Employment Gazette

STATS.

ay 1982 Volume 90 No 5 epartment of Employment

INI



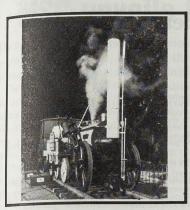
90th year 893 May 1982

Contents

Price £2.25 net

216

219



Cover picture

Seems familiar? This replica of Stephenson's Rocket" was photographed recently for Employment Gazette in a park in Sydney, Australia. But two years ago it made headlines for the Youth Opportunities Programme (see page 188) (Picture: David Wood, DE Group)

Steve Reardon

DEPUTY EDITOR

John Pugh

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Alison Baines

Kenneth Prowen

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published twelve times a year by Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright 1982.

ommunications about the contents of this journal should be dressed to the Editor, Employment Gazette, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

or inquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-213 5551.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £31.30

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of Employment Gazette should be addressed to Her Majesty's Sationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4Y; The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House Wine Street, Prical BS1 2BO. 20 Broad Streets Street use, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

DVERTISING

dvertisement managers: Harris Media & Marketing, 26 D'Arblay treet, London W1V 3FH (01-734 0051/4).

ADVERTISEMENTS

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval.

in particular, the advertising of any health and safety product in Employment Gazette in no way implies endorsement of the product by the Health and Safety Executive.

EMPLO	YMENT	BRIEF
1100		

MSC unveils the new youth training programme	187
Quality crucial to new training scheme	188
Government funds for new computer scheme	189
Employment Bill has public support says Tebbit	190
Trade unions should support pay restraint to help	
unemployed says Minister	191

SPECIAL FEATURES

Sheltering from recession	192
Does Job Release reduce unemployment	196
Equal pay and sex discrimination	200
The labour market for new graduates	205
Labour force Survey: preliminary results	221

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

Disabled peopled—Earnings and wage rates—Redundancies:
reported as due to occur—Special exemption orders—Average
earnings: underlying index—Family policy

LABOUR MARKET DATA	
Centre section contents	S
Commentary; trends in labour statistics	S
Definitions and conventions	S6
Index	S6-

This month's Case Study held over until next month due to lack of space

REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES

Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertising context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for more extensive reproduction should be made to the Copyright section (P6A), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR3 1PD.

BACKFILE VOLUMES

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

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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.

Street, London SWTH 9NF.

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

Employment legislation

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

ined in the:

Redundancy Payments Act 1965,

Contracts of Employment Act 1972,

Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and

1976, and the Employment Protection Act 1975 Employment Protection Act 1975 he series deals also with the Employment Act 1980, hich makes a number of amendments to the: Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and

Employment Protection Act 1975, and the

conditions	tement of main terms are of employment for handling redundance	PL631(rev)
employer	' rights on insolvency o	PL619(rev)
mother	nt rights for the expecta	PL652
health and s	n on medical grounds u safey regulations	PL668
hunting or t	undancy? Time off for jo to arrange training	PL620(rev)
8 Itemised pa 9 Guarantee	ay statement payments	PL658 PL633 PL649
undertaking		PL680
employmen 12 Time off for 13 Unfairly dis	missed?	PL670 PL626 PL656
14 Rights on to employmen 15 Union secre	t	PL667 PL657
	ct 1980—an outline	PL651
for employers	ts of employees—a guid	PL650
employers	dismissal—a guide for	PL654
for small firms	fair dismissal—Guidanc	PL689
Recoupment re employers	egulations—guidance fo	or
Guidance on p unemployment benefits for en	procedure for recoupme t and supplementary apployers in cases where	e an

Other related publications Code of practice—picketing
Code of practice—closed shop Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements Employees' rights on insolvency of Operational guidance for liquidators. trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver Insolvency of employers Safeguard of occupational pension scheme

Time off with pay for safety representatives
A summary of the regulations governing the entitlement of authorised safety representatives to time off with pay in connection with their duties

Redundancy payments

The Redundancy Payments Scheme— General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the redundancy payments provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolida The Redundancy Payments Scheme
A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy
Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees The Redundancy Payments Scheme-

offsetting pensions against redundancy payments
Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lung sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments

Industrial tribunals Industrial tribunals procedure to industrial training board levy

ination of question by industrial tribunals
For appellants and respondents, with
particular reference to the Health and
Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from January 1, 1980 Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states or Gibraltarians Employment in the United Kingdom A guide for workers from non EEC countries. OW5(1981) OW17(1980) Employment of overseas workers in the

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?
Contains a brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations
Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained
Guide to the wages order
for hairdressing
Guide to the toy manufacturing

EDL505(rev)

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution The rail wages resolution Information for government contractors The Truck Acts
Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages PI 538 ent 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 PI 673

Special employment measures

Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme
For firms faced with making workers

Joh Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 Young Workers Scheme
Information for employers on a new scheme to create more employment opportunities for PL678(rev)

The work of the Careers Service A general guide PL669 Employing young people
For employers
What's your job going to be?
For young people making a career PI 604 PI 603 Careers help for your son or daughter For parents of school leavers How did you get on when you started PL596 Career advice for young people in PL 601 employment Help for handicapped young

people
A guide to the help available
through the Careers Service
The Long Term
A leaflet about a film for parents A leaflet about a film for patents showing the importance of combined parental and Careers Service guidance for young people about to leave school We get around
A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people find the right ich. PL659

PL536

PI 577

people find the right job Quality of working life

Work Research Unit
A brief description of the role of the
Unit, which can provide practical advice
and help to all those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working PI 661 Work Research, Unit—Future Programme 1980 and 1981 1980 and 1981

A summary of the future programme of the Unit, supported by the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction Work Research Unit—1980 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction This booklet shows that industry and commerce kept up efforts to improve the quality of working life despite economic difficulty

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 PL573(rev) Information for working women

Race relations

The Race Relations
Employment Advisory Service
and the multi-racial workforce
Background information PL679 about some immigrant groups Filmstrips for better race relations
A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race
relations for use by employees and

The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for assi-stance from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EEC member states

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

MSC unveils the new youth training programme

Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has published its suggestions for a new outh training scheme, following the setting up of a Task Group to respond to the Thite Paper on a new training initiative released last year.

The MSC proposals include a guarantee of nearly offer of training for all 16 year old hool leavers; in 1983–84 this would mean 0 000, including some unemployed 17 ear olds too. The following year, that figwould rise to include more 17 year olds, that by 1985 all 16 and 17 year olds aving school could go onto the training

The training schemes should last a year d programmes ought to be approved by e MSC, which will look for those offering ing, work experience and relevant edu-

The programmes should be run by sponre-employers, voluntary organisations and local authorities—and the Task Group eport suggests that managing agencies ould be set up for each locality. Emovers can be agents as well as sponsors. Fach agency would be paid a fee by the MSC or each trainee taken on.

The fee the Task Group proposes is .850 per trainee with most places carrygan additional £100 agency fee. Sponsors ald pay trainees their allowance, and the ort stresses the need to maintain the preent yop allowance (£1,300 per annum) "at real value"

Sponsors would not have to pay National rance for trainees, who would, as on op, be entitled to claim travel expenses of re than £4 per week.

As on yop, sponsors would not be under obligation to offer trainees jobs after programme was finished, though emers could take trainees on as employees my time during training, if they wished. raining workshops, community projects

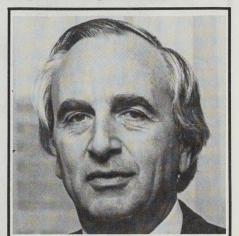
Unfair dismissal advice leaflet

new leaflet on unfair dismissal has just en published by the Department of ployment. Called The Law on Unfair nissal; guidance for small firms it xplains briefly and clearly how the law tands on dismissal, how to approach it and what procedures to follow. It is vailable free from the Department of ployment, Caxton House, Tothill St, ondon SW1, and from local Jobcentres, sumer or Citizens' Advice Bureaux, braries and Small Firms Information or college courses linked to work experience would be funded by the MSC.

Fifty to 60 local boards would keep a list of approved sponsors and a network of managing agencies; they would cover broadly the same areas as local authorities. A National Supervisory Board would head up the whole organisation, superceding the present Special Programmes Board.

The National Supervisory Board would be advised on technical and professional matters by a group of specialists; there would be quality assurance staff assigned within the MSC and the MSC would develop a network of accredited centres for in-service training and refresher courses for supervisors, line managers, instructors and further education staff.

The new strategy would come into operation next year, in time to take in the school leavers of the summer of 1983.



MSC chairman David Young said in his foreword to the Task Group report: "The Commission hopes that the Government can reach decisions on the report by the end of June so that it can make an early start on preparing this major new pro-

Scheme will end fear of unemployment

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit urged employers not to relax their efforts on behalf of young unemployed people while he considers the MSC Task Group report on the new Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Tebbit, speaking in Bristol recently. welcomed the MSC Task Group's Report on Youth Training. He was awaiting the Select Committee on Employment's views on the scheme but in general terms believed that it was an important step forward towards the aim of providing a comprehensive and enhanced training scheme for all 16-yearold school leavers.

"I believe that all of us working together can ensure that after September 1983 we will have removed the fear of unemployment for every 16-year-old in the country," he said.

From that date 16-year-olds would have the opportunity of either continuing in education, finding a job or joining one of the most comprehensive foundation training schemes anywhere in Europe. "This is an immensely exciting prospect," he said.

Mr Tebbit said the Youth Task Group Report had several features in common with the Government's own new training initiative White Paper:

- it began a move towards education or planned work experience with training for all under 18-year-olds:
- it reflected the Government's aim to

guarantee training places for all unemploved 16-year-olds:

• it broadly agreed with the Government's own proposals on matters such as training content including length of the course, off the job training and machinery for delivery.

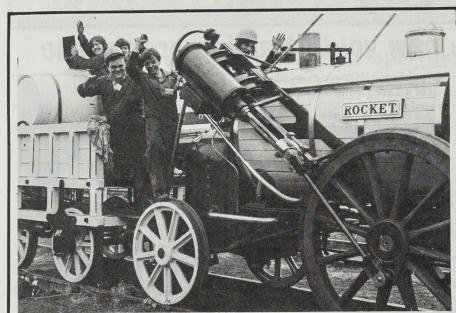
Supplementary benefit

Mr Tebbit said there was however a separate question of supplementary benefit. The Task Group had rightly treated it as a separate question and it was important not to muddle the two issues.

"The Government did not think it justifiable to provide supplementary benefit to 16-year-olds in their own right and we announced that it would end in 1983.

"When the Youth Training Scheme starts there could be some who would not wish to take part in employment, education or training. That is their decision to make but it is not the duty of Government to provide with taxpayers cash an incentive for them to opt out of working life.

"Supplementary benefit is a safety net for those in need for whom the State needs to provide. It will remain for special groups, such as those disabled young people who are unable to benefit from the guarantee of a training place. It is not meant to be a mattress to support those who prefer opting out," he said.



It took young people working on a YOP scheme two years to build the replica of Stephenson's "Rocket", on which they are photographed above, for the commemorative re-run of the Rainhill Trials two years ago, but their labours are still being rewarded. A Gazette reporter on holiday in Australia found the same replica running Australians down a 200-yard track temporarily laid for it in Sydney's main City Park. The train is much travelled, having been on display in France, Holland and the United States.

Quality crucial to new training scheme

"The provision of many more high quality places is crucial in the transition to the new Youth Training Scheme," said Mr Peter Morrison, an Employment Minister, in a speech to the CBI Special Programmes Unit in Harrogate recently.

"Such high quality places will be the hallmark of the new scheme, and as we work towards it over the next year we will need the co-ordinated efforts of employers, unions, CBI and Manpower Services Commission," he said.

"The CBI Special Programmes Unit has been set up to encourage larger employers to play a bigger part. It will approach companies at the most senior level to persuade them to sponsor Youth Opportunities schemes, predominantly work experience. And a new unit in the MSC has been set up to help in this approach to big companies to secure our aims in coming months.

"My job and that of my Ministerial colleagues is to help the unit and the MSC to increase sponsorship under yop and to launch the new scheme. We have embarked on a busy round of meetings with major employers to do just that.

"We recognise the value of the commitment made by many employers to the current Youth Opportunities schemes, particularly in the provision of work experience with a greater training content.

the labour market must be a priority. Training must-become an everyday part of the Survey will be employed.

employment of young people. It can no longer remain the preserve of a skilled elite, because tomorrow's world will depend on the skills of us all, not just those of a min-

Safety standards

New safety standards for stand-by vessels came into effect on May 1. The Department of Trade is issuing updated Instructions for guidance of surveyors which set down minimum performance, manning and equipment requirements for such vessels.

The new standards emphasise tougher manning and training requirements. Arrangements have also been made for monitoring the length of time stand-by vessels spend at an installation.

The new instructions replace previous standards agreed in 1980. Compliance with the standards is not mandatory but the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) and the Department of "Proper training for young entrants to Energy have agreed that only stand-by vessels able to produce a valid Certificate of

Midwife to new bio-tech industry

The Government took a step towards "Cable systems will offer major commerencouraging a new industry to develop in Britain when Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Information Technology and Industry, announced that an Interdepartmental Committee on Biotechnology had been established to provide a focus for biotechnology in government and to stimu. late its development.

The Committee will coordinate the interests of the Department of Industry, which has overall responsibility for encouraging the industrial application of new technology for the maximum benefit of UK industry. and those of other departments which are closely involved with areas such as health

The Committee will also be a contact point for industry and academics to complement the Research Councils. It will provide a clearing house for ideas or project proposals and will maintain an overview of biotechnological developments and a forum for the exchange of information

Sterling buys?

In terms of what £1 buys in the UK, the British shopper compares less badly than is sometimes thought with French and German counterparts spending their marks or francs, though in terms of Gross Domestic Product per head he or she is relatively much poorer, according to recent research by EUROSTAT, the European Community Statistical Office.

For example, based on exchange rates, GDP per head in West Germany in 198 appears to be 3.15 times greater than that of Greece, whereas in purchasing power terms it is only twice as big.

In 1980 six Community countries (Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark) had a higher GDP per head than the Americans. But translated into purchasing power the Americans can be seen to be 20 per cent better off than the Euro peans, despite a slow decline during th

The UK picture also shifts according to the basis of calculation used. Based on exchange rates the difference in GD between the UK and, say, German (90:129) is much greater than when based on purchasing power parities (93:115). Excluding Ireland and Greece, there is rather less divergence between rich and poor in the Commu ity than is sometimes claimed

New opportunities in TV industries

cial opportunities for this country," said Mr Kenneth Baker, Information Technology
Minister, recently. "Large markets could be
reated not only for the cable equipment suppliers and the consumer electronics industry, but also for the makers of films and television programmes, the suppliers of formation services and the marketing and dvertising industries. The UK is very good at making entertainment programmes and moviding information services, and with a hriving home market brought about by while this has great potential for increased sales overseas.

"The Government are taking cable systems very seriously indeed. As the Prime Minister said when announcing the publication of the Information Technology Advisory Panel's report (which urged the overnment to press ahead with cable sysems), we are anxious to secure the benefits the new technology for the United King-

"What effect would four, 14 or 40 new nnels of television programmes have on his service? And how, in these extra channels, can we maintain the high standards of mogramming to which we have been accusomed? That is why the Home Secretary has asked Lord Hunt of Tamworth to carry out review of the broadcasting implications of able systems. We have particularly taken heart the Advisers' call for speed in comng to decisions. Lord Hunt's enquiry is no oyal Commission spread over a period of tree or four years. He has been given just months to examine these very complex

"Some of the questions that will have to answered, and on which we would welcome the views of industry are:

• What should the cable system look like technically (copper coaxial and/or fibre optic) and what standards should be laid

What regulatory framework should there be for cable operators and the role British Telecom would play in the development of cabling.

The method of financing this great enterprise, and the vital need for full private sector participation in it.

What relationship should there be between the people laying the cable and the providers of programmes and services (that is the printer/publisher).

How should the country be divided up-each town, county, region?-and who should issue the licences for cable operation in these areas."

Women give decorative role the brush-off

Brushes and gloss don't spell makeup to the women shown in the photograph on the right: they mean work-paintwork.

The three women are members of a female painting and decorating team, lead by Supervisor Maureen Martin (right) and funded under YOP.

"We all really enjoy it," said Maureen Martin. "There have been quite a few girls on the scheme since it started and they have all been really taken

Pensioner Mrs Marv Thompson had her home decorated by Lynn Marshall (centre) and Jacqueline Hornsey (left) under Maureen Martin's direction. "What a surprise I got when the decorators were all girls. They did really well.'

Hartlepool YOP Agency Manager Ron Noble said: 'I hope this means emplovers will take on female painters and decorators.'



Government funds for new computer scheme

Information Technology Minister Kenneth Baker has announced a £10 million boost for a new-look Software Products Scheme.

the scheme will be directed by a new advisory committee, whose professional expertise will ensure that the scheme is geared to industry's requirements, channelling Committee plans to hold a public seminar in finance into new products and areas of innovation," he said.

The Software Products Scheme, originally established to encourage the development of software products and packages, has spent £5 million to date. The scheme is administered on behalf of the Department of Industry by the National Computing Centre (NCC), which will be guided by the Software Products Scheme Advisory Committee.

One of the committee's prime tasks is to identify priority areas for support under the scheme. The aim is to place grants which can help to develop software products and their practical application in key technological areas and to bring forward the development of products in the UK services industry. This will be achieved by reviewing all areas

"Following a major review to sharpen the of product development for all applications focus of the scheme, an additional £10 mil- running on all ranges of hardware with lion over three years has been allocated and specific reference to ventures that are technically innovative, but that can prove to provide a practical means of making money.

The Software Products Scheme Advisory June when Mr Baker will announce further details of the scheme and committee members will describe the way in which the scheme will operate and the specific areas of

CITB grants up

The Construction Industry Training Board has agreed to modest increases in some of the grants to be paid to employers for the training year August 1, 1982 to July 31, 1983 for employers.

The CITB believes it is important to maintain this assistance for training when the recession has forced a reduction in the numbers being trained.

Employment Bill has public support says Tebbit

"The Employment Bill is a practical and sustainable measure of union reform which was demanded of me by the majority of the people and. I believe, the majority of union members. This is why I believe this legislation will avoid the fate of some earlier attempts at union reform, and why the Tuc's opposition will fail," said Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment speaking at a Financial Times Conference in London recently.

"Indeed, with the present high level of public support for union reform, I cannot see how it can be in the interest of the TUC to oppose the Bill so vehemently," he said.

"Government has very limited power to impose its will, and it should only move with the consent of the people. That is why this Bill has restricted itself to the changes which public consultation has shown enjoy the greatest support.

"That does not mean that we have closed the book on further reform in the future if this is shown to be necessary and desirable."

Mr Tebbit said that the Engineering Employers' Federation had strongly pressed him to give employers the right to break their contracts at will and lav off employees without pay in the event of industrial action by others, but Mr Tebbit was not persuaded by their arguments.

"All this tends to make me a little sceptical about some of the claims made in recent days by the TUC that a large number of employers-none of whom have been identified, incidentally—will co-operate with the unions in ignoring the balloting provisions of the Bill.

"If there is any threat implied in this claim, I think it is a hollow one. To start with, I've never put much credence on anonymous letters. But more to the point, there is not a single constraint applied by the Bill against any employer—so long as they dismiss no one.'

Mr Tebbit also explained that if emplovers are coerced into dismissing staff the Bill makes it easier to ensure that the compensation is paid by the party who actually brought about the dismissal—the union itself. "And we have given Tribunals discretion to scale down compensatory awards in the light of unreasonable behaviour by the claimant in securing his own dismissal," he

"But employers have to make a choice. Will they listen to shop stewards who so frequently in the past have been shown to be totally unrepresentative, or will they consult and listen to their workforces?

"In order to survive employers have had to manage more effectively than ever before, and in a growing number of cases we can see that they are leading their firms out of recession into greater success by greater productivity, greater competitiveness. This can only be achieved with the co-operation and support of the workforce.



After winning £200 in a newspaper business competition, twins Deen and Darren Kinnersley have set up Cyclone Ltd, refurbishing old bikes with money fro the European Social Fund and MSC. Besides getting the business going at Hartlepool Cooperative Centre, the twin both study business management on correspondence courses.

Pedalling their wares

small marker on their downward decline." New training programme proposed for CITB

Ideas for a vigorous programme of action to providing industry with the service be undertaken by the Construction Industry required, the board was looking still hard Training Board to meet the challenges of at its overhead costs and the way in which the 1980s, were put forward by CITB deputy implemented training. chairman Mr Ernest Smith.

"That link between management and

workforce is vital. If management chooses

to break that link, by refusing to consult

with their workforces and talking instead

only to shop stewards, then they will be

moving back down the slippery slope. Emp-

loyee involvement, in my view, is essential

to achieve the full potential that workers

can offer to their firms—and thereby them-

wedges between them and their employees,

or between worker and worker, have only

themselves to blame if they lose the confi-

dence of their workforces. In recent

months there have been examples of plenty

of workforces rejecting the unions' call for

strike action and voting to work, not to

strike, their way to prosperity. If employers

do surrender to unreasoning hostility to this

Bill it will be their choice, but any financial

penalties of the Bill would be nothing but a

"Employers who allow unions to drive

Speaking in a strictly personal capacity, he told the construction surveyors present that the board might become very involved in the area in which they themselves were especially interested—the training of technicians and technologists who were in 'management grades.

He also said that a programme for the 1980s could include:

- A more commercial approach by charging firms for "bespoke" training services. • Bringing in new methods of training for
- managers and supervisors. Training in new areas of technology
- including microcomputers. Taking an active part in the Manpower Services Commission's "Open Tech" and vocational preparation schemes.
- Developing tests to determine standards achieved by trainees.

Mr Smith said that to achieve the aims of such a programme and continue a policy of

Employment info on view

The Department of Employment's Prestel database, announced in February's Gazette, has been expanded. Prestel viewers turning to page 50047 are now offered the latest information on:

employment law—a guide for em ployers and workers, based on the Department's legislation booklets

- special employment measures such as the Young Worker's Scheme and the Job Release Scheme
- work permits
- Wages Councils
- regular Department publications and how to obtain them-Employment Gazette, Employment News, Careers Bulletin, and the New Earnings Survey 1981.

CAS report shows pay claims down

annual report of ACAS, the Advisory. diation and Arbitration Service, has theen published.

the report shows that both the volume nattern of ACAS' work was affected by mic trends. "Economic restraints and of redundancy were factors influencollective bargaining," it states.

180 per cent of all cases, a settlement or oress towards it was achieved. There nearly 40 requests for collective conation each week, which is a high level, ACAS sees it as encouraging that 36 per of the requests came from both parties

he most frequent issues conciliated er half of the total) concerned pay, terms onditions of employment. And in 83 cent of these cases, no industrial action been taken before the dispute went to

There were 257 cases referred to the ration or mediation service.

Pay settlements were in a narrower and wer range than in 1980, the report com-

ACAS Annual Report is available free ACAS offices.

Employment Bill clause changed

e clause on dismissal during industrial tion has been altered in the Employment Bill's committee stage, following employers' representations and overnment reconsideration.

The clause now omits the warning that aployers were to have had to issue to ployees whom they intended to sack, since this would be unworkable and would not further protect employees.

It also says that employers may disinguish between employees taking industrial action at different establishments (a term already used in law), which will have to be defined by indusrial tribunals.

Some employees dismissed for indusrial action can be offered re-employment after three months without others dismissed under the same circumstances eing entitled to claim unfair dismissal ad so the time limit for unfair dismissal ims, in this context, is to be extended six months from the complainant's date of dismissal.

The clause also retains the present gislation's coverage, which includes on short of striking.



Not just messing about on the river

These four young men in a boat are not just punters! They are an example of how young trainees can help themselves—and each other. Andrew Shepherd (left) and Brian Dixon (right) are members of the team of YOP trainees who made the ten foot boat, Project 1, and Graham Roberts (centre left) and Ken Ashurst (centre right) are from the Finchale Residential Training college for the disabled, to which the boat has been presented.

Trade unions should support pay restraint to help unemployed says Minister

Trade union leaders can show their concern for the unemployed by acting in support of pay restraint, Mr David Waddington, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, said recently.

He told the Coventry Chamber of Com- 1980, he said. And this had had a dramatic

- of industry's costs.
- Fewer jobs in the economy as a whole.
- Fewer jobs in the future because the bigger the share of pay at the expense of profits the less money is available for investment in new technology, new plants and equipment.

• Fewer jobs for young people coming on to the labour market for the first time. The average American has to work two hours pensate for an increase in the cost of living ton research body. or to stay in line with the chap down the road employed in a very different type of business.

a third of their levels during the summer of pound.

merce that excessive pay increases meant: effect on unit labour costs which were now • Fewer jobs in the firms that are paying increasing at a similar rate to those of most the higher wages—and have to cope with competitors, and on inflation which should the fact that pay accounts for 60 per cent soon be in single figures and should remain

Total output rose in both the third and fourth quarters of last year. Overtime is up and short-time working down.

How long is a loaf of bread?

"There is growing recognition that a pay and 44 minutes every day to pay his or her award should be dictated by what can be taxes, levied by states, nationally and locally, afforded not by what is necessary to com- according to the Tax Foundation, a Washing-

By comparison, in this country the average manual worker works 9 minutes to acquire the price of a standard loaf of bread-which is Pay settlements were now down to about rather more than the basic rate of tax on each



Sheltering from the recession

by Steve Reardon

Employment Gazette

A company that exists for the prime purpose of providing sheltered employment for severely handicapped people cannot choose the options of redundancy or factory closures, when faced with an economic recession. Using labour intensive capabilities to make a virtue out of other people's necessity has provided some of the answer.

If you heard of a company that had increased its labour force by almost 600 since the beginning of 1980, opened three new factories and moved two others into larger premises in the last year, and had experienced no shop floor redundancies in all that time, you might well think that in the context of the worst recession for fifty years that was not a bad record.

Add to that the fact that almost the entire factory workforce is so severely handicapped that the average company would not even consider employing one or two individuals from it, let alone base a nationwide manufacturing and service operation on it, and you have the makings of an industrial sensation.

The firm in question is of course, Remploy Ltd—a name that many company readers will be familiar with as a valu-

able sub-contractor and as a tough commercial competitor. And while nowadays Remploy's is a name that appears less and less on branded goods as company strategy has changed to meet its own peculiar economic surviva demands, its products, components and back-up service are finding their way into many more manufactures carrying other company labels. Remploy is in the aircraft we fly in and the cars we drive; Remploy is in the home and in the clothes we wear.

Diversity of interests

"If there wasn't a Remploy", one customer remarked to Trevor Owen, the company's managing director, "industrated would have to invent one." When one begins to unravel the



ARemploy employee assembling an automotive steering column.

Photo:Remploy Ltd

inversity of Remploy's interests in contract work alone here is clearly a good deal of truth in that. It is clear, too, hat to those companies that buy into Remploy's special ervices their need is nothing if not commercial. Consience money cannot be a factor when it comes to business in the scale that Remploy handles. Last year when many companies were struggling to stay alive, many of them in the same product areas as Remploy, its turnover was 142 million and sales over two years were up by 27 per cent. To produce figures like that in a recession, with a significant proportion being produced by contracts with other companies, is a reasonable indication that those companies needyou and are not merely being socially supportive.

It is difficult to judge whether Remploy is, nevertheless, agued by the "basket weaving image". Management cerainly seem conscious of the need to stress that none of its imployees is being feather-bedded; its purpose is employeent not occupational therapy. And though complete habilitation to the outside world is happening naturally to me per cent of its workers a year at present, no-one claims is anything other than a by-product at Remploy. In fact the find it difficult to recall when and where the company is produced any baskets. Perhaps their attitude stems of the fact that Remploy exists first and foremost for the thefit of its employees and that the profit motive, though strong as one would expect to find in any company, exists a means of enabling it to continue to provide productive ork for its workers.

Remploy was set up as a result of the 1944 Disabled ersons (Employment) Act. In addition to creating the

quota system whereby any company employing more than 20 people is required to take at least three per cent of its workers from the register of disabled people, that Act also created the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation, which subsequently became Remploy Ltd, to give productive employment to those people, who because of the severity of their disability, are unable to find employment even under the quota system. The first factory was opened in 1946 at Bridgend in South Wales.

The stated objectives of Remploy are:

- To provide productive sheltered employment for severely disabled people as defined in the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act;
- To employ in a working environment the maximum number of people willing and able to work, but who are unable or unlikely to obtain employment in open industry because of the severity of their handicap, physical, mental or visual;
- To provide in each factory, for employees of all ages, jobs which call for the widest possible range of skills and abilities, while simultaneously accommodating the widest possible range of disabilities;
- To operate effectively and efficiently as an industrial organisation, providing within the limits of its resources, productive employment. It is not a function of Remploy to provide merely diversionary occupation nor to assess and train disabled people for employment in open industry.

In the immediate post-war period people with physical handicaps posed the major employment problem. Today the emphasis is changing, partly as those disabled during two world wars are reaching the age when they are no longer economically active. Now 42 per cent of Remploy's workforce of over 8,600 are people suffering from some form of mental or nervous handicap.

This trend makes different demands on Remploy in terms of assessment, training and the type of work it undertakes. Providing work for a physically handicapped person is largely an engineering problem, but providing work for a mentally handicapped person and assessing what demands can reasonably be put on that person in changing circumstances requires a different kind of approach.

Commercial strength

Yet it is precisely the composition and complexity of the workforce and the fact that the company exists for the benefit of the workforce that is proving to be a major source of Remploy's commercial strength, especially now in the recession. The company has to be labour intensive: it exists to increase the numbers of disabled people it can employ, and that means that its options for remaining commercially viable are not those of other companies. Managing director, Trevor Owen points out, "If we were an independent company the only way to balance the books would have been by reducing the numbers of people we employ and we would probably have decided to close 10 or 20 factories."

But although there is nothing in Remploy's rules which prevent closure and redundancies, in management's view that would be a manifest admission of failure amounting to a betrayal of everything Remploy stands for. "The only way for us to survive in the recession", says Trevor Owen, "and give disabled people the service they need, is by swimming against the tide."

This sense of obligation to the workforce has an almost Japanese feel to it, while the enthusiastic way Remploy hustles new business, fresh products and adapts to customers' needs, has the ring of the small entrepreneur about it. As Trevor Owen points out, "you would not normally expect to find a single company with so many diverse interests as ours, unless it were a multi-national or an ICI."

Remploy is constantly searching for new products and new lines that can make use of existing production methods. At the same time it is ready to install new machinery and equipment to branch into new avenues altogether. A horticultural unit has just been set up in Wisbech, Remploy's first venture into market gardening, while on the other side of the coin the company has become the first in the UK to manufacture silicone implants for breast surgery. This involved sending a team to the States to learn the process and bring it back.

The company is heavily committed to the manufacture of furniture and has been successful in moving up market and moving out of high street selling on its own account and into large scale contract work in an effort to reduce its own overheads and improve unit costs through long production runs. It is a matter of pride to management that in this area of activity, which has been hard hit by the recession generally, a Remploy factory was able to keep going by landing a contract from a Swedish furniture manufacturer, which as they put it "is rather like sending coals to Newcastle."

Another major activity is textiles and knitwear—again an industry which is particularly depressed. Remploy's answer has been to improve quality to an extent that customers have snowballed. A successful contract for garments from the Ministry of Defence, which met their particularly high standard, in turn led to an order from the American airforce, and interestingly from the Dutch army to supply PT

Where Remploy scores is by its ability and willingness to take on other firms' "nuisance jobs". Particularly in a recession when many organisations have been shedding surplus labour or taking the opportunity to re-invest not in labour but in capital equipment, they are finding parts of their production process which still demand a degree of manual handling. Either they no longer have the workforce or the flexibility on the shop floor to enable them economically to take on this aspect of their own work, or, still cautious about remanning with an uncertain order book, they are not yet ready to take on labour of their own to service what might prove to be only a one-off order.

And their weakness is Remploy's strength. It has to be labour intensive by definition and so competes actively to get this kind of business. Its Acton packaging and assembly factory, for instance, handles a number of other people's nuisance jobs—salvaging unsold records returned to the manufacturer by the distributors, which means that each sleeve has to be individually emptied and the valuable vinyl discs carefully accounted for. A headache for the record manufacturer since the workload is purely seasonal; and in fact the Acton factory is prepared to send out its workforce to the client company's own premises to take on this kind of contract, provided facilities are suitable for disabled people, which obviates the need for additional transport and security arrangements to and from Remploy's premises.

As companies and other organisations have become increasingly cost conscious in the last few years, they have started to look at the savings to be made from refurbishin what would normally have been considered throw-awar items or limited-life items. Remploy at Acton has a con tract to clean and repackage in-flight movie headsets for a major overseas airline, a task which requires the kind of labour intensive handling that would have ruled it out on cost grounds had the airline considered doing the job itself. The job is ideally suited to Acton's team of homeworkers who represent another aspect of Remploy's provision of work to the severely handicapped. Elsewhere hospital furniture, previously regarded as being at the end of its useful life, is being restored to virtually brand new condition costing health authorities faced with cash limits a fraction of the replacement price.

production runs, which reduce its unit costs as much as the lamb degree of labour turnover as normal companies next firm's, but it does demonstrate the versatility and hecause of the nature of its workforce, too, means that the flexibility in its attitude to garnering work. Disposition of factory manager can get to know all the employees and major contract work is made at divisional level for each of recognise thier individual strengths and weaknesses when it the three Remploy trading groups—furniture; leather and mmes to communicating with them." Formal consultation textile products; and packaging and assembly—where an atfactory level takes place through a Joint Consultative overview of factory capacity and loading can be taken. But committee of union representatives and management. individual factory managers can also top up with individual Terry True says that they usually find that if they consult in contracts in an effort to reduce spare capacity and idle time advance about things like new products or the installation to a minimum.

It does, however, demand a measure of versatility on the are usually willing to accept it." part of the workforce, particularly a severely handicapped. The company describes its industrial relations as "generworkforce, to cope with a frequently changing product ally happy", due undoubtedly in large measure to the indiscene. But, as Trevor Owen explains: "Our workforce is used to being trained and retrained and it is easy for us to go agement. But says Terry True, with almost inverted glee, to them with this in mind." Because of the nature of the "we do get disputes and the occasional strike from time to disabilities which bring workers to Remploy in the first



A severely handicapped worker at the Chesterfield Medical

nlace, training for a new skill is likely to be a prerequisite for any employee. Because of Remploy's individual lossessment of each person's abilities at the outset, it is not at all unusual for someone to be trained in a skill and to a level that they could not have expected to achieve as an oble-bodied worker outside. Equally a visitor to a Remploy factory will often see men engaged in work traditionally only undertaken by women in other companies and vice versa. This premise of providing work according to indiwidual ability enables Remploy to avoid stereotyping probems amongst its workforce, thus adding to its versatility.

Industrial relations are clearly crucial in a situation of this kind. Terry True, Remploy's personnel manager, puts the emphasis on communication at factory level. "The fact that we are composed of relatively small units is a great pelp. The smallest factory has about 40 places and the This is not to say that Remploy does not prefer long largest about 220. The fact that Remploy does not have the of new equipment, "when the change comes along people

> vidual attention that each employee can expect from manime, which demonstrate that disabled people are real people with a range of attitudes and ambitions, who don't want to be patronised.

It has to be recognised that the general productivity of imploy's workforce will be lower than that of an ableodied workforce. As a result basic rates, agreed nationally with a consortium of representative trade unions, are bout 70 per cent of the going trade rate in the outside orld. Even so there is going to be a trading loss, when the itional costs of employing a severely disabled workre are taken into account. This loss is met by an annual vention from the Government, plus a grant to cover tal expenditure on land and buildings, plant and pment, and vehicles, bearing in mind that Remploy operates factories according to geographical need rather than commercial good sense. In the last financial year this amounted to a total of £45,688,000. The offsetting factor for the Government is that it is receiving tax, national insurance and VAT revenue which it would not do otherwise if Remploy did not exist to employ the severely disabled.

But the annual subvention does lead to complaints from time to time that Remploy is able to compete unfairly for contracts. Management are emphatic however that the money is not used to subsidise prices. Trevor Owen says, "my people make bloody good products and we do not have to sell them cheaply just because they have been made by disabled people." When he gets a complaint of unfair trading, he is always ready to open the books for inspection provided his competitor will do the same, to an independent arbitrator if necessary. The outcome is usually the same, Remploy has sharper buying policies, or its apparent lower labour costs are offset by the fact that it may have to employ several disabled people to perform a task that one able-bodied worker would be expected to carry out.

New technology

Productivity at Remploy has received a measurable shot in the arm through the advent of new technology. Not only does it open up new product areas, particularly in the assembly group, but also, thinking machines are able to improve considerably the quality and output by disabled people. Far from threatening to reduce manning levels at Remploy, new technology can be seen to be creating more work for more hands at the other end of the production line, with a consequent reduction in unit costs. A hidden advantage too is that the mentally slow are finding their productivity improved by the chip, added to which they are better able to cope with the boredom of working with a machine that thinks for itself, than is a normal person.

Like any company, measuring the success of Remploy during the recession depends very much on the yardstick you choose to apply. Trevor Owen is quoted in the latest issue of Remploy News as saying that the last financial year was a poor one for the company because the sales target was missed "by a colossal amount." Yet he views the 27 per cent sales increase in the last two years as an indication of Remploy's determination to do better than most. A general feeling of optimism pervades management, confident that faced with the worst that the British economy has thrown at it, that Remploy has used its own peculiar versatility to meet its primary target—creating productive work for severely disabled people.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Editor Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street London SWIH 9NA 01~213 7483

Does Job Release reduce unemployment?

by J A S Robertson

Economics Division, Department of Employment

The effectiveness of the Job Release Scheme in reducing unemployment depends on the successful replacement of applicants by people from the unemployment register. Employers undertake to recruit replacements—the replacement condition. The article describes a survey of the effectiveness of the replacement condition, and the results obtained.

The Government's Job Release Scheme is designed to create additional vacancies for registered unemployed people by encouraging older workers to leave their jobs through early retirement. On the basis of a sample survey carried out by the Department of Employment, it is now estimated that something like 85 per cent of approved applications ultimately draw people from the unemployed register. Nevertheless steps have been taken to improve the efficiency of the scheme in the light of the survey findings.

Job Release Scheme

The scheme is currently open to able-bodied men aged 62 to 64, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and women aged 59. Successful applicants receive an allowance during the period up to state pension age. Employers who release workers under the scheme undertake to recruit a replacement from the register of unemployed (the "replacement condition"). The replacement need not be recruited to the actual job vacated by the JRS applicant, so long as the vacancy created after a chain of moves or promotions is filled from the register, and there is a demonstrable link between the job vacated and the job filled. In fact, just under half of replacements are indirectly recruited in this

Reasons for a survey

There are a number of reasons why an approved application might not lead to a reduction in unemployment at all.

Table 1 Regional distribution of employers in the survey, and the distribution of all employees in September

Region	Percentage cover			
	Sample	All employees		
Scotland and North North West Yorkshire and Humberside West Midlands East Midlands	12·7 15·9 10·5 8·5 6·6	14·8 11·8 8·8 9·7 6·9		
East Anglia South West South East <i>including Greater London</i> Greater London Wales	3·3 8·5 30·8 11·1 3·3	3·1 7·2 33·2 not available 4·5		
Great Britain	100	100		

For example, while the JRS vacancy itself might be filled, a vacancy elsewhere in an organisation could be left unfilled resulting in no additional employment. Alternatively, though it would be an abuse of the scheme, a JRS vacancy might simply not be filled, or only filled on a temporary

The Department of Employment was naturally keen to find out how far the JRS replacement condition was operating as intended, and in 1980 commissioned Social and Community Planning Research to undertake a survey of employers who had agreed to allow employees to retire

Table 2 Industrial distribution of employers in the survey, and of all employees in Great Britain, September

			Per c
SIC C	Order group	Sample	All employee
 	Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	0·2 - 2·4 - 1·5	1·8 1·6 3·0 0·2 1·9
VI VII VIII IX X	Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3·7 3·9 0·9 3·3	1 · 8 3 · 8 0 · 6 3 · 2 0 · 7
XI XII XIII XIV XV	Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	5·2 4·4 1·1 1·5	3·2 2·2 1·7 0·2 1·5
XVI XVII XVIII XIX XX	Bricks, pottery, cement, glass, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Construction	1·1 1·7 2·6 1·7 3·3	1·1 1·1 2·4 1·3 5·6
XXI XXII XXIII XXIV XXV	Gas, electricity and water Transport and communications Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services	3·7 9·2 8·1 2·0	1.6 6.8 12.4 5.8
	Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence	2·2 17·7	11·2 7·1
All in	dustries	100	100

dy under the scheme. The main aim of the survey was to tain information on the way in which JRS applicants are nlaced, but more general information was also obtained out applicants and replacements.

netails of the survey

The sample consisted of 500 former employers of people ho had taken advantage of JRS. These employers were ributed throughout Great Britain, and across all indusries. (See tables 1 and 2.) The response to the survey was wremely good, with useable results being obtained from 458 employers; 92 per cent of the sample. A small scale alot survey was carried out in late August/early September 80, which proved satisfactory, and main field work was rried out between September 15 and 30, 1980.

One of the main problems with evaluation surveys of the effectiveness of employment schemes is that employers may deliberately understate the extent to which they break the rules. On the whole, experience with the pilot JRS urvey interviews, and a sample of main stage interviews attended by Department of Employment representatives (and identified to the interviewees as such) was that emhovers were remarkably open about their behaviour, possbly because it was made clear to employers that the information being collected was confidential, and would not be ansmitted in an identifiable form to those responsible for dministering JRS. There are therefore good reasons to suppose that the results of the survey are not unduly biased. There remain, of course, the usual unintentional errors in replies to questions, due to lack of knowledge, or mistaken recall of events.

Results of the survey

Characteristics of applicants

IRS was open at the time of the survey to able-bodied men ged 64, women aged 59, and disabled men aged 60 to 64. ly limited information was collected from employers bout the JRS applicants. More information is available om earlier surveys of applicants themselves*. The present urvey asked employers how many years the JRS applicant ad worked at the establishment. Table 3 shows the disbution of replies.

able 3 Percentage of JRS applicants by length of service at the establishment

ength of service	Per cent	SE PRODUCTION
ss than 5 years 5-9 years 6-14 years 5-19 years 0-29 years	12 18 13 11 23	ricers to
0-39 years 0 years or more ^{lot k} nown/no answer	12	
All lengths	100	

Over half the JRS applicants previously employed by respondents had served 15 or more years at the establishment, which in many cases was synonymous with the firm. Threequarters of JRS applicants were receiving a pension from their former employer and most of these were able to draw their pension as soon as they took their early retire-

Characteristics of replacements

Employers were asked for details of replacements taken on after the JRS applicant had retired. Although 80 per cent of those taking early retirement were men, slightly fewer men—71 per cent—took over as replacements. There was a considerable degree of replacement by young workers, reflecting the age distribution of the unemployed; 13 per cent of replacements were under 18; 27 per cent were aged 18 to 25; 53 per cent were aged 26 to 54; and only seven per cent were over 55. This means that 40 per cent of the people coming into jobs were aged 25 or under. More of the indirect replacements tended to be younger workers, too, reflecting, in some cases, the creation of a vacancy at the end of a chain of promotions. Older replacements tended to be more likely to be recruited directly. Over all age groups, 45 per cent of replacements were indirect, while around 60 per cent of replacements aged 25 or under were indirect (see table 4).

Table 4 Method of replacement by age, percentages

Method of Age of replacement					
replacement	Under 18	18–25	26–54	55+	All ages
Direct Indirect	37 63	41 59	65 35	72 28	55 45
All methods (%)	100	100	100	100	100

The JRS scheme for disabled men operates with the same replacement condition as used in the schemes for the ablebodied, but, employers are told that wherever possible, a disabled applicant should be replaced by a disabled person. However, 73 per cent of the unemployed people who replaced disabled people were reported as having no disability. In part, this reflects the fact that older people, who have a greater prospect of disability, are being replaced by young people, who are more likely to be fitter. JRS applicants have a considerable range of disabilities and, the scheme makes a point of not requiring people to be registered as disabled, although they must be eligible for registration. This means therefore that a proportion of applicants' disabilities are likely to be age related.

Employers' attitudes towards the Job Release Scheme

Although the JRS is a scheme intended to help the unemployed by creating vacancies through early retirement, it has a number of advantages for employers too. Just over half the employers in the sample said that the scheme had

^{*} See "The Job Release Scheme", Employment Gazette, July 1980, pp 720-726 and "Evaluation of the Job Release Scheme", P Makeham and P Morgan, DE Research Paper No 13, July 1980.

Table 5 Employers' reasons for stating that JRS was of advantage to them

action of the State Court Cour	Percentage of employers who stated that JRS gave them an advantage, stating this particular advantage
The replacement of old with young staff	62
Enables older staff to retire early if	
they wish	20
Can replace staff who are sick Good for organisation: promotion	18
and/or reorganisation	16
Advantages of staff turnover, chance to recruit new staff	7
Means of getting rid of difficult/ incompetent staff	5
Helped to reduce numbers of staff	
without redundancy	5
Fosters good staff relations	3
Enables organisation to bring in new	
staff at lower pay	
Other	

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 per cent as some employers stated more than one

proved advantageous to them, in particular because it allowed them to replace older staff with younger people. However, only five per cent of employers stating an advantage had used JRS as a way of getting rid of difficult or incompetent staff (see table 5).

The effect of JRS on the register of unemployed

Methodology

Each JRS applicant is supposed to be replaced by somebody out of work on the unemployed register. At first sight, whether a particular JRS application results in a reduction in the register seems straightforward, at least in principle. But this is not necessarily so. Take the case of a vacancy which is not filled at all, and is in effect retrenched. Given that the post no longer exists, there is the possibility that the person who previously filled it would have been made redundant and become unemployed if the Job Release Scheme had not existed. By being induced to retire early, and leave the labour force, there is still one less person unemployed than there would otherwise have been.

This example illustrates the potential complexity of the way JRS works, and although the reasoning sometimes involves hypothetical steps which are hard, if not impossible to quantify in a survey, it is at least possible to set out a number of possible outcomes from a JRS application.

The SCPR survey was able to identify a total of 15 main outcomes, eight of which would have the effect of reducing the register by one. However, a distinction needs to be drawn between "successful" and "unsuccessful" categories. Many outcomes can be positively classed as "successful", but the "unsuccessful" categories not only include cases where there clearly was no effect on the register, but also where there was doubt. Examples of the doubtful cases, which would be counted as "unsuccessful", occur when a vacancy is still in the process of being filled; or when an employed replacement is taken on, in which case, the replacement's old job could be filled by someone from the register of unemployed persons.

The survey findings therefore give a lower estimate of the level of satisfactory replacement, and to arrive at result which would be representative of the actual working of the scheme it is necessary to apply judgement and interpretation to the unsuccessful categories, to take account of factors such as those previously mentioned. This process obviously introduces elements of uncertainty, and this needs to be borne in mind.

Effects of the Job Release Scheme on the unemployed register

Table 6 shows how respondents' replies were distributed across the various categories. Non-replacement of the JRS applicant does not appear to be a serious problem, as this occurred in only seven per cent of cases (category 9). I one-third of these cases, the vacancy was still in the process of being filled. In a further seven per cent of cases (category 10), the JRS applicant's post had been filled internally although no one from outside had been recruited. In the cases where the applicant's job had not been filled by a additional recruit (some of the cases in categories 9 and 10), it is possible that but for the scheme, the JRS applicant would have been made redundant and become un employed, so that there would have been a beneficial effect on unemployment.

Just as important as whether a replacement was recruite at all is whether the replacement was employed perma nently. The survey results indicate that the large majorit of replacements remained in the jobs to which they were recruited, but seven per cent of replacements were n longer in their original post by the time of the suve (categories 13/14). However, of these cases, only a sixt had been made redundant, the remainder having been

Table 6 Distributions of outcomes for the unemployed register

		Per ce
A)	Outcomes reducing the register by one	
	which:	
1.	Direct replacement by unemployed person, job maintained, no other vacancy cut	
	Indirect replacement by unemployed person, job maintained, no other vacancy cut	
	As category No. 1, but no individual identified as replacement	
4.	As category No. 2, but no individual identified as	

5. Direct replacement, but original replacement left and in turn replaced

6. Indirect replacement, but original replacement left and in turn replaced 7. Direct replacement, but original replacement moved

within organisation and second replacement recruited 8. Indirect replacement, but original replacement moved within organisation and second replacement recruited

(B) Outcomes whose effect on the register is in doubt, or nil

of which:

replacement

Post not filled Post filled internally, no external recruit

Direct replacement not unemployed

Indirect replacement not unemployed Direct replacement, but replacement no longer in post

14. Indirect replacement, but replacement no longer in post
15. Direct replacement, but another vacancy not filled

All outcomes

nsferred within the organisation, left through sickness or

In a third of cases where the JRS replacement no longer worked for the organisation, a second unemployed person had been taken on in place of the original replacement. Thus the number of outcomes not resulting in a reduction in the register is probably rather less than the seven per cent ticated in categories 13 and 14. However, there is a ssibility that some replacements still in post at the time of he survey might have lost their jobs subsequently, and this ight raise the numbers of unsuccessful outcomes.

A major source of apparently unsuccessful outcomes was he 14 per cent of employers who recruited an employed nerson as a replacement (categories 11 and 12). Replacements recruited to fill vacancies created by JRS must normally be unemployed, but at the time of the survey, a modified replacement condition allowed the Civil Service (and parts of the public sector) to undertake to recruit a replacement, but not necessarily unemployed, because of policies in these sectors stipulating recruitment by open ompetition. In some of the cases where replacements were employed, but not all, the replacement's former job would have been filled, either by another employed person, or by an unemployed person, possibly off the register. A chain extending over several jobs would thus be built up, and eventually there would have been some impact on unpoloyment. It would be almost impossible to trace all these chains to their end, but it is certainly clear that the 14 percent of non-successful outcomes in categories 13 and 14 inderstates the effectiveness of JRS.

The remaining group of ambiguous and non-successful outcomes (category 15), covers situations where a replacement was recruited, but some other vacancy in the organisation was left unfilled. This appeared to be of negigible importance.

Taking all outcomes, the survey indicates that 60 per ent of cases could be attributed to the successful categories corresponding to a reduction in unemployment, with the aining 40 per cent of cases having either unknown tcomes, or definitely unsuccessful outcomes. Taking count of the various factors, the Department of Emyment believes that the scheme would have worked as gned in just over half the unsure/not successful cases, aging the estimate of the overall success rate for JRS to 85 er cent, subject to the uncertainties already mentioned.

