

See footnotes to table 2.1.

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE				FEMALE				MARRIED			
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS		MARRIED			
		Number	Per cent	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1978	Annual averages	965.7	6.9	40.4	925.3	6.7	354.9	3.7	38.3	316.7	3.4	..	..
1979	Annual averages	887.2	6.3	33.1	854.1	6.2	346.7	3.6	30.4	316.3	3.3	..	..
1980	Annual averages	1,129.1	8.1	51.2	1,077.9	7.7	461.3	4.7	46.6	414.8	4.2	..	..
1981	Annual averages	1,773.3	12.8	51.4	1,721.9	12.4	649.1	6.7	42.5	606.5	6.3	..	..
1982	Annual averages	2,055.9	15.0	66.2	1,989.7	14.5	752.6	7.8	51.1	701.6	7.3	..	..
1983	Annual averages	2,133.5	15.6	74.6	2,059.0	15.0	854.0	8.9	56.1	797.9	8.3	..	..
1979	Feb 8	967.1	6.9	13.7	953.4	6.5	340.7	3.5	13.3	327.4	3.3	..	..
	Mar 8	934.9	6.7	10.3	924.5	6.5	325.8	3.3	10.2	315.6	3.3	..	..
	Apr 5	890.9	6.4	8.6	882.4	6.3	312.0	3.2	8.4	303.6	3.2	..	..
	May 10	853.6	6.1	13.7	839.9	6.2	307.2	3.1	12.7	294.6	3.3	..	..

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>														
1979†	257.7	192.3	65.4	7.8	3.4	4.3	2.0	249.9		3.3		191.2	63.1	
1980	328.1	241.0	87.1	14.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	313.5		4.1		233.1	80.5	
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.1	9.1	4.3	531.0		6.5		398.1	132.9	
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.7	11.1	5.4	642.3		8.4		477.9	164.2	
1983	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.5	11.6	6.5	696.9		9.1		500.7	196.4	
1983 Feb 10	738.2	540.9	197.3	22.4	9.7	12.2	6.2	715.8	699.9	9.2	6.7	515.1	184.8	
Mar 10	734.6	539.1	195.5	20.2	9.6	12.2	6.1	714.5	708.7	9.3	8.8	521.3	187.4	
April 14††	731.3	533.6	197.6	23.2	9.6	12.1	6.2	708.0	706.6	9.3	-2.1(4.3)	4.5(6.6)	516.3	190.3
May 12	704.8	509.6	195.2	22.5	9.2	11.5	6.1	682.3	693.6	9.1	-13.0(4.7)	-2.1(5.9)	500.5	193.1
June 9	689.8	496.4	193.4	21.2	9.0	11.2	6.0	668.6	693.9	9.1	0.3(7.6)	-4.9(5.5)	498.5	195.4
July 14	702.3	497.3	205.0	20.3	9.2	11.2	6.4	682.1	692.0	9.1	-1.9(3.2)	-4.9(5.2)	493.0	199.0
Aug 11	706.1	495.4	210.7	19.2	9.3	11.2	6.6	686.9	690.8	9.1	-1.2(0.6)	-0.9(3.8)	490.7	200.1
Sep 8	735.1	509.4	225.8	37.2	9.6	11.5	7.0	697.9	694.2	9.1	3.4	0.1(2.4)	490.9	203.3
Oct 13	726.2	503.3	223.0	32.7	9.5	11.4	7.0	693.6	693.7	9.1	-0.5	0.6(1.2)	488.9	204.8
Nov 10	725.4	502.9	222.5	26.7	9.5	11.4	6.9	688.6	697.0	9.1	3.3	2.1	489.8	207.2
Dec 8	723.5	504.1	219.3	22.8	9.5	11.4	6.8	700.6	700.7	9.2	3.7	2.2	490.6	210.1
1984 Jan 12	750.9	522.0	228.9	20.9	9.8	11.8	7.1	730.0	707.8 R	9.3	7.1	4.7	492.9 R	214.9 R
Feb 9	748.7	519.3	229.4	18.8	9.8	11.7	7.2	729.8	713.8	9.4	6.0	5.6	495.8	218.0
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>														
1979†	126.0	96.1	29.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	1.9	122.6		3.3		95.9	29.0	
1980	157.5	117.1	40.4	6.0	4.2	5.4	2.6	151.5		4.1		114.0	37.6	
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	7.0	8.8	4.4	254.5		6.7		190.4	64.0	
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.6	10.8	5.5	312.6		8.3		232.3	80.3	
1983	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.6	11.7	6.6	347.9		9.3		251.8	96.1	
1983 Feb 10	357.4	261.9	95.5	11.0	9.5	11.8	6.2	346.4	341.3	9.1	5.6	4.9	251.3	90.0
Mar 10	357.8	262.7	95.1	10.0	9.6	11.9	6.2	347.9	346.4	9.3	5.1	4.7	254.9	91.5
April 14††	359.9	263.2	96.8	10.9	9.6	11.9	6.3	349.0	349.2	9.3	2.8(5.4)	4.5(5.4)	225.7	93.5
May 12	353.4	257.1	96.3	11.0	9.4	11.6	6.3	342.4	345.6	9.2	-3.6(3.0)	-1.4(4.5)	250.9	94.7
June 9	348.6	253.0	95.5	10.5	9.3	11.4	6.2	338.1	347.2	9.3	1.6(4.4)	0.3(4.3)	251.6	95.6
July 14	355.8	255.0	100.8	10.2	9.5	11.5	6.6	345.7	348.8	9.3	1.6(4.0)	0.1(3.8)	251.2	97.6
Aug 11	359.2	255.3	103.8	9.5	9.6	11.5	6.8	349.6	348.3	9.3	-0.5(0.2)	0.9(2.9)	250.4	97.9
Sep 8	370.9	261.0	109.9	16.6	9.9	11.8	7.2	354.3	349.8	9.3	1.5	0.9(1.9)	250.7	99.1
Oct 13	367.8	258.9	108.9	16.2	9.8	11.7	7.1	351.6	351.5	9.4	1.7	0.9(1.1)	251.2	100.3
Nov 10	367.3	258.6	108.7	13.7	9.8	11.7	7.1	353.5	353.7	9.4	2.2	1.8	252.0	101.7
Dec 8	366.0	258.7	107.3	11.9	9.8	11.7	7.0	354.0	356.4	9.5	2.7	2.2	253.3	103.1
1984 Jan 12	375.6	264.7	110.9	10.9	10.0	12.0	7.2	364.7	358.9 R	9.6	2.5	2.5	253.8 R	105.1 R
Feb 9	375.5	264.2	111.3	9.8	10.0	12.0	7.3	365.7	361.2	9.6	2.3	2.5	254.8	106.4
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1979†	30.8	22.7	8.1	1.1	4.2	5.2	2.8	32.6		4.1		22.4	7.7	
1980	39.2	28.5	10.7	2.0	5.3	6.5	3.6	37.2		5.0		27.5	9.7	
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.4	10.4	5.3	59.4		8.1		44.9	14.5	
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.9	12.1	6.4	69.8		9.5		51.9	17.9	
1983	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.6	12.5	7.7	74.7		10.2		53.4	21.4	
1983 Feb 10	82.6	60.3	22.3	2.4	11.3	13.8	7.6	80.2	76.8	10.5	-0.2	0.8	56.2	20.6
Mar 10	81.9	60.0	21.9	2.2	11.2	13.7	7.4	79.8	77.2	10.5	0.4	0.5	56.5	20.7
April 14††	81.8	59.4	22.4	2.8	11.2	13.6	7.6	79.0	77.2	10.5	—(0.7)	0.1(0.3)	56.2	21.0
May 12	77.3	55.3	22.0	2.6	10.6	12.6	7.4	74.7	75.1	10.2	-2.1(-0.1)	-0.6(0.3)	53.8	21.3
June 9	73.6	52.3	21.3	2.4	10.0	12.0	7.2	71.1	74.3	10.1	-0.8(-0.3)	-1.0(0.3)	52.9	21.4
July 14	73.2	51.4	21.8	2.3	10.0	11.7	7.4	70.9	73.5	10.0	-0.8(—)	-1.2(0.1)	52.1	21.4
Aug 11	72.4	50.5	21.9	2.2	9.9	11.5	7.4	70.3	73.1	10.0	-0.4(-0.1)	-0.7(-0.1)	51.6	21.5
Sep 8	76.0	52.0	23.9	4.4	10.4	11.9	8.1	71.5	73.5	10.0	0.4	-0.3(0.1)	51.6	21.9
Oct 13	76.2	52.0	24.1	3.5	10.4	11.9	8.2	72.6	73.5	10.0	—	—(0.1)	51.4	22.1
Nov 10	75.6	51.7	23.9	2.8	10.3	11.8	8.1	72.8	73.1	10.0	-0.4	—	50.7	22.4
Dec 8	76.2	52.5	23.7	2.5	10.4	12.0	8.0	73.7	73.0	10.0	-0.1	-0.2	50.5	22.5
1984 Jan 12	80.0	54.9	25.0	2.3	10.9	12.6	8.5	77.7	74.0 R	10.1	1.0	0.2	50.9 R	23.1 R
Feb 9	80.7	55.6	25.1	2.0	11.0	12.7	8.5	78.6	75.1	10.2	1.1	0.7	51.6	23.5

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1979†	90.5	64.9	25.6	3.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	86.9		5.2		63.9	24.2	
1980	106.9	75.3	31.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	4.5	101.5		6.0		72.4	29.1	
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.3	11.5	6.3	151.2		9.1		109.7	41.5	
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.8	13.2	7.3	173.3		10.4		124.8	48.4	
1983	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.3	13.4	8.5	182.3		11.0		125.9	56.5	
1983 Feb 10	202.1	143.0	59.1	5.7	12.1	14.8	8.5	196.4	188.1	11.3	1.1	2.5	134.3	53.8
Mar 10	199.3	141.2	58.1	5.1	12.0	14.6	8.3	194.2	189.1	11.4	1.0	1.7	134.8	54.3
April 14††	194.4	137.3	57.2	6.2	11.7	14.2	8.2	188.2	185.8	11.2	-3.3(-0.4)	-0.4(0.6)	131.6	54.2
May 12	182.4	126.5	55.9	5.8	11.0	13.1	8.0	176.6	180.3	10.8	-5.5(1.7)	-2.6(0.8)	124.9	55.4
June 9	174.1	120.4	53.6	5.4	10.5	12.5	7.7	168.7	180.4	10.8	0.1(2.8)	-2.9(1.4)	124.1	56.3
July 14	175.9	119.7	56.2	5.2	10.6	12.4	8.1	170.8	179.0	10.8	-1.4(0.3)	-2.3(1.6)	121.8	57.3
Aug 11	175.7	118.6	57.0	5.1	10.6	12.3	8.2	170.6	177.8	10.7	-1.2(-0.6)	-0.8(0.8)	120.8	57.0
Sep 8	186.4	124.1	62.3	10.1	11.2	12.8	8.9	176.3	180.1	10.8	2.3	-0.1(-0.7)	122.0	58.1
Oct 13	187.8	124.1	63.7	8.0	11.3	12.8	9.1	179.8	180.0	10.8	-0.1	0.3(0.5)	120.9	59.1
Nov 10	190.0	125.1	64.8	5.4	11.4	12.9	9.3	183.5	179.9	10.8	-0.1	0.7	120.3	59.6
Dec 8	191.2	126.8	64.4	5.5	11.5	13.1	9.2	185.8	180.8	10.9	0.9	0.2	120.7	60.1
1984 Jan 12	199.3	132.1	67.2	5.1	12.0	13.7	9.6	194.3	182.8 R	11.0	2.0	0.9	121.5 R	61.3 R
Feb 9	198.6	131.3	67.3	4.6	11.9	13.6	9.6	194.0	185.5	11.1	2.7	1.9	123.1	62.4
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1979†	120.2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8	113.0		4.9		82.7	31.6	
1980	170.1	119.4	50.7	12.2	7.3	8.5	5.4	157.9		6.8		113.3	44.6	
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.7	15.4	8.4	278.3		12.1		207.3		

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1979†	114.6	82.2	32.3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108.2		5.2		80.1	29.4	
1980	154.6	109.9	44.7	11.0	7.3	8.7	5.3	143.7		6.8		104.5	39.2	
1981	237.2	175.9	61.3	9.8	11.5	14.1	7.5	227.4		11.0		170.7	56.7	
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	13.4	16.4	8.9	260.1		12.7		193.9	66.1	
1983	286.7	207.4	81.3	14.8	14.1	16.9	10.0	273.8		13.4		199.1	74.8	
1983 Feb 10	300.2	221.1	79.1	12.8	14.7	18.0	9.7	287.4	280.4	13.7	1.0	208.3	72.1	
Mar 10	296.7	218.6	78.1	11.6	14.5	17.8	9.6	285.1	281.7	13.8	1.3	208.9	72.8	
April 14††	297.5	217.6	79.9	15.6	14.6	17.7	9.8	282.0	281.2	13.8	-0.5(3.0)	207.5	73.7	
May 12	284.6	206.0	78.6	14.2	13.9	16.7	9.7	270.4	274.1	13.4	-7.1(-)	199.7	74.4	
June 9	277.6	199.9	77.7	13.4	13.6	16.2	9.6	264.2	273.8	13.4	0.3(3.6)	198.3	75.5	
July 14	279.4	199.1	80.3	13.7	13.7	16.2	9.9	266.8	271.8	13.3	-2.0(-0.2)	196.0	75.8	
Aug 11	277.6	196.6	81.0	12.2	13.6	16.0	10.0	265.4	270.1	13.2	-1.7(-0.9)	194.5	75.6	
Sep 8	296.9	206.8	90.1	25.4	14.5	16.8	11.1	271.5	271.1	13.3	1.0	194.3	76.8	
Oct 13	284.4	199.7	84.7	18.7	13.9	16.2	10.4	265.7	267.5	13.1	-3.6	191.4	76.1	
Nov 10	283.4	199.9	83.5	14.9	13.9	16.2	10.3	268.4	267.8	13.1	0.3	191.2	76.6	
Dec 8	282.7	200.3	82.5	12.4	13.8	16.3	10.1	270.4	268.1	13.1	0.3	190.7	77.4	
1984 Jan 12	293.7	208.0	85.7	11.4	14.4	16.9	10.5	282.3	271.8 R	13.3	3.7	193.2 R	78.6 R	
Feb 9	293.2	207.7	85.5	10.2	14.3	16.9	10.5	283.0	276.0	13.5	4.2	196.1	79.9	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>														
1979†	187.0	134.9	52.1	11.2	6.5	8.1	4.4	175.8		6.2		130.2	47.6	
1980	242.1	171.5	70.6	15.4	8.5	10.3	5.9	226.7		7.9		163.3	63.5	
1981	354.9	257.9	97.0	13.9	12.6	15.7	8.3	341.0		12.1		250.2	90.8	
1982	407.8	298.6	109.2	16.6	14.7	18.4	9.4	391.2		14.1		289.2	102.0	
1983	437.1	315.7	121.4	18.8	15.7	19.5	10.5	418.2		15.1		305.0	113.3	
1983 Feb 10	443.0	324.7	118.4	16.4	15.9	20.0	10.2	426.7	419.5	15.1	0.4	309.9	109.4	
Mar 10	440.3	323.2	117.1	14.8	15.8	19.9	10.1	425.4	424.6	15.3	5.1	313.6	111.0	
April 14††	443.3	324.6	118.8	18.8	16.0	20.0	10.3	424.6	425.0	15.3	0.4(3.9)	313.3	111.7	
May 12	429.9	312.6	117.3	17.8	15.5	19.3	10.1	412.1	418.5	15.1	-6.5(1.9)	305.9	112.6	
June 9	422.8	307.4	115.4	17.1	15.2	18.9	10.0	405.8	418.7	15.1	0.2(2.8)	305.2	113.5	
July 14	429.7	309.3	120.3	17.0	15.5	19.1	10.4	412.7	415.6	15.0	-3.1(-0.4)	302.0	113.6	
Aug 11	428.5	307.3	121.2	16.6	15.4	18.9	10.5	412.0	413.6	14.9	-2.0(-0.9)	300.0	113.6	
Sep 8	449.7	318.1	131.6	30.1	16.2	19.6	11.4	419.6	413.5	14.9	-0.1	299.1	114.4	
Oct 13	437.6	311.1	126.5	23.4	15.7	19.2	10.9	414.2	414.7	14.9	1.2	299.4	115.3	
Nov 10	436.7	311.0	125.7	19.3	15.7	19.2	10.9	417.4	417.4	15.0	2.7	300.2	117.2	
Dec 8	435.9	311.8	124.2	16.8	15.7	19.2	10.7	419.2	419.7	15.1	2.3	301.3	118.4	
1984 Jan 14	451.0	320.6	130.4	15.6	16.2	19.8	11.3	435.4	423.5 R	15.2 R	3.8	2.9	303.1 R	120.4 R
Feb 9	447.8	318.7	129.1	14.4	16.1	19.6	11.2	433.5	427.0	15.4	3.5	3.2	305.5	121.5
<b>NORTH</b>														
1979†	113.7	81.0	32.6	7.1	8.3	9.9	6.0	106.5		7.9		77.6	29.6	
1980	140.8	99.9	40.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	7.6	130.9		9.7		94.8	36.2	
1981	192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.6	17.9	9.7	183.0		14.0		136.2	46.8	
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.7	16.5	20.3	10.7	203.9		15.6		152.6	51.3	
1983	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.3	21.1	11.7	213.9		16.4		157.7	56.0	
1983 Feb 10	231.1	171.8	59.3	9.9	17.7	22.0	11.4	221.1	215.0	16.5	-0.9	160.9	54.1	
Mar 10	228.2	169.7	58.5	9.0	17.5	21.7	11.2	219.1	217.1	16.7	2.1	162.4	54.7	
April 14††	229.8	170.1	59.8	11.9	17.6	21.8	11.4	218.0	217.0	16.7	-0.1(2.7)	161.8	55.2	
May 12	222.4	163.6	58.8	11.0	17.1	21.0	11.3	211.4	214.9	16.5	-2.1(4.2)	158.9	56.0	
June 9	218.6	160.3	58.3	10.4	16.8	20.5	11.2	208.2	215.3	16.5	0.4(2.0)	158.9	56.4	
July 14	218.4	158.7	59.7	10.2	16.8	20.3	11.4	208.2	212.0	16.3	-3.3(-1.8)	155.8	56.2	
Aug 11	216.5	156.6	59.9	10.3	16.6	20.1	11.5	206.2	210.1	16.1	-1.9(-1.1)	154.0	56.1	
Sep 8	234.1	165.9	68.2	21.2	18.0	21.3	13.1	212.9	211.4	16.2	1.3	154.5	56.9	
Oct 13	225.2	161.5	63.6	14.6	17.3	20.7	12.2	210.5	210.9	16.2	-0.5	154.0	56.9	
Nov 10	224.7	161.5	63.2	11.9	17.2	20.7	12.1	212.9	212.2	16.3	1.3	154.7	57.5	
Dec 8	224.2	162.1	62.1	10.2	17.2	20.8	11.9	214.0	212.5	16.3	0.3	154.5	58.0	
1984 Jan 12	230.9	166.8	64.1	9.3	17.7	21.4	12.3	221.5	213.0 R	16.3 R	0.5	0.7	154.5 R	58.5
Feb 9	228.8	165.5	63.3	8.4	17.6	21.2	12.1	220.5	215.3	16.5	2.3	1.0	156.2	59.1

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
<b>WALES</b>														
1979†	80.5	57.1	23.4	5.3	7.3	8.5	5.4	78.4		6.9		55.0	21.1	
1980	102.7	72.0	30.7	7.4	9.4	10.9	7.1	95.3		8.7		68.3	27.0	
1981	145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.6	16.4	9.2	139.4		13.0		103.3	36.1	
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.6	19.0	10.5	157.1		14.9		116.5	40.5	
1983	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	16.1	19.3	11.3	162.1		15.4		118.2	43.9	
1983 Feb 10	178.1	131.1	47.0	7.1	16.9	20.6	11.2	171.0	166.5	15.8	0.2	1.7	123.7	42.8
Mar 10	175.8	129.4	46.4	6.5	16.7	20.4	11.1	169.3	167.2	15.8	0.7	1.0	124.1	43.1
April 14††	176.2	129.0	47.2	8.9	16.7	20.3	11.3	167.3	166.7	15.8	-0.5(1.4)	0.1(0.8)	123.0	43.7
May 12	167.5	121.5	46.0	8.0	15.9	19.1	11.0	159.5	163.1	15.5	-3.6(0.9)	-1.1(1.0)	119.0	44.1
June 9	162.2	117.6	44.5	7.3	15.4	18.5	10.6	154.9	161.6	15.3	-1.5(0.2)	-1.9(0.7)	117.4	44.2
July 14	162.9	117.2	45.7	6.9	15.4	18.4	10.9	156.0	160.0	15.2	-1.6(-0.7)	-2.2(-)	116.0	44.0
Aug 11	161.2	115.3	46.0	6.8	15.3	18.1	11.0	154.5	158.7	15.0	-1.3(-0.9)	-1.5(-0.6)	114.7	44.0
Sep 8	173.8	121.8	52.1	14.7	16.5	19.1	12.4	159.1	159.0	15.1	0.3	-0.9(-0.4)	114.4	44.6
Oct 13	169.1	119.5	49.7	10.3	16.0	18.8	11.8	158.9	159.0	15.1	-	-0.3(-0.2)	114.2	44.8
Nov 10	168.5	119.4	49.0	8.2	16.0	18.8	11.7	160.2	158.3	15.0	-0.7	-0.1	113.6	44.7
Dec 8	168.7	120.1	48.6	7.0	16.0	18.9	11.6	161.7	159.1	15.1	0.8	-	114.1	45.0
1984 Jan 12	174.7	124.5	50.2	6.5	16.6	19.6	12.0	168.2	160.8 R	15.2 R	1.7	0.6	115.3 R	45.5 R
Feb 9	173.9	124.3	49.6	5.8	16.5	19.5	11.8	168.1	163.5	15.5	2.7	1.7	117.6	45.9
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1979†	188.3	114.4	53.9	10.1	7.4	8.7	5.7	158.2		7.1		110.0	50.2	
1980	207.9	140.3	67.6	13.2	9.1	10.7	7.1	194.7		8.6		133.2	61.6	
1981	282.8	197.6	85.2	14.6	12.6	15.1	9.0	268.2		11.9		189.4	78.7	
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	14.2	17.3	10.0	300.2		13.4		213.7	86.4	
1983	335.													

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status<sup>‡</sup>, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>									
<b>per cent</b>									
<b>South West</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	4,387	1,928	6,315	18.6	*St Albans	4,046	1,885	5,931	6.7
Other DA	22,795	12,860	35,655	15.5	*Stevenage	2,830	1,653	4,483	11.7
IA	11,961	6,255	18,216	16.4	*Tunbridge Wells	4,286	2,076	6,362	7.6
Unassisted	92,175	46,256	138,431	10.7	*Watford	6,638	2,868	9,506	7.6
<b>All</b>	<b>131,318</b>	<b>67,299</b>	<b>198,617</b>	<b>11.9</b>	*Worthing	4,054	1,659	5,713	9.5
<b>East Midlands</b>					<b>East Anglia</b>				
SDA	—	—	—	—	*Beccles	700	335	1,035	10.3
Other DA	4,090	1,553	5,643	18.7	*Bury St Edmunds	1,396	733	2,129	7.5
IA	4,074	1,754	5,828	20.2	*Cambridge	3,569	1,742	5,311	5.9
Unassisted	127,941	54,792	182,733	11.7	*Cromer	1,109	457	1,566	19.0
<b>All</b>	<b>136,105</b>	<b>58,099</b>	<b>194,204</b>	<b>12.1</b>	*Dereham	829	398	1,227	14.6
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>					*Diss	790	299	1,089	9.9
SDA	—	—	—	—	*Downham Market	856	447	1,303	19.9
Other DA	51,256	18,857	70,113	17.0	*Ely	692	364	1,056	10.6
IA	49,268	20,837	70,105	15.9	*Fakenham	639	305	944	12.9
Unassisted	107,221	45,757	152,978	12.2	*Great Yarmouth	4,599	2,020	6,619	18.0
<b>All</b>	<b>207,745</b>	<b>85,451</b>	<b>293,196</b>	<b>14.3</b>	*Halesworth	295	148	443	11.1
<b>North West</b>					*Haverhill	786	461	1,247	11.7
SDA	103,192	38,482	141,674	19.7	*Huntingdon	756	413	1,169	30.5
Other DA	25,574	11,110	36,684	17.5	*Ipswich	1,386	871	2,257	10.0
IA	62,557	4,556	67,113	16.1	*Kings Lynn	6,767	2,939	9,706	9.0
Unassisted	147,382	59,921	207,303	13.4	*Leiston	2,437	1,044	3,481	12.2
<b>All</b>	<b>318,743</b>	<b>129,069</b>	<b>447,812</b>	<b>16.1</b>	*Lowestoft	457	200	657	13.2
<b>North</b>					*March	2,972	1,481	4,453	15.4
SDA	125,622	44,369	169,991	18.5	*Newmarket	735	318	1,053	12.9
Other DA	19,194	8,635	27,829	14.4	*North Walsham	878	504	1,382	8.0
IA	10,652	4,092	14,744	15.8	*Norwich	719	246	965	11.4
Unassisted	10,047	6,221	16,268	10.2	*Peterborough	9,645	3,872	13,517	10.5
<b>All</b>	<b>165,515</b>	<b>63,317</b>	<b>228,832</b>	<b>17.6</b>	*St Neots	7,261	2,911	10,172	15.5
<b>Wales</b>					*Sudbury	647	372	1,019	9.5
SDA	35,639	14,106	49,745	18.1	*Theford	848	421	1,269	9.6
Other DA	66,795	26,050	92,845	15.5	*Wisbech	1,856	1,045	2,901	14.6
IA	16,717	6,965	23,682	15.7	<b>South West</b>	1,973	728	2,701	17.2
Unassisted	5,163	2,501	7,664	11.4	*Axminster	447	229	676	13.4
<b>All</b>	<b>124,314</b>	<b>49,622</b>	<b>173,936</b>	<b>16.5</b>	*Barnstaple	1,745	979	2,724	12.1
<b>Scotland</b>					*Bath	2,865	1,382	4,247	9.1
SDA	154,062	64,184	218,246	17.9	*Bideford	1,126	643	1,769	15.2
Other DA	34,882	17,487	52,369	16.5	*Blandford	454	276	730	9.8
IA	8,257	4,247	12,504	14.1	*Bodmin	596	284	880	12.5
Unassisted	45,095	22,882	67,977	10.8	*Bournemouth	12,240	5,541	17,781	12.3
<b>All</b>	<b>242,296</b>	<b>108,800</b>	<b>351,096</b>	<b>15.7</b>	*Bridgwater	2,437	1,244	3,681	12.6
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					*Bristol	593	288	881	13.3
SDA	422,902	163,069	585,971	18.5	*Bude	502	300	802	16.4
Other DA	224,556	96,552	321,108	16.1	*Camelford	252	140	392	16.0
IA	143,524	63,706	207,230	16.0	*Chard	534	301	835	10.1
Unassisted	1,356,387	593,123	1,949,510	11.4	*Cheltenham	4,270	2,072	6,342	8.5
<b>All</b>	<b>2,147,399</b>	<b>916,450</b>	<b>3,063,849</b>	<b>13.1</b>	*Chippenham	1,599	1,091	2,690	9.4
<b>Northern Ireland</b>					*Cinderford (Forest of Dean)	2,189	1,237	3,426	16.2
Local areas (by region)					*Cirencester	637	324	961	8.3
<b>South East</b>					*Dartmouth	258	170	428	17.4
*Aldershot	4,413	2,505	6,918	8.0	*Devizes	435	225	660	9.3
*Alton	145	45	190	5.0	*Dorchester	600	318	918	5.6
*Andover	938	488	1,426	7.3	*Dursley	653	428	1,081	9.6
*Ashford (Kent)	2,088	1,025	3,113	11.3	*Exeter	4,832	2,275	7,107	9.8
*Aylesbury	2,069	1,061	3,130	6.9	*Falmouth	1,645	776	2,421	21.2
*Banbury	2,089	1,213	3,302	11.7	*Frome	625	361	986	11.1
*Basingstoke	2,495	1,486	3,981	8.3	*Gloucester	4,641	2,137	6,778	10.0
*Bedford	5,168	2,526	7,694	9.1	*Helston	795	458	1,253	21.1
*Braintree	2,591	1,388	3,979	11.2	*Honiton	748	374	1,122	19.7
*Brighton	11,888	4,947	16,835	12.2	*Ilfracombe	825	432	1,257	29.0
*Buckingham	234	169	403	7.8	*Kingsbridge	452	245	697	17.1
*Canterbury	3,556	1,529	5,085	12.6	*Lanuceston	367	230	597	11.4
*Chatham	14,108	6,128	20,236	16.9	*Liskeard	886	477	1,363	20.6
*Chelmsford	3,505	1,727	5,232	7.5	*Midsomer Norton	875	514	1,389	11.7
*Chichester	2,862	1,417	4,279	8.9	*Minehead	709	437	1,146	14.3
*Clacton-on-Sea	2,586	1,061	3,647	20.2	*Newquay	1,410	979	2,389	25.7
*Colchester	4,725	2,384	7,109	12.0	*Okehampton	416	235	651	14.9
*Cranbrook	502	203	705	10.6	*Penzance	1,901	767	2,668	22.1
*Crawley	6,338	3,414	9,752	5.9	*Plymouth	10,885	6,494	17,379	13.9
*Dover	1,499	839	2,338	9.2	*Redruth	2,742	1,152	3,894	17.3
*Eastbourne	2,893	1,359	4,252	9.9	*Salisbury	2,375	1,578	3,953	9.6
*Folkestone	2,941	1,313	4,254	15.1	*Shaftesbury	3,803	2,044	5,847	10.4
*Guildford	3,756	1,788	5,544	5.9	*St Austell	1,846	988	2,834	13.0
*Harlow	4,397	2,336	6,733	9.2	*St Ives	580	291	871	25.2
*Harwich	595	287	882	9.7	*Stroud	1,801	830	2,631	10.5
*Hastings	4,454	1,756	6,210	13.8	*Swanage/Wareham	580	365	945	10.8
*Hertford	1,734	957	2,691	6.3	*Swindon	6,321	3,343	9,664	11.4
*High Wycombe	4,199	1,942	6,141	6.4	*Taunton	2,518	1,324	3,842	9.3
*Hitchin	3,014	1,533	4,547	8.3	*Tiverton	1,005	511	1,516	12.8
*Luton	10,603	4,936	15,539	11.4	*Torbay	8,380	4,208	12,588	17.8
*Lymington	920	408	1,328	10.6	*Trowbridge	1,482	1,033	2,515	9.1
*Maidstone	4,062	1,818	5,880	7.1	*Truro	1,508	759	2,267	12.8
*Margate	2,562	1,045	3,607	20.6	*Wadebridge	442	251	693	10.4
*Milton Keynes	5,850	2,692	8,542	7.9	*Walsingham	607	444	1,051	9.1
*Newbury	1,527	759	2,286	7.9	*Wardour	999	563	1,562	7.6
*Newport (IOW)	4,510	2,304	6,814	16.2	*Weston-Super-Mare	2,657	1,459	4,116	15.9
*Oxford	9,177	4,847	14,024	7.8	*Weymouth	1,876	1,128	3,004	14.1
*Portsmouth	16,725	7,782	24,507	12.4	*Yeovil	2,009	1,323	3,332	8.1
*Ramsgate	3,970	1,901	5,871	16.6	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Reading	9,023	3,895	12,918	7.5	*Birmingham	82,091	30,095	112,186	15.8
*Sheerness	1,562	659	2,221	20.0	*Burton-on-Trent	2,404	1,103	3,507	9.1
*Sittingbourne	2,328	996	3,324	13.2	*Coventry	25,671	10,831	36,502	15.3
*Slough	5,774	2,874	8,648	7.2	*Dudley/Sandwell	39,978	13,388	53,366	15.6
*Southampton	14,368	6,275	20,643	9.2	*Evesham	829	442	1,271	9.0
*Southend-on-Sea	22,112	8,842	30,954	15.8	*Hereford	2,936	1,553	4,489	12.0