Up to this point the discussion has been in terms of the rerage replacement rate for the sample as a whole. Howver, significant differences exist between the various types

Relative replacement rates for organisational types expressed as a percentage of the overall replacement rate

	Limited company	Public corp/ Nationalised industry	Local/Central government	Other
Direct				10-51
replacement Indirect		81	94	100
replacement Overall replacement		155	83	79
rate*	110	117	87	90

ntage of the average rate for all organisational types.

of organisation, and the level of the job done by the JRS applicant. There is also some evidence of regional variation, but with small regional sub-samples, this may be due simply to sampling variation. There appeared to be little difference between overall replacement rates for ablebodied men, disabled men and women, or between different sizes of establishment.

Organisational variation

The survey distinguished limited companies, the trading public sector, local and central government, and a residual category of organisational types. Table 7 shows the replacement rates in the different sectors expressed as a percentage of the overall average. The direct and indirect replacement rates are shown separately, but as a low level of one type of replacement may be compensated for by a high level on the other method, the effectiveness of JRS can only be measured by the overall replacement rate. The individual method rates give an indication of the frequency with which each method is used.

Table 7 shows public corporations/nationalised industries to be the most effective overall replacers, scoring 17 per cent more successes than average. Local and central government appear to come out worst, but this is in part due to the operation at the time of the survey of the modified replacement condition in these sectors, which allowed replacements by employed people.

Manual vacancies, which constitute the bulk of vacancies created through JRS, were filled more often than average; and professional vacancies were filled less often than average (table 8).

Table 8 Relative replacement rates by occupational group expressed as a percentage of the overall replacement rate

	Pro- fessional and managers	Inter- mediate and junior non- manual	Skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual	Un- skilled manual
Direct replacement	23	94	90	135	155
Indirect replacement	124	97	124	86	55
Effective overall replacement rate*	72	93	107	112	107

* As a percentage of the average for all occupations.

Table 8 shows a low relative score for the professional category direct replacements, where under a quarter of the average number of direct replacements occurred. This does not by itself imply a low effectiveness, as it would be expected that many high level vacancies would be filled indirectly, after a chain of promotions, for instance. But even taking into account indirect replacements, 28 per cent less than average replacement overall occurred here.

One element of uncertainty revealed by the survey occurs when applicants are replaced by employed people, under the modified replacement condition. The concession was withdrawn on April 1, 1982, and this will probably raise the replacement rate.

Equal pay and sex discrimination

This annual article gives the outcome of applications to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts. The information contained covers cases completed during the period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981.

Information is now available on the outcome of applications to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, covering cases completed during the period from January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981. Information on cases completed in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 was published in the May 1977, April 1978, April 1979, April 1980 and May 1981 issues of Employment Gazette respectively.

Under both Acts there is provision for conciliation. A copy of each application is sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The conciliation officer has a duty to try to promote a settlement of a complaint without the need for a tribunal

At the conclusion of each case, that is after it has been determined at a tribunal hearing or settled by agreement without recourse to a tribunal hearing or withdrawn for other reasons, statistical returns are completed by ACAS. Cases which involve complaints brought under both Acts are included in the statistics for each Act.

Equal Pay Act 1970

The purpose of the Equal Pay Act is to eliminate discrimination between men and women in their pay and other terms of employment (for example overtime, bonus, piece-work payments) when they are in the same employment and doing the same or broadly similar work or work which has been rated as equivalent under job evaluation. Individual men and women who believe they have a right to equal treatment under the provisions of the Act and whose employer does not agree with them can apply to an industrial tribunal for a decision.

Details of application

Action on 54 applications to industrial tribunals was completed during the year. Figures for previous years

1980	91
1979	263
1978	343
1977	751
1976	1,742

Tables 1-6 below analyse applications under a number of different headings.

Nature and outcome of complaints

Ninety-two per cent of the applications were made on the grounds of doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex. The balance comprised applications related to work rated as equivalent under job evalua tion. Table 7 gives a breakdown of the outcome of the 52

Conciliation

Half of the applications either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services were used. The corresponding proportions for previous years were:

	Per cent
1980	71
1979	70
1978	71
1977	51.5
1976	55

Tribunal hearings

Of the 27 cases heard by tribunals, decisions in six (22 per cent) were in favour of the applicant. Ratios for previous years were:

	Per cent
1980	15.4
1979	16.6
1978	30
1977	25
1976	30

Tribunals dismissed five applications on the grounds that the applicant was not doing the same or broadly simila work as a person of the opposite sex or work rated equivalent. In six other cases, tribunals ruled that there was a material difference other than the difference of sex be tween the applicant's case and that of the person will whom comparison was being made.

Table 1 Applicants analysed by age and sex

	Male	Female	All
Under 18	Augrope -	-	- 0
18–24	2	4	12
25–34	1	11	16
35–44 45–54	2	8	10
55–60	ī	2	3
Over 60	1	4	5 2
Not known	Sale of the control of	2	-
All	10	44	54

hle 2 Applicants analysed by region and sex

	Male	Female	All
couth Fastern	(1000)	8	9
South Eastern South Western Midlands	6	2 1 <u>1</u>	9 2 17
Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western	1	5	6
Northern	1	3 3 5	3 4 6
Wales Scotland	and in I deput	5	6
All	10	44	54

Table 3 Applicants analysed by occupational group* and

	Male	Female	All
Managerial occupations (general	2	1	3
management) Professional and related occupations supporting management and			3
administration	_	2	2
Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health Literary, artistic and sports	1	1	2
occupations Professional and related occupations	1	197	1
in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	2/10/21	3	3
Managerial occupations (excluding		0	0
general management) Clerical and related occupations	- T	2	11
Selling occupations	_	4	4
Security and protective service			
occupations	-	-	_
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations	_	5	5
Farming, fishing and related occupations		1711	1
Materials processing occupations	SECTION AND ADDRESS.		10 10 11 11
(excluding metal)	_	_	-
Making and repairing occupations			
(excluding metal and electrical)	The same	No. Tilled and	-
Processing, making, repairing and related occupations (metal and			
electrical)	6	3	9
Painting, repetitive assembling,			
product inspecting, packaging and related occupations	-	7	7
Construction, mining and related occupations not elsewhere			
classified		-	<u>-</u>
Transport operating, materials			
moving and storing and related occupations		0	•
Miscellaneous occupations		2 2	2 2
		L	-
All	10	44	54

he occupations of the applicants have been analysed by the 18 major groups of the parlment of Employment's Occupational Classification (CODOT).

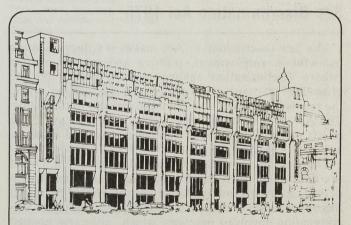
Table 4 Applicants analysed by size of respondent's firm

Number of employees	Male	Female	All
ess than 20	CO Syntax Oct	7	8
49	5	1 1 0000	6
50-99	2	4	6
100–249 250–499		5	5
500-499		5 5 2	5
500-999	\$ <u></u>	2	2
1,000 and over	1	6	7
Not known	1 1	14	15
All	10	44	54

Table 5 Applicants analysed by industry*

	Male	Female	All
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink, tobacco		1 1 2	1 1 2 2 1
Coal, and petroleum products Chemicals	_	1 2 2 1	2
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	1_	- 2	1 2
Instrument engineering		2 4 2	2 4
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	1		3
engineering	- T	1	1
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	1	1	2
specified	-	1	1
Textiles Leather, leather goods, fur	1		1
Clothing and footwear		2	2
Bricks, pottery, glass,			
cement, etc Timber, furniture etc Paper, printing and		2	1
publishing	1		1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1	5
Construction	7	3	3
Gas, electricity, water	-	do p udice s	-
Transport and communication Distributive trades	_	2 5	2 5
Insurance, banking, finance	_ 100	4	4
Professional and scientific		0	•
services Miscellaneous services	1	2 4	2 5
Public administration and defence		_	_
All	10	44	54

* The industries of the respondents have been analysed by the Industry Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.



Can we help you?

Up-dated lists of Department of Employment leaflets are carried periodically in Employment Gazette. Or for immediate advice, you can telephone 01-213 5551.

Table 6 Applicants analysed by basic weekly wage

Wage £	Male	Female	All
Under £20			-
21-25		- and -	7
26-30		1	1
31–35		2	2
36–40		-	To s
41–50	1	4	5
51–60	2	9	11
61–70	1	8	9
71–80		7	7
81–90	1	3	4
91–100	1	2	3
Over 100	4	7	11
Not known		1	1
All	10	44	54

Table 7 Outcome of applications

return hom houses a lar	Male	Female	All
Settled by conciliation and withdrawn where conciliation attempted		Des Coops	
Settled by conciliation Withdrawn	1	8	9
private settlement	S DUNE AND A	1	1
reasons not known*	3	14	17
Heard by tribunal Complaints upheld Complaints dismissed not like or equivalent	and Autorga a file of the con- custom with the con-	6	6
work or not same		0	0
employment	_	9	9
material differences other reasons	5	5	6
Utilet leasuris	Carlos Sections		
All	10	44	54

^{*} These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

The Sex Discrimination Act makes sex discrimination unlawful in employment, training and related matters (where discrimination against married people on the grounds of marriage is also dealt with), in education, and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public. The Act gives individuals the right to direct access to the courts or, in employment, training and related cases, to industrial tribunals.

The Act defines various types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is the less favourable treatment of a person, on the grounds of his or her sex, than a person of the opposite sex is or would be treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both sexes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional) and which cannot be shown to be justified. In the employment field direct and indirect discrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex are defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act.

The coverage of the employment provisions includes discrimination by employers, by employment agencies, by certain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and employers' associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrying on of particular trade or occupation.

Details of applications

Over the period January to December 1981 action was completed for 256 applications to industrial tribunals arising under the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act. Figures for the previous years were:

1980	180
1979	178
1978	171
1977	229
1976	243

Applications analysed by type of discrimination and by sex of applicant

	Male	Female	All
On grounds of sex Direct Indirect	51 6	128 62	179 68
Against married persons Direct Indirect	1	5 1	6
Victimisation	1	1	2
All	59	197	256
			MAINTENANT I

INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT, Spring 1982

This Review examines the prospects for economic growth and employment at a highly disaggregated level, dealing with projected changes in UK employment from industrial, occupa tional and regional perspectives. Projections of part-time and full-time work and employment by sex are also included, together with special studies of the long-term growth of productivity and the potential impact of new technology. The results present a fairly comprehensive picture of the structure of employment up to 1990, which should provide useful infor mation to those with special interests or expertise who seek a broader perspective within which to place their own points of Price: £6.00.

Obtainable from Executive Officer, Institute for Employment Research University of Warwick Coventry CV4 7AL Tel: 0203 24011 x 2514

Table 2 Applications analysed by age and sex of applicant

	Male	Female	All
Under 18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-60 Over 60	1-0	3	4
Ulugi 19	14	28	42
18-24	21 13	28 33	54
25-34	13	60	42 54 73
35-44	6	47	53
45-54	3	15	18
30-00 30-00	1	3	4
Not known	<u> </u>	8	8
All	59	197	256

able 3 Applications analysed by region and by sex of applicant

	Male	Female	All
South Eastern	23	39	62
South Western	3	13	16
Midlands	8	24	32
Yorks and Humberside	0000	12	13
North Western	12	71	83
Northern	2	12	14
Wales	4	20	24
Scotland	6	6	12
All	59	197	256

ole 4 Analysis by occupation (held or applied for)*

Female All

	male	Female	All
lanagerial occupations (general management) refessional and related occupations	1	5	6
supporting management and administration	-	7	7
Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health iterary, artistic and sports	2	5	7
occupations related occupations	1	3	4
in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1	18	19
danagerial occupations (excluding general management)	_	5	5
Perical and related occupations	10	62	72
selling occupations	5	24	29
Security and protective service			HIGH
occupations	1	-	1
alering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations	16	15	31
arming, fishing and related occupations	_	_	
laterials processing occupations			
(excluding metal)	2	9	11
daking and repairing occupations (excluding metal and electrical)	0		-
related occupations (metal and	2	5	7
electrical)	2	13	15
ainting, repetitive assembling,			
product inspecting packaging and	and the same	and the same	
related occupations	3	4	7
Construction, mining and related occupations not elsewhere			
lansport operating materials		2	2
The storing and			28
related occupations discellaneous occupations	5	12	17
Not known	8	8	16
	59	197	256

Table 5 Applications analysed by type of complaint and sex of applicant

	Male	Female	All
By applicants for employment against employers regarding: Arrangements made by			
employers for recruitment	4	4 3	8
Terms offered		3	3
Refusal to engage or to offer employment	23	16	39
By employees regarding access to opportunities for:			
Promotion	2	27	29
Training	- 4 4 4	3 7	3 8
Transfer Other benefits	1 6	45	51
By employees in respect of:			
Dismissal Other unfavourable treatment	19	77 15	96 19
By complainants against respondents other than employers:	_		_
All	59	197	256

Table 6 Applications analysed by size of firm

Number of employees	All
Under 20	40
20–49	24
50–99	17
100–249	25
250–449	15
500–999	15
1,000 and over	63
Not known	57
All	256

Table 7 Analysis by industry of respondent and by sex of applicant*

	Male	Female	All
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	_	1
Mining and quarrying Food, drink, tobacco	_	14	23
Coal and petroleum products	9 2	12	14
Chemicals	-	4	4
Metal manufacture	1	19	20
Mechanical engineering	2	4	6
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering		4 5 7	6 5 5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	7	10
Vehicles	_	10	10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	1	4 2	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	_		_
Clothing and footwear	2	3	5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	_	1	201-1
Timber, furniture etc Paper, printing and publishing	2	3	3 5 9
Other manufacturing industries	4	3 3 5 5	
Construction	-	5	5
Gas, electricity, water		_ ~	_
Transport and communication Distributive trades	3 7	7	10
Insurance, banking and finance	2	20 5	27 7
Professional and scientific services	2	6	8
Miscellaneous services	14	47	61
Public administration and defence	3	7	10
All	59	197	256

^{*} Analysed by the Industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

^{*} Formerly Manpower Research Group

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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

The tables analyse the types of discrimination involved, some characteristics of the applicants and respondents, the area of complaints and the outcome of the applications.

Direct sex discrimination continued to be the main

Table 8 Outcome of applications

	Male	Female	All
Cases cleared without a tribunal		100	
hearing Conciliated settlements Withdrawn by applicant:	20	33	53
Private settlement Reasons not known*	26	4 84	4 110
Tribunal decisions† Order declaring rights	3	4	7
Awards of compensation Recommended course of action	3 3	5 4	8
Dismissal	8	65	73
All	60	199	259

These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were
not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.
 Some applications under more than one remedy.

Table 9 Compensation

Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
9	-
12	1
4	3
10	_
2	1
3	_
3 .	2
1	1
2	_
46	8
	9 12 4 10 2 3 3 1 2

reason for complaint in the cases completed. Twenty-three per cent of the applicants were male. Sixty-four per cent of the applications were cleared without the need for a tribunal hearing (table 8).

Employment Employment Gazette Fatury 902 Name 90 No.2 Doorment of Employment Gazette Fatury 902 Name 90 No.2 Doorment of Employment Authorized Aut

Employment Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To HM Stationery Office: PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Enclosed please find £31.30, being one year's subscription to *Employment Gazette*, including postage.

The copies should be sent to

NAME ____

ADDRESS ____

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Contents

Comn	nentary	S2	Vaca	ncies	
0.1	Background economic indicators	S6	3.1	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S41
			3.2	Summary: regions	S42
Emple	oyment		3.4	Occupation	S43
1-1	Working population	S7			
1.2	Employees in employment		Indus	strial disputes	
	time series	S8	4.1	Summary; industry; causes	S44
1.3	production industries: MLH	S10	4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S44
1.6	Labour turnover	S11			
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S13	Earni	ngs	
1.9	International comparisons	S14	5.1	Average earnings index:	
1-11	Overtime and short-time	S15	5.1	industrial sectors	S45
1.12	Hours of work	S16	5.3	industry	S46
			5.4	Average earnings and hours: manual	
Unem	ployment			workers	S48
C1	Unemployment and vacancies chart	S17	5.6	Average earnings and hours: all employees	S50
2.1	uk summary	S18	5.7	Labour costs	S51
2.2	ge summary	S20	5.8	Basic wage rates and normal hours	S52
2.3	Regions	S22	5.9	International comparisons	S54
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S26	C2	Earnings, prices and output chart	S55
2.5	Age and duration	S28			
2.7	Age	S31	Retai	I prices	
2.8	Duration	S32	6.1	Recent movements	S56
2.11	Occupation	S33	6.2	Latest figures: detailed indices	S56
2.12	Unemployment and	000	6.3	Average retail prices of items of food	S57
	vacancies by occupation and region	S34	6.4	General index: time series	S58
2.13	Adult students	S38	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S60
2.14	Temporarily stopped	S38	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S60
2.16	Disabled people: non-claimants	S38	6.7	Group indices for pensioner households	S60
2.18	International comparisons	S39	C3	Charts	S61
2.19	Flows of unemployed and vacancies	S40	6.8	International comparisons	S62
			Defin	itions and conventions	S63
			Index	•	S64

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

Indicators available so far for the first quarter suggest that economic activity may have been little changed from the last quarter of 1981. Industrial production was depressed by severe weather but has shown signs of recovery. Information on demand shows consumers' expenditure unchanged in the first quarter from its fourth quarter level although retail sales rose. Housing starts recovered strongly in the first quarter

Forward looking indicators are signalling improved prospects in the course of this year. The latest CBI quarterly industrial trends survey showed some further increase in general confidence, although it predicts further falls in employment

Figures now available for the first quarter show that the rate of decline in manufacturing employment continued to slow down. Similarly, the rate of increase in unemployment showed a further reduction in the first four months of the year, and both the stock and inflow of vacancies continued to improve.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March was 101 per cent. Settlements in the current pay round average about 7 per cent.

The increase in the Retail Prices Index in the year to April 1982 to 9.4 per cent compared with 10.4 per cent in March.

Economic background

Following the trough of the recession in the second quarter of last year, there was a modest recovery in output during the summer, led by manufacturing. Over the autumn and winter the main component of the small increase in total output was provided by growth in North Sea oil and gas production, with other output virtually unchanged. Domestic demand increased steadily after the second quarter, following its decline since the end of 1979, largely reflecting the sharp slowdown in the pace of destocking during the second half

GDP (output) rose by nearly ½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1981, the second successive quarterly increase following two years of decline. For 1981 as a whole, output was 3 per cent below the level

Industrial production recovered slightly in February from the very depressed levels in December and January which were affected by the adverse weather. Total industrial production in the three months to February was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months. The underlying level of output remained above its low point in the spring of last year. However, excluding oil and gas extraction which has continued to rise steadily, industrial production in the latest three months was 11 per cent lower than in the previous three months and at the same level as in the spring.

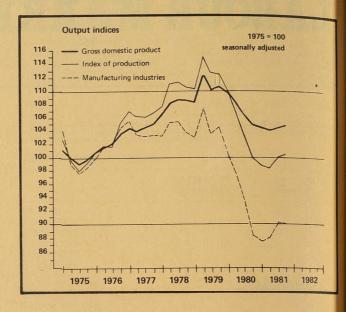
Manufacturing output was 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months. Because of increased demand during the cold weather in December and January, gas and electricity output rose by 11 per cent between the latest three month period.

The level of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors fell slightly, by £25 million (in 1975 prices), in the fourth quarter of 1981. The fall in the second half year was £103 million, compared to £960 million in the first half year. An increase in retailers' stocks in the last quarter was not quite sufficient to offset falls in manufacturers' and wholesalers'

Capital expenditure by manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) increased slightly in the fourth quarter of 1981. Manufacinvestment, excluding assets leased from the service sector, was broadly unchanged, a significant improvement following falls in seven successive quarters. In 1981 as a whole, capital expenditure by industry was about 4 per cent below the total for 1980.

Housing starts rose by 45 per cent in the first quarter this year and were 33 per cent higher than a year earlier. On the same comparisons, private starts rose by 47 per cent and were 24 per cent higher than a year earlier, public starts rose by over 40 per cent and were 67 per cent higher than

a vear earlier. Consumers' expenditure in the first quarter was unchanged com-



pared with the fourth quarter of last year. Retail sales, which constitute about a half of total consumers' expenditure, rose by over 1 per cent in the first quarter, returning to the same level as a year ago. However, spending on cars and on fuel and light dropped back after rising in the last quarter of 1981. Spending on fuel was affected by the return to milder weather in February and March after the cold spell in December

The cso's composite index of coincident indicators, available to February continues to move upwards from its low point in April 1981, although there was a slight hesitation in December caused by falls in manufacturing output. The longer leading index has risen strongly from November to March following its sharp decline between May and October 1981 The lagging index increased slightly in February and March because of an improvement in vacancies and a significant slackening in the rate of increase in unemployment. This is consistent with earlier movements in the coincident index.

The CBI quarterly industrial trends survey for April shows a further small improvement in confidence compared with the replies in January. A balance of firms still regard their stocks as more than adequate, and expect to reduce them further over the coming four months. In this there is little change from the picture in January. A balance still expect num-

bers employed to fall over the coming four months. Output expected to remain fairly fla Companies appear slightly mor optimistic about the trend of cost and prices and about the prospects for corporate liquidity.

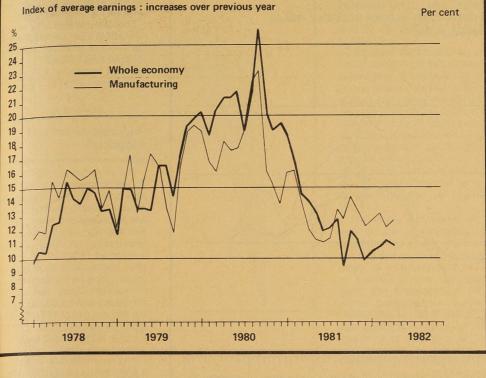
The money supply, £M3, grew by only 0.2 per cent in the bank ing month to mid March, the first month of the new target period. the thirteen months to March £M3 grew at an annual rate of 13

The current account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £654 million in February, com pared with £348 million in Janu ary. The visible trade balance returned to surplus with increase in the volume of exports and a fall in imports. The volum of exports was 51 per cent lower i the latest three months compare with the previous three month but allowing for special factors th trend is probably flat. The volum of imports was 6 per cent lower the latest three months than in th previous three months

Sterling's effective exchange rate fell slightly over the pas month, from 90 · 9 (1975 = 100) a the end of March to 89 · 7 on Apr 29, reflecting concern about the Falkland Islands dispute

World prospects

The latest forecast by Organisation for Economic operation and Development sug-



ests that growth among OECD intries this year will be only per cent compared with earforecasts of 1.25 per cent. 983 is expected to see a modest vival in activity with growth at 8 per cent.

The gloomier short term outook was reflected in the publicaon of the latest us industrial prouction figures for March which show a 0.8 per cent decline. The index of leading indicators, which charts movements in the conomy a year or more in dvance, also fell in March for the eventh month in succession.

West Germany's leading conomic research institutes now xpect less economic growth and igher unemployment this year han they projected six months ago. The institutes expect GNP to row by just 0.5 per cent in real ms after contracting last year y0.3 per cent

France, the government

Bank of France have reported a slowing down in industrial activity in the early months of this year. The French inflation rate accelerated during the first quarter of the

Average earnings

Average earnings in March showed an underlying increase over the previous twelve months of around 10½ per cent, continuing the slight downward trend of recent months. The actual increase in the year to March was 11.0 per cent but this was inflated by about ½ percentage point on account of back-pay.

The increase in average earnings during the latest 12 months continues to be dominated by pay settlements in the 1980-81 pay round, as the proportion of employees whose earnings in March

statistics bureau, Insee, and the 1982 reflected settlements in the current round is estimated to have been just under a third. The settlements which were implemented in March 1982 were generally at lower levels than a year earlier, which largely accounts for the reduction in the year-on-year increase.

The underlying increase in average earnings during the three months to March 1982 was only about ½ per cent, compared with ¾ per cent in the corresponding period last year, primarily reflecting the lower level of settlements in the current round.

The rise in average earnings in manufacturing industries in the year to March (12 · 8 per cent) was greater than for the economy as a whole, reflecting in part the increase in hours worked over this period.

Retail prices

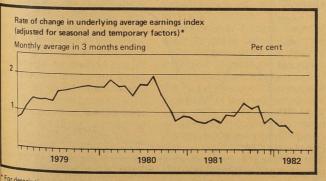
The rate of inflation, as measured by the twelve monthly change in the Retail Prices Index, fell in April, to 9 · 4 per cent compared with 10.4 per cent in March, 11 · 0 per cent in February and 12 per cent in January.

Between March and April the RPI rose by 2.0 per cent. This is less than the increase in April 1981 (2.9 per cent) mainly because of smaller Budget effects this year and lower increases in rents and rates this April. Nevertheless local authority rents and rates accounted for about half of the movement over the month. Increases in petrol prices, London Transport fares and some food prices also made significant contributions but the overall rise in the index was reduced by the effect of the drop in the mortgage rate, from 15 to 13½ per cent, on April 1.

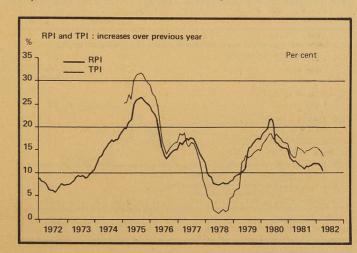
In April the monthly increase, after excluding the effect of seasonal food, was 1.9 per cent, compared with 0.8 per cent in March. The increase over the previous six months was 4.7 per cent, compared with the March figure of 3.6 per cent. Such a rise is to be expected with the concentration in April of rent and rates increases and some Budget effects

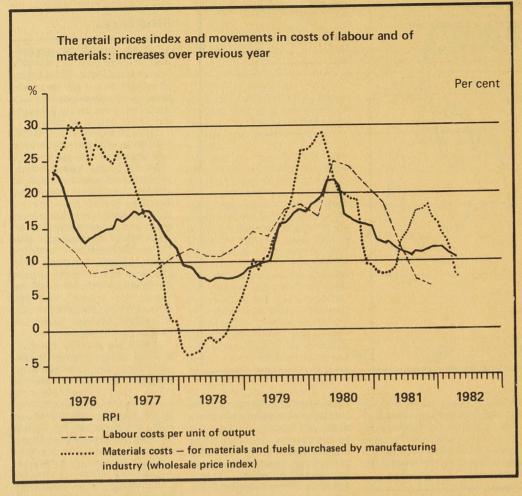
The Tax and Price Index rose by 9.7 per cent in the year to April, 0.3 per cent more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 166.0 (Jan 1978=100). The narrowing of the gap in the rates of increase in the RPI and TPI reflects the increase in personal tax allowances announced in the Budget, though this effect was partly offset by the recent increase in employees' National Insurance contributions.

The rise in input prices, that is the prices of materials and goods purchased by manufacturing industry, over a twelve month



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



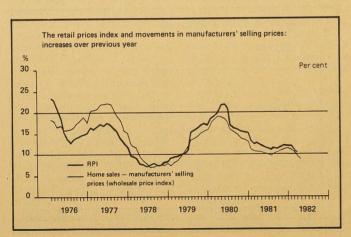


period fell for the sixth consecutive month, from eight per cent in March to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in April. Nearly half of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent increase over the month stemmed from a higher sterling price for crude oil caused by the depreciation of sterling against the dol-

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the Wholesale Price Index for home sales) increased by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent between March and April, a smaller amount than usual at this time of year. The year on year change fell

to 83 per cent, from 93 per cent in March. The main contributions to the increase over 12 months comes from the higher prices of petroleum and food manufacturing industry products.

There is scope for some recovery in profit margins, following very low increases in unit wage costs and only moderate rises in materials prices. However private sector prices are still affected by severe competition in the face of continuing slack demand. Fewer firms are expecting to raise their selling prices than over the last



six months, according to the latest CBI industrial trends survey published at the beginning of May.

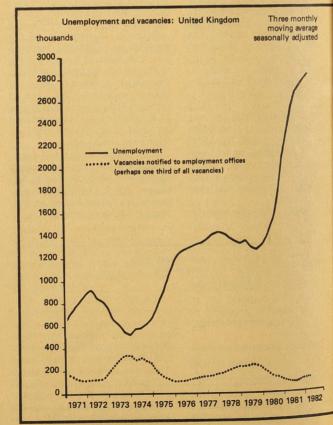
The rate of inflation in the uk is now about 1 per cent higher than the average for all OECD countries (8·5 per cent in March) and over 1 per cent below that for the European Community (10·7 per cent).

Unemployment and vacancies

The underlying rate of increas in unemployment continues slow down. Over the four month January to April, to smooth out th low February and March figures and the high January figure, th seasonally adjusted increase averaged 23,000 a month after adding back allowances for those opting for the long term rate of supplementary benefit. The compares with 33 000 a month the last quarter of 1981, 51,000 month in the third quarter, 62.0 a month in the second and 77,00 a month in the first.

The recorded total in April was 3,008,000, up 15,000 from March. This reflected the 28,000 increase in the underlying (seasonally adjusted) figure and an increase of 11,000 in school leavers, partly offset by a seasonal fall of 24,000.

The April total included



t28,000 school leavers registered as unemployed compared with 73,000 in April 1981. The increase of 11,000 on March this year included some Easter school leavers, but it is probable that because benefit entitlement did not begin until the first Monday of the new school term, more will have registered by the May count. Last year, Easter school leavers were not reflected in the figures until May, when the total went up by 26,000.

The total number of people

Working population and employed labour force : Great Britain

vered by the special employmeasures was 564,000 at end of March, a decrease of since February. The ease reflected a drop in the ers on the Youth Oppories Programme as 'Sepber/October entrants ended courses, partly offset by er applications under the Young Workers Scheme and eased numbers on the Job ase Scheme. The effect on unemployment register, for a number of reasons is th less than the total, was ated at 305.000

The improvement in the inflow of vacancies (at employment offices) was maintained and in January-March averaged 166,000 a month (seasonally adjusted), compared with 158,000 a month in the previous quarter, and 148,000 a month in the three months ending March 1981. The stock of unfilled vacancies held at employment offices [seasonally adjusted] averaged

111,000 a month in the three months February-April, compared with 108,000 in the previous three months and 96,000 in the three months ended April 1981.

1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982

seasonally adjusted

Male unemployment continued to rise faster than for females. In the three months to April, the increase on the previous three months in the seasonally adjusted male percentage rate was 0·3 percentage points (after adding back allowances for those opting for the long-term rate of supplementary benefit), compared with 0·2 percentage points for females.

The regional pattern in the latest three months compared with the previous three months shows above average increases in the seasonally adjusted percentage rate for Northern Ireland (0·5 percentage points), the South East (0·3) and East Anglia (0·3), as against the national average (up 0·2). In the North there was no change and in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland only a small increase (0·1).

International comparisons of unemployment show that all major western countries, with the exception of Japan, have experienced significant increases over the past year. The recent increases in the unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) have been more marked than in the United Kingdom (up 0·2 percentage points)—in Belgium (up 1·2), the Netherlands

(up 0.7), West Germany (0.6) and the United States (0.4). The increases were also larger in Spain (0.9), Greece (0.8), Ireland (0.7), Denmark (0.5) and Austria (0.4).

The latest information on duration of unemployment, shows that the number unemployed for more than a year increased to 994,000 in April, compared with 905,000 in January, 785,000 in October and 516,000 in April last year. The number unemployed for 13 to 26 weeks increased by 35,000 over the year to 523,000 in April, those for 26 to 39 weeks by 29,000 to 425,000 and those for 39 to 52 weeks increased by 71,000 to 296,000.

The latest information on the age of the unemployed, also available quarterly, shows that the number of unemployed aged under 25 increased from 917,000 to 1.104,000 over the year to April; this represents a slightly higher proportional rise than in unemployment as a whole. This age group accounted for about one-third of unemployed males and one-half of females. The numbers of unemployed aged 55 or over increased from 378,000 to 450,000, slightly less than the proportional rise in total unemployment; they accounted for about one in seven of all unemployed. The unemployed in the prime age group, 25 to 54 increased from 1,230,000 to 1,454,000, the some proportional rise as the total.

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through industrial stoppages fell in April and the provisional

estimate of 253,000 is well below the monthly average of 481,000 for the first three months of the year. The cumulative total of days lost in the first four months of the year is lower than in the same period last year.

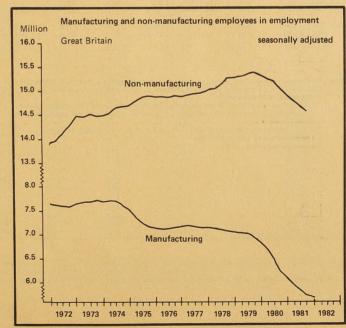
The provisional number of stoppages beginning in April, a less reliable indicator, was also low at 88

Six stoppages in April accounted for half of the working days lost in the month. These included stoppages by workers in the health services, the vehicle industry, a bakery, and the docks.

Employment

Manufacturing employment fell slightly faster in March than in February. Even so, the March figures confirm that the rate of decline has slowed. Overtime and short-time working appear to have stabilised after earlier improvements. The rate of engagements in manufacturing has been edging upwards.

Employment in manufacturing industries fell by 18,000 (seasonally adjusted) in March: equivalent to a fall of about 15,000 if allowance is made for the fact that the interval between surveys was five weeks, rather than the more usual four. This follows a drop of only 9,000 in February but is still significantly less than the average monthly decrease of about 30,000 over the previous half year. In turn, this was well down on the falls of 51,000 a month in the first half of 1981 and of 74,000 a month in the second half of 1980. These relatively small falls (continued on p. S 12)



0 · 1 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

SA	200	mall	y adi	
-	uou	Hall	y adı	LISTA

		Output	To come on			100 p. 1000		Deman	d							
		Index of tion—(countr		Whole e	conomy	Index of tion—ma	produc- 1 anufacturing	Consur expend 1975 pr	iture	Retail sa volume	ales	Real per disposa	rsonal ble income	Fixed in ment ² 1975 pri		Stock building ^{3 8} 1975 price
		1975 =	100	1975 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion	1	1978 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion		£ billion
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		92 98 108 109 100 109 113 118 124	1·1 6·5 10·2 0·9 -8·3 9·0 3·6 4·4 5·1	94·9 97·8 103·5 101·9 100·0 101·9 104·6 108·0 110·3	1·5 -3·1 5·8 -1·5 -1·9 1·9 2·6 3·3 2·1	97·5 100·1 108·4 106·6 100·0 101·4 102·9 103·9 104·4	-0·6 2·7 8·3 -1·7 -6·2 1·4 1·5 1·0 0·5	59·7 63·3 66·3 65·1 64·7 64·8 64·6 68·2 71·4	-3·3 5·9 4·8 -1·8 -0·6 0·1 -0·4 5·6 4·7	90·7 95·2 99·4 98·3 96·4 98·3 100·0 104·2	5·0 4·5 -1·2 -1·8 -0·1 -1·7 5·6 4·6	87·6 95·2 101·9 100·5 100·0 99·3 94·8 106·2 113·8	1·5 8·7 7·0 -1·4 -0·5 -0·7 -1·7 8.5 7·2	8·1 9·6 8·9 7·3 7·4 7·3 7·9 8·8 9·9	1·4 -2·1 -2·1 1·2 -1·3 9·1 10·7 12·0	
1980 1981		123 124	-0·8 0·8	107·4 104·4	-2·6 -2·8	95·3 89·4	-8·7 -6·2	71 · 5 71 · 5	0.1	104·3 105·5	0·6 1·2	115·0 112·7	1·1 -2·0	10·0 9·6	1·9 -4·0	-1·9 -1·1
1980	Q4	123	-1.6	104.9	-5.2	90.0	-13.7	17.9	-0.4	104-2	-0.1	116.0	-1.4	2.5	-	-0.8
(Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124 124 124 123	1·6 0·8 3·3	104·3 104·0 104·4 104·8	-5·1 -3·9 -1·9 -0·1	88·8 88·6 89·8 89·9	-11·4 -8·7 -4·2 -0·1	18·0 17·8 17·7 17·9	-0·5 0·7 -0·3 0·1	106·6 104·7 105·5 105·4	2·3 1·9 1·4 1·2	114·9 112·2 112·2 112·2	0·5 -1·9 -2·8 -3·3	2·4 2·4 2·4 2·4	-5·3 -3·6 -2·3 -2·1	-0·4 -0·6 -0·1
1982	Q1							17.9	_	106.6	_					
	Nov Dec	123 122	1.4			90·0 88·3	-0·4 -0·1			105·6 104·6	1·8 1·2					
	Jan Feb Mar Apr	120	-1.1			88·4 90·0	-0.3			107·0 106·1 106·6 106·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ \hline 0.8 \end{array} $					

	Visible t	rade			Balance o	f paymen	its	Competi	tiveness	Profits		Prices			
	Export v	olume	Import v	olume	Current balance 8	Effective rate† 4	exchange	Relative labour c		Gross tra	ading profits anies ⁶	Wholesa Materials	le prices i and fuels	ndex† 7 s Home s	ales
	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 1	100	£ billion	1975 = 1	100	1975 = 1	00	£ billion		1975 = 1	00	1975 =	100
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977	85.9 85.6 97.2 104.2 100.0 109.9 118.4 121.5	5·9 -0·3 13·6 14·6 -4·0 9·9 7·7 2·6	85·5 95·2 108·4 109·5 100·0 105·8 107·7 112·8	4·5 11·3 13·9 1·0 -8·7 5·8 1·8 4·7	1·1 0·2 -1·0 -3·3 -1·5 -0·9	127·9 123·3 111·8 108·3 100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5	-0·2 -3·6 -9·3 -3·1 -7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4	101 · 9 100 · 2 89 · 0 94 · 5 100 · 0 93 · 8 89 · 9 96 · 0	4·1 -1·7 -11·2 6·2 5·8 -6·2 -4·3 6·8	6·6 7·7 8·8 8·3 9·5 11·8 15·7 18·3	16·0 16·6 15·2 -5·7 14·3 23·9 33·0 16·4	42·5 44·4 58·8 86·8 100·0 127·0 145·6 144·6	4·5 32·4 47·6 15·2 27·0 14·6 -0·7	59·0 62·1 66·7 81·8 100·0 117·3 140·5 153·3	5·3 7·4 22·6 22·2 17·3 19·8 9·1
1978 1979	125.7	3.5	125.6	11.3	-0.9	87.3	7.1	111.2	15.8	18-3		167-6	15.9	172.0	12.2
1980 1981	128·0 n.a.	1 · 8 n.a.	119·1 n.a.	-5·2 n.a.	3·1 n.a.	96·1 94·9	10·1 -1·2	136 · 7	22.9	17·7 17·3	-3·3 -2·3	200·9 228·2	19·9 13·6	200·0 221·3	16·3 10·6
1980 Q4	126.4	-2.8	111-4	-14.0	2.0	100.2	13.2	146.7	25.3	4-4	-8.3	203-3	10.5	206 · 1	13.4
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121·7 n.a. n.a. 132·4	-7·7 n.a. n.a. 4·7	104·5 114·7 n.a. 126·4	-15·4 -8·8 n.a. 13·5	3·0 n.a. n.a. 1·5	101:4 97·8 90·6 89·7	9·0 3·5 -6·3 -10·5	153·0 146·4 137·8	21·7 9·5 -1·9	3·9 3·8 4·7 4·9	-18·7 -13·6 14·6 11·4	213·8 225·8 235·9 237·3	8·4 12·2 16·8 16·7	212·3 219·4 224·1 229·2	10·9 10·3 10·1 11·2
1982 Q1						91.2	-10.1					238 · 0	11.3	234 · 4	10.4
1981 Nov Dec	134·4 130·6	6·2 3·2	136·3 120·6	20·7 7·5	0·2 0·6	90·1 90·7	-10·9 -9·5					236·9 236·8	16·5 15·5	229·4 230·4	11·3 11·5
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr	119·5 125·4	-3·6 5·5	123·4 120·6	20·3 11·9	0·3 0·7	91·2 91·5 90·8	-10·6 -10·6 -8·9					238·9 239·9 235·2 238·4	13·9 12·1 8·0 7·7	232·9 234·6 235·6 237·2	11·0 10·7 9·5 8·8

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.
(') 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:
(*) Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).
(*) Manufacturing and distribution.
(*) Averages of daily rates.

(*) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness.

(*) Industrial and commercial companies excluding MLH 104, net of stock appreciation.

(*) Manufacturing industry.

(*) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.

EMPLOYMENT 4 **Working population**

THOUSAND

Quarter		Employee	s in employmen	it	Self-em-	HM	Employed	Unem-	Working
Quarter	OF CHEST AND SEC.	Male	Female	All	ployed persons (with or without employees)*	Forces‡	labour force	ployed excluding adult students	population
A UNITED	KINGDOM ted for seasonal variation								
1977	Sep Dec	13,420 13,374	9,268 9,328	22,687 22,702	1,877 1,874	328 324	24,892 24,900	1,609 1,481	26,501 26,381
1978	Mar	13,312	9,259 9,372	22,571 22,757	1,871 1,868	321 318	24,763 24,943	1,461 1,446	26,224 26,389
	June Sep	13,385 13,438 13,430	9,406 9,521	22,844 22,951	1,865 1,862	320 317	25,029 25,130	1,518 1,364	26,547 26,494
1979	Dec Mar	13,321	9,408	22,729	1,859	315	24,903	1,402	26,305
	June Sep	13,380 13,423	9,540 9,529	22,920 22,951	1,856 1,856	314 319	25,090 25,126	1,344 1,395 1,355†	26,434 26,521 26,415†
1980	Dec Mar	13,317 13,145	9,568 9,393	22,885 22,538	1,856 1,856	319 321	25,060 24,715	1,478† e	26,193†
1300	June Sep	13,110 12,952	9,401 9,270	22,511 22,222	1,856 1,856	323 332	24,690 24,410	1,660† 2,040†	26,350† 26,450†
	Dec Mar	12,666 12,387	9,162 8,937	21,829 21,324	1,856 1,856	334 334	24,019 23,514	2,244†	26,263† 25,999†
1981	June Sep	12,264 12,185	8,935 8,878	21,198 21,062	1,856 1,856	334 335	23,388 23,253	2,681† 2,999†	26,069† 26,252†
	Dec	11,993	8,850	20,843	1,856	332	23,031	2,941†	25,972†
	for seasonal variation	12.264	0.262	22,627	1,877	328	24,832		26,369
1977	Sep Dec	13,364 13,358	9,263 9,278	22,636	1,874	324	24,834		26,341
1978	Mar June	13,383 13,386	9,330 9,357	22,713 22,743	1,871 1,868	321 318	24,905 24,929		26,383 26,404
	Sep Dec	13,381 13,417	9,400 9,471	22,781 22,888	1,865 1,862	320 317	24,966 25,067		26,408 26,461
1979	Mar June	13,393 13,378	9,480 9,525	22,873 22,903	1,859 1,856	315 314	25,047 25,073		26,464 26,445
	Sep Dec	13,364 13,307	9,521 9,519	22,885 22,826	1,856 1,856	319 319	25,060 25,001		26,379 26,368†
1980	Mar	13,218 13,107	9,466 9,385	22,684 22,492	1,856 1,856	321 323	24,861 24,671		26,331† 26,343†
	June Sep Dec	12,890 12,660	9,260 9,115	22,150 21,775	1,856 1,856	332 334	24,338 23,965		26,281† 26,223†
1981	Mar	12,460	9,011	21,471	1,856	334	23,661		26,136†
	June Sep	12,260 12,122	8,918 8,867	21,178 20,989 20,792	1,856 1,856 1,856	334 335 332	23,368 23,180 22,980		26,089† 26,046† 25,941†
CDEAT	Dec BRITAIN	11,988	8,804	20,792	1,830	332	22,900		25,5411
	ed for seasonal variation								
1977	Sep Dec	13,129 13,083	9,059 9,114	22,188 22,196	1,816 1,813	328 324	24,332 24,333	1,542 1,420	25,874 25,753
1978	Mar	13,024	9,046	22,069	1,810	321	24,200	1,399	25,599
	June Sep	13,096 13,148	9,158 9,188	22,253 22,336	1,807 1,804	318 320 317	24,378 24,460	1,381 1,447 1,303	25,759 25,907
1979	Dec Mar	13,139 13,033	9,299 9,186	22,439 22,219	1,801	315	24,557 24,332	1,340	25,860 25,672
	June Sep	13,092 13,136	9,314 9,304	22,406 22,440	1,795 1,795	314 319	24,515 24,554	1,281 1,325	25,796 25,879
1980	Dec Mar	13,032 12,864	9,341 9,168	22,373	1,795 1,795	319 321	24,487 24,148	1,292† 1,412† e	25,779† 25,560†
	June Sep	12,831 12,678	9,178 9,048	22,008 21,726	1,795 1,795	323 332	24,126 23,853	1,587† 1,950†	25,713† 25,803†
1981	Dec Mar	12,399 12,126	8,944 8,722	21,343 20,848	1,795	334 334	23,472 22,977	2,151† 2,385†	25,623† 25,362†
	June Sep	12,009 11,932	8,720 8,663	20,729 20,596	1,795 1,795	334 335	22,858 22,726	2,577† 2,885†	25,435† 25,611†
	Dec	11,743	8,636	20,379	1,795	332	22,506	2,832†	25,338†
Adjusted	for seasonal variation	40.070	0.054	00.407	4.040	000	04.074		05.740
	Sep Dec	13,073 13,067	9,054 9,065	22,127 22,132	1,816 1,813	328 324	24,271 24,269		25,746 25,713
1978	Mar June	13,094 13,096	9,116 9,142	22,210 22,238	1,810 1,807	321 318	24,341 24,363		25,754 25,773
	Sep Dec	13,091 13,126	9,182 9,250	22,273 22,376	1,804 1,801	320 317	24,397 24,494		25,774 25,826
1979	Mar June	13,104 13,089	9,257 9,298	22,361 22,387	1,798 1,795	315 314	24,474 24,496		25,829 25,806
	Sep Dec	13,078 13,023	9,296 9,296 9,293	22,374 22,316	1,795 1,795 1,795	319 319	24,496 24,488 24,430		25,744 25,732†
1980	Mar	12,936	9,240	22,176	1,795	321	24,292		25,695†
	June Sep Dec	12,827 12,617	9,162 9,038	21,989 21,655	1,795 1,795	323 332	24,107 23,782		25,703† 25,641†
1981	Mar	12,393 12,198	8,898 8,795	21,291 20,993	1,795 1,795	334 334	23,420 23,122		25,581† 25,495†
	June Sep	12,004 11,870	8,703 8,653	20,707 20,523	1,795 1,795	334 335	22,836 22,653		25,452† 25,412†
	Dec	11,739	8,591	20,330	1,795	332	22,457		25,305†

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

nales are assumed unchanged from the June 1979 level until later data become available.

figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction of bas been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.)

Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK Service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on seleve. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

O EMPLOYMENT

REAT		tic	ndex of on indu	Produc- ustries		Manufac industri III-XIX			1	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	GREAT BRITA
	All industries and services*	All employees		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
977 Jun	e 22,1	 26 9	,067	9,087	88.6	7,150	7,173	87.6	378	348	689	36	433	483	915	148	745	173	739	1977
July		9	,105 ,099 ,094	9,083 9,069 9,062	88·6 88·5 88·4	7,185 7,186 7,189	7,172 7,164 7,163	87·6 87·5 87·4	388	347 346 345	702 703 694	37 37 38	435 437 438	484 483 484	919 922 927	149 150 150	750 750 749	172 173 175	741 741 747	
Oct No.		9	,092 ,088	9,056 9,053	88·3 88·3	7,190 7,188	7,162 7,156 7,159	87·4 87·4 87·4	367	345 346 346	691 692 688	38 38 38	438 438 438	482 481 479	929 927 929	149 149 150	751 753 753	175 174 174	751 751 752	
978 Jan		9	0,083 0,044 0,041	9,056 9,063 9,071	88·4 88·5	7,186 7,143 7,143	7,158 7,164	87·4 87·4		347 348	680 674	39 39 39	436 437 437	475 474 471	928 927 927	149 150 149	749 751 751	173 173 173	749 750 749	1978
Ma	r 22,0	69 9 9	,030	9,067	88.4	7,135 7,119	7,161 7,151 7,140	87·4 87·3 87·2	356	349 350 350	675 675 675	39 40	438 438	467 463	925 924	148 148	750 748	173 173	746 745	
Ma Jur	ie 22,2	53 9	0,011 0,023 0,058	9,046 9,038 9,030	88·3 88·2 88·1	7,109 7,117 7,144	7,140 7,136 7,127	87·1 87·0	373	351 349	682 693	40	438	458 458	923	149 149 149	749 751 752	173 172 173	744 744 744	
Jul Aug Sej		9	9,053	9,020 9,019	88·0 88·0	7,140 7,140	7,117 7,113	86·9 86·8	389	345 344 344	694 686 686	40 40 40	443 443 442	457 457 454	920 928 924	150	754 755	173 173	746 746	
Oct No De	V	9	9,049 9,049 9,038	9,017 9,019 9,016	88·0 88·0 88·0	7,133 7,132 7,122	7,108 7,106 7,099	86·8 86·7 86·7	371	343 342	685 682	40 40	441 442	453 453	923 923	150 150	756 753 750	173 172 171	744 743 741	1
1979 Jar Fel Ma		8	3,995 3,973 3,958	9,016 9,004 8,995	88·0 87·8 87·8	7,075 7,058 7,048	7,092 7,080 7,073	86·6 86·4 86·3	353	342 343 343	668 663 664	39 39 40	439 438 439	451 448 448	919 916 913	150 150 150	749 748	170 168	738 738	1979 J
Api Ma Jur	y	8	3,941 3,951 3,969	8,985 8,985 8,980	87·7 87·7 87·6	7,034 7,032 7,036	7,066 7,060 7,053	86·3 86·2 86·1	358	343 343 344	666 669 675	40 39 39	439 440 440	446 445 443	910 909 904	149 149 149	745 743 742	167 167 165	739 739 739	Á
Jul Au	y g	9	9,016	8,984 8,968 8,946	87·6 87·5 87·3	7,067 7,060 7,040	7,046 7,034 7,013	86·0 85·9 85·6	383	343 341 342	686 690 683	40 40 40	442 444 442	444 442 441	904 903 902	150 150 149	745 744 743	165 165 164	741 740 743	J
Se Oc No	t v	8	3,983 3,947 3,923	8,918 8,898	87·0 86·8	7,006 6,992	6,983 6,970	85·2 85·1	364	342 343 343	682 681 679	39 39 39	441 440 440	437 436 434	895 893 891	148 148 148	741 742 742	162 161 158	741 740 737	0
De 1980 Jar Fe	1	8	3,889 3,807 8,761	8,872 8,830 8,794	86·5 86·1 85·8	6,968 6,896 6,852	6,949 6,913 6,875	84·8 84·4 83·9		343 343	668 664	39 39	436 436 435	429 428 424	882 878 874	146 144 142	737 733 728	156 154 152	732 729 726	1980 J
Ma	ril 22,0	32 8	B,717 B,659	8,755 8,703	85·4 84·9 84·4	6,811 6,757 6,715	6,837 6,788 6,740	83·5 82·9 82·3	349	344 343 342	659 655 656	39 39 39	432 430	418 410	870 863	142 141	722 720	151 150	720 716 711	i N
Ma Jui Jul	ne 22,0	800	8,619 8,587 8,544	8,651 8,596 8,510	83.9	6,679 6,633	6,694	81·7 80·7	361	342	660	39 39 39	429 427 425	392 387	857 851 840	141 140 138	719 716 709	149 147 146	705 699	J J
Au Se	21,	726 8	8,468 8,393	8,429 8,355	82·2 81·5	6,563 6,493 6,410	6,534 6,465 6,389	79·8 78·9 78·0	382	341 341 339	652 652	39	422	385 369	833 820	136	702 695	146 146 146	693 687 677	S
Oc No De	V	8	8,301 8,196 8,111	8,273 8,174 8,097	79·7 79·0	6,327 6,264	6,308 6,248	77·0 76·3	361	338 338	646 642	38 38	413 410 407	360 355 345	808 799 790	133 132 129	690 682 672	145	673	D D
1981 Ja Fel Ma	b	7	8,002 7,925 7,856	8,025 7,958 7,894	78·3 77·6 77·0	6,177 6,115 6,061	6,195 6,139 6,086	75·6 74·9 74·3	350	337 335 334	630 619 616	38 38 37	403 401	346 338	780 767	128 126	666 663	144 145 142	655 646 638	1981 J F N
Ap Ma Jur	y		7,791 7,741 7,692	7,836 7,771 7,700	76·4 75·8 75·1	6,010 5,967 5,926	6,041 5,991 5,940	73·7 73·1 72·5	352	333 331 331	619 615 613	38 37 37	399 396 393	331 328 326	756 751 742	124 123 123	654 649 649	139 137	631 626	A N J
Ju Au	ly 19		7,674 7,646	7,639 7,605	74·5 74·2 73·8	5,917 5,900 5,872	5,894 5,870 5,843	71·9 71·7 71·3	371	329 328 327	620 621 614	36 36 36	395 394 392	319 318 318	743 737 735	125 122 123	649 641 639	138 140 141	617 610 610	J A S
Se Oc No	rt iv		7,606 7,565 7,516	7,567 7,538 7,494	73·5 73·1	5,843 5,814	5,823 5,796	71·1 70·8	355	325 324 323	610 610 605	37 36 36	389 386 386	315 314 310	724 722 718	124 122 121	634 630 628	140 139 140	605 602 596	C
De		379	7,454	7,440	72 6	5,772	5,758	70.3	355	323	594	35	382	306	710	121	620	141	592	1000 J

594 591 587

Note: Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

1982 Jan R Feb R Mar

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

							1.1			02.00				5. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10		J	HOUSAND
GRE BRIT	AT	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	XXVII
		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†
1977	June	532	480	40	370	258	253	531	324	1,232	337	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,564
	July Aug Sep	536 535 539	479 477 474	40 39 39	368 366 366	261 261 260	252 252 253	534 534 533	325 325 324	1,234 1,228 1,223	339 338 337	1,455	2,706	1,159	3,506	2,317	1,564
	Oct Nov Dec	538 540 541	471 470 470	39 39 40	367 367 365	260 260 260	254 253 253	533 531 533	326 325 323	1,219 1,219 1,219	339 336 333	1,449	2,756	1,169	3,574	2,252	1,547
1978	Jan Feb Mar	538 540 539	465 464 463	39 39 39	362 363 362	259 259 258	252 252 251	530 532 533	319 319 319	1,221 1,218 1,216	337 334 330	1,442	2,690	1,174	3,591	2,243	1,544
	April May June	538 539 539	459 458 459	39 39 38	361 360 360	258 259 259	251 250 251	533 532 534	320 319 321	1,217 1,221 1,225	336 333 330	1,462	2,724	1,182	3,577	2,360	1,553
	July Aug Sep	542 540 540	460 458 456	38 38 38	362 360 358	261 261 260	253 251 251	536 538 539	324 324 323	1,231 1,233 1,234	334 335 335	1,472	2,738	1,201	3,551	2,372	1,561
	Oct Nov Dec	539 539 538	455 455 454	38 38 38	358 359 358	260 260 260	253 255 255	539 539 539	324 323 322	1,236 1,237 1,239	337 337 336	1,465	2,833	1,208	3,623	2,346	1,554
1979	Jan Feb Mar	534 533 531	451 452 451	38 38 38	359 360 359	259 257 257	252 252 253	538 536 535	318 318 318	1,240 1,236 1,231	338 337 336	1,460	2,739	1,209	3,629	2,317	1,554
	April May June	527 529 528	448 448 448	37 37 37	359 360 363	257 257 257	253 252 253	534 535 536	317 316 316	1,227 1,240 1,254	338 337 336	1,473	2,769	1,214	3,622	2,434	1,566
	July Aug Sep	530 529 527	449 445 442	37 37 36	365 363 362	258 258 257	255 254 254	539 539 538	319 319 317	1,267 1,265 1,262	339 339 338	1,485	2,780	1,236	3,573	2,441	1,560
4000	Oct Nov Dec	524 525 524	438 434 430	36 36 36	361 360 357	255 253 252	253 252 251	538 538 538	315 314 311	1,260 1,250 1,241	339 339 338	1,483	2,842	1,241	3,640	2,373	1,542
1980	Jan Feb Mar	520 518 517	424 418 412	36 36 35	352 349 347	250 249 248	248 246 244	534 532 531	306 300 298	1,231 1,228 1,225	338 338 337	1,473	2,741	1,234	3,634	2,346	1,538
	April May June	514 509 505	404 403 399	34 34 34	343 338 337	247 244 243	242 242 241	528 527 524	296 293 292	1,223 1,226 1,229	337 337 337	1,478	2,733	1,237	3,609	2,461	1,543
	July Aug Sep	500 491 483	392 385 377	34 34 33	335 330 327	241 239 236	238 236 234	524 520 516	288 283 279	1,232 1,226 1,219	338 339 340	1,475	2,685	1,254	3,556	2,440	1,543
1981	Oct Nov Dec	475 470 462	370 363 361	33 33 33	321 315 313	231 226 222	232 230 229	513 508 505	276 270 264	1,213 1,193 1,173	339 338 338	1,447	2,690	1,237	3,608	2,357	1,532
1901	Jan Feb Mar	458 448 438	356 354 352	33 32 31	305 305 303	224 218 216	226 225 227	500 496 497	259 258 259	1,151 1,139 1,127	337 336 334	1,423	2,586	1,219	3,605	2,286	1,524
	April May June	435 431 426	352 349 343	31 32 31	303 304 299	213 209 212	227 225 223	493 490 488	258 257 258	1,115 1,110 1,105	333 332 331	1,420	2,583	1,213	3,586	2,357	1,526
	July Aug Sep Oct	423 429 425	345 346 342	32 33 31	299 297 295	212 210 208	221 220 222	485 487 484	258 261 257	1,098 1,088 1,077	330 331 330	1,417	2,576	1,220	3,532	2,350	1,523
1982	Nov Dec	422 421 420	341 340 338	33 32 31	299 297 292	208 205 202	217 218 216	485 483 482	260 256 252	1,067 1,049 1,031	330 329 327	1,392	2,609	1,212	3,599	2,250	1,509
-	Jan R Feb R Mar	414 415 413	336 334 332	31 31 30	290 290 289	200 201 199	215 213 212	477 477 475	247 246 246	1,013 1,012 1,012	326 326 324						

Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

7,370 7,352 7,330

^{*} Excludes private domestic service.

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

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: index of production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Mar 198	31]		[Jan 198	32] R		[Feb 198	32] R		[Mar 19	B2]	
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI		1,900 · 2	7,855.9	5,577 2			5,563-2	1,789·3 1,600·5	7,352·4 5,694·1	5,547·4 4,079·8		7,330-3
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,351 8	1,709 · 3	6,061 1	305 1	1,604 2	321.5	4,093·6 304·3	16.4	320.7	303.7	16.4	5,674·4 320·1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	101	267 · 2	10.8	278.0	254 · 7	10·8 230·7	265·5 593·8	254·0 360·8	10·8 229·9	264·8 590·7	253·4 359·3	10·8 227·9	264.2
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	212	373·7 53·0 15·1	242·1 30·6 25·1	615·8 83·6 40·1	363·0 52·6 14·1	30 · 1	82·7 37·5	52·7 14·0	30·0 23·1	82·8 37·1	52·5 13·9	29·7 22·7	587 3 82 3 36 6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214 215	51·0 34·9	47·1 12·0	98.2	50·7 34·3	46 · 4	97·2 45·9	51·0 34·2	46·3 11·4	97·3 45·6	51·0 34·2	46·3 11·6	97·2 45·7
Milk and milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	217 218	31 · 1 25 · 1	33·2 25·7	64·3 50·7	29·7 25·2	30·9 25·1	60·6 50·3	29·8 25·2	31·1 25·2	60·9 50·4 29·7	29·7 24·9 18·4	30.9	60·6 49·3
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	229	19·1 47·8	11.9	31·0 58·6 32·5	18·5 45·0 19·4	11·3 9·7 11·4	29·7 54·6 30·8	18·3 44·6 19·2	11·3 9·5 11·4	54·2 30·6	44 · 4	11·3 9·5 11·4	29·6 53·9 30·4
Other drinks industries Coal and petroleum products	239 IV	20·2 32·9	12·3 4·3	37.3	31.2	4.0	35.2	30.3	4.0	34.3	30-1	4.0	34.1
Chemicals and allied industries	V 271	291·3 112·4	109·7 22·2	401 · 0 134 · 6	276·7 104·9	105·5 20·3	382·2 125·2	275·9 104·4	105·7 20·3	381 · 6 124 · 8	276·1 104·7	105·4 20·2	381·5 124·9
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	272	39.7	29.9	69.6	39 · 1	29 · 1	68 · 2	39 · 2	29 · 1	68.3	39 · 2	29.2	68 · 4
synthetic rubber Other chemical industries	276 279	39·0 38·4	8·0 22·7	47·0 61·0	37·0 37·3	7·9 21·4	44·9 58·7	36·5 37·1	7·7 21·4	44·3 58·6	36·6 37·1	7·6 21·5	44·2 58·6
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	300·8 135·8	37·3 11·0	338·1 146·8	273·5 119·8	32·8 9·0	306·3 128·8	273·4 119·6	32.6 8.8	305·9 128·3	272·6 119·7	32·5 8·7	305·1 128·4
Steel tubes Iron castings etc	312 313	28·1 52·7	4·2 6·4	32·3 59·0	27·4 49·8	3.8	31 · 2 55 · 7	27·4 49·9	3.8	31·1 55·9	27·3 49·7 33·1	3·8 6·0	31·1 55·7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	321 322	37·7 30·1	6·3 6·2	44·0 36·3	33·5 28·2	5·4 5·9	38·9 34·1	33·3 28·5	5·5 5·7	38·7 34·2	28.3	5·5 5·6	38·6 33·9
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	VII 332	651 · 4 47 · 1	115·8 7·5	767 · 2 54 · 6	605·0 39·1	104·7 6·2	709·7 45·3	603·7 40·4	104·5 6·7	708·2 47·1	603 · 9 39·7	104·7 6·8	708·7 46·5
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earth-moving equipment	333 336	61 · 8 31 · 6	12.3	74·1 35·1	59·0 27·7	11·1 3·2 6·3	70·1 30·8 48·0	58·9 27·4 41·6	11·1 3·2 6·2	69·9 30·6 47·8	58·6 26·5 41·5	11·2 3·1 6·1	69 · 8 29 · 6 47 · 6
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339 341	44·4 151·3 109·8	7·0 29·2 13·2	51 · 4 180 · 5 123 · 0	41 · 7 139 · 1 105 · 3	27·1 12·1	166·2 117·3	138 - 6	27·0 12·0	165·5 116·9	139·2 105·9	26·9 12·1	166·1 118·0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	119.0	25 · 1	144-1	113.5	22.9	136·3 120·9	112·4 79·5	22.5	134·9 120·6	112·9 79 ·4	22·8 41·1	135·7 120·5
Instrument engineering Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 354	82·3 58·1	43·3 27·7	125·5 85·8	79·8 56·3	25.9	82.2	55.9	25.7	81 - 6	55.7	25.7	81 - 4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	IX 361	440·0 88·8	223·4 26·5	663·4 115·3	415·6 83·2	204·5 24·0	620·1 107·2	413·8 82·9 26·6	204·0 24·2 8·3	617·8 107·1 34·9	413·4 82·9 26·8	203·1 24·2 8·4	616·6 107·1 35·2
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	27·4 42·4 58·5	9·1 23·8 48·8	36·5 66·2 107·3	26·6 40·4 56·0	8·3 22·3 45·1	34·9 62·8 101·0	39·9 56·0	22·2 45·2	62·1 101·1	39·6 55·4	22·1 44·9	61.7
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipme Electronic computers	364 nt365 366	19·9 33·1	18.0	37·9 43·1	18·5 31·6	16.6	35·1 40·6	18·5 31·1	16·8 8·7	35·3 39·8	18·9 31·5	17·3 8·9	36·2 40·4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	75·8 34·6	26·5 17·0	102·3 51·6	73·3 31·7	25·0 15·7	98·3 47·5	73·2 31·6	25.0	98·3 47·1	72·6 31·8 53·9	24 · 8 15 · 1 37 · 4	97·4 46·9 91·3
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering	369 X	59·6 133·4	43.6	103·2 144·7	54·4 130·2	38·4 10·7	92·7 140·8	54·0 130·2	38·1 10·6	92·1 140·8	129.1	10.7	139-8
Vehicles	XI	571-5	74.8	646·3 362·9	524·7 285·7	67·0 35·9	591 · 7 321 · 6	521 · 9 284 · 6	66·5 35·6	588·5 320·2	517·8 282·0	66·3 35·5	584·2 317·6
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	322·0 172·6	40·9 27·5	200 · 2	167 - 4	25.6	193 · 1	166 · 7	25·4 104·0	192·2 414·9	165·5 309·6	25·4 103·5	190·9 413·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	XII 390 399	326·4 45·3 198·5	111·4 10·7 66·0	437·7 56·0 264·5	310·0 42·4 189·5	103·8 9·9 62·3	413·8 52·3 251·7	310·8 43·0 189·7	9·8 62·8	52·8 252·5	42·4 189·6	9.8	52·2 251·9
Textiles Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax system	XIII s 412	190·6 17·8	161·6 14·1	352·2 31·9	180·6 16·3	155·0 13·0	335·6 29·3	179·2 16·4	154·4 13·0	333·6 29·4	179·2 16·4	152·9 12·9	332·1 29·2 53·7
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	414 417	32·9 30·4	24·5 63·8	57·5 94·2	31 · 8 29 · 9	23·0 63·7	54·8 93·6	31 · 4 29 · 2	22·9 64·0	54·3 93·1 36·1	31 · 2 29 · 3 24 · 7	22·5 64·0 11·3	93·3 36·1
Textile finishing Leather, leather goods and fur	423 XIV	25·4 17·3	12·1 13·9	37·5 31·2	24·1 16·8	12·3 13·8	36·3 30·6	24·3 17·2	11·8 13·4	30.6	16.9	13-5	30 - 4
Clothing and footwear	xv	74.3	228·4 42·1	302·7 53·7	70·4 11·3	219·3 38·3	289·8 49·6	70·4 11·2	219·4 38·2	289 · 8 49 · 5	69·8 10·9	218·9 37·6	288·7 48·5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	442 443 444	11·6 8·1 5·5	23.5	31 · 6 32 · 1	7·8 4·8	23 · 2 25 · 3	31·0 30·1	7·9 4·9	22·8 25·0	30·7 30·0	7·8 4·9	23·3 25·3	31 · 1 30 · 2 79 · 0
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445 450	13·2 26·6	64·9 34·0	78·1 60·6	12·6 25·2	64 · 8 31 · 8	77 · 4 56 · 9	12·5 25·0	66·0 31·7	78·5 56·7	12·2 25·4	66·9 31·1	56 - 5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI 461	170·5 29·9	45·3 3·6	215·8 33·5	160·3 27·2	39·6 2·9	199·9 30·1	161·0 27·6	40·1 3·2	201 · 0 30 · 8	27.5	40·1 3·1	199·0 30·6 38·9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	462 463	24·4 43·7	20.0	44·5 54·8	21 · 7 40 · 8	16·7 10·4	38·3 51·2	21 · 6 40 · 8	16·5 10·5	38·0 51·2	39 · 4	10.3	49 8
Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	469 XVII	60·1 182·4	9.2	69·3 226·5	59·2 174·2	8·4 41·0	67·6 215·2	59·7 172·2	8·7 40·6	68 · 4 212 · 8	172-2	40.1	212-2
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	63·6 63·2	10·3 14·9	74·0 78·1	61 · 6 58 · 0		71 · 2 72 · 0	61 · 7 56 · 4	9·6 14·1	71 · 3 70 · 5		13.6	72·0 69·9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	341·5 44·0	155·4 9·0	497 · 0 53 · 0	328·3 43·2	148·9 8·2	477·2 51·4	328 · 8 43 · 3	148·0 8·0	476·7 51·3	327 · 6 43 · 0	147·5 8·0	475 · 1
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	45.9	23.3	69 - 2	43.7	22.6	66.3	43 · 8	22.6	66 - 4		22·4 20·1	66·1 86·3
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals	485 486	67·1 32·6 124·1	20·4 18·3 66·2	87·5 50·9 190·4	66·2 30·3 118·4		86 · 2 49 · 4 181 · 7	66·1 30·2 118·7	20·0 19·2 62·6	86 · 1 49 · 4 181 · 4	30.0	19.2	180
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, et Other manufacturing industries	XIX	171-6	87.0	258-6	165-0	81 - 8	246-8	164-6	81-6	246 · 2 72 · 6	163 - 7	82·4 15·6	246 72 0
Rubber Plastics products n.e.s.	491 496	60·7 69·2	16·9 36·5	77·6 105·7	57·1 66·8	15·8 33·7	72·8 100·5	57·0 66·6	15·6 34·1	100.7	66 · 5		1,011
Construction	500	1,019-6	107.0	1,126-6	905·9 260·9	107·0 65·5	1,012·9 326·4	904·9 260·3	107·0 65·4	1,011·9 325·7	904·9 258·9	65.0	323
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity	XXI 601 602	266·7 79·7 139·3	67·6 27·3 31·0	334·3 107·0 170·3	79·6 133·8	26.7	106·3 163·5	79·4 133·4	26.7	106·1 163·1	79·1 132·2	26.5	105 161 56
Electricity Water	603	47.8	9.2	57.0	47.6	9.0	56.6	47 · 6	9.0	56 - 6		9.0	30

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

EMPLOYMENT 1 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1981 and March 1982

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	Erro	omont sets		1								
	Order or MLH	Engag	ement rate		Leavir	ng rate		Engag	ement rate		Leavin	g rate	
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Ail
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	III 212	0·9 1·4	1·5 1·8	1.1	1·6 2·6	3·4 4·5	2·3 3·3	1·1 1·7	1.8	1.4	1.4	2·5 2·0	1.8
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	0·4 1·6	0·4 2·2	0.4	2.5	5·4 2·5	4.3	0.4	1·4 3·0	1.0	1.3	3·1 3·0	2.4
Milk and milk products	215	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	217 218	0.3	1·0 1·7	0·7 1·3	1.0	3·1 4·4	2.1	0·5 1·0	0·7 2·8	0.6	1·0 1·8	2·0 4·2	1·5 3·0
Food industries n.e.s Brewing and malting	229 231	1.0	2.2	1·5 0·5	0·9 1·0	4·0 2·3	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.8
Other drink industries	239	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coal and petroleum products	IV V	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.0
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals	271	0·5 0·3	1.4	0·7 0·4	1·0 0·9	2·3 1·1	1.4	0·6 0·2	1·2 0·8	0·7 0·4	0·8 0·6	1.4	1·0 0·7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation Synthetic resins and plastics materials	272	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.7	1 · 4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1
and synthetic rubber	276	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	3.0	1.2
Other chemical industries Metal manufacture	279 VI	0.5	1·0 0·9	0·7 0·5	1·0 1·5	1.8	1.6	0·7 0·6	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.3	1·2 0·8	0·6 0·4	1·1 0·8	1.5	1.1
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	312 313	0·6 0·4	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	0·5 2·2	1.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Mechanical engineering	322 VII	0·7 0·7	1-1	0.8	1.4	3.5	1.8	0·8 1·0	0·8 1·0	0·8 1·0	1.5	1.4	1.0
Metal-working machine tools	332	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1·8 0·6	1.6
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earthmoving equipment	333 336	0.6	0·7 1·6	0.6	1.2	1·7 3·1	1.2	0·6 0·7	1.0	0.7	1·5 3·4	1·8 3·0	1.5
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	0.9	1·2 0·7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	341	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1·0 1·6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1·8 1·5	1.3
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349 VIII	0·9 0·7	1·5 1·2	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.4
Scientific and industrial instruments						1.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
and systems Electrical engineering	354 IX	0·6 0·6	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1-1
Electrical machinery	361	0.5	1·0 1·5	0·7 0·7	1.1	2·2 2·1	1.5	0·6 0·7	1.5	0.8	1·1 0·6	1·8 1·6	1.4
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus	362	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.0	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.6
and equipment	363	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.4
Broadcast receiving and sound	364	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6
reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.1	5.5	4.2	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	0.4	1.1	0·7 0·5	0·7 0·8	1·8 1·7	0.9	0.6	2·0 1·2	0.9	2·1 1·0	0·9 1·7	1.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	0.7	1·2 0·7	0.9	1.2	2·6 1·6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	2·1 1·3	1.5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	XI	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	1-1	1.7	1-1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	381	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.4
repairing Wetal goods not alsowhere appointed	383	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.8	1-1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	XII 390	1.1	1.4	1.2	1·6 1·4	2·3 2·9	1.8	1·1 0·9	1·4 0·6	1·2 0·8	1·6 1·4	1.9	1.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified Textiles	399	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and	XIII	1:1	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.1
flax systems Woollen and worsted	412	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.7	2.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	414	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.1
Textile finishing leather, leather goods and fur	423	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.4
Clothing and footwear	XIV	1.2	1.0	1.1	4·0 2·0	0.6	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Men's and boy's tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	2·7 1·8	2·5 1·8	1.4	2·2 1·5	2·0 1·5	3·0 3·0	3·2 2·6	3·1 2·7
overdis and men's shirts underwear etc	443 444	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	4.1	3.6	1·3 1·5	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.5
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc Footwear	445 450	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.4	1·8 3·2 2·2	1.8
Bricks, pottery, glass coment etc	XVI	0.7	0.9	0.9	1·8 2·0	2.5	2.2	1.0	1·2 2·5	1.1	1.4		1.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.8	3.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	2·6 2·3	1.6
Glass	462 463	0·7 0·5	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.6	0·9 6·7	0.7	1.4	2·0 4·2	1.6
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.4							
limber from the	XVII	0.9		1.0	1.8		2·0 2·2	1·8 1·3	1·8 1·4	1.8	2·2 2·3	2·3 3·2	2·2 2·5
Furniture and upholstery	471 472	0.8		0.8	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
raper, printing and publishing		0·7 0·7		0·9	1.7		1·9 1·3	1·2 0·6	1·8 1·3	1·3 0·8	3·3 1·0	3·4 1·7	3.3
Packaging, products of paper, board and	481	1.3		1.2	1.9		2.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.4
associated materials Printing and publishing		0.6		0.7	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.3
		0.6	1.3	0.8	0·7 0·7	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9
engraving etc							0.9	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.6
Other manufacturing industries		0.7		1.0	1.1		1.5	0.6		0.9	1.2		1.3
Plastics products -	491	0·8 0·5	0.9	1·0 0·6	2·1 1·3		2·8 1·3	1·0 0·4		1·2 0·6	1.7		1.9
All manufacturing Industries		0.9	1.6	1 · 1	2.5	3.9	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.2
	ow the nur	0.7		0.9	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.6

The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses), respectively, in the four-week periods ended December 12, 1981 and March 20, 1982 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods; the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart on the opposite page which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

EMPLOYMENT Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1981 to March 1982

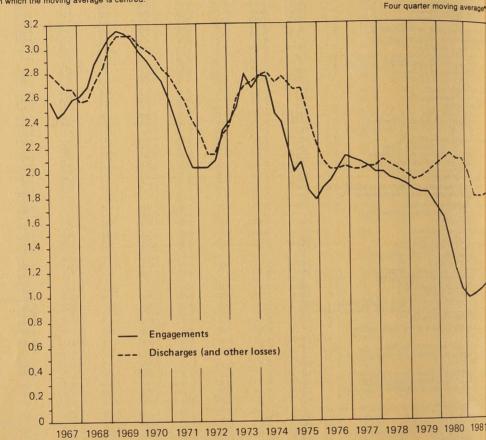
Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

e e	C	A	n	t

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1980	Nov	1.05	2.10
1981	Feb May Aug Nov	0·98 1·00 1·05 1·10	1·95 1·80 1·80 1·82

* On which the moving average is centred.

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



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

Commentary (continued from page S5)

in February and March are consistent with the recent easing in the rate of increase in unemploy-

In March, manufacturing employment was nearly 1 · 4 million (just over 19 per cent) below its level in June 1979, when the downturn began. All manufacturing industries shared in this decline. The largest fall was in mechanical engineering which lost 195,000 employees (21½ per cent) during the period. The biggest relative declines were in metal manufacture (31 per cent-138,000 employees) and textiles (26 per cent-116,000 employees). The smallest relative declines were in paper, printing and publishing (11½ per cent-61,000 employees), food, drink and tobacco (13 per

(13½ per cent-59,000 employees). Among other production industries, employment in construction fell by just over 19 per cent (242,000 employees) but there were only relatively small falls in mining and quarrying and

gas, electricity and water. Overtime working among operatives in manufacturing industries was 9 · 9 million hours a week in March (seasonally adjusted), very similar to the average over the previous six months but about 13 million hours a week more than in March 1981 (the lowest figure recorded during the recession). Just before the downturn, about 15 to 16 million hours of overtime were being worked each week. Hours lost through short-time working in

chemicals and allied industries were similar to the figures for the previous two months but well below the peak of 8.5 million hours lost in January 1981. However, before the recession began, short-time working averaged less than one million hours per week.

Although employment is still falling, labour turnover figures are another labour market indicator now showing an improving trend (see chart on page S12). The rate of engagements in manufacturing industries has been edging upwards since around the middle of 1981, albeit from very low levels. This represents the first improvement recorded since 1976. The leaving rate (which includes both voluntary and involuntary terminations) also appears to have levelled out. It is a feature of turning points in the cent-88,000 employees) and March, at 2.0 million a week, past that discharges as well as

engagements rise during a economic upturn. Total employment fell b

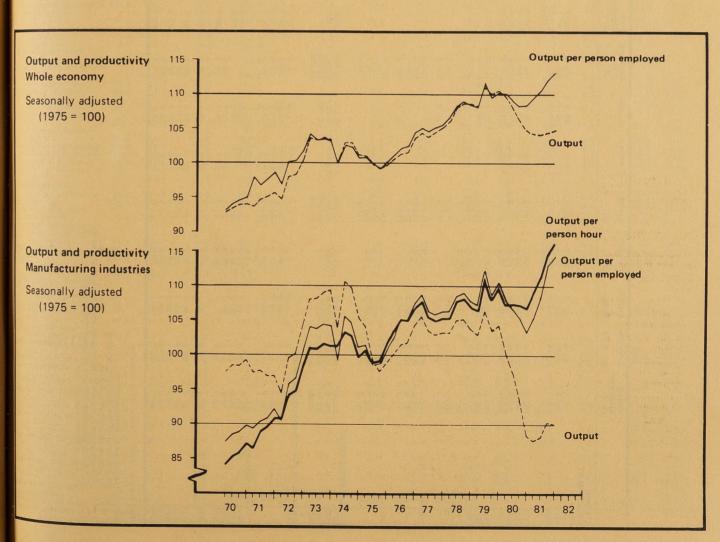
193,000 (seasonally adjusted) i the last quarter of 1981, slightly more than the 184,000 fall in the third quarter but much less than the falls of nearly 300,000 in each of the previous two quarters. The total number of employees December 1981 was over two mi lion (or 9 per cent) below the leve in June 1979. The working popu lation fell by just over 100,00 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter, by which time was half a million (200,000 males and 300,000 females) below it June 1979 level. The population of working age has been increas ing at the same time as the down turn in employment, but there ha not been a fully corresponding increase in unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

UNITED	Whole e	conomy					Index o	production	industri	es			Manufa	cturing indu	stries	
KINGDOM	including	g MLH 104†		excludin	g MLH 104†		includin	g MLH 104		excludi	ng MLH 104	†				
	Output‡	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output‡	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output per person hour
1972 1973 1974 1975	97·8 103·5 101·9 100·0	97·9 100·0 100·4 100·0	99·9 103·6 101·5 100·0	97·7 103·5 101·9 100·0	97·9 100·0 100·4 100·0	99·8 103·5 101·5 100·0	101 · 6 109 · 7 105 · 7 100 · 0	103·0 104·4 104·1 100·0	98·7 105·1 101·6 100·0	101 · 4 109 · 5 105 · 7 100 · 0	103·0 104·5 104·1 100·0	98·5 104·9 101·6 100·0	99·7 108·8 107·5 100·0	103·9 104·4 104·7 100·0	95·9 104·2 102·7 100·0	94·5 101·2 101·9 R 100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	101-9 104-6 108-0 110-3 107-4 104-4	99·3 99·4 99·9 100·3 98·3 93·6	102·6 105·2 108·1 110·0 109·2 111·6	101·3 102·9 105·7 106·9 103·9 100·5	99·3 99·4 99·9 100·3 98·3 93·6	102·1 103·6 105·8 106·6 105·7 107·4	102·4 106·5 110·2 112·8 105·0 99·4 R	97·3 96·9 96·8 96·2 91·7 83·4	105·3 110·0 113·9 117·3 114·6 119·3	101·1 102·5 104·4 104·4 96·5 90·0 R	97·2 96·8 96·7 96·1 91·6 83·3	104·0 105·9 R 108·0 108·7 105·4 108·1 R	102·0 103·9 104·4 104·6 95·0 88·9	96·9 97·2 96·7 95·3 89·7 80·8	105·3 106·9 108·0 R 109·8 105·9 R 110·2 R	108·9 107·3
1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	112·2 110·0 110·7	100·4 100·4 100·2	111·7 109·6 110·4	108·7 106·4 107·3	100·3 100·4 100·2	108·4 106·0 107·1	R 115·2 112·9 112·6	96·4 96·3 95·6	R 119·5 117·2 117·8	106·7 104·0 104·3	96·3 96·2 95·5	R 110·8 108·1 109·2	R 107·5 103·6 104·5	95·6 95·3 94·4	R 112·5 108·7 110·6	R 111 · 2 108 · 2 109 · 8
1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109·9 108·2 106·4 104·9	99·7 99·0 98·0 96·5	110·2 109·3 108·6 108·7	106·4 104·8 103·1 101·3	99·7 99·0 97·9 96·5	106·7 105·9 105·3 104·9	110·0 106·9 103·4 99·9	94·4 93·0 90·9 88·3	116·6 114·9 113·7 113·1	101 · 4 R 98 · 4 R 95 · 2 91 · 0	94·3 92·9 90·8 88·2	107·5 106·0 104·8 103·1	100·5 97·5 93·5 88·5	93·1 91·4 88·7 85·7	108·0 106·7 105·4 103·3	107·6 107·3 107·3 106·9
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104·3 104·0 104·4 104·8	95·1 93·9 93·1 92·3	109·7 110·8 112·2 113·5	100·5 100·3 100·6 100·7	95·1 93·9 93·1 92·3	105·7 106·8 108·1 109·1	98·8 98·3 100·1 100·4	85·9 84·0 82·4 81·2	115·0 117·1 121·5 123·7	89·4 89·1 R 90·9 R 90·5.R	85 · 8 83 · 9 82 · 3 81 · 1	104·2 106·2 110·4 111·6	87·7 88·0 90·1 90·0 R	83·3 81·3 79·8 78·7	105·3 108·2 112·9 114·4	109·3 111·0 114·7 116·3

MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas



EMPLOYMENT ___

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States (2) (7)
	(1) (2)	(2)(3)(4)	(2) (5)	(1)	(2)			(2)	(6)	(2)	(2)(5)	_ (8)	(2) (5)	(5) (9)	(2)	(2)	
IVILIAN MPLOYMENT																Indic	es: 1975 = 10
ears 972 973 974	97·5 99·9 100·3	95·5 98·3 100·4	101·7 102·3 102·3	98·6 99·9 101·4	89·9 94·4 98·3	101·0 102·3 101·0	99·2 100·5 101·2	105·4 105·7 103·6	98·6 99·1 100·0	96·3 97·3 99·4	98·1 100·7 100·3	100·3 100·4 100·5	96·6 96·9 97·2	98·8 101·3 101·8	95·1 95·5 97·5	105·7 106·2 105·6	96·4 99·6 101·4
975 976 977	100·0 99·2 99·4 99·9	100·0 101·3 102·3 101·8	100·0 100·1 101·5 102·4	100·0 99·2 99·0 99·0	100·0 102·1 103·9 107·4	100·0 102·6 103·5 106·0	100·0 100·7 101·6 101·9	100·0 99·0 98·8 99·6	100·0 100·5 100·9 104·3	100·0 100·8 101·8 102·3	100·0 100·9 102·3 103·5	100·0 99·9 100·2 100·6	100·0 104·8 106·9 108·6	100·0 98·8 98·0 95·3	100·0 100·6 100·9 101·3	100·0 96·7 96·7 97·3	100·0 103·2 106·8 111·3
979 980 981	100·5 98·9 93·5	103·4 106·4 108·5	103·7 104·3	100.2	111·7 114·8 117·8	107·1	101·9 102·1	101·0 101·9 101·0	107.7	103·5 105·0 105·5	104·9 106·0 106·9	101.5	109·7 112·1 113·2	93·3 89·7	102·9 104·2 104·0	98·2 99·8	114·3 114·7 116·0
uarters 979 Q3 Q4	100·4 100·1	103·4 104·6	104·2 104·3		112·2 113·6		101.9	101·1 101·6		103·8 104·6	105·0 105·3	::	110·5 110·8	93·8 93·3	103·0 103·8	98·3 98·3	114·7 115·1
980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·6 98·8 97·4 95·9	105·2 106·0 106·9 107·3	104·3 104·3 104·4 104·5		114·1 114·1 114·7 116·2		101.7	101·9 102·0 101·9 101·8		104·1 104·7 105·4 105·7	105·5 105·9 106·3 106·3	::	112·0 111·5 112·0 113·1	92·0 90·8 90·5 89·7	104·0 104·8 104·4 103·9	98·8 99·6 100·1 99·9	115·3 114·5 114·5 114·7
981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94·6 93·5 92·7 91·9	107·8 108·5 108·8 108·9	104·8 105·1 105·0		117·5 118·2 118·1 117·2			101 · 4 101 · 1 100 · 7 100 · 6		106·2 105·4 104·9 105·4	106·8 106·7 106·8 107·3	* ::	114·5 112·6 113·0 112·7	88·6 87·9 87·8	104·6 103·5 104·5 103·5	100·8 101·6 101·6	115·6 116·6 116·4 115·4
VILIAN EMPLOYMENT 75 79 80 81		5,867 6,064 6,242 6,364	2,943 3,051 3,070	3,748 3,754	9,284 10,369 10,655 10,933	2,332 2,498	20,714 21,103 21,142	24,798 25,041 25,265 25,039	1,056 1,137	19,594 20,287 20,572 20,672	52,230 54,790 55,360 55,810	4,563 4,632	1,707 1,872 1,914 1,932	12,692 11,706 11,254	4,062 4,180 4,232 4,225	3,017 2,962 3,012	Thousa 84,783 96,945 97,270 98,313
ivilian employment: pro 81 Agriculture† Industry†† Services			10·5* 40·3* 49·3* 100·0	3·2** 35·5** 61·3** 100·0	5·5 28·3 66·2 100·0	8·3** 30·0** 61·7** 100·0	8·8* 35·9* 55·3* 100·0	5·9 44·3 49·8 100·0	19·5** 32·5** 48·0** 100·0	13·3 37·4 49·3 100·0	10·0 35·3 54·7 100·0	6·0** 32·0** 62·0** 100·0	8·5 29·8 61·7 100·0	18·9* 36·1* 45·1* 100·0	5·6 31·3 63·1 100·0	7·2* 39·5* 53·3* 100·0	3·5 30·1 66·4 100·0
All Manufacturing 970 971	34·7 34·0 32·9	26·4 26·6 25·5	30·0 29·7 29·7	32·7 32·3 31·9 31·8	22·3 21·8 21·8 22·0	24·9 24·7	27·8 28·0 28·1 28·3	36·6 36·4	20·4 20·4 20·7		27·0 27·0 27·0 27·4	26·2 25·7 25·0 24·6	23·8 23·5		27·6 27·3 27·1 27·5	37·0 36·4 35·5 35·0	Per c 27 · 0 25 · 4 25 · 0 25 · 6
73 74	32.3	25·6 25·2	30.2	31.5	21.7	23.6	28 4	36.6	21.0		27.2	24.6	23.6		28.3	34.8	25 · 1
975 976 977 978 979	30·9 30·2 30·3 30·0 29·4	23·4 23·5 23·1 21·8 22·2	30·1 29·6 29·8 29·7 29·5	30·1 29·1 28·1 27·0 25·9	20·2 20·3 19·6 19·6 20·0	22·7 22·5 21·6 21·5 21·3	27·9 27·4 27·1 26·6 26·1	35·8 35·8 35·7 35·4 35·1	21 · 2 21 · 5 21 · 3	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·8 25·5 25·1 24·5 24·3	23·8 22·9 22·2 21·5 21·0	24·1 23·2 22·4 21·3 20·5	24·0 24·1 24·1 23·7	28·0 26·9 25·9 24·9 24·5	33·7 32·8 32·7 32·6 32·3	23·6 23·8 23·7 23·7 23·7

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

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

(7) Employment in manufacturing includes mining and quarrying.
(8) Data in terms of man-years.
(9) Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
1980
1970
1970
† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
— Break in series

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME Opera-	Percent-	Hours of	overtime w	orked	SHORT-		Working	part of wee	ık	Stood of	ff for whole		
	tives (Thou)	age of all opera-				week					or part o	of week		
		tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours los		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st
			opera- tive working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1,661 1,801 1,793 1,720 1,392 1,113	32·2 34·6 34·8 34·2 29·5 26·7	8·4 8·7 8·6 8·7 8·3 8·2	14·00 15·58 15·50 14·86 11·52 9·19		5 13 5 8 20 15	183 495 199 316 805 594	81 35 32 42 252 308	784 362 355 454 3,111 3,580	9·9 10·2 11·0 10·6 12·1 11·3	85 48 37 50 272 323	1·6 0·9 0·7 1·0 5·9 7·7	966 857 554 769 3,916 4,174	11·7 17·4 15·1 15·0 14·3 12·5
Week ended 1979 Dec 8 1980 Mar 15	1,856 1,638 1,501	37·3 33·7 31·4	8·6 8·4	16·00 13·72	15·17 13·44	4 22	155 871	61 153	710 1,857	11.5	65 175	1·3 3·6	866 2,727	13·2 15·7
June 14 Sep 13 Dec 13	1,202 1,152 1,046	25·9 26·3 24·7	8·3 8·2 7·9 8·1	12·47 9·90 9·12 8·45	12·30 10·03 8·34 8·15	14 33 32 19	546 1,304 1,276 765	192 336 470 491	2,218 4,081 6,139 6,016	11 · 6 12 · 1 13 · 1 12 · 3	206 369 502 510	4·3 8·0 11·4 12·0	2,763 5,385 7,415 6,782	13·5 14·6 14·8
April 11 May 16 June 13	1,096 1,094 1,124 1,101	26·0 26·2 27·1 26·6	8·3 8·0 8·1 8·3	9·09 8·84 9·15	8·72 8·61 8·91	18 17 10	720 697 386	417 335 291	4,949 3,789 3,251	11·9 11·4 11·2	435 352 300	10·3 8·4 7·2	5,669 4,486 3,638	13·0 12·7 12·1
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12 Oct 10	1,030 1,164 1,177	24·9 28·1 28·6	8·7 8·5 8·4	9·23 8·90 9·89 9·89	8·88 10·07 10·03 9·99	9 8 8	360 328 317 255	202 189 181 167	2,274 2,020 1,943 1,789	11·3 10·7 10·7	211 197 189 173	5·1 4·8 4·6 4·3	2,634 2,348 2,260 2,045	12·5 11·9 11·9
Nov 14 Dec 12 1982 Jan 16 R Feb 13 R	1,247 1,245 1,082 1,197	30·4 30·6 26·9 29·8	8·3 8·4 8·1 8·4	10·31 10·51 8·84 10·12	9·87 9·75 10·06 10·24	6 6 7 12	259 245 270 483	174 141 148 148	1,782 1,504 1,665 1,572	10·2 10·7 11·2 10·6	181 147 155 160	4·4 3·6 3·9 4·0	2,042 1,749 1,934 2,055	11 · 1 11 · 9 12 · 5 12 · 8
Mar 20 SIC 1968 Week ended March 2 Food, drink and toba		31 · 1	9.0	10·25 1,354·7	9.94	11	429 77·3	144 5·1	1,530 45·5	9·0	154 7·0	3.9	1,958	12.7
Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239)	121 · 4 25 · 0	33·7 35·8	9·3 7·7	1,129·4 192·0		1·7 0·2	68·8 8·5	3.4	32 · 1	9.4	5 · 1	1.6	100.9	17·6 19·7
Tobacco (240) Coal and petroleum products Chemical and allied	4·9 8·6	25·2 36·8	6·8 9·6	33·3 82·4		_ _	-	_ _	13·5 —	8·2 —	1.9	2·7 — —	22.0	11.8
industries General chemicals (2 Metal manufacture Iron and steel	271) 67·0 19·4 83·7	28·8 25·2 37·2	8·9 9·7 8·8	596·3 187·7 732·6			1·6 8·9	0·7 14·9	10·0 0·3 157·8	13·5 7·8 10·6	0·8 15·1	0·3 6·7	11·6 0·3 166·7	14·8 7·8 11·0
(general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals	30.9	33·4 43·8	8·6 9·0	265·5 264·7		0·1 0·1	4·0 3·6	4·0 8·1	46·6 85·9	11·7 10·6	4·1 8·2	4·4 12·1	50·6 89·6	12·4 11·0
(321-323) Mechanical engineeri Instrument engineerii Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	ng 22·0	35 · 8 39 · 7 31 · 0 33 · 0	8·7 8·5 7·3 7·7	202·5 1,519·6 160·5 938·4		1·6 0·4 0·3	1·2 65·6 15·0 12·2	2·9 18·0 0·9 9·8	25·3 195·6 8·4 135·2	8·8 10·8 9·0 13·8	2·9 19·7 1·3 10·1	4·4 4·3 1·8 2·7	26·5 261·3 23·3 147·3	9·1 13·3 17·9 14·6
(361) Shipbuilding and marine engineerin Vehicles	24·1 ng 48·3 114·9	35·9 46·4 28·4	7·7 10·5 7·2	186·2 507·3 827·6		0·2 0·1 2·5	6·9 3·4	1·3 0·1	11·3 0·6	8.9	1·4 0·1	2·1 0·1	18.2	12·6 27·4
Motor vehicle manu- facturing (381) Aerospace equipmen manufacturing and	74·6	31 · 1	7.6	570.3		2.2	100·9 88·4	12·2 10·4	122·0 102·7	9.9	14·8 12·6	3·6 5·3	223·0 191·1	15·1 15·1
Metal goods nes Textiles Production of man-	34·3 99·3 62·0	32·7 32·4 23·1	6·2 7·9 7·8	212·9 785·0 483·9		0·6 1·4	23·1 55·0	0·8 14·8 17·0	7·6 170·7 174·0	8·9 11·5 10·2	0·8 15·4 18·4	0·8 5·0 6·9	7·6 193·8 229·0	8·9 12·6 12·4
made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax linen and man-mad	le	35.7	9.2	47.2		_	0.4	0.1	1.2	10.1	0.1	0.9	1.6	12.2
fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other	13.2	22·9 30·0	7·7 9·3	79·9 122·3		0.2	8·4 7·9	3.3	36·8 43·2	11 · 1	3·5 4·2	7·7 9·6	45·3 51·0	12·8 12·1
knitted goods (417) leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	S	12·7 17·2 8·9	6·6 6·9 5·2	30·5 115·9		0·4 0·5 0·1	14·3 18·3 4·8	4·7 1·5 18·0	43·8 15·2 176·4	9·3 10·0 9·8	5·1 2·0 18·2	6·5 7·7 7·3	58·1 33·5 181·2	11·5 17·0 10·0
(441-449) Footwear (450) Bricks, pottery, glass,	18·1 4·1	9·0 8·5	5·2 5·2	94·7 21·2		0.1	1·6 3·2	8·0 10·1	98·2 78·1	12·3 7·8	8·0 10·1	4·0 21·4	99·9 81·3	12·5 8·0
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and	56·3 46·3	36·9 28·9 32·4	9·2 7·6 8·0	515·4 350·8 828·7		0·2 0·4 0·2	9·0 16·2 7·4	5·7 10·2 2·7	58·1 107·4 26·4	10·3 10·5	5·9 10·6 2·9	3·9 6·6	67·1 123·7 33·8	11·4 11·7
Paper and paper man factures (481-484) Printing and publish- ing (485-489) Other manufacturing	36·4 66·5	30·3 33·7	8·4 7·9	305·5 523·2		0·1	2·3	1.9	19·7 6·7	10.4	2.0	1·6 0·5	22.0	11.3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491) All manufacturing industries	51·3 15·0	27·4 28·4	8·3 8·3	423 · 4 124 · 5		0.2	9.8	11·9 5·0	126·1 50·7	10·6 10·2	12·1 5·0	6·5 9·4	135·9 50·7	11·2 10·2
Notes: Figures from July	1,241 · 6	31 · 1	8.3	10,253-1		10.7	428.7	143.7	1,529 · 6	10.6	154-4	3.9	1,958-2	12.7

Figures from July 1978 are provisional.
Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX O	F WEEKLY HO	URS WORK	ED BY ALL	OPERATIVES	•	INDEX OF	F AVERAGE WE	EKLY HOUR	S WORKED	PER OPERA	TIVE*
	All manu	ifacturing	Engin- eering,	Vehicles	Textiles, leather,	Food, drink,	All manuf industries		Engin- eering, allied	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink,
	Orders I	II-XIX	allied industries		clothing	tobacco	Orders III	I-XIX	industries (except		Ciotining	tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959 1960	100·9 103·9		96·3 99·4	104·9 107·9	108·6 110·1	99·1 100·1	103·3 102·4		102·8 101·7	104·9 101·7	104·5 104·8	102·0 101·7
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8		101 · 9 100 · 0 97 · 6 101 · 7 101 · 9	102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2	104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6	100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6	101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4		101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8	100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3	100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2		101·0 96·8 94·6 96·1 94·3	91 · 5 86 · 1 87 · 0 88 · 3 86 · 7	91 · 7 84 · 4 83 · 3 83 · 6 78 · 3	95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3	97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 97·0		97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1	95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9	98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 97·5
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	84·4 81·3 83·2 81·0 75·4		87·2 82·7 85·8 84·7 80·2	82·1 79·8 82·6 79·3 75·1	74·0 71·7 71·2 66·1 60·9	85·9 84·5 85·4 87·2 82·0	95·1 94·7 96·5 93·8 92·8		93·4 92·6 94·9 92·4 91·3	93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8 92·5	96·3 95·6 96·7 94·8 93·7	96·6 96·7 97·6 96·8 95·4
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	73·8 74·9 74·1 72·5 65·1		76·5 78·0 77·9 75·6 67·9	74·3 75·7 76·1 76·1 68·4	58·8 59·3 57·6 56·3 48·1	79·8 80·0 77·6 77·4 73·1	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·6 91·1		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6 89·5	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1 89·5	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9 90·4	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7 95·0
1981	57.6		59 · 5	60·1	44.9	71 · 0	90.0		88.0	88.3	91 · 3	94.7
Week ended 1979 Dec 8	73.6	71 · 5	77.0	78.9	55.6	79 · 4	94-1	93.8	92.7	94.5	93 · 2	96 · 4
1980 Mar 15 June 14 Sep 13 Dec 13	69·7 67·7 64·0 60·8	68 · 8 66 · 6 62 · 3 59 · 0	72·9 70·9 66·6 62·9	74·2 72·3 65·8 61·5	52·4 49·9 46·7 45·0	73·5 74·7 73·7 72·7	92·4 91·9 89·9 88·6	92·7 91·7 89·8 88·4	91 · 3 90 · 5 88 · 3 86 · 6	91 · 7 91 · 2 87 · 5 84 · 4	91 · 8 90 · 8 89 · 3 88 · 9	94·6 95·3 94·7 94·9
1981 Mar 14	58.6	57.8	59.6	60.6	44.2	70.6	88 · 1	88 · 4	85 · 7	85 · 4	88.88	93.6
April 11 May 16 June 13	58·9 58·8 58·9	57·8 57·5 57·9	59 · 4	61 · 2	45.0	70.7	89·2 89·8 90·3	89·2 89·5 90·0	87 · 7	88.9	91 · 5	94.2
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	55·7 48·7 59·4	57·9 58·2 57·8	60.0	59 · 8	45.3	71 · 7	91 · 1 91 · 8 91 · 4	90·3 91·2 91·3	89 · 1	89 · 3	92.3	95 · 1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	59·0 58·1 58·0	57·6 56·7 56·3	59.0	58.6	44.9	71 · 0	91 · 4 90 · 7 91 · 1	91·6 90·9 90·9	89 · 4	89 · 6	92.6	95.8
1982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	56·8 56·9 56·8	56·3 56·2 56·0	57.8	57.9	44.1	67.7	89·9 90·7 90·8	91 · 1 91 · 3 91 · 2	88.8	90.8	92.3	94.2

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

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

	OVERTIM	NE			SHORT-1	TIME							
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of wee	ok .	Stood of or part o	f for whole		
			Section 1					Hours lo	st			Hours lo	st
Week ended March 20, 1982	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives		Average per opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	326·3 128·5 38·7 82·5 159·2 97·0 130·0 176·4 75·3 48·5 107·5	32 · 8 33 · 0 31 · 7 33 · 3 29 · 7 26 · 1 31 · 8 30 · 2 30 · 1 27 · 7 31 · 7	8·3 8·6 7·9 8·3 7·8 8·0 8·3 8·2 8·6	2,714·1 1,101·4 307·0 687·5 1,235·9 776·8 1,075·8 1,451·0 649·5 399·0 956·6	0·4 	15·9 1·2 20·4 18·8 113·0 22·0 31·8 131·2 10·6 240·8	17 · 6 6 · 3 3 · 3 6 · 0 37 · 4 21 · 0 20 · 1 21 · 1 4 · 5 5 · 9 6 · 9	172·9 70·0 32·7 52·1 414·0 194·1 220·6 228·8 73·5 66·5 74·4	9·8 11·1 9·9 8·7 11·1 9·2 11·0 10·9 16·5 11·2	17·9 6·3 3·8 6·4 40·2 21·5 20·9 24·3 4·7 6·5 8·0	1·8 1·6 3·1 2·6 7·5 5·1 4·2 1·9 3·7 2·4	188·8 71·1 53·1 70·9 527·0 216·1 252·3 359·9 84·1 90·7 115·3	10·5 11·3 13·9 11·0 13·1 10·0 12·1 14·8 17·8 13·9 14·5

^{*} Included in South East.