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status<sup>‡</sup>, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
<b>per cent</b>									
<b>North</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
*Ainwick	1,108	710	1,818	17.8	<b>North West</b>				
*Barnard Castle	285	173	458	10.2	*Accrington	2,911	1,310	4,221	14.5
*Berwick on Tweed	676	342	1,018	12.5	*Ashton-Under-Lyne	10,856	4,783	15,639	16.4
*Carlisle	3,584	2,011	5,595	11.0	*Barnoldswick	483	291	774	10.6
*Consett	7,006	2,767	9,773	14.1	*Birkenhead	22,706	9,394	32,100	20.0
*Darlington and S/West	5,729	1,942	7,671	24.1	*Blackburn	6,696	2,491	9,187	12.7
*Durham	9,544	3,382	12,926	15.5	*Blackpool	12,290	6,037	18,327	16.4
*Furness	2,542	1,955	4,497	10.3	*Bolton	12,313	5,047	17,360	15.8
*Haltwhistle	261	167	428	16.3	*Burnley	4,150	1,897	6,047	12.8
*Hartlepool	7,016	2,521	9,537	22.6	*Bury	6,459	2,960	9,419	14.3
*Hexham	624	338	962	9.2	*Chester	4,662	2,012	6,674	11.5
*Kendal	1,153	586	1,739	7.5	*Ciltheroe	448	302	750	6.8
*Keswick	211	132	343	12.3	*Clewley	4,457	2,354	6,811	9.8
*Morpeth	6,413	2,790	9,203	14.4	*Lancaster	4,817	2,184	7,00	

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status<sup>†</sup>, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
Newton Stewart	452	287	739	19.7	West Midlands				
*North Lanarkshire	23,396	9,817	33,213	21.3	Hereford and Worcester	21,735	10,385	32,120	13.7
Oban	570	353	923	12.9	Shropshire	15,620	6,752	22,372	16.4
*Paisley	11,052	4,658	15,710	16.8	Staffordshire	33,672	16,430	50,102	12.9
Peebles	358	182	540	12.1	Warwickshire	13,410	6,791	20,201	15.9
Perth	2,911	1,380	4,291	11.0	West Midlands Metropolitan	162,018	59,998	222,016	15.9
Peterhead	954	531	1,485	13.0	East Midlands				
Portree	454	206	660	23.9	Derbyshire	33,732	14,269	48,001	11.8
Rothesay	404	186	590	25.0	Leicestershire	27,085	11,866	38,951	10.7
Sanguhar	250	126	376	19.0	Lincolnshire	27,085	11,866	38,951	10.7
St Andrews	361	295	656	10.3	Northamptonshire	17,760	7,794	25,554	11.9
*Stirling	5,525	2,747	8,272	14.9	Nottinghamshire	38,494	15,267	53,761	12.3
Stornoway	1,474	472	1,946	22.6	Yorkshire and Humberside				
Stranraer	933	442	1,375	17.5	Humberside	41,784	15,228	57,012	16.1
Thurso	598	355	953	15.2	North Yorkshire	15,056	8,829	23,885	10.0
Wick	857	404	1,261	14.6	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	65,927	27,472	93,399	15.9
Northern Ireland					West Yorkshire Metropolitan	84,978	33,922	118,900	12.9
Armagh	2,237	876	3,113	24.4	North West				
*Ballymena	7,817	2,993	10,810	22.9	Cheshire	36,252	16,521	52,773	13.9
*Belfast	37,596	15,109	52,705	17.2	Greater Manchester	127,574	49,944	177,518	14.7
*Coleraine	4,960	1,420	6,380	24.7	Metropolitan	53,323	24,490	77,813	14.0
Cookstown	1,726	639	2,365	38.9	Lancashire	101,594	38,114	139,708	19.3
*Craigavon	5,965	2,530	8,495	20.3	Merseyside Metropolitan				
*Downpatrick	2,878	1,389	4,267	24.1	North				
Dungannon	2,904	980	3,884	35.8	Cleveland	41,058	14,096	55,154	20.6
Enniskillen	3,445	1,184	4,629	28.5	Cumbria	13,976	8,279	22,255	11.5
*Londonderry	9,730	2,677	12,407	29.6	Durham	28,820	10,895	39,715	16.6
Newry	4,792	1,593	6,385	34.2	Northumberland	9,545	4,564	14,109	14.1
Omagh	2,289	906	3,195	24.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	72,116	25,483	97,599	17.3
Strabane	3,171	731	3,902	42.2	Wales				
Counties (by region)					Clwyd	16,686	7,418	24,104	18.0
South East					Dyfed	12,798	5,369	18,167	15.9
Bedfordshire	15,252	7,200	22,452	10.5	Gwent	19,994	8,114	28,108	15.4
Berkshire	16,324	7,528	23,852	7.4	Gwynedd	9,636	4,012	13,648	17.5
Buckinghamshire	12,352	5,864	18,216	9.4	Mid Glamorgan	24,382	9,359	33,741	16.9
East Sussex	18,880	7,968	26,848	12.1	Powys	2,689	1,236	3,925	12.8
Essex	42,716	18,771	61,487	12.7	South Glamorgan	18,748	6,496	25,244	14.3
Greater London (GLC area)	264,244	111,275	375,519	10.0	West Glamorgan	19,381	7,618	26,999	15.5
Hampshire	38,894	18,329	57,223	9.9	Scotland				
Hertfordshire	22,174	10,712	32,886	7.8	Borders	2,425	1,285	3,710	9.5
Isle of Wight	4,510	2,304	6,814	16.2	Central	13,175	6,511	19,686	16.4
Kent	46,005	20,636	66,641	12.5	Dumfries and Galloway	5,150	2,817	7,967	14.4
Oxfordshire	11,266	6,060	17,326	8.3	Fife	12,246	6,762	19,008	14.0
Surrey	14,739	6,953	21,692	5.9	Grampian	11,182	6,241	17,423	9.3
West Sussex	11,962	5,754	17,716	7.2	Highlands	7,616	4,229	11,845	15.4
East Anglia					Lothians	30,588	14,154	44,742	12.9
Cambridgeshire	16,263	7,306	23,569	10.6	Orkneys	578	215	793	12.5
Norfolk	23,931	10,398	34,329	13.0	Shetlands	554	277	831	7.1
Suffolk	15,396	7,379	22,775	10.0	Strathclyde	139,853	56,655	196,508	18.0
South West					Tayside	17,455	9,182	26,637	15.2
Avon	31,833	14,502	46,335	11.2	Western Isles	1,474	472	1,946	22.6
Cornwall	15,966	8,253	24,219	17.4					
Devon	30,625	16,414	47,039	14.0					
Dorset	16,387	8,008	24,395	11.8					
Gloucestershire	14,191	7,028	21,219	10.1					
Somerset	9,497	5,380	14,877	9.8					
Wiltshire	12,819	7,714	20,533	10.1					

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single Jobcentre areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more Jobcentre areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for Jobcentre 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-1978 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1982 estimates. See also footnotes to table 2.1.

\* Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.  
† A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating an unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.  
‡ Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>																
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	565.7	1,443.3	122.5	102.8	225.1	450.4	1,444.1	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
Oct	758.0	233.1	312.0	1,303.1	603.9	305.5	611.0	1,520.5	130.8	94.3	246.5	471.6	1,492.7	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
Oct *	721.6	217.5	257.6	1,196.3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375.3	138.9	101.2	237.5	477.5	1,447.7	612.1 †	989.3 ‡	3,049.0
1983 Jan	691.6	248.8	285.5	1,226.0	643.5	293.2	557.4	1,494.1	145.5	95.8	263.9	505.2	1,480.6	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
April †	583.0	307.7	301.1	1,191.8	589.3	313.0	591.6	1,493.8	135.3	98.2	250.8	484.3	1,307.6	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
July	602.8	272.6	321.0	1,196.4	548.7	297.3	618.0	1,463.9	114.8	81.8	163.6	360.2	1,266.3	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
Oct	701.3	221.0	339.0	1,261.3	561.4	273.6	638.9	1,473.9	117.0	76.8	165.0	358.8	1,379.7	571.4	1,142.9	3,094.0
1984 Jan	674.9	237.7	347.1	1,259.7	625.6	277.3	670.2	1,573.0	121.3	74.9	170.7	366.9	1,421.7	589.9	1,188.0	3,199.7
<b>MALE</b>																
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
Oct	432.2	142.1	212.5	787.8	415.5	211.2	488.3	1,115.1	114.6	83.7	217.5	415.7	963.4	437.0	918.3	2,218.7
Oct *	418.1	135.5	182.5	735.8	419.1	212.2	417.0	1,047.9	122.6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959.4	438.0 †	810.2 ‡	2,207.4
1983 Jan	405.3	154.4	202.9	762.6	464.3	208.5	470.1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235.3	449.2	998.4	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
April †	344.2	187.1	213.4	744.5	415.1	222.5	496.5	1,134.1	120.0	86.5	220.9	427.5	879.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
July	351.4	163.5	225.6	740.5	373.7	209.1	516.4	1,099.3	100.5	70.6	133.1	304.2	825.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
Oct	400.3	131.7	233.7	765.7	379.2	186.2	531.2	1,096.6	101.7	66.5	131.9	300.1	881.2	384.4	896.8	2,162.4
1984 Jan	390.2	142.4	238.2	770.8	428.5	185.1	555.2	1,168.8	105.3							

# 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Age and duration: January 12, 1984 ††

UNITED KINGDOM		Age groups													All		
Duration of unemployment in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over				
<b>MALE</b>																	
One or less		6,907	3,710	3,289	12,329	7,244	5,431	7,921	2,966	2,644	2,884	2,405	4	57,734			
Over 1 and up to	2	7,345	3,512	3,069	11,804	6,994	5,236	3,029	3,280	4,531	4,117	5	60,805				
	4	5,421	4,218	4,010	16,392	10,142	7,720	11,592	4,416	4,091	4,178	7	75,454				
	6	6,682	4,434	4,340	18,180	11,604	8,808	13,451	5,131	4,652	5,111	3,569	14	85,976			
	8	6,099	4,704	4,203	16,946	10,944	8,230	12,407	4,866	4,645	5,204	3,965	16	82,229			
	13	13,523	11,048	9,847	38,729	23,893	18,095	27,289	10,528	9,957	11,651	8,460	21	183,041			
	26	38,932	31,882	23,592	75,068	43,993	32,378	48,649	18,965	19,454	27,037	18,749	56	378,755			
	39	11,568	14,764	12,309	46,306	26,637	20,512	30,110	12,146	12,933	19,265	15,583	34	222,167			
	52	9,212	11,054	8,359	28,806	20,112	16,611	24,552	10,139	11,313	16,389	13,497	38	170,082			
	65	3,955	7,068	7,205	23,762	16,791	13,588	20,803	8,715	9,106	13,419	6,842	35	131,289			
	78	5,721	7,043	8,763	22,897	15,122	11,943	18,296	7,455	8,229	12,109	2,128	27	119,733			
	104	4	7,633	11,508	33,861	23,136	18,961	29,764	12,231	12,878	18,977	2,386	37	171,864			
	156	—	3,836	9,568	44,549	31,364	27,173	43,262	18,265	19,270	26,953	3,840	83	228,167			
	208	—	—	2	28,525	23,387	20,324	32,470	14,083	15,094	18,322	2,751	48	156,953			
	260	—	—	1	7,574	8,446	7,470	13,107	6,233	6,729	11,008	11	56,735				
	260	—	—	3	2,286	4,614	5,489	12,944	7,675	11,341	16,663	3,262	99	64,376			
<b>All</b>		<b>115,861</b>	<b>114,908</b>	<b>112,003</b>	<b>428,014</b>	<b>284,423</b>	<b>227,969</b>	<b>354,500</b>	<b>146,843</b>	<b>155,043</b>	<b>209,432</b>	<b>95,829</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2,245,360</b>			
<b>FEMALE</b>																	
One or less		6,218	3,435	2,889	9,684	5,472	3,087	3,720	1,302	1,057	803	6	37,673				
Over 1 and up to	2	6,632	3,492	2,840	9,167	4,902	2,657	3,469	1,258	1,170	1,108	7	36,702				
	4	4,803	3,831	3,420	10,757	5,684	3,167	4,345	1,596	1,327	1,015	9	39,954				
	6	4,839	3,350	3,010	10,691	6,267	3,371	4,335	1,774	1,506	1,154	2	40,299				
	8	4,521	3,306	2,975	10,392	6,503	3,405	4,241	1,746	1,487	1,222	3	39,801				
	13	10,179	8,019	7,050	25,026	14,903	7,489	9,286	3,884	3,491	3,157	12	92,496				
	26	29,724	26,774	18,369	49,251	29,959	15,084	18,475	7,970	7,656	7,517	35	210,814				
	39	7,550	9,862	8,397	31,354	19,607	9,671	11,657	5,439	5,034	5,153	25	113,749				
	52	6,411	7,068	5,586	19,143	14,594	7,555	9,372	4,718	4,572	4,869	20	83,908				
	65	2,934	4,901	4,791	11,348	7,338	4,059	5,695	3,197	3,263	3,876	27	51,435				
	78	4,305	4,870	5,905	9,397	4,191	4,214	2,660	3,083	3,775	34	44,848					
	104	313	4,622	6,354	12,089	5,102	3,151	5,858	4,103	4,863	5,832	73	52,360				
	156	3	2,698	5,213	15,137	4,816	2,998	5,913	4,577	6,134	8,414	142	56,045				
	208	—	—	5	8,839	2,699	1,631	3,230	2,699	4,105	5,652	107	30,097				
	260	—	—	3	2,832	1,278	663	1,291	1,076	1,579	2,244	37	11,000				
	260	—	—	3	1,253	1,315	765	1,364	1,147	2,411	4,647	132	13,037				
<b>All</b>		<b>88,432</b>	<b>86,233</b>	<b>77,932</b>	<b>236,360</b>	<b>134,630</b>	<b>71,267</b>	<b>96,465</b>	<b>49,146</b>	<b>52,744</b>	<b>60,438</b>	<b>671</b>		<b>954,318</b>			

GREAT BRITAIN		Age groups													All	
Duration of unemployment in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over			
<b>MALE</b>																
One or less		6,723	3,598	3,191	11,980	7,030	5,297	7,741	2,909	2,602	2,846	2,375	4	56,296		
Over 1 and up to	2	7,164	3,374	2,946	11,360	6,722	5,068	7,628	2,959	3,218	4,479	4,070	5	58,993		
	4	5,291	4,104	3,879	15,841	9,837	7,525	11,303	4,308	4,013	4,126	3,221	7	73,455		
	6	6,515	4,278	4,224	17,546	11,227	8,569	13,097	5,005	4,558	5,033	3,515	14	83,581		
	8	5,935	4,544	4,071	16,387	10,606	7,993	12,076	4,741	4,567	5,124	3,921	16	79,981		
	13	13,159	10,687	9,501	37,455	23,097	17,528	26,397	10,231	9,744	11,458	8,345	21	177,623		
	26	37,448	30,564	22,661	71,991	42,273	31,254	47,091	18,445	19,013	26,627	18,455	52	365,874		
	39	11,255	14,208	11,802	44,301	25,467	19,718	28,971	11,729	12,625	18,934	15,371	33	214,414		
	52	8,805	10,595	7,957	27,368	19,123	15,851	23,530	9,754	11,018	16,065	13,330	36	163,432		
	65	6,801	6,869	22,462	15,926	13,007	19,961	8,381	8,877	13,183	6,757	32	126,089			
	78	5,483	6,769	8,336	21,745	14,338	11,411	17,450	7,165	8,003	11,866	2,079	25	114,670		
	104	432	7,247	10,845	32,216	21,991	18,113	28,418	11,769	12,446	18,584	2,338	35	164,434		
	156	—	3,551	9,006	42,171	29,733	25,804	41,166	17,515	18,661	26,357	3,762	70	217,800		
	208	—	—	2	26,797	22,019	19,035	30,599	13,441	14,533	17,815	2,682	46	148,707		
	260	—	—	1	6,964	7,876	6,942	12,225	5,914	5,858	6,512	990	11	53,293		
	260	—	—	3	1,945	3,995	4,654	10,945	6,819	10,475	15,859	3,159	84	57,938		
<b>All</b>		<b>112,047</b>	<b>110,322</b>	<b>107,030</b>	<b>408,529</b>	<b>271,260</b>	<b>217,769</b>	<b>338,598</b>	<b>141,085</b>	<b>150,211</b>	<b>204,868</b>	<b>94,370</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,156,580</b>		
<b>FEMALE</b>																
One or less		6,085	3,330	2,789	9,372	5,304	2,964	3,607	1,261	1,035	784	6	36,537			
Over 1 and up to	2	6,481	3,364	2,736	8,843	4,721	2,546	3,362	1,226	1,148	1,082	7	35,516			
	4	4,898	3,737	3,305	10,367	5,451	3,042	4,194	1,559	1,290	989	8	38,640			
	6	4,749	3,228	2,910	10,337	6,016	3,202	4,183	1,730	1,464	1,124	2	38,945			
	8	4,420	3,200	2,874	10,013	6,278	3,263	4,101	1,700	1,456	1,183	3	38,491			
	13	9,945	7,779	6,797	24,115	14,379	7,199	8,971	3,767	3,400	3,992	11	89,455			
	26	28,799	25,777	17,526	47,401	28,838	14,497	17,767	7,731	7,468	7,322	32	203,158			
	39	7,375	9,562	8,043	30,198	18,977	9,270	11,230	5,278	4,922	5,039	24	109,918			
	52	6,238	6,863	5,373	18,396	14,083	7,273	9,055	4,592	4,474	4,769	18	81,134			
	65	2,885	4,784	4,596	10,876	7,032	3,902	5,465	3,113	3,174	3,773	24	49,624			
	78	4,180	4,702	5,638	9,018	3,995	2,394	4,029	2,579	3,000	3,686	33	43,254			
	104	286	4,427	6,092	11,642	4,855	3,008	5,659	4,007	4,729	5,691	72	50,468			
	156	3	2,563	4,995	14,512	4,588	2,857	5,702	4,444	5,979	8,212	137	53,992			
	208	—	—	5	1,061	8,400	2,564	1,553	3,080	2,592	3,987	5,508	100	28,850		
	260	—	—	3	2,671	1,235	637	1,234	1,039	1,534	2,188	35	10,573			
	260	—	—	3	1,151	1,226	702	1,278	1,073	2,295	4,457	114	12,299			
<b>All</b>		<b>86,144</b>	<b>83,321</b>	<b>74,738</b>	<b>227,312</b>	<b>129,542</b>	<b>68,309</b>	<b>92,917</b>	<b>47,691</b>	<b>51,355</b>	<b>58,899</b>	<b>626</b>		<b>920,854</b>		

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories. By January 1983, the 39 to 52 week group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories. †† The January 1984 figures reflect the effects of the Budget provisions (see footnote †† to table 2.1).

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

## Age and duration: January 12, 1984

### Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	14,985	15,646	4,169	34,800	11,560	8,010	668	20,238	4,172	4,748	1,375	10,295	3,734	2,285	138	6,157
Over 2 and up to	7,099	9,161	1,875	18,135	4,999	4,073	275	9,347	2,933	3,790	840	7,563	2,425	1,414	73	3,912
4	18,255	22,743	4,861	45,859	11,534	10,015	717	22,266	5,910	7,942	1,740	15,592	4,016	2,796	175	6,987
8	19,216	23,554	5,591	48,361	12,630	10,851	988	24,469	6,607	8,434	2,348	17,389	4,568	3,254	260	8,082
13	40,256	41,787	11,780	93,823	28,579	21,05										

# 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
<b>Thousand</b>									
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
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
Oct	274.0	381.3	647.8	703.5	428.9	388.0	236.4	235.2	3,295.1
Oct *	252.9	350.7	592.7	629.2	391.9	354.2	238.3	239.2	3,049.0
1983 Jan	221.7	369.8	634.4	682.9	429.1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225.2
April*	207.5	359.2	625.1	679.0	429.8	385.0	253.8	230.5	3,169.9
July	188.0	355.9	652.6	666.6	419.9	377.4	247.4	112.8	3,020.6
Oct	251.2	383.5	626.7	668.9	421.6	383.3	257.5	101.3	3,094.0
1984 Jan	204.3	391.1	664.4	718.3	451.0	403.8	269.9	97.0	3,199.7
<b>Per cent</b>									
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
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
Oct	8.3	11.6	19.7	21.3	13.0	11.8	7.2	7.1	100.0
Oct *	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
1983 Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13.3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100.0
April*	6.5	11.3	19.7	21.4	13.6	12.1	8.0	7.3	100.0
July	6.2	11.8	21.6	22.1	13.9	12.5	8.2	3.7	100.0
Oct	8.1	12.4	20.3	21.6	13.6	12.4	8.3	3.3	100.0
1984 Jan	6.4	12.2	20.8	22.4	14.1	12.6	8.4	3.0	100.0
<b>Thousand</b>									
<b>MALE</b>									
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
Oct	152.3	218.9	416.7	502.2	326.2	286.8	183.2	232.5	2,318.7
Oct *	141.9	203.5	390.4	464.3	313.3	270.3	185.9	238.1	2,207.4
1983 Jan	123.8	217.9	420.9	506.5	344.1	292.5	199.0	250.2	2,354.9
April*	118.5	212.7	413.5	499.5	342.3	292.4	198.0	229.5	2,306.4
July	108.4	210.3	421.8	483.7	331.1	284.5	192.2	112.0	2,144.0
Oct	142.7	220.0	403.0	478.4	331.2	287.0	199.5	100.6	2,162.4
1984 Jan	115.9	226.9	428.0	512.4	354.5	301.9	209.4	96.4	2,245.4
<b>Per cent</b>									
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
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
Oct	6.6	9.4	18.0	21.7	14.1	12.4	7.9	10.0	100.0
Oct *	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14.2	12.2	8.4	10.8	100.0
1983 Jan	5.3	9.3	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10.6	100.0
April*	5.1	9.2	17.9	21.7	14.8	12.7	8.6	10.0	100.0
July	5.1	9.8	19.7	22.6	15.4	13.3	9.0	5.2	100.0
Oct	6.6	10.2	18.6	22.1	15.3	13.3	9.2	4.7	100.0
1984 Jan	5.2	10.1	19.1	22.8	15.8	13.4	9.3	4.3	100.0
<b>Thousand</b>									
<b>FEMALE</b>									
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
Oct	121.7	162.4	231.1	201.4	102.7	101.2	53.2	2.7	976.5
Oct *	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
1983 Jan	98.0	151.9	213.5	176.4	85.0	89.6	55.0	0.9	870.4
April	89.0	146.5	211.6	179.5	87.6	92.6	55.9	1.0	863.5
July	79.6	145.6	230.7	183.0	88.8	92.9	55.2	0.8	876.6
Oct	108.5	163.5	223.7	190.5	90.5	96.4	58.0	0.7	931.6
1984 Jan	88.4	164.2	236.4	205.9	96.5	101.9	60.4	0.7	954.3
<b>Per cent</b>									
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>									
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	21.0	10.1	10.0	5.3	0.3	100.0
Oct	12.5	16.6	23.7	20.6	10.5	10.4	5.4	0.3	100.0
Oct *	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	100.0
1983 Jan	11.3	17.5	24.5	20.3	9.8	10.3	6.3	0.1	100.0
April	10.3	17.0	24.5	20.8	10.1	10.7	6.5	0.1	100.0
July	9.1	16.6	26.3	20.9	10.1	10.6	6.3	0.1	100.0
Oct	11.6	17.5	24.0	20.4	9.7	10.3	6.2	0.1	100.0
1984 Jan	9.3	17.2	24.8	21.6	10.1	10.7	6.3	0.1	100.0

See footnotes to table 2.1.

\* Affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes \*\* to table 2.1. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983 a further 123,000 men no longer need to sign on; between July and October a further 9,000 were affected.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8 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
<b>Thousand</b>								
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
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	720.3	994.4	3,007.8
July	201.1	188.1	324.3	241.9	488.8	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
Oct	157.0	163.7	363.6	271.5	537.0	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
Oct *	196.1	166.3	350.3	242.4	492.5	612.1*	989.3*	3,049.0
1983 Jan	195.7	115.3	259.7	297.2	612.7	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
April*	184.6	138.0	224.6	245.5	514.9	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
July	194.5	157.7	219.3	223.7	471.1	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
Oct	196.8	164.4	344.2	228.9	445.3	571.4	1,142.9	3,094.0
1984 Jan	192.9	115.4	248.3	275.5	589.6	589.9	1,188.0	3,199.7
<b>Per cent</b>								
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
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
Oct	4.8	5.0	11.0	8.2	16.3	19.2	35.5	100.0
Oct *	6.4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	20.1*	32.4*	100.0
1983 Jan	6.1	3.6	8.1	9.2	19.0	19.8	34.3	100.0
April*	5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
July	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100.0
Oct	6.4	5.3	11.1	7.4	14.4	18.5	36.9	100.0
1984 Jan	6.0	3.6	7.8	8.6	18.4	18.4	37.1	100.0
<b>Thousand</b>								
<b>MALE</b>								
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
Oct	103.6	105.5	224.5	179.5	350.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
Oct *	131.1	108.9	217.6	165.9	336.0	438.0*	810.2*	2,207.4
1983 Jan	122.2	77.1	180.5	205.4	413.1	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
April*	120.3	92.0	150.9	163.8	352.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
July	121.6	99.6	144.3	147.6	312.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
Oct	127.7	103.8	207.3	150.3	292.0	338.4	896.8	2,162.4
1984 Jan	118.5	75.5	168.2	183.0	378.8	392.2	929.1	2,245.4
<b>Per cent</b>								
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								
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
Oct	4.5	4.5	9.7	7.7	15.1	18.8	39.6	100.0
Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19.8*	36.7*	100.0
1983 Jan	5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17.5	19.0	38.6	100.0
April*	5.2	4.0	6.5	7.1	15.3	21.5	40.4	100.0
July	5.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	14.6	20.7	40.8	100.0
Oct	5.9	4.8	9.6	7.0	13.5	17.8	41.5	100.0
1984 Jan	5.3	3.4	7.5	8.2	16.9	17.5	41.4	100.0
<b>Thousand</b>								
<b>FEMALE</b>								
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
Oct	53.4	58.2	139.1	92.0	186.6	195.9	251.2	976.5
Oct *	65.0	57.5	132.7	76.6	156.5	174.1*	179.1*	841.6
1983 Jan	73.5	38.2	79.2	91.7	199.6	189.7	198.4	870.4
April	64.3	45.9	73.8	81.7	162.6	222.7	212.6	863.5

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1983 Feb 10	1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046	—	4,046
Mar 10	658	343	41	144	182	104	159	220	77	79	198	1,862	—	1,862
April 14	22,786	11,303	1,635	6,050	7,051	5,940	7,662	7,980	2,390	6,018	6,746	74,258	900	75,158
May 12	3,480	1,391	103	612	1,198	1,080	661	1,914	252	321	994	10,615	—	10,615
June 9	1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	11,260	2,686	13,946
July 14	46,027	18,647	4,658	11,815	16,427	10,520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	173,151	8,925	182,076
Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736
Sep 8	58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	213,980	9,761	223,741
Oct 13	8,512	3,920	555	1,692	2,083	1,175	1,867	2,928	926	1,228	3,509	24,475	2,168	26,643
Nov 10	1,869	1,036	87	319	255	120	181	352	70	141	312	3,706	—	3,706
Dec 8	1,398	573	457	157	176	101	157	230	259	127	201	3,263	10	3,273
1984 Jan 12	8,939	3,415	719	3,166	2,211	1,936	3,304	3,730	806	1,129	958	26,898	618	27,516
Feb 9	814	327	44	184	121	173	135	193	67	102	297	2,130	—	2,130

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

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1983 Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155	24,318
Mar 10	1,752	601	416	1,072	3,738	1,946	2,777	1,551	854	1,033	2,466	17,605	1,620	19,225
April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281	17,324
May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082	15,995
June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518
Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827	10,045
Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933	9,495
Dec 8	911	119	168	245	1,137	1,324	1,221	1,161	429	408	1,437	8,441	1,018	9,459
1984 Jan 12	913	176	130	721	1,363	1,410	1,463	1,316	460	483	3,228	11,487	1,213	12,700
Feb 9	947	199	161	683	1,481	1,768	2,473	1,680	1,650	666	4,737	16,246	1,728	17,974

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1980 Jan	13.1	10.9	9.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	8.3	6.1
April	13.4	11.1	9.2	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	8.6	6.3
July	33.5	14.2	10.2	6.3	4.2	4.1	5.2	8.8	7.8
Oct	24.5	16.2	12.6	7.7	5.0	4.9	6.1	10.0	8.5
1981 Jan	21.8	18.1	14.9	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.6	11.3	10.1
April	17.9	18.8	15.6	10.4	7.0	6.7	8.4	12.0	10.6
July	33.9	20.2	16.3	10.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	12.8	11.9
Oct	29.6	22.8	17.9	11.5	7.7	7.4	9.7	13.8	12.5
1982 Jan	24.8	22.9	18.7	12.6	8.5	8.1	10.4	14.0	12.9
April	21.8	22.9	18.4	12.3	8.4	8.1	10.5	13.9	12.6
July	35.0	24.0	18.3	12.2	8.4	8.1	10.6	13.9	13.4
Oct	28.6	26.7	20.0	12.8	9.9	8.6	11.1	14.4	13.8
1983 Jan	27.0	25.1	18.7	11.7	8.2	7.9	11.2	14.6	12.8
April††	23.5	25.8	19.7	12.6	9.0	8.6	11.9	14.0	13.3
July	21.6 R	25.3 R	20.6	12.4	8.8	8.4	11.6	6.9	12.7
Oct	26.9 R	26.8 R	19.8	12.4	8.8	8.5	12.1	6.2	13.0
1984 Jan	23.0	27.2	21.0	13.3	9.4	9.0	12.7	5.9	13.4
<b>MALE</b>									
1980 Jan	12.5	11.4	9.4	6.5	5.1	5.0	6.0	11.6	7.1
April	13.3	11.8	9.8	6.7	5.3	5.2	6.3	11.9	7.4
July	33.8	14.8	11.0	7.0	5.5	5.4	6.4	12.2	8.9
Oct	24.6	17.4	13.7	8.6	6.7	6.4	7.6	13.9	9.9
1981 Jan	22.4	19.9	16.8	11.2	8.7	8.3	9.7	15.8	12.1
April	19.0	21.1	17.9	12.1	9.4	9.0	10.8	16.9	12.8
July	34.8	22.5	18.7	12.5	9.8	9.4	11.5	17.9	14.2
Oct	30.7	24.9	20.2	13.1	10.3	9.9	12.5	19.5	14.9
1982 Jan	26.1	25.7	21.5	14.6	11.5	11.0	13.5	19.8	15.5
April	23.5	25.9	21.2	14.3	11.4	10.9	13.7	19.5	15.2
July	36.4	26.9	21.1	14.0	11.3	10.9	13.7	19.5	15.8
Oct	30.1	29.4	22.8	14.7	11.8	11.4	14.4	20.3	16.3
1983 Jan	28.7	27.9	21.7	13.7	11.4	10.8	14.5	20.5	15.7
April††	25.5	29.2	22.9	14.7	12.4	11.6	15.5	19.8	16.5
July	23.6 R	28.7 R	23.4	14.3	12.0	11.3	15.0	9.7	15.3
Oct	28.9 R	29.6 R	22.4	14.1	12.0	11.4	15.6	8.7	15.4
1984 Jan	24.8	30.3	23.8	15.1	12.9	12.0	16.4	8.3	16.0
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1980 Jan	13.7	10.5	8.3	4.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	0.3	4.6
April	13.5	10.3	8.4	4.9	2.2	2.4	3.2	0.3	4.7
July	33.3	13.5	9.3	5.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.4	6.4
Oct	24.5	15.0	11.1	6.1	2.8	2.9	3.8	0.4	6.5
1981 Jan	21.1	16.2	12.5	7.2	3.4	3.5	4.5	0.4	7.3
April	16.7	16.2	12.7	7.7	3.6	3.7	4.8	0.4	7.3
July	32.9	17.7	13.3	8.1	3.8	3.9	5.1	0.5	8.7
Oct	28.3	20.4	14.8	8.8	4.2	4.2	5.6	0.5	9.1
1982 Jan	23.3	20.0	15.0	9.1	4.4	4.5	5.8	0.5	8.9
April	19.9	19.7	14.7	9.1	4.5	4.6	5.9	0.5	8.7
July	33.3	20.9	14.8	9.1	4.6	4.7	5.9	0.5	9.7
Oct	26.9	23.7	16.4	9.8	4.9	5.0	6.2	0.6	10.1
1983 Jan	25.4	22.0	14.8	8.2	3.8	4.2	6.2	0.2	8.7
April	22.9	22.6	15.6	8.8	4.2	4.5	6.5	0.2	8.8
July	21.3	22.0	15.5	8.9	4.3	4.7	6.6	0.2	8.8
Oct	19.3 R	21.6 R	16.9	9.1	4.3	4.7	6.5	0.2	8.9
1984 Jan	24.6 R	23.7 R	15.4	9.5	4.4	4.9	6.9	0.1	9.5
1984 Jan	21.0	23.8	17.3	10.3	4.7	5.1	7.1	0.1	9.7

†† See footnote to table 2.1.

Notes: 1. All percentage rates by age are estimated.

2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

3. The rates prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the rates after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See 'Unemployment rates by age' in *Employment Topics* on p.411 in the September 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

2.18

THOUSAND

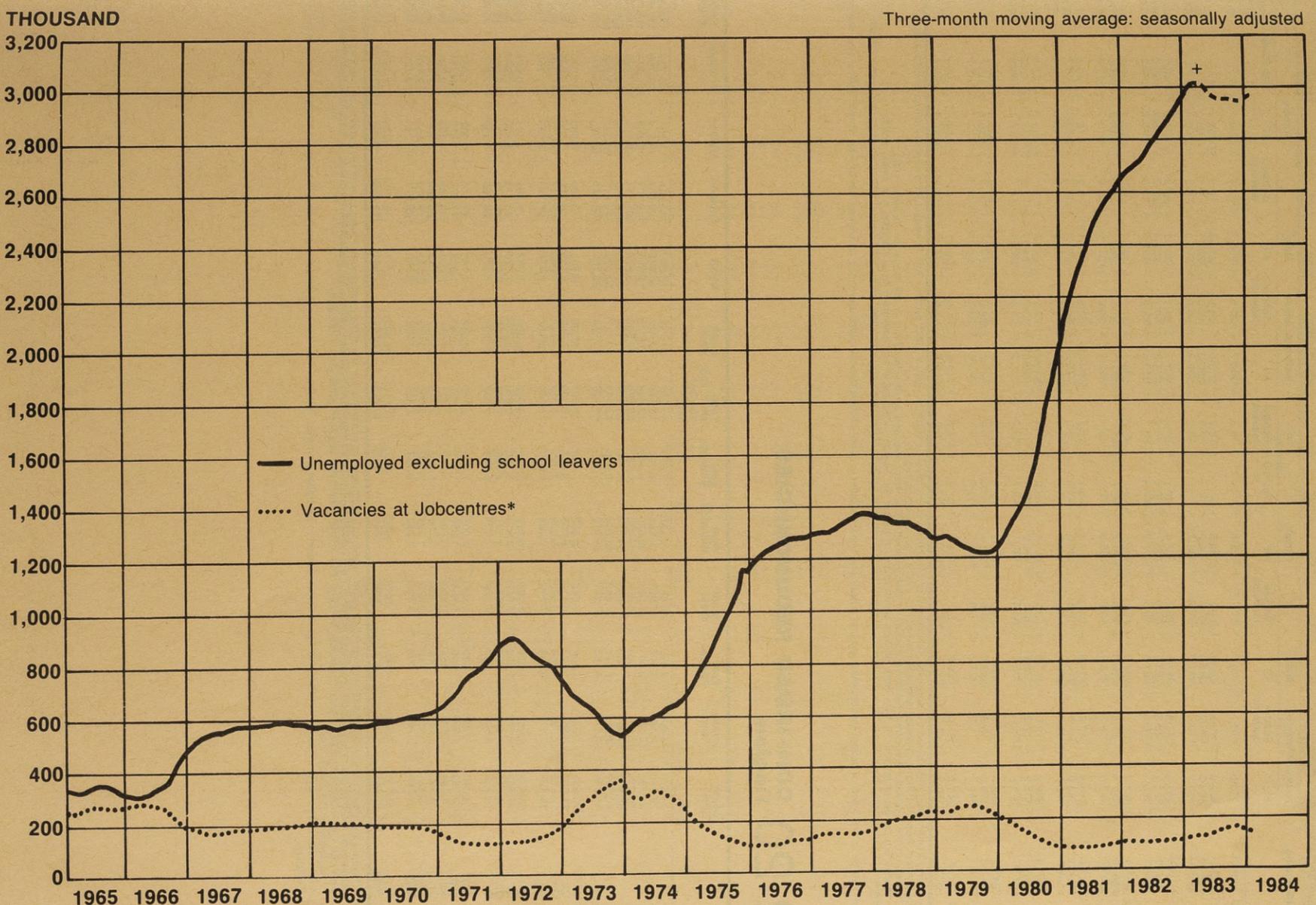
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	United Kingdom <sup>†</sup>	Australia <sup>xx</sup>	Austria <sup>*</sup>	Belgium <sup>‡</sup>	Canada <sup>xx</sup>	Denmark <sup>§</sup>	France <sup>*</sup>	Germany (FR) <sup>*</sup>	Greece <sup>*</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>*</sup>	Italy <sup>  </sup>	Japan <sup>¶</sup>	Netherlands <sup>*</sup>	Norway <sup>*</sup>	Spain <sup>*</sup>	Sweden <sup>*</sup>	Switzerland <sup>*</sup>	United States <sup>xx</sup>		
	Incl. school leavers																			
	Excl. school leavers																			
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																				
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
1979	1,296	1,227	405 **	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	281	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963	
1980	1,665	1,561	406	53	322	867	180	1,451	900	37	101	1,776	1,140	325	22.3	1,277	86**	6.2	7,449	
1981	2,520	2,420	390	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,296	42	128	1,993	1,260	480	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,211	
1982	2,917	2,793	491	105	457	1,305	258	2,008	1,855	51	157	2,379	1,360	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
1983	3,105	2,970	695	127	505	1,436		2,042	2,264	61	193	2,707 R	1,560	801	63.6	2,207	151	24.1	10,717	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
<b>1982 Q4</b>																				
	3,070	2,919	588	129	475	1,440	266	2,156	2,061	61	172	2,549 R	1,360	735	52.8	2,061	134	20.0	11,349	
<b>1983 Q1</b>																				
	3,199	3,074	724	171	504	1,614	310	2,076	2,470	84	188	2,731 R	1,660	774	67.4	2,192	150	27.2	12,259	
<b>Q2</b>																				
	3,068	2,941	706	111	496	1,505	275	1,913	2,177	53	188	2,672 R	1,590	768	58.3	2,147	138	25.8	11,123	
<b>Q3</b>																				
	3,066	2,919	696	90	511	1,344	256	1,972	2,177	39	193	2,630	1,530	822	63.6	2,188	170	23.9	10,316	
<b>Q4</b>																				
	3,086	2,945	654	137	509	1,280		2,205	2,230	69	201	2,797 R	1,460	839	64.9	2,302	146	28.3	9,168	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
<b>1983 June</b>																				
	2,984	2,865	691	91	491	1,452	257	1,878	2,127	44	189	2,632	1,480	793	57.5	2,138	158	25.1	11,570	
<b>July</b>																				
	3,021	2,905	685	89	511	1,409	241	1,893	2,202	40	192	2,597	1,440	810	60.6	2,156	154	23.4	10,707	
<b>Aug</b>																				
	3,010	2,898	684	88	511	1,365	260	1,934	2,196	39	194	2,605	1,580	828	68.7	2,187	179	23.9	10,411	
<b>Sept</b>																				
	3,167	2,953	719	93	511	1,257	268	2,087	2,134	39	193	2,690	1,570	827	61.4	2,222	177	24.5	9,830	
<b>Oct</b>																				
	3,094	2,926	652	114	512	1,238	277	2,165	2,148	48	196	2,755	1,490	825	60.2	2,266	149	25.4	9,383	
<b>Nov</b>																				
	3,084	2,947	623	136	508	1,281	280	2,223	2,193	70	200	2,805	1,470	837	62.6	2,298	142	29.0	9,129	
<b>Dec</b>																				
	3,079	2,961	688	160	508	1,321		2,227	2,349	88	208	2,830 R	1,430	856	71.9	2,342	147	30.4	8,992	
<b>1984 Jan</b>																				
	3,200	3,083	718	191	523	1,473		2,252	2,539	92	216	2,878		863		162			9,755	
<b>Feb</b>																				
	3,186	3,081						2,537		216									9,407	
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																				
	13.4		10.3	6.7	19.1	12.4	10.7	11.7	10.2	5.5	17.0	12.7	2.5	18.5	3.7	19.1 e	3.7	1.0 e	8.4	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																				
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
<b>1982 Q4</b>																				
		2,913	603	113	461	1,520	261	2,038		58	172	2,082	1,410	722	52.0	2,045	137			
<b>1983 Q1</b>																				
		3,003	670	117 R	490 R	1,498	273	2,018		63	184	2,245	1,580	756	62.3	2,156	145		11,486	
<b>Q2</b>																				
		2,987	719	144 R	507 R	1,497	282	2,024		61	190	2,428	1,540	796	61.6	2,159	150		11,240	
<b>Q3</b>																				
		2,950	721	148 R	517 R	1,421	280	2,034	2,319 R	55	196	2,116	1,590	818	66.1	2,237	161		10,529	
<b>Q4</b>																				
		2,941	674	123 R	508 R	1,348		2,084	2,248	66 e	201		1,520	828	64.1	2,280	149		9,507	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
<b>1983 June</b>																				
		2,968	722	153 R	510 R	1,485	281	2,038		58 R	192	2,116	1,510	810	63.4	2,181	163		11,162	
<b>July</b>																				
		2,957	719	149 R	513 R	1,460	277	2,033	2,320	55 R	194		1,470	807	65.3	2,204	154		10,600	
<b>Aug</b>																				
		2,941	713	151 R	519 R	1,429	281	2,035	2,324	56	195		1,640	822	68.4	2,254	165		10,633	
<b>Sept</b>																				
		2,951	730	144 R	520 R	1,373	282	2,033	2,314 R	54	198		1,660	825	64.7	2,253	163		10,353	
<b>Oct</b>																				
		2,941	694	129 R	516 R	1,346	281	2,035	2,275	60	200	2,343	1,540	825	62.0	2,258	149		9,896	
<b>Nov</b>																				
		2,939	679	123 R	511 R	1,347	278	2,097	2,242	65 e	201		1,520	830	62.8 R	2,266	146		9,429	
<b>Dec</b>																				
		2,946	649	118 R	496 R	1,352		2,119	2,228 R	72 e	204		1,500 e	829	67.5	2,316	152 R		9,195	
<b>1984 Jan</b>																				
		2,976 R	668	112 e	504 e	1,374		2,136	2,200 R	66 e	208			834		142			9,026	
<b>Feb</b>																				
		3,005						2,200		211									8,801	
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																				
		12.6	9.5	3.9 e	18.3 e	11.2	10.6	11.1	8.9	3.9 e	16.7	10.1	2.6	17.8	3.4	18.8 e	3.2		7.8	
<b>change on previous three months</b>																				
		+0.1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2		+0.4	-0.3	+0.7	+0.6	+0.8	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2		-0.8	

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 counts based on registration or insurance systems. (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households. (2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data. \* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. † See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

## Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1965-1984



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

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Unemployed and vacancies: United Kingdom C1

# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	INFLOW							OUTFLOW						
	Male and female		Male	Female		School leavers‡	Male and female		Male	Female		School leavers‡		
	All	School leavers‡	All	Married	All		Married	All	School leavers‡	All	Married			
1982 June 10	318.6	19.1	216.0	10.7	102.6	...	8.3	352.7	20.5	238.7	11.4	114.0	...	9.1
July 8	402.2	19.5	262.7	10.8	139.5	...	8.7	315.0	14.9	214.6	8.2	100.4	...	6.7
Aug 12	369.3	20.8	243.4	12.0	125.9	...	8.9	330.0	13.0	221.7	7.1	108.2	...	5.9
Sep 9	483.9	110.4	301.7	59.6	182.2	...	50.9	309.9	14.6	203.5	8.3	106.4	...	6.3
Oct 14	449.0	53.8	291.1	29.3	157.9	46.7	24.4	462.1	61.2	291.1	33.8	171.0	46.7	27.4
Nov 11	391.2	23.2	261.0	13.0	130.1	46.6	10.2	374.3	40.7	239.1	22.2	135.2	44.0	18.5
Dec 9	347.5	18.6	237.6	10.5	109.9	41.4	8.1	310.8	29.0	195.6	15.5	115.2	39.9	13.5
1983 Jan 13	346.2	30.1	224.2	16.2	122.0	42.4	14.0	238.4	17.9	151.2	9.7	87.2	32.2	8.2
Feb 10	351.4	24.5	230.0	13.4	121.4	45.6	11.1	377.7	31.8	249.4	16.9	128.3	44.8	14.9
Mar 10	323.9	19.0	215.9	10.6	108.0	42.9	8.4	352.0	24.0	233.9	13.0	118.1	42.4	11.0
Apr 14†	350.8	40.2	231.6	23.0	119.2	43.9	17.2	329.9†	17.2	219.1†	9.2	110.8	40.8	8.0
May 12†	323.6	21.5	214.0	12.6	109.6	44.2	8.9	372.2†	22.2	248.5†	12.6	123.7	45.1	9.5
June 9†	309.0	15.8	205.1	9.1	103.9	41.7	6.7	348.1†	16.1	232.6†	9.1	115.5	42.4	7.0
July 14†	388.9	18.0	247.3	10.1	141.6	45.0	7.9	339.0†	14.2	227.8†	7.7	111.0	42.0	6.4
Aug 11†	355.2	17.2	228.9	10.1	126.2	47.7	7.1	358.6†	13.6	241.4†	7.4	117.2	40.3	6.2
Sep 8	504.7	117.7	305.6	64.5	199.1	48.4	53.2	341.3	15.6	223.5	8.7	117.8	44.0	6.8
Oct 13	452.3	47.5	285.1	26.2	167.3	52.0	21.3	512.6	69.7	320.1	38.4	192.5	50.1	31.4
Nov 10	376.9	15.8	243.9	8.9	133.1	50.4	6.9	387.2	38.6	247.6	21.2	139.6	46.7	17.3
Dec 8	341.3	11.9	227.2	6.8	114.1	46.4	5.1	345.4	24.3	218.3	13.3	127.1	42.7	11.0
1984 Jan 12	343.5	17.0	218.8	9.3	124.7	47.3	7.7	242.6	11.5	153.1	6.4	89.5	34.4	5.1
Feb 9	350.1	14.3	227.2	8.1	122.9	50.0	6.3	364.8	18.6	237.2	10.4	127.7	48.8	8.2

\* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. They exclude a minority still covered by clerical counts in Unemployment Benefit Offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated.  
 † The figures on the old basis (registrations) have now been discontinued. They were included for the last time in the issue for October 1983.  
 ‡ Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
 † Adjustments have been made in the outflows for April to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men—see footnote †† to table 2.1.  
 ‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

# 2.20 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\*

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,240	493,766
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,393	6,471	24,643	38,914	28,589	45,957	67,117	32,424	324,415	24,647	48,944	398,006
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,801	34,912	21,370	36,128	51,019	28,795	258,535	16,041	36,860	311,436
1982 Q1	20,803	13,220	1,117	5,843	9,352	5,130	10,067	17,025	6,553	75,890	6,530	13,070	95,490
Q2	21,803	12,851	1,177	6,112	8,005	6,417	10,100	17,983	9,116	80,713	5,305	10,876	96,894
Q3	19,172	12,503	1,614	5,676	9,328	7,063	10,210	15,648	7,306	76,017	4,973	13,240	94,230
Q4	18,522	10,819	2,563	7,012	12,229	9,979	15,580	16,461	9,449	91,794	7,839	11,758	111,392
1983 Q1	15,432	8,803	1,420	7,058	10,814	5,902	10,685	13,387	6,783	71,481	4,541	10,444	86,466
Q2	13,413	9,167	1,080	6,112	8,936	5,196	8,920	13,938	7,620	63,715	3,730	8,979	76,424
Q3	14,175	7,512	732	4,973	8,141	4,653	7,586	11,700	7,013	58,973	3,271	9,827	72,071
Q4	15,325	8,596	933	7,158	7,021	5,619	8,937	11,994	7,379	64,366	4,499	7,610	76,475
1983 July	5,012	3,166	229	1,487	2,681	1,736	2,729	4,082	3,160	21,116	1,032	4,687	26,835
Aug	4,769	2,280	349	1,686	1,958	1,377	2,636	2,947	1,853	17,575	870	2,346	20,791
Sep	4,394	2,066	154	1,800	3,502	1,540	2,221	4,671	2,000	20,282	1,369	2,794	24,445
Oct	6,598	3,684	658	2,139	1,708	1,413	2,748	3,337	2,279	20,880	1,192	2,164	24,236
Nov	3,445	2,161	168	2,575	1,751	1,743	2,301	3,425	2,101	17,509	1,265	2,720	21,494
Dec	5,282	2,751	107	2,444	3,562	2,463	3,888	5,232	2,999	25,977	2,042	2,726	30,745
1984 Jan†	(2,616)	(1,554)	(182)	(835)	(909)	(822)	(1,910)	(3,205)	(1,717)	(12,196)	(924)	(2,192)	(15,312)
Feb†	(1,841)	(1,116)	(419)	(848)	(854)	(856)	(2,076)	(2,004)	(1,591)	(10,489)	(802)	(1,076)	(12,367)

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

# VACANCIES 3.1

Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1979 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													

# 3.2 VACANCIES

## Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Notified to Jobcentres</b>														
1982 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
Apr 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
Aug 6	42.1	19.6	4.0	9.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	10.0	5.0	5.5	13.9	111.0	1.1	112.0
Sep 3	43.3	20.8	4.1	10.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	9.9	5.0	5.6	13.8	113.5	1.1	114.6
Oct 8	46.0	24.0	4.0	10.6	7.8	7.6	6.9	11.1	5.4	5.8	13.8	119.1	1.2	120.3
Nov 5	41.0	20.5	3.7	9.8	7.4	7.3	6.6	10.7	5.1	5.3	13.3	110.0	1.1	111.1
Dec 3	36.7	17.6	3.6	8.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	10.4	4.8	4.9	12.7	101.5	1.0	102.5
1983 Jan 7	36.6	17.2	3.8	8.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	10.3	4.8	5.0	12.2	101.8	1.0	102.9
Feb 4	39.3	18.3	3.9	9.5	7.6	6.8	7.7	10.8	5.1	5.1	13.0	108.7	1.0	109.8
Mar 4	41.2	18.5	4.4	11.2	8.5	8.0	8.2	12.6	5.6	6.0	14.4	119.9	1.2	121.1
Apr 8	47.4	20.5	4.6	12.8	10.1	8.4	9.1	15.4	6.8	7.8	17.1	139.6	1.2	140.8
May 6	50.3	21.9	4.7	13.8	10.8	8.7	9.9	15.8	6.9	7.9	17.8	146.6	1.2	147.8
June 3	54.5	24.4	4.9	14.6	11.8	8.6	10.3	16.5	7.9	8.0	19.3	156.4	1.4	157.7
July 8	54.0	23.6	5.4	13.5	12.3	8.6	10.9	16.5	8.4	8.2	18.1	156.0	1.4	157.3
Aug 5	54.8	23.2	5.2	14.2	13.4	8.8	11.3	16.6	8.8	8.1	17.6	158.8	1.3	160.2
Sep 2	59.1	25.2	5.5	14.7	14.5	9.4	12.6	17.9	9.2	8.7	18.0	169.6	1.3	170.9
Oct 7	61.9	28.2	5.7	13.9	14.0	9.6	13.2	18.4	9.6	8.2	17.7	172.2	1.2	173.4
Nov 4	56.3	25.8	5.3	13.0	13.5	9.2	11.9	16.6	8.8	7.3	16.7	158.5	1.1	159.5
Dec 2	50.0	21.8	4.7	11.3	11.9	8.3	9.7	14.3	7.4	6.5	14.5	138.7	1.1	139.8
1984 Jan 6	49.7	21.9	4.6	10.6	10.9	7.5	9.3	13.3	6.5	6.1	13.1	131.7	1.1	132.8
Feb 3	49.9	22.5	4.8	11.5	10.3	7.5	9.1	13.8	6.5	6.4	13.3	133.2	1.2	134.4
<b>Notified to careers offices</b>														
1982 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
Apr 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
Aug 6	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.8
Sep 3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
Oct 8	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.2	6.3
Nov 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.3
Dec 3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
1983 Jan 7	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
Feb 4	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.5
Mar 4	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.2	5.9
Apr 8	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.7	0.3	7.0
May 6	5.7	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.7	0.3	11.0
June 3	4.9	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.5
July 8	3.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	7.5	0.2	7.7
Aug 5	3.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.2	0.2	7.4
Sep 2	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	8.0	0.3	8.3
Oct 7	3.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.9	0.4	8.2
Nov 4	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.4	7.8
Dec 2	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.3	6.6
1984 Jan 6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.3	6.3
Feb 3	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.7	0.3	7.1

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.  
\* Included in South East.

# VACANCIES 3.4

## Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
							Thousand
1980 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
Sep	15.7	18.2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114.6
Dec	14.6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36.1	102.5
1983 Mar	16.4	22.0	16.7	18.4	4.5	43.1	121.1
June*	10.4	26.0	19.4	21.0	4.4	55.6	136.8
Sep*	11.0	23.7	21.2	24.9	4.5	56.6	141.8
Dec*	9.0	20.4	18.9	21.2	3.3	47.4	120.1
	<b>Proportion of vacancies in all occupations</b>						Per cent
1980 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
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16.8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	100.0
1983 Mar	13.5	18.2	13.8	15.2	3.7	35.6	100.0
June*	7.6	19.0	14.2	15.4	3.2	40.6	100.0
Sep*	7.7	16.7	14.9	17.6	3.1	39.9	100.0
Dec*	7.5	17.0	15.7	17.6	2.8	39.5	100.0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.  
\* Figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; in December 1983 these totalled 19,718.

# 3.5 VACANCIES Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Average of 3 months ended											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Inflow</b>												
1978	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
1979	226	219	215	223	231	238	238	236	232	228	225	224
1980	214	207	202	201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149
1981	154	152	148	140	139	142	143	147	151	155	157	158
1982	163	166	166	163	162	162	163	165	163	161	161	165
1983	169	173	172	171	169	176	184	199	201	203	200	201
1984	196	191										
<b>Outflow</b>												
1978	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230
1979	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233
1980	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152
1981	155	153	151	143	142	147	144	145	151	154	155	155
1982	161	165	167	164	164	164	162	161	162	160	160	161
1983	168	171	171	171	171	176	177	187	192	197	199	204
1984	202	197										
<b>Excess inflow over outflow</b>												
1978	7	9	8	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	4
1979	-1	-3	-3	2	7	8	4	-2	-4	-6	-5	-9
1980	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-7	-4
1981	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-5	-1	3	6	4	3	4
1982	2	1	-1	-1	-2	-2	1	1	2	1	1	4
1983	1	2	1	0	-2	0	7	12	9	6	1	-3
1984	-6	-6										

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

Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

## Stoppages: February 1984

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	136	302,200	412,000
of which: beginning in month	97	89,200†	139,000
continuing from earlier months	39	213,100‡	273,000

† Includes 85,500 workers directly involved.  
‡ Includes 158,700 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Note: The figures exclude about 5,000 Merseyside workers, mainly dockers and seamen, who stopped work on 20 Feb, in protest against proposed Government spending cuts in the National Health Service and their effects on Liverpool hospitals.

## Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in Feb 1984		Beginning in the first two months of 1984	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	45	11,000	109	64,700
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	300	5	400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	700	11	2,500
Redundancy questions	10	8,300	22	22,300
Trade union matters	6	60,400	12	223,000
Working conditions and supervision	8	1,900	25	9,900
Manning and work allocation	14	1,500	28	5,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	1,400	12	2,200
<b>All causes</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>330,100</b>

## Stoppages—Industry

United Kingdom	Jan to Feb 1984			Jan to Feb 1983		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	300	1,000	—	—	—
Coal extraction	44	63,600	177,000	48	25,200	54,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	2	2,100	23,000	3	35,500	769,000
Metal processing and manufacture	4	800	1,000	2	800	4,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	10	2,300	9,000	2	1,100	10,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	7	2,400	11,000	2	900	2,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11	1,000	4,000	5	200	2,000
Engineering	28	31,800	74,000	31	10,900	62,000
Motor vehicles	16	16,200	34,000	18	21,900	47,000
Other transport equipment	7	10,100	16,000	6	8,400	51,000
Food, drink and tobacco	8	3,700	52,000	7	2,000	10,000
Textiles	3	1,000	2,000	3	200	3,000
Footwear and clothing	4	3,900	27,000	1	200	—
Timber and wooden furniture	3	800	7,000	3	500	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	7	6,000	29,000	8	1,200	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	6	3,300	17,000	4	3,800	8,000
Construction	4	1,400	7,000	6	800	12,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	7	400	2,000	5	100	2,000
Transport services and communication	29	20,500	24,000	15	7,700	10,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	3	10,300	6,000	6	500	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	8,500	17,000	1	100	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	12	191,800	159,000	15	3,300	17,000
Other services	6	1,300	13,000	3	100	—
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>383,100</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>125,700</b>	<b>1,073,000</b>

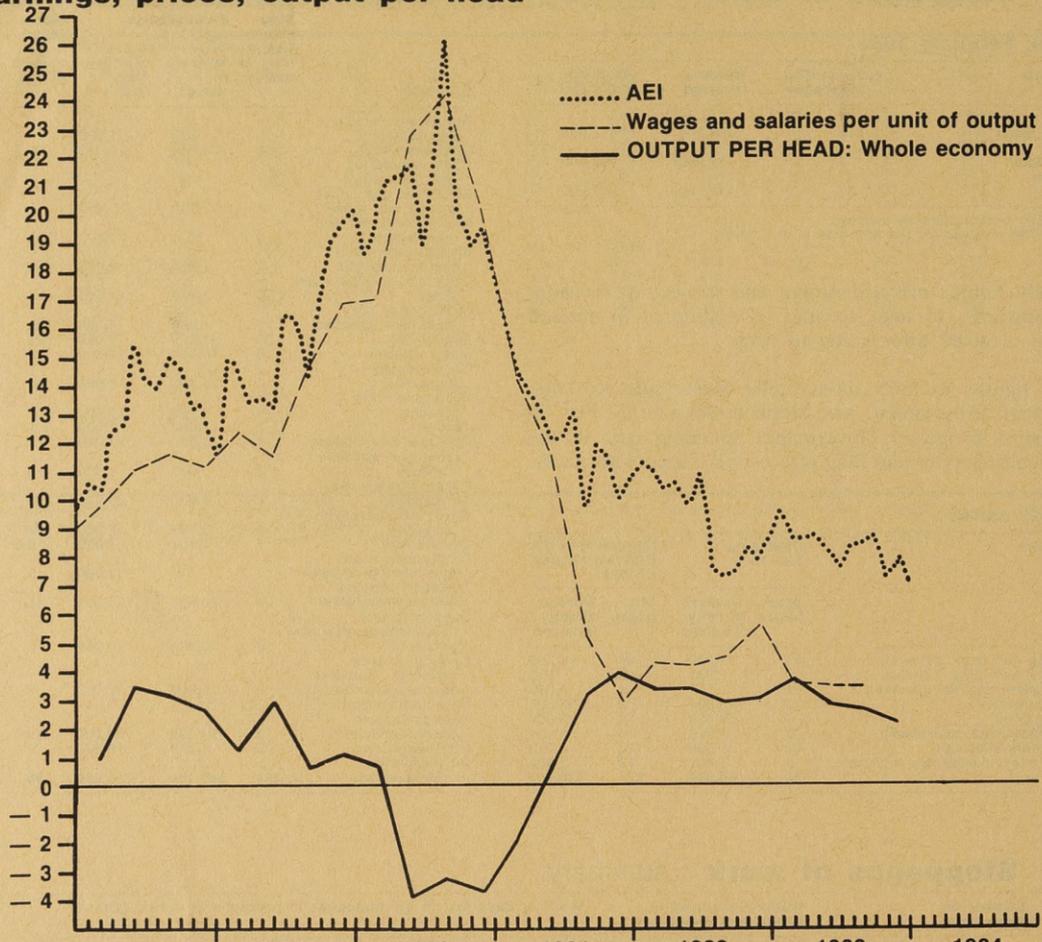
# 4.2 Stoppages of work\*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering, and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
<b>SIC 1968</b>											
1976	2,016	2,034	666 ‡	668 ‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830 ‡	834 ‡	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101 ‡	2,103 ‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
1982 Feb	148	197	62	92	851	10	269	3	1	469	98
Mar	164	200	75	143	355	21	142	7	6	73	106
Apr	164	194	102	117	321	24	146	10	11	22	106
May	133	177	82	120	273	20	74	8	6	12	152
June	135	168	285	358	611	108	94	8	6	190	206
July	93	123	74	150	444	18	37	2	4	213	170
Aug	102	127	52	122	219	2	43	—	4	4	165
Sep	111	136	856	1,024	753	118	222	1	3	100	309
Oct	116	141	283	322	428	11	84	12	—	141	180
Nov	133	163	45	69	239	11	132	6	—	13	77
Dec	73	93	52	55	111	10	15	4	—	3	79
<b>SIC 1980</b>											
1982	1,528	1,583	2,101 ‡	2,103 ‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,255	1,267	538	541	3,593	581	1,418	34	70	1,675	1,322
1983 Jan	96	108	69	70	327	10	73	1	2	6	236
Feb	100	130	56	96	746	46	93	2	10	5	590
Mar	147	180	76	96	527	167	283	5	6	30	35
April	118	153	41	65	385	10	278	3	4	54	36
May	114	149	36	43	138	29	61	1	3	19	25
June	119	137	28	30	118	3	61	1	5	12	37
July	105	143	34	47	183	11	59	7	17	14	76
Aug	107	137	40	46	202	13	116	2	16	2	53
Sep	111	155	41	59	298	90	140	1	2	9	56
Oct	108	141	42	64	264	63	141	1	2	8	50
Nov	95	139	55	69	297	107	100	6	5	5	74
Dec	35	61	22	52	107	31	13	3	—	3	56
1984 Jan	127	142	109	135	298	94	71	3	5	11	115
Feb	97	136	248	302	412	83	58	26	2	19	225

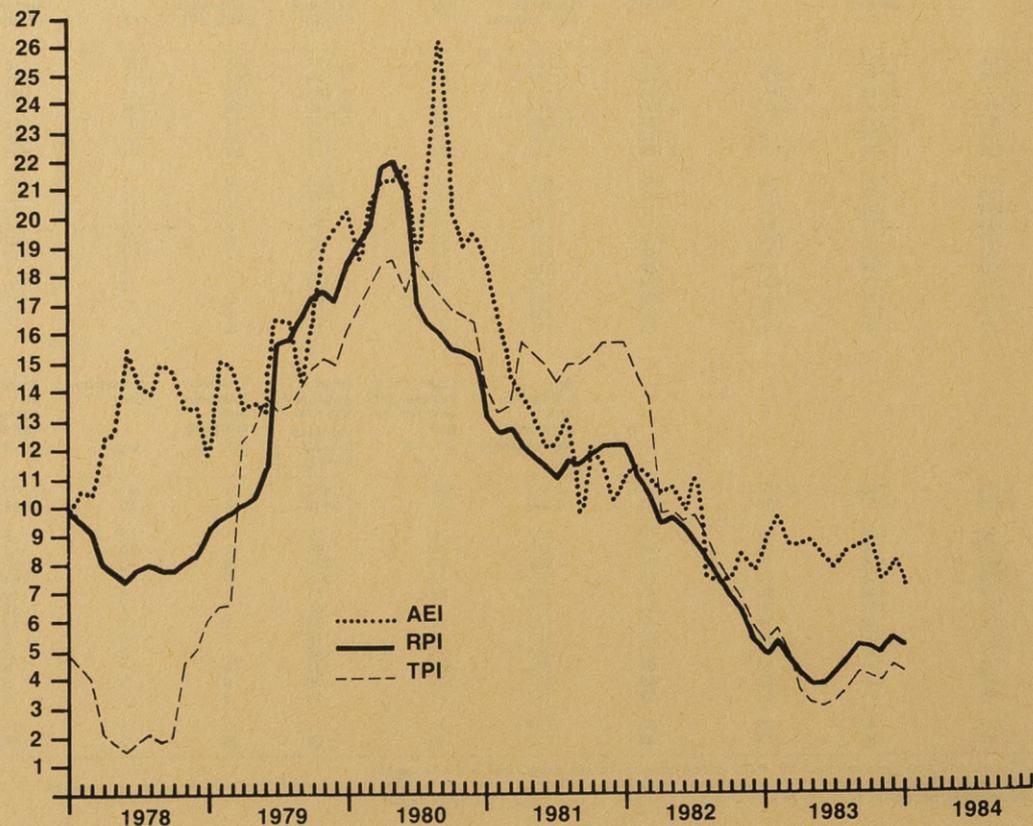
\* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1983 are provisional.  
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.  
‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

# C2 EARNINGS

## Earnings, prices, output per head



Percentage changes on a year earlier



# EARNINGS 5.1

## Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)			Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)			Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)						
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
		% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†				
SIC 1980													
1980	111.4			109.1			109.4						
1981	125.8			123.6			124.1						
1982	137.6			137.4			138.2						
1983	149.2			149.7			150.0						
1980	Jan*	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.5		100.0	100.6					
	Feb*	102.6	103.7	101.2	101.9		101.1	101.8					
	Mar*	105.9	105.9	104.4	104.3		105.5	105.1					
	April	107.1	107.7	105.7	106.1		106.1	106.3					
	May	109.2	109.2	108.3	107.3		108.6	107.5					
	June	112.5	111.4	111.6	110.0		111.7	110.2					
	July	113.3	112.2	112.5	111.5		112.7	111.6					
	Aug	114.0	114.1	110.8	111.9		111.1	112.1					
	Sep	117.9	118.0	111.7	112.8		111.9	113.1					
	Oct	116.0	116.2	112.2	113.0		112.5	113.4					
	Nov	117.8	117.3	115.2	114.5		115.2	114.5					
	Dec	120.8	119.6	116.1	115.5		115.9	115.5					
1981	Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14½	116.4	117.3	16.6	15
	Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	15½	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6	14½
	Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	15½	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14½
	April	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14½
	May	123.5	123.6	13.2	13½	120.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1	14
	June	126.0	124.8	12.0	12½	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1	14
	July	126.9	125.8	12.1	11½	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8	14
	Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	11½	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6	13¾
	Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	11½	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1	13¾
	Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	11½	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6	13¾
	Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13¼	130.9	130.0	13.5	13½
	Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	11	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0	13
1982	Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0	13
	Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12¼
	Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7	12
	April	134.5	135.4	10.4	10½	134.8	136.0	14.1	11¾	135.2	136.1	13.7	11¾
	May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10¼	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6	11¼
	June	138.3	137.0	9.8	9½	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4	11
	July	140.7	139.5	10.9	9¼	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11
	Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	8¾	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4	9½
	Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	8¾	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6	9½
	Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	8¾	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6	9½
	Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	8½	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9¼
	Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8	8	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2	9
1983	Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8¾
	Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8¾	144.1	145.2	7.8	8¾
	Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7¾	145.1	145.0	7.9	8½	145.9	145.3	7.9	8½
	April	146.0	147.0	8.6	7½	146.7	148.1	8.9	8½	147.4	148.5	9.1	8½
	May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7½	149.2	148.2	8.6	8½	149.3	148.4	8.4	8½
	June	149.7	148.2	8.2	7½	150.2	147.8	8.1	8½	150.4	148.2	7.7	8
	July	151.7	150.3	7.7	7½	151.2	149.7	8.6	8¾	151.8	150.0	8.3	8½
	Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7¾	149.9	150.8	9.0	8¾	150.4	151.3	8.6	8½
	Sep	150.5	150.7	8.5	7¾	150.9	152.4	9.4	9¼	151.4	153.0	9.1	9
	Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	7¾	153.3	154.4	9.6	9½	154.1	155.4	10.1	9¼
	Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	7¾	156.5	155.6	9.9	9¾	155.7	154.7	8.3	9¼
	Dec	155.1	153.4	8.0	7¾	157.0	156.6	9.7	9¾	155.9	155.8	8.3	9¼
1984	[Jan]	152.7	154.7	7.1	7¾	156.1	157.2	9.2	9½	155.1	156.2	8.0	9

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series.

\* The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.

† For the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Gazette*, February 1984, p82.

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri-culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.2	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	124.9	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.8	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.7
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1980 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980 Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	103.2	99.4	101.1	102.7
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
1980 April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
1980 May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
1980 June	118.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
1980 July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
1980 Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
1980 Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
1980 Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
1980 Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
1980 Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.2	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	117.8	127.7	121.4	131.6	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 [Jan]	...	121.5	158.1	162.7	168.9	151.9	156.1	148.7	159.0	146.1	148.4	145.0	153.9	149.3

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

# EARNINGS 5.3

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)	SIC 1980 CLASS	
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	107.9	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.4	111.4	107.3
121.4	115.2	128.3	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.4	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	120.2
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.8	137.6	131.7
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	143.5
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
102.1	105.5	100.9	103.0	104.1	102.0	99.7	99.2	101.7	104.9	109.0	103.9	102.6**	102.7
104.2	101.0	103.8	104.6	106.8	103.3	101.2	99.0	112.1	103.7	114.0	110.7	105.9**	104.2
104.8	101.7	103.4	104.3	107.2	104.7	107.2	104.1	106.3	110.2	112.6	108.6	107.1	105.0
106.0	102.2	108.7	106.0	106.7	106.2	109.0	106.2	106.1	115.2	114.8	109.5	109.2	105.9
107.6	104.2	114.2	109.8	110.0	107.5	106.0	114.3	123.5	113.8	118.1	107.4	112.5	109.2
109.1	111.9	113.4	109.1	114.7	109.2	106.5	108.2	115.6	110.2	112.6	108.6	107.1	105.0
107.2	109.9	113.0	110.1	112.5	108.0	111.7	106.9	114.5	120.1	132.7	117.1	114.0	109.2
109.8	109.4	115.6	109.6	116.5	108.9	109.9	115.7	113.5	120.1	154.7	116.1	117.9	109.3
110.5	106.8	116.0	110.3	116.5	109.1	112.1	113.1	113.9	118.5	137.1	119.0	116.0	111.0
112.4	108.1	118.1	11										

# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	SIC 1968
October													
<b>MALE</b>													
<b>Weekly earnings</b>													
Full-time men (21 years and over)													
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	£
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	£
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82	£
Full-time males on adult rates*													
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74	£
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39	£
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12	£
1983	148.55	196.68	163.53	154.23	140.70	133.83	138.54	148.55	146.81	136.90	126.47	115.09	£
<b>Hours worked</b>													
Full-time men (21 years and over)													
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	hours
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	hours
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	hours
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	hours
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	hours
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3	hours
1983	45.3	45.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.4	41.9	42.8	40.7	42.1	43.8	43.1	hours
<b>Hourly earnings</b>													
Full-time men (21 years and over)													
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	pence
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	pence
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	pence
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	pence
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	pence
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335.8	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2	pence
1983	327.9	434.2	380.3	365.5	335.8	323.3	330.6	347.1	360.7	325.2	288.7	267.0	pence
<b>FEMALE</b>													
<b>Weekly earnings</b>													
Full-time women (18 years and over)													
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	£
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03	£
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62	£
Full-time females on adult rates*													
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02	£
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16	£
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39	£
1983	99.56	108.61	101.13	96.16	99.14	97.63	97.77	100.20	108.62	91.40	77.75	74.41	£
<b>Hours worked</b>													
Full-time women (18 years and over)													
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	hours
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	hours
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	hours
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	hours
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	hours
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6	hours
1983	39.0	39.4	38.4	38.3	39.0	39.3	38.0	37.4	38.3	37.9	38.1	37.6	hours
<b>Hourly earnings</b>													
Full-time women (18 years and over)													
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	pence
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	pence
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	pence
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	pence
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	pence
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9	pence
1983	255.3	275.7	263.4	251.1	254.2	248.4	257.3	267.9	283.6	241.2	204.1	197.9	pence

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

# 5.5 EARNINGS

## Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Great Britain	Manufacturing Industries								
April of each year	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†
Men	689	225.6	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3
Women	311	276.2	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4
Men and women	1,000	233.9	258.1	298.1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3

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

# EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication §	All industries covered
61-61	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	72.89
67-50	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	83.50
80-37	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30	96.94
90-62	114.47	101.16	137.73	108.09	111.64	116.58	113.36	126.12	123.77	113.06
98-67	127.96	111.31	154.22	113.15	123.23	126.08	121.55	142.28	138.19	125.58
106-59	141.91	124.38	162.63	124.08	134.26	138.54	131.53	157.69	150.67	137.06
113-70	154.28	135.47	183.28	138.06	147.23	150.14	140.40	169.12	162.46	149.13
41-3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	44.2
41-3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	44.2
41-0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6	44.0
40-1	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47.1	43.0
41-1	43.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40.1	46.9	43.0
41-4	44.2	43.0	41.2	41.8	42.0	47.9	43.8	40.0	46.7	42.9
41-5	44.5	43.5	42.1	43.0	42.6	47.4	43.6	40.8	46.7	43.3
149-2	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	164.9
163-4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	188.9
196-0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	220.3
226-0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8	262.9
240-1	293.5	263.8	368.1	270.7	293.4	274.1	277.5	354.8	294.6	292.0
257-5	321.1	289.3	394.7	296.8	319.7	289.2	300.3	394.2	322.6	319.5
274-0	346.7	311.4	435.3	321.1	345.6	316.8	322.0	414.5	347.9	344.4
38-08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	44.31
41-94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	50.03
50-43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38	58.24
58-62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14	68.73
64-02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76	76.44
69-58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	114.12	83.96
73-22	92.51	99.65	111.70	86.80	90.29	—	78.57	111.72	123.32	91.18
36-1	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	37.4
36-1	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	37.4
36-0	36.8	36.7	38.3	37.4	37.2	—	37.2	37.6	43.3	37.4
36-4	37.3	36.8	38.2	37.3	37.3	—	38.5	37.0	42.3	37.5
36-5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5	—	39.1	36.3	42.8	

# 5.7 LABOUR COSTS

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy	
Labour costs	1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37		
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76		
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14		
	1979	295.1	431.1	263.9	377.1	298.9		
	1980	361.0	532.7	333.6	495.1	368.6		
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57		
	1982	430.8	689.4	382.6	666.8	443.6		
Percentage shares of labour costs *								Per cent
Wages and salaries †	1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3		
	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9		
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6		
	1982	82.5	72.1	85.2	75.3	81.7		
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2		
	1978	9.2	9.3	9.8	11.2	9.0		
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7		
	1982	10.1	8.5	7.7	11.8	9.8		
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9		
	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4		
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9		
	1982	8.8	6.7	9.7	6.9	8.7		
Private social welfare payments	1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7		
	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1		
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6		
	1982	5.3	10.0	2.7	13.5	5.7		
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1973	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2		
	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	4.1	3.6		
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.3	3.9		
	1982	3.4	11.2	2.4	4.3	3.9		
SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier	
							1980 = 100	
	1978	70.7	15.0	78.5	73.8	73.4	72.1	11.6
	1979	82.5	16.7	79.3	83.1	83.0	82.7	14.7
	1980	100.0	21.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.9
	1981	107.4	7.4	106.4	105.7	106.5	109.5	9.5
	1982	111.8	4.1	106.9	108.5	108.6	113.3	3.5
	1981 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	107.6	17.0
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	109.5	12.0
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	110.4	9.0
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	109.8	3.6
	1982 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	112.6	4.6
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	112.9	3.1
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	2.8
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	113.8	3.6
	1983 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	114.7	1.9
	Q2	..	..	..	..	..	116.2	2.9
	Q3	..	..	..	..	..	116.8	3.2
Wages and salaries per unit of output §								
	1978	71.1	13.2	79.3	71.5	74.1	72.6	11.0
	1979	81.9	15.2	79.6	81.9	83.3	82.7	13.9
	1980	100.0	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.9
	1981	109.8	9.8	105.6	109.8	106.4	108.9	8.9
	1982	115.5	5.2	107.9	105.5	109.1	114.0	4.7
	1983	118.6	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1982 Q1	113.4	3.9	..	..	..	112.1	4.3
	Q2	115.0	5.6	..	..	..	113.6	4.2
	Q3	115.7	5.4	..	..	..	114.5	4.5
	Q4	117.6	5.7	..	..	..	115.1	5.6
	1983 Q1	116.7	2.9	..	..	..	116.1	3.6
	Q2	118.6	3.1	..	..	..	117.6	3.5
	Q3	118.3	2.2	..	..	..	118.5	3.6
	Q4	120.8	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1983 Aug	118.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	119.4	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	120.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	121.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	120.4	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
3 months ending:								
	1984 Jan	120.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	118.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Sep	118.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	119.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov	120.5	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec	120.8	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
	1984 Jan	120.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..

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

**NOTE: Owing to shortage of space in this issue table 5-8 will not be published this month. However this table will be published once more in the April issue.**

# 5.9 EARNINGS

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

Annual averages	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	Indices 1980 = 100
1974	39.5	61.8	54	53	49.4	45.2	68	27	36	30.1	60.3	66	53	24.8	54.4	87.1	66	51
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	31.8	62.4	87.1	66	51
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	45.7	69.9	89	75	41.5	73.6	88.5	72	58
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	50.1	72.7	92	82	44.1	78.5	90.0	78	62
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	78.9	84	59	72	58.6	86.8	92	89	54.1	85.3	93.1	85	78
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	88.9	94	79	83	61.9	93.0	96	91	64.4	91.9	95.1	92	85
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100
1981	101.9	106.2	110	110	109.5	114.5	105	107	116	123.7	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.3	131.9	110	170	133	144.9	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	122	122
1983	137.4	127.4	122	125	127.0	133.4	112	177	140	147.5	112.1	112	126	146.1	120.7	111.5	118	119
Quarterly averages																		
1982 Q3	127.0	112.4	116	127	121.1	133.4	112	177	135	147.5	112.1	112	126	146.1	120.7	111.5	118	119
Q4	129.9	113.7	122	129	125.4	133.6	112	185	140	153.3	112.0	113	127	148.1	120.0	112.3	119	122
1983 Q1	132.6	115.5	118	131	128.4	139.4	112	182	142	158.6	113.5	113	127	148.9	127.0	119.7	120	120
Q2	135.7	118.8	120	131	126.4	138.1	112	197	146	162.9	114.7	113	131	152.2	129.0	118.5	121	121
Q3	138.5	118.4	122	129	125.5	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	122	122
Q4	142.6	122.6	122	129	129.8	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Monthly																		
1983 Jul	137.3	113.3	122	132.7	132.7	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Aug	138.3	121.4	122	132.7	127.0	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Sep	139.8	120.5	122	132.7	128.9	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Oct	141.6	122.6	122	132.7	129.6	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Nov	142.7	122.6	122	132.7	129.6	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Dec	143.6	122.6	122	132.7	129.8	147.1	115	206	146	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	124	124
Increases on a year earlier																		
1974	17	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8	8
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	12	12	7	10	30	18	2	8	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	6	5	8	26	9	3	8	9
1978	14	6	7	7	1													

# EARNINGS

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1974	39.5	61.8	54	53	49.4	45.2	68	27	36	30.1	60.3	66	53	24.8	54.4	81.1	61
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	31.8	62.4	87.1	66
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	46.2	75.5	81	75	41.5	73.6	88.5	72
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	54.1	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	68.2	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	84.4	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	114.5	105	127	116	123.7	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.3	131.9	110	170	133	144.9	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	122
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1982 Q3	127.0	112.4	116	127	121.1	133.4	112	177	135	147.5	112.1	112	126	139.4	120.0	111.5	118
Q4	129.9	113.7	122	129	125.4	133.6	112	185	140	153.3	112.0	112	127	146.1	120.7	112.3	119
1983 Q1	132.6	115.5	118	131	125.4	139.1	112	182	142	158.6	113.5	113	127	148.9	127.0	119.7	120
Q2	135.7	118.8	120	..	128.6	143.4	114	197	146	162.9	114.7	113	131	152.2	129.0	118.5	121
Q3	138.5	118.4	122	..	129.5	147.1	115	206	..	169.7	114.6	113	133	165.7	128.5	119.5	122
Q4	142.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	124
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1983 Jul	137.3	113.3	..	..	132.7	147.1	115	..	..	167.4	113.2	113	..	160.6	130.9	..	122
Aug	138.3	121.4	..	..	127.0	..	..	..	..	170.2	114.2	113	..	166.8	126.5	..	121
Sep	139.8	120.5	122	..	128.9	..	..	..	..	171.6	116.4	113	..	169.8	128.2	..	122
Oct	141.6	122.6	..	..	129.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.6	113	..	171.5	129.3	..	123
Nov	142.7	..	..	..	129.8	..	..	..	..	..	118.4	113	..	..	129.4	..	124
Dec	143.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	125
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1974	17	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	30	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	30	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	26	9	3	8
1979	16 R	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	24	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	18	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1982 Q3	10	6	7	12	10	17	4	36	14	15	5	6	11	14	8	6	6
Q4	9	4	4	9	10	12	4	37	16	16	4	6	11	16	7	6	5
1983 Q1	9	4	3	8	9	12	4	24	14	16	5	4	12	13	5	7	5
Q2	9	5	3	..	7	11	3	16	11	15	4	4	9	14	5	7	4
Q3	9	5	5	..	7	10	3	16	..	15	2	1	6	19	7	7	3
Q4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1983 Jul	9	3	..	..	8	10	3	..	..	16	5	1	..	19	8	..	4
Aug	9	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	14	-2	1	..	20	6	..	3
Sep	9	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	15	4	1	..	20	7	..	4
Oct	10	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	18	8	..	4
Nov	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	..	4
Dec	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

3 Males only.  
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings.  
6 Including mining.

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

# 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

## Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for February 14

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1982 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2	
1983 Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328.5	0.0	1.2	
Feb	327.3	0.4	1.3	5.3	329.8	0.4	1.2	
Mar	327.9	0.2	1.5	4.6	330.4	0.2	1.4	
Apr	332.5	1.4	2.5	4.0	334.8	1.3	2.2	
May	333.9	0.4	2.4	3.7	336.2	0.4	2.1	
June	334.7	0.2	2.8	3.7	336.7	0.1	2.5	
July	336.5	0.5	3.3	4.2	338.7	0.6	3.1	
Aug	338.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2	
Sep	339.5	0.4	3.5	5.1	341.0	0.2	3.2	
Oct	340.7	0.4	2.5	5.0	342.1	0.3	2.2	
Nov	341.9	0.4	2.5	4.8	343.1	0.3	2.1	
Dec	342.8	0.3	2.4	5.3	343.7	0.2	2.1	
1984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4	
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344.8	0.4	1.4	

In the February index the rise in food prices was matched by lower prices for petrol and some second-hand cars. However there were other smaller price rises, many of them caused by the ending of the January sales. Most of the rise in the food index was attributable to higher prices for tea and fresh vegetables. Average charges for gas increased during the month.

**Food:** The food index rose by about a half of one per cent during the month. The seasonal food index rose by nearly 2 per cent. Prices of most vegetables were higher and the average price of tea rose by about 4p per 125g packet.

**Alcoholic drink:** There were price increases over the whole range of alcoholic drinks which caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

**Tobacco:** There were rises of about one per cent in prices for tobacco and cigarettes.

**Housing:** There was a small increase of rather less than a half of one per cent in the group index mainly caused by the cost of materials for housing repairs and maintenance.

**Fuel and light:** Increased average charges for gas were responsible for the rise in the group index of a little over half of one per cent.

**Durable household goods:** There were many small increases following the ending of the January sales. Overall this caused a rise in the group index of about one per cent.

**Clothing and footwear:** Most prices were higher following the ending of the January sales and the group index rose by about one per cent over the month.

**Transport and vehicles:** Lower prices for petrol (average 180.4p per gallon) and some second-hand cars were mainly responsible for the fall in the group index of a little over a half of one per cent. There was a rise in some motor insurance premiums.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Small increases throughout the items priced in this group caused a rise of about 1¼ per cent over the month.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Small increases in prices of restaurant and canteen meals caused the index for this group to rise by rather less than a half of one per cent.