INITE	DOM	MALE AND			UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
		UNEMPLO	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonally				Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
		Number	rei ceiit	leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60*	weeks aged 60 and ove
976 977 978 979 980 981	Annual averages	1,359 · 4 1,483 · 6 1,475 · 0 1,390 · 5 1,794 · 7 2,733 · 8	5·7 6·2 6·1 5·7 7·4 11·4	85·9 105·4 99·4 83·2 127·1 168·0	1,273·5 1,378·2 1,375·7 1,307·3 1,667·6 2,565·8		5·3 5·7 5·7 5·4 6·8 10·6					
	April 14	1,392·3	5·8	53·6	1,338·7	1,341·4	5·6	7·7	4·1	231	1,036	125
	May 12	1,341·7	5·6	45·1	1,296·6	1,337·5	5·6	-3·9	1·9	203	1,016	122
	June 9	1,450·1	6·0	149·0	1,301·1	1,378·6	5·7	41·1	15·0	299	1,030	122
	July 14	1,622·4	6·7	253·4	1,369·0	1,393·0	5·8	14·4	17·2	404	1,099	120
	Aug 11	1,635·8	6·8	231·4	1,404·4	1,393·2	5·8	0·2	18·6	277	1,237	122
	Sep 8	1,609·1	6·7	175·6	1,433·5	1,414·0	5·9	20·8	11·8	251	1,231	127
	Oct 13	1,518·3	6·3	98·6	1,419·7	1,419·7	5·9	5·7	8·9	261	1,130	127
	Nov 10	1,499·1	6·2	73·5	1,425·6	1,424·9	5·9	5·2	10·6	237	1,135	127
	Dec 8	1,480·8	6·2	58·4	1,422·4	1,424·7	5·9	-0·2	3·6	209	1,144	128
978	Jan 12	1,548·5	6·4	61·1	1,487·4	1,420·3	5·9	-4·4	0·2	206	1,211	132
	Feb 9	1,508·7	6·2	49·7	1,459·0	1,409·5	5·8	-10·8	-5·1	210	1,167	131
	Mar 9	1,461·0	6·0	40·2	1,420·7	1,408·2	5·8	-1·3	-5·5	196	1,135	130
	April 13	1,451·8	6·0	60·8	1,391·0	1,400·4	5·8	-7·8	-6·6	229	1,094	129
	May 11	1,386·8	5·7	48·2	1,338·6	1,391·7	5·8	-8·7	-5·9	191	1,069	127
	June 8	1,446·1	6·0	145·6	1,300·5	1,380·6	5·7	-11·1	-9·2	286	1,035	125
	July 6	1,585·8	6·6	243·3	1,342·5	1,367·6	5·7	-13·0	-10·9	383	1,078	125
	Aug 10	1,608·3	6·6	222·1	1,386·2	1,369·5	5·7	1·9	-7·4	260	1,222	127
	Sep 14	1,517·7	6·3	139·2	1,378·5	1,357·8	5·6	-11·7	-7·6	229	1,161	128
	Oct 12	1,429·5	5·9	82·0	1,347·5	1,345·5	5·6	-12·3	-7·4	243	1,060	127
	Nov 9	1,392·0	5·8	57·1	1,334·9	1,332·1	5·5	-13·4	-12·5	210	1,056	126
	Dec 7	1,364·3	5·6	43·2	1,321·1	1,324·2	5·5	-7·9	-11·2	199	1,040	126
979	Jan 11	1,455·3	6·0	47·4	1,407 · 8	1,329·7	5·5	5·5	-5·3	208	1,117	130
	Feb 8	1,451·9	6·0	39·4	1,412 · 5	1,350·2	5·6	20·5	6·0	207	1,115	130
	Mar 8	1,402·3	5·8	31·2	1,371 · 1	1,346·0	5·5	-4·2	7·3	183	1,090	129
	April 5	1,340·6	5·5	25·8	1,314·8	1,311 · 8	5·4	-34·2	-6·0	172	1,042	127
	May 10	1,299·3	5·4	39·3	1,260·0	1,308 · 1	5·4	-3·7	-14·0	167	1,008	124
	June 14	1,343·9	5·5	143·8	1,200·1	1,288 · 9	5·3	-19·2	-19·0	277	947	120
	July 12	1,464·0	6·0	215·4	1,248·6	1,288·1	5·3	-0·8	-7·9	351	994	119
	Aug 9	1,455·5	6·0	183·5	1,272·0	1,273·8	5·2	-14·3	-11·4	241	1,095	120
	Sep 13	1,394·5	5·7	114·3	1,280·2	1,275·1	5·3	1·3	-4·6	221	1,053	121
	Oct 11†	1,367·6	5·6	69 · 4	1,298·3	1,280 · 8	5·3	5·7	-2·4	239	1,007	120
	Nov 8	1,355·2	5·6	49 · 7	1,305·5	1,281 · 1	5·3	0·3	2·4	212	1,021	122
	Dec 6	1,355·5	5·6	39 · 2	1,316·3	1,293 · 0	5·3	11·9	6·0	206	1,027	123
1980	Jan 10	1,470·6	6·1	45·9	1,424·7	1,322·0	5·5	29·0	13·7	209	1,135	127
	Feb 14	1,488·9	6·2	38·2	1,450·8	1,364·2	5·6	42·2	27·7	220	1,142	127
	Mar 13 e	1,478·0	6·1	31·8	1,446·2	1,398·4	5·8	34·2	35·1	207	1,143	128
	April 10	1,522·9	6·3	53·7	1,469·2	1,444·7	6·0	46·3	40·9	240	1,153	130
	May 8	1,509·2	6·2	49·4	1,459·8	1,489·4	6·2	44·7	41·7	208	1,173	128
	June 12	1,659·7	6·9	186·4	1,473·3	1,547·2	6·4	57·8	49·6	352	1,180	128
	July 10	1,896·6	7·8	295·5	1,601·1	1,628·1	6·7	80·9	61 · 1	451	1,313	132
	Aug 14	2,001·2	8·3	264·9	1,736·3	1,721·4	7·1	93·3	77 · 3	311	1,548	142
	Sep 11	2,039·5	8·4	207·3	1,832·1	1,809·7	7·5	88·3	87 · 5	304	1,591	144
	Oct 9	2,062·9	8·5	145·8	1,917·1	1,895·7	7·8	86·0	89·2	341	1,575	147
	Nov 13	2,162·9	8·9	110·7	2,052·1	2,026·7	8·4	131·0	101·8	319	1,686	158
	Dec 11	2,244·2	9·3	95·4	2,148·8	2,123·8	8·8	97·1	104·7	293	1,787	164
1981	Jan 15	2,419·5	10·1	102·3	2,317·1	2,209·2	9·3	85·4	104·5	292	1,955	173
	Feb 12	2,463·3	10·3	90·1	2,373·2	2,281·2	9·6	72·0	84·8	290	1,995	178
	Mar 12	2,484·7	10·4	78·3	2,406·4	2,354·3	9·9	73·1	76·8	260	2,040	185
	April 9 e	2,525·2	10·6	72·8	2,452·4	2,421 · 4	10·1	67·1	70·7	294	2,046	185
	May 14	2,558·4	10·7	99·2	2,459·2	2,486 · 4	10·4	65·0	68·4	254	2,111	193
	June 11 e	2,680·5	11·2	216·2	2,464·3	2,539 · 2	10·6	52·8	61·6	368	2,118	194
	July 9 ‡	2,852·1	11·9	285 · 5	2,566·6	2,589 · 8	10·8	50·6	56·1	385	2,268	199
	Aug 13 ‡	2,940·5	12·3	278 · 1	2,662·4	2,642 · 5	11·1	52·7	52·0	281	2,457	203
	Sep 10 ‡	2,998·8	12·6	269 · 8	2,729·0	2,691 · 6	11·3	49·1	50·6	324	2,471	204
	Oct 8 ‡	2,988·6	12·5	216·0	2,772·6	2,725·5	11 · 4	33·9	45·2	331	2,442	216
	Nov 12	2,953·3	12·4	164·6	2,788·8	2,759·6	11 · 6	34·1	39·0	295	2,437	221
	Dec 10	2,940·7	12·3	142·6	2,798·1	2,769·4	11 · 6	9·8	25·9	262	2,471	208
982	Jan 14	3,070·6	12·9	149·9	2,920·7	2,811·6	11·8	42·2	28·7	265	2,583	218
	Feb 11	3,044·9	12·8	134·1	2,910·8	2,817·5	11·8	5·9	19·3	262	2,566	217
	Mar 11	2,992·3	12·5	117·5	2,874·9	2,822·1	11·8	4·6	17·6	239	2,537	216
	April 15	3,007 · 8	12.6	128.2	2,879 · 6	2,850 · 3	11.9	28.6	12.9	267	2,525	216

	1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March 1981 issue of Employment Gazette.
At a The second and a second forms leaven	1079 onwords have been calculated as described on hade 155 of the March 1961 ISSUE of Employment Guzenia
Note The seasonally adjusted series from January	1970 Uliwalus liave beeli calculated as december on page 198

Note The seasonally adjusted series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 193 of the watch 1964 in the watch

MALE			UNEMDI	OVED EVOL	UDING	FEMALE	OVED						UNITE	
JNEMPL(Supre .	SCHOOL	OYED EXCL	UDING	UNEMPLO	DAED	The second second	SCHOOL	OYED EXCL LEAVERS	UDING	MARRIED		
lumber	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Number		
023·5 069·2 040·2 063·9 033·6	7·1 7·4 7·2 6·7 8·7 13·7	47·0 54·4 51·3 43·7 66·9 90·8	976·5 1,014·8 988·9 920·2 1,166·7 1,853·5		6·8 7·0 6·9 6·4 8·1 12·9	336·0 414·3 434·8 426·5 561·1 789·5	3·5 4·3 4·4 4·3 5·7 8·1	38·9 51·0 48·1 39·5 60·1 77·1	297·0 363·4 386·8 387·1 500·9 712·4		3·1 3·8 3·9 3·9 5·0 7·3	116·5 151·0 169·7 180·6 235·7 337·3	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Annual averages
32·4 94·3 50·8	7·2 6·9 7·3	28·8 23·8 80·4	1,003·6 970·5 970·4	997·6 990·6 1,016·9	6·9 6·9 7·1	359·9 347·4 399·2	3·7 3·6 4·1	24·8 21·3 68·6	335·1 326·1 330·7	343·8 346·9 361·7	3·6 3·6 3·7	144·4 143·3 147·2		pril 14 lay 12 une 9
2·7 3·5 4·3	7·9 7·9 7·8	134·7 123·7 89·0	998·1 1,019·9 1,035·3	1,023·3 1,023·1 1,034·5	7·1 7·1 7·2	489·6 492·3 484·8	5·1 5·1 5·0	118·7 107·8 86·6	370·9 384·5 398·2	369·7 370·1 379·5	3·8 3·8 3·9	150·4 153·2 159·4	A	uly 14 ug 11 ep 8
70·8 63·2 60·7	7·4 7·4 7·4	46·5 34·5 27·6	1,024·2 1,028·7 1,033·1	1,036·0 1,036·8 1,034·7	7·2 7·2 7·2	447·6 435·9 420·1	4·6 4·5 4·4	52·1 38·9 30·8	395·5 397·0 389·3	383·7 388·1 390·0	4·0 4·0 4·0	164·9 166·1 164·2	ON	ot 13 ov 10 ec 8
4·8 9·6 8·4	7·7 7·6 7·3	29·4 23·9 19·4	1,085·3 1,065·7 1,039·0	1,030·5 1,022·0 1,020·3	7·2 7·1 7·1	433·8 419·1 402·6	4·4 4·3 4·1	31·7 25·8 20·9	402·1 393·3 381·7	389·8 387·5 387·9	4·0 4·0 4·0	166·9 166·7 166·2	1978 J	
5·4 1·1 2·9	7·3 6·9 7·1	31·0 24·2 78·4	1,014·0 976·9 944·5	1,009·3 1,002·5 992·9	7·0 7·0 6·9	406·4 385·7 423·1	4·1 3·9 4·3	29·7 24·0 67·1	376·6 361·7 356·0	391 · 1 389 · 2 387 · 7	4·0 4·0 4·0	167·7 164·6 162·5	M	pril 13 lay 11 une 8
7·3 9·0 1·1	7·5 7·6 7·2	130·4 120·2 69·7	956·9 978·7 971·4	983·8 981·2 971·5	6·8 6·8 6·7	498·5 509·3 476·6	5·1 5·2 4·9	112·9 101·8 69·5	385·6 407·5 407·0	383·8 388·3 386·3	4·0 4·0 4·0	165·3 171·4 175·3	Ji A	uly 6 ug 10 ep 14
9·7 0·4 2·5	6·9 6·7 6·7	40·0 27·6 21·1	949·7 942·8 941·4	960·3 949·4 942·9	6·7 6·6 6·5	439·8 421·6 401·8	4·5 4·3 4·1	42·0 29·5 22·1	397·8 392·1 379·7	385·2 382·7 381·3	3·9 3·9 3·9	176·5 178·0 174·8	0 N	ct 12 ov 9 ec 7
4·8 9·5 5·5	7·2 7·3 7·0	23·8 20·0 15·8	1,011·0 1,019·4 989·7	949·4 967·5 962·1	6·6 6·8 6·7	420·5 412·4 396·8	4·2 4·1 4·0	23·6 19·4 15·4	396·9 393·0 381·4	380·3 382·7 383·9	3·8 3·8 3·9	177·9 180·2 179·2	1979 Ja	
9·2 2·1 0·2	6·7 6·4 6·5	13·1 20·7 78·7	946·1 901·4 851·5	932·6 923·3 905·2	6·5 6·5 6·3	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	3·8 3·8 4·2	12·7 18·6 65·1	368·7 358·6 348·6	379·2 384·8 383·7	3·8 3·9 3·9	176·4 173·9 171·3	A) M	pril 5 ay 10 ine 14
)·5 1·9 3·1	6·9 6·8 6·5	116·7 100·3 58·1	863·8 874·6 878·0	901·2 890·2 890·1	6·3 6·2 6·2	483·5 480·6 458·4	4·9 4·8 4·6	98·7 83·1 56·2	384·8 397·5 402·2	386·9 383·6 385·0	3·9 3·9 3·9	176·0 179·0 184·3	Ju Ai	ily 12 ug 9 ep 13
5·8 4·4 4·2	6·5 6·5 6·5	34·0 24·1 19·3	891 · 8 900 · 3 914 · 9	892·1 892·2 896·7	6·2 6·2 6·3	441 · 9 430 · 8 421 · 2	4·4 4·3 4·2	35·4 25·6 19·9	406·5 405·2 401·3	388·7 388·9 396·3	3·9 3·9 4·0	186·6 190·7 191·5	O No	ct 11 †
6·0 1·5 5·1	7·1 7·2 7·2	22·7 19·0 15·7	993·4 1,012·6 1,009·4	915·6 944·3 966·2	6·4 6·6 6·8	454·5 457·4 452·8	4·6 4·6 4·6	23·2 19·2 16·0	431·3 438·2 436·8	406·4 419·9 432·2	4·1 4·2 4·4	199·7 208·7 211·1		in 10 eb 14 ar 13 e
3·1 3·6 2·4	7·4 7·4 8·0	28·3 26·0 100·8	1,029·8 1,022·6 1,031·6	1,001·4 1,032·0 1,075·1	7·0 7·2 7·5	464·9 460·6 527·3	4·7 4·6 5·3	25·4 23·4 85·5	439 · 4 437 · 2 441 · 7	443·3 457·4 472·1	4·5 4·6 4·8	214·0 217·2 219·1	M	oril 10 ay 8 ine 12
4·6 2·3 8·8	8·9 9·4 9·7	157·8 143·1 107·8	1,106·8 1,199·2 1,271·0	1,136·0 1,205·3 1,273·1	8·0 8·5 8·9	632·0 658·9 660·6	6·4 6·6 6·7	137·7 121·8 99·6	494·3 537·2 561·1	492·1 516·1 536·6	5·0 5·2 5·4	227·9 242·3 255·9	Ju Au	ly 10 ug 14 ep 11
4·2 6·1 5·7	9·9 10·6 11·1	74·9 57·2 50·0	1,339·3 1,448·9 1,535·8	1,337·6 1,440·0 1,515·2	9·4 10·1 10·6	648·7 656·8 658·5	6·5 6·6 6·6	70·9 53·5 45·4	577·8 603·2 613·1	558·1 586·7 608·6	5·6 5·9 6·1	265·5 279·9 286·8	Oc No	ot 9 ov 13 oc 11
6·4 6·4 3·2	12·1 12·4 12·6	54·1 47·8 42·1	1,662·3 1,708·6 1,741·1	1,581 · 6 1,637 · 2 1,695 · 6	11·2 11·5 12·0	703·1 706·9 701·5	7·3 7·3 7·2	48·2 42·2 36·2	654·9 664·7 665·3	627·6 644·0 658·7	6·5 6·6 6·8		1981 Ja Fe	
9·8 7·5 7·9	12·8 13·0 13·5	39·5 55·3 119·0	1,780·3 1,792·2 1,798·9	1,747·3 1,800·6 1,843·6	12·3 12·7 13·0	705·5 710·9 762·6	7·3 7·3 7·9	33·3 43·9 97·2	672·1 667·0 665·4	674·1 685·8 695·6	7·0 7·1 7·2	323·4 327·7 328·9	Ap Ma	ril 9 e ny 14 ne 11 e
	14·2 14·6 14·8	152·2 148·9 145·2	1,858·6 1,918·0 1,959·4	1,882·1 1,917·9 1,950·4	13·3 13·5 13·8	841·3 873·6 894·2	8·7 9·0 9·2	133·3 129·2 124·6	708·0 744·3 769·6	707·7 724·6 741·2	7·3 7·5 7·6	335·2 348·4 355·7	Jul Au	y 9 ‡ g 13 ‡ p 10 ‡
	14·9 14·8 14·8	116·9 89·9 78·9	1,989·4 2,006·8 2,026·2	1,970·9 1,995·7 2,003·2	14-1	882·3 856·6 835·6	9·1 8·8 8·6	99·1 74·6 63·7	783·2 782·0 771·9	754·6 763·9 766·2	7·8 7·9 7·9	360·2 367·4 363·3	Oc. No	18‡ v 12 c 10
.8	15·5 15·4 15·2	74.3	2,120·3 2,110·6 2,084·1	2,038·8 2,038·3 2,037·9	14.4	867·3 860·0 842·5	8·9 8·9 8·7	66·8 59·8 51·7	800·5 800·2 790·8	772·8 779·2 784·2	8·0 8·0 8·1		1982 Jar Fel	
2.0	15-2	73.0	2,089 · 0	2,057.6		845 · 8	8.7	55 - 2	790.6	792.7	8.2	371 · 6		r 15

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

		-
TH	2110	AND

GREAT BRITAIN		ID FEMALE	Market La	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	and the second	Maria Con Princi	SELECTION OF SELECTION	15 G-15	Carlotte Carl	at which we have	
	UNEMPLO		School		OYED EXCLUI		L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO Up to 4	OYED BY DUR	
	Number	Per cent	leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Number	y adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980	1,304 · 6 1,422 · 7 1,409 · 7 1,325 · 5 1,715 · 9 2,628 · 4	5·6 6·0 6·0 5·6 7·3 11·3	81 · 6 99 · 8 93 · 7 78 · 0 120 · 1 159 · 6	1,223·0 1,322·9 1,315·9 1,247·5 1,595·8 2,468·8		5·2 5·6 5·6 5·2 6·7 10·5	1				
977 April 14	1,335·6	5·7	50·4	1,285·3	1,287·6	5·5	7·6	4·0	223	989	123
May 12	1,285·7	5·5	42·0	1,243·7	1,283·2	5·5	-4·4	1·6	197	969	120
June 9	1,390·4	5·9	142·7	1,247·7	1,323·3	5·6	40·1	14·4	288	982	120
July 14	1,553·5	6·6	241 · 6	1,311·9	1,337·0	5·7	13·7	16·5	389	1,046	118
Aug 11	1,567·0	6·7	220 · 4	1,346·6	1,337·1	5·7	0·1	18·0	269	1,178	120
Sep 8	1,541·8	6·6	166 · 2	1,375·7	1,357·6	5·8	20·5	11·4	242	1,175	125
Oct 13	1,456·6	6·2	92·6	1,364·0	1,363·1	5·8	5·5	8·7	253	1,079	125
Nov 10	1,438·0	6·1	68·6	1,369·4	1,367·7	5·8	4·6	10·2	230	1,083	125
Dec 8	1,419·7	6·0	54·3	1,365·4	1,366·7	5·8	-1·0	3·0	201	1,092	126
978 Jan 12	1,484·7	6·3	57·4	1,427·3	1,361 · 7	5·8	-5·0	-0·5	199	1,156	130
Feb 9	1,445·9	6·1	46·6	1,399·2	1,350 · 6	5·7	-11·1	-5·7	203	1,114	129
Mar 9	1,399·0	5·9	37·6	1,361·3	1,348 · 6	5·7	-2·0	-6·0	189	1,082	128
April 13	1,387 · 5	5·9	56·7	1,330·8	1,339 · 6	5·7	-9·0	-7·4	220	1,041	127
May 11	1,324 · 9	5·6	44·7	1,280·2	1,331 · 4	5·6	-8·2	-6·4	185	1,015	125
June 8	1,381 · 4	5·8	139·2	1,242·2	1,320 · 2	5·6	-11·2	-9·5	276	983	123
July 6	1,512·5	6·4	231·7	1,280 · 8	1,307·3	5·5	-12·9	-10·8	366	1,024	122
Aug 10	1,534·4	6·5	210·9	1,323 · 6	1,308·9	5·5	1·6	-7·5	250	1,160	124
Sep 14	1,446·7	6·1	130·7	1,316 · 0	1,297·2	5·5	-11·7	-7·7	220	1,102	125
Oct 12	1,364·9	5·8	76·4	1,288·5	1,285·9	5·4	-11·3	-7·1	235	1,006	124
Nov 9	1,330·8	5·6	52·9	1,277·9	1,274·1	5·4	-11·8	-11·6	203	1,004	124
Dec 7	1,303·2	5·5	39·8	1,263·4	1,265·4	5·4	-8·7	-10·6	191	988	124
779 Jan 11	1,391·2	5·9	44·4	1,346·9	1,270·5	5·4	5·1	-5·1	201	1,063	127
Feb 8	1,387·6	5·9	36·7	1,350·9	1,289·9	5·4	19·4	5·3	200	1,061	127
Mar 8	1,339·8	5·7	23·9	1,310·9	1,285·9	5·4	-4·0	6·8	176	1,038	126
April 5	1,279·8	5·4	23·9	1,255·9	1,252·6	5·3	-33·3	-6·0	166	989	125
May 10	1,238·5	5·2	36·2	1,202·3	1,248·5	5·3	-4·1	-13·8	160	957	121
June 14	1,281·1	5·4	137·1	1,144·0	1,230·1	5·2	-18·4	-18·6	266	898	117
July 12	1,392·0	5·9	204·2	1,187·8	1,228·4	5·2	-1·7	-8·0	335	941	117
Aug 9	1,383·9	5·8	173·1	1,210·8	1,214·2	5·1	-14·2	-11·5	232	1,035	117
Sep 13	1,325·0	5·6	106·0	1,219·0	1,215·3	5·1	1·1	-4·9	212	995	118
Oct 11†	1,302 · 8	5·5	64·0	1,238·8	1,221·0	5·2	5·7	-2·5	231	953	118
Nov 8	1,292 · 3	5·5	45·5	1,246·8	1,221·5	5·2	0·5	2·5	203	969	120
Dec 6	1,292 · 0	5·5	35·7	1,256·3	1,232·3	5·2	10·8	5·6	197	974	121
980 Jan 10	1,404·4	6·0	42·6	1,361·7	1,261 · 0	5·3	28·7	13·4	202	1,079	125
Feb 14	1,422·0	6·0	35·2	1,386·8	1,301 · 6	5·5	40·6	26·7	212	1,085	125
Mar 13 e	1,411·7	6·0	29·3	1,382·4	1,334 · 9	5·7	33·3	34·2	199	1,087	125
April 10	1,454·7	6·2	50·0	1,404·6	1,379·9	5·8	45·0	39·6	231	1,097	127
May 8	1,441·4	6·1	45·8	1,395·6	1,423·2	6·0	43·3	40·5	199	1,116	126
June 12	1,586·6	6·7	178·3	1,408·3	1,479·4	6·3	56·2	48·2	338	1,123	126
July 10	1,811·9	7·7	282·1	1,529·9	1,557·6	6·6	78·2	59·2	433	1,249	129
Aug 14	1,913·1	8·1	252·0	1,661·1	1,647·5	7·0	89·9	74·8	300	1,474	139
Sep 11	1,950·2	8·3	196·3	1,753·8	1,732·6	7·3	85·1	84·4	292	1,517	141
Oct 9	1,973·0	8·4	137·2	1,835·8	1,814·3	7·7	81·7	85·6	329	1,500	144
Nov 13	2,071·2	8·8	103·4	1,967·8	1,941·5	8·2	127·2	98·0	309	1,608	155
Dec 11	2,150·5	9·1	88·6	2,061·8	2,036·1	8·6	94·6	101·1	283	1,706	161
81 Jan 15	2,320·5	10·0	95·8	2,224·6	2,118·6	9·1	82·5	101·5	282	1,869	169
Feb 12	2,363·4	10·1	83·9	2,279·5	2,188·9	9·4	70·3	82·4	280	1,909	174
Mar 12	2,384·8	10·2	72·9	2,311·9	2,260·2	9·7	71·3	74·7	252	1,952	181
April 9 e	2,426·3	10·4	68·0	2,358·3	2,327·1	10·0	66·9	69·5	287	1,958	182
May 14	2,456·9	10·5	92·5	2,364·3	2,389·6	10·3	62·5	66·9	246	2,021	190
June 11 e	2,576·6	11·1	207·6	2,369·0	2,441·0	10·5	51·4	60·3	357	2,030	190
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	2,744·0	11·8	275·4	2,468·6	2,491 · 1	10·7	50·1	54·7	374	2,175	195
	2,831·3	12·1	267·8	2,563·5	2,543 · 5	10·9	52·4	51·3	273	2,359	199
	2,884·8	12·4	256·8	2,628·1	2,591 · 8	11·1	48·3	50·2	311	2,374	200
Oct 8 ‡	2,876·4	12·3	204·5	2,671·9	2,624·7	11·3	32·9	44·6	320	2,344	212
Nov 12	2,843·8	12·2	155·5	2,688·3	2,658·6	11·4	33·9	38·3	287	2,340	217
Dec 10	2,832·0	12·2	134·6	2,697·4	2,668·2	11·4	9·6	25·5	254	2,374	204
982 Jan 14	2,957·3	12·7	142·2	2,815·1	2,707·9	11 · 6	39·7	27·7	257	2,486	215
Feb 11	2,932·7	12·6	127·1	2,805·6	2,713·7	11 · 6	5·8	18·4	254	2,465	214
Mar 11	2,881·6	12·4	111·6	2,769·9	2,717·6	11 · 7	3·9	16·5	231	2,438	213
April 15	2,895 · 9	12.4	122.3	2,773.6	2,744.2	11.8	26 · 6	12.1	259	2,425	212

^{† \$} See footnotes to table 2 · 1

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 GB summary 2.1

MALE				FEMALE		villa Some			an de la com		GREAT BRITAIN		
UNEMPL	OYED		UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLI	UDING	MARRIED	DRITAIN
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Number	
986 · 0 1,027 · 5 995 · 2 919 · 6 1,180 · 0 1,870 · 4	7·0 7·3 7·1 6·6 8·5 13·5	44·6 51·4 48·1 40·7 62·8 85·8	941·3 976·1 947·1 879·0 1,117·2 1,784·6		6·7 6·9 6·7 6·3 7·9 12·8	318·6 395·2 414·4 405·9 535·8 758·0	3·4 4·2 4·3 4·2 5·5 8·0	36·9 48·4 45·6 37·3 57·3 73·8	281 · 7 346 · 8 368 · 8 368 · 6 478 · 6 684 · 2		3·0 3·7 3·9 3·8 4·9 7·1	107·9 141·8 159·7 170·2 223·3 322·6	1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980 1981
992 · 5	7·0	26·8	965·7	960·0	6·8	343·1	3·6	23·5	319·6	327·6	3·5	135·3	1977 April 14
954 · 6	6·8	22·0	932·7	952·4	6·8	331·1	3·5	20·1	311·0	330·8	3·5	134·4	May 12
1,009 · 4	7·2	76·9	932·5	978·0	6·9	381·0	4·0	65·8	315·2	345·3	3·7	138·2	June 9
1,087·3	7·7	128·6	958·7	984·1	7·0	466·2	4·9	112·9	353·2	352·9	3·7	141·0	July 14
1.097·9	7·8	117·8	980·1	983·8	7·0	469·1	5·0	102·6	366·5	353·3	3·7	143·8	Aug 11
1,079·6	7·7	83·9	995·7	995·1	7·1	462·3	4·9	82·3	380·0	362·5	3·8	149·9	Sep 8
1,028·7	7·3	43·3	985 · 4	996·1	7·1	427·9	4·5	49·3	378·6	367·0	3·9	155·6	Oct 13
1,021·5	7·3	32·0	989 · 5	996·7	7·1	416·5	4·4	36·6	379·9	371·0	3·9	156·4	Nov 10
1,018·5	7·2	25·4	993 · 1	994·0	7·1	401·2	4·3	28·9	372·3	372·7	4·0	154·5	Dec 8
1,070 · 2	7·6	27·4	1,042·8	989·4	7·0	414·5	4·3	30·0	384·5	372·3	3·9	157·0	1978 Jan 12
1,045 · 2	7·4	22·2	1,023·0	980·5	7·0	400·7	4·2	24·5	376·2	370·1	3·9	157·0	Feb 9
1,014 · 4	7·2	17·9	996·5	978·3	7·0	384·6	4·0	19·8	364·8	370·3	3·9	156·7	Mar 9
999·9	7·1	28·6	971 · 2	966·5	6·9	387·6	4·1	28·1	359·5	373·1	3·9	158·1	April 13
957·4	6·8	22·1	935 · 4	960·3	6·8	367·4	3·8	22·6	344·8	371·1	3·9	154·9	May 11
978·1	6·9	74·7	903 · 4	950·6	6·8	403·3	4·2	64·5	338·8	369·6	3·9	152·9	June 8
1,038 · 8	7·4	124·2	914·6	941·7	6·7	473 · 7	5·0	107·5	366·2	365·6	3·8	155·3	July 6
1,050 · 1	7·5	114·2	935·9	939·0	6·7	484 · 4	5·1	96·7	387·6	369·9	3·9	161·0	Aug 10
993 · 7	7·1	64·8	928·9	929·2	6·6	453 · 1	4·7	65·9	387·2	368·0	3·8	164·8	Sep 14
946·0	6·7	36·8	909·2	918·8	6·5	418·9	4·4	39·6	379·4	367·1	3·8	166·3	Oct 12
928·8	6·6	25·3	903·5	909·1	6·5	402·0	4·2	27·6	374·4	365·0	3·8	168·0	Nov 9
920·3	6·5	19·2	901·1	901·9	6·4	382·9	4·0	20·6	362·3	363·5	3·8	164·9	Dec 7
989·9	7·1	22·0	967·9	908·0	6·5	401 · 3	4·1	22·3	379·0	362·5	3·7	167·8	1979 Jan 11
993·9	7·1	18·4	975·5	925·1	6·6	393 · 7	4·1	18·3	375·4	364·8	3·8	170·2	Feb 8
961·2	6·9	14·4	946·8	920·4	6·6	378 · 6	3·9	14·5	364·1	365·9	3·8	169·2	Mar 8
916·2	6·6	12·0	904·2	891 · 3	6·4	363·6	3·7	11·9	351 · 7	361·3	3·7	166·4	April 5
879·5	6·3	18·8	860·7	881 · 9	6·3	359·0	3·7	17·4	341 · 6	366·6	3·8	163·8	May 10
887·2	6·3	74·7	812·5	864 · 7	6·2	393·9	4·1	62·4	331 · 5	365·4	3·8	161·4	June 14
933·7	6·7	110·5	823·2	860·3	6·2	458·3	4·7	93·7	364·6	368·1	3·8	165·4	July 12
928·2	6·6	94·5	833·7	849·4	6·1	455·7	4·7	78·6	377·1	364·8	3·8	168·3	Aug 9
890·4	6·4	53·2	837·2	849·3	6·1	434·6	4·5	52·8	381·8	366·0	3·8	173·5	Sep 13
882·7	6·3	30·8	851 · 9	851 · 4	6·1	420·1	4·3	33·2	386·9	369·6	3·8	175·9	Oct 11†
882·0	6·3	21·6	860 · 4	851 · 5	6·1	410·3	4·2	23·9	386·4	370·0	3·8	180·1	Nov 8
890·8	6·4	17·2	873 · 6	855 · 0	6·1	401·3	4·1	18·5	382·7	377·3	3·9	180·9	Dec 6
970 · 4	7·0	20·7	949·7	873·7	6·3	434·0	4·5	21·9	412·1	387·3	4·0	188·9	1980 Jan 10
985 · 2	7·1	17·2	968·0	901·4	6·5	436·8	4·5	18·1	418·7	400·2	4·1	197·6	Feb 14
979 · 3	7·0	14·3	965·0	922·8	6·6	432·4	4·5	15·1	417·3	412·1	4·3	199·8	Mar 13 e
1,011 · 0	7·3	26·0	984·9	957·3	6·9	443·7	4·6	24·0	419·7	422 · 6	4·4	202·4	April 10
1,001 · 9	7·2	23·7	978·2	986·8	7·1	439·5	4·5	22·1	417·4	436 · 4	4·5	205·5	May 8
1,082 · 9	7·8	96·1	986·9	1,028·8	7·4	503·7	5·2	82·3	421·4	450 · 6	4·7	207·4	June 12
1,209·3	8·7	150·3	1,059·0	1,087·7	7·8	602·7	6·2	131·8	470 · 8	469·9	4·9	215·5	July 10
1,284·3	9·2	135·7	1,148·6	1,154·5	8·3	628·9	6·5	116·3	512 · 6	493·0	5·1	229·2	Aug 14
1,319·1	9·5	101·2	1,217·9	1,219·8	8·8	631·0	6·5	95·1	535 · 9	512·8	5·3	242·7	Sep 11
1,353 · 1	9·7	69·8	1,283·3	1,280·9	9·2	619·9	6·4	67·4	552·5	533 · 4	5·5	252·0	Oct 9
1,443 · 4	10·4	52·8	1,390·5	1,380·8	9·9	627·8	6·5	50·6	577·2	560 · 7	5·8	265·9	Nov 13
1,520 · 8	10·9	45·9	1,474·9	1,454·0	10·4	629·7	6·5	42·8	587·0	582 · 1	6·0	272·8	Dec 11
1,647 · 1 1,686 · 1 1,712 · 5	11·9 12·2 12·4	50·1 44·0 38·7	1,597·0 1,642·0 1,673·8	1,518·1 1,572·4 1,629·3	11·4 11·4 11·8	673·4 677·4 672·4	7·1 7·2 7·1	45·7 39·9 34·2	627·7 637·5 638·2	600·5 616·5 630·9	6·4 6·5 6·7	290·6 299·4	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
1,749 · 3	12·6	36·4	1,712·9	1,680·7	12·1	676·9	7·2	31 · 6	645·4	646 · 4	6·8	308·9	April 9 e
1,775 · 4	12·8	51·1	1,724·3	1,732·0	12·5	681·4	7·2	41 · 5	640·0	657 · 6	7·0	313·0	May 14
1,844 · 5	13·3	113·8	1,730·7	1,773·7	12·8	732·1	7·7	93 · 8	638·3	667 · 3	7·1	314·2	June 11 e
1,935 · 6	14·0	146·4	1,789·2	1,811·5	13·1	808·4	8·6	129·0	679 · 4	679·6	7·2	320·3	July 9 ‡
1,990 · 8	14·4	143·0	1,847·7	1,846·8	13·3	840·6	8·9	124·8	715 · 8	696·7	7·4	333·8	Aug 13 ‡
2,025 · 8	14·6	137·6	1,888·2	1,878·9	13·6	859·0	9·1	119·2	739 · 8	712·9	7·5	340·8	Sep 10 ‡
2,028 · 6	14·6	110·2	1,918·4	1,899·2	13·7	847·9	9·0	94·4	753·5	725 · 5	7·7	345 · 4	Oct 8‡
2,020 · 2	14·6	84·5	1,935·6	1,923·9	13·9	823·6	8·7	70·9	752·7	734 · 7	7·8	352 · 4	Nov 12
2,028 · 8	14·6	74·1	1,954·7	1,931·5	13·9	803·2	8·5	60·5	742·7	736 · 7	7·8	348 · 4	Dec 10
2,123·7	15·3	78·5	2,045·2	1,965·6	14·2	833 · 6	8·8	63·8	769·9	742·3	7·9	353·0	1982 Jan 14
2,105·9	15·2	70·1	2,035·8	1,965·2	14·2	826 · 8	8·7	57·0	769·8	748·5	7·9	361·7	Feb 11
2,071·7	15·0	62·2	2,009·4	1,964·4	14·2	809 · 9	8·6	49·4	760·5	753·2	8·0	359·4	Mar 11
2,083 · 1	15.0	69 · 4	2,013.7	1,983 · 1	14.3	812.8	8.6	52.9	759.9	761 · 1	8-1	355 · 8	April 15

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	ER UNEMPI	LOYED		PER C	ENT			UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS	
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal Number	Ily adjusted Per cent	Change since	Average change	Male	Female
				ALCO AND	employed	,			10 mg = 10 mg		-60%	previous month	over 3 months ended		
SOUTH	H EAST								07.0					247.0	
1977 1978 1979† 1980	Annual averages	342·9 318·8 282·2 363·1 606·5	256 · 4 234 · 3 205 · 6 260 · 9 442 · 1	86·5 84·4 76·6 102·2 164·4	17·1 13·8 10·8 19·8 31·5	4·5 4·2 3·7 4·8 8·1	5·7 5·2 4·6 5·9 10·0	2·8 2·7 2·4 3·2 5·3	325 · 8 304 · 9 271 · 4 343 · 4 575 · 0		4·3 4·0 3·5 4·4 7·6			247·3 227·0 198·8 245·9 420·7	78·4 77·9 71·1 91·4 148·3
M	April 9 e May 14 June 11	549·7 560·3 583·3	408·5 416·8 430·8	141·2 143·5 152·5	9·9 16·3 39·3	7·3 7·4 7·8	9·2 9·4 9·7	4·6 4·6 4·9	539·8 544·0 544·0	532·9 550·4 562·2	7·1 7·3 7·5	20·1 17·5 11·8	19·8 18·8 16·5	395·0 409·1 419·0	137·9 141·3 143·2
A	luly 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	632·6 664·4 684·1	458·7 477·5 489·0	173·9 186·9 195·1	54·5 56·1 56·8	8·4 8·8 9·1	10·4 10·8 11·0	5·6 6·0 6·3	578·1 608·3 627·3	582·9 599·4 616·5	7·7 8·0 8·2	20·7 16·5 17·1	16·7 16·3 18·1	433·7 444·4 455·2	149·2 155·0 161·3
ON	Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	686·5 674·8 669·1	491 · 6 487 · 0 488 · 6	194·9 187·8 180·4	46·7 33·8 28·3	9·1 9·0 8·9	11·1 11·0 11·0	6·3 6·1 5·8	639·8 641·0 640·8	631 · 4 634 · 5 637 · 1	8·4 8·4 8·5	14·9 3·1 2·6	16·2 11·7 6·9	463·0 466·2 470·3	168·4 168·3 166·8
	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	699·4 700·2 692·6	513·1 513·5 508·9	186·3 186·7 183·7	27·1 24·3 21·0	9·3 9·3 9·2	11·6 11·6 11·5	6·0 6·0 5·9	672·3 675·9 671·6	646 · 5 655 · 2 660 · 8	8·6 8·7 8·8	9·4 9·7 5·6	5·0 6·9 7·9	478·2 483·7 487·2	168·3 171·5 173·6
A	Apr 15.	693-1	509.5	183 · 6	22.9	9.2	11.5	5.9	670 · 2	663 · 9	8.8	3.1	5.8	489 · 0	174.9
REAT	TER LONDON (incl	luded in South	East)												
1977 1978 1979† 1980 1981	Annual averages	164·7 153·8 138·7 175·5 293·1	126·0 116·3 104·1 128·5 214·8	38·7 37·5 34·6 47·0 78·3	6·6 5·4 4·6 8·1 13·5	4·3 4·0 3·6 4·6 7·8	5·5 5·1 4·6 5·7 9·6	2·5 2·4 2·2 3·0 5·2	158·1 148·4 134·1 167·4 279·7		4·1 3·9 3·5 4·3 7·3			122·4 113·2 101·0 121·9 205·2	35·6 35·1 32·3 42·6 71·4
1981 A M	April 9 e May 14 June 11	262·2 270·6 277·5	195·6 202·0 206·9	66·6 68·6 70·6	4·8 7·8 12·5	7·0 7·2 7·4	8·7 9·0 9·2	4·4 4·5 4·7	257·4 262·8 265·0	254·6 264·4 271·0	6·8 7·0 7·2	9·5 9·8 6·6	9·7 9·7 8·6	189·6 197·3 202·8	65·0 67·1 68·2
A	luly 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	304·1 326·4 335·7	222·7 236·0 241·3	81 · 4 90 · 5 94 · 4	19·9 22·6 24·0	8·1 8·7 8·9	9·9 10·5 10·7	5·4 6·0 6·2	284·2 303·8 311·6	285·4 297·6 304·5	7·6 7·9 8·1	14·4 12·2 6·9	10·3 11·1 11·2	212·7 220·8 225·1	72·7 76·8 79·4
N	Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	339·1 330·0 326·2	243·7 239·1 238·9	95·4 90·9 87·3	22·2 16·3 13·7	9·0 8·8 8·7	10·8 10·6 10·6	6·3 6·0 5·7	316·9 313·7 312·5	312·2 311·8 312·7	8·3 8·3 8·3	7·7 -0·4 0·9	8·9 4·7 2·7	229 · 4 229 · 6 231 · 6	82·8 82·2 81·1
	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	336·9 339·8 338·0	247·6 249·4 249·4	89·3 90·4 88·6	12·7 11·8 10·3	8·9 9·0 9·0	11·0 11·1 11·1	5·9 5·9 5·8	324·2 328·0 327·8	313·6 320·0 323·7	8·3 8·5 8·6	0·9 6·4 3·7	0·5 2·7 3·7	232·4 236·5 239·8	81·2 83·5 83·9
	Apr 15	339 · 4	250 · 2	89 · 2	10.5	9.0	11 - 1	5.9	328 · 8	326 · 3	8.7	2.6	4.2	241 · 1	85 · 2
1977 1978 1979† 1980 1981	ANGLIA Annual averages	37·7 35·9 32·4 41·4 65·5	28·2 26·1 23·1 29·2 47·5	9·5 9·8 9·3 12·2 18·0	2·1 1·8 1·3 2·5 3·7	5·3 5·0 4·5 5·7 9·2	6·4 6·0 5·4 6·8 11·1	3·4 3·5 3·2 4·2 6·4	35·6 34·1 31·1 39·0 61·7		5·0 4·7 4·3 5·3 8·6			27·1 25·2 22·4 27·5 45·1	8·5 8·9 8·6 10·8 16·0
1981 A	April 9 e May 14 June 11	62·0 62·2 63·7	46·1 46·3 46·6	15·9 15·9 17·2	1·2 2·3 5·3	8·7 8·8 9·0	10·8 10·8 10·9	5·7 5·7 6·1	60·8 59·9 58·5	58·8 59·9 60·7	8·3 8·4 8·5	1·3 1·1 0·8	1·8 1·4 1·1	43·7 44·6 45·1	15·1 15·3 15·6
A	luly 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Gep 10 ‡	68·1 68·2 70·2	48·8 48·5 49·5	19·3 19·7 20·7	7·3 6·7 6·3	9·6 9·6 9·9	11·4 11·3 11·5	6·9 7·0 7·4	60 · 8 61 · 4 63 · 8	62·5 62·1 64·5	8·8 8·7 9·1	1 · 8 -0 · 4 2 · 4	1·2 0·7 1·3	46·5 46·0 47·3	16·0 16·1 17·2
N	Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	70·1 69·6 70·6	49·6 49·9 51·0	20·6 19·7 19·6	4·8 3·4 2·8	9·9 9·8 9·9	11·6 11·6 11·9	7·4 7·0 7·0	65 · 4 66 · 2 67 · 8	65·6 65·8 66·9	9·2 9·3 9·4	1·1 0·2 1·1	1·0 1·2 0·8	47·9 48·1 48·9	17·7 17·7 18·0
	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	75·1 75·5 74·0	54·3 54·7 53·7	20·7 20·7 20·3	2·7 2·3 2·2	10·6 10·6 10·4	12·7 12·8 12·5	7·4 7·4 7·3	72·3 73·2 71·8	69·0 69·3 69·2	9·7 9·8 9·7	2·1 0·3 -0·1	1·1 1·2 0·8	50·2 50·3 50·2	18·8 19·0 19·0
A	Apr 15	74-2	53.7	20.5	2.6	10.4	12.5	7.3	71 · 5	69 · 6	9.8	0.4	0.2	50.5	15 .

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions THOUSAND

		NUMBER	UNEMPL	OYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		
	WHEN A	AII	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	in the control			
					leavers included in un- employed	1				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH WEST							76								
1977 1978 Annual 1979† averages 1980		111 · 8 107 · 3 95 · 4 113 · 1 166 · 0	81·9 76·3 66·2 77·2 116·6	29·9 31·0 29·2 35·8 49·5	6·3 5·9 4·5 6·7 8·7	6·8 6·4 5·7 6·7 10·0	8·3 7·7 6·7 7·9 11·9	4·5 4·6 4·2 5·1 7·2	105·5 101·5 90·9 106·4 157·3		6·4 6·1 5·4 6·2 9·3			78·6 73·3 63·5 72·6 110·9	26·9 28·2 27·0 32·2 44·9
1981 April 9 e		157·2	111 · 8	45·4	3·1	9·4	11·4	6·6	154·1	150·3	9·0	4·2	4·2	107·0	43·3
May 14		154·6	110 · 8	43·8	4·2	9·3	11·3	6·4	150·4	153·0	9·2	2·7	3·9	109·3	43·7
June 11		159·8	113 · 8	46·0	13·9	9·6	11·6	6·7	145·9	155·3	9·3	2·3	3·1	111·3	44·0
July 9 ‡		168·2	117·8	50·4	17·0	10·1	12·0	7·3	151 · 2	157·6	9·4	2·3	2·4	113·0	44·6
Aug 13 ‡		172·7	120·1	52·6	15·7	10·4	12·2	7·7	157 · 0	160·1	9·6	2·5	2·4	114·4	45·7
Sep 10 ‡		176·3	122·7	53·6	14·6	10·6	12·5	7·8	161 · 7	163·4	9·8	3·3	2·7	116·6	46·8
Oct 8 ‡		179·8	125·1	54·7	10·6	10·8	12·7	8·0	169·2	167·1	10·0	3·7	3·2	118·8	48·3
Nov 12		180·8	125·9	54·9	7·8	10·8	12·8	8·0	172·9	167·9	10·1	0·8	2·6	119·1	48·8
Dec 10		180·4	126·5	53·9	6·6	10·8	12·9	7·9	173·8	169·0	10·1	1·1	1·9	120·1	48·9
1982 Jan 14		188·1	132·6	55·5	6·8	11·3	13·5	8·1	181 · 3	170·5	10·2	1·5	1·1	121 · 7	48·8
Feb 11		187·5	131·9	55·7	6·2	11·2	13·4	8·1	181 · 3	171·6	10·3	1·1	1·3	122 · 0	49·6
Mar 11		183·6	129·4	54·2	5·6	11·0	13·2	7·9	178 · 1	171·8	10·3	0·2	0·9	121 · 8	50·0
April 15		181 · 7	128-3	53 · 4	6.2	10.9	13-1	7.8	175.5	171 · 9	10.3	0.1	0.5	121 · 8	50 · 1
WEST MIDLANDS		124.2	0E 1	20.0	10.6	E 0	6.7	4.9	123.6		5.3			90.2	33.4
1977 1978 Annual 1979† averages 1980 1981		134·3 130·4 128·1 181·6 313·1	95·1 90·3 87·6 123·2 223·9	39·2 40·1 40·4 58·4 89·1	10·6 10·0 8·6 14·2 18·5	5·8 5·6 5·5 7·8 13·7	6·7 6·4 6·3 8·9 16·2	4·3 4·4 4·4 6·3 9·9	120·3 119·5 167·4 294·6		5·1 5·1 7·1 12·8			90·2 85·7 83·2 114·9 212·9	34·7 35·9 50·7 79·9
1981 April 9 e		287·3	207·6	79·7	7·8	12·6	15·0	8·8	279·5	278·0	12·2	10·0	10·4	201 · 5	76·5
May 14		294·1	213·7	80·4	11·2	12·9	15·5	8·9	282·9	285·8	12·5	7·8	9·3	208 · 6	77·2
June 11		305·7	221·2	84·4	18·6	13·4	16·0	9·3	287·1	292·8	12·8	7·0	8·3	214 · 1	78·7
July 9 ‡		328·5	233·6	94·9	30·4	14·4	16·9	10·5	298·0	299·7	13·1	6·9	7·2	219·2	80·5
Aug 13 ‡		342·1	241·9	100·2	32·0	15·0	17·5	11·1	310·1	307·1	13·4	7·4	7·1	224·4	82·7
Sep 10 ‡		349·8	246·6	103·2	31·6	15·3	17·9	11·4	318·2	313·3	13·7	6·2	6·8	228·6	84·7
Oct 8 ‡		349·7	247·9	101·8	25·0	15·3	17·9	11·3	324·7	320·3	14·0	7·0	6·9	232·3	88·0
Nov 12		342·2	244·5	97·6	19·7	15·0	17·7	10·8	322·5	319·7	14·0	-0·6	4·2	232·6	87·1
Dec 10		341·6	246·2	95·4	16·6	15·0	17·8	10·6	325·0	323·9	14·2	4·2	3·5	235·8	88·1
1982 Jan 14		353·8	256·0	97·8	16·8	15·5	18·5	10·8	337·0	330·3	14·5	6·4	3·3	241 · 4	88·9
Feb 11		350·0	254·0	96·0	14·8	15·3	18·4	10·6	335·2	329·6	14·4	-0·7	3·3	241 · 3	88·3
Mar 11		344·4	250·1	94·3	12·8	15·1	18·1	10·4	331·6	329·0	14·4	-0·6	1·7	240 · 2	88·8
April 15		346 4	251 · 4	95.0	14.3	15-2	18.2	10.5	332 · 1	330 · 8	14.5	1.8	0.2	241 · 5	89 · 3
EAST MIDLANDS			08.0												
1977 1978 1979† Annual 1980 1981 averages		79·8 80·2 75·3 104·0 164·8	58·1 57·3 53·6 73·1 119·1	21·7 22·9 21·8 30·9 45·7	5·0 4·5 3·7 7·3 10·2	5·0 5·0 4·6 6·4 10·2	6·0 5·9 5·5 7·5 12·3	3·4 3·5 3·3 4·7 7·1	74·8 75·7 71·6 96·6 154·6		4·7 4·7 4·4 5·9 9·5			55·5 55·0 51·5 68·7 112·9	19·3 20·7 19·9 27·0 40·6
1981 April 9 e		153·0	112·7	40·4	3·2	9·5	11·6	6·3	149·8	147·9	9·2	4·0	4·6	108·9	39·0
May 1.4		155·0	113·9	41·1	5·3	9·6	11·8	6·4	149·7	151·4	9·4	3·5	4·2	111·5	39·9
June 1.1		168·0	121·0	47·0	17·9	10·4	12·5	7·3	150·2	153·9	9·6	2·5	3·3	113·6	40·3
July 9 ‡	19.60	176·7	125·2	51·5	21 · 4	11·0	12·9	8·0	155·3	157·2	9·8	3·3	3·1	116·2	41·0
Aug 13 ‡		178·8	127·0	51·8	18 · 1	11·1	13·1	8·1	160·7	160·0	9·9	2·8	2·9	118·2	41·8
Sep 10 ‡		181·9	129·2	52·7	17 · 6	11·3	13·3	8·2	164·2	163·0	10·1	3·0	3·0	120·2	42·8
Oct 8 ‡		177·0	126·8	50·2	11·7	11·0	13·1	7·8	165·3	164·4	10·2	1·4	2·4	120·7	43·7
Nov 12		172·8	125·1	47·7	8·5	10·7	12·9	7·4	164·3	163·8	10·2	-0·6	1·3	120·2	43·6
Dec 10		172·8	125·9	46·9	7·2	10·7	13·0	7·3	165·6	164·6	10·2	0·8	0·5	120·7	43·9
1982 Jan 14		181·5	132·9	48·6	7·3	11·3	13·7	7·6	174·2	168·7	10·5	4·1	1·4	124·3	44·4
Feb 11		179·0	130·8	48·1	6·5	11·1	13·5	7·5	172·5	167·1	10·4	-1·6	1·1	122·7	44·4
Mar 11		175·4	128·5	46·8	5·6	10·9	13·3	7·3	169·7	167·2	10·4	0·1	0·9	122·7	44·5
April 15	13	177-3	129 · 4	47.8	6.3	11.0	13-4	7.5	171.0	169-2	10.5	2.0	0.2	123 - 8	45 · 4

	NUMBER	UNEMPL	OYED		PER CEN	NT		UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING SO	CHOOL LE	AVERS	interior .	
	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted				
				leavers included in un- employed					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WALES														
1977 1978 1979† Annual 1980 1981	86·3 91·5 87·1 111·3 157·5	61 · 1 63 · 1 58 · 3 74 · 8 110 · 8	25·2 28·4 28·7 36·6 46·8	7·0 7·3 6·0 8·5 9·3	8·0 8·3 7·9 10·3 14·8	9·2 9·3 8·7 11·4 17·1	6·1 6·6 6·6 8·5 11·2	79·3 84·2 81·0 102·9 148·2		7·4 7·6 7·3 9·4 13·8			57.6 59.6 55.2 69.9 105.2	21 · 8 24 · 7 25 · 5 31 · 9 41 · 9
1981 April 9 e	147·6	104·6	43·0	4·9	13·9	16·1	10·3	142·7	141·1	13·3	2·1	2·8	100·4	40·7
May 14	148·7	105·6	43·2	6·8	14·0	16·3	10·4	141·9	143·2	13·5	2·1	2·5	102·2	41·0
June 11	150·4	107·1	43·3	8·4	14·1	16·5	10·4	141·9	146·5	13·8	3·3	2·5	105·2	41·3
July 9 ‡	161·1	112·7	48 · 4	15·1	15·1	17·4	11·6	146·0	149·2	14·0	2·7	2·7	107·8	41 · 4
Aug 13 ‡	165·6	115·8	49 · 8	15·1	15·6	17·9	12·0	150·5	152·0	14·3	2·8	2·9	109·7	42 · 3
Sep 10 ‡	169·3	118·0	51 · 3	14·6	15·9	18·2	12·3	154·7	154·2	14·5	2·2	2·6	110·7	43 · 5
Oct 8 ‡	170·1	119·0	51·0	11·9	16·0	18·4	12·3	158·2	156·4	14·7	2·2	2·4	112·2	44·2
Nov 12	170·2	119·7	50·6	9·6	16·0	18·5	12·2	160·6	157·8	14·8	1·4	1·9	113·1	44·7
Dec 10	168·9	119·4	49·5	8·3	15·9	18·4	11·9	160·6	158·0	14·8	0·2	1·3	113·1	44·9
1982 Jan 14	176·2	124·9	51·2	8·8	16·6	19·3	12·3	167·4	161·2	15·2	3·2	1·6	115·6	45·6
Feb 11	174·9	124·4	50·5	8·0	16·4	19·2	12·1	166·8	161·6	15·2	0·4	1·3	115·6	45·6
Mar 11	170·3	120·7	49·6	7·1	16·0	18·6	11·9	163·3	160·4	15·1	-1·2	0·8	114·3	46·1
April 15	171 · 3	122-1	49 · 3	8.0	16-1	18.8	11.9	163 · 4	161 - 9	15.2	1.5	0.2	116.0	45.9
SCOTLAND	182.8	125.7	57.1	14.5	8-1	9.5	6.1	168-3		7.5			117.7	50.6
1978 1979† 1980 1981 Annual averages	184·7 181·5 225·7 307·2	123·7 118·7 147·1 208·2	61 · 0 62 · 8 78 · 6 99 · 0	14·1 12·5 16·5 20·9	8·2 8·0 10·0 13·8	9·3 9·0 11·2 16·0	6·6 6·6 8·3 10·6	170·7 168·9 209·2 286·3		7·6 7·4 9·1 12·7			115·8 111·1 136·6 195·0	54·9 57·1 70·1 88·7
1981 April 9 e	288·7	195·8	92·8	14·2	12·9	15·0	10·0	274·4	270·8	12·1	6·5	6·2	184·5	86·3
May 1 4	286·2	194·7	91·4	12·9	12·8	14·9	9·8	273·3	277·3	12·4	6·5	6·5	189·7	87·6
June 11	305·8	206·4	99·4	27·4	13·7	15·8	10·7	278·4	284·3	12·7	7·0	6·7	195·5	88·8
July 9 ‡	318·2	213·9	104·3	30·0	14·3	16·4	11·2	288·2	290·1	13·0	5·8	6·4	200·2	89·9
Aug 13 ‡	325·0	218·9	106·1	28·7	14·6	16·8	11·4	296·3	295·7	13·2	5·6	6·1	204·4	91·3
Sep 10 ‡	324·4	219·0	105·4	25·5	14·5	16·8	11·3	298·9	299·7	13·4	4·0	5·1	207·0	92·7
Oct 8 ‡	325 · 4	221·0	104·4	22·9	14·6	17·0	11·2	302·5	302·1	13·5	2·4	4·0	209·4	92·7
Nov 12	325 · 6	222·5	103·1	18·3	14·6	17·1	11·1	307·3	304·3	13·6	2·2	2·9	211·3	93·0
Dec 10	325 · 3	224·1	101·1	16·6	14·6	17·2	10·9	308·7	305·9	13·7	1·6	2·1	212·5	93·4
1982 Jan 14	346·5	238·1	108·5	24·6	15·5	18·3	11·7	321 · 9	307·5	13·8	1·6	1·8	213·2	94·3
Feb 11	342·5	234·7	107·8	22·5	15·3	18·0	11·6	320 · 0	308·0	13·8	0·5	1·2	213·2	95·2
Mar 11	333·1	228·2	104·8	20·0	14·9	17·5	11·3	313 · 0	305·9	13·7	-2·1	—	211·3	94·6
April 15	331 · 2	227.3	103.9	18.7	14.8	17.4	11.2	312.6	308.9	13.8	3.0	0.5	213.2	95.7
NORTHERN IRELAND 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	60·9 65·4 64·9 78·8 105·4	41 · 8 45 · 0 44 · 3 53 · 6 73 · 9	19·2 20·4 20·7 25·2 31·5	5·6 5·7 5·2 7·0 8·3	11·0 11·5 11·3 13·7 18·4	12·7 13·5 13·4 16·3 22·5	8·5 8·7 8·4 10·2 12·8	55·3 59·7 59·7 71·8 97·0		10·0 10·5 10·4 12·5 17·0			38·8 41·8 41·2 49·4 69·0	16·6 17·9 18·5 22·4 28·2
1981 April 9	98·9	70·4	28·5	4·8	17·3	21·5	11·6	94·2	94·3	16·5	0·2	1·2	66·6	27·7
May 1.4	101·5	72·1	29·5	6·7	17·7	22·0	12·0	94·9	96·8	16·9	2·5	1·5	68·6	28·2
June 1.1	103·8	73·3	30·5	8·6	18·1	22·4	12·4	95·3	98·2	17·1	1·4	1·4	69·9	28·3
July 9 ‡	108·1	75·2	32·9	10·1	18·9	22·9	13·4	98·0	98·7	17·2	-0·5	1·5	70·6	28·1
Aug 13 ‡	109·2	76·2	33·0	10·3	19·0	23·2	13·5	98·8	99·0	17·3	0·3	0·7	71·1	27·9
Sep 10 ‡	114·0	78·8	35·2	13·0	19·9	24·0	14·4	100·9	99·8	17·4	0·8	0·5	71·5	28·3
Oct 8 ‡	112·2	77·8	34·4	11·5	19·6	23·7	14·0	100·7	100·8	17·6	1·0	0·7	71 · 7	29·1
Nov 12	109·5	76·5	33·0	9·1	19·1	23·3	13·5	100·4	101·0	17·6	0·2	0·7	71 · 8	29·2
Dec 10	108·7	76·3	32·4	8·1	19·0	23·3	13·2	100·7	101·2	17·7	0·2	0·5	71 · 7	29·5
1982 Jan 14	113·3	79·6	33·7	7·7	19·8	24·3	13·8	105·7	103·7	18·1	2·5	1·0	73·2	30·5
Feb 11	112·2	79·0	33·2	7·0	19·6	24·1	13·6	105·2	103·8	18·1	0·1	0·9	73·1	30·7
Mar 11	110·8	78·2	32·6	5·8	19·3	23·8	13·3	104·9	104·5	18·2	0·7	1·1	73·5	31·0
April 15	111-9	78.9	33.0	5.9	19-5	24.0	13.5	106-1	106 - 1	18.5	1.6	0.8	74.5	31-6

See footnote to table 2 · 1.

		NUMBE	ER UNEMP	LOYED		PER	CENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
		All	Male	Female	leavers	3	Male	Female	Actual	-	Per cent	Change	Average change	Male	Female
					in un- employe	ed						previous month			
ORKSH	HIRE AND HUMBERSID	E			(C)										
	Annual averages	120 · 8 125 · 8 121 · 1 163 · 6 254 · 2	87·3 89·0 83·7 112·7 183·1	33·5 36·8 37·4 51·0 71·1	9·3 9·2 8·1 13·8 19·3	5·8 6·0 5·7 7·8 12·3	6·8 7·0 6·6 8·9 14·6	4·1 4·4 4·4 6·0 8·7	111 · 5 116 · 6 113 · 0 149 · 8 234 · 9		5·3 5·5 5·3 7·0 11·3			82 · 8 84 · 5 79 · 7 104 · 7 171 · 9	28·6 32·1 32·9 43·4 61·4
	oril 9 e ly 14 ne 11	233·1 237·7 251·0	170·7 174·3 181·4	62·4 63·4 69·6	7·3 11·1 24·9	11·2 11·5 12·1	13·6 13·9 14·5	7·6 7·7 8·5	225·7 226·6 226·1	223·5 229·0 233·1	10·8 11·1 11·3	6·3 5·5 4·1	6·4 6·1 5·3	164·2 169·1 172·6	59·3 59·9 60·5
Aug	y 9 ‡ g 13 ‡ p 10 ‡	268·0 275·9 281·0	190·1 195·2 198·8	77·9 80·7 82·3	35·2 32·8 31·8	12·9 13·3 13·6	15·2 15·6 15·9	9·9 9·9 10·0	232·8 243·1 249·2	236·6 242·5 247·6	11·4 11·7 11·9	3·5 5·9 5·1	4·4 4·5 4·8	175·5 179·6 182·8	61 · 6 62 · 5 64 · 8
Oct	t 8 ‡ v 12 c 10	277 · 4 272 · 0 271 · 5	197·8 196·1 197·0	79·6 76·0 74·5	25·1 18·8 16·1	13·4 13·1 13·1	15·8 15·6 15·7	9·7 9·3 9·1	252·3 253·2 255·5	250 · 3 251 · 2 253 · 0	12·1 12·1 12·2	2·7 0·9 1·8	4·6 2·9 1·8	184·2 185·2 186·3	66 · 1 66 · 0 66 · 7
82 Jan Feb Mar	b 11	280·9 277·9 272·7	204·1 201·5 197·9	76·8 76·3 74·8	15·6 13·7 12·1	13·6 13·4 13·2	16·3 16·1 15·8	9·4 9·3 9·1	265·3 264·2 260·7	255·9 255·9 255·6	12·4 12·4 12·3	2·9 -0·3	1·9 1·5 0·9	188·2 187·3 186·6	67 · 68 · 69 · 69 · 69
Apr	ril 15	274 · 4	198.7	75 · 8	14.2	13.2	15.9	9.2	260 · 2	257 · 8	12-4	2.2	0.6	188-0	69 -
ORTH V	WEST														
	Annual averages	212·0 213·5 203·5 264·5 390·1	153·5 150·5 140·7 180·3 274·0	58·5 63·1 62·8 84·1 116·2	17·7 16·8 13·7 18·9 23·0	7·4 7·5 7·1 9·3 13·9	9·0 8·9 8·4 10·8 16·6	5·0 5·4 5·3 7·1 10·0	194·2 196·7 189·8 245·6 367·1		6·8 6·9 6·6 8·5 13·0			144·1 141·6 133·0 168·7 259·9	50 55 56 74 104
81 Apr May	oril 9 e ny 14 ne 11	358·7 367·2 386·3	254·2 260·7 271·8	104·5 106·5 114·5	10·2 14·2 30·9	12·8 13·1 13·7	15·4 15·8 16·4	9·0 9·2 9·9	348·5 353·0 355·4	345·6 356·2 364·9	12·3 12·7 12·9	8·5 10·6 7·8	9·1 9·6 9·0	245·5 254·1 260·2	100- 102- 103-
Aug	y 9 ‡ g 13 ‡ p 10 ‡	410·7 421·4 428·2	285·9 293·3 298·8	124·8 128·2 129·5	39·2 38·1 35·2	14·6 15·0 15·2	17·3 17·7 18·1	10·8 11·1 11·2	371 · 5 383 · 4 393 · 0	372·4 379·2 388·2	13·2 13·5 13·8	8·4 6·8 9·0	8·9 7·7 8·1	267·1 272·1 278·4	105- 107- 109-
Nov	t 8‡ v 12 c 10	424·2 420·4 417·8	296·6 296·0 296·2	127·6 124·4 121·7	29·3 21·9 19·8	15·1 15·0 14·9	17·9 17·9 17·9	11·0 10·7 10·5	395·0 398·5 398·0	393·0 395·9 396·9	14·0 14·1 14·1	4·8 2·9 1·0	6·9 5·6 2·9	280·8 282·9 283·8	112 113 113
82 Jan Feb Mar		433·6 427·6 422·8	307·6 303·3 300·5	126·0 124·3 122·3	19·7 17·6 15·9	15·4 15·2 15·0	18·6 18·3 18·2	10·9 10·7 10·6	413·9 410·0 406·9	401 · 9 400 · 0 402 · 0	14·3 14·2 14·3	5·0 -1·9 2·0	3·0 1·4 1·7	288·2 286·0 287·3	113 114 114
	ril 15	429.5	306·1	123.5	17.6	15-3	18.5	10.7	411-9	409 · 2	14.6	7.2	2.4	293.0	116
977 978 979† 980 981	Annual averages	114·2 121·6 119·0 147·5 203·4	80·2 84·7 82·1 101·5 145·2	34·0 36·9 36·9 45·9 58·2	10·3 10·3 8·7 12·0 14·5	8·3 8·9 8·7 10·9 15·3	9·5 10·2 9·9 12·4 18·0	6·4 7·0 6·8 8·6 11·1	104·0 111·3 110·3 135·5 189·0		7·6 8·2 8·0 9·9 14·1			75·1 79·5 77·3 94·7 136·8 F	28 31 32 39 R 51
981 Apr May	oril 9 e ıy 14 ne 11 e	189·1 190·9 202·7	137·3 138·6 144·4	51·8 52·3 58·3	6·1 8·3 21·2	14·2 14·3 15·2	17·0 17·2 17·9	9·9 10·0 11·1	182·9 182·6 181·5	180·4 184·4 187·0	13·5 13·8 14·0	3·1 4·0 2·6	3·4 3·6 3·2	131·0 134·3 136·6	
Aug	y 9 e. g 13 ‡ p 10 ‡	211·9 217·2 219·7	149·0 152·7 154·4	62·9 64·6 65·3	25·2 24·6 22·6	15·9 16·3 16·5	18·4 18·9 19·1	12·0 12·3 12·5	186·7 192·6 197·1	190·1 194·6 197·7	14·3 14·6 14·8	3·1 4·5 3·1	3·2 3·4 3·6	139·3 142·5 144·7	
Nov	t 8 ‡ v 12 c 10	216·2 215·5 213·9	153·3 153·5 153·7	63·0 61·9 60·2	16·6 13·7 12·3	16·2 16·2 16·1	19·0 19·0 19·0	12·0 11·8 11·5	199·6 201·8 201·6	199·3 200·6 199·9	15·0 15·1 15·0	1·6 1·3 -0·7	3·1 2·0 0·7	145·3 146·0 145·6	54 54 54
	n 14 b 11 ir 11	222·2 217·7 212·7	160·1 157·1 153·6	62·1 60·6 59·0	12·8 11·1 9·5	16·7 16·3 16·0	19·8 19·4 19·0	11·8 11·6 11·3	209·4 206·6 203·2	201·1 199·0 198·8	15·1 14·9 14·9	-1·2 -2·1 -0·2	-0.6 -0.6 -0.4	146·7 144·7 144·3	54 54 54
Apr	r 15	216-7	156.7	60 · 1	11.6	16-3	19.4	11.5	205 · 2	202 · 6	15.2	3.8	0.5	147.2	55

2 · 4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at April 15, 1982

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Type (4)	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS				per cent	East Anglia				per cent
South West			0.070	40.7	Cambridge	3,448 3,654	1,385 1,386	4,833 5,040	5.5
SDA Other DA	4,602 23,630	1,768 11,548	6,370 35,178	18·7 15·6	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	6,835	2,238	9,073	13·5 8·3
IA	11,846	4,987	16,833	14·5 9·7	Lowestoft *Norwich	2,492 9,643	1,326 3,252	3,818 12,895	13·1 10·1
Unassisted All	88,172 128,250	35,117 53,420	123,289 181,670	10.9	Peterborough	6,672	2,211	8,883	12.9
West Midlands					South West	0.440	1 100	4.004	
IA Unassisted	1,134 250,247	478 94,533	1,612 344,780	11·7 14·9	Bath *Bournemouth	3,119 11,929	1,102 4,149	4,221 16,078	8·6 11·3
All	251,381	95,011	346,392	15-2	*Bristol *Cheltenham	11,929 24,555 3,540	8,995 1,281	33,550 4,821	10-3
East Midlands					*Chippenham	1,509 4,526	747 1,716	2,256 6,242	7.9
SDA Other DA	5,115	1,576	6,691	21.2	*Exeter Gloucester	4,681	1,719	6,400	8·6 9·6
IA Unassisted	23,074 101,258	8,836 37,404	31,910 138,662	12·2 10·7	*Plymouth *Salisbury	12,501 2,123	6,431 1,205	18,932 3,328	15·4 8·2
All	129,447	47,816	177,263	11.0	Swindon Taunton	6,397 2,431	2,576 970	8,973 3,401	10·8 8·2
Yorkshire and Humberside					*Torbay	8,095 1,571	3,279 783	11,374 2,354	16-1
SDA Other DA	49,449	16,747	66,196	15.8	*Trowbridge *Yeovil	1,930	1,037	2,967	8·6 7·2
IA All	149,205 198,654	59,006 75,753	208,211 274,407	12·4 13·2	West Midlands				
	130,004	10,100			*Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	85,303 2,749	28,630	113,933 3,850	16·3 10·2
North West SDA	94,709	34,446	129,155	18.7	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	27,325	10.913	38,238	15.8
Other DA	94,709 16,529 194,823	34,446 7,540 81,477	24,069 276,300	17·4 13·7	Hereford	33,923 2,669	12,097 1,280	46,020 3,949	15·1 10·5
All	194,823 306,061	123,463	429,524	15-3	*Kidderminster Leamington	3,772 3,618	1,788 1,562	5,560 5,180	13·7 10·2
North					*Oakengates Redditch	8,834	3,081	11,915	19.9
SDA Other DA	86,963 53,017	30,916 20,817	117,879 73,834	16·9 16·6	Redditch Rugby	3,787 2,442	1,849 1,229	5,636 3,671	16·3 12·0
IA	16,681	8,337	25,018 216,731	11·4 16·3	Shrewsbury *Stafford	3,017 3,166	1,493 1,450	4,510 4,616	10.9
All	156,661	60,070	210,731	10.3	*Stoke-on-Trent	18,832	9,228	28,060	13.6
Wales SDA	36,134	14,783	50,917	18-3	*Walsall *Wolverhampton	20,604 17,601	8,153 5,909	28,757 23,510	17·0 16·1
Other DA	61,288 24,629	24,166 10,349	85,454 34,978	15·5 14·2	*Worcester	6,194	2,210	8,404	11.7
All	122,051	49,298	171,349	16-1	East Midlands *Chesterfield	7 580	3,111	10,700	12.7
Scotland					*Coalville	7,589 2,817	1,061	3,878	8.5
SDA Other DA	145,041 32,281	64,220 15,787	209,261 48,068	17·1 14·9	Corby *Derby	5,115 9,977	1,576 3,411	6,691 13,388	21·2 9·0
IA	50,025	23,884	73,909 331,238	10·5 14·8	Kettering *Leicester	2,791 18,169	890 6,922	3,681 25,091	12·1 10·7
All	227,347	103,891	331,236	14.0	Lincoln	5,712	2,265	7,977	12·2 7·8
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Loughborough Mansfield	2,439 5,712	1,004 2,042	3,443 7,754	12.6
South East	509,526 53,693	183,592 20,486	693,118 74,179	9·2 10·4	*Northampton *Nottingham	7,708 29,321	2,659 9,644	10,367 38,965	9·6 11·4
East Anglia	55,095	20,400	74,173		Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,584	705	3,289	9.2
GREAT BRITAIN SDA	367,449	146,133	513,582	17.6	Yorkshire and Humberside	0.444	0.511	11 650	14-1
Other DA	241,309 471,417	98,181 197,354	339,490 668,771	15·8 12·7	*Barnsley *Bradford	8,141 18,122	3,511 6,034	11,652 24,156	14.2
Unassisted	471,417 1,002,896	197,354 371,132	1,374,028 2,895,871	10·4 12·4	*Castleford *Dewsbury	5,656 7 125	6,034 2,581 2,263	8,237 9,388	12·8 14·3
All	2,083,071	812,800			*Doncaster	7,125 11,971	5,952	17,923 10,462	15·9 13·7
Northern Ireland	78,883	33,042	111,925	19.5	Grimsby *Halifax	8,353 6,457	2,109 2,581	9,038	12-1
coal areas (by region)					Harrogate Huddersfield	2,127 7,795	815 3,668	2,942 11,463	8·3 12·6
Local areas (by region) South East					*Hull	20,607 2,624	6,706 1,149	27,313 3,773	14·9 12·3
*Aldershot Aylesbury	4,609 2,176	2,031 850	6,640 3,026	7·9 6·7	Keighley *Leeds	28,298	10,748	39,046	11-4
Basingstoke *Bedford	2,498 5,425	1,044 2,202	3,542 7,627	7·6 9·1	*Mexborough Rotherham	4,231 8,113	1,875 3,338	6,106 11,451	20·8 17·7
*Braintree	2,428	1,041	3,469	10.1	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	8,145 27,704	2,719 9,091	10,864 36,795	16·8 12·5
*Brighton *Canterbury	11,895 3,479 12,260	3,844 1,234	15,739 4,713	11.6	*Wakefield	5,833	2,370	8,203	11·2 7·6
*Chatham *Chelmsford	12,260 3,706	4,625 1,396	16,885 5,102	14·4 7·4	York	4,437	2,073	6,510	7.0
*Chichester	3,060	1,202	4,262 6,348	8·9 10·5	North West *Accrington	3,311	1,399	4,710	16.0
*Crawley	4,467 7,736	1,881 2,925	10,661	6.5	*Ashton-under-Lyne	9,133	4,183	13,316	14·0 19·3
*Eastbourne *Guildford	3,063 4,360	866 1,540	3,929 5,900	9·3 6·4	*Birkenhead *Blackburn	22,437 6,762	8,160 2,722	30,597 9,484	13.7
*Harlow	5,105	1.956	7,061 6,003	9·6 13·9	*Blackpool *Bolton	10,482 12,319	4,538 5,414 2,124	15,020 17,733	13·7 15·9
*Hastings *Hertford	4,540 1,594	1,463 615	2,209	5.5	*Burnley	3,987	2,124	6,111	12·1 13·6
*High Wycombe *Hitchin	4,556 3,523	1,537 1,346	6,093 4,869	6·6 9·1	*Bury Chester	5,920 4,879	2,691 1,820	8,611 6,699	12.6
*Luton	11,410	4,524	15,934 5,630	11.9	*Crewe *Lancaster	4,583 4,301	2,303 1,902	6,886 6,203	10·4 13·2
Maidstone *Newport (IoW)	4,198 4,059	1,432 1,439	5,498	13.2	*Leigh	4,502	2,427	6,929	16·2 18·4
*Oxford *Portsmouth	10,355 16,838	4,242 6,801	14,597 23,639	8·3 11·7	*Liverpool *Manchester	64,949 69,583	22,998 24,499	87,947 94,082	13.2
*Ramsgate	3,644	1,443	5,087	14-1	*Nelson *Northwich	2,455 3,899	1,275 2,007	3,730 5,906	14·1 14·9
*Reading *Slough	9,619 5,813	3,188 2,318	12,807 8,131	7·7 6·7	*Oldham	10,057	4,080	14.137	14·4 12·2
*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	14,351 21,171	5,222 6,994	19,573 28,165	8·9 14·4	*Preston Rochdale	12,082 5,981	6,022 2,458	18,104 8,439	16-8
*St Albans	3,687	1,223	4,910	5.3	Southport St Helens	3,922 7,905	1,663 3,220	5,585 11,125	16·8 16·9
Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	3,179 4,167	1,527 1,478	4,706 5,645	11·9 6·7	*Warrington	8,215	3,597	11,812 10,611	14·6 18·7
*Watford	6,730	2,397	9,127 5,322	7.4	*Widnes	7,323	3,288	10.011	17.8

UNEMPLOYMENT 2 • 4

amployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at April 15, 1982

1111825	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	ertain employment office areas	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
North	1.040	405	4 504						per cent
Alnwick	1,046 3,890	485 1,920	1,531 5,810	14·2 11·2	Isle of Wight Kent	4,059	1,439	5,498	13.2
Carlisle	6,461	2,988	9,449	13.7	Oxfordshire	43,396 12,547	15,491	58,887	11·2 8·7
*Central Durham	6,388	1,710	8,098	25-6	Surrey	15,672	5,144 5,260	17,691 20,932	6.4
*Consett *Darlington and S/West	0,000	1,710	0,030	25 0	West Sussex	13,584	4,718	18,302	7.4
Darlington and Sy VVOSt	8,013	3,528	11,541	13-9	West Sussex	13,304	4,710	10,302	
Durham	2,739	1,785	4,524	10.2	East Anglia				
Furness Hartlepool	6,447	2,072	8,519	19.5	Cambridgeshire	15,782	5,844	21,626	9.6
*Morpeth	6,800	2,823	9,623	15.3	Norfolk	22,671	8,636	31,307	11.9
North Tyne	26,931	9,479	36,410	13.3	Suffolk	15,240	6,006	21,246	9.2
-peterlee	3,239	1,424	4,663	17-1					
South Tyne	24,279	8,849 10,584	33,128	18.3	South West				
*Teesside	30,799	10,584	41,383	18.3	Avon	31,139	11,549	42,688	10.4
·Wearside	19,679	7,382 1,384	27,061	19-2	Cornwall	15,635	6,885	22,520	16.3
•Whitehaven	2,307 3,746	1,384	3,691 5,524	12·5 17·6	Devon	31,371	13,941 5,976	45,312	13.6
•Workington	3,740	1,770	5,524	17.0	Dorset Gloucestershire	15,429 12,493	5,069	21,405	10·7 8·5
					Somerset	9,559	4,166	17,562 13,725	8.9
Wales	3,631	1.704	5,335	20.5	Wiltshire	12,624	5,834	18,458	9.2
*Bargoed *Cardiff	20,677	6,868	27,545	13.8	Wittstille	12,024	3,004	10,430	3 2
•Ebbw Vale	4,388	1,975	6,363	22.2	West Midlands				
'Llanelli	4,114	2,015	6,129	16.5	West Midlands Metropolitan	165,674	57,038	222,712	16-1
*Neath	3,032	1,416	4.448	16-6	Hereford and Worcester	19,982	8,469	28,451	12.3
*Newport	9,898	3,622	13,520	15.0	Salop	14,847	5,810	20,657	15.5
*Pontypool	5,365	2,603	7,968	15.8	Staffordshire	36,977	17,448	54,425	13.8
*Pontypridd	7,466	3,640	11,106	16.3	†Warwickshire	13,901	6,246	20,147	
Port Talbot	8,861	3,727	12,588	15.5					
*Shotton	6,619	2,170	8,789	18-1	East Midlands				
'Swansea	12,128	5,104	17,232	16.0	Derbyshire	30,369	11,232	41,601	10.4
•Wrexham	6,177	2,303	8,480	18-8	Leicestershire	25,969	10,358	36,327	10.0
					Lincolnshire	17,634	7,194	24,828	12.2
Scotland	5.050	0.070	0.000		Northamptonshire	19,193	6,678	25,871	12.3
'Aberdeen	5,956	2,873	8,829	6.7	Nottinghamshire	36,282	12,354	48,636	11.2
*Ayr	5,040	1,993 3,317	7,033 9,877	15·3 19·9	Washables and Hambanalds				
*Bathgate	6,560 3,716	1,885	5,601	18.5	Yorkshire and Humberside	C4 00F	04.076	05 401	115
*Dumbarton *Dumfries	2,868	1,576	4,444	12.6	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	61,205	24,276 31,768	85,481	14·5 12·4
Dundee	10.081	5 197	15,268	15.6	West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside	82,881 40,113	12,917	114,649 53,030	15 0
*Dunfermline	4,456	5,187 2,496	6,952	13.0	North Yorkshire	14,455	6,792	21,247	9.1
'Edinburgh	22,639	9,665	32,304	11.3	North Torksinie	14,433	0,732	21,241	3
'Falkirk	6,620	3,387	10,007	14-3	North West				
Glasgow	68,780	26,807	95,587	16-1	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	122,957	48,589	171,546	14-1
'Greenock	5,727	2,791 2,809	8,518	16.6	Merseyside Metropolitan	97,085	35,299	132,384	18-4
'Irvine	6,606	2,809	9,415	23.0	Cheshire	35,097	15,580	50,677	13.7
Kilmarnock	4,791	2,057	6,848	19-1	Lancashire	50,922	23,995	74,917	13.6
*Kirkcaldy	6,098	3,011	9,109	13.7					
'North Lanarkshire	20,110	10,594	30,704	20.3	North				
*Paisley	11,277	4,877	16,154	16.9	Cleveland	37,246	12,656	49,902	18.5
*Perth	2,594	1,087	3,681	9.6	Cumbria	14,806	7,804	22,610	11.5
*Stirling	4,607	2,318	6,925	14.3	Durham	28,043	11,436	39,479	15.8
Northern Ireland					Northumberland	9,694	4,286	13,980	14.0
Armagh	1,861	752	2,613	20.5	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	66,872	23,888	90,760	16.2
'Ballymena	6,986	752 2,918	9,904	21.0	Wales				
*Belfast	33,546	16,064	49,610	16.2	Clwyd	17,492	6,443	23.935	18-1
*Coleraine	4.385	1 456	5,841	22.6	Dyfed	11,621	5,221	16,842	15-1
Cookstown	1,462	1,456 561	2,023	33.3	Gwent	21,327	8,946	30,273	16.5
*Craigavon	4,884	2,363	7,247	17.3	Gwynedd	8,945	3,393	12,338	16.0
*Downpatrick	2,653	1,237	3,890	21.9	Mid-Glamorgan	22,562	10,253	32,815	17.0
Dungannon	2,684	926	3,610	33.3	Powvs	2,511	970	3,481	11.6
Enniskillen	2,937	1,135	4,072	25.1	Powys South Glamorgan	18,347	5,837	24,184	13.8
*Londonderry	8,462	2,789	11,251	26.9	West Glamorgan	19,246	8,235	27,481	15.9
Newry	4,364	1,387	5,751	30.8				2.,10	
Omagh	2,020	780	2,800	21·8 35·8	Scotland				
Strabane	2,639	674	3,313	35.8	Borders	2,363 11,227	1,112	3,475	8.9
Counting (by real)					Central	11,227	5,705 2,715	16,932	14-3
Counties (by region)					Dumfries and Galloway	5,008	2,715	7.723	13.8
South East Redfordshire	40.070	0.546	00.045		Fife	11,702	6,200	17,902	13-1
Bedfordshire Berkshire	16,373 17,220	6,546	22,919	10.8	Grampian	10,013	5,359	15,372	8.3
	17,220	6,118	23,338	7.4	Highlands	7,018	3,501	10,519	13.3
Buckinghamshire East Sussex	12,315	4,425	16,740	8.9	Lothians	29,637	13,268	42,905	12.5
Essex	19,188	6,121	25,309	11.5	Orkneys	558	194	752	12.2
Greater London (GLC area)	42,313	14,949	57,262	11.8	Shetlands	401	190	591	6.7
Hampshire	250,154 39,755	89,196 15,601	339,350	9.0	Strathclyde	132,198	57,058	189,256	17.2
Hertfordshire	22,950	8,584	55,356		Tayside	15,884	8,199	24,083	13.9
	22,500	0,004	31,534	7.4	Western Isles	1,338	390	1,728	20.8

Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single employment office areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more employment office areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for employment office areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1977 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1981 estimates.

^{*} Travel-to-work area.
† A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.
‡ Assisted area status is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND F	EMALE															
1980 Jan	396·6	85·1	56·9	538·6	396·0	110·2	182·0	688·2	87·1	40·3	116·4	243·8	879·7	235·6	355·3	1,470
April	395·4	99·3	56·4	551·1	407·3	131·3	181·1	719·7	86·9	48·6	116·6	252·1	889·7	279·2	354·1	1,522
July	721·6	100·4	62·1	884·0	427·8	140·3	185·3	753·4	94·5	48·0	116·6	259·2	1,243·8	288·7	364·1	1,896
Oct	660·3	120·4	74·3	855·0	543·5	162·0	203·2	908·7	124·4	51·1	123·7	299·1	1,328·3	333·5	401·1	2,062
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
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
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
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
1982 Jan	662·0	255·8		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
April	564·4	283·0		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
MALE																
1980 Jan	224·2	44·0	34·6	302·7	283·1	72·9	143·6	499 · 5	75·7	35·3	102·7	213·8	583·0	152·2	280 · 8	1,016
April	228·5	53·3	34·5	316·4	289·4	88·6	142·2	520 · 2	75·8	42·8	102·8	221·5	593·7	184·8	279 · 6	1,058
July	403·2	56·1	38·0	497·2	298·1	96·8	145·0	539 · 8	82·6	42·3	102·7	227·6	783·8	195·1	285 · 7	1,264
Oct	377·4	69·4	46·2	493·1	387·8	112·0	158·5	658 · 2	109·3	44·8	108·9	262·9	874·5	226·1	313 · 6	1,414
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
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
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
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
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
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
FEMALE																
1980 Jan	172·4	41 · 1	22·3	235 · 8	112·9	37·3	38·4	188 · 6	11 · 4	5·0	13·7	30·0	296·7	83·4	74·5	454
April	166·9	46 · 0	21·8	234 · 7	117·9	42·7	38·9	199 · 5	11 · 1	5·8	13·8	30·7	296·0	94·4	74·5	464
July	318·4	44 · 3	24·1	386 · 8	129·7	43·5	40·4	213 · 6	11 · 9	5·8	14·0	31·6	460·0	93·6	78·4	632
Oct	282·9	51 · 0	28·1	361 · 9	155·8	50·1	44·7	250 · 5	15 · 2	6·3	14·8	36·2	453·8	107·3	87·5	648
1981 Jan	255·5	83·5	32·6	371 · 6	177·5	63·3	49 · 8	290 · 6	17·8	7·7	15·4	40·9	450 · 8	154·4	97·8	703
April	220·6	93·2	38·4	352 · 2	176·9	78·3	54 · 9	310 · 2	17·0	10·0	16·1	43·1	414 · 5	181·5	109·5	705
July	326·6	90·5	52·4	469 · 5	174·4	85·7	66 · 2	326 · 2	16·7	11·3	17·6	45·6	517 · 6	187·4	136·2	841
Oct	323·3	88·7	66·5	478 · 6	179·6	92·0	82 · 2	353 · 8	17·8	11·4	20·7	49·9	520 · 6	192·2	169·5	882
1982 Jan	273·3	99·2	73·0	445·6	184·3	93·1	92·4	369·7	17·7	11·6	22·8	52·1	475·3	203·8	188·2	867
April	229·9	112·7	77·8	420·4	177·0	94·4	101·7	373·1	15·6	12·2	24·5	52·3	422·6	219·2	204·0	845

							Ag	e and	durat	ion: A	pril 1	5, 198	32 2	_ 0
Duration of	A	ge grou	ıps	de sancon es arco		The Report of				A Property and the	a Carameter	gar, sanKaran	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Ow	
puration of unemployment in weeks United Kingdom	Ui 18	nder 3	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	1	5,252 3,895 8,461 7,377 6,782	1,240 2,829 5,203 4,835 4,734	1,105 2,434 4,424 3,937 3,934	4,549 9,433 17,878 15,634 15,322	3,184 6,337 11,618 10,412 10,407	2,597 5,017 9,361 8,478 8,489	3,524 7,002 13,039 11,829 11,798	1,374 2,840 5,273 4,575 4,795	1,342 2,839 5,065 4,258 4,504	1,472 3,123 5,908 4,514 4,947	1,326 3,136 5,714 4,201 5,188	11 27 42 40 38	26,976 58,912 91,986 80,090 80,938
8 13 26 39	13 1 26 2 39 1 52	3,879 21,644 7,971 9,039	10,962 19,388 15,649 8,895	9,007 18,165 16,004 10,555	34,025 68,174 55,692 36,533	22,132 45,492 34,806 24,851	17,536 37,364 27,996 20,780	24,132 51,685 37,954 28,814	9,465 20,702 15,603 12,317	9,139 21,056 16,748 13,559	10,363 25,759 22,465 18,692	10,557 30,666 29,006 26,672	95 208 248 244	171,292 360,303 290,142 210,951
52 65 78 104 156	65 78 104 156	2,819 1,326 1,757 113	5,519 3,160 4,187 1,390 68	9,098 6,808 8,941 3,614 451	29,179 25,500 39,054 25,704 10,176	21,541 18,795 26,871 19,024 11,563	18,252 16,134 22,065 16,062 12,486	25,440 22,646 30,468 23,076 24,420	10,545 9,398 12,807 10,259 13,764	11,326 10,098 13,546 10,915 17,035	15,180 12,522 16,248 11,989 20,587	21,133 17,918 23,453 18,065 22,870	309 302 537 522 1,329	170,341 144,607 199,934 140,733 134,749
All	11	0,315	88,059	98,477	386,853	267,033	222,617	315,827	133,717	141,430	173,769	219,905	3,952	2,161,954
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	2 1 4 6 8	3,861 0,153 6,380 5,536 5,005	1,051 2,429 3,965 3,805 3,610	757 1,710 3,232 2,947 2,945	2,636 5,765 10,680 9,892 9,712	1,389 3,222 6,203 5,743 5,802	874 2,112 3,900 3,551 3,667	1,215 2,850 5,170 4,593 4,549	540 1,166 2,029 1,954 1,894	431 954 1,866 1,512 1,627	322 847 1,525 1,173 1,374		18 34 48 48 58	13,094 31,242 44,998 40,754 40,243
8 13 26 39	13 1 26 1 39 1	0,758 6,675 3,611 6,635	8,400 14,434 12,024 6,112	6,913 13,029 11,502 6,919	22,128 41,531 34,403 21,463	12,776 23,683 18,935 12,785	7,797 14,124 10,939 7,463	9,956 17,001 13,477 9,032	4,154 7,735 6,141 4,487	3,667 7,285 6,365 4,797	2,930 6,891 6,775 4,938		117 247 230 216	89,596 162,635 134,402 84,847
52 65 78 104 156	78	1,949 977 1,400 99	3,259 1,842 2,482 877 56	4,841 3,371 4,643 1,903 365	12,840 8,541 13,453 9,803 5,077	8,157 4,532 5,751 4,102 3,056	5,134 2,982 3,797 2,758 1,937	6,980 4,424 6,028 4,325 3,454	3,615 2,429 3,570 2,777 2,769	3,836 2,972 4,364 3,527 4,448	4,033 3,314 4,913 3,990 6,969		176 131 235 276 492	54,820 35,515 50,636 34,437 28,623
All	8	3,039	64,346	65,077	207,924	116,136	71,035	93,054	45,260	47,651	49,994	2	,326	845,842
uration of	Ag	ge grou	ıps											
nemployment n weeks Great Britain	_	nder	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE Die or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6	2 1 4 6 8	5,050 3,539 8,194 7,182 6,566	1,216 2,755 5,043 4,656 4,559	1,066 2,372 4,265 3,819 3,808	4,409 9,115 17,252 15,092 14,761	3,102 6,172 11,180 10,051 10,011	2,525 4,888 9,080 8,253 8,233	3,428 6,824 12,642 11,496 11,450	1,346 2,775 5,104 4,481 4,652	1,318 2,780 4,939 4,154 4,391	1,455 3,080 5,804 4,403 4,872	1,306 3,087 5,625 4,134 5,118	11 27 40 38 36	26,232 57,414 89,168 77,759 78,457
8 13 26 39	13 1 26 2 39 1 52	3,404 0,935 6,818 8,547	10,602 18,636 14,896 8,449	8,710 17,513 15,337 10,166	32,766 65,431 53,593 35,226	21,367 43,870 33,547 23,985	17,013 36,191 27,009 20,105	23,387 50,049 36,684 27,809	9,223 20,138 15,190 11,953	8,898 20,543 16,371 13,282	10,166 25,300 22,111 18,386	10,389 29,995 28,630 26,367	87 194 228 231	166,012 348,795 280,414 204,506
52 65 78 104 156	78	2,742 1,284 1,569 113	5,277 2,974 3,743 1,125 68	8,667 6,470 8,410 3,361 392	28,037 24,361 37,063 24,175 9,181	20,738 17,929 25,571 17,909 10,506	17,567 15,404 21,045 15,073 11,217	24,491 21,630 29,027 21,639 21,857	10,237 9,029 12,335 9,781 12,644	11,057 9,776 13,107 10,506 15,991	14,880 12,238 15,893 11,671 19,581	20,890 17,738 23,184 17,913 22,477	288 287 492 477 1,227	164,871 139,120 191,439 133,743 125,141
M	10	5,943	83,999	94,356	370,462	255,938	213,603	302,413	128,888	137,113	169,840	216,853	3,663	2,083,071
FEMALE One or less		3 757	1.007	738	2 528	1 322	830	1 169	521	420	313		18	12.623