# 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 14

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		<b>All items</b>	<b>344.0</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>			
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>327.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>			
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>320.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>			
<b>I Food</b>	<b>321.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	330.8		4			
Bread	315.0		4			
Flour	267.0		1			
Other cereals	393.0		7			
Biscuits	306.2		1			
Meat and bacon	261.4		3			
Beef	319.4		3			
Lamb	252.6		5			
Pork	232.3		5			
Bacon	235.7		1			
Ham (cooked)	233.0		5			
Other meat and meat products	240.8		4			
Fish	265.1		4			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	332.5		4			
Butter	411.6		-2			
Margarine	249.1		1			
Lard and other cooking fats	229.1		8			
Milk, cheese and eggs	320.8		3			
Cheese	361.9		0			
Eggs	186.3		27			
Milk, fresh	378.4		0			
Milk, canned, dried etc	397.2		1			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	368.8		12			
Tea	432.8		27			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	391.7		13			
Soft drinks	333.7		3			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	424.6		2			
Sugar	431.1		4			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	323.0		4			
Sweets and chocolates	417.9		2			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	407.2		26			
Potatoes	526.8		41			
Other vegetables	335.3		17			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	295.1		10			
Other food	327.9		3			
Food for animals	277.3		1			
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>			
Beer	441.0		8			
Spirits, wines etc	298.0		5			
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>			
Cigarettes	455.7		6			
Tobacco	446.7		5			
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>383.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>			
Rent	363.7		5			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	333.7		25			
Rates and water charges	462.9		7			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	392.1		5			
<b>V Fuel and light</b>	<b>472.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	479.6		5			
Coal	485.6		5			
Smokeless fuels	465.4		5			
Gas	381.8		2			
Electricity	492.1		0			
Oil and other fuel and light	635.2		1			
<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>254.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	268.0		4			
Radio, television and other household appliances	208.3		-1			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	363.3		7			
<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>			
Men's outer clothing	228.4		-2			
Men's underclothing	289.2		-4			
Women's outer clothing	156.6		-3			
Women's underclothing	285.1		3			
Children's clothing	243.3		3			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	236.0		2			
Footwear	223.5		0			
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>			
Motoring and cycling	355.9		4			
Purchase of motor vehicles	308.1		2			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	398.9		6			
Petrol and oil	435.4		6			
Motor licences	338.5		6			
Motor insurance	331.8		6			
Fares	463.1		-1			
Rail transport	479.6		-3			
Road transport	456.2		0			
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	490.6		6			
Books	521.3		19			
Newspapers and periodicals	480.6		6			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	355.3		5			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	372.1		5			
Soap and detergents	323.9		7			
Soda and polishes	448.4		5			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	300.6		5			
<b>X Services</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>			
Postage and telephones	370.8		3			
Postage	457.0		2			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	346.4		2			
Entertainment	281.9		6			
Entertainment (other than TV)	423.8		7			
Other services	426.5		7			
Domestic help	454.2		6			
Hairdressing	435.4		8			
Boot and shoe repairing	418.0		4			
Laundry	399.4		8			
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>379.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>			

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 February 14, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices on February 14, 1984

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Bread</b>		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	666	169.6	150-189	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	604	38.6	31-44
Shloin (without bone)	598	289.4	222-345	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	356	45.2	40-49
Silverside (without bone) †	676	213.1	192-242	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	417	29.8	27-32
Best beef mince	655	119.6	98-156	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	493	31.2	30-33
Fore ribs (with bone)	520	150.6	122-180	<b>Flour</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	637	146.4	120-174	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	601	43.1	35-52
Rump steak †	657	281.8	242-315	<b>Butter</b>			
Stewing steak	650	150.2	132-171	Home-produced, per 500g	592	97.5	90-110
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				New Zealand, per 500g	493	95.3	90-102
Loin (with bone)	564	183.3	150-222	Danish, per 500g	558	105.3	98-114
Breast †	504	50.3	35-74	<b>Margarine</b>			
Best end of neck	461	117.5	70-180	Standard quality, per 250g	121	18.7	17-22
Shoulder (with bone)	552	106.7	84-138	Lower priced, per 250g	97	18.1	17-19
Leg (with bone)	564	166.8	142-189	<b>Lard, per 500g</b>	623	31.8	27-37
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				<b>Cheese</b>			
Loin (with bone)	370	129.1	100-153	Cheddar type	642	116.0	98-132
Breast †	366	35.3	26-49	<b>Eggs</b>			
Best end of neck	338	94.0	64-126	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	422	91.8	86-100
Shoulder (with bone)	399	78.1	70-90	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	415	82.4	74-90
Leg (with bone)	416	134.4	122-148	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	96	72.8	58-86
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (foot off)	601	104.4	86-138	Ordinary, per pint	—	21.0	—
Belly †	646	77.0	66-88	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	670	128.2	114-153	Higher priced, per 125g	262	43.9	38-47
Fillet (without bone)	458	164.5	122-242	Medium priced, per 125g	1,163	41.9	38-45
<b>Bacon</b>				Lower priced, per 125g	611	36.3	33-42
Collar †	317	103.8	82-126	<b>Coffee</b>			
Gammon †	372	155.2	128-195	Pure, instant, per 100g	642	116.6	110-126
Middle cut †, smoked	342	127.0	108-148	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, smoked	312	150.0	132-174	Granulated, per kg	691	47.7	46-49
Back, unsmoked	426	144.2	124-165	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Streaky, smoked	222	106.4	86-124	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	537	201.0	156-242	White	447	12.5	10-15
<b>Sausages</b>				Red	290	13.4	11-15
Pork	667	74.9	62-88	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Beef	496	67.2	56-84	Tomatoes	619	50.9	42-60
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	441	48.4	40-58	Cabbage, greens	470	21.8	15-30
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	551	86.1	74-98	Cabbage, hearted	521	19.9	13-28
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cauliflower	377	32.5	20-45
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	434	61.2	56-68	Brussels sprouts	597	24.4	20-31
Fresh or chilled	—	—	—	Carrots	654	17.3	12-24
(4lb), oven ready	516	76.8	70-84	Onions	657	18.5	15-25
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	636	27.3	23-32
Cod fillets	335	136.5	116-162	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Haddock fillets	336	137.7	116-162	Apples, cooking	628	32.0	25-38
Haddock, smoked whole	303	134.8	110-159	Apples, dessert	666	31.3	25-40
Plaice fillets	309	149.6	120-180	Pears, dessert	612	30.8	25-37
Herrings	288	68.6	52-84	Oranges	488	28.1	21-37
Kippers, with bone	357	91.3	78-108	Bananas	650	37.5	33-41
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	569	113.9	100-130				

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	FOOD*					All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			
		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	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption					
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
Weights 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	59.2	768	961.9-966.3	
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8	
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8	
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6	
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6	
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9	
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6	
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1	
1984	1,000	201	[33.1]	[168.0]	[34.0]	[55.0]	[89.0]	45.4	[33.5]	799	[966.9]	
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 averages	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	149.8	152.8	150.5	150.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	162.2	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		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		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5
1978	Annual averages	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	232.9	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1980		263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
1981		295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982		320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1983		335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1
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	170.9	170.9
1978	Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979	Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980	Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981	Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1982	Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
	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
	Aug 17	323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
	Sep 14	322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	318.9	337.6	330.0	299.1	260.7	330.3	325.9
	Oct 12	324.5	296.5	244.1	306.7	321.2	338.0	331.1	299.1	260.7	332.2	327.6
	Nov 16	326.1	298.8	243.1	309.3	324.5	338.6	332.9	305.3	261.0	333.7	329.2
	Dec 14	325.5	300.1	248.2	309.9	324.6	339.4	333.4	306.5	261.2	332.5	328.4
1983	Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
	Feb 15	327.3	302.1	258.2	310.4	325.6	342.9	335.9	303.8	261.2	334.2	329.8
	Mar 15	327.9	302.4	260.6	310.4	326.6	342.9	336.3	302.2	261.8	335.0	330.4
	Apr 12	332.5	304.6	270.8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337.3	302.3	262.3	340.3	334.8
	May 17	333.9	305.6	270.8	312.2	328.6	345.3	338.5	303.2	263.7	341.7	336.2
	June 14	334.7	308.8	281.5	314.0	329.1	346.6	339.5	306.8	264.9	341.9	336.7
	July 12	336.5	308.7	279.9	314.0	330.0	346.1	339.6	307.2	264.7	344.3	338.7
	Aug 16	338.0	309.4	279.7	315.0	330.7	347.7	341.4	307.6	264.6	345.9	340.2
	Sep 13	339.5	313.0	298.2	315.7	331.4	348.9	341.8	308.6	265.8	346.9	341.0
	Oct 11	340.7	314.5	304.4	316.7	333.7	348.6	342.5	309.2	267.3	347.9	342.1
	Nov 15	341.9	316.1	311.0	317.5	335.5	349.1	343.6	310.1	267.6	349.0	343.1
	Dec 13	342.8	318.5	321.1	318.7	335.1	351.7	345.0	311.5	268.3	349.4	343.7
1983	Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
	Feb 14	344.0	321.4	327.0	320.7	334.0	355.5	346.9	311.2	273.0	350.3	344.8

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 nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	Weights
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	
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983	
102	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984	
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	19	

# 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices: percentage increases on a year earlier

Per cent

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4

# 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
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	336.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
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	185.7	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
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.4	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	318.5	373.2	450.0	469.0	253.0	217.1	371.7	353.4	350.0	375.7

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

# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Indices 1980 = 100																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1974	41.1	52.5	71.3	65.2	59.4	55	54.4	77.2	41.5	42.8	39.6	65.2	67.8	60	36.5	55	83.5	59.8	56.8
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.7	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.4	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2
1976	59.6	68.6	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.6	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.1	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.6	69.1	68.7
1977	69.0	77.1	87.5	85.9	76.3	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.5	79	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.7	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7
1979	84.8	90.7	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.0	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.2	88.1	88.6
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	111.9	109.7	106.8	107.6	112.4	112	113.4	105.9	124.5	120.4	119.5	104.9	106.7	113	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5
1982	121.5	121.9	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.5	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1
1983	127.1	134.2	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	114.9	181.5	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q3	122.5	123.8	113.3	118.5	126.3	124	127.8	112.3	152.0	143.9	141.4	107.9	113.9	128	133.3	122	114.0	118.6	120.4
Q4	123.4	127.3	113.8	120.8	128.4	127	130.2	113.1	160.7	146.2	148.1	108.9	114.6	131	136.4	125	114.9	118.9	121.7
1983 Q1	124.0	130.2	115.2	122.9	129.1	129	133.6	113.6	169.4	149.8	153.1	108.6	114.7	133	141.5	129	114.9	118.8	122.7
Q2	126.6	133.0	115.5	124.5	131.0	131	137.3	114.3	181.0	153.9	157.5	109.8	115.5	136	145.0	131	115.6	120.3	124.7
Q3	128.2	135.3	116.8	127.6	133.1	133	140.3	115.5	182.4	158.3	161.1	109.5	116.7	138	148.1	133	116.0	121.8	126.3
Q4	129.7	138.3	118.0	129.1	134.2	135	143.0	116.0	193.1	161.2	164.4	110.7	117.8	140	153.3	137	116.9	122.8	127.9
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Sep	128.7	..	117.1	128.5	133.3	133	141.3	115.7	186.8	..	160.5	110.3	117.1	139	149.5	135	116.2	122.3	126.8
Oct	129.2	..	117.8	128.6	134.1	134	142.4	115.7	190.5	..	162.9	111.3	117.6	139	151.5	136	116.4	122.6	127.6
Nov	129.7	138.3	117.9	129.2	134.1	135	143.0	116.0	192.9	161.2	164.7	110.6	117.9	140	153.1	136	117.2	122.8	127.9
Dec	130.0	..	118.3	129.4	134.5	135	143.5	116.2	195.9	..	165.5	110.3	117.9	141	155.4	138	117.2	123.0	128.2
1984 Jan	129.9	..	121.2	130.7	135.1	136	144.5	116.9	..	..	169.9	110.6	118.2	141	157.6	139	117.7	123.6	129.1
Feb	130.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																			
Per cent																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
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	10.5
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.0	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.2
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q3	8.0	12.3	5.2	9.1	10.6	9.6	10.9	5.3	21.7	17.0	16.7	2.6	5.8	10.9	14.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	7.4
Q4	6.2	10.9	4.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.5	4.7	19.7	12.3	16.9	2.3	4.6	11.5	13.7	8.9	5.7	4.5	6.5
1983 Q1	4.9	11.4	3.9	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3	3.7	21.0	12.5	16.1	2.1	3.3	9.7	13.2	8.8	4.9	3.6	5.6
Q2	3.8	11.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	7.5	8.9	2.9	20.9	9.3	16.0	2.2	2.4	9.0	11.9	8.7	3.5	3.3	5.4
Q3	4.6	9.3	3.1	7.6	5.4	6.1	9.8	2.8	20.0	10.0	14.0	1.4	2.4	7.8	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	5.0
Q4	5.0	8.6	3.7	6.9	4.5	5.6	9.8	2.6	20.2	10.3	11.0	1.7	2.8	7.2	12.4	8.9	1.7	3.3	5.1
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Sep	5.1	..	3.3	7.3	5.0	6.0	10.1	2.9	21.3	..	13.3	0.7	2.3	7.8	11.8	9.5	1.4	2.9	5.1
Oct	5.0	..	3.6	6.5	4.9	5.3	10.4	2.6	20.8	..	13.1	1.4	2.5	7.5	12.1	8.8	1.4	2.9	5.2
Nov	4.8	..	3.7	6.9	4.2	5.5	9.8	2.6	19.9	10.3	12.7	1.8	2.8	7.0	12.9	8.6	1.8	3.2	5.3
Dec	5.3	8.6	3.8	7.2	4.5	6.0 R	9.3	2.6	20.0	..	12.4	1.8	3.0	7.1	12.2	9.2	2.1	3.8	5.3
1984 Jan	5.1	..	5.6	6.9	5.3	5.5	9.0	2.9	..	..	12.3	1.8	3.2	6.4	12.1	8.0	2.6	4.1	5.5
Feb	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number
Working population: GB and UK							
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Mar 84:	1-1	Payments:			
Labour force estimates, and projection		Feb 84:	56	GB latest quarter	Q	Jan 84	3
Employees in employment				Industry		June 83	25
Industry: GB				<b>Earnings and hours</b>			
All industries: by MLH	Q	Mar 84:	1-4	Average earnings			
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 84:	1-2	Whole economy (new series) index			
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Mar 84:	1-3	Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 84:	5
Occupation				Industry	M	Mar 84:	5
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 83:	1-10	Underlying trend (see topics)		Feb 84:	6
Local authorities manpower	Q	Mar 84:	1-7	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Latest key results	A	Oct 83:	44
Region: GB				Time series	M	Feb 84:	5
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed, 1981: by region	Q	Mar 84:	1-5	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
: by industry		Feb 83:	55	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Mar 84:	5
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Detailed results	A	Feb 84:	6
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Manufacturing			
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Indices of hours	M (A)	Feb 84:	5
International comparisons		Feb 84:	1-9	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Mar 84:	5
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83:	Supp 2	Aerospace	A	Aug 83:	38
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries		June 83:	1-14	Agriculture	A	Apr 83:	20
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	July 83:	1-15	Coal mining	A	Feb 83:	7
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	A	Feb 84:	72	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Mar 84:	5
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	July 83:	315	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)	D	Feb 84:	5
Trade union membership	A	Feb 84:	1-6	Normal weekly hours	A	April 83:	14
Work permits issued		Jan 84:	18	Holiday entitlements	A	April 83:	14
		Mar 82:	108	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
				Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 84:	1-11
				Region: summary	Q	Feb 84:	1-13
				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 84:	1-13
				<b>Output per head</b>			
				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Mar 84:	1-1
				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
				Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 84:	5
				Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 84:	5
				<b>Labour costs</b>			
				Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	13
				Per unit of output	M	Mar 84:	5
				<b>Retail prices</b>			
				General index (RPI)			
				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 84:	6
				percentage changes	M	Mar 84:	6
				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 84:	6
				Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 84:	6
				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 84:	6
				Annual summary	A	Mar 84:	11
				Revision of weights	A	Mar 84:	14
				Pensioner household indices			
				All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Mar 84:	6
				Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Mar 84:	18
				Revision of weights	A	May 83:	5
				Food prices	M	Mar 84:	5
				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	29
				International comparisons	M	Mar 84:	29
				<b>Household spending</b>			
				All expenditure: per household	Q	Mar 84:	7
				: per person	Q	Mar 84:	7
				Composition of expenditure			
				: quarterly summary	Q	Mar 84:	7
				: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 83:	7
				Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 83:	7
				<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
				Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 84:	4
				: time series	M	Mar 84:	4
				Latest year and annual series	A	July 83:	28
				Industry			
				Monthly			
				Broad sector: time series	M	Mar 84:	4
				Annual			
				Detailed	A	July 83:	29
				Prominent stoppages	A	July 83:	29
				Main causes of stoppage			
				Cumulative	M	Mar 84:	28
				Latest year for main industries	A	July 83:	30
				Size of stoppages	A	July 83:	30
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 83:	30
				International comparisons	A	Mar 84:	30
				<b>Unemployment and vacancies</b>			
Unemployment				Summary: UK	M	Mar 84:	2-1
Summary: UK	M	Mar 84:	2-2	GB	M	Mar 84:	2-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	2-5	Broad category: UK	M	Mar 84:	2-1
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 84:	2-1	Broad category: GB	Q	Mar 84:	2-2
Broad category: GB	Q	Mar 84:	2-2	Detailed category: GB, UK	M	Mar 84:	2-6
Region: summary	Q	Mar 84:	2-6	Age time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	2-7
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	2-7	: estimated rates	Q	Mar 84:	2-15
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 84:	2-15	Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	2-8
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	2-8	<b>Region and area</b>			
<b>Region and area</b>				Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-3
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-3	: assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Mar 84:	2-4
Occupation	D	Nov 82:	2-12	Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 84:	2-6
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 84:	2-6	<b>Industry</b>			
<b>Industry</b>				Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2-10
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2-10	Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2-9
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2-9	<b>Occupation</b>			
<b>Occupation</b>				Broad category: time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11
Broad category: time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11	<b>Flows</b>			
<b>Flows</b>				GB, time series	M	Mar 84:	2-19
GB, time series	M	Mar 84:	2-19	Regions		Feb 84:	65
Regions		Feb 84:	65	Age		Feb 84:	65
Age		Feb 84:	65	Students: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-13
Students: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-13	Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Disabled workers: GB	M	Mar 84:	129
Disabled workers: GB	M	Mar 84:	129	International comparisons	M	Mar 84:	2-18
International comparisons	M	Mar 84:	2-18	<b>Temporarily stopped: UK</b>			
<b>Temporarily stopped: UK</b>				Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-14
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 84:	2-14	<b>Vacancies (remaining unfilled)</b>			
<b>Vacancies (remaining unfilled)</b>				Region			
Region				Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 84:	3-1
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 84:	3-1	: unadjusted	M	Mar 84:	3-2
: unadjusted	M	Mar 84:	3-2	Industry: UK	Q	Mar 84:	3-3
Industry: UK	Q	Mar 84:	3-3	Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	3-4
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Mar 84:	3-4	Region summary	Q	Feb 84:	3-6
Region summary	Q	Feb 84:	3-6	Flows: GB, time series	M	Mar 84:	3-5
Flows: GB, time series	M	Mar 84:	3-5	Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34
Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	<b>Redundancies</b>			
<b>Redundancies</b>				Confirmed:			
Confirmed:				GB latest month	M	Mar 84:	2-20
GB latest month	M	Mar 84:	2-20	Regions	M	Mar 84:	2-20
Regions	M	Mar 84:	2-20	Industries		June 83:	252
Industries		June 83:	252	Advance notifications	Q (M)	Jan 84:	35
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Jan 84:	35				

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

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

## SPECIAL FEATURE



### Retail prices in 1983

This article describes movements in the retail prices index (RPI) last year, and influences underlying them, in comparison with earlier years.

The increase in retail prices during 1983 (that is from January 1983 to January 1984) was 5.1 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent over the year to January 1983.

On average in 1983 prices were 4.6 per cent higher than the previous year. This was the smallest change since 1967. In the preceding three years there were increases of 8.6 per cent in 1982, 12 per cent in 1981 and 18 per cent in 1980. The 12-month rate was slightly greater than the increase in the annual average as it leaves out of account the sharp deceleration in inflation which took place in the latter part of 1982. This article relates mainly to the January-to-January change.

The components of the January-January change show great diversity, ranging from large increases for some foodstuffs (for example tea, up 17 per cent) to marginal reductions for certain types of clothing (reflecting more widespread price-cutting in the latest New Year sales than a year before). Some prices which had shown particularly large increases in 1982 tended to show remarkably small ones in 1983, and *vice versa*. For example:

#### Percentage changes in prices

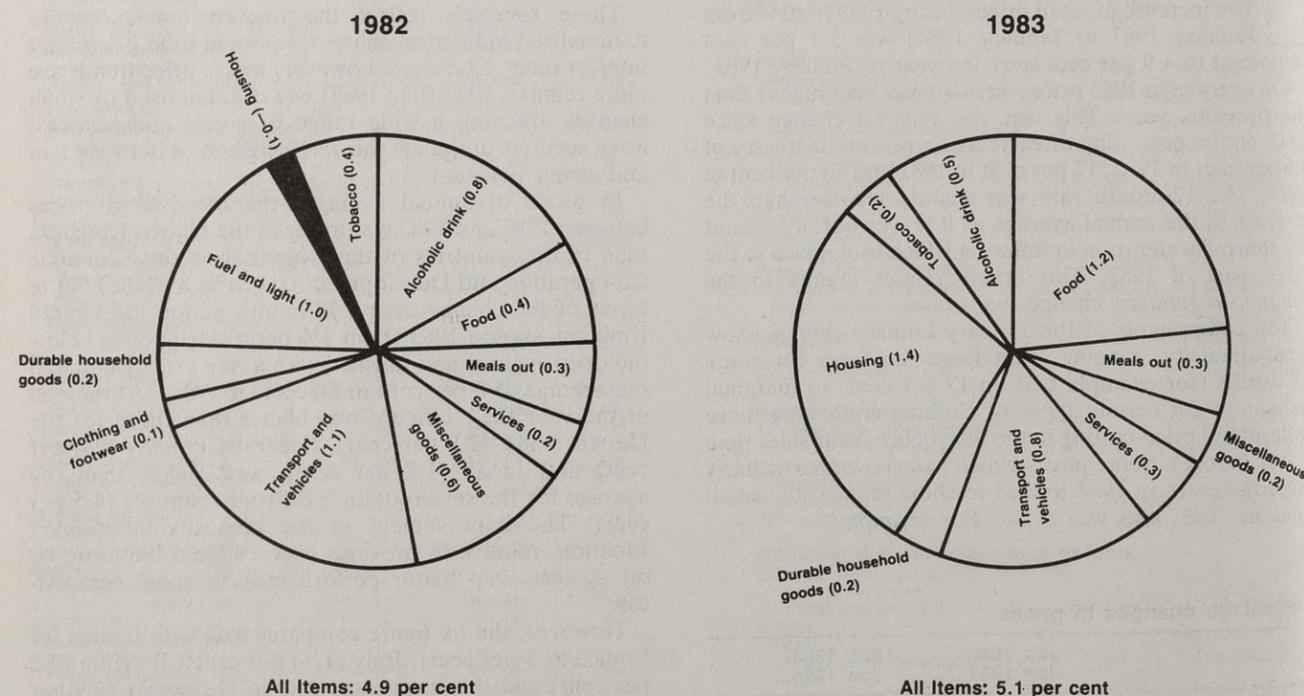
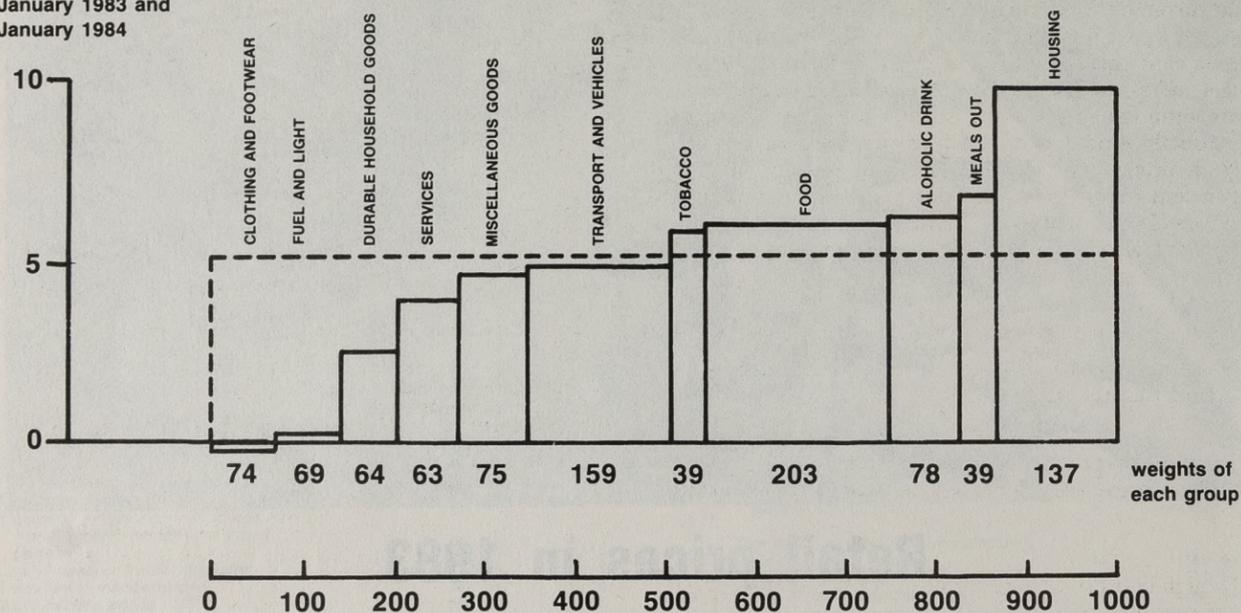
	Jan 1982- Jan 1983	Jan 1983- Jan 1984
Gas	23	-1
Electricity	15	0
Rail fares	28	-3
Bus fares	23	0
Mortgage interest payments	-25	25
Vegetables	-9	24
Eggs	-13	21

#### General influences on prices in 1983

A continued deceleration in unit labour costs, arising from more moderate pay settlements and improvements in output per head, was a favourable influence on prices in

**Chart 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the "all items" index. The area of each bar (weight x price increase) shows the amount each group contributes to the overall increase for the year (5.1 per cent).**

Percentage increase in retail prices between January 1983 and January 1984



1983. During most of 1982 the rate of increase in wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing had been about 5½ per cent per annum, but it fell to about three per cent in the first half of 1983 and to about 2½ per cent in the second half.

Most nationalised industries increased their prices by relatively small amounts. Electricity prices were held constant through the year while British Rail raised prices, on average, by six per cent in January 1984, less than the seven per cent increase that occurred in January 1983.

Budget increases in expenditure taxes were roughly in line with inflation in 1983 and so did not affect the RPI change directly. Local authority rates increased somewhat more than prices generally but the increases (of about eight per cent overall) were proportionately less than in recent years (15 per cent in 1982 and 20 per cent in 1984).

There were also a number of unfavourable influences affecting retail prices during the year.

- The rapid fall in the exchange rate between October 1982 and February 1983, only partly recovered in the second quarter, made imports more expensive.
- Commodity prices recovered steadily throughout 1983 from the very depressed levels of the previous year.
- Though interest rates generally were falling, building societies increased mortgage rates in June, mainly as a means of reducing the queues for home loans.
- A late spring and poor harvests led to large price increases for certain "seasonal" foods, most notably potatoes (up 40 per cent in the year to January).

The latter two influences were directly reflected in the RPI but the effects on retail prices of exchange rate and commodity price changes, which are indirect, were not so clear. The rate of increase in producer prices, as measured by the index for home sales of manufactured products, remained fairly stable at about 5½ per cent throughout the year.

A particular feature in 1983 was the increased volume of retail sales, particularly for household durables and clothing. Sales appear to have been boosted by the abolition of hire purchase controls in mid-1982, cheaper short-term credit, improved consumer confidence (reflected in a lower savings ratio) and, perhaps, the relative stability of prices in the sectors concerned. Many retailers appear to have taken their profits in 1983 from bigger turnover rather than higher prices, since profit margins for the first nine months of 1983 were considerably above their level of a year earlier despite the relative stability of prices.

#### Changes in broad sectors

The contributions made by the different groups within the RPI to the overall change are shown in table 1. As a result of all the influences described above the "all items" increase is more than usually attributable to certain elements. Food and housing, which together account for one-third of the weight of the index, accounted for more than half of the overall increase in prices over the year.

About half the total increase was contributed by items other than food, housing and nationalised industries, ie excluding those elements which are most erratic either

**Table 1 Changes between January 1983 and January 1984**

Expenditure group	Change in group index (%)	Weight	Effect on "all items" change (%)
Food	6.0	203	1.2
Alcoholic drink	6.3	78	0.5
Tobacco	5.8	39	0.2
Housing	9.9	137	1.4
Fuel and light	0.5	69	0.0
Durable household goods	2.6	64	0.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.2	74	-0.0
Transport and vehicles	4.8	159	0.8
Miscellaneous goods	4.7	75	0.4
Services	3.9	63	0.2
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	7.0	39	0.3
<b>All items</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Nationalised industries' output	1.0	109	0.1
<b>All items except food, housing and nationalised industries' output</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2.5</b>

because they are intrinsically volatile or because they are administered by government. The 12-month increase for the remaining items was very stable at about 4½ per cent for most of 1983.

#### Month-by-month changes

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the RPI during 1983 were as follows.

**January-February (+0.4 per cent)** There were very many small increases over a wide range of goods and services during this month. However the cumulative effect was to raise the index by less than a half of one per cent. The rises in durable household goods, clothing and footwear can be accounted for by the ending of the New Year sales. Second-hand cars were higher in price, as were most wines, spirits and cigarettes. Food prices generally were little changed. Fruit prices were higher but those for eggs and meat lower. Discounts granted to gas and electricity users where consumption was low had a marginal effect on the index.

**February-March (+0.2 per cent)** Prices were collected on March 15, the same day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget. Consequently the month-to-month change was not directly affected by changes in excise duty. Apart from seasonal food (+0.9 per cent) the increases in group indices were no higher than about a half of one per cent. Although petrol prices were slightly lower, higher prices were charged for second-hand cars.

**March-April (+1.4 per cent)** It was estimated that about a quarter of the rise in the index over the month could be attributed to the Budget measures. The increases resulting from higher excise duties are not always apparent in the month following the Budget. In April, prices of cigarettes showed only half of the expected increase, beer prices appeared to reflect the full duty but other alcoholic drinks were slower to react. The increase in duty on petrol (4p on 170p) was absorbed in a general price increase which

Table 2 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups

Indices: January 15, 1974 = 100

	Weights	1983								1984					Change during year Per cent	Effect on "all items" change* Per cent	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan			
<b>All items</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>All items</b>
<b>All items except food</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>332.6</b>	<b>334.2</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>341.7</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>345.9</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>347.9</b>	<b>349.0</b>	<b>349.4</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>All items except food</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>301.8</b>	<b>302.1</b>	<b>302.4</b>	<b>304.6</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>316.1</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>Food</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	28	317.3	318.6	319.2	320.4	319.8	320.4	321.4	321.8	322.2	322.3	322.5	326.5	330.1	4	0.1	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon	51	254.5	252.8	251.8	253.0	255.0	257.7	255.7	255.2	256.2	257.5	258.6	260.5	261.4	3	0.2	Meat and bacon
Fish	6	254.9	255.0	252.2	253.7	255.2	255.2	254.8	257.1	259.2	259.7	261.2	262.5	267.3	5	0.0	Fish
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	7	320.1	318.5	319.7	320.8	320.1	321.0	321.0	322.5	321.7	321.8	325.9	327.8	329.2	3	0.0	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
Milk, cheese and eggs	31	311.6	310.0	311.5	312.1	311.3	311.7	311.3	311.7	315.5	317.3	318.1	320.9	321.8	3	0.1	Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	11	322.8	329.6	331.9	332.7	337.1	339.4	343.1	348.5	349.0	350.5	351.0	350.1	355.1	10	0.1	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	22	413.0	415.9	416.1	416.9	419.0	421.0	418.2	421.3	421.6	420.2	419.5	420.5	421.6	2	0.0	Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	20	322.3	322.1	320.3	330.2	326.0	341.8	338.0	339.0	376.2	388.9	395.4	405.5	399.4	24	0.5	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	10	259.7	267.4	273.9	280.7	287.6	296.0	310.0	310.9	294.4	290.0	292.9	291.2	296.1	14	0.1	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other foods	17	320.3	319.8	320.3	321.0	323.3	323.9	323.3	324.1	324.3	323.9	325.9	325.6	325.8	2	0.0	Other foods
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>356.0</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>366.7</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>369.4</b>	<b>371.4</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>373.2</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Alcoholic drink</b>
Beer	48	408.1	409.8	411.0	420.0	421.1	423.3	424.9	427.4	428.6	431.8	432.5	434.5	437.2	7	0.3	Beer
Spirits, wines etc	30	281.9	284.9	285.6	290.0	294.5	295.3	296.0	297.3	296.9	296.5	294.3	293.2	296.1	5	0.2	Spirits, wines etc
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>426.2</b>	<b>430.9</b>	<b>432.9</b>	<b>440.3</b>	<b>443.2</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>443.2</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>448.6</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>450.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>348.1</b>	<b>349.0</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>375.5</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>380.5</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>Housing</b>
Rent	36	346.6	346.9	347.3	362.2	360.2	359.2	359.9	360.0	360.0	363.8	362.5	362.8	363.1	5	0.2	Rent
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	34	265.8	267.9	270.2	272.5	274.7	277.0	307.3	316.8	319.9	322.6	325.9	328.8	331.7	25	0.9	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments
Rates and water charges	44	433.6	433.6	433.6	465.8	463.6	463.6	463.6	462.9	462.9	462.9	462.9	462.9	462.9	7	0.3	Rates and water charges
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	23	371.2	372.8	371.9	377.3	379.6	380.3	380.7	380.3	381.1	387.4	387.3	387.8	387.9	4	0.1	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>467.0</b>	<b>464.8</b>	<b>465.6</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>462.6</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>461.9</b>	<b>465.2</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>468.8</b>	<b>469.0</b>	<b>469.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Fuel and light</b>
Coal and smokeless fuels	8	456.8	456.7	459.9	458.5	433.7	426.4	425.6	452.2	458.1	459.9	477.6	479.1	479.7	5	0.0	Coal and smokeless fuels
Gas	24	377.3	373.4	373.8	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.3	374.4	-1	-0.0	Gas
Electricity	32	492.4	491.3	491.7	491.8	492.0	492.1	492.1	492.1	492.1	492.1	492.1	492.1	492.1	0	0.0	Electricity
Oil and other fuel and light	5	626.7	626.7	626.0	623.2	623.2	623.2	627.0	630.4	631.3	640.6	641.3	641.3	635.2	1	0.0	Oil and other fuel and light
<b>Durable household goods</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>245.8</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>253.0</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>Durable household goods</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	27	253.7	257.0	258.7	259.2	260.7	260.9	258.9	259.5	261.2	262.0	263.0	264.7	264.2	4	0.1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances	26	209.1	210.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	211.7	210.7	210.7	210.6	210.4	210.1	209.9	208.1	0	0.0	Radio, television and other household appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware	11	335.5	338.1	338.5	339.9	342.0	345.5	349.2	349.7	351.8	352.9	353.0	354.4	356.7	6	0.1	Pottery, glassware and hardware
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>213.3</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>
Men's outer clothing	11	228.9	233.1	234.3	235.2	234.8	234.9	234.0	234.2	236.1	238.9	237.0	235.0	226.2	-1	-0.0	Men's outer clothing
Men's under clothing	4	295.6	301.1	300.1	303.3	302.0	302.1	301.6	302.6	304.4	305.5	305.8	297.9	282.9	-4	-0.0	Men's under clothing
Women's outer clothing	22	159.3	160.9	160.9	161.0	159.7	158.4	159.1	162.7	162.4	162.5	165.7	165.1	155.0	-3	-0.1	Women's outer clothing
Women's under clothing	3	275.2	276.7	277.5	278.6	273.6	269.9	272.2	274.2	265.7	270.9	276.0	276.2	279.2	-1	-0.0	Women's under clothing
Children's clothing	10	231.0	236.7	237.1	238.3	241.4	239.8	239.2	243.0	242.0	243.3	245.2	245.4	243.3	5	0.1	Children's clothing
Other clothing and clothing materials	8	228.7	230.9	229.5	230.6	231.3	233.4	233.3	236.0	238.2	239.3	238.3	236.4	233.7	2	0.0	Other clothing and clothing materials
Footwear	16	220.7	222.6	223.2	223.7	223.6	224.3	221.7	221.6	222.2	222.4	222.3	222.6	220.4	0	0.0	Footwear
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>353.9</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>363.6</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>366.3</b>	<b>370.5</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>371.7</b>	<b>370.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>Transport and vehicles</b>
Motoring and cycling	23	339.7	341.7	342.3	349.8	353.9	354.7	359.1	360.5	361.9	361.8	360.9	360.0	358.4	6	0.1	Motoring and cycling
Purchase of motor vehicles	55	299.4	302.4	305.6	308.8	312.8	315.1	318.6	319.3	320.2	319.6	318.1	314.7	310.6	4	0.2	Purchase of motor vehicles
Maintenance of motor vehicles	16	372.3	376.4	379.0	381.8	381.5	382.0	384.0	385.8	394.1	396.2	393.2	395.5	397.6	7	0.1	Maintenance of motor vehicles
Petrol and oil	47	410.1	410.6	406.6	422.7	431.1	431.5	441.6	442.0	442.1	442.2	442.2	442.2	442.3	8	0.4	Petrol and oil
Fares	18	466.4	468.3	468.7	470.1	470.5	448.5	449.0	450.2	450.8	450.4	452.0	453.6	461.5	-1	-0.0	Fares
<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>338.5</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>342.0</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>345.7</b>	<b>347.1</b>	<b>347.5</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>352.3</b>	<b>353.4</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	18	459.4	460.7	463.2	465.2	469.5	470.6	473.6	478.5	479.7	484.4	488.2	489.3	490.1	7	0.1	Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	13	336.3	338.5	337.9	339.9	342.0	343.8	344.1	345.4	344.9	345.4	346.8	347.5	350.5	4	0.1	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc	10	354.5	354.2	356.4	358.1	356.6	356.7	361.4	358.5	365.1	365.6	367.9	370.3	371.5	5	0.1	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	34	284.2	285.1	285.8	288.8	292.8	293.0	293.4	292.7	292.9	293.3	295.8	296.7	295.0	4	0.1	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc
<b>Services</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>337.6</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>337.8</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>342.0</b>	<b>342.7</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>344.2</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>349.1</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>350.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>Services</b>
Postage, telephone and telemessages	18	363.4	360.5	360.2	361.4	361.4	361.4	361.4	361.4	361.4	361.4	370.8	370.8	370.8	2	0.0	Postage, telephone and telemessages
Entertainment	25	274.9	275.1	275.4	278.3	278.9	278.8	278.9	279.2	279.6	279.6	280.0	280.3	281.7	2	0.1	Entertainment
Other services	20	397.2	398.5	400.4	406.1	408.2	411.0	414.1	415.8	416.9	418.5	423.4	426.0	425.8	7	0.1	Other services
<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>356.3</b>	<b>358.9</b>	<b>361.4</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>366.1</b>	<b>368.9</b>	<b>370.8</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>375.7</b>	<b>378.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>

\* Components have been rounded independently and may not sum to the total.

brought the average price up to about 177p per gallon. The April index also reflected changes in local authority rents and rates. Rents rose by about four per cent and rates (including water charges) by about seven per cent. Food prices were relatively steady although those for fresh vegetables and some other seasonal foods were higher.

**April-May (+0.4 per cent)** To a large extent the effects of the Budget had been absorbed by the day prices were collected in May. The increase in cigarette prices showed the anticipated rise taking full account of the Budget measures. However, it appeared that there were additional factors affecting the prices of alcoholic drink, as prices were higher than would have been expected from the rise in excise duty alone. Petrol prices also rose well above the price that would have been expected from the Budget increase. Summer prices were introduced for coal and smokeless fuels, which brought a fall of about five per cent on these items. Prices of seasonal foods were lower but other food prices remained very steady.

**May-June (+0.2 per cent)** The small increase this month was the result of fairly large movements in both directions of major components of the index. Seasonal food prices (mainly beef, fruit and vegetables) rose by about four per cent but lower fares on London Transport buses and underground trains partly offset the rise. Other small price rises were recorded on a number of goods and services throughout the index.

**June-July (+0.5 per cent)** There was a rise in the rate of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers and this was largely responsible for the increase in the index. There was also a rise in petrol prices (the last during 1983). Food

prices overall were slightly lower, mainly as a result of a significant fall in the price of home-killed lamb.

**July-August (+0.4 per cent)** Many of the increases in price this month were the result of the withdrawal of special seasonal offers. The most significant were those for women's and children's clothing. Coal and smokeless fuels were also higher, marking the ending of summer prices. Home-killed lamb again fell in price and fresh vegetables were cheaper. Increased motor insurance contributed significantly to the rise in the index, as did the price of beer.

**August-September (+0.4 per cent)** The weather was not favourable for the growing of potatoes and in consequence there was a rise in price of about 20 per cent during this month. However to some extent the weather helped the fruit crop and there were marked price falls for tomatoes and apples. There were many smaller price rises on other goods and services covered by the index.

**September-October (+0.4 per cent)** This rise resulted from the cumulative effect of widespread small increases.

**October-November (+0.4 per cent)** There was a small rise in telephone charges this month. Similar increases were recorded for cigarettes, clothing, coal and some fresh vegetables. However there were falls in prices of second-hand motor vehicles and some wines and spirits.

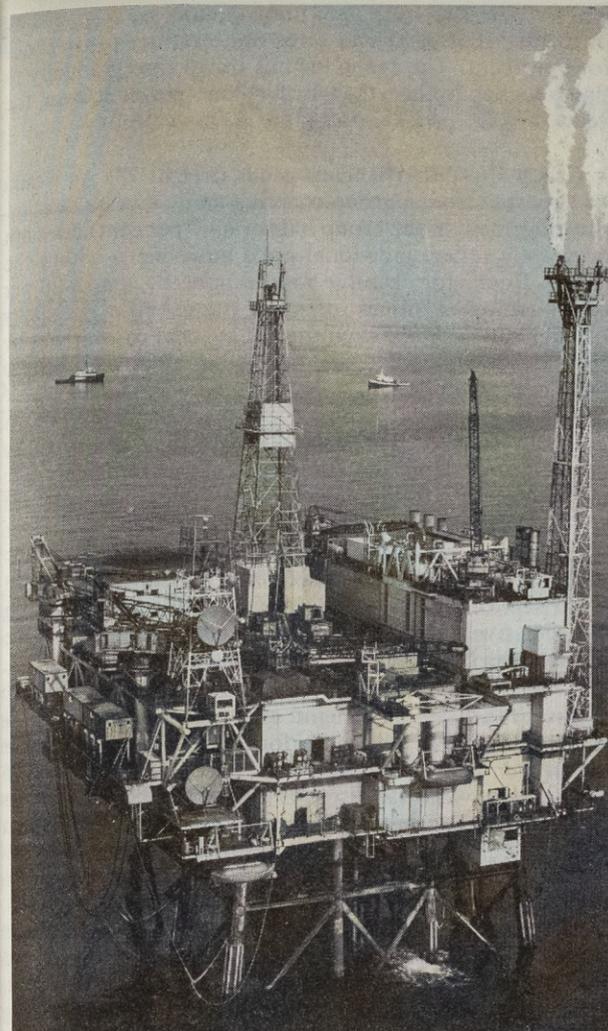
**November-December (+0.3 per cent)** Prices of second-hand motor vehicles continued to fall and there were some falls in clothing prices. However the general trend of prices was slightly upwards, including most food prices (especially bread, fresh vegetables and eggs). Beer prices were slightly higher but seasonal offers on some wines and spirits were evident.

**December-January (-0.1 per cent)** Seasonal influences had a marked effect on the movement of the index during this month. After Christmas the special offers on alcoholic drink were withdrawn, leading to a rise of almost one per cent. However special offers were responsible for a fall of about three per cent in prices of clothing and footwear during the January sales. Some household goods were also on offer but prices were only slightly lower. Passenger fares on British Rail were increased and the food index rose by about a half of one per cent, though most food prices were relatively stable. Seasonal foods as a whole remained unchanged in price but fresh fruit prices rose and some fresh vegetables were cheaper.

#### Movements in prices within the major groups

**Group I—Food (weight 203)** The index for the food group rose by about six per cent during 1983. Apart from a slight fall in July the index rose steadily throughout the year. Some foods which showed more than average increases in price were eggs (21 per cent), tea (17 per cent), coffee (12 per cent) and fresh fruit (19 per cent). New Zealand butter was cheaper (by 3½ per cent) but home-produced and Danish butter held their prices.

Seasonal food prices were generally not subject to such marked seasonal fluctuations as in some previous years. Home-killed lamb however fell steadily in price from its highest level in May until October, when the prices were about 22 per cent lower. The usual seasonal increase then commenced and a price rise of about one per cent was



**Group III—Tobacco (weight 39)** The Budget was expected to raise cigarette prices by almost three per cent and this increase came through to shop prices by the middle of May. However prices had already increased by nearly two per cent between January and Budget day. By January 1984 prices had increased by a further four per cent (including the three per cent Budget increase), making an overall rise of nearly six per cent.

**Group IV—Housing (weight 137)** The group index showed a rise of about ten per cent over the year. Apart from rises of about seven per cent in rates and water charges in April, and of 1¼ per cent in the rate of interest on mortgages in July (equivalent to an increase of about ten per cent in the amount of interest paid), most constituent items showed only small rises. Over the year rents rose by about five per cent, house insurance by about 11 per cent, charges for repairs and maintenance by about seven per cent and materials for decorations and repairs by about 2½ per cent.

**Group V—Fuel and light (weight 69)** Summer prices for coal and smokeless fuels were about seven per cent lower than those prevailing in January 1983 but the restoration of winter prices and a further general increase caused prices to rise by about 13 per cent between July and January 1984. Over the year however the price rose about five per cent. Prices for gas and electricity were generally unchanged and some consumers received a discount on their standing charge where consumption was small.

**Group VI—Durable household goods (weight 64)** Radio and TVs were cheaper by up to two per cent over the year. Most other household goods showed small price increases and overall there was a rise of about 2½ per cent in the group index. There was a rise of about six per cent in furniture prices and a similar rise in the prices of china, glassware and hardware. Most household appliances showed some small price movement.

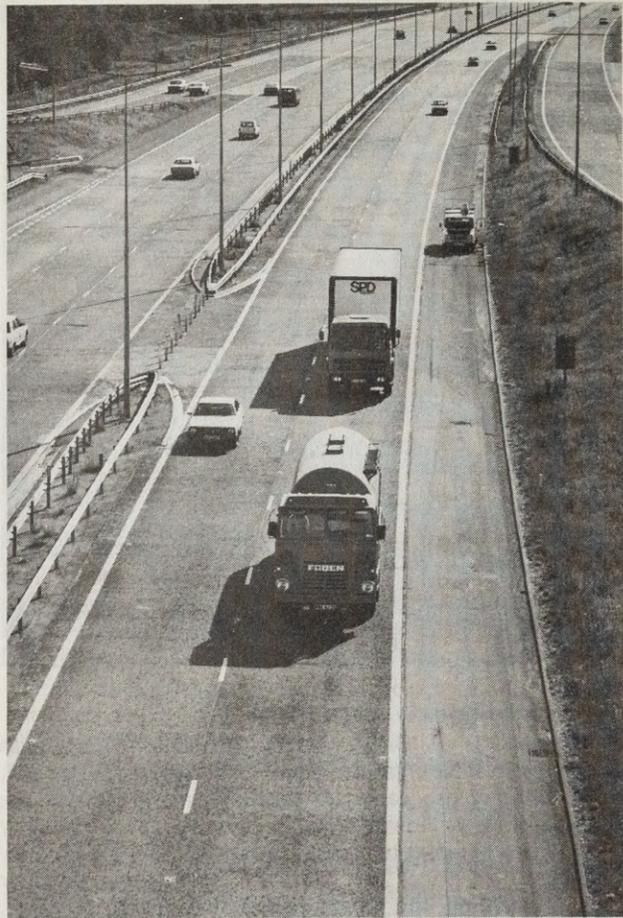
recorded over the year. Other meat prices were relatively stable. Although prices of fresh fruit began their seasonal fall during August they never reached the lower prices prevailing in January. Apart from those for tomatoes, prices of fresh vegetables showed little sign of abnormal seasonal movement. Tomatoes averaged about 62p per pound in April but then fell steadily in price until they were only 14p per pound in September. Prices rose sharply in October but in January 1984 they were still about 11 per cent cheaper than a year earlier.

**Group II—Alcoholic drink (weight 78).** Budget day was March 15, 1983 and prices of beer rose by about two per cent in April following an increase in excise duty of about 1p on a pint. The price of beer continued to rise steadily until by January 1984 prices were about seven per cent higher than a year previously. The increase in excise duty on wines and spirits was slower to be reflected in shop prices but by May the full amount appeared to be included in the prices charged. Prices continued to rise until by November spirits were higher by about five per cent, sherry by five per cent and table wines by 2½ per cent. In December bottled spirits were reduced by about one per cent and sherry by 3½ per cent, reflecting special offers for Christmas. However the price rose again and in January 1984 the percentage increases over January 1983 were: whisky six per cent, sherry seven per cent and table wines three per cent.

## NEWS RELEASES & PICTURES

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**Group VII—Clothing and footwear (weight 74)** As in previous years prices fluctuated widely and no general pattern emerged. Children's clothing rose in price by about 5½ per cent over the year, though the movement was not a steady increase. At the end of the year men's and women's clothing was between one and three per cent lower in price compared with a year earlier. However at times prices had been four per cent higher than prices prevailing at the beginning of the year. The price reductions were most marked in June and January, the traditional sale months.

**Group VIII—Transport and vehicles (weight 159)** There was an increase in the group index over the year of almost five per cent. The second-hand car market showed prices rising consistently until about September, when prices were about seven per cent higher than in January. Prices then began to fall sharply and at the end of the year they were only about four per cent higher. Costs of maintaining a motor vehicle increased by nearly seven per cent and petrol prices were about eight per cent higher over the year. Increases took place not only in April, because of the Budget increase in excise duty, but also in June and July. However prices were then stable for the rest of the year. Motor licences were also increased in the Budget, by about 6¼ per cent, so £85. Motor insurance was little changed until July but rose by about four per cent between then and the end of the year. Lower fares charged by London Transport in June had the effect of lowering the index for rail travel by about eight per cent and that for bus travel by about two per cent. The rail

index remained unchanged until January when increases on British Rail passenger fares caused it to rise by about four per cent. The index for bus travel rose gradually to finish higher by less than half of one per cent over the year.

**Group IX—Miscellaneous goods (weight 75)** As would be expected from a group covering many diverse articles, the movement in the group index (+4.7 per cent) does not accurately reflect individual price movements within the group. Books for example rose in price by almost 20 per cent. However prices of most items rose gradually throughout the year, even though in some cases it was by less than two per cent, and hardly any item was cheaper than a year earlier.

**Group X—Services (weight 63)** Postage rose in April by about 2½ per cent, and telephone charges by slightly less, in November. Rental charges for television sets fell slightly but those for video recorders showed an increase of about two per cent from November. Other entertainment prices rose by about six per cent. Charges for most other services rose steadily throughout the year, finishing between five and eight per cent higher. The index for the group rose by about four per cent.

**Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home (weight 39).** The index for this group rose by about seven per cent over the year. School meals, canteen meals, sandwiches and snacks all showed price increases of about 7½ per cent and prices in restaurants were about 6½ per cent higher over the year.

#### Pensioner indices

In the year to the 4th quarter of 1983 the price indices for one- and two-person pensioner households of limited means\* rose by 4.8 and 4.7 per cent respectively, compared with a rise of 4.6 per cent in the corresponding index for households in general. These indices do not cover housing costs.

**Table 3 Retail prices excluding housing costs: Percentage increases over a year earlier**

	General index	One-person pensioner households of limited means*	Two-person pensioner households of limited means*
Fourth quarter			
1978	7.6	6.6	7.1
1979	16.8	15.8	15.8
1980	13.3	14.7	14.0
1981	10.6	10.7	11.5
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
1983	4.6	4.8	4.7
Average annual increase 1973 Q4 to 1983 Q4	13.5	13.4	13.2

\* Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement and similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits.

The difference between the experience of the two types of pensioner household lies in the make-up of their respective "shopping baskets" and the pattern of price changes each year. For example, single pensioners spend a greater proportion of their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion on household durables. The differential between the pensioner indices and the general index is never very large, and in the latest year is almost negligible.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Payment systems for the future

by David Grayson,  
Work Research Unit,  
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Employment

The need for managers to think now about the shape of future payment systems is highlighted in the first of two articles on Progressive Payment Systems particularly in the context of changing technology and improving the quality of working life. In explaining the pressures that can be foreseen the author suggests the need for greater joint managerial, trade union and employee involvement in shaping both the objectives and form of pay systems and their progress. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not reflect those of the Department of Employment.

From an individual viewpoint pay is an essential factor in the living and working conditions of most employees. The pay received for a job is an important aspect of the quality of working conditions in that job. Looked at more broadly, payment systems can have a considerable effect, for good or ill, on the efficient running of an organisation and on management, trade union, and employee relations.

But why should they be so important to company performance? Why does a company choose a particular system? Why do they seem to be the cause of so much disagreement between managers, trade unions, and employees? What will they be like in the future?

A payment system is merely the means of rewarding people for the work that they do. Of course, this simple approach begs many questions about the fairness of pay whether in relation to the effort involved or the work done or the pay of other people. These questions and their like are the necessary mechanics of payment systems and are covered in the conventional text books. Such a definition also inevitably conceals the complexities which exist in that the phrase "payment systems" covers both "wage structures" a term often used for "blue collar" employees, and "salary structures" generally used with their "white collar", clerical, technical and managerial counterparts. Further complexity comes with the various sub-structures that wage and salary systems can spawn, whether through differing kinds of incentive scheme or the variety of types and shapes that salary structures can take. To this can be added "profit sharing", "sharing ownership" schemes, "harmonisation" and "perks" of one kind or another, all of which have widened the compass of payment systems into what is now sometimes called the "total remuneration package", or the whole system of rewards.

As technology and the work done by individuals change, and the way they relate—through the work system—is modified, so it is also likely to become necessary to change the rewards and the way they relate through the payment system.

#### Objectives and expectations

Few would doubt the overall importance of an effective payment system to an organisation. There is often, however, confusion about what are the objectives of payment systems. There are also significant differences between what people expect from them.

For managers the pay system applied to employees may

be seen as an important instrument of management policy; while employees or trades unions may be more likely to see it in terms of maximising rewards and its impact on standards of living and job security. These basic differences in expectations spotlight the importance of being clear about what is wanted of a payment system when it is being devised. Lack of clarity about objectives remains a particular cause of many payment structure problems creating, as it does, the strong likelihood of conflicting views.

This potential for conflict which some might regard as



Checking in.

Photo: Plantime Ltd

inevitable and healthy can be seen at its most extreme when, from a management viewpoint, the principal aim of the payment system is seen to be to maintain and increase competitiveness and to control unit labour costs. It can, however, also be seen when the objective is expressed as enabling the organisation to recruit, retain and motivate suitably qualified staff. Whilst this latter aim is broader than the first and possibly, because of this, less overtly conflict-prone, it remains entirely concerned with costs in terms of manpower and numbers.

The need therefore to reconcile, *as far as is possible*, the aims and objectives of management, trades unions and employees in constructing payment systems is important if the system is to work for the organisation rather than against it. This of course requires that each party to the process have themselves identified and agreed what are their particular objectives. Without clarity about what aims the payment system is set to serve, it becomes impossible to say whether it is operating effectively or not.

### Existing structures and influences

Before looking at the problems innovation may pose for payment systems it is worth looking briefly at some of the most common systems on which the new technologies will impact.

No one type of payment system is inherently better than another and the total pay systems of many organisations involve a combination of different approaches. Nor can there be an effective payment system of universal application. Most payment systems reflect the demands of the situation and demonstrate an amalgam of influences.

Collective bargaining has been the most significant influence on the way pay structures have developed. This has been particularly true in terms of the direction and general definition of structures and the creation of operational ground rules through the negotiation, of national and local substantive agreements. Further broad influences have been the effects of employment legislation (the Equal Pay Act, for example is now also likely to be a continuing future influence because of the amendments to it) inflation, and various forms of incomes policy which have stressed productivity. These have, on occasion, encouraged the development of payment systems in particular directions, for example incremental pay scales.

The result is a vast array of differing types of pay systems but broadly divided between those relating on the one hand to staff or "white collar" employees and on the other to manual or "blue collar" employees.

For white collar staff, structures generally vary between:

- senior management staff—with open ended salary bands, progression through which is discretionary to the employer;
- junior management—with fixed range salary bands, again with discretionary progression, perhaps tied more closely to some form of performance appraisal system;
- clerical and technical staff—with fixed range salary bands, sometimes involving fixed increments to the mid-point of a band, and flexible elements beyond, sometimes based on performance appraisal;
- incremental scales for all staff, through which the individual moves by regular and specified steps. In such cases it is the range in the scale which determines the rate for the particular job.

The last approach is most commonly seen within the public sector, whereas the others tend to be found in the private. Non-incremental salary structures are often associated with the philosophy that jobs at junior clerical, technical and supervisory levels are more narrowly defined and offer less scope for wide performance variation, whereas the job scope and the importance and significance of individual impact at senior levels calls for flexibility and discretion and thus need broad salary ranges to cope.

On the shop floor, manual wage systems still show a significant incidence of payment-by-results schemes (PBR), often individually based. Annual reports of the New Earnings Survey on Payment-by-Results in Britain 1968-82 quoted in *Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain* show that while during the period there has been a steady long-term tendency for PBR earnings to make up a lower proportion of total earnings, for all industries still nearly half of adult men (45 per cent) were paid by results in 1982—the most recent year for which figures are available. The comparable figures for manufacturing industry and non-manufacturing industry were 45 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. For establishments covered in this Survey, *Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain* says: "we found that the majority of some category of manual workers was paid by results in 32 per cent of establishments.

As with salary structures, there are also a great variety of types of PBR schemes in existence though as pointed out in the Department of Employment Research Paper No. 36 *Effects of Incentive Payment Systems United Kingdom 1977-1980* "popular names are used so inconsistently between different organisations in the UK that they are meaningless except for internal company reference".

However taking a wide definition, such schemes include:

- individual PBR based on a price per piece
- individual PBR based on time saved
- group PBR
- measured daywork
- high day rates.

The continuing use of incentive schemes at shop floor level, particularly the individual incentive, is a carry over from the so called "scientific management" approach. That approach is underpinned by the beliefs that tasks which appear to lend themselves to measurement should have standards, and that standards will give control and manageability. It also relies on the principle that monetary reward is the prime motivator, even though there may be others. The general criticisms of PBR are well known and need not be repeated. However in the context of this paper and the themes later developed two often quoted criticisms are worth mentioning. These are that PBR puts the worker in business for himself and can thus pit him against the broad interests of the company; that PBR symbolises managers lack of confidence in employees will to work, and employees ability to manage their own work.