9,582 16,345 12,974 8,678

6,756 4,286 5,771 4,129 3,262

89,417

3,528 2,356 3,438 2,662 2,636

43,792

46,256

48,530

7,462 13,558 10,497 7,139

4,944 2,861 3,642 2,606 1,843

68,023

12,187 22,740 18,137 12,275

7,828 4,351 5,447 3,870 2,908

111,033

13 10,399 26 16,216 39 12,854 52 6,320

65 1,893 78 955 104 1 302 156 99

8,106 13,938 11,430 5,828

3,149 1,764 2,282 793 56

80,121 61,749

6,677 12,561 11,016 6,658

4,652 3,227 4,344 1,792 333

62,474

21,242 39,755 33,097 20,655

12,365 8,220 12,785 9,264 4,777

199,243

2,162

86,170 156,624 129,010 81,580

812,800

Duration of	Male				Female				Male				Female		70.0	
unemployment in weeks	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All .	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South E 9,898 9,842 17,523	9,945 12,816	2,609 3,567 5,358	22,452 26,225 46,417	6,282 6,290 10,852	3,532 4,933 9,003	366 500 744	10,180 11,723 20,599	4,027 2,866 5,300	3,074 3,635 6,754	700 954 1,775	7,801 7,455 13,829	3,189 2,082 4,056	1,198 1,590 2,874	78 121 227	4, 3, 7,
8 13 13 26 26 52	19,271 32,605 38,184		6,072 15,017 23,541	49,555 95,060 119,368	12,119 18,150 22,482	9,699 15,896 19,901	829 1,876 2,907	22,647 35,922 45,290	5,866 11,204 16,120	7,031 15,041 20,692	1,918 5,431 10,306	14,815 31,676 47,118	4,249 8,282 11,227	3,192 5,875 7,800	286 584 997	7, 14, 20,
52 104 104 156 156	25,724 3,686 889 157,622	58,852 12,747 8,908 256,097	24,664 6,152 8,827 95,807	109,240 22,585 18,624 509,526	10,409 1,577 499 88,660	14,230 2,994 2,323 82,511	2,793 880 1,526 12,421	27,432 5,451 4,348 183,592	13,527 2,888 746 62,544	25,618 7,232 6,436 95,513	11,660 3,450 4,403 40,597	50,805 13,570 11,585 198,654	5,704 1,147 497 40,433	5,659 1,387 1,218 30,793	1,154 402 678 4,527	12, 2, 2, 75,
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	Greater 3,981 4,614 8,540	4,780 6,137	1,071 1,390 2,349	9,832 12,141 22,780	2,491 2,881 5,179	1,667 2,372 4,403	157 238 355	4,315 5,491 9,937	5,264 4,838 8,487	4,490 5,865 10,654	1,306 1,592 2,332	11,060 12,295 21,473	3,671 3,216 6,017	1,866 2,571 5,101	161 228 395	5 6 11
8 13 13 26 26 52	9,487 15,364 19,606	12,258 22,479 30,248	2,536 5,889 8,844	24,281 43,732 58,698	5,850 8,281 11,096	4,629 7,360 9,889	385 836 1,272	10,864 16,477 22,257	8,955 17,550 25,271	10,625 23,161 33,153	2,518 6,962 12,892	22,098 47,673 71,316		5,236 9,994 14,017	436 1,095 2,007	12 23 32
52 104 104 156 156	13,956 2,041 515 78,104	7,391	10,085 2,721 4,130 39,015	56,682 12,153 9,855 250,154	5,638 845 229 42,490	7,799 1,710 1,188 41,017	1,358 414 674 5,689	14,795 2,969 2,091 89,196		39,354 13,263 15,299 155,864	12,455 3,612 6,004 49,673	73,670 22,602 23,874 306,061	2,171	2,739 2,522	2,009 675 1,052 8,058	12:
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East An 1,190 919 1,670	1,057 1,175	328 311 657	2,575 2,405 4,447	910 618 1,059	501 476 913	52 37 77	1,463 1,131 2,049	2,438	2,919 3,069 4,737	565 631 1,163	7,092 6,138 9,635	1,674		144	
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,775 3,440 3,863	5,229	825 1,781 2,910	5,206 10,450 12,355	1,203 2,202 2,527	1,051 1,828 2,303	107 220 406	2,361 4,250 5,236		4,713 11,146 15,301	1,203 3,562 6,856	9,940 23,091 34,582	6,070	2,348 4,585 6,821	154 332 718	1 1
52 104 104 156 156	2,605 470 101 16,033	1,423 1,185	717 1,187	11,172 2,610 2,473 53,693	1,024 175 73 9,791	1,404 372 311 9,159	343 106 188 1,536	2,771 653 572 20,486	1,192	19,014 7,257 8,736 76,892		14,271	4,832 1,225 482 31,477	1,287 1,276	293 631	6
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	South W 2,391 2,241	/est 1,896 2,637	654 977	4,941 5,855	1,734 1,636	865 1,216		2,680 2,959		2,057 2,441	488 581	4,980	1,436	1,083	79	
Over 2 and up to 4 8 8 13	4,029	4,968	1,415	10,412	2,858		202	5,281 5,873		4,129	842 857	8,563	2,642	2,187	140	
13 26 26 52	7,819 9,655	11,656	4,160 6,995	23,635 30,532	5,912 6,902		502 872	10,953 13,817	10,112	9,541 13,898		29,094	6,636	5,535	592	1
52 104 104 156 156 All	6,122 1,127 390 37,871	3,723 3,593	7,392 2,259 3,616 29,036	27,356 7,109 7,599 128,250	547 244	1,097 1,044	872 322 578 3,738	8,025 1,966 1,866 53,420	2,015 602	15,380 4,843 4,988 61,33 9	2,112 2,838	8,428	863	1,157 1,049	227	4
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	West Mi 3,955 3,147 5,692	3,231 4,060	889 1,131 2,097	8,075 8,338 15,348	2,173	1,764	133		4,418	4,397 4,574 7,927	876	9,868	2,735	2,349	179	
8 13 13 26 26 52	6,440 12,393 18,829	19,268		17,328 38,759 58,933	8,630	7,378		16,846	15,066	17,768	4,634	37,468	3 11,155	9,217	771	
52 104 104 156 156 All	18,289 4,075	39,409 10,213 7,985	4.573	73,290 17,650 13,660 251,381	1,878 794	2,404 2,135	521 825	4,803 3,754	4,057	9,872	2,621	16,550 17,772	1,790	2,258	480	
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Mic 2,531 2,087 3,689	2,092 2,673	849	5,206 5,609 9,843	1,470	1,123	79	2,768 2,672		898 1,411	195	2,818	927	861	41 3 71	
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,762 7,221 9,448	10,543	4,260	10,059 22,024 29,237	4,992	4,040	412	9,444	4,856	5,508	1,144	11,50	3,199	2,588	3 224	
52 104 104 156 156	7,961 1,585 38,664	15,388 4,335 3,477	8,429	31,778 8,836 6,855 129,447	575 207	926 761	233 405	1,734 1,373	2,047	4,428 7,053	515 3 1,501	6,990 9,600	734 8 332	819	7 332	

Duration			Male				Female				Male	05.51	55 474	All	Under	25-54	EE e .	
in week			Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	25	20-54	55 and /	All
	2 and up to	4 8	South Ea 9,898 9,842 17,523	9,945 12,816 23,536	2,609 3,567 5,358	22,452 26,225 46,417	6,282 6,290 10,852	3,532 4,933 9,003	366 500 744	10,180 11,723 20,599	4,027 2,866 5,300	3,074 3,635 6,754	700 954 1,775	7,801 7,455 13,829	3,189 2,082 4,056	1,198 1,590 2,874	78 121 227	4,465 3,793 7,157
13 26	3 2	3 26 52	19,271 32,605 38,184	24,212 47,438 57,643	6,072 15,017 23,541	49,555 95,060 119,368	12,119 18,150 22,482	9,699 15,896 19,901	829 1,876 2,907	22,647 35,922 45,290	5,866 11,204 16,120	7,031 15,041 20,692	1,918 5,431 10,306	14,815 31,676 47,118	4,249 8,282 11,227	3,192 5,875 7,800	286 584 997	7,727 14,741 20,024
52 104 150 All	4 15		25,724 3,686 889 157,622	58,852 12,747 8,908 256,097	24,664 6,152 8,827 95,807	109,240 22,585 18,624 509,526	10,409 1,577 499 88,660	14,230 2,994 2,323 82,511	2,793 880 1,526 12,421	27,432 5,451 4,348 183,592	13,527 2,888 746 62,544	25,618 7,232 6,436 95,513	11,660 3,450 4,403 40,597	50,805 13,570 11,585 198,654	5,704 1,147 497 40,433	5,659 1,387 1,218 30,793	1,154 402 678 4,527	12,517 2,936 2,393 75,753
2 or less			Greater I	London* 4,780	1,071	9,832	2,491	1,667	157	4,315	North We 5,264	4,490	1,306	11,060	3,671	1,866	161	5,698
Over 2	2 and up to	4 8	4,614 8,540	6,137 11,891	1,390 2,349	12,141 22,780	2,881 5,179	2,372 4,403	238 355	5,491 9,937	4,838 8,487	5,865 10,654	1,592 2,332	12,295 21,473	3,216 6,017	2,571 5,101	228 395	6,015 11,513
1:	3 2	3 26 52	9,487 15,364 19,606	12,258 22,479 30,248	2,536 5,889 8,844	24,281 43,732 58,698	5,850 8,281 11,096	4,629 7,360 9,889	385 836 1,272	10,864 16,477 22,257	8,955 17,550 25,271	10,625 23,161 33,153	2,518 6,962 12,892	22,098 47,673 71,316	6,696 12,172 16,576	9,994 14,017	436 1,095 2,007	12,368 23,261 32,600
52 104 150 All	4 15	04 56	13,956 2,041 515 78,104	32,641 7,391 5,210 133,035	10,085 2,721 4,130 39,015	56,682 12,153 9,855 250,154	5,638 845 229 42,490	7,799 1,710 1,188 41,017	1,358 414 674 5,689	14,795 2,969 2,091 89,196	5,727 2,571	39,354 13,263 15,299 155,864	12,455 3,612 6,004 49,673	73,670 22,602 23,874 306,061	9,562 2,171 1,134 61,215	2,739 2,522	675 1,052	21,715 5,585 4,708 123,463
2 or less			East Ang 1,190	1,057	328	2,575	910	501	52 37	1,463 1,131	North 3,608 2,438	2,919 3,069	565 631	7,092 6,138	2,563 1,674	907	68 69	3,538 2,945
		4 8	919 1,670	1,175 2,120	311 657	2,405 4,447	618 1,059	476 913	77	2,049	3,735	4,737	1,163	9,635	2,728	2,008	144	4,880
1 1 2	3 2	3 26 52	1,775 3,440 3,863	2,606 5,229 5,582	825 1,781 2,910	5,206 10,450 12,355	1,203 2,202 2,527	1,051 1,828 2,303	107 220 406	2,361 4,250 5,236	4,024 8,383 12,425	4,713 11,146 15,301	1,203 3,562 6,856	9,940 23,091 34,582	3,122 6,070 8,781	4,585 6,821	332 718	5,624 10,987 16,320
51 10- 15 All	4 15	04 56	2,605 470 101 16,033	5,468 1,423 1,185 25,845	3,099 717 1,187 11,815	11,172 2,610 2,473 53,693	1,024 175 73 9,791	1,404 372 311 9,159	343 106 188 1,536	2,771 653 572 20,486	11,174 3,144 1,192 50,123	19,014 7,257 8,736 76,892		38,651 13,261 14,271 156,661	4,832 1,225 482 31,477	1,287 1,276	293 631	10,582 2,805 2,389 60,070
		and the same of	South W	est	054	4.041	1,734	865	81	2,680	Wales 2,593	2.057	488	5,138	1,782	860	61	2,703
2 or less Over	s 2 and up to 4	4 8	2,391 2,241 4,029	1,896 2,637 4,968	654 977 1,415	4,941 5,855 10,412	1,636 2,858	1,216 2,221	107 202	2,959 5,281	1,958 3,350	2,441 4,129	581 842 857	4,980 8,321 8,563	1,436 2,509 2,642	1,083 1,890	79 127	2,598 4,526 4,969
1:	3 2	13 26 52	4,097 7,819 9,655	5,146 11,656 13,882	1,568 4,160 6,995	10,811 23,635 30,532	3,241 5,912 6,902	2,430 4,539 6,043	202 502 872	5,873 10,953 13,817	3,644 6,834 10,112	9,541 13,898	2,584 5,084	18,959 29,094	4,905 6,636	3,888 5,535	284 592	9,077
10- 15- All	4 15	04 56	6,122 1,127 390 37,871	13,842 3,723 3,593 61,343	7,392 2,259 3,616 29,036	27,356 7,109 7,599 128,250	3,119 547 244 26,193	4,034 1,097 1,044 23,489	872 322 578 3,738	8,025 1,966 1,866 53,420	602	4,988	2,112 2,838	29,598 8,970 8,428 122,051	3,622 863 363 24,758	1,157 1,049	227	8,587 2,247 1,828 49,29 8
	2 and up to	4 8	West Mid 3,955 3,147 5,692	3,231 4,060 7,559	889 1,131 2,097	8,075 8,338 15,348	2,884 2,173 4,148	1,382 1,764 3,266	128 133 260	4,394 4,070 7,674		4,397 4,574	844 876 1,596	9,306 9,868 16,491	2,748 2,735 5,157	2,349	179	4,912 5,263 9,641
1 2	3 2	13 26 52	6,440 12,393 18,829	8,457 19,268 27,682	2,431 7,098 12,422	17,328 38,759 58,933	4,586 8,630 13,037	3,768 7,378 10,987	320 838 1,480	8,674 16,846 25,504	7,648 15,066 19,125	17,768	4,634	17,637 37,468 52,385	5,798 11,155 13,440	9,217	771	10,808 21,143 26,887
5: 10 15 All	4 1	04 56	18,289 4,075 1,102 73,922	39,409 10,213 7,985 127,864	3,362 4,573	73,290 17,650 13,660 251,381	8,099 1,878 794 46,229	2,135	1,793 521 825 6,298	19,292 4,803 3,754 95,011	4,057 1,668	9,872	2,621 4,496	49,870 16,550 17,772 227,347	7,351 1,790 873 51,047	2,307 3 2,258	480	16,699 4,577 3,961 103,89 1
	s 2 and up to 4	4 8	East Mid 2,531 2,087 3,689	2,092 2,673 4,788	583 849 1,366	5,206 5,609 9,843	1,715 1,470 2,591		56 79 145	2,768 2,672	1,212	898	195		927	861	41	1,535 1,825 2,916
1:	3 2	13 26 52	3,762 7,221 9,448	4,826 10,543 13,042		10,059 22,024 29,237	2,768 4,992 6,250	4,040	171 412 683		4,856	5,508	1,144	11,508	3,199	2,588	3 224	3,42 6,01 8,65
5: 10: 15	2 10	04 56	7,961 1,585 380 38,664	15,388 4,335 3,477 61,164	8,429 2,916 2,998 29,619	31,778 8,836 6,855 129,447	3,216 575 207 23,784	926 761	233 405	1,734 1,373	2,047 1,054	7,053	515 3 1,501	9,608	332	819	7 332	5,555 1,686 1,43 33,04

UNIT	ED 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
MALI 1980	E AND FEMALE Jan April July Oct	110·8 114·1 368·9 236·0	142·1 144·1 188·4 218·1	285·7 292·9 326·7 400·9	323·7 336·9 351·9 428·2	186·6 196·1 206·4 249·7	177·9 186·7 195·0 230·8	108·9 113·5 116·7 137·2	134·9 138·6 142·5 161·9	Thousand 1,470·6 1,522·9 1,896·6 2,062·9
1981	Jan	200·2	245·6	485·2	538·7	315·8	283 · 8	163·8	186·4	2,419·5
	April	155·9	252·8	508·5	580·1	341·7	308 · 0	179·6	198·6	2,525·2
	July	363·7	275·0	531·5	601·6	355·1	322 · 4	191·7	211·1	2,852·1
	Oct	295·9	317·6	581·5	638·7	376·9	341 · 1	207·9	229·1	2,988·6
1982	Jan	230 · 1	318·2	605·3	688 · 8	410·4	367·5	221 · 3	229·0	3,070·6
	April	193 · 4	316·0	594·8	676 · 8	408·9	368·1	223 · 8	226·2	3,007·8
		Proportion o	of number unen	ployed	22.0	12.7	12.1	7.4	9.2	Per cent
1980	Jan April July Oct	7·5 7·5 19·5 11·4	9·7 9·5 9·9 10·6	19·4 19·2 17·2 19·4	22·1 18·6 20·8	12·9 10·9 12·1	12·3 10·3 11·2	7·5 6·2 6·7	9·1 7·5 7·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
1981	Jan	8·3	10·2	20·1	22·3	13·1	11·7	6·8	7·7	100·0
	April	6·2	10·0	20·1	23·0	13·5	12·2	7·1	7·9	100·0
	July	12·8	9·6	18·6	21·1	12·5	11·3	6·7	7·4	100·0
	Oct	9·9	10·6	19·5	21·4	12·6	11·4	7·0	7·7	100·0
1982	Jan	7·5	10·4	19·7	22·4	13·4	12·0	7·2	7·5	100·0
	April	6·4	10·5	19·8	22·5	13·6	12·2	7·4	7·5	100·0
MALE 1980	Jan April July Oct	56·5 60·6 198·4 125·6	76·7 79·6 101·9 121·0	169·5 176·2 196·9 246·5	224·5 233·3 241·9 299·0	143·5 149·4 155·2 189·2	131 · 6 137 · 6 142 · 7 170 · 1	80 · 4 84 · 4 86 · 8 103 · 0	133 · 4 137 · 1 140 · 8 159 · 9	Thousand 1,016·0 1,058·1 1,264·6 1,414·2
1981	Jan	109·4	140·9	309·1	389·5	244·9	213·2	124·8	184·5	1,716·4
	April	87·8	148·5	328·7	421·7	265·7	232·2	138·4	196·7	1,819·8
	July	197·6	159·7	343·4	434·6	275·4	242·8	148·4	208·9	2,010·8
	Oct	163·2	180·8	372·4	457·8	289·9	255·2	160·3	226·8	2,106·4
1982	Jan	128·5	186·0	393·6	501·0	319·1	277·0	171 · 6	226·6	2,203·3
	April	110·3	186·5	386·9	489·7	315·8	275·1	173 · 8	223·9	2,162·0
			f number unem	ployed	00.4		40.0	7.0	10.1	Per cent
1980	Jan	5·6	7·5	16·7	22·1	14·1	13·0	7·9	13·1	100·0
	April	5·7	7·5	16·7	22·0	14·1	13·0	8·0	13·0	100·0
	July	15·7	8·1	15·6	19·1	12·3	11·3	6·9	11·1	100·0
	Oct	8·9	8·6	17·4	21·1	13·4	12·0	7·3	11·3	100·0
1981	Jan	6·4	8·2	18·0	22·7	14·3	12·4	7·3	10·7	100·0
	April	4·8	8·2	18·1	23·2	14·6	12·8	7·6	10·8	100·0
	July	9·8	7·9	17·1	21·6	13·7	12·1	7·4	10·4	100·0
	Oct	7·7	8·6	17·7	21·7	13·8	12·1	7·6	10·8	100·0
1982	Jan	5·8	8·4	17·9	22·7	14·5	12·6	7·8	10·3	100·0
	April	5·1	8·6	17·9	22·7	14·6	12·7	8·0	10·4	100·0
FEM.4 1980	ALE Jan April July Oct	54·3 53·6 170·5 110·5	65·4 64·5 86·5 97·0	116·2 116·7 129·8 154·4	99·2 103·7 110·1 129·2	43·1 46·7 51·2 60·5	46·3 49·1 52·3 60·8	28·5 29·1 29·9 34·3	1·5 1·6 1·7 2·0	Thousand 454·5 464·9 632·0 648·7
1981	Jan	90·8	104·7	176·1	149·1	70·9	70·6	39·0	1·9	703·1
	April	68·1	104·4	179·7	158·4	76·0	75·7	41·2	1·9	705·5
	July	166·0	115·3	188·1	167·0	79·7	79·5	43·3	2·2	841·3
	Oct	132·7	136·8	209·1	180·9	87·0	85·9	47·6	2·4	882·3
1982	Jan	101·6	132·2	211·8	187·8	91 · 3	90·5	49·7	2·4	867·3
	April	83·0	129·4	207·9	187·2	93 · 1	92·9	50·0	2·3	845·8
1980	lan	Proportion o	f number unem	ployed	01.0	0.5	10.0	6.0	0.0	Per cent
1300	Jan	11·9	14·4	25 · 6	21 · 8	9·5	10·2	6·3	0·3	100·0
	April	11·5	13·9	25 · 1	22 · 3	10·0	10·6	6·3	0·3	100·0
	July	27·0	13·7	20 · 5	17 · 4	8·1	8·3	4·7	0·3	100·0
	Oct	17·0	15·0	23 · 8	19 · 9	9·3	9·4	5·3	0·3	100·0
1981	Jan	12·9	14·9	25·0	21·2	10·1	10·0	5·5	0·3	100·0
	April	9·7	14·8	25·5	22·5	10·8	10·7	5·8	0·3	100·0
	July	19·7	13·7	22·4	19·9	9·5	9·4	5·1	0·3	100·0
	Oct	15·0	15·5	23·7	20·5	9·9	9·7	5·4	0·3	100·0
1982	Jan	11·7	15·2	24·4	21·7	10·5	10·4	5·7	0·3	100·0
	April	9·8	15·3	24·6	22·1	11·0	11·0	5·9	0·3	100·0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE 1980	AND FEMALE Jan April July Oct	125·4 131·0 220·3 176·4	82·8 108·7 231·4 164·7	198·5 183·5 311·3 273·4	185·0 182·0 179·5 261·1	287·9 284·4 301·3 452·7	235 · 6 279 · 2 288 · 7 333 · 5	355·3 354·1 364·1 401·1	Thousar 1,470·6 1,522·9 1,896·6 2,062·9
1981	Jan April July Oct	183·2 157·5 196·3 160·5	108·6 136·9 189·1 170·7	288·4 249·5 354·8 332·0	328·3 286·7 266·4 279·7	573·7 558·2 531·0 571·6	481 · 8 620 · 4 687 · 6 689 · 5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
1982	Jan April	146·6 130·2	118·1 137·0	281·7 242·0	312·8 260·9	607·8 522·9	698·5 720·3	905·1 994·4	3,070·6 3,007·8
		Proportion of n	umber unemploye	d					Per ce
1980	Jan April July Oct	8·5 8·6 11·6 8·6	5·6 7·1 12·2 8·0	13·5 12·0 16·4 13·3	12·6 12·0 9·5 12·7	19·6 18·7 15·9 21·9	16·0 18·3 15·2 16·2	24·2 23·3 19·2 19·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1981	Jan April July Oct	7·6 6·2 6·9 5·4	4·5 5·4 6·6 5·7	11·9 9·9 12·4 11·1	13·6 11·4 9·3 9·4	23·7 22·1 18·6 19·1	19·9 24·6 24·1 23·1	18·8 20·4 22·0 26·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982		4·8 4·3	3·8 4·6	9·2 8·0	10·2 8·7	19·8 17·4	22·7 23·9	29·5 33·1	100·0 100·0
MALE 1980		80·4 86·4 133·3 119·6	56·1 73·6 139·7 109·4	135·5 122·9 193·1 181·3	123·7 119·4 118·4 173·7	187·3 191·4 199·2 290·4	152·2 184·8 195·1 226·1	280 · 8 279 · 6 285 · 7 313 · 6	Thousa 1,016-0 1,058-1 1,264-6 1,414-2
1981	Jan April July Oct	120·3 110·5 119·9 106·3	75·0 94·0 117·7 108·1	205·8 172·6 229·0 208·0	231 · 3 196 · 0 181 · 9 185 · 6	398·9 401·3 371·5 385·8	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357·6 406·5 490·6 615·1	1,716·4 1,819·8 2,010·8 2,106·4
1982	Jan April	94·4 85·9	81·0 92·0	196·6 161·0	211 · 7 171 · 3	408·1 360·3	494·6 501·1	716·9 790·4	2,203·3 2,162·0
1980	lon	Proportion of n	umber unemploye 5·5	d 13·3	12-2	18-4	15.0	27.6	100·0
	April July Oct	8·2 10·5 8·5	7·0 11·0 7·7	11·6 15·3 12·8	11·3 9·4 12·3	18·1 15·8 20·5	17·5 15·4 16·0	26·4 22·6 22·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
1981	Jan April July Oct	7·0 6·1 6·0 5·0	4·4 5·2 5·9 5·1	12·0 9·5 11·4 9·9	13·5 10·8 9·0 8·8	23·2 22·1 18·5 18·3	19·1 24·1 24·9 23·6	20·8 22·3 24·4 29·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982	Jan April	4·3 4·0	3·7 4·3	8·9 7·4	9·6 7·9	18·5 16·7	22·4 23·2	32·5 36·6	100·0 100·0
FEMA 1980		45·1 44·6 87·0 56·8	26·7 35·1 91·8 55·3	62·9 60·6 118·2 92·1	61·3 62·6 61·0 87·4	100·7 93·0 102·1 162·3	83·4 94·4 93·6 107·3	74·5 74·5 78·4 87·5	Thous: 454·5 464·9 632·0 648·7
1981		62·8 47·0 76·3 54·1	33·6 43·0 71·4 62·6	82·6 76·9 125·8 124·0	97·0 90·7 84·5 94·1	174·9 156·9 159·5 185·8	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703·1 705·5 841·3 882·3
1982		52·2 44·3	37·1 45·0	85·2 81·0	101·0 89·6	199·8 162·6	203·8 219·2	188·2 204·0	867·3 845·8
1980	Jan	Proportion of n	umber unemploye	d 13·8	13.5	22.2	18.3	16.4	100·0
1900	April July Oct	9·9 9·6 13·8 8·8	5·9 7·6 14·5 8·5	13·0 18·7 14·2	13·5 9·7 13·5	20·0 16·2 25·0	20·3 14·8 16·5	16·0 12·4 13·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
1981	Jan April July Oct	8·9 6·7 9·1 6·1	4·8 6·1 8·5 7·1	11·7 10·9 15·0 14·1	13·8 12·9 10·0 10·7	24·9 22·2 19·0 21·1	22·0 25·7 22·3 21·8	13·9 15·5 16·2 19·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982		6·0 5·2	4·3 5·3	9·8 9·6	11·6 10·6	23·0 19·2	23·5 25·9	21·7 24·1	100·0 100·0

Occupation: registrations at employment offices 2 · 11

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
MALE AND FEMALE 1979 Dec	111.9	190 · 4	77.9	131 · 5	453 · 5	305 · 4	Thousand 1,270 · 6
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	110·6 103·5 149·8 176·1	201·5 202·5 250·9 270·6	89·4 88·7 105·7 123·6	158·6 165·8 212·2 291·4	496·8 512·6 596·1 672·2	345·4 352·9 432·3 535·2	1,402·2 1,425·9 1,747·1 2,069·2
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	191 · 2 201 · 4 257 · 1 256 · 9	295 · 8 298 · 6 341 · 4 342 · 0	143·2 145·4 160·2 170·3	354·3 368·8 389·0 406·6	735·3 754·6 805·0 817·5	613·9 629·7 680·2 717·3	2,333·6 2,398·3 2,632·9 2,710·6
1982 Mar	258.0	352 · 1	182.0	423 · 6	832 · 4	748 · 1	2,796 · 2
1979 Dec	Proportion of num	ber unemployed 15·0	6 · 1	10.3	35 · 7	24.0	Per cent 100·0
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	7·9 7·3 8·6 8·5	14·4 14·2 14·4 13·1	6·4 6·2 6·1 6·0	11·3 11·6 12·1 14·1	35·4 35·9 34·1 32·5	24·6 24·7 24·7 25·9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	8·2 8·4 9·8 9·5	12·7 12·5 13·0 12·6	6·1 6·1 6·1 6·3	15·2 15·4 14·8 15·0	31·5 31·5 30·6 30·2	26·3 26·3 25·8 26·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Mar	9.2	12.6	6.5	15.1	29 · 8	26 · 8	100.0
MALE 1979 Dec	72.7	72.3	25.3	120.5	378.7	221 · 7	Thousand 891 · 1
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	73·1 69·7 98·1 121·7	75·2 75·5 90·3 95·7	28·1 28·6 35·5 43·8	145·0 150·5 192·6 268·0	412·0 422·8 490·6 557·8	252·6 258·2 317·3 403·6	986·1 1,005·3 1,224·5 1,490·6
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	135·9 145·2 177·5 179·4	103·9 105·3 119·5 120·0	51·3 53·4 59·5 63·3	327·7 341·6 360·2 379·3	613·1 631·6 673·4 688·6	467·5 482·8 515·6 546·0	1,699 · 4 1,760 · 0 1,905 · 6 1,976 · 6
1982 Mar	181 - 8	123-2	67.3	395.6	702 · 4	568.9	2,039 · 2
1979 Dec	Proportion of number 8 · 2	per unemployed 8·1	2.8	13.5	42.5	24.9	Per cent 100·0
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	7·4 6·9 8·0 8·2	7·6 7·5 7·4 6·4	2·8 2·8 2·9 2·9	14·7 15·0 15·7 18·0	41 · 8 42 · 1 40 · 1 37 · 4	25·6 25·7 25·9 27·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	8·0 8·3 9·3 9·1	6·1 6·0 6·3 6·1	3·0 3·0 3·1 3·2	19·3 19·4 18·9 19·2	36·1 35·9 35·3 34·8	27·5 27·4 27·1 27·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
982 Mar	8.9	6.0	3.3	19.4	34.4	27.9	100-0
FEMALE 1979 Dec	39·2	118-2	52.6	11.0	74.8	83.7	Thousand 379 · 5
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	37·5 33·8 51·7 54·4	126·3 127·0 160·6 174·9	61 · 2 60 · 1 70 · 2 79 · 8	13·5 15·3 19·6 23·4	84·8 89·8 105·5 114·4	92·8 94·7 115·0 131·6	416 · 1 420 · 6 522 · 6 578 · 5
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	55·3 56·2 79·7 77·4	191·9 193·2 221·9 222·0	91·9 91·9 100·7 107·0	26·7 27·2 28·9 27·3	122·2 123·0 131·6 128·9	146·4 146·9 164·6 171·4	634·3 638·4 727·3 734·0
1982 Mar	76-2	229.0	114-6	28.0	130.0	179 · 2	757 · 0
1979 Dec	Proportion of numb	per unemployed 31 · 1	13-9	2.9	19.7	22·1	Per cent 100·0
June Sep Dec	9·0 8·0 9·9 9·4	30·4 30·2 30·7 30·2	14·7 14·3 13·4 13·8	3·2 3·6 3·8 4·0	20·4 21·4 20·2 19·8	22·3 22·5 22·0 22·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	8·7 8·8 11·0 10·5	30·3 30·3 30·5 30·2	14·5 14·4 13·8 14·6	4·2 4·3 4·0 3·7	19·3 19·3 18·1 17·6	23·1 23·0 22·6 23·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Mar	10·1	30.3	15·1	3.7	17.2	23.7	100.0

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

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

	ipioyed and notified vacanc	South Ea		1	La regard	Greater	London*	12.4		East An	glia		
		Unemplo	Name and Address of the Owner, where	California (Unemplo	yed			Unemplo	yed		
		Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table 1	Summary											1000	
	erial and professional	66,630	23,647	90,277	5,345	33,612	13,507	47,119	2,692	4,754	1,681	6,435	338
Clerical	and related	43,790	58,454	102,244	7,384	21,833	28,922	50,755	3,893	4,021	5,417	9,438	626
Other n	on-manual occupations	19,876	20,908	40,784	6,090	9,438	8,254	17,692	2,802	1,858	2,742	4,600	621
Craft ar	nd similar occupations, including foremen, essing, production, repairing, etc	89,433	4,284	93,717	4,938	44,815	2,667	47,482	2,462	9,069	291	9,360	680
Genera	I labourers	118,492	23,005	141,497	731	54,786	10,384	65,170	220	15,768	4,007	19,775	109
Other n	nanual occupations	146,117	35,969	182,086	14,045	73,176	16,816	89,992	6,115	15,703	4,252	19,955	1,627
All occ	upations	484,338	166,267	650,605	38,533	237,660	80,550	318,210	18,184	51,173	18,390	69,563	4,001
Table 2	Occupational groups												
1	Managerial (general management)	1,217	54	1,271	47	385	35	420	34	88	-	88	-1
- 0	Professional and related supporting management and administration	13,556	3,465	17,021	910	6,423	1,972	8,395	582	774	156	930	24
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	7,073	9,772	16,845	1,794	3,993	4,609	8,602	699	658	990	1,648	130
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	10,851	5,868	16,719	199	8,015	4,426	12,441	90	476	225	701	17
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	14,904	1,611	16,515	986	6,159	816	6,975	517	1,204	133	1,337	66
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	19,029	2.877	21,906	1,409	8,637	1,649	10,286	770	1,554	177	1,731	101
VII	Clerical and related	45,916	58,613	104,529	7,654	23,677	29,052	52,729	4,041	4,070	5,423	9,493	641
VIII	Selling	17,654	21,182	38,836	5,741	8,232	8,433	16,665	2,554	1,729	2,785	4,514	614
	Security and protective services	3,657	138	3,795	804	1,963	62	2,025	488	316	13	329	42
x	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	24,251	23,963	48,214	9,259	15,313	11,004	26,317	3,908	1,715	3,059	4,774	1,098
XI	Farming, fishing and related	6,429	1,313	7,742	450	1,307	188	1,495	101	2,473	431	2,904	80
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,472	170	3,642	259	1,823	98	1,921	97	324	67	391	69
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	20,570	4,385	24,955	2,192	12,254	2,850	15,104	1,384	1,819	317	2,136	182
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	52,631	854	53,485	2,689	23,903	357	24,260	1,086	5,752	20	5,772	443
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	23,374	7,092	30,466	937	12,620	4,009	16,629	424	1,822	261	2,083	91
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	43,340	34	43,374	684	20,445	10	20,455	286	3,917	7	3,924	129
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	54,986	1,531	56,517	1,665	25,454	444	25,898	838	6,434	208	6,642	155
XVIII	Miscellaneous	121,428	23,345	144,773	854	57,057	10,536	67,593	285	16,048	4,118	20,166	119
	All occupations	484,338	166,267	650,605	38,533	237,660	80,550	318,210	18,184	51,173	18,390	69,563	4,001

^{*} Included in South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2 · 12 Regions: occupation

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

South W	est			West Mi	dlands			East Mid	llands			Yorkshir	re and Hur	nberside	
Unemplo			niestanie i	Unemplo	yed		og stiegenberkt	Unemplo	yed		cake-cabera	Unemplo	oyed		
Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
14,132	5,691	19,823	1,437	18,953	6,467	25,420	969	8,775	3,412	12,187	770	13,027	5,520	18,547	1,041
11,171	14,742	25,913	1,334	10,544	25,252	35,796	1,081	6,461	11,069	17,530	938	8,789	17,195	25,984	1,126
5,159	8,261	13,420	1,195	7,578	12,624	20,202	1,125	3,686	6,083	9,769	1,062	4,433	8,900	13,333	1,146
21,356	848	22,204	1,175	54,416	4,076	58,492	997	20,519	2,537	23,056	1,301	34,435	2,961	37,396	1,019
34,736	6,979	41,715	310	64,914	9,661	74,575	144	52,978	9,167	62,145	238	76,498	13,915	90,413	250
36,890	12,804	49,694	4,227	80,954	26,152	107,106	2,047	30,211	9,889	40,100	2,318	47,773	15,490	63,263	2,295
23,444	49,325	172,769	9,678	237,359	84,232	321,591	6,363	122,630	42,157	164,787	6,627	184,955	63,981	248,936	6,877
194	11	205	5	452	13	465	17	130	5	135	11	194	3	197	11
2,358	491	2,849	109	3,990	762	4,752	135	1,685	377	2,062	130	2,294	590	2,884	144
1,910	3,549	5,459	776	1,942	3,840	5,782	283	1,057	1,978	3,035	201	1,641	3,224	4,865	366
1,204	639	1,843	65	1,119	628	1,747	37	624	436	1,060	47	1,048	614	1,662	47
3,581	353	3,934	223	5,214	451	5,665	188	2,282	261	2,543	172	3,332	371	3,703	192
4,885	648	5,533	259	6,236	773	7,009	309	2,997	355	3,352	209	4,518	718	5,236	281
1,331	14,757	26,088	1,367	10,691	25,270	35,961	1,109	6,507	11,080	17,587	953	8,896	17,208	26,104	1,149
5,039	8,327	13,366	1,152	6,508	12,739	19,247	1,109	3,344	6,108	9,452	1,047	4,033	9,607	13,640	1,097
659	35	694	131	1,631	49	1,680	92	521	20	541	101	859	23	882	101
5,641	9,535	15,176	2,885	5,013	11,507	16,520	1,168	2,698	6,056	8,754	1,459	3,773	10,012	13,785	1,512
3,203	617	3,820	252	3,107	531	3,638	75	2,528	534	3,062	77	2,820	372	3,192	78
													of pages		
977	112	1,089	73	2,193	367	2,560	71	1,458	184	1,642	129	5,319	1,215	6,534	94
3,797	802	4,599	398	7,200	3,477	10,677	322	3,512	2,733	6,245	718	4.710	0.507	7.000	000
		,,000		7,200	0,477	10,077	JZZ	0,012	2,700	0,243	718	4,712	2,527	7,239	339
4,034	164	14,198	717	52,920	4,037	56,957	675	14,530	138	14,668	467	26,941	344	27,285	492
4.100	1.000														
4,136	1,612	5,748	266	12,508	8,741	21,249	152	3,435	2,183	5,618	176	4,736	2,628	7,364	154
0,358	9	10,367	340	18,286	19	18,305	186	8,386	4	8,390	169	12,113	5	12,118	243
5,052	618	15,670	313	32,303	1,233	33,536	241	13,608	495	14,103	287	20,755	584	21,339	276
5,085	7,046	42,131	347	66,046	9,795	75,841	194	53,328	9,210	62,538	274	76,971	13,936	90,907	301
3 444	49,325	172,769	9,678	237,359	84,232	321,591	6,363	122,630	42,157	164,787	6,627	184,955	63,981	248,936	

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

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

	Company of the Compan	North We	est	- Harry		North	COLUMN TO STATE OF THE STATE OF	194000	and the same	Wales			
		Unemplo	yed	The state of	reprodificant	Unemplo	yed	*	Hatillad	Unemplo	oyed		U-m.
	Stories to Stories con	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table	1 summary												
Manag	erial and professional	21,231	9,200	30,431	1,415	8,657	4,200	12,857	702	8,753	4,519	13,272	866
Clerica	al and related	14,038	33,518	47,556	1,609	6,159	14,895	21,054	774	5,853	13,626	19,479	762
Other	non-manual occupations	8,747	16,249	24,996	1,413	3,104	9,345	12,449	756	3,004	8,690	11,694	836
	and similar occupations, including foremen, essing, production, repairing, etc	55,142	4,292	59,434	1,267	30,816	1,671	32,487	1,067	20,488	1,084	21,572	695
Genera	al labourers	114,034	24,889	138,923	429	64,330	9,777	74,107	174	50,015	8,543	58,558	322
Other	manual occupations	74,326	23,844	98,170	3,228	31,647	11,949	43,596	1,996	26,444	8,113	34,557	2,076
All oc	cupations	287,518	111,992	399,510	9,361	144,713	51,837	196,550	5,469	114,557	44,575	159,132	5,557
Table	2 Occupational groups												
- 1	Managerial (general management)	355	10	365	13	94	6	100	1	174	11	185	2
11	Professional and related supporting management and administration	3,926	976	4,902	146	1,354	338	1,692	61	1,530	420	1,950	80
Ш	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,521	5,460	7,981	613	1,073	2,820	3,893	305	1,135	3,056	4,191	340
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	1,616	1,028	2,644	85	522	368	890	48	609	309	918	62
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	5,522	604	6,126	219	2,643	228	2,871	105	2,354	303	2,657	152
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	7,291	1,122	8,413	339	2,971	440	3,411	182	2,951	420	3,371	230
VII	Clerical and related	14,230	33,544	47,774	1,640	6,243	14,903	21,146	792	5,898	13,632	19,530	787
VIII	Selling	7,349	16,387	23,736	1,365	2,523	9,408	11,931	719	2,770	8,736	11,506	820
IX	Security and protective services	1,934	87	2,021	150	827	18	845	103	535	17	552	83
x	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and othe personal service	r 8,646	16,042	24,688	2,043	2,598	9,796	12,394	1,385	2,338	7,111	9,449	1,464
XI	Farming, fishing and related	2,412	298	2,710	94	1,348	172	1,520	32	1,362	281	1,643	79
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	5,781	1,144	6,925	112	1,246	115	1,361	59	516	45	561	39
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	9,256	3,927	13,183	545	4,328	1,643	5,971	268	2,702	1,060	3,762	195
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	39,890	413	40,303	575	23,757	54	23,811	744	14,283	55	14,338	359
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	8,171	5,070	13,241	369	4,076	1,132	5,208	127	2,391	178	2,569	88
XVI		21,953	12	21,965	246	10,448	1	10,449	152	9,731	2	9,733	216
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	31,505	873	32,378	341	13,841	551	14,392	159	12,890	388	13,278	180
XVIII	Miscellaneous	115,160	24,995	140,155	466	64,821	9,844	74,665	227	50,388	8,551	58,939	381
	All occupations	287,518	111,992	399,510	9,361	144,713	51,837	196,550	5,469	114,557	44,575	159,132	5,557

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2 · 12

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

Scotland	100		ines.	Great Brita	in		# 100	Norther	n Ireland		LAY SE	United Kin	gdom		
Unemplo	The second second second second	3 30	11-611-4	Unemploye	ed		Unfilled	Unempl	oyed		Unfilled	Unemploye	ed		Unfilled
Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies
14,176	9,348	23,524	1,899	179,088	73,685	252,773	14,782	2,728	2,516	5,244	126	181,816	76,201	258,017	14,908
	25,889	34,961	1,686	119,898	220,057	339,955	17,320	3,280	8,898	12,178	148	123,178	228,955	352,133	17,468
6,357		22,601	1,495	63,802	110,046	173,848	15,739	3,522	4,587	8,109	136	67,324	114,633	181,957	15,875
42,711	4,028	46,739	2,108	378.385	26,072	404,457	15,247	17,184	1,950	19,134	153	395,569	28,022	423,591	15,400
		104,339	856	678,849	127,198	806,047	3,563	23,513	2,827	26,340	70	702,362	130,025	832,387	3,633
07,00	21,857	77,199	4,186	545,407	170,319	715,726	38,045	23,504	8,847	32,351	242	568,911	179,166	748,077	38,287
	94,621	309,363	12,230	1,965,429	727,377	2,692,806	104,696	73,731	29,625	103,356	875	2,039,160	757,002	2,796,162	105,571
					- Contraction		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		anner verb	- Contract C	military extra lines	en orași program	unich medical page	
122	5	127	1	3,020	118	3,138	108	79	14	93	2	3,099	132	3,231	110
2,400	881	3,281	183	33,867	8,456	42,323	1,922	386	144	530	27	34,253	8,600	42,853	1,949
1,612	5,641	7,253	784	20,622	40,330	60,952	5,592	489	2,050	2,539	33	21,111	42,380	63,491	5,625
1,107	825	1,932	80	19,176	10,940	30,116	687	174	94	268	3	19,350	11,034	30,384	690
4,270	783	5,053	494	45,306	5,098	50,404	2,797	767	87	854	28	46,073	5,185	51,258	2,825
4,665	1,213	5,878	357	57,097	8,743	65,840	3,676	833	127	960	33	57,930	8,870	66,800	3,709
9,329	25,904	35,233	1,716	123,111	220,334	343,445	17,808	3,336	8,905	12,241	157	126,447	229,239	355,686	17,965
5,002	16,314	21,316	1,404	55,951	111,593	167,544	15,068	1,589	4,453	6,042	110	57,540	116,046	173,586	15,178
1,776	68	1,844	172	12,715	468	13,183	1,779	2,128	152	2,280	32	14,843	620	15,463	1,811
7,392	17,480	24,872	2,643	64,065	114,561	178,626	24,916	2,088	5,852	7,940	119	66,153	120,413	186,566	25,035
4,037	399	4,436	165	29,719	4,948	34,667	1,382	2,092	51	2,143	7	31,811	4,999	36,810	1,389
2,908	917	3,825	226	24,194	4,336	28,530	1,131	1,375	423	1,798	9	25,569	4,759	30,328	1,140
2,000	011	0,020		24,104	4,000	20,000	1,101	1,070	420	1,700		20,000	4,700	00,020	ALC: N
7,486	3,594	11,080	602	65,382	24,465	89,847	5,761	4,092	1,894	5,986	55	69,474	26,359	95,833	5,816
29,948	233	30,181	1,342	274,686	6,312	280,998	8,503	9,600	75	9,675	65	284,286	6,387	290,673	8,568
6,791	2,307	9,098	284	71,440	31,204	102,644	2,644	2,062	1,477	3,539	30	73,502	32,681	106,183	2,674
12,852	31	12,883	348	151,384	124	151,508	2,713	7,579	18	7,597	46	158,963	142	159,105	2,759
25,041	620	25,661	426	226,415	7,101	233,516	4,043	10,137	100	10,237	44	236,552	7,201	243,753	4,087
88,004	17,406	105,410	1,003	687,279	128,246	815,525	4,166	24,925	3,709	28,634	75	712,204	131,955	844,159	4,241
214,742	94,621	309,363	12,230	1,965,429	727,377	2,692,806	104,696	73,731	29,625	103,356	875	2,039,160	757,002	2,796,162	105,571

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

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Adult students: regions

a see a constant a con	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1981 April 9 May 14 June 11	14,597 546 1,054	4,990 325 374	1,901 16 57	4,153 94 216	4,405 187 386	3,811 90 154	5,391 146 259	5,440 333 677	1,699 - 387	3,671 100 279	4,658 546 4,479	49,726 2,058 7,948	3 9 2,287	49,729 2,067 10,235
July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	30,847 40,316 43,305	11,388 17,045 17,916	3,216 4,045 4,352	7,329 10,405 11,363	11,403 13,554 15,328	7,096 8,868 11,289	12,022 14,954 17,276	15,882 21,390 23,463	6,765 7,979 10,184	8,619 9,562 12,066	16,934 19,786 21,735	120,113 150,859 170,361	6,713 6,932 8,880	126,826 157,791 179,241
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	17,927 - 1,220	8,565 - 210	1,834 - 186	4,019 - 69	6,868 	3,284 - 148	5,756 - 66	8,670 - 106	3,487 - 27	3,421 - 33	14,487 - 210	69,753 - 2,269	4,783 - -	74,536 - 2,269
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	4,968 103 85	2,599 - 17	495 14 11	542 3 9	591 72 56	437 45 45	511 31 3	779 36 -	562 - -	462 8 -	1,072 242 41	10,419 554 250		10,419 554 250
April 15	17,327	7,310	2,012	2,195	5,431	4,083	6,687	6,285	1,817	4,584	4,598	55,019	000- N	55,019

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

Included in South East.

2 · 14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1981 April 9 May 14 June 11	3,399 2,594 1,743	1,205 843 740	539 298 310	1,499 1,283 894	4,301 2,632 2,661	1,338 893 750	3,193 1,788 2,070	2,011 2,263 1,921	1,223 849 1,031	813 477 495	2,123 1,743 1,210	20,439 14,820 13,085	977 979 1,045	21,416 15,799 14,130
July 9	1,966	805	229	707	2,736	612	1,826	1,326	975	456	1,761	12,594	1,265	13,859
Aug 13	1,854	716	255	703	2,753	551	1,682	1,532	596	364	2,182	12,472	859	13,331
Sep 10	2,007	823	201	580	2,368	596	2,475	2,159	428	374	1,716	12,904	775	13,679
Oct 8	1,934	792	190	964	2,415	898	2,792	2,424	595	379	2,320	14,911	981	15,892
Nov 12	1,699	634	239	985	7,255	770	3,035	2,409	757	420	1,973	19,542	947	20,489
Dec 10	1,758	707	317	968	2,919	1,317	2,492	3,219	733	528	1,936	16,187	1,011	17,198
1982 Jan 14	3,211	890	544	1,257	5,175	2,356	4,037	3,249	2,079	1,508	5,979	29,395	2,314	31,709
Feb 11	2,856	935	512	1,648	5,627	1,918	4,166	3,823	1,812	1,665	3,397	27,424	1,465	28,889
Mar 11	2,543	832	363	1,546	5,851	1,549	4,176	2,610	1,180	950	4,199	24,967	1,773	26,740
April 15	2,775	930	317	962	4,138	1,307	4,559	2,165	778	663	2,400	20,064	1,751	21,815

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the statistics of the unemployed. $^{\bullet}$ Included in South East.

2 · 16 Disabled people Non-claimants

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	ple	and the second	No. of the last	GREAT BRITAIN	Non-claimar seeking part	nts to benefit t-time work or	nly*
	Suitable for comployment	ordinary	Unlikely to ol employment under shelter	otain except red conditions*	Ling of Sample Company of Sample Company Company of Company of Sample Company	Male and female	Male	Female
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled			CONTRACTOR OF THE	
1981 Mar	64 · 4	99 · 1	7.8	3.9	1981. Mar			
April	65 · 6	100·4	7·8	4·1	April	41 · 4	2·6	38·8
May	64 · 7	99·9	7·6	3·9	May	41 · 5	2·7	38·9
June	65 · 1	103·0	7·6	4·0	June	41 · 0	2·7	38·3
July	65·5	103·9	7·6	4·0	July	40·6	2·7	37·9
Aug	67·8	108·3	7·7	4·1	Aug	39·1	2·6	36·5
Sep	68·0	109·9	7·7	4·2	Sep	40·1	2·6	37·5
Oct	69·3	110·4	7·8	4·1	Oct	43·7	2·6	41·0
Nov	69·2	111·2	7·7	4·3	Nov	45·5	2·8	42·7
Dec	68·7	110·5	7·5	4·3	Dec	45·3	2·8	42·6
1982 Jan	69·2	112·4	7·7	4·3	1982 Jan	44·4	3·0	41 · 4
Feb	69·2	112·6	7·5	4·3	Feb	46·2	2·8	43 · 4
Mar	69·1	112·6	7·6	4·4	Mar	47·7	2·9	44 · 9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United K	lingdom*†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden	Switzer- land*	United States
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			3														
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE Annual averages 1977 1978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	358 402	51 59	264 282	850 911	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030	28	106	1,382 1,529	1,100 1,240	204 206	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	6,856 6,047
1979 1980	1,390 1,795 2,734	1,307 1,668 2,566	405 ** 406 390	57 53 69	294 322 392	838 867 898	159 180 241	1,350 1,451 1,773	876 900 1,296	32 37 41	90 101 128	1,653 1,778 1,979	1,170 1,140 1,259	210 248 385	24·1 22·3 28·4	1,037 1,277 1,566	88 86** 108	10·3 6·2 5·9	5,963 7,449 8,080
Q2 Q3	2,456 2,588 2,930 2,961	2,366 2,458 2,653 2,787	421 367 381 392	91 48 43 95	377 378 398 414	952 865 839 935	266 226 214 257	1,668 1,634 1,780 2,011	1,273 1,127 1,264 1,520	67 31 23 45	126 124 127 134	1,940 1,892 1,951 2,148 R	1,330 1,320 1,190 1,200	344 343 405 448	31·9 24·3 27·1 30·1	1,499 1,515 1,555 1,696	101 85 116 129	6·9 4·7 4·6 7·3	8,352 7,740 7,793 8,434
1982 Q1	3,036	2,902		139	448	1,147		2,001	1,899	70	147	2,300 p		489	39.0		137		10,284
Monthly 1981 Sep	2,999	2,729	391	48	401	891	227	1,912	1,256	22	127	2,016	1,200	413	25.6	1,594	127	4.9	7,687
Nov	2,989 2,953 2,941	2,773 2,789 2,798	370 372 433	71 94 120	407 413 424	891 928 987	242 257 273	2,002 2,016 2,014	1,366 1,490 1,704	26 46 61	129 133 141	2,119 2,137 2,187 R	1,220 1,190 1,190 R	427 443 474	26·2 28·4 35·6	1,649 1,696 1,744	133 128 125	5·7 7·1 9·1	8,024 8,470 8,807
Feb Mar	3,071 3,045 2,992 3,008	2,921 2,911 2,875 2,880	440 483 p	156 146 116	439 452 451	1,096 1,116 1,228	303 289	2,034 R 2,004 1,965 R 1,931 p	1,950 1,935 1,811 1,710	74 70 65	147 146 148	2,290 2,304 R 2,306 p	1,310 1,350	488 493 486	42·1 38·5 36·5	1,787	153 135 124	11·7 R 9·7	10,183 10,378 10,290
Percentage rate atest month	12.6		7·0 p	4.0	16-4	10.5	11.0	10.2	7.2	4.1	12-1	10·4 p	2·4 p	11-1	2.0	13.6	2.9	0.3	9.5
IUMBERS UNEMPLOYE Ruarterly averages 981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	D, SEAS	2,282 2,482 2,641 2,752	DJUSTED	62 62 72 86	365 392 412 400	856 846 889 998	231 231 230 253	1,629 1,739 1,832 1,891	1,097 1,224 1,372 1,530	49 43 36 41	122 126 130 135		1,220 1,330 1,230 1,250	323 364 395 436	26·7 28·0 30·0 29·1	1,486 e 1,521 e 1,579 e 1,702 e	97 92 111 131		7,788 7,900 7,708 8,995
982 Q1		2,817		95 p	433 p	1,021		1,948	1,648 p	52	143			466	33.9		133		9,576
onthly 981 Sep		2,692		75	416	980	240 R	1,852	1,429	35	132		1,280	411 R	28.2	1,621 e	121		7,966
Oct Nov Dec		2,726 2,760 2,769		77 82 88 R	408 393 399	989 979 1,026	246 253 259	1,877 1,896 1,902	1,481 1,533 1,575	37 R 40 46	133 134 138		1,270 1,250 1,240 R	428 R 435 450	27·9 28·4 30·9	1,667 e 1,696 e	131 132 130		8,520 9,004 9,462
982 Jan Feb Mar Apr		2,812 2,818 2,822 2,850		91 R 92 R 101 e	415 437 R 448 e	983 1,010 1,069	262 258	1,923 R 1,955 1,968 R 1,991 p	1,588 1,611 R 1,745 e 1,732 e	50 52 55 e	141 141 146		1,270 1,230	453 464 482	35·1 R 33·1 R 33·4	1,744 e 1,779 e	134 136 129		9,298 9,575 9,854
ercentage rate		11.9		3·6 e	16·3 e	9.0	9.8	10.6	7·5 e	3.5 e	12.0		2.2	11.0	1.8	13·6 e	3.0		9.0

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833–840 of the August 1980 issue of Employment Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

(i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attache reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

The state of the control of the civilian labour force.