Other developments have, of course, come over the years, through plantwide incentive schemes including the "value added" types like Rucker and Scanlon Plans or, through profit sharing or share ownership schemes. The rewards from schemes of these kinds are sometimes "paid" at an agreed interval on top of incentive, and time related earnings.

The thinking behind these schemes is however some-



what different from that of other incentive methods. They are more concerned with the need to create a greater general understanding within an organisation about "wealth creation processes" in the belief that when this has been achieved there will be a greater motivation to work harder for the common good. Further, by adopting such approaches, a better base is expected to be established to develop more effective communication and consultation between managers, employees, and trades unions.

As with PBR schemes, there are problems intrinsic to such systems. Not the least are their seeming remoteness from the individual and the feelings of powerlessness which can arise among employees and their representatives to influence their outcomes or have any control over many items which significantly effect the added value or profit a company generates. They also share with PBR schemes the problem of dealing with situations caused by the injection of new investment or the development of new products.

### Influences on future payment systems

In looking at the way payment systems may develop in the future, clearly some of the factors from the past will be carried forward and will still need to form part of any framework of thought. Perhaps some key ones to bear in mind are

- that pay will remain a potential cause of disagreements between managements, employees and trades unions; that differences of views about the aims of a pay structure are often particular causes of those disagreements;
- whilst from economic necessity pay will get people to come to work, once at work other factors may become more important and pay will only become an issue if it is not felt to be fair;
- that without broad acceptance by employees and their representatives, pay systems are unlikely to work effectively.

There are, however, potent new factors, some already at work, some likely to develop, which will shift thinking and approaches on payment structures in different direc-

tions. One such factor is new technology in both offices, retailing and manufacturing. Its effect is likely to be different in different industries and organisations. It may add to the trend predicted by the Institute of Employment Research that by 1990 there will be more "white-collar" than "blue-collar" jobs. Robotics and other computer controlled machinery will take manual workers away from their tools and their products and onto keyboards and VDUs. Office workers, including managers, will also work with similarly automated machinery.

### Roles

The roles of both will be likely to include planning and scheduling and the impact of the individual on the work system will be more immediate. The overall effect will thus be to erode differences between "white" and "blue collar". It is also likely to create demand for broader skills to be deployed flexibly, provide opportunities for new ways of looking at work organisation, alter patterns of training, change the balances between occupations at work, and perhaps create completely new skills and new jobs as well as making some jobs and some skills potentially redundant.

In the very widest sense, such changes in both manufacturing and service industries will most likely lead to attention being focused on the development of "white collar" rather than "blue collar" type payment structures. This trend is also likely to be repeated at company level as new technology causes a fall in the number of people working directly on the production process and a rise in those associated with support activities. Of these changes the most profound are in the structure of work. Organisations where this phenomenon is understood, and deliberate action taken to deal with the consequential problems will be better placed than those where the changes are allowed to occur haphazardly. Whether through changes in either the nature or structure of work there will be impact upon payment systems which will require attention.

As the nature of work changes with the "blue collar being bleached and the white collar given a blue rinse", trends towards the so called harmonisation of the conditions of employment of manual workers with those of white collar workers are likely to increase. Economic

motives have tended to dominate reasons for harmonisation. In particular harmonisation provides the opportunity to eliminate status differentials which, as Incomes Data Services in its study on the subject, says, "Obstructs the efficient utilisation of equipment or the ability of a firm to react quickly and flexibly to the introduction of more advanced technology".

When harmonisation is proposed, methods of payment, levels of pay, merging of grade and payment structures, and career progression, will inevitably be matters for negotiation and discussion. The impact of new work structures and relationships will add a further impulse in this direction.

### New technology

Changes in the nature of work derived from new technology, responses to new employment structures, harmonisation, and employee involvement in its many forms are accompanying and creating changing views on what is expected from work. Changing social values and wider education are also creating changing attitudes to work. All these changes are likely to cause managers to look at the way their company is organised, the way jobs are designed, the effectiveness of procedures and management style so that maximum use can be made of individual talents and skills to give both more satisfactory work and greater company efficiency. They will equally cause trades unions to look at the way their members will be affected.

The whole subject of quality of working life may thus become increasingly important as an influence at work, and will need to be taken into account when determining pay systems.

"Quality of working life" means different things to different people. Improving the quality of working life involves job design, job reform, work organisation, job satisfaction, job enrichment and adaptive and participative change processes. It also means treating people not like machines but as creative innovative agents who as a resource to the company are assets to be developed. The type of salary or wage structures needed to reinforce such an approach, geared as it is both to the release of employee energy and commitment, and the importance for managers to give recognition to employee needs, will become a key consideration when new pay systems are being developed.

The demand for greater organisational flexibility to cope in particular with changing market conditions and the search for increased efficiency in order to remain competitive, may well lead to greater decentralisation and to smaller independent profit centres or independent business units. Microelectronics makes the control of such devolved organisations easier and therefore encourages development in this direction. Reductions in the size of organisations would be likely to reduce the complexity of administering payment systems and the effort needed to explain the system and any changes occurring to it.

More importantly smaller units with the opportunity they create for adopting less complex structures could provide for the links between pay and performance to be more clearly understood particularly where the pay system is based on the work group, or the department or the organisation as in the case in many added value schemes. This may solve the problems created by any lack of correlation between pay and performance and the feeling of remoteness often held by employees about such schemes, particular aspects which have inhibited their wider development.

Quality of working life considerations may change approaches to work organisation within the company. But

much more dramatic changes to traditional ways of working may well continue to develop and impact upon the way payment systems will need to be designed. For example it might be that:

- the total working life may become shorter
- jobs may be split or shared much more
- working from home may increase
- alternate week working may develop
- sub-contracting may be more widely used
- there will be a rapid growth in part time jobs.

The need to reduce overheads such as fixed employment costs and office rental, may also increase "networking" where, by using computer and telecommunication technology, former employees of a company can work from home on a contract basis, switching the emphasis from paying salaries for employment to paying fees for services provided.

The results of such changes in work patterns on for example career development programmes, or manpower planning can be seen fairly clearly. Their effects are less clear in respect of payment systems, but nevertheless, need to be borne in mind in any radical thinking on pay matters. They mean that it is essential that pay systems must come on the agenda whenever change is proposed.

### Creating future payment systems

Particular problems in many payment systems are the lack of clarity about objectives and the conflict which this can cause. The specific objectives chosen for the system should of course reflect the needs of each situation. However, an important general consideration is the critical part a payment system can play in influencing the way a work system operates in practice in terms of general efficiency, and in the development of new work forms and organisation.

Increased employee involvement and the possible greater prominence of quality of working life matters will particularly require that the broad objectives of the payment system include direction towards rewarding the achievement of commonly agreed organisational aims and towards stimulating interest and joint activity in overcoming any problems which might prevent their achievement. By gearing the basic aim of the pay system to these ends there is the greatest chance of enhancing performance and productivity for the company and creating the best possible levels of pay and job security for its individual employees, as well as enhancing their feelings of satisfaction in their work.

The value of having such broad objectives for the payment system is that they are an expression of the general direction in which the system should develop. To become an operational reality these objectives will of course need to be converted into a series of more specific aims which ideally can be monitored jointly to see whether they are being achieved to the satisfaction of everyone. The prime difference in the broad objectives suggested, compared with those often currently adopted, is their concern with enhancing overall organisational performance and the key role of the employee in that process, rather than being more narrowly concerned with emphasising reward for quantity of product made.

This is not to undervalue the importance of quantity, which will remain a key element. However, to give

practical effect to the suggested wider ranging objectives the specific pay system aims will need to be concerned, at least, with

- avoiding tying the payment system to a standard pattern of work as is generally the case in piecework systems;
- changing the emphasis from rewarding pace to rewarding results;
- facilitating the introduction of new jobs or job redesign both of which may be necessary as a result of technical change;
- providing for the effects of decentralisation and pushing responsibility downwards and not upward; for giving the individual more opportunity to make decisions about how he or she goes about day to day work;
- providing for the development of broader skills and increased labour mobility and flexibility;
- encouraging employees to become involved with customer needs particularly through improving quality and meeting delivery dates;
- encouraging employees to give of their best by providing the opportunity to reward above "standard" performance.

From discussion about these matters might come a more formal expression of the pay system sub-objectives which in total make up the overall objectives. These sub-objectives might then include:

- improvements in the quality of the work;
- changes in the variety of work;
- organisational change and more flexible work forms;
- technical change;
- encouraging the development of the individual employee.

Not all these sub-objectives will be of equal importance to every organisation at any time and it may be that a current rank order of priority would need to be drawn up to ensure that the pay system is geared towards those objectives which are seen to be of present prime relevance.

Not only will the likely future influences on pay systems and the need to overcome failures in existing systems affect the kinds of objectives set but they will also carry implications for the way in which future payment systems may be further developed.

This will be likely to entail a need for greater care both in the construction and maintenance of the system of payment, whatever it might be, and in devising the procedural rules which will regulate the way in which it operates. It may also mean possible changes in the way in which payment structures are originally devised.

The most common way of devising a payment structure is for a company personnel department or consultants, to work one out and then for it to be negotiated with trades unions, where they are recognised, or, where they are not, for the organisation to devise and implement structures unilaterally. The effect of this approach, even where trades unions are involved, can be to create the impression, among those at the receiving end, that the structure is

the product of outsiders.

A main change in the future may be the close direct involvement of the "consumer" group in devising the structure itself. Such a method will be particularly compatible where employee and trades union involvement on other subjects is well developed.

One method which would retain a sensible separation of consultation and negotiation, would be:

- to set up a joint steering committee to determine the objectives and devise the form of the payment structure. The committee might consist of company payment specialists, line managers, employees, and their representatives from the place of work to which the structure will apply. Because such a committee involves, from the outset, the employees who will be directly affected, there is much more likely to be greater commitment to the system ultimately designed and greater enthusiasm to make it work. In addition, the structure itself is likely to be much more effective because of the local knowledge the employees brings to bear, particularly in regard to its practical detail;
- proposals from the joint steering committee then being passed to the formal negotiating machinery. An advantage in this method, is that the bargaining parties would be familiar from the participation stage with the design of the system and its characteristics.

Some support for the viability of this form of approach comes from Department of Employment Research Paper No. 36 which, whilst being confined to incentive schemes said that this method

"led to the fourth major finding of our research that variations in social and behavioural factors, and especially variations in the extent of consultation about the scheme prior to its introduction explained much of the variation in success between firms. Those firms where there had been extensive consultation with a wide range of management specialists and levels within the organisation (including shop stewards and shop floor workers) had by far the best results".

Further support also comes from the Institute of Personnel Management in its series "Practical Participation and Involvement—Pay and Benefits" which says: "In conclusion, therefore, participation in the area of basic pay is worth attempting, but it must be done well or it will fail. It requires courage in management and employees, but remarkable results can be achieved by developing mutual trust in the highly emotive area of pay."

The factors which are likely to influence and change the shape of payment systems will not, of course, present themselves new born overnight. The process of change is likely to be gradual with companies' existing wage or salary structures tending to be modified gradually as the demands of the situation dictate.

However, in the future, as the pressures of new technology and other factors are felt, there will be a need for greater flexibility than exists currently in most payment systems to cope with change which is likely to occur quicker and differ in the nature of its impact. Flexibility will be needed in particular to cope with new forms of work organisation, which may not be as static as current structures, including multi-skilling and new roles, and with greater employee involvement in day to day decisions about their work. ■

NEXT MONTH: David Grayson examines the shape of payment systems to come and the integrated system and quality of working life.

# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between February 9 and March 1 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

## Enterprise allowance

Mr Patrick Cormack (South Staffordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would revise the criteria of eligibility for the enterprise allowance scheme so that those who had ceased to be eligible for unemployment pay can apply.

Mr Clark: No. The scheme is primarily intended to help overcome the deterrent effect of the potential loss of unemployment or supplementary benefit on unemployed people who are considering starting up in business on their own.

(February 10)

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied with the procedures employed to assess the potential viability of schemes proposed by applicants for the enterprise allowance.

Mr Clark: I am satisfied that the procedures used are adequate to ensure a proper use of taxpayers' money without allowing attempts at assessment of commercial viability by officials to intrude on the individual judgment of applicants.

There are several points at which the applicants are made aware of the responsibilities they are taking on. All applicants attend an information session at which the Scheme is explained and advice given by Small Firms Service counsellors. Participants on the Scheme have access to free business advice from a wide range of sources, including the Small Firms Service.

In addition, applicants must be able to show that they are able to invest at least £1,000 in their businesses. This provides an indication of commitment and helps ensure that resources are available to support the new enterprises.

(February 29)

## Wages Councils

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he accepted the conclusions reached by a study into the effects of the abolition of wages councils, commissioned by his Department and carried out by the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge.

Mr Gummer: I broadly accept the basic results of this research, conducted between

## Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Ministers of State: Peter Morrison

John Selwyn Gummer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Alan Clark

1976 and 1979 and originally published in 1979 and 1980. I do not accept all the wider conclusions independently drawn by the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge in their 1982 publication based on this research, notably on the need for a national minimum wage.

(February 21)\*



HOUSE OF COMMONS

## Job splitting

Mr John Golding (Newcastle Under Lyme) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many full-time jobs had been split in 1983 under the job splitting scheme; how much had been spent advertising this scheme to date; what further advertising was planned; how many civil servants were engaged in the administration of the scheme; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr Clark: In 1983, 734 full-time jobs were split under the Job Splitting Scheme. £338,500 was spent on the initial launch advertising of the Scheme in January and February, 1983 and another small-scale information campaign is to take place shortly. Nine staff are currently engaged on the administration of the Scheme on a part-time basis.

Take-up to date has been disappointing, but it was always expected that the Scheme

would take time to build up. We will continue to monitor progress of the experiment closely.

(March 6)

## Additionality formula

Mr Michael Shersby (Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if with a view to encouraging employers to offer young people on the youth training scheme permanent jobs, he would enable them to do so with effect from the commencement of the second year, without being obliged to employ a particular number under the additionality formula determined by the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Morrison: The additionality formula relates to the number of places in a managing agent's programme that are eligible for funding. It is up to the managing agent to decide whether the young people who participate in the programme have employee or trainee status.

(February 9)

## Benefit costs

Mr K Harvey Proctor (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would set out in the Official Report the reasons for the continuous increase in the total cost of administration of his Department since 1979; what steps he was taking to reduce these costs; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Gummer: The main reason for the increase in the cost of administration of my Department was the rise in unemployment. Nevertheless the administration costs of the Unemployment Benefit Service expressed as a ratio of the amount of benefits paid has fallen from 8.8 per cent to 5.8 per cent over the period 1979-80 to 1982-83.

The Department is co-operating fully in the Government's drive for improved financial management, notably in developing its management accounting and operational review arrangements.

(February 16)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

## Unfair dismissal

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked how many unfair dismissal claims had been brought in each of the last five years for which records were available; and

how many and what percentage of such claims had succeeded and failed, respectively.

Mr Gummer: The information requested is shown in the table below:

Year	No of cases heard by Industrial Tribunals	Cases upheld		Cases dismissed	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1978	11,828	3,277	27.7	8,551	72.3
1979	11,705	3,187	27.2	8,518	72.8
1980	10,037	2,778	27.7	7,259	72.3
1981	13,436	3,134	23.3	10,302	76.7
1982	11,509	3,535	30.7	7,974	69.3

(February 13)

Mr Janner went on to ask the Secretary of State for Employment, what estimate he made of the success and failure rate of unfair dismissal claims failed and succeeded where the applicant had been represented by a trade union or by a lawyer, respectively,

as opposed to being self-represented.

Mr Gummer: Estimates based on a ten per cent analysis of complaints of unfair dismissal heard by industrial tribunals for 1979-82 are as follows:

Year	Per cent					
	Self-represented applicants		Trade union represented applicants		Legally represented applicants	
	Successful	Failed	Successful	Failed	Successful	Failed
1979	26.4	73.6	25.0	75.0	35.8	64.2
1980	25.7	74.3	32.3	67.7	28.2	71.8
1981	22.7	77.3	21.6	78.4	25.8	74.2
1982	25.1	74.9	25.1	74.9	36.9	63.1

(February 13)

## Industrial democracy

Mr Jim Callaghan (Heywood and Middleton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recent incentives he had taken to expand industrial democracy.

Mr Gummer: The Government is firmly committed to the development of employee involvement on a voluntary basis and we take all suitable opportunities to stress this fact.

Section 1 of the Employment Act 1982 provides that companies with more than 250 employees should describe in their annual reports what action they have taken in the past 12 months to introduce, maintain or develop employee involvement. This requirement has applied to all annual reports covering periods ending after January 1 this year. We believe that section 1 has a useful part to play in support of the Government's encouragement of the spread of employee involvement on a voluntary basis.

(March 1)

## Average earnings

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider using weighted statistics according to the exact size of the sample taken when estimating average earnings in place of crude arithmetic averages based on block standard industrial classification grouping.

Mr Clark: This Department's statistics of average earnings are not crude arithmetic averages based on block standard industrial groupings. The results of the New Earnings Survey are based on averages relating to the individuals in the representative one per cent sample on which the survey is based; and the published figures of the monthly average earnings index and of the October survey of manual employees' average earnings are both derived from calculations which give appropriate weight (based on the relative numbers of employees) to each three digit heading of the Standard Industrial Classification.

(February 14)

## Ethnic monitoring

Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would ensure that the result of ethnic monitoring would remain confidential and not identifiable to any individual.

Mr Clark: No decision has yet been taken on the ethnic monitoring of unemployed people. Any procedure for doing this will be entirely confidential and arrangements will be made to ensure that the identity of individuals is properly protected.

(March 1)

## Sex discrimination

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, when he now expected the Equal Opportunities Commission to submit their draft code on sex discrimination in employment.

Mr Clark: Following a period of long and fruitful consultation, I understand that the Equal Opportunities Commission are likely to submit their draft code to my right hon Friend for approval in the course of this year.

(February 10)

## Unemployment Unit

Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had studied the report by the Unemployment Unit in January, a copy of which had been sent to him, about the numbers of persons who are unemployed but not included in the official count; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Clark: The Unit's claim that the monthly count underestimates jobless by up to a third is exaggerated. The Unit includes those on special employment and training measures who are not unemployed—they are in jobs, training or early retirement. It also includes an estimate for those not covered by the monthly count, ignoring those in the regular figures who are not actively looking for work.

The changes in the coverage of the monthly unemployment series simply follow changes in the administrative system of claiming benefit, which we have made easier for unemployed people. The effect of these changes on the unemployment count have been openly and fully displayed.

(February 21)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



### Manpower Services Commission

Mr Bill Michie (Sheffield Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would give the name of the independent outside organisation which would be evaluating the Manpower Services Commission accident statistics.

Mr Michie went on to ask what would be the terms of reference of the analysis of the Manpower Services Commission accident statistics; and what progress had been made on beginning research on this analysis.

Mr Morrison: Researchers from the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health at Aston University have been commissioned to examine accident reports held by the Manpower Services Commission that relate to injuries sustained by trainees participating in the Youth Opportunities Programme.

The aims of the study are:

- to identify any actions that organisations or individuals could take in the future to reduce the risk of accidents when young people are receiving their initial training and work experience.
- to identify those comparisons between YOP data and national accident statistics which can be validly made within the constraints of the records available.
- to establish if there is a relationship between the number of accidents and a particular stage of training or work experience.
- to segregate the reports by the type of programme, and to classify and group both the accidents and the injuries under suitable headings, making comparisons, where appropriate, with nationally available statistics.

The research work began last month. (February 14)

### PER

Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would institute a Rayner-style scrutiny of the Professional and Executive Recruitment Service.

Mr Morrison: At the Government's request, Professional and Executive Recruitment was put on to a full cost recovery basis from April 1, 1983. It must therefore break even if it is to continue in its present form. Current indications are that the Service will meet its self-financing objective this year. While we will be keeping its future under review, in the light of its financial

performance, I do not think that a scrutiny of the kind suggested is necessary at present since the financial targets set the service should provide the necessary spur to efficiency.

(February 17)

### Investigation teams

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether members of regional benefit investigation teams were to undergo training at police colleges, or in educational institutions; and if he would list the colleges which had been approached, with a view to undertaking training.

Mr Clark: The training of current members of regional benefit investigation teams has been completed. No police colleges or educational institutions have been involved in the training. Future training arrangements are being discussed and informal contact has so far been made with one police authority and one polytechnic.

(February 13)

### Adult training

Mr Jim Callaghan (Heywood and Middleton) asked what consultation was taking place with national bodies such as the Open Learning Federation in setting up a network of centres inside and outside the further education system to cope with the likely demand for retraining courses for the adults employed in the new adult training strategy.

Mr Morrison: Discussions are taking place with a wide range of organisations, including the Open Learning Federation, on how best to take forward the adult training strategy. As part of this consultative process, the Manpower Services Commission will be seeking to develop more flexible and more accessible ways of delivering training which, as far as possible, uses existing institutions.

(March 6)

### Skillcentres

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham Erdington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he had yet taken a decision to close any Skillcentres; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission decided last year that the Skillcentre Training Agency should in future operate on a trading basis, and has recently proposed a Business Plan, which would provide for full cost recovery by 1986/87. The extent to which this will

require closure of Skillcentres will depend on the success of the agency's efforts to improve efficiency and increase business, which the Commission proposes to review in September of this year. It is intended that the available resources should be used most cost effectively and that we optimise the relevance of training provision.

(February 16)

### Youth Training

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the percentage planned reduction in Mode B1 provision in the youth training scheme for next year.

Mr Morrison: By the end of December 1983 only 54,300 of the 89,000 Mode B1 places approved for this year were occupied. I am therefore satisfied that the reduced provision of 70,000 Mode B1 places in 1984/5 should be more than sufficient to meet trainees' needs.

(February 21)\*

### Apprenticeships

Mr Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the number of incomplete apprenticeships at the latest available date; and what plans he had to give young people in this position assistance.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaugh) asked what arrangements existed to rescue apprentices left stranded by employers going out of business; how many apprentices had been helped by such arrangements in recent years; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Government support is available to all apprentices made redundant after a certain period of a recognised course to enable them to complete their training with an employer or continue it with an appropriate industrial training organisation.

Numbers supported in recent years are:

1979/80	400
1980/81	2,000
1981/82	5,000
1982/83	5,000

It is estimated that in 1983/84 about 4,500 redundant apprentices will be helped.

(February 21)

**QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT**

# Employment topics

## Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people, and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 18, 1983, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 433,177.

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

Every quarter, the May, August, November and February issues will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

### Returns of disabled jobseekers—jobcentres (February 1984)\*

Registered for employment at February 3, 1984	111,355
Employment registrations taken from January 9, 1984 to February 3, 1984	7,281
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service January 9, 1984 to February 3, 1984	2,387

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

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

Thousand

Great Britain	Disabled people		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Suitable for ordinary employment	Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1982 Dec	76.4	132.2	8.1	5.2
of whom unemployed	68.1	115.2	7.2	4.3
1983 Mar	74.7	125.5	8.0	5.0
of whom unemployed	65.9	107.8	7.1	4.1
June	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9
of whom unemployed	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1
Sep	64.6	105.7	7.5	4.7
of whom unemployed	56.7	91.0	6.6	3.9
Dec	56.8	90.7	6.7	3.8
of whom unemployed	49.7	76.5	5.9	3.2

### Correction

In the reply to a question on "Job release" a printer's error occurred on (*Employment Gazette*, January 1984, page 33). Under the "Part-time scheme" for disabled men the figure of £35.50 is incorrect—it should read £35.30.

## Computerisation of vacancy statistics

Vacancy statistics for the whole of Great Britain are now produced from a computerised system installed in jobcentres. The VACS system (Vacancy Circulation and Statistics) has been introduced in stages over the last four years. The main purpose of the system is to increase the speed that details of vacancies are circulated between jobcentres, but statistical information is also produced. This has led to an improvement in accuracy over the previous clerical sources.

The introduction of VACS has led overall to a small increase in the vacancy count of approximately 5,000, which has been spread over the last four years. This will have had little effect on the interpretation of trends. During this period the seasonally adjusted vacancy count declined by approximately 120,000 between January 1980 and June 1981 and increased by approximately 65,000 between June 1981 and February 1984. Details of the introduction of VACS are given in the table.

### Estimated increase in monthly count of vacancies as a result of computerisation

Dates when computerised count was introduced	Region	Effect on vacancy count*
Jan 1980 and Apr 1983†	North	90
Feb 1981	West Midlands	50
Sep 1981	Yorkshire and Humberside	140
Sep and Oct 1981	South West	130
Feb 1982	East Midlands	160
July and Aug 1982	Scotland	520
Oct 1982	Wales	100
Feb and Apr 1983	North West	430
Sep and Oct 1983	Greater London	2,180
Jan and Feb 1984	East Anglia and remainder of South East	1,370

\* The effect on the vacancy count has been taken to be the difference between the computer and clerical counts in the last month of parallel running.  
† The vacancy statistics for Cumbria were computerised in April 1983, after the remainder of the North region in January 1980.

## Unemployment figures for local authority districts

The Department of the Environment (DOE) has produced counts of total unemployment in each local authority district for December 1982 and May and November 1983. The latest results are included in the February 10, 1984 issue of *British Business*, which is published by the Department of Trade and Industry (HMSO weekly, price £1.10 net). The counts use data on unemployment claimants provided by the Department of Employment (DE).

The county and regional totals produced from the district counts are slightly different from that published in *Employment Gazette*, because of the different methods used to allocate unemployed claimants to an area. The DE's figures are based on postcode sector approximations to jobcentre areas, which are then grouped to provide county

totals. The DOE district analysis uses the direct relationship between postcodes and local authority districts for the computerised records, but makes approximations for the remaining 11 per cent.

It should be noted that the DOE counts consist of numbers of unemployed resident in the district. They cannot be combined with the DE's Census of Employment results to calculate unemployment rates (that is the unemployed as a percentage of employees in employment plus the unemployed). The Census of Employment data is based on where people work and is only comparable for self-contained labour markets, where the majority of people living in an area also work within it, and vice versa. Rates for these travel to work areas are published by DE.

## Youth Training Scheme

□ Youth Training Scheme (YTS) planned places were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year-olds likely to enter the labour market in 1983;
- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who would be without work;
- the number of young people in employer's normal intake of school leavers who would be brought within YTS.

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

YTS approved places are those that have been negotiated between sponsors/managing agents and the Area Offices of the Training Division of the Manpower Services Commission and have been considered and agreed by Manpower Services Commission Area Manpower Boards. Also included are schemes that have been negotiated centrally by Training Division

Large Companies Unit, accepted by Training Division Area Offices and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of January 96 per cent of the places required between now and March had been approved.

Firmly anticipated places are at various stages of negotiation or are awaiting consideration by Area Manpower Boards. There were 4,468 firmly anticipated places at the end of January compared with 5,710 at the end of December; the reduction is because of approvals. During the next few months the remaining places in this category will be cleared.

The number of approved and firmly anticipated places at the end of January totals 446,324 (97 per cent of the planned number of places for 1983/84 of 459,770) of which 441,856 were approved (96 per cent of the planned number of places). The number of entrants to training by the end of January (325,014) has increased by nearly 21,000 since the end of December.

The number of entrants to Mode A schemes, nearly 226,908 has increased by nearly 13,000 since the end of December. The Mode A entrants figure represents 70 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

### Youth Training Scheme; all schemes as at January 31, 1984

Region	Plan for 1983-84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
Scotland	48,560	45,486	1,525	32,027
Northern	30,520	28,787	105	24,290
North West	46,810	64,947	347	50,077
Yorks & Humberside	65,550	44,314	357	33,404
Midlands	92,340	90,078	537	68,371
Wales	25,200	24,152	315	20,057
South West	33,660	33,651	75	24,452
South East	78,300	74,383	333	53,227
London	38,830	36,058	874	19,109
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>459,770</b>	<b>441,856</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>325,014</b>

## Laser safety standards

□ To promote consultation on the acceptability of the British laser safety standard, BS 4803, the National Radiological Protection Board has published a report which describes the means by which injury from overexposure to optical radiations is produced.

It deals particularly with the way in which the type of injury, and its degree, depends upon wavelength, retinal image size and pulse duration. The maximum permissible exposure levels recommended in

the laser standard are compared with data for damage thresholds and the adequacy of the standard is discussed.

The report concludes that on present evidence the limits appear adequate although further data are desirable on some aspects of possible injury.

*NRPB-R153: Biological bases of the maximum permissible exposure levels in the UK laser standard BS 4803:1983*, by A F McKinlay and F Harlen is available from HM Stationery Office, price £5. ISBN 0 85951 209 6.

## Ulster womanpower

□ A report dealing with the impact of recession on female unemployment and earnings in Northern Ireland has been published by the Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland. Written by Janet Trewsdale and Mary Trainor, economists at The Queen's University of Belfast, it is the third of a series which examines women and work.

Its main focus is on earnings and the authors have standardised official earnings data to take into account the different industrial and occupational structures of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This facilitates cross-water comparisons of male and female pay. The report also charts the further decline of female employment and the increase of skilled, economically inactive women who classify themselves as "retired" from the labour force.

In 1981 women's average hourly earnings were approximately 76 per cent of men's average hourly earnings in Northern Ireland. This dropped to 72.7 per cent in 1982. The authors speculate that the cause of this decline could be the four per cent pay rise limit imposed on public sector employees, because of the large percentage of women in this sector.