Provided August 1980 issue of the civilian labour force.

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

Employment Gazette.

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

Average of 11 months.

Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Flows at employment offices: seasonally adjusted *

TH	101	IS	AND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT	Sept. 1990.	NO. 190	39-81	The same		100000		VACANO	IES	
Average of 3 months ended	Joining r	egister (inflow)	Leaving	register (outflo	w)	Excesso	f inflow over o	utflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		1 000	outflow
1977 Feb 10 e Mar 10 e	211 210	89 88	300 298	210 212	84 84	294 295	1 -2	5 5	6 3	193 R 196 R	191 194	1 2
April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	-2	4 4 5	2	196 e	195 e	2 e
May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	-2		1	195	195	1
June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8		13	192	194	-1
July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1 1 0
Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	
Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	
Oct 13	203	88	291	202	84	286	1	4	5	193	192	1
Nov 10	203	88	291	202	84	286	1	4	5	194	192	2
Dec 8	200	88	288	204	86	291	-4	2	-3	198	192	6
1978 Jan 12	196	87	283	201	87	288	-5	0	-5	202	195	7
Feb 9	193	86	279	200	87	288	-7	-1	-9	208	200	9
Mar 9	193	87	279	199	88	287	-7	-1	-8	213	205	8
April 13	194	88	282	200	89	289	-6	-1	-7	217	211	6
May 11	193	89	282	198	89	287	-5		-5	217	213	4
June 8	193	89	282	198	88	286	-5		-4	221	216	5
July 6	192	89	280	198	88	286	-6	0	-6	225	219	5
Aug 10	190	89	279	196	88	284	-6	1	-5	227	222	5
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	90	285	-9	-1	-9	229	224	5
Oct 12	186	90	276	196	90	286	-10	0	-10	232	225	7
Nov 9	184	90	275	197	92	288	-12	-2	-14	234	228	6
Dec 7	183	90	273	196	92	287	-12	-1	-14	234	230	4
1979 Jan 11	186	89	275	192	91	282	-6	-2	-7	226	227	-1
Feb 8	189	88	277	184	89	272	5	-1	4	219	222	-3
Mar 8	188	88	276	182	87	269	7	1	7	215	217	-3
April 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1	-1	223	221	2
May 10	177	88	264	190	88	278	-13	0	-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14	0	-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 † Nov 8 † Dec 6 †	176 176 179	93 93 95	269 268 274	179 175 176	91 90 90	270 265 267	-3 2	2 3 5	-1 3 7	228 225 224	234 230 233	-6 -5 -9
1980 Jan 10	184	97	280	177	90	267	7	7	13	214	227	-13
Feb 14	190	100	290	175	91	266	15	9	24	207	222	-15
Mar 13	194	102	296	174	92	266	20	10	31	202	215	-14
April 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9	233	115	348	174	95	270	59	20	78	160	168	-8
Nov 13	242	117	359	176	97	273	65	21	86	154	161	-7
Dec 11	245	117	362	176	97	274	69	20	88	149	152	-4
1981 Jan 15	243	117	360	179	98	276	65	20	84	154	155	-1
Feb 12	238	117	356	179	99	278	60	18	78	152	153	-1
Mar 12	232	116	348	177	100	277	55	16	71	148	151	-3
April 9	229	115	343	176	101	277	53	14	66	140	143	-3
May 14	227	113	340	176	101	277	51	12	63	139	142	-3
June 11 e	228	114	341	182	103	285	46	11	56	142	147	-5
July 9 e ‡	220	110	331	175	99	274	45	12	57	143	144	-1
Aug 13 e ‡	209	105	314	172	91	263	38	14	52	147	144	3
Sep 10 ‡	202	104	305	168	87	254	34	17	51	151	145	6
Oct 8 ‡	204	108	312	176	90	266	28	18	46	155	151	4
Nov 12 ‡	212	115	325	191	102	293	21	13	33	157	154	3
Dec 10 ‡	216	118	334	203	111	314	13	7	20	158	155	4
1982 Jan 14 ‡	222	118	340	208	113	321	15	4	19	163	161	2
Feb 11 ‡	221	118	339	208	114	322	13	5	18	166	165	1
Mar 11	218	118	337	210	112	322	9	6	15	166	167	-1

* The flow statistics are described in Employment Gazette, June 1980, pp. 627-635. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

Flow figures are collected for four- or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier.

† The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment Gazette).

‡ See footnote to table 2 · 1

Regions: notified to employment offices: seasonally adjusted * 3

100 April 100 Ap														
	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1977 April 6	62·3	33 · 7	4·1	8·8	9·2	10·6	11·8	12·4	8·8	6·0	15·8	149·6	1 · 8	151 · 4
May 6	64·6	36 · 3	4·0	8·4	9·4	10·5	12·7	12·5	9·2	5·9	15·4	152·9	1 · 7	154 · 6
June 1	63·2	35 · 8	4·3	8·2	9·2	10·3	12·5	12·4	8·6	6·0	16·3	151·1	1 · 9	153 · 0
July 8	62·9	35 · 2	4·8	8·3	9·4	10·7	12·5	13·2	8·7	6·1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155 · 4
Aug 5	64·2	34 · 8	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·5	12·3	12·6	8·8	6·1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157 · 0
Sep 2	60·6	33 · 2	4·9	8·3	9·9	10·1	12·1	12·0	9·0	5·9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151 · 7
Oct 7	64·7	35 · 1	4·6	9·0	10·4	10·5	12·6	12·8	9·2	6·4	17·7	157·6	2·1	159·7
Nov 4	68·2	37 · 1	4·9	9·5	10·1	10·2	12·7	12·8	9·3	6·6	15·9	160·8	2·0	162·8
Dec 2	70·9	38 · 2	5·4	10·1	10·9	10·7	12·8	13·6	9·2	7·0	17·7	168·3	2·0	170·3
1978 Jan 6	74·8	40 · 3	5·6	11 · 4	12·0	11·2	13·6	14·9	9·8	7·2	18·7	179·0	2·0	181·0
Feb 3	79·2	42 · 4	5·7	11 · 5	11·8	12·0	13·5	15·3	9·7	7·3	19·1	184·6	1·9	186·5
Mar 3	82·1	44 · 6	5·9	11 · 0	11·9	12·2	13·6	15·4	10·0	8·6	20·2	190·7	1·9	192·6
April 7	85·0	46 · 0	6·2	11·8	12·3	12·6	15·3	15·5	10·1	8·0	21 · 0	197·6	1·8	199 · 4
May 5	88·6	47 · 9	6·4	12·2	12·3	12·9	14·1	15·7	10·1	7·9	21 · 2	201·3	1·8	203 · 1
June 2	92·3	50 · 3	6·2	13·2	13·0	13·4	14·7	16·0	10·4	8·1	21 · 1	208·4	1·8	210 · 2
June 30	93·6	50 · 5	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·5	15·1	15·5	9·9	8·4	21·4	210·3	1·7	212·0
Aug 4	94·3	49 · 3	6·2	13·9	12·8	13·5	15·0	16·6	10·4	8·2	20·7	211·9	1·6	213·5
Sep 8	100·8	55 · 0	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·7	17·0	10·5	8·7	20·5	222·0	1·5	223·5
Oct 6	104·4	56 ·8	7·1	15·0	14·0	15·6	15·4	18·0	10·8	8·9	21 · 4	230·7	1·4	232 · 1
Nov 3	104·8	56 ·1	7·2	15·5	14·3	15·9	15·8	18·4	11·0	8·8	20 · 6	232·7	1·4	234 · 1
Dec 1	106·1	56 ·3	7·1	15·4	14·2	16·0	16·3	18·5	11·1	8·8	20 · 8	234·4	1·4	235 · 8
1979 Jan 5	106·3	55 · 1	7·1	15·6	14·2	16·2	16·3	18·5	10·5	8·3	21·1	233·7	1·3	235·0
Feb 2	106·5	56 · 0	6·9	15·9	13·2	14·8	15·2	17·9	10·2	8·6	20·5	228·9	1·2	230·1
Mar 2	108·6	56 · 9	6·8	14·5	13·5	14·8	15·7	18·6	10·3	9·0	19·8	231·4	1·2	232·6
Mar 30	111·1	58 · 2	7·9	16·2	15·3	16·3	16·3	20·1	10·6	8·9	20·4	242·6	1·4	244·0
May 4	112·9	58 · 2	7·9	17·5	15·7	16·2	17·3	20·4	10·9	10·4	22·1	251·1	1·4	252·5
June 8	115·1	58 · 4	8·9	18·3	15·9	16·0	17·4	21·1	11·4	10·7	22·5	257·4	1·3	258·7
July 6	114·3	57 ·8	8·8	17·7	15·6	15·8	16·7	20·7	11·6	10·4	22·1	253·6	1·4	255·0
Aug 3	109·3	54 ·7	8·6	17·1	15·5	15·4	16·8	20·5	10·7	10·2	22·3	247·5	1·3	248·8
Sep 7	108·5	53 ·9	8·3	17·7	14·9	15·4	16·1	20·6	10·3	9·7	22·5	244·0	1·3	245·3
Oct 5	106·5	53 · 0	8·3	17·5	14·0	14·7	15·7	19·5	10·0	9·8	21 · 9	237·8	1·3	239·1
Nov 2	105·0	52 · 6	8·3	16·5	14·0	14·3	14·9	18·7	9·7	9·5	21 · 8	232·9	1·3	234·2
Nov 30	99·4	50 · 4	7·8	15·8	13·2	12·9	13·2	17·2	9·4	9·0	21 · 0	218·6	1·3	219·9
1980 Jan 4	92·8	47 · 2	7·1	14·5	12·4	12·1	12·3	16·2	8·7	8·4	19·8	203·9	1·2	205·1
Feb 8	86·7	44 · 4	6·6	14·0	11·5	11·5	11·5	15·1	7·8	7·7	19·2	191·6	1·2	192·8
Mar 7	81·1	40 · 8	6·2	14·3	10·8	10·6	10·5	14·2	7·4	7·3	18·5	180·4	1·3	181·7
April 2	76·2	38 · 6	5·6	12·6	9·7	9·4	9·8	13·7	6·9	6·9	17·6	168·0	1·2	169·2
May 2	71·5	35 · 8	5·6	12·0	9·0	8·8	8·8	13·1	6·7	6·7	17·5	159·5	1·2	160·7
June 6	65·0	33 · 0	5·0	10·4	8·0	8·5	7·9	11·6	6·1	6·1	16·8	145·8	1·1	146·9
July 4	56·4	28 · 6	4·3	9·5	6·9	7·1	7·2	9·8	5·4	5·5	15·7	127·9	1·0	128·9
Aug 8	51·5	26 · 0	4·1	8·4	6·2	6·9	6·2	9·4	5·3	5·1	15·6	119·7	1·0	120·7
Sep 5	48·3	24 · 4	3·8	7·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5·2	15·1	111·4	0·8	112·2
Oct 3	43·3	21 ·2	3·4	7·0	5·6	4·9	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·7	13·6	100·9	0·8	101·7
Nov 6	38·9	18 ·7	3·2	7·1	5·2	4·9	5·6	8·1	4·6	4·6	13·7	96·0	0·7	96·7
Dec 5	38·7	18 ·4	3·3	7·6	5·3	5·1	6·1	8·4	4·7	5·0	14·3	98·3	0·8	99·1
1981 Jan 9	40·8	19·3	3·7	7·9	5·1	5·4	6·0	8·6	4·5	4·9	13·9	100·3	0·8	101·1
Feb 6	37·4	17·2	3·7	7·9	5·0	5·0	5·7	8·8	4·4	5·4	13·6	97·0	0·7	97·7
March 6	37·1	17·4	3·5	7·4	5·4	5·4	5·6	9·1	4·2	5·2	12·7	95·3	0·6	95·9
April 3	35·5	16 · 5	3·5	7·6	5·7	5·5	5·1	8·9	4·3	5·1	11·9	92·7	0·7	93·4
May 8	33·1	15 · 7	3·1	6·8	5·9	6·2	5·0	8·5	4·1	5·2	11·7	89·5	0·6	90·1
June 5	31·6	14 · 9	2·9	5·0	5·4	5·9	4·9	8·0	3·9	4·7	11·4	84·1	0·6	84·7
July 3	34·9	16 · 9	2·9	6·7	6·2	6·6	5·1	9·0	4·0	4·8	11·9	92·2	0·7	92·9
Aug 7	38·2	18 · 9	3·1	7·9	6·3	6·1	5·6	8·4	4·1	5·3	11·9	97·8	0·7	98·5
Sep 4	37·9	18 · 8	3·3	8·2	6·4	5·9	5·9	8·0	4·2	5·1	11·9	97·0	0·8	97·8
Oct 2	37·5	18 · 2	3·6	8·3	6·6	5·6	6·4	9·0	4·7	5·1	13·0	99·8	0·8	100·6
Nov 6	38·1	18 · 3	4·1	9·1	6·7	5·5	6·5	9·2	4·9	5·5	13·8	103·4	0·9	104·3
Dec 4	39·1	18 · 3	4·6	9·2	6·8	6·0	6·8	9·8	4·9	5·5	13·9	106·5	1·0	107·5
1982 Jan 8	41·2	19·6	4·8	9·6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5·6	14·4	110·7	0·9	111 · 6
Feb 5	42·3	19·7	5·2	9·4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5·5	13·9	112·1	0·9	113 · 0
Mar 5	42·3	19·9	4·4	9·5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5·7	12·5	109·8	0·8	110 · 6
Apr 2	41.6	20 -1	4.7	9.1	6.4	7.1	7.0	10.2	5.2	5.9	12.1	108-9	0.8	109.7

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

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

† Included in South East.

THOUSAND

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to employment offices and careers offices

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	to employm	nent offices											
980 April 2	76·9	38·7	5·5	13·9	9·9	9·5	10·1	14·5	7·2	8·0	18·8	174·2	1·2	175·4
May 2	77·5	38·4	6·3	14·1	9·4	9·4	9·6	14·7	7·3	8·0	19·4	175·6	1·3	176·9
June 6	72·4	36·5	5·7	13·6	8·3	9·0	9·2	12·9	6·8	7·4	18·6	164·0	1·3	165·3
July 4	58·4	29·1	4·7	10·4	6·5	6·9	7·9	9·8	5·6	6·0	16·2	132·4	1·0	133·4
Aug 8	49·8	23·9	4·3	8·6	6·2	6·7	6·3	9·6	5·5	5·1	15·9	118·0	1·0	119·0
Sep 5	51·3	25·1	4·3	8·2	6·3	5·7	6·2	9·4	5·5	5·3	16·3	118·5	0·8	119·3
Oct 3	48·4	24·4	3·6	6·6	6·0	5·4	6·1	8·5	4·9	4·4	14·0	107 9	0·8	108·7
Nov 7	38·8	19·4	3·1	5·7	5·2	5·4	5·3	7·7	4·2	3·8	13·3	92 6	0·7	93·3
Dec 5	33·4	16·2	2·8	5·5	4·6	4·6	5·0	6·8	3·8	3·9	12·6	82 9	0·6	83·5
981 Jan 9	33·7	16·4	2·9	5·3	4·5	4·6	4·7	7·0	3·7	3·9	10·9	81 · 2	0·6	81 · 8
Feb 6	31·4	15·1	2·8	6·5	4·6	4·8	4·8	7·7	3·7	4·6	11·8	82 · 8	0·6	83 · 4
Mar 6	33·3	15·7	3·1	7·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	8·7	4·2	5·1	12·5	90 · 1	0·6	90 · 7
April 3	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·9	6·0	5·5	5·4	9·7	4·6	6·1	13·0	98·9	0·7	99·6
May 8	39·2	18·3	3·8	9·0	6·4	6·9	5·8	10·1	4·8	6·5	13·5	105·9	0·7	106·6
June 5	39·1	18·4	3·6	8·2	5·7	6·4	6·2	9·4	4·6	6·0	13·1	102·3	0·7	103·0
July 3	36·8	17·3	3·3	7·5	5·8	6·4	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·4	96·3	0·7	97·0
Aug 7	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·0	6·3	5·9	5·7	8·6	4·3	5·2	12·2	95·9	0·7	96·6
Sep 4	41·0	19·6	3·9	8·5	6·9	5·8	6·4	8·7	4·6	5·3	13·1	104·2	0·8	104·9
Oct 2	42·5	21·3	3·8	7·9	7·0	6·0	6·9	9·4	4·8	4·8	13·4	106·4	0·8	107·2
Nov 6	37·9	18·9	4·1	7·7	6·7	6·0	6·2	8·8	4·5	4·7	13·5	100·1	0·9	100·9
Dec 4	33·9	16·1	4·1	7·0	6·2	5·5	5·8	8·2	4·1	4·4	12·3	91·4	0·8	92·2
1982 Jan 8	34·2	16·7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0·8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17·6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9	0·8	98·7
Mar 5	38·5	18·2	4·0	9·7	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·4	5·5	5·6	12·2	104·7	0·9	105·6
April 2	42.4	20.3	4.5	10-4	6.7	7.1	7.3	11-1	5.5	7.0	13.1	115-1	0.9	116-0
	Notified	to careers	offices											
1980 April 2	11·4	6·6	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·6	19·4	0·2	19·6
May 2	13·5	7·8	0·8	1·2	2·3	1·3	1·7	1·1	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·5	0·2	23·7
June 6	11·2	7·4	0·7	0·8	2·0	1·0	1·4	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·8	19·4	0·2	19·6
July 4	9·4	6·7	0·5	0·6	1·5	0·7	1·1	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·6	15·5	0·1	15·6
Aug 8	6·9	4·4	0·3	0·4	1·2	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·6	11·8	0·1	12·0
Sep 5	4·6	2·6	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·4	8·9	0·2	9·1
Oct 3	4·6	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·4	7·8	0·1	7·9
Nov 7	2·8	1·7	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Dec 5	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·6	0·1	3·6
981 Jan 9	2·3	1·5	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	0·1	4·0
Feb 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·7	0·1	3·7
Mar 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·8
April 3	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·3	0·1	4·4
May 8	3·7	2·2	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	6·7	0·1	6·7
June 5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·1	0·1	6·1
July 3	2·2	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1·5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1·0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
982 Jan 8	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·2	0·1	4·4
Feb 5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Mar 5	2·7	1·6	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·7	0·2	5·8
April 2	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.8	0.2	6.0

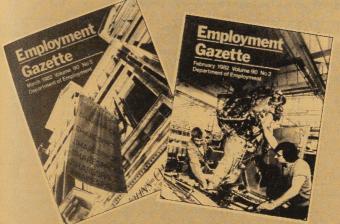
Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to employment offices. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers office could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employer and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

* Included in South East.

Occupation: notified to employment offices 3 · 4

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
	22·4	32.9	22.8	67.3	13-1	94-3	Thousand 252 9
1979 Sep Dec	19.8	27.2	19.8	52.6	8.9	75.9	204-1
1980 Mar	19.6	28.0	17.3	39.2	6.8	65 - 6	176-6
June	19.4	27.4	17.6	32-1	5.5	63 - 4	165-3
Sep	16.6	18.2	15.6	21.2	3.7	44.1	119-3
Dec	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29 · 4	83.5
1981 Mar	14.5	16-2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31 · 8	90.7
June	15.6	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104.9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105-6
	Proportion of vaca	ncies in all occupat	ions				Per cent
1979 Sep	8.9	13.0	9.0	26.6	5.2	37.3	100.0
Dec	9.7	13.3	9.7	25.8	4.4	37.2	100.0
980 Mar	11-1	15.9	9.8	22.2	3.9	37 · 1	100.0
June	11.7	16-6	10.6	19.4	3.3	38.4	100.0
Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
981 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
982 Mar	14.1	16.6	15-1	14.6	3.4	36.3	100.0

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



Employment Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To HM Stationery Office: PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Enclosed please find £31.30, being one year's subscription to *Employment Gazette*, including postage.

The copies should be sent to

NAME ____

ADDRESS _____

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: April 1982

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	114	256,100	253,000
of which: beginning in month	88	242,200	158,000
continuing from earlier months	26	13,900†	95,000

[†] includes 800 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.

Stonnages called

United Kingdom	Beginn April 1		Beginn the firs months	
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	41	207,600	241	302,900
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	3 7	800	12	3,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	1,700	32	12,000
Redundancy questions	6 5	9,800	37	57,800
Trade union matters	5	700	23	9,000
Working conditions and supervision	4	1.600	56	12,600
Manning and work allocation	16	11,500	82	24,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	6	1,200	43	9,000
All causes	88	234,900	526	430,900

Stoppages: industry

United Kingdom	Jan to A	Apr 1982		Jan to	Apr 1981	
Low construction of the contract of the contract of	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppage progress	s in	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppag	es in
	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Workin days lost
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing				-	-	
Coal mining	117	28,200	59,000	99	61,800	179,00
All other mining and						1000
quarrying	-08-1-00			1		SPEC -
Food, drink and	00	0.000	05 000	17	10 700	
tobacco	23	9,800	95,000	17	10,700	119,00
Coal and petroleum						
products						-
Chemicals and allied	8	1.700	13.000	18	15,900	
industries Motel manufacture	12	8,500	25,000	8	1,300	61,00
Metal manufacture	86	35,100	160,000	69	19,400	3,00
Engineering Shipbuilding and	00	00,100	.00,000	30	13,400	144,00
marine engineering	12	8.000	55,000	12	4,700	16.00
Motor vehicles	49	60,100	390,000	49	63,000	16,00
Aerospace equipment	4	3.500	19.000	6	1,100	230,00
All other vehicles	2	4,400	46,000	_	.,	11,00
Metal goods not	eide Tra	OR O'L SHE COL	at the state of the state of			128
elsewhere specified	16	3.500	24,000	18	2,800	26.00
Textiles	18	3,300	16,000	14	1,800	11,00
Clothing and footwear	5	1,300	4,000	7	800	13,00
Bricks, pottery, glass,						.0,00
cement, etc	14	3,100	16,000	11	2,100	15,00
Timber, furniture, etc	7	1,100	4,000	4	500	7,00
Paper, printing and						
publishing	14	3,000	24,000	12	1,500	13,00
All other manufacturing						
industries	14	6,400	38,000	15	5,100	16,00
Construction	17	3,400	20,000	34	9,500	62,00
Gas, electricity and water	1	1,200	8,000	7	2,100	10,00
Port and inland water		44.000	05 000	00	44 000	
transport	17	14,800	65,000	23	11,300	63,00
Other transport and	07	00 000	472 000	EO	4E 000	4545
communication	37	69,600	473,000	50	45,900	154,00
Distributive trades Administrative, financial and pro-	11	2,000	10,000	17	4,300	44,00
fessional services	32	234,600	126,000	30	696,000	702.00
Miscellaneous services	10	800	7,000	5	1,300	5,00
All industries	526	507.400	1,695,000	526	962,700	1.904.00

4 · 2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers invo		Working days	s lost in all s	toppages in pro	ogress in peri	od (Thou)		
	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industrues and services	Mining and quarry- ing	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,280	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,286	666 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 1,437	668 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 1,438	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,196	78 97 201 128 166 234	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,641	65 264 179 109 44 39	570 297 416 834 281 83	132 301 360 1,419 253 358	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,842
1980 Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118 150 158 134 138 70 67 107 108 84 37	161 185 205 189 188 111 96 132 138 115 59	44 79 148 61 44 36 17 31 35 86 20	195 228 311 102 68 47 23 37 50 92 23	3,254 3,262 977 463 304 170 119 207 198 179 56	8 27 8 8 8 24 8 7 9 13 16 5	3,099 3,024 703 136 133 63 42 89 125 81	2 6 12 7 - 1 3 1 1 6	30 32 18 31 31 20 7 52 14 16 2	42 57 22 17 24 4 6 14 10 16 6	73 117 213 265 91 76 54 43 35 43
1981 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	126 112 158 130 93 108 74 69 116 127 113	132 141 198 176 134 142 110 94 138 162 140 84	77 83 474 328 62 50 38 21 80 46 134 43	78 104 482 445 83 86 66 28 84 94 144 82	244 446 630 584 375 353 300 107 161 330 493 172	1 134 20 25 2 11 8 2 9 10 6	68 176 94 92 208 106 50 37 79 240 393 98	2 4 8 11 3 1 1 1 4 3 1	25 15 17 6 5 4 3 3 1 4	102 41 43 31 13 17 19 10 13 27 18	45 77 449 420 144 215 218 54 56 46 74 43
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr	152 142 144 88	162 191 178 114	129 60 74 243	130 140 88 256	481 619 342 253	21 10 21 6	199 263 141 116	4 3 5 9	3 1 5 11	206 244 68 20	49 97 103 91

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

									JAN 1976 = 100
GREATBRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of pro industries	oduction	Manufactur industries	ing	Change over 12 months	previous	
SIC1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5 206·5				Percen
1977 Feb	111·0	112·1	112·7	113·7	112·7	113·3	10·3	11·9	11·8
Mar	113·3	113·3	115·3	114·7	114·6	114·2	10·8	11·8	11·4
April	113·1	113·2	114·6	114·3	114·5	114·1	9·4	11·2	11·1
May	114·9	114·0	116·8	115·2	116·9	115·1	8·9	10·3	10·0
June	115·4	114·4	116·6	115·4	116·2	115·1	8·1	9·2	8·7
July	117·0	115·7	117·5	116·5	117·3	116·6	8·5	8·8	8·9
Aug Sep	115·7 116·6 117·9	116·1 117·0 118·5	115·8 117·8 119·9	117·6 118·9 120·6	115·6 117·3 119·6	117·5 118·9 120·7	7·3 7·7 8·7	8·2 8·9 9·6	8·1 8·8 9·4
Oct Nov Dec	120·1 121·7	120·0 121·4	123·4 123·9	122·7 123·5	123·8 124·3	123·0 123·7	8·5 9·4	10·8 10·9	11·2 11·1
1978 Jan Feb	121·5 122·7 125·0	122·6 123·9 125·0	124·2 125·8 128·1	125 · 4 127 · 0 127 · 4	125·1 126·2 128·2	125·6 127·0 127·8	9·6 10·5 10·4	10·9 11·7 11·1	11 · 4 12 · 1 11 · 9
Mar April May June	127·2 129·4 133·1	127·3 128·4 132·0	131·7 134·2 136·1	131·5 132·5 134·6	132·2 133·6 135·1	131 · 9 131 · 5 133 · 7	12·4 12·6 15·4	15·0 15·0 16·7	15·6 14·2 16·1
July	133·6	132·1	136·6	135·4	135·9	135·1	14·2	16·2	15·8
Aug	131·7	132·2	134·4	136·5	133·5	135·7	13·9	16·0	15·5
Sep	134·2	134·6	137·1	138·4	135·9	137·8	15·0	16·4	15·9
Oct	135·2	135·9	139·7	140·6	139·1	140·5	14·7	16·6	16·4
Nov	136·1	136·0	141·1	140·3	140·6	139·7	13·3	14·4	13·6
Dec	138·0	137·6	142·8	142·2	142·8	142·0	13·4	15·1	14·8
1979 Jan	135·7	136·9	139·8	141·2	140·3	140·9	11·7	12·6	12·2
Feb	141·1	142·5	143·7	145·1	144·6	145·6	15·0	14·3	14·6
Mar	143·7	143·7	149·9	149·1	150·2	149·8	14·9	17·0	17·2
April	144·3	144·4	149·5	149·2	149·7	149·3	13·4	13·4	13·2
May	146·9	145·7	153·0	151·1	154·3	151·9	13·5	14·0	15·5
June	150·9	149·6	157·9	156·1	158·6	156·8	13·3	16·0	17·3
July	155·6	153·9	158·2	156·7	158·2	157·2	16·5	15·8	16·4
Aug *	153·3	153·9	153·5	155·9	151·5	154·0	16·4	14·3	13·5
Sep *	153·6	153·9	153·7	155·1	151·9	153·9	14·3	12·1	11·7
Oct	158·1	158·8	162·6	163·6	161 · 8	163·5	16·8	16·4	16·4
Nov	162·1	162·0	167·2	166·3	167 · 1	166·0	19·1	18·5	18·8
Dec *	165·1	164·5	170·2	169·2	170 · 3	169·1	19·6	19·0	19·1
1980 Jan *	163·0	164·6	167·2	169·0	166·8	167·6	20·2	19·7	19·0
Feb *	167·3	169·0	170·0	171·8	168·8	170·0	18·6	18·4	16·8
Mar *	172·8	172·8	177·2	176·4	174·4	174·1	20·3	18·3	16·2
April	175·0	175·1	178·4	178·0	176·9	176·4	21 · 3	19·3	18·2
May	178·1	176·7	181·6	179·4	181·4	178·7	21 · 3	18·7	17·6
June	183·7	182·1	187·0	184·8	186·7	184·5	21 · 7	18·4	17·7
July	185·1	183·1	189·6	187·8	188·2	186·9	18·9	19·8	18·9
Aug	186·5	187·3	186·6	189·6	185·3	188·5	21·7	21·6	22·3
Sep	193·6	194·0	189·1	190·8	186·9	189·4	26·1	23·1	23·1
Oct	189·9	190·7	190·0	191·3	187·8	189·9	20·1	16·9	16·2
Nov	192·6	192·6	194·0	193·0	192·5	191·4	18·9	16·1	15·3
Dec	197·3	196·6	196·5	195·3	194·0	192·6	19·5	15·4	13·9
1981 Jan	193·3	195·3	195·6	197·8	193·5	194·5	18·6	17·0	16·0
Feb	194·8	196·9	198·4	200·5	196·1	197·6	16·5	16·7	16·2
Mar	197·8	197·9	202·5	201·7	198·9	198·7	14·5	14·3	14·1
April	199·3	199·5	200·7	200·2	198·1	197·5	13·9	12·5	12·0
May	201·6	200·0	203·7	201·3	201·9	198·9	13·2	12·2	11·3
June	205·7	203·9	210·0	207·5	207·7	205·2	12·0	12·3	11·2
July	207·6	205·3	211·7	209·7	209·8	208·4	12·1	11·6	11·5
Aug	210·4	211·4	211·2	214·6	210·2	213·8	12·8	13·2	13·5
Sep	211·7	212·1	212·6	214·6	210·8	213·7	9·3	12·4	12·8
Oct	212·5	213·4	215·9	217·5	214·9	217·4	11·9	13·7	14·5
Nov	214·3	214·4	219·0	217·9	218·0	216·8	11·3	12·9	13·3
Dec	217·1	216·5	220·6	219·3	218·2	216·6	10·1	12·3	12·5
1982 Jan	214·1	216·4	220·2	222·7	219·1	220 · 2	10·8	12·6	13·2
Feb	217·0	219·4	224·1	226·5	220·4	222 · 1	11·4	13·0	12·4
[Mar]	219·5	219·6	226·9	225·9	224·4	224 · 2	11·0	12·0	12·8

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

^{*} See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1981 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.

EARNINGS Avera

Agri-culture*

111·5 120·7 135·6 153·2 189·9 212·6

114·3 118·1 120·6 118·7 119·6

126·6 119·4 119·6

116·6 125·4 133·2

133·0 141·4 148·2

151 · 9 139 · 3 134 · 8

132·5 139·7 144·8

148·8 144·8 152·2

158·5 163·9 174·0

167·8 156·3 155·4

190·2 189·0 191·1

189·5 200·0 212·2

214·5 210·0 212·4

209·7 231·9 238·4

SIC 1968

1977 Feb Mar

April May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

April May June

Oct Nov Dec

Oct Nov Dec

April May June

Oct Nov Dec

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

1982 Jan Feb [Mar]

1981 Jan Feb Mar

1980 Jan Feb Mar

1979 Jan Feb Mar

1978 Jan Feb Mar

Annual averages

a	ge ea	rning	sind	ex: al	emp	loyee	s: by	indus	try									Av	erag	e ear	nings	inde	k: all e	mplo	yees:	by in		oot seasonally adjus
re*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- g tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Miscel- laneous services	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
			-	-1								J	AN 1976 = 100	1-												100		JAN 1976 =
	105·9 114·5 141·0 165·7 201·5 225·7	106·6 117·5 134·4 157·3 187·5 213·8	105·7 114·8 133·6 155·5 194·5 221·5	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4 212·7	108·3 119·2 136·5	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7 200·6	105·9 118·0 137·6 160·1 189·4 218·8	106 · 7 116 · 4 132 · 9 152 · 1 183 · 7 207 · 4	105·9 114·6 133·9 147·9 175·1 199·1	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0 194·6	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9 205·0	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6 195·2	101 · 6 114 · 4 128 · 2 147 · 0 170 · 9 192 · 5	105·1 118·3 133·9 154·5 182·5 206·7	105·0 115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5 201·7	104·3 114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9 191·7	106·9 118·2 136·9 162·5 194·1 225·4	106·7 116·7 132·0 153·8 180·8 203·1	106·5 118·3 132·1 151·2 180·7 204·1	107 · 4 115 · 6 135 · 2 154 · 4 196 · 9 226 · 6	103 · 4 111 · 5 126 · 1 151 · 2 180 · 7 201 · 7	107·6 119·4 134·7 157·3 184·3 208·2	101·1 110·2 125·1 147·0 181·7 207·7	108·3 115·3 127·0 141·6 182·6 208·1	105 · 6 116 · 9 131 · 6 155 · 8 183 · 8 203 · 3	103·8 110·7 123·0 143·7 181·9 206·7	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5	1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980 1981
3	110·8 118·4	111·1 120·0	110·4 113·4	110·9 111·7	117·2 116·6	112·8 114·1	113·8 117·1	112·3 114·9	112·8 110·9	108·2 109·7	114·3 116·3	113·7 114·4	109·8 111·5	115·3 115·3	109·9 111·3	111·8 112·5	112·5 115·1	114·9 115·5	112·8 117·4	113·1 114·8	106·9 108·2	113·5 117·9	106·8 113·7	110·6 110·9	111·6 114·7	107·0 106·5	111·0 113·3	1977 Feb Mar
5	113·4 111·9 112·7	113·2 117·5 115·9	112·7 115·5 115·1	111·9 114·0 115·8	116·0 119·7 117·6	115·2 117·5 116·6	114·4 116·0 116·5	114·8 115·6 114·5	113·2 116·7 115·5	111·3 115·6 114·6	116·2 117·3 116·9	114·8 117·1 116·4	112·5 112·2 112·2	115·8 116·2 116·3	113·1 115·1 116·9	110·7 111·3 110·8	117·2 119·0 118·9	115·5 116·6 115·3	114·8 117·8 118·6	114·1 114·9 116·9	109·1 110·6 110·7	115·1 118·3 118·1	107·4 108·5 108·2	112·8 114·2 117·4	114·7 114·5 117·0	109·6 110·3 110·8	113·1 114·9 115·4	April May June
3	114·2 114·1 115·0	116·1 114·2 117·4	118·0 115·9 114·1	114·6 113·5 115·5	126·0 116·9 119·9	117·9 116·4 118·0	116·9 117·3 117·6	115·1 116·0 116·1	115·4 112·9 114·6	114·1 113·5 111·4	119·7 117·2 121·3	116·8 116·2 117·4	114·4 113·6 114·4	116.9	114·0 113·2 115·7	113·6 114·0 116·1	118·4 116·7 119·1	116·6 114·1 117·8	118·9 117·0 121·4	117·0 115·4 115·2	112·6 112·2 113·3	120·3 119·3 120·2	107·8 107·5 108·8	121·0 119·2 116·8	117·3 117·5 118·7	114·5 112·3 112·2	117·0 115·7 116·6	July Aug Sep
1	116·4 116·8 118·8	120·5 126·9 125·5	114·1 117·1 120·6	118·9 128·2 129·2	121 · 5 120 · 4 123 · 6	120·7 123·9 126·1	121 · 4 124 · 5 127 · 8	117·9 125·6 122·5	112·9 120·9 116·2	114·3 119·9 122·7	123·5 126·2 126·8	119·4 121·1 122·7	119·4 120·0 119·6	123·5 126·2 125·3	118·3 120·4	118·6 120·5 120·7	121·5 124·1 122·6	117·9 122·2 120·3	122·2 123·5 124·3	117·5 119·4 117·1	113·0 115·4 116·7	121·4 124·3 130·0	111·5 118·8 118·2	117·0 116·0 117·4	119·8 120·0 126·5	112·1 110·9 115·5	117·9 120·1 121·7	Oct Nov Dec
	118·7 129·5	125·2 125·5	124·1 125·7	125·1 124·9 127·3	124·2 126·6 133·1	126·1 127·4 129·0	127·8 128·9 130·3	124·1 124·6 128·3	120·9 118·6 125·6	123·1 124·6 123·9	128·4 128·8 129·8	124·5 125·8 124·7	124·6 122·3 122·9	125·3 128·4 127·7	123·8 123·6 123·5	122·6 126·1	124·4 127·2	123·2 127·0	122·3 123·3	117·4 118·7	116·6 117·2	128·1 127·7	117·2 117·5	117·7 118·8	124·6 123·9	115·8 118·1	121·5 122·7	1978 Jan Feb
	142·8 140·4 137·8	128·6 131·2 133·9	132·9 135·3 130·4	126·5 128·4	141·2 140·1	132·9 133·9	136·0 137·8	130·7 133·1	141·5 131·7 129·2	128·1 130·8 132·2	134·0 134·7 136·1	128·5 132·1 135·3	124·4 124·3 125·9	129 · 4	124·0 129·0 129·2	124·8 127·9 128·8	129·7 134·3 139·2	126·7 129·8 130·5	125·0 127·1 128·3	118·0 124·8 155·2	120·4 120·8 123·6	131·9 130·7 133·5	123·5 124·1 119·5	119·7 120·6 125·7 134·1	128·5 129·0	117·0 119·3 119·8	125·0 127·2 129·4	Mar April May
5	142·0 143·8 142·3	135·4 134·4	130·6 137·2 135·3	134·7 133·8 132·7	138·7 145·2 130·1	135·1 136·7 136·5	136·6 142·1 137·8	135·3 134·2 132·4	130·9 125·8	131·3 129·0	137·4 135·0	135·2 135·1	131·1 130·7	131 · 8 132 · 4	132·7 131·7	130·3 133·9 131·3	138·6 139·4 138·0	133·2 131·7 131·8	132·5 135·3	155.7	130·4 133·5 127·7	134.3	125·1 123·2	136.1	131·0 131·5 132·1	126·8 122·5	133·1 133·6 131·7	June July
	144·6 148·3	136·0 137·1	135·4 135·8	136·2 135·0	138·1 139·8	137·2 139·6 143·7	139·0 141·4 145·2	134·1 138·4 139·9	134·8 169·8 146·9	128·8 132·6 132·4	137·7 140·4 143·9	136·0 137·8 139·5	133·4 133·0	133 · 2 135 · 1	131 · 6 133 · 4 136 · 8	135·1 136·4	141·7 143·6	133·9 136·0	133·8 138·3 138·9	138·3 139·0 138·6	130·9 128·9	134·6 135·6 136·7	127 · 4 132 · 8	131 · 8 131 · 4 130 · 9	134·7 134·7	124·2 129·1 127·8	134 · 2	Aug Sep Oct
	148·8 153·4 152·1	142·8 146·5	138·2 142·5 143·0	138·7 144·5	138·4 142·0 134·4	145·7 143·3	147·7 146·4	140 · 1	131 · 2 136 · 3	139·1 138·1	143 · 1	139·8 138·8	133·0 132·5	137·2 140·5 143·9	138·7 144·7	137·6 139·2 138·7	143·2 143·9 142·6	140·3 139·7 137·8	140·2 140·7	139·3 137·0 138·0	132·5 130·1	140·2 147·4	130 · 9 131 · 1 134 · 2	128·2 129·0 126·9	135·2 145·8 142·9	127·4 128·5	136·1 138·0 135·7	Nov Dec
3	153·8 166·3	145·0 150·3	150·4 147·9	139·4 149·4	143·9 147·4 154·6	145·7 150·1 151·4	152·3 155·9	142·6 149·6	137·6 156·9	145 · 4 148 · 9	146·3 152·3	140·1 147·2 144·7	141·3 141·1 147·4	144·0 145·9 147·6	140·8 143·8	142·7 145·5	147·6 154·4	142·3 146·5	135·6 144·9	140·7 142·3	160·7 141·7	146·0 152·4	143·1 141·8	126·7 129·1	146·6 149·8	129·8 130·9	141·1 143·7	1979 Jan Feb Mar
	166·5 162·3 164·0	148·6 156·2 158·4	149·7 150·0 152·9	146·6 145·4 156·3	165·6 162·4	154·4 160·0	158·0 158·9	151·2 154·5	151·8 148·6	150·8 158·0	154·9 160·7	150·7 154·2	142·3 145·9	151 · 1 152 · 1 151 · 7	149·1 153·1 157·4	145·6 145·5 152·6	154·4 161·9 166·4	147·6 151·8 158·2	144·4 145·3 153·8	142·1 143·2 149·7	137·5 142·4 149·6	152·4 153·7 155·9	141 · 6 135 · 7 138 · 3	134·3 137·8 135·3	149·7 154·8 157·6	135·4 134·3 143·2	144·3 146·9 150·9	April May June
)	166·7 166·2 169·5	158·9 156·7 162·3	161·2 159·0 156·4	156·9 157·9 172·9	166 · 8 151 · 1§§ 151 · 3§§		162·3 157·9§§ 156·6§§	153·3 144·7§§ 146·7§§	147·9 139·9§§ 149·9§§	152 · 6 139 · 0§§ 126 · 8§§	159 · 4 150 · 5§§ 148 · 8§§	153·2 154·3 155·6	146·6 149·4	154·1 151·8 158·8	155·7 158·7 156·6	153·9 150·3 156·6	166·3 165·3 168·7	156·9 154·2 158·6	157·1 153·6 157·3	150·7 171·7 155·9	155·1 151·5 155·2	158·9 158·3 159·3	144·4 154·0 150·8	156·4 155·5 150·2	158·5 156·8 158·3	150·3 150·8 155·4	155 · 6 153 · 3§§ 153 · 6§§	July Aug Sep
3	171·0 172·6 177·2	163·1 172·8 174·4	158·7 166·9 169·6	169·3 170·0 174·6	158·3 165·5 ##	163·4 168·5 173·2	169·0 172·8 175·4	160·1 168·3 167·4	150·0 156·9 154·4	150·5 155·1 170·2	166·1 171·6 173·0	156·2 159·2 159·9	151·9 156·0 158·2	161 · 8 166 · 8 167 · 9	160·6 169·3 172·8	157·2 159·3 161·0	173·7 175·3 173·1	160·6 165·4 166·1	160·6 163·2 165·5	171 · 8 173 · 5 173 · 6	157·0 168·6 166·2	162·8 167·2 174·5	152·7 157·3 169·8	147·5 148·6 151·2	158·9 163·5 171·9	156·7 155·7 154·9	158·1 162·1 165·1‡‡	Oct Nov Dec
	189·5 190·0 207·2	171 · 3 173 · 5 183 · 8	179·6 189·2 185·0	170·5 171·9 177·9	###	171 · 4 174 · 6 177 · 9	174·2 177·9 180·7	167·6 170·1 177·2	158·7 159·6 215·1	170·9 171·1 173·5	176 · 4 175 · 0 173 · 9	160·6 164·4 168·7	161·3 163·9 165·1	170·1 173·5 177·5	165·9 168·9 168·5	164·5 169·1 171·0	175·5 178·2 183·7	167·4 173·2 176·0	162·4 168·7 172·7	169·4 169·4 205·5	165·6 164·8 166·3	170·7 173·5 175·2	160·4 164·0	147·4 161·1	171·3 173·0	159·7 167·4	163·0‡‡ 167·3‡‡	1980 Jan Feb
	202·2 195·6	179·2 184·4	188·9 190·3	174·5 176·7	170·4 197·5	179·7 182·2 186·9	180·4 184·6 187·2	178 · 8 180 · 7 185 · 6	165·1 165·3 169·9	174·3 173·3 179·9	179·9 181·9 185·7	168·9 171·6 176·1	167·6 167·6 172·4	178·9 180·8	175·5 180·2	169·6 168·3	181·7 191·0	174·7 179·4	173·5 171·7	190·2 199·2	174·5 176·4	178·9 182·9	183·2 170·6 170·4	167·5 165·9 169·2	178·2 181·4 180·8	165·1 175·8 183·3	172·8## 175·0 178·1	Mar April May
	201·6 205·7 201·6	189·6 189·2	199·7 202·0 201·3	194·6 191·4	197·7 184·6	186·1 186·8 187·3	191·1 189·3	190·7 187·0	178·5 176·7	179·3 174·6 176·2	186·4 184·3 185·4	176·6 173·9 177·2	172·9 171·3 174·1	186-3 182-0 186-2	187·8 184·0 182·9	172·0 178·4 173·9	201·1 199·8 198·2	183·4 183·6 185·3	178·0 185·9 182·5	202·7 205·8 202·4	189·7 180·4 179·9	184·9 187·3 187·1	199·3 187·0 184·9	174·1 178·0 195·7	181·1 187·2 186·2	180·9 185·1 190·8	183·7 185·1 186·5	July
	204·9 206·6 206·4	190·6 193·7 199·4	196·7 197·3 198·1	193·8 192·3 204·9	183·8 179·8 189·9	188·3 189·9	194·7 198·5 208·9	189·0 191·8 192·8	170·1 177·1 183·9	176·2 181·9	185·5 190·6	179·1 182·4	176·6 178·0	187-6	184·8 185·2	177·2 179·1	204·0 203·7	183·6 185·1	189·8 189·7	202 · 4	192·4 188·6	188·2 188·4	182·9 183·4	229 · 1	186·9 188·9	191·1 188·6	193·6 189·9	Aug Sep Oct
	206·3 227·2	205·5 202·1	206·1 209·6	205·6 195·8	193·2 190·5	192·7 191·0	205·7 204·1	192·7 194·1 196·0	181·1 182·0 186·4	180·5 181·3 190·3	190·0 192·5 194·7	183·6 184·4 187·5	180·0 181·3 185·1	191 · 7 192 · 7 196 · 6	187·1 195·0 188·1	179·8 183·9	206·8 205·9 207·4	189·7 188·0	192·7 201·2 191·0	205·5 204·7 203·7	197·5 191·7 190·5	191·9 202·5 196·6	190·3 204·1 191·7	197·5 203·0 194·3	191·9 198·1	188·5 206·5 198·0	192·6 197·3 193·3	Nov Dec
	224·2 228·9 221·9	201 · 4 202 · 9 205 · 3	214·8 214·4 214·4	197·9 202·9 200·2	193·3 195·8 194·7	192·8 195·4 195·1	206·5 208·0 209·4	201.9	181·2 190·3	191·4 189·1	198·5 195·8	188·7 183·4	185·4 186·9 192·4	196·6 200·5 205·3	188·0 192·0	184·5 185·3	209·1 213·0	193·0 196·1	196·3 203·1	206·4 221·9	190·4 191·3	197·8 199·2	193·1 212·9	193·9 194·0	194·8 196·5	199·4 197·3	194·8 197·8	Feb Mar
	217·2 222·0	211·0 217·4	220·3 217·5	204·0 211·8	201 · 2 200 · 6	197·5 200·4 199·6	212·5 218·4 223·8	204·4 207·2 213·3	205·7 197·4 202·6	182·6 195·5 199·8	201 · 1 205 · 1 206 · 3	193·3 197·3	191·0 193·2	200·0 205·0 208·2	192·7 198·4 208·1	185·1 185·5 193·6	214·4 221·5 235·8	193·6 200·7 205·5	198·5 198·5 205·4	218·9 225·3 238·7	197·5 193·2 199·4	205 · 8 205 · 4 208 · 9	197·9 206·2 213·3	200·7 210·5 208·6	200 · 2 202 · 0 203 · 4	202·2 197·0 198·7	199·3 201·6 205·7	April May June
	227·5 224·4 226·1	216·8 217·6 217·3	229·5 226·0 223·2	211 · 8 227 · 2 216 · 7	216·0 209·8 215·2	201 · 4 205 · 8	220·6 223·5	209·9 211·6	208·3 190·3	197·4 196·1	207·4 211·1	200.9	196·5 197·5	207·2 205·2 209·1	204·3 205·5 205·7	195·6 191·8 196·5	230 · 8 230 · 2 233 · 2	207·0 204·7 207·1	204·7 202·9 207·9	238·5 229·9 232·1	203·7 201·6 216·0	209·7 209·9 211·1	207·9 208·0 206·4	212·2 220·6 215·8	205·8 204·5 207·0	200·9 223·5 219·2	207 · 6 210 · 4 211 · 7	July Aug Sep