Average earnings of both men and women in Northern Ireland were lower than average earnings in Great Britain in nearly all categories in 1982. Comparisons of men and women suggested that women in Northern Ireland fared better, in relation to men, than their counterparts in Great Britain. The authors demonstrate by standardising for Northern Ireland and Great Britain, that these differences are less marked.

"It is clear that women's earnings relative to men's have improved somewhat since 1974", claims Mrs Trewsdale. "However, given the length of time that the Equal Pay Act has been in operation there is still much room for improvement."

Over one-third of northern Irish working women are employed part-time, compared to two per cent of men. Nearly three-quarters of these women are aged between 25 and 55 and about half are aged between 25 and 45. The vast majority of female part-time workers are married (84 per cent) and the proportion of women working part-time increases as the number of dependent children increases.

*Womanpower No 3: The impact of recession on female employment and earnings in Northern Ireland*, price £1. is available from the Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland, Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria Street, Belfast BT2 7BA. ISBN 0 906646 10 3.

## HSE guidance

□ A guidance note on the prevention of falls to window cleaners has been published by the Health and Safety Executive. It was drawn up following consultations with trade associations, architects, trade unions, employers and other government bodies and is aimed not only at window cleaners themselves but also at employers, safety officers and landlords, as well as architects and equipment designers. A free issue leaflet is also available from the HSE.

*Prevention of falls to window cleaners: Guidance Note GS 25* is available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £1 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 883573 4.

## CRAC conferences

□ Forthcoming courses and conferences organised by the Career Research and Advisory Centre include "Youth unemployment and the future of work" to be held in London on May 23; "A strategy for adult training and continuing education" being held in conjunction with the Confederation of British Industry and the Manpower Services Commission at Robinsons College, Cambridge, on June 23-4; and "Career development: motivation and effectiveness in management" at Selwyn College, Cambridge, on July 2-3. Further details are available from CRAC's conference office, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ.

## Social security agreement

□ A new social security agreement between the United Kingdom and the USA has been signed and is expected to come into force later this year.

The agreement provides for workers sent to the other country to pay contributions only to their home country for up to five years. This removes the problem for UK workers in the USA who up to now have been liable for both UK contributions and USA social security taxes.

It also provides for the "totalisation" of pensions—aggregation of the contributions paid in the two countries and payment of pro-rata pensions—from three years after the convention comes into force.

The new agreement replaces the existing very limited agreement which came into force in 1969, and is the result of several years of negotiation and meetings in both countries.

## Work safety

□ Too many people see health and safety at work as someone else's responsibility but Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, is determined that this attitude should change. And he has named four important factors for improving health and safety standards—awareness, involvement, legislation, and enforcement.

"We must make sure that people are aware of the potential risks of their work and their responsibilities in seeking to ensure that accidents do not happen. Everyone has a part to play in getting this message across," said Mr Gummer.

"The key lies in the attitude and response of everyone working in the organisation. Involvement is essential. Employees should be constructively involved in reaching decisions which affect their safety and working conditions. I believe strongly that if people are fully involved in improving health and safety, then they will be committed and risks will be significantly reduced. As I have seen during my visits around the country, many firms and industries are achieving the standards of the best."

"There is a fear that health and safety might receive less attention as industry concentrates on improving productivity. Any such attitude would be self-defeating. Accidents and ill-health cost money. Avoiding them is a vital ingredient of good management. Firms which

achieve safe and pleasant working conditions are more—not less—likely to succeed. A good safety record and a healthy workforce are prime parts of a productivity campaign.

"The Government places high priority on health and safety at work and is committed to using legislation where that could maintain and improve standards. Yet legislation is not always desirable and is never the whole answer. However, when improving standards requires statutory underpinning, we shall continue to make regulations and so improve the law."

"The Health and Safety Executive's enforcement and advisory work is the fourth factor. To be effective, this needs to be carefully co-ordinated and targeted on the areas of potential risk. The Executive has developed a hazard rating system which means that inspection priorities are determined by the potential hazard to employees. This has made for more efficient as well as more effective use of inspectors' time."

Inspection, he said, is important but will not of itself prevent accidents. That depends primarily on those who direct and undertake the work: "We can make machines safer, we can place controls on dangerous substances, we can inspect, enforce and advise. All will be to little avail without the commitment and involvement of those who create and work with the risks."

## IPM publications

□ Employers who ask for references without first seeking the permission of job applicants and who do not make clear their policy on expenses for attendance at interviews are two of the major complaints made by applicants.

These and other comments, from applicants and recruiters, are examined in the *IPM Recruitment Code*, a revised edition of which has been produced by the Institute of Personnel Management.

The code aims to establish guidelines on good recruitment practice which should be upheld by both the organisation wishing to attract new employees and the candidate hoping to secure a job. "Common courtesy," it maintains, is the right of all applicants, whether for a shopfloor position or for a managing director."

The code warns against indirect discrimination, especially on grounds of race, which may arise inadvertently through the method of recruitment employed. It states:

"In particular, the 'word of mouth' approach can be unfair and discriminatory, since it will tend to perpetuate a workforce from the same sources as at present."

Advice is also given on dealing with unsolicited applications, a problem for many large organisations.

In the section on recruiters' obligations, the code recommends that job advertisements should state the preferred form of reply and that closing dates should allow reasonable time for response. A prompt acknowledgement should be sent on receipt of an application and the applicant should be kept informed of the progress of selection. The code suggests that unnecessarily detailed and irrelevant personal information should not be sought at the initial selection stage.

Applicants also have obligations and the code indicates five points for their consideration: advertisements should be answered in the form requested; appointments must be kept; the recruiter must be

informed when the candidate no longer wishes to proceed with the application; information given must be accurate and information received treated as confidential.

This is the third edition of the code. The up-dated version incorporates many of the comments and suggestions made by recruiters and applicants since its introduction in 1978.

Single copies of the *IPM Recruitment Code* can be obtained by sending a sae to the secretary, pay and employment conditions, Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

## Job descriptions

□ A well-written and accurate job description can bring enormous benefits to both the organisation and the individual; as an effective means of defining each task it can have great value in promoting efficiency and smooth working practices.

Bernard Ungerson's *How to write a job description* not only helps the reader to get to grips with this process but also highlights its wider implications, particularly those ensuing from the new Equal Pay amendments (effective from January 1, 1984). The regulations mean, at the very least, that managers will need to look at all jobs and pay rates, and this is likely to involve a detailed study of job descriptions.

The author stresses that line managers must appreciate the need for job descriptions and that in order to secure their commitment they must be closely involved in drafting, checking and authorising the job descriptions of subordinates. He maintains that ideally job holders should draft their own job description for discussion with their immediate supervisors.

*How to write a job description* by Bernard Ungerson ISBN 0 85292 268 X, 72 pages, paperback, price to IPM members: £5.20 plus 62p postage, non-members: £6.50 plus 62p postage.

become consultants to government, industry and commerce . . . to put specialist academic knowledge at the service of business enterprise and to bring business needs and practices into the classroom and laboratory."

Imperial College also has 35 visiting professors "because they make available to our students first-hand experience of industrial applications for which there is no substitute."

On the relationship between university research and industrial innovation, Lord Flowers comments: "Time after time, proposals for the exploitation of research are made to British firms or British support agencies and are turned down, only to be taken up abroad."

Mr Kenneth Durham, chairman of Unilever, was one of the speakers representing the view from the industrialists' standpoint. "It is more than ever important," he maintained, "that we in Britain find a way . . . of putting together our combined resources—intellectual, financial and organisational—to produce economic results greater than the productivity of all acting separately. The totally unacceptable alternative is to allow our competitors to hold the initiative indefinitely."

"Only active co-operation on real projects will ensure proper two-way communication," stated Mr Durham, "and here the initiative has to lie with industry."

Other speakers included Prof John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, Messrs Hugh Wassell and Allan Friston of GEC-Marconi Electronics Ltd and Mr Brian Oakley, director of the Alvey Programme.

*Industry and higher education: future collaboration—IMS report no 79*, edited by Richard Pearson, GN 183. Price £7.50 including postage (IMS subscribers and conference delegates £5).

## Manufacturing

□ The first International Conference on Human Factors in Manufacturing is being held at the Park Lane Hotel in London on April 3-5. One of the six main sessions, "Quality of working life/environment and safety", will include a paper entitled "People are assets" by Mr O Tynan of the Work Research Unit and one entitled "Computer aided engineering, productivity and quality of working life" by Messrs P J Sackett and S Evans of the University of Bath.

Further details about the conference (registration fee £325 plus £48.75 VAT) are available from IFS (Conferences) Ltd, 35-9 High Street, Kempston, Bedford MK42 7BT.

# CASE STUDY

## Teccom '83: Developing work skills

Teccom is an annual competition for technician trainees in the engineering industry. It was introduced to help improve the standards of technical training within the industry and, just as importantly, to improve the image of the engineering industry among those groups of people who influence the school leaver in career choice.

It is far from being a purely technical test of skills, as marks are given under the following six headings: planning and control, method and results, knowledge and understanding gained, communication and teamwork, report writing, and verbal presentation.

Each competing company has to devise a project suitable for a small team (normally three or four) of its own technician trainees to complete in about 12 weeks. The team then has to compile a detailed written report and also give a formal presentation of their work to an audience of careers advisers, teachers, industrialists, trade unionists and fellow competitors.

Regional heats are held in five areas of Great Britain, culminating in the national final in London. The latest competition, *Teccom '83*, was won by the Northern champion, E Green and Son Ltd from Wakefield. The following is a condensed version of the 68-page report which helped its three-man team win the national championship.

E Green and Son Ltd employs 480 people. The company has an international reputation in the energy conservation and boiler markets, including power stations.

Throughout its 150-year history innovative product design and manufacture has been its hallmark. This includes the invention of the economiser in 1845, which is a means of recovering energy from boiler flue gases and which is now applied throughout the world.

Currently the company manufactures a wide range of heat exchange products.

One of its products is a coal-fired water tube boiler incorporating the recently developed fluidised bed combustion principle.

This principle involves a pre-heated bed of sand kept in continuous rapid motion by forced draught air causing a fluid effect. The bed is raised to sufficient temperature to cause spontaneous combustion when coal is introduced to the bed. The result is that the coal is burnt more efficiently than

when using a chain grate stoker and produces a much finer ash.

This combustion technology is playing an increasing role in world energy conservation through an ability to burn low grade waste derived fuels as well as burning coal more efficiently than conventional stoker equipment. Coal is the cheapest and most plentiful fuel in this country, thus fluidised bed combustion holds great significance for the future.

(continued) ▶



Team members: Ian Burden, 2nd year apprentice, completed TEC Diploma and first year Higher Certificate; Glen Massam, 3rd year apprentice, completed TEC Certificate and first year Higher Certificate. All three apprentices are aged 19 and are currently pursuing a general technician engineer training programme.

## → CASE STUDY

Since the ash produced is of very light weight and fine nature it can readily contaminate the boiler house, causing dirty and irritating conditions for the boiler operators.

The main part of the project concerned the conveyance of ash from the works boiler (installed in 1982) to a suitable place outside the boiler house, where it could be collected and easily transported off the site. However, it is considered that further development would lead to commercial applications.

As combustible carbon constitutes approximately 50 per cent of the ash, we investigated the possibility of separating this carbon from the ash and re-introducing it into the boiler to improve process efficiency through fuel savings.

### Summary

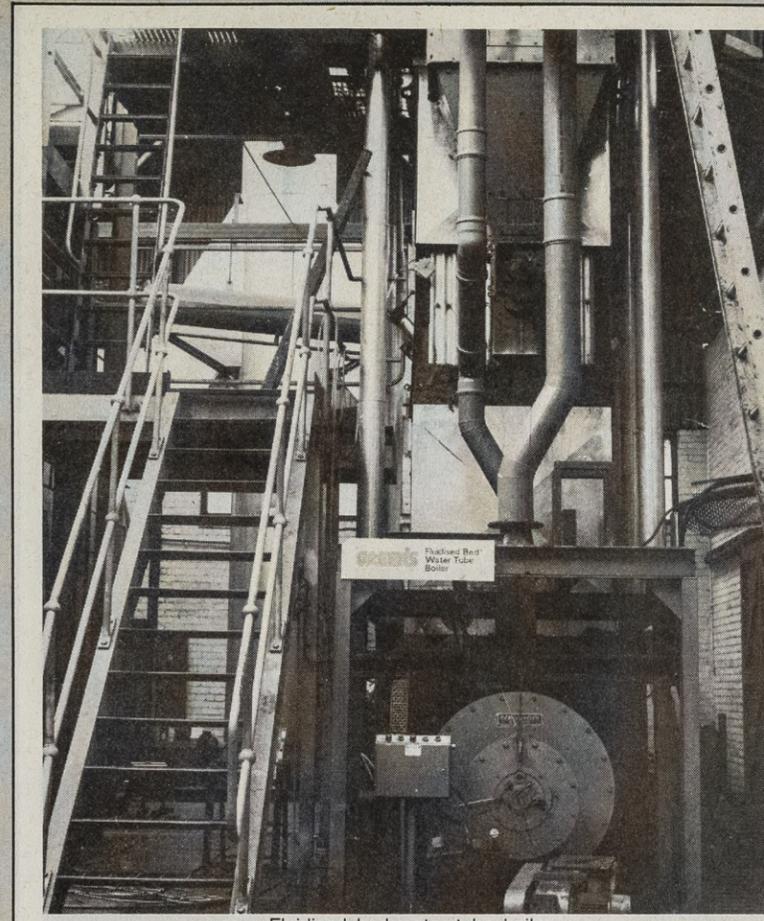
After careful consideration of our background research and experimentation into all possible solutions, it first of all became apparent to us that the idea of separating the carbon from the boiler ash would be a costly and impractical exercise and for the quantity that could be reclaimed would not be cost effective.

We therefore concentrated our efforts on the problem of conveying the boiler ash away from the boiler to be transported off the site.

The background research and experiments we carried out started to show one method as being both cheaper and better suited to our specific application. Further experiments on this method, including the building and testing of a prototype model, proved it to be a clean, efficient and cost effective method of removing ash from a boiler. This was therefore the method we selected as our solution.

This method takes the ash from a hopper beneath the existing grit arrestor and carries it in a stream of induced air along a sealed pipe. The ash is picked up by using a swept "T" which induces a negative pressure on the opening of the pipe allowing it to draw the ash into the air stream.

The pipe conveys the ash to a storage hopper outside the boiler house. The air and ash are separated in a cyclone, the clean air is



Fluidised bed water tube boiler.

allowed to escape through a simple filter fitted on top of the cyclone. The ash is stored until there is sufficient to be transported off the site by a skip or open-back lorry.

The ash is loaded from the hopper onto a lorry via an archimedean screw feed mechanism. This is used to mix the ash with water to prevent any dust forming.

The ash/water mixture is in the consistency of a paste for easy handling.

### Methodology

#### Planning, monitoring and control of project

When the project brief was first received, we decided to have a progress meeting with the training officer and research and development manager every Friday morning. We also split the project into two sections, separation and ash removal. Originally we all concentrated on separation then as time passed two studied ash removal while the other studied separation

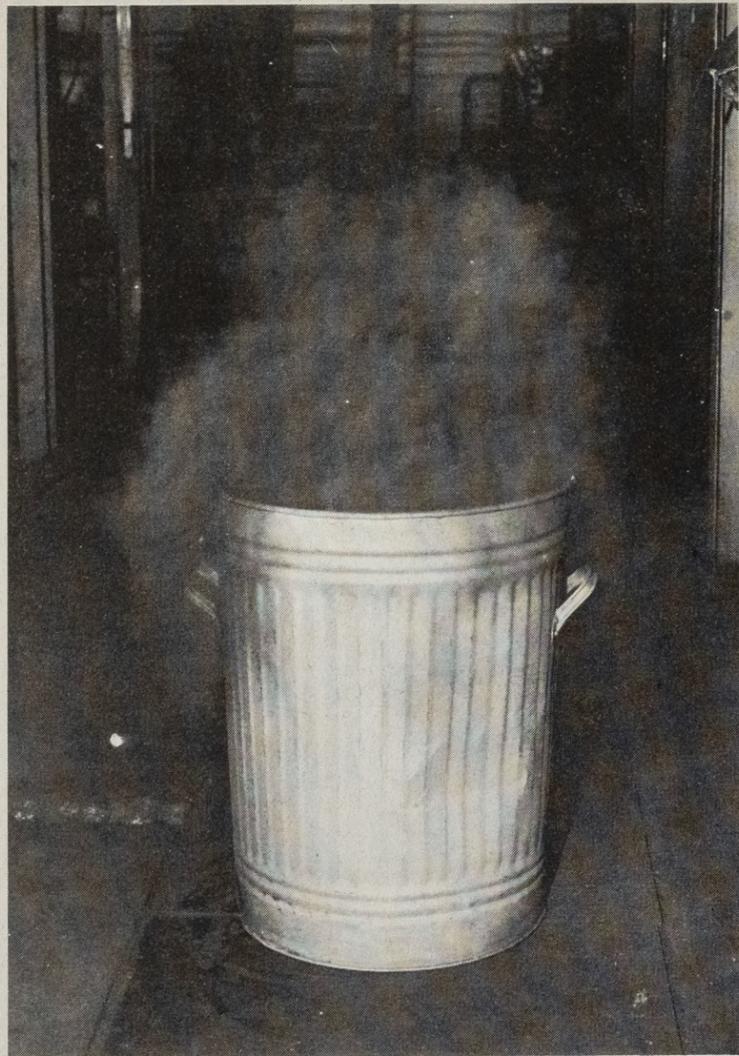
and finally we all concentrated on ash removal.

#### Preparation of a work programme

When we had decided how we were going to break down the project we drew up a progress chart showing deadline dates for each stage. This was useful to us as it showed us, at a glance, exactly what we had to do and how long we had to do it. To keep a record throughout the project, whenever anything was done it was recorded in a diary and dated.

A loose-leaf file was kept with all information received, minutes of meetings, catalogues, records of experiments, and so on.

(continued) ▶



Existing problem in boiler house.

### Research

At the beginning of the project we knew virtually nothing about ash or ash handling systems. Therefore the initial period was spent reading books, National Coal Board reports and catalogues from the company's engineering library. This pointed us in the right direction and from here we began collecting information from the laboratory and our associate company E Green and Son (Brotherton Chemicals) Ltd. To this we added external data already obtained by the company.

### Evaluation of costing

In order to account for the time we used on machines, the project was given its own job number. Therefore any works time we used

was recorded and booked to Research & Development.

When costing, we followed the accepted company procedure for special estimating thus including all overheads such as planning and purchasing.

### Possible methods

Ninety-seven per cent of the ash particles are smaller than 1mm diameter and there is a relatively even spread of particles, with no distinctive particle size groups. Each range contains approximately the same proportion of combustible material. Therefore the combustible matter cannot be separated by size or weight. Other methods must be considered.

From the team's original brainstorming sessions a number of possible separation methods were considered (settling chambers, cyclone separator, electrostatic, bag-house (filter), magnetism, vibration and flotation). Flotation and vibration were considered to be the techniques justifying further experimentation: while both worked, flotation was the most effective.

Given more time we would have liked to carry out further experiments into separation since we believe further research will enable us to design a system which is commercially viable for a large boiler (50,000 lb/h).

### Ash removal systems Background research

The main task in the project was to develop a system for conveying the ash out of the boilerhouse to a place of storage for transport. We collected information about methods already on the market and also added a few new ones of our own. We found at this stage that the method of conveying the ash depended upon two things:

- (i) Whether the ash and carbon could be separated, therefore whether or not a return to the boiler would be needed.
- (ii) In what condition we wanted the ash in its place of "on site" storage (wet or dry).

There are a number of factors which would influence the selection of possible methods such as:

- Capital and installation costs.
- Cost and availability of labour.
- Amenity and plant size requirements.
- Quantity and characteristics of the ash.

As the company prototype boiler is relatively small, the cost of an expensive plant already on the market would be inhibitive, even though on a larger boiler a large fully automated ash removal plant could be justified.

(continued) ▶

## → CASE STUDY

Consequently our main interest at this point was the capital cost. We had to find an extremely cheap method of conveying, that could be manufactured in our own works with the minimum of "bought in" components.

The three functions of an ash handling system are:

- (i) Extraction of ash from boiler.
- (ii) Conveying the ash from the boiler to a storage facility outside the boilerhouse.
- (iii) Storage, conditioning and subsequent removal for disposal.

As a multi-cell grit arrestor is already in use to extract ash from the boiler, we concentrated on the problems of conveying and storage.

There are two basic handling principles: mechanical and pneumatic. The more modern approach is to use one of the pneumatic conveying systems as they are smaller and require less maintenance. Even so, the pneumatic systems have their drawbacks and therefore the resulting system is usually a mixture of the two principles.

With the pneumatic systems we were always left with the problem of removing the ash from the air stream. From previous research on ash/carbon separation we had some background ideas to build on.

The simplest idea would be to use a straight filter bag method which is cheap and effective, or a water mist to remove the dust particles. This would not be suitable as the ash could not be stored in the hopper in a wet condition. This would cause trouble with corrosion and removal from the hopper due to bridging of the conditioned ash. Other more

elaborate methods were thought of, such as using a cyclone separator—a well tried and tested method but expensive.

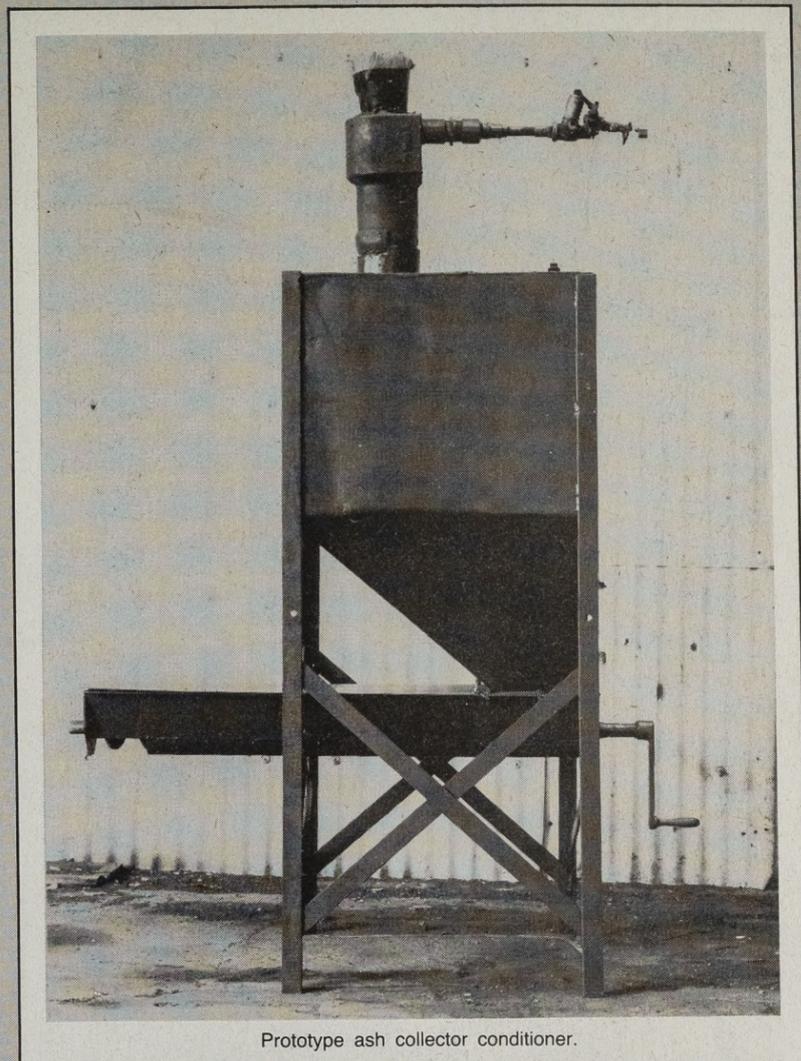
We decided to leave our minds open as to the ash/air separation until the prototype stage as we had not yet eliminated the purely

mechanical methods where this problem did not occur.

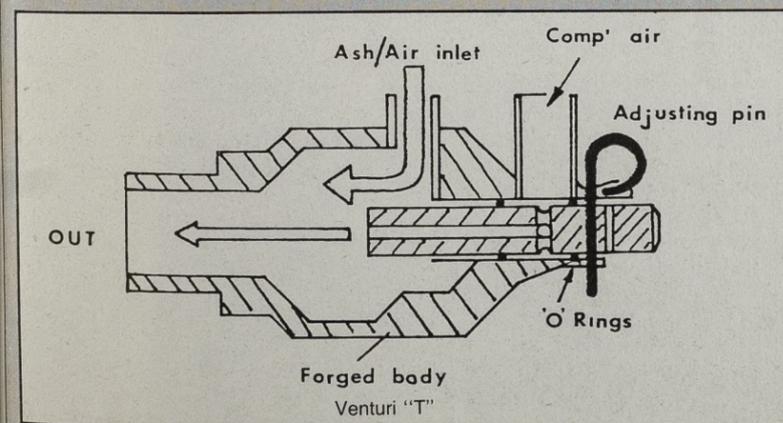
### Possible system layouts

After analysing the table of advantages and disadvantages we related them to our own problem, where the ash is fine and dusty and where we had a minimum of space and available capital. We devised full layouts for each of the methods chosen to emphasise the overall size and initial plant cost of any one system; this proved to be the deciding factor.

(continued) ▶



Prototype ash collector conditioner.



## → CASE STUDY

The system we chose to forward to the prototype stage was our own method of pneumatic conveying using compressed air and the "venturi swept T".\* The exhaust air separator was to be tested and revised at a later date and the screw conditioner was chosen as the best method of conditioning the ash.

### Prototype development

Our research and experimental work indicated a solution to the problem. We felt it necessary to design and build a prototype at this stage in order to prove our theory and make any modification before the final design was reached.

### Manufacture

Most of the work was carried out by the three team members though some was carried out by the manufacturing department. This was mainly for cutting, machining and the supply of materials.

### Drawing

The first stage was to produce a series of drawings of the prototype giving all information necessary for manufacture. The drawings were produced by the team members using the drawing office facilities.

### Planning

When the drawings were completed the project was given a works order No. (EF 2053). This was used by the manufacturing departments to record any work done by them for cost control.

The appropriate drawings were given to the production planning department for the work required in the manufacturing departments. The rest of the work was divided between the three team members according to time available and our own personal skills.

\* This system uses the principle that air travelling at a fairly high velocity, if blown through a narrow pipe into a bend on a pipe of increasing diameter, induces a vacuum in the larger pipe. The secondary flow of air can be used to pick up the ash and convey it to the storage hopper. It has a venturi chamber built in as well as an adjustable air nozzle and pressure gauge.

### Production

While work was being carried out for us in the manufacturing departments we carried out other jobs.

The first task was to modify the tank. This was done by reversing it on its stand so that the bottom was open and the top closed. An inspection door was then cut in the top.

We then extended the tank to produce the required size and shape of hopper by fabricating and welding pre-cut steel plate to the tank. A flange was then welded to the bottom in order to attach the conditioner.

The ash conditioner was then built. First of all the screw was cut to the required length and then shot blasted. The trough was fabricated from a sectioned steel tube built up at the sides using pre-formed steel plates. An outlet hole was left in the bottom.

A top cover was fitted so that it could be easily removed for inspection. Holes were drilled at an end of the top to mate with the flange on the hopper.

The screw was supported on its shaft between the two end plates allowing easy movement and provided the required clearance.

### Assembly

Once the main components of the prototype were finished we started the final assembly. The ash conditioner was bolted to the hopper flange supported by the cross members. Sealing tape was used around the inspection door, flange and top plate to prevent air leaks. The unit was then painted.

The swept 'T' and the necessary pipework were fitted. The prototype was then ready for testing.

### Ash and air separation

One thing that had not been solved in the design of the prototype was a method of removing the ash from the air stream. Some preliminary tests were carried out on this before applying it to the prototype.

The team decided a cyclone separator was needed but because they are expensive to buy we had to modify a product that was made at Green's foundry many years ago called a paraclone cell. This consisted of a basic cyclone but with no filter or cone. These we had to

develop ourselves using the principles we had learned in the development of the oil drum cyclone.

### Prototype testing and modification

When the prototype was complete we carried out a series of tests to locate any defects in design and manufacture and so by modifying the prototype we could improve its efficiency.

### Cost

To give an idea of the cost of this design we compiled a rough cost estimate for a similar plant capable of handling the ash output of a 10,000 lb/h fluidised bed boiler.

Part	Price
Swept 'T'	£100
Pipework	£200
Screw conditioner	£1,000
Hopper and support steelwork	£1,300
Cyclone separator	£300
<b>Total</b>	<b>£3,100</b>

The actual cost of our prototype was only £50 above the cost of our own labour as most of the parts were scrap items or made from scrap material.

### The future

After consultation with management the prototype has been approved and will therefore be installed in the boiler house for further long term tests. If results are satisfactory the ash conveyor and conditioner will be put into permanent service as a practical addition to the boiler house plant and as a prototype for the design of a commercially viable unit. ■

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# If Tom leaves the firm, it could pay you to replace him with Dick & Harry.

The natural inclination is to replace a full-time worker with a full-time worker.

It might, however, prove more beneficial to split the old job between two.

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Jobs don't have to be split equally, and total hours may be up to 10 more than the original job. For example, a 40 hour week could be split into a 20 and a 30, or a 20 and a 25, and so on.

You might also give some thought to

replacing Tom with a different pair from Dick and Harry. Mike and Carol, perhaps. Or Kate and Alice.

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