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

225·8 224·4 227·1

224·7 222·2 222·1

207·7 209·1 211·2

225·6 230·5 242·5

234·9 236·2 241·2

220 · 9 222 · 1 229 · 1

240 · 1 204 · 1 200 · 8

205·3 206·2 209·5

241 · 2 241 · 2 238 · 9

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

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

209·4 213·5 210·8

Oct Nov Dec

1982 Jan Feb [Mar]

EARNINGS 5

usted)

6 = 100

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

INITED (INGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather leather goods and fur
IALE								10000				
Weekly earnings	21 years and	d over)										3
Full-time men (1975	60.29	69.74	63 · 10	62·50 73·72	58 · 86	53 - 35	56.79	67 - 53	62·52 72·48 75·59	56·12 64·90	53 · 65 61 · 19	50 · 76 55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20 80 · 82
1976	66 - 81	76·75 82·36	71 · 72 77 · 80	73·72 79·40	66·11 73·38	61 - 64	63·48 69·13	72·09 76·37	75.59	70.65	65.32	55 89
1977 1978	72·46 83·91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83 · 39	67·93 76·41	80 - 35	88 · 64	84 88	81 · 69	75.96	71 -20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95 · 46	98.01	93.92	87 · 35	80 · 82
Full-time males	on adult rat	es* 136·07	123 · 36	118-20	109 - 34	101 - 95	107 - 41	109-63	109 - 41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151 - 26	138 · 48	132.96	119-51	114-17	118-31	127.04	119.08	114-64	106.60	105 - 39
Hours worked												
Full-time men (1975	21 years and 46.2	42.6	42.7	41 . 9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41 · 4	42.1	42.4	43.7
1976	46·2 45·9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42·3 42·6	43·4 43·7	42·6 42·2	43·2 43·1	43 · 4 43 · 1	43·1 42·9 43·4
1977	46·4 46·2	43·0 43·0	44·4 44·6	43·8 43·7	43·3 43·0	43·0 42·5	42.9	43.8	41 · 4	43 · 1	43.6	43.4
1978 1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41 · 5	42.7	43 · 1	43.0
Full-time males	on adult rate	es* 44·2	42.9	41 · 6	41 · 5	41 · 9	41 · 6	41 : 8	40·1	41 · 1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43 · 1	42.3	41 · 5	41 · 6	41 · 6	43 · 2	39.9	41 · 8	42 · 4	43.3
Hourly earnings												pence
Full-time men (1975	130.5	163·7	147.8	149-2	138-2	127.0	134.6	153 - 8	151.0	133 - 3	126.5	116.2
1976	145.6	178.9	162·6 175·2	167.5	154 1	144.4	150 - 1	166 - 1	170.1	150·2 163·9	141·0 151·6	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175·2 203·5	181·3 210·4	169·5 193·9	158·0 179·8	162·3 187·3	174·8 202·4	179·1 205·0	189 - 5	174.2	144·3 164·1
1978 1979	181 · 6 215 · 5	222·4 262·6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
Full-time males							050.0	000.0	070.0	250.7	232.0	040.6
1980	254 · 1	307-9	287 · 6	284 · 1	263 · 5	243.3	258 · 2	262 · 3	272.8	250.7		218-2
1981 MALE	282 · 1	356 · 7	321 · 3	314-3	288 · 0	274 · 4	284 · 4	294 · 1	298 · 4	274.3	251 · 4	243 · 4
Weekly earnings												2
Full-time wome 1975	n (18 years a 37 · 28	and over) 42.91	37.40	35 · 41	38-94	35.48	36.38	39 - 19	42.33	34 · 40	31 - 76	28-13
1975	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43·54 47·04	46.08	50.43	42 - 21	37.93	28·13 32·61 36·90
1977	47 · 51	55.97	48 - 64	47·21 54·33	51 · 14	45 · 49	47.04	49·55 56·59	53·68 60·50	45·28 52·04	40·95 46·02	36.90
1978 1979	53 · 85 62 · 86	59·54 68·37	54 · 85 64 · 44	63 27	56·79 64·02	52·06 62·12	53·96 62·55	61 .00	69.52	60.12	52.44	42·03 49·62
Full-time female	230000								00.74	00.04	64.00	04.00
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 Hours worked	83.06	94.69	87 · 62	79.07	82.67	81 · 21	81 · 18	85 · 06	89.97	77 · 34	65.96	67 · 16
Full-time wome 1975	n (18 years a	and over)	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37 · 1	37.0	37.5	36-8	36 · 1	36.5
1975	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37·6 37·8	37 · 4	37·5 37·8	36·8 37·5	36·1 36·7	36.4
1977	38-1	36·5 37·7	38·2 38·2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37·8 37·9	38·1 37·9	38·0 37·4	37·0 37·2	36·4 36·7	36·2 36·7
1978 1979	37·9 38·1	38·7 38·7	38·2 38·5	37·8 38·0	37·9 37·6	38·3 38·7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
Full-time female	es on adult re	ates*						05.0	07.7	26.0	37 · 1	37.4
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37 · 8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9		
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
fourly earnings Full-time wome	n (18 years a	and over)						F. P. S.				pence 77·1
1975	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112·9 133·4	93.5	88·0 103·4	89.6
1976 1977	115·3 124·7	132·8 148·5	114·9 127·3	115·6 126·6	123·1 135·3	112.6	115·8 124·4	123·2 130·1	141 - 3	93·5 112·6 122·4	112.5	101.9
1977	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149 · 8	120·7 135·9	142.4	149 · 3	161 · 8	139.9	125 - 4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167 · 4	166 - 5	170.3	160.5	166 · 4	154 · 4	184.9	161 · 6	144.1	135 · 2
Full-time female			199.7	193.8	199-2	189 · 1	196-2	201 · 0	214.1	188-6	164.6	163-2
	196 · 8	224.7	199.1	190.0	199.2	100 1	100 2	201			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
1981	218.0	240.9	224 · 1	213-1	214.7	209 · 8	213.1	223 - 8	239 · 3	204.6	177 - 8	178-1

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5 • 4

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	Certain miscel- laneous services **	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
48·16 53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37	61·07 68·82 75·15 87·48 102·32	55 · 83 61 · 48 67 · 66 77 · 85 91 · 05	65·17 73·88 82·09 96·79 114·88	58·06 66·27 71·04 83·51 96·89	59·74 67·83 73·56 84·77 98·28	59·82 66·36 74·96 84·52 99·82	60·38 65·80 72·91 81·77 94·06	60 · 45 68 · 42 72 · 72 87 · 78 104 · 30	63 · 81 71 · 22 76 · 96 88 · 03 103 · 30	50·71 57·36 63·31 72·39 83·52	49 · 88 53 · 97 59 · 04 67 · 15 76 · 92	£ 59·58 66·97 72·89 83·50 96·94
90-62	114 · 47	101 · 16	137.73	108.09	111 · 64	116.58	113-36	126 · 12	123.77	103-88	96.60	113-06
98-67	127.96	111 - 31	154-22	113-15	123 - 23	126.08	121 - 55	142 · 28	138 · 19		†	125-58†
40·5 40·9 41·3 41·3 41·0	44·5 45·3 45·7 45·4 45·0	43·1 42·8 43·0 43·0 43·2	42·4 43·6 44·5 44·6 43·8	42·5 43·3 43·4 43·3 43·4	42·7 43·5 43·6 43·5 43·2	47·2 46·4 47·2 47·2 46·8	45·2 44·3 44·7 44·9 44·9	42·3 42·8 42·4 42·8 43·4	47·3 47·5 48·0 48·8 48·6	43·2 43·0 43·3 43·5 43·1	43·2 42·7 42·9 43·2 43·1	43·6 44·0 44·2 44·2 44·0
40-1	43.2	41 · 7	42.5	41 · 7	41 - 9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47 · 1	42 · 1	42.7	43.0
41-1	43.6	42.2	41 - 9	41 · 8	42.0	46.0	43 · 8	40 · 1	46.9		†	43.0†
118-9 130-3 149-2 163-4 196-0	137·2 151·9 164·4 192·7 227·4	129·5 143·6 157·3 181·0 210·8	153 · 7 169 · 4 184 · 5 217 · 0 262 · 3	136·6 153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	139·9 155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	126·7 143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	133 · 6 148 · 5 163 · 1 182 · 1 209 · 5	142·9 159·9 171·5 205·1 240·3	134·9 149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	117·4 133·4 146·2 166·4 193·8	115·5 126·4 137·6 155·4 178·5	pence 136·7 152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3
26.0	265 · 0	242.6	324.1	259 · 2	266 · 4	243 · 4	257 - 6	298.9	262 · 8	246.7	226 · 2	262.9
240-1	293 · 5	263 · 8	368 · 1	270 · 7	293 · 4	274 · 1	277 · 5	354 · 8	294.6	†	†	292.0†
28·70 33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43	35·20 42·22 45·59 52·12 60·06	36·77 42·14 46·20 53·62 61·84	38·51 45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	32·94 39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	34·23 40·71 44·45 50·08 58·44		30 · 45 36 · 11 39 · 14 42 · 97 48 · 23	38·76 43·43 47·94 58·10 70·29	44·07 50·23 53·25 63·79 72·38	26·59 31·69 35·16 40·11 46·40	38 · 64 43 · 62 46 · 41 52 · 98 57 · 04	£ 34·19 40·61 44·31 50·03 58·24
58-62	71 · 01	74.01	82 · 15	64.95	68 · 40	_	61 · 45	81 · 75	92.14	56.76	76 · 18	68.73
64-02	79 · 13	81 · 55	92 · 83	70.58	75 · 71	_	66 · 49	99 · 07	105.76		†	76 · 44†
35·5 36·0 36·1 36·1 36·0	35·9 36·7 36·8 36·7 36·8	37·0 37·3 37·2 37·5 36·7	37·9 38·4 38·5 38·1 38·3	37·3 37·3 37·5 37·0 37·4	36·8 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2		37·5 38·3 37·9 38·5 37·2	35·4 36·4 36·0 36·8 37·6	41 · 5 41 · 6 41 · 3 43 · 5 43 · 3	38·3 37·8 38·3 38·4 38·3	40·3 39·9 39·4 40·3 40·5	37·0 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·4
36-4	37.3	36.8	38-2	37.3	37.3	<u></u>	38.5	37.0	42.3	38 · 4	39 · 8	37.5
36-5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5	-	39 · 1	36.3	42 · 8		†	37·7†
80·9 93·3 105·5 116·2 140·1	98·1 115·0 123·9 142·0 163·2	99·4 113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	101·6 117·7 126·9 145·2 175·3	88·3 105·9 115·8 132·8 149·9	93·0 109·4 119·5 134·6 157·1	Ē	81·2 94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	109·5 119·3 133·2 157·9 186·9	106·2 120·7 128·9 146·6 167·2	69·4 83·8 91·8 104·5 121·1	95·9 109·3 117·8 131·5 140·8	pence 92·4 108·6 118·5 133·8 155·7
61-0	190 · 4	201 · 1	215·1	174 · 1	183 · 4	4 24	159.6	220.9	217.8	147.8	191 · 4	183-3
75-4	211.0	216.9	248-2	188-2	201.9		170.1	272.9	247 · 1	†	†	202-8†

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES	Telephone I	19-13	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				those whose				excluding affected b	those whose	
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludi overtim pay and overtim hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over								The same		
Manual occupations 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	43·6 54·5 65·1 71·8 81·8	45·1 56·6 67·4 74·2 84·7	46·2 45·0 45·1 45·6 45·8	97·4 125·8 149·2 162·6 184·8	95·2 123·1 146·3 160·0 181·8	42·3 54·0 63·3 69·5 78·4	43·6 55·7 65·1 71·5 80·7	46·5 45·5 45·3 45·7 46·0	93·5 122·2 143·7 156·5 175·5	91·1 119·2 141·0 154·3 172·8
1979 1980	94·5 111·2 119·3	97·9 115·2 124·7	46·0 45·0 43·5	212·8 255·5 286·0	208·7 250·0 279·8	90·1 108·6 118·4	93·0 111·7 121·9	46·2 45·4 44·2	201 · 2 245 · 8 275 · 3	197·5 240·5 269·1
1981 Non-manual occupations	119.3	124.1	43.3	200 0						209.1
1974 1975	54·1 68·2	54·5 68·7	39·1 39·2	137·7 173·2	137·8 173·3	54·1 67·9	54·4 68·4	38·8 38·7	137·9 174·3	138·1 174·6
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	80·2 88·2 102·4 116·8 143·6	80·9 88·9 103·0 117·7 144·8 161·8	39·1 39·2 39·4 39·6 39·4 38·8	204·3 223·4 258·1 293·8 362·3 411·9	204·4 223·8 258·9 294·7 362·0 411·5	81·0 88·4 99·9 112·1 140·4 161·2	81·6 88·9 100·7 113·0 141·3 163·1	38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4	210·3 227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1	210·6 227·9 257·9 289·5 361·3 419·7
1981 All occupations	159 · 6									
1974 1975	46·3 58·1	47·7 60·2	44·3 43·4	106·9 137·7	106·1 136·5	46·5 59·2	47·7 60·8	43.7	107·6 139·9	107·2 139·3
1976 1977	69·2 76·1	71 · 4 78 · 5	43 · 4	163·2 177·7	162·0 177·1	70·0 76·8 86·9	71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1	42·7 43·0 43·1	166·8 181·1 204·3	166·6 181·5 204·9
1978 1979 1980 1981	87·3 100·5 120·3 131·3	90·0 103·7 124·3 137·1	44·0 44·2 43·4 42·0	202·9 233·1 284·1 323·5	202 · 2 231 · 8 281 · 8 320 · 8	98·8 121·5 136·5	101 · 4 124 · 5 140 · 5	43·2 42·7 41·7	232·2 288·2 332·0	232·4 287·6 331·2
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations 1974	23·1	24.1	39.9	60.6	60 · 1	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7
1975 1976	30·9 38·5	32·4 40·3	39·5 39·6	81 · 8 102 · 0	81 · 4 101 · 5	30·9 38·1	32·1 39·4	39·4 39·3	81·6 100·7	81·1 100·2
1977 1978	43·0 49·3	45·0 51·2	39·8 39·9	113·4 128·5	112·7 127·5	42·2 48·0	43·7 49·4	39·4 39·6	111·2 125·3	110·7 124·4
1979 1980 1981	55·4 66·4 72·5	57·9 69·5 76·3	39·9 39·8 39·6	145·4 174·5 192·8	144·2 172·8 191·4	53·4 65·9 72·1	55·2 68·0 74·5	39·6 39·6 39·4	139·9 172·1 189·8	138·7 170·4 188·2
Non-manual occupations 1974 1975	25·6 35·2	25·8 35·4	37·3 37·1	69·0 95·2	68·8 95·0	28·3 39·3	28·6 39·6	36·8 36·6	76·9 106·1	76·7 105·9
1976 1977	42·8 48·1	43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1	115·9 130·1	115·6 129·8	48·5 53·4	48·8 53·8	36·5 36·7	132·0 143·8	131·8 143·7
1977 1978 1979	54·9 62·3	55·2 62·8	37·2 37·2	148·0 168·5	147·5 168·0	58·5 65·3	59·1 66·0	36·7 36·7	158·1 176·8	157·9 176·6
1980 1981	76·7 86·4	77·1 87·3	37·3 37·1	205·8 234·2	204·9 233·4	82·0 95·6	82·7 96·7	36·7 36·5	221·2 259·7	220·7 259·2
All occupations 1974 1975	23·9 32·4	24·8 33·6	38·9 38·5	63·8 87·2	63·4 86·9	26·3 36·6	26·9 37·4	37·8 37·4	70·8 98·5	70·6 98·3
1976 1977	40·1 44·9	41·5 46·4	38·5 38·7	107·6 120·0	107·2 119·6	45·3 50·0	46·2 51·0	37·3 37·5	122·6 134·0	122·4 133·9
1978 1979	51·3 57·9	52·8 60·0	38·8 38·8	136·1 154·6	135·4 153·7	55·4 61·8	56·4 63·0	37·5 37·5	148·2 166·0	148·0 165·7 206·4
1980 1981	70·3 78·1	72·8 81·5	38·7 38·4	187·3 211·6	186·1 210·6	77·3 89·3	78·8 91·4	37·5 37·2	207·0 241·8	241 · 2
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1974 1975	40·8 52·1	42·3 54·2	43·0 42·3	97·6 127·2	96·1 125·4	40·6 52·7	41·7 54·0	42·0 41·3	97·8 128·9	96·8 127·7
1976 1977	62·5 68·9	64·7 71·3	42·3 42·7	151·8 165·8	150·0 164·3	62·7 68·7	64·2 70·2	41·1 41·3	154·7 168·0	153·8 167·5
1978 1979	78·8 90·4	81 · 5 93 · 7	42·8 43·0	188·7 216·7	187·0 214·2	77·3 87·4	79·1 89·6	41 · 4	188·6 213·6	187·9 212·4 262·8
1980 1981	108·4 118·6	112·4 124·3	42·3 41·2	263·3 299·0	259·8 295·6	107·7 121·6	110·2 124·9	41 · 1 40 · 3	264·8 305·1	303.2
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations									00.6	95.5
1974 · 1975	40·3 51·5	41 · 8 53 · 6	43·0 42·3	96·4 125·8	95·0 124·1	40·1 52·0	41 · 1 53 · 4	42·0 41·4	96·6 127·3	126.0
1976 1977	61 · 8 68 · 0	64·0 70·4	42·5 42·7	150·1 163·8	148·3 162·3	61 · 8 67 · 8	63·4 69·3	41 · 1	152·6 165·7	151·6 165·1 185·3
1978 1979	77·8 89·1	80·5 92·5 110·9	42·8 43·0	186·5 213·9	184·7 211·3	76·3 86·2	78·1 88·4 108·7	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1	186·1 210·7 261·1	209·3 259·0
1980 1981	106·9 116·8	110.9	42·3 41·2	259·8 294·7	256·2 291·2	106·3 119·8	108·7 123·1	40.3	300 · 4	298 · 4

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

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

	mar agrama i san	Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
labour costs (1)	1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980	58 · 25 106 · 90 161 · 68 244 · 54 290 · 05 349 · 43	73 · 80 143 · 45 249 · 36 365 · 12 427 · 21 522 · 88	60 · 72 107 · 32 156 · 95 222 · 46 257 · 66 316 · 88	66·55 129·61 217·22 324·00 383·44 483·39	59·58 109·37 106·76 249·14 294·17 356·45	Pence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *	1000	01.0	90.0	87.7	07.1	90.2	Per cent
Wages and salaries†	1968 1973 1978	91·3 89·9 84·3	82 · 8 82 · 5 76 · 2	91·1 86·8	87·1 84·7 78·2	89·3 83·9	Charles Charles
d which Holiday, sickness, injury and	1980 1968	82·0 7·4	75·9 8·6	85·6 5·2	77·3 10·5	81 · 9 7 · 3	0,400,1400
maternity pay	1973 1978	8·4 9·2	12·0 9·3	6·4 6·8	9·8 11·2	9·2 9·0	
Salutory national insurance contributions	1980 1968	9.0	9·3 3·8	6·7 4·2	3.8	8·8 4·3	
	1973 1978 1980	4·9 8·5 9·1	4·3 6·7 7·4	4·9 9·1 9·9	4·5 6·9 7·5	4·9 8·4 9·0	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973	3·2 3·5	5·7 5·9	1·4 1·6	6·3 8·0	3·2 3·7	
	1978 1980	4·8 5·3	9·4 9·6	2.3	12·2 12·6	5·1 5·5	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, having (excluding wages and salaries	1968 1973	1.1	7·7 7·3	6·7 2·4	2·7 2·9	2.3	
ement) and other labour costs ‡	1978 1980	2·3 3·5	7·7 13·0	1·9 1·9	2·6 2·6	2·6 3·6	
labour costs per unit of output §		300 0		1000	Sales -		1975=100
		% ch over a yea	ange				% change over a year
	1976	earlie 112·7 12	er	111.6	105.9	111.0	earlier 110·7 10·7
	1977 1978	125 · 1 11	·0 65·1 2·8 62·6	119·4 132·6	109·6 127·6	119·3 132·3	120·9 9·2 134·9 11·6
	1979 1980	163·1 15 200·9 23	5.6 58.0 5.2 69.7	161·4 198·2	150·0 196·9	150·4 183·8	156·5 16·0 190·0 21·4
	1981						210.6 10.8
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3	A :: - 11					205·7 18·3 209·9 12·2 212·4 7·3
	Q4						214.8 6.4
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1976	110.6 10	0.6 85.7	110.6	104-2	109.6	109.2 9.2
	1977 1978 1979	136 1 13	3·6 63·7 3·3 62·1 3·7 57·8	116·9 127·8 154·1	106·5 120·6 140·3	115·6 126·6 142·8	117·5 7·6 130·1 10·7 149·9 15·2
	1980 1981	189 - 3 22	2·4 69·3 3·6	188-8	183 · 7	173·8 201·7 10·6	182 · 4 21 · 7
	Q1 Q2		3·3 3·0			B	197.2 18.0
	Q3 Q4	206·0 5 208·2 2	5·0				200·6 11·8 203·1 6·8 205·3 6·2
	1982 Q1		2-7				
	Jul Aug		i-0 i-8				
	Sep	205 3 3	1-4				
	Oct Nov Dec	206·1 2 207·9 2 210·7 3	-2				
	1982 Jan	211.7 3	i·0 i·1				
	Feb Mar	209·8 2 210·0 2	-1 -6 -3				
	3 mon	ths ending:-	-0				
	Aug Sep	205 - 6	-5				
	Oct		-8				
	Nov Dec	206·5 206·4 208·2 2	-6				
	1982 Jan Feb	210·1 2 210·7 2	· 8 · 9 · 7				
	Mar	210·7 210·5	.7				

^{*}Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.

luding holiday bonuses up to 1975 but not in 1978.

Ployers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).

Tice: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

Tice: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

5 · 8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS Indices of basic national wage-rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Agricul- ture, forestry	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, e	Timber, furniture, etc	paper, printing	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968	and fishing	II	III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	publishing	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III–XIX			SIC 1968
Basic weekly wage rates						000	20	217	J 236	ULY 1972 = 10	A	070	200	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly v Weights	wage rates
Weights 1977 1978 1979 1979 averages 1980	210 247 273 310 371	305 225 247 276 334	454 228 250 285 325	294 218 240 265 324	2,953 218 271 314 369	366 232 254 288 330	29 220 243 280 318	232 255 300 355 395	218 242 276 321 349	186 213 248 279 335 363	403 209 232 270	970 268 290 321 374 417	209 214 261 301 384	213 232 266 318	243 272 320 380	230 252 281 329 361	233 253 319 386 419	218·9 258·8 297·5 348·5 381·3	227·3 259·3 298·1 351·8 387·5	Annual averages	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
1981]	410	334 372	360	367 283	400 361	359	349	395	349	363 334	350	417 336	458 379	351	423 356	314	377	337 4	336 9	Mar	1980
1980 Mar April May June	370 370 370 373	326 337 337 337	319 320 320 320 •	283 323 351	363 366 366	308 338 341	304 304 304	354 354 354	321 324 324	336 336 336	297 310 ° 310 °	336 336 399	379 379 379	312 322 322	374 385 390	326 326 326 332	377 377 388 388	340·6 346·7 348·6 349·1	342·2 347·3 355·5 356·8	April May June July	
July Aug Sep	373 373	337 337 337	321 * 326 * 326 *	351 348 348	366 366 366	341 341 344	331 331 331	359 359 364	324 324 328	336 336 336	313 ° 319 °	399 399 403	380 380 381	328 328 328	390 390 390	332 332 332	388 388	350·0 350·7	357·3 358·1	Aug Sep	
Sep Oct Nov Dec	373 373 373 373	337 337 366	326 * 345 * 345 *	348 348 348	367 393 393	344 344 345	331 331 331	364 364 364	328 338 338	336 336 336	319 ° 319 °	403 403 403	417 417 420	328 328 328	390 390 394	332 342 356	399 399 399	351·0 367·8 367·9	359·5 368·9 371·4	Oct Nov Dec	
1981 Jan	404 411	366 366	352 * 352 *	350 350	394 394	348 348	342 342 342	392 392	338 338 338	362 362 363	321 °	403 404	436 436	336 336 339	395 396	358 358	410 ° 416 °	372·2 372·6	376·1 377·0	Jan Feb Mar	1981
Feb Mar	411	366 367	352 * 353 *	350 350 350	394 397	348 349	342	395 395	343	363	326 °	404	461 461	351	397 427	358 358	416 * 416 * 416 *	372·8 376·7 379·1	378·0 383·8 385·4	Apr May	
April May June	411 411	367 367	353 * 362 *	360 377	397 399	363 364	342 342	395 395 395	351 351 351	363 363	\$57 \$57	404 404	461 461	351 352	432 432	358 358 361	420 *	382·0 382·3	387·2 390·7	June July	
July Aug	411 411 411	367 367 367	362 * 366 * 366 *	377 377 377	399 399 400	364 364 365	356 356 356	395 395 399	351 353	363 363 363	958 961	430 431 431	462 462 463	356 358 358	432 432 432	361 361	420 * 420 *	383 · 1 383 · 5	391 · 2 391 · 4	Aug Sep	
Sep Oct	411 411	367 397	366 ° 376 °	377 377	400 415	365 365	356 - 356	399 399	353 360	363 363 363	361 361	431 431	463 463	358 358 358	432 432	361 371	425 ° 425 °	383·5 393·7	391·7 398·7	Oct Nov Dec	
Nov Dec	411	397	376 *	377 379	415 417	365 369	356 363	399 415	360 360		361	431	466 466	358 361	432	371 371	425 ° 445	393·7 396·9	398·8 402·6	Jan	1982
1982 Jan Feb Mar	445 451 451	397 399 399	379 * 379 * 379 *	379 379 379	417 417	369 369	363 363	415 415	363 363	388 388 388	362 369 369	431 431	466 466	361 363	433 438	371 371	452 452	397·5 397·5	403·5 403·7	Feb Mar	
April	451	399	379 °	379	418	369	363	415	363	388	383	433	466	363	458	371	452	399 · 2	406.7	April	
Normal weekly hours	√ 40·2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40·0	39-6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	Normal weekl	1977 1978
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1 40·1 39·9	40·0 40·0 39·5 39·1	39·6 39·6 39·6 39·2	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·7	39·0 39·0 39·0 38·5	40·6 40·4 40·4 40·4	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·7	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·8	40·0 39·9 39·8 39·7	Annual averages	1979 1960 1981
1982 April	40.2	36.0	39.9	39.9	39 · 1	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.7	39·1 JULY 1972 = 1	39-2	38.9	38.0	40 · 1	39 · 7	40.0	39.9	39·4	39·4	April	1982 al weekly hours
Basic wage rates adjusted for c	changes in norma	l weekly hour 225		218	218	232	220	232	218 243	213 248	209	268	219 268	213	249	230	240	219.0	ge rates adjusted fo	or changes in norm	1977 1978
1978 1979 1980 1981 Annual averages	286 326 390 431	247 276 334 372	229 251 286 327 361	240 265 324 367	271 314 369 402	232 254 288 330 359	243 280 318 349	232 255 300 355 395	276 321 350	279 340 372	232 270 310 354	291 321 375 421	268 309 393 476	213 232 268 319 352	279 327 389 435	252 281 329 361	261 330 398 433	259·0 297·7 348·8 382·8	260·9 300·2 354·6 391·6	Annual averages	1979 1980 1981
1980 Mar	389	326	320 321	283 283	361 363	307 308	304 304	345 354	308 322	339 340	297 311 °	337 337	389 389	304 314	364 383	314 326	390 390	337·7 340·9	339·5 344·9	Mar April	1980
April May June	389 389 391	337 337 337	321 321 *	323 351	366 366	338 341	304 304	354 354	324 324	340 340 340	313 *	337 401	389 389	324 324	394 399	326 326	390 401	347·0 349·0	350·0 358·3	May June	
July	391 391	337 337	322 * 327 *	351 348	366 366	341 341 344	331 331 331	359 359 364	324 324 328	340 340 340	313 °	401 401	390 390	330 330	399 399	332 332	401 401 401	349 · 4 350 · 3 351 · 1	359·6 360·1 360·8	July Aug Sep	
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	391 391 391	337 337 337 366	327 ° 327 ° 346 ° 346 °	348 348 348 348	366 367 393 393	344 344 345	331 331 331	364 364 364	328 339 339	340 340 340	319 •	404 404 404 404	391 428 428 431	330 330 330 330	399 399 401 406	332 332 342 356	412 412 412	351 · 4 368 · 2	362·3 372·0	Oct Nov Dec	
	391 425		346 * 353 *								324 •		449		406		423 *	368·3 373·0	374·5 379·4	Jan Feb	1981
1981 Jan Feb Mar	432 432	366 366 366	353 * 353 *	350 350 350	394 394 394	348 348 348	342 342 342	392 392 395	339 339 339	371 371 371	358 .	405 405 405	449 475	337 337 341	407 408	358 358 358	429 * 429 *	373·4 373·5	380·3 381·3	Mar	
April May June	432 432 432	367 367	354 * 354 * 363 *	350 360 377	397 397	349 363 364	342 342 342	395 395 395	344 352 352	372 372 372	359 360 360	405 405 405	475 480	353 353 353	440 445	358 358 358	429 ° 429 °	377·5 379·8	387·2 388·9	Apr May	
	432	367 367	363 * 364 * 367 *		399 399	364 364 365	356 356 356	395	352 353 355	372 372 372	362 365	405 432 433 433	480 480		445 445	358 361 361	434 ° 434 °	382·8 383·2 383·9	390·8 394·3 395·0	June July Aug Sep	
July Aug Sep	432 432	367 367	367 *	377 377 377	400 400			395 399 399		372 372	365 365	433 433 433	480 481	358 359 359	445 445	361	434 * 434 * 439 *	384 · 4	395·2 395·6	Sep	
Oct Nov Dec	432 432 432	367 397 397	367 * 377 * 377 *	377 378 378	400 424 424	365 365 365	356 356 356	399 399 399	355 362 362	372 372 372	365 365	443 443	487 487 490	359 360 360	445 445 445	361 371 371	439 * 439 *	384·4 399·0 399·0	405·7 405·8	Nov Dec	
1982 Jan Feb Mar	467 474 474	397 399 399	381 ° 381 ° 381 °	380 380 380	426 426 426	369 369 369	363 363 363	415 415 415	365 368 368	397 397 398	366 973 973	443 443 444	490 490 490	365 366 367	445 446 446	371 371 371	460 467 467	402·5 403·2 403·2	410·0 411·0 411·3	Jan Feb Mar	1982
April	474	399	381 *	380	427	369	363	415	368	398	387	445	490	367	472	371	467	405 · 1	414.5	April	
			THE PARTY OF THE P							ficantly affected	V L			The state of the s							

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

Indices of basic national wage rates and normal weekly hours:

wage rates and hours 5.8

manual workers: by industry

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

Details of changes reported during the latest month are given in a separate publication, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work obtainable from HMSO.

EARNINGS ()

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

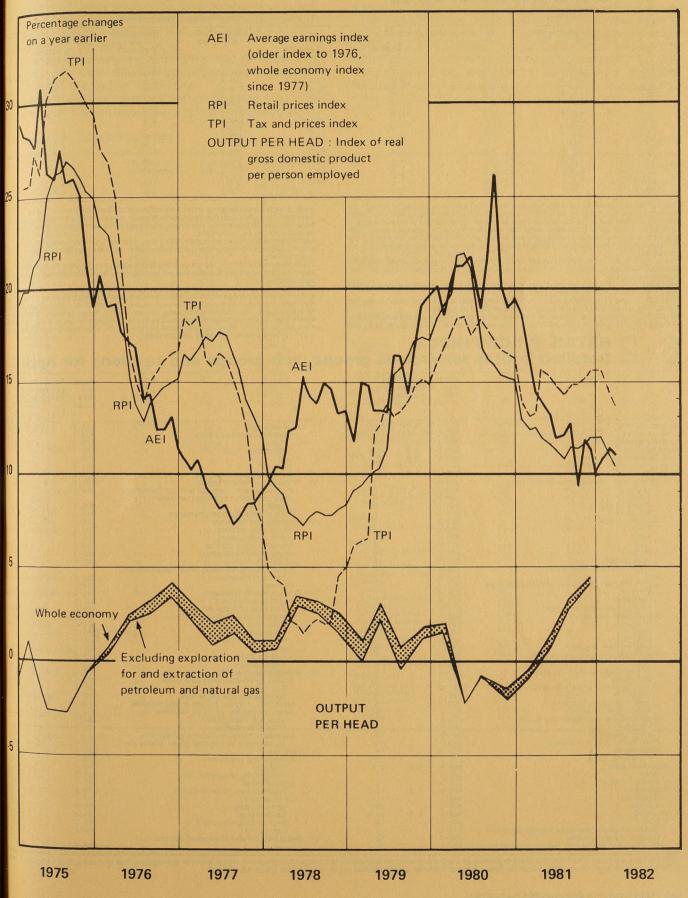
0	-	-
-	1	

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
TANKS AND THE	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	60·1 R 67·8 R 79·4 R	58·3 65·8 83·8	67·6 76·2 88·2	59 69 83	70 76 86	58·2 69·1 83·9	62·4 71·5 85·3	76 84 92	55 64 80	54 65 78	51·9 64·5 78·9	57·6 71·1 89·7	66 74 88	64 71 83	52·0 61·8 77·8	72·3 78·4 87·1	81 · 8 93 · 1	79 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 R 128·5 R 147·1 R 169·9 R	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·7	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 179	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·7	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
1980 1981	200·3 R 226·7 R	163·2 179·5	142·8 151·7	153 168	162 181	169·8 185·4	188.8	135 142	295	217	261 · 7 323 · 6	149·9 159·2	134 138	157 173	313·8 376·1	160·2 177·1	114.8	151 165
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	206 · 6 R 209 · 9 R	167·0 167·7	141·7 148·9	153 161	164 169	171·0 176·0	189·3 195·5	137 137	298 313	216 233	269·6 281·6	152 · 0 R 152 · 3 R	135 135	166 165	314·7 341·7	160·7 167·8	114·7 115·8	152 157
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	216·1 R 220·1 R 232·6 R 238·1 R	174·0 178·4 181·0 R 185·3	146·8 151·8 150·9 156·3	161 167 167 178	173 179 183 190	178·3 183·1 186·5 193·7	201·3 206·8 215·8 224·4	138 140 144 145	351 366 385	238 251 257	297 · 4 317 · 0 334 · 5 345 · 6	153·9 R 156·6 R 160·5 R 162·5 R	136 136 140 140	166 169 179 178	347·4 374·4	171 · 8 176 · 8 178 · 5 181 · 1	121·0 119·7 120·5	161 164 167 170
Monthly 1981 Sep Oct Nov Dec	234·5 R 238·5 R 237·9 R 237·7 R	181 · 4 R 182 · 0 R 183 · 4 R 190 · 6	155·3 158·4 151·9 158·5	167 . · · 178	186 188 189 193	189·1 191·5 191·6 198·0	224.4	145		257	338·5 338·5 349·1 349·1	159·6 R 160·8 R 162·6 R 164·0 R	140 140 140 140			178·5 180·0 181·1 182·3		169 169 170 171
1982 Jan Feb	241 · 7 R 243 · 7	191.6	::	. F.	::	::	:::	::		::	350 · 9	163 · 1	145	::	::	:::	4.17	174 R 172
Increases on a year earli	ier																	Per cent
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	13 13 17	10 13 27	12 13 16	13 17 20	8 9 13	13 19 21	11 15 19	10 11 10	10 16 26	15 20 20	10 24 22	16 23 26	14 12 19	8 11 18	17 19 26	15 8 11	14	7 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	26 17 10 14 R 15 R	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9 8	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8 9
1980 1981	18 13	11 10	8 6	9 10	10 12	11 ~ 9	15	6 5	27	21	22 24	8 6	5 3	10 10	19 20	9 11	5	9
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	21 15	12 11	6	10 10	10 11	11 9	16 15	7 7	28 25	16 21	23 22	8 7 R	4 4	16 15	17 20	9 12	5 6	9 10
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	15 11 R 13 13	10 12 8 10	5 8 6 5	10 11 9 11	11 13 12 12	9 9 9 10	15 14 14 15	7 4 5 5	26 26 29	16 18 19	23 25 24 23	6 6 6 7	2 2 4 4	14 12 7 8	22 19 	11 12 11 8	5 5 5	11 11 10 8
Monthly 1981 Sep Oct Nov Dec	12 15 13 13	8 9 R 9 14	8 7 3 5	9 11	12 13 12 13	10 10 9 10	15			19	24 24 22 22	6 6 R 7 7	3 3 3 3			9 9 8 7		10 9 · 8 7
1982 Jan Feb	13 12	10									22	6	7	ii.		:::		9 R 8

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.



Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Apr 20

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	Try the same of the Co
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1374 - 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1374 - 100	1 month	6 months
980 Dec	275 · 6	0.5	3.7	15.1	277.6	0.5	3.9
981 Jan	277 · 3	0.6	3.5	13.0	279 - 3	0.6	3·9 3·7
Feb	279 · 8	0.9	4.2	12.5	281 · 8	0.9	4.2
Mar	284.0	1.5	5.1	12.6	285.9	1.5	5.0
Apr	292 · 2	2.9	7.5	12.0	294 · 1	2.9	7.3
May	294 · 1	0.7	7.3	11.7	295 · 8	0.6	7.1
June	295 · 8	0.6	7.3	11.3	297.3	0.5	7.1
July	297 · 1	0.4	7.1	10.9	298.9	0.5	7.0
Aug	299 - 3	0.7	7.0	11.5	301 · 8	1.0	7.1
Sep	301.0	0.6	6.0	11 · 4	303.3	0.5	6.1
Oct	303.7	0.9	3.9	11.7	305 · 7	0.8	3.9
Nov	306.9	1.1	4.4	12.0	308.9	1.0	4.4
Dec	308 · 8	0.6	4.4	12.0	310 · 4	0:5	4.4
82 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
Feb	310.7	0.0	3.8	11.0	311.6	0.0	3.2
Mar	313 4	0.9	4.1	10.4	314.1	0.8	3.6
Apr	319.7	2.0	5.3	9.4	320.2	1.9	4.7

Much of the movement in the index between March and April was caused by items in the housing and transport groups. About half was the result of increased rates, rents and water charges. London bus and underground fares also rose but there was a fall in the rate of mortgage interest paid. Price rises were also recorded for petrol, alcoholic drink, fresh vegetables and fruit and in average charges for gas and electricity. The full effect of the increases in duty announced in the Budget do not yet appear to have been passed on to the

Increases in duty announced in the Budget do not yet appear to have been passed on to the consumer.

Food: There was a rise of almost one per cent in the food index and about 4½ per cent in the seasonal food index. Most of the increase was caused by increased prices for fresh vegetables and fruit.

Alcoholic drink: Prices rose again during the month for wines, spirits and beers which caused the group index to rise by 2 per cent.

Tobacco: Prices of cigarettes rose much less than other tobacco products during the month. The overall effect on the group index was about 1½ per cent.

Housing: The effect on the index of the rise in rents during the month was offset by the fall in mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers. However there was a large rise in rates and

water charges and the group index was up by about 5½ per cent.

Fuel and light: Although the introduction of lower summer prices for coal and smokeles fuels affected the group index this month, increased average charges for gas and electrish caused it to rise by 1½ per cent.

Clothing and footwear: All items in this group rose in price except women's clothing. The effect of these price rises on the group index was an increase of rather less than one halfe

one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by about 3½ per cent. Most of this rise was caused by the doubling of London bus and underground fares although higher petrol prices contributed.

caused by the doubling of Echidon loss and drives and price increases on some national also contributed.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prescription charges and price increases on some national and provincial newspapers combined to raise the index for this group by about 1½ precent.

Services: Increased entrance fees to some places of entertainment and general price rise for other services, particularly hairdressing, caused a rise in the group index of one percent meals bought and consumed outside the home: Although prices of some snack item were reduced, price rises on other items particularly for school meals caused the groundex to rise by rather less than one per cent.

O RETAIL PRICES INDEX L Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 20

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percent change (month	over	Pu		Jan 1974	Percent change (month)	over
		1	12			= 100	1	12 *
All items	319.7	2.0	9.4	v	Fuel and light	416-2	1.5	14
All items excluding food	324-5	2.3	9.2		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	408·2 413·4		2 3
Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal	308·9 301·1	4·2 0·3	26·0 7·6		Smokeless fuels Gas	396·7 315·1		2 27
I Food	302.6	0.9	10.4	_	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	461 · 6 545 · 4		11 16
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	305 · 4		7	VI	Durable household goods	243 - 4	0.2	3.0
Bread Flour	293·0 258·6		6 7		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	254 · 1		2
Other cereals	347.0		9		Radio, television and other household appliances	209 · 1		2
Biscuits	293 - 4		2		Pottery, glassware and hardware	316.2		8
Meat and bacon	255 · 3		12	VII	Clothing and footwear	210.2	0.3	1.3
Beef	310.2		13		Men's outer clothing	232 · 5		0
Lamb Pork	276 · 8		18		Men's underclothing	292.6		2
Bacon	227 · 0		9		Women's outer clothing	160.2		0
Ham (cooked)	216.9		12		Women's underclothing Children's clothing	269·1 230·1		6
Other meat and meat products	228 - 4		9		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	230.1		
Fish	241 - 2		6		hats and materials	219.7		2
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	314.3		9		Footwear	219.6		-1
Butter	409 · 6		11	VIII	Transport and vehicles	341 · 1	3.4	6.9
Margarine Lard and other cooking fats	217·8 210·9		3		Motoring and cycling	327 - 2		6
Milk, cheese and eggs	305.0		10 10		Purchase of motor vehicles	289·5 356·1		6
Cheese	351 - 3		14		Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	391 2		6
Eggs Milk, fresh	176.7		13		Motor licences	318-6		14
	360 · 4		8		Motor insurance	302 · 1		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	356.7		4		Fares	451 - 1		18
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	304.5		-1		Rail transport	471.0		18
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	298·9 321·0		-4 -1	IV	Road transport	442 · 1		17 8·0
Soft drinks	313.0		2	IX	Miscellaneous goods	322·1 428·9	1.4	19
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	391 - 3		3		Books, newspapers and periodicals Books	390 - 4		15
Sugar	383 - 2		12		Newspapers and periodicals	440.5		20
Jam, marmalade and syrup	306 - 7		8		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	318.9		11
Sweets and chocolates	387 · 1		2		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	334 - 7		5
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Potatoes	379·6 434·9		27		Soap and detergents	284 · 1		3 8
Other vegetables	341.0		19		Soda and polishes	402.8		•
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	288.0		18		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	276 · 1		3
Other foods	309 - 8		5	x	photographic and optical goods, plants etc Services	331 4	1.0	11.9
Food for animals	271 . 3		2		Postage and telephones	371 - 3		15
II Alcoholic drink	338 8	2.0	10.5		Postage	446 · 4		9
Beer Spirits, wines etc	386 · 3		11		Telephones, telegrams, etc	348.0		16 11
III Tobacco	275·3 404·4	1.3	9 11·7		Entertainment	269 - 7		11
Cigarettes	403.7	1.3	11		Entertainment (other than TV) Other services	378·9 377·9		10
Tobacco	407.7		16		Domestic help	405.3		11
IV Housing	364.9	5.6	14.9		Hairdressing	382 - 3		10
Rent	340.9		14		Boot and shoe repairing	384 6		9
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments Rates and water charges	335 · 6		16		Laundering	349 · 6		12
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenanc	438·5 e 357·5		18	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	336-4	0.7	7.5

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group level. * Certain year-on-year movements cannot be given because industrial action affected prices collected on March 17, 1981.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on April 20, for a number of important ems of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of a General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the nited Kingdom, are given below.

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

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of following table which shows the ranges of prices within which

at least-four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S57 of the February 1982 issue of Employment Gazette.

verage prices on April 20, 1982

Pence per lb*

hem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak)	691	162-1	146–180	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and			
sirloin (without bone)	637	265 - 2	201-330	sliced loaf	635	37.3	31- 41
Silverside (without bone) †	684	204 · 6	186-222	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	381	41 · 5	38- 45
Best beef mince	662	115.5	96–146	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	446	26.6	24- 29
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	540 654	141·1 141·3	114–177 116–171	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	555	27.7	27- 29
Rump steak †	702	270 - 7	230–305	Flour			
Slewing steak	635	145.7	128–171	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	636	42.3	35- 50
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	482	194 · 1	156-218	Home-produced, per 500g	615	98.2	90-110
Breast †	453	59.8	44- 80	New Zealand, per 500g	513	95.3	88–100
Best end of neck	401 464	132·9 126·8	76–192 98–156	Danish, per 500g	577	103.0	94–110
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	494	181 - 4	153–218	Margarine			
Leg (with Bone)			100 210	Standard quality, per 250g	133	16.9	15- 19
Lamb: imported				Lower priced, per 250g	110	16.2	15- 17
Loin (with bone)	442	141.2	122-159	Lard, per 500g	692	04.4	00 00
Breast †	438 397	39·4 104·0	30- 52	Lard, per 500g	092	31 · 1	26– 36
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	466	88 1	70–138 80–100	Cheese			
Leg (with bone)	473	140.5	126–156	Cheddar type	699	113.6	98–128
Pork: home-killed				Eggs			
	591	102.9	80-140	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	441	86.6	80- 92
Leg (foot off) Belly †	670	76 - 1	66- 88	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	481. 109	78 1	72- 86
Loin (with bone)	695	125.9	114–148	312e 0 (45-30g), per dozen	109	72.0	62- 84
Fillet (without bone)	453	159 · 2	118–222	Milk			
Bacon				Ordinary, per pint	-	20.0	
Collar †	374	102.6	82-124	Tea			
Gammon†	419	148.0	116-183	Higher priced, per 125g	223	30.8	27- 35
Middle cut †, smoked	397	124.5	104-144	Medium priced, per 125g	1,226	27.5	25- 31
Back, smoked	311	147 1	126-168	Lower priced, per 125g	729	23.7	22- 27
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	396 266	141·1 97·9	120–168 88–120				
and the second s	200		00-120	Coffee	677	0.4 =	00 100
Kam (not shoulder)	568	183.5	140–226	Pure, instant, per 100g	0//	94.7	86–106
Susages				Sugar Granulated, per kg	720	10.4	40 44
Pork Beef	705	71 - 4	58- 86	Grandiatou, per kg	720	42.4	40– 44
peel	521	64.6	52- 80	Fresh vegetables			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	516	44.7	35- 54	Potatoes, old loose			
				White Red	455	10.6	9- 12
Corned beef, 12 oz can	510	86 · 4	70–102	Potatoes, new loose	252 441	11·2 19·5	9- 13 18- 22
Chicken: roaction				Tomatoes	675	58.2	44- 70
Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready	456	55.8	49- 64	Cabbage, greens	538	24.6	15- 32
Fresh or chilled	430	33.0	43- 04	Cabbage, hearted	433	19.1	13- 26
(4lb), oven ready	520	71 - 3	62- 80	Cauliflower	418	35.9	22- 50
Took and				Brussels sprouts Carrots	662	18.0	12- 25
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	070	447.0	00.440	Onions	696	14.7	10- 20
Haddock fillets	379 362	117.8	96–140	Mushrooms, per ¼lb	642	24.9	20- 30
Haddock, smoked whole	318	121·1 119·4	100–140 96–140	Fresh fruit			
riaice tillets	335	130.9	110-162	Apples, cooking	618	32.7	24- 42
Herrings Kinners with h	260	67 · 1	54- 80	Apples, dessert	692	32·7 33·3	25- 42
Kippers, with bone	375	88 · 4	76–100	Pears, dessert	643	36.2	28- 42
anned (red) salmon, half-size can				Oranges	525	26.0	20- 34
	400	100.4	86-114	Bananas	664	31 · 8	28- 35

b unless otherwise stated.

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*						10 NO 18		All items except	All items	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals	UNITED KINGDOM
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than		ly manufactu Kingdom	ired in	Items mainly home-	Items mainly imported	food	except items of food the	and services	drink			and light	household goods	and footwear	and vehicles	laneous goods		bought and consumed	
			which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations	mainly produced by national- ised industries										outside the home	
Weights 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	39 · 6-41 · 1 41 · 3-42 · 5	209·6–211 205·5–206	·3 41·0–42·0 ·4 39·9–41·1 ·7 38·0–38·9	58.9-59.2	96.9–98.1	53.3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956 · 8–958 · 958 · 6–960 · 957 · 5–958 ·	91 92 89	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	65 65 65	54 52 53	44 46 46	1971 Weights 1972 1973
1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47 · 5–48 · 8 33 · 7–38 · 1	204·2–205 193·9–198	·5 39·2–40·0 ·3 40·4–41·6	57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108	6 48·7 ·2 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·	747 1 768	951 · 2–952 · 961 · 9–966 ·	80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 1975
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206	44 · 2-46 · 7 30 · 4-33 · 5 33 · 4-36 · 0 30 · 4-33 · 2	7 200 · 3 – 202 5 199 · 5 – 202 0 196 · 0 – 198 2 180 · 9 – 183	·8 35·9–36·9 ·8 38·0–39·0 ·6 38·5–39·7 ·6 37·7–38·9 ·6 34·5–35·9 ·9 34·3–35·0 [34·5]	62 · 0 – 62 · 2 63 · 3 – 63 · 9 60 · 9 – 61 · 5 59 · 1 – 59 · 7	98.6-100	·2 53·0 ·6 51·4 ·4 52·5 6 48·0	42·1–43· 47·0–48· 46·1–48· 44·7–46· 38·8–40· 36·2–38· [37·5]	7 753 0 767 2 768 6 786	958·0-960. 953·3-955. 966·5-969. 964·0-966. 966·8-969. 969·2-971. [966·7]	90 91 96 93 93 93 104 99	81 83 85 77 82 79 77	46 46 48 44 40 36 41	112 112 113 120 124 135 144	56 58 60 59 59 62 62	75 63 64 64 69 65 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77	140 139 140 143 151 152 154	74 71 70 69 74 75 72	57 54 56 59 62 66 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
Jan 16, 1962 = 100 1969 1970 1971	131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5 213·6 212·5	123 · 8 133 · 3 149 · 8 167 · 2 198 · 0 238 · 4	132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1	140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0 185 · 2 191 · 9 215 · 6	136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1 238·2	137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123·9 132·1 147·2 155·9 165·0 194·3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Annual 1971 averages 1972 1972 1973
1969 Jan 14	129-1	126 · 1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129 · 6	126·7 135·1	133·4 140·6	121 · 1	130·2 135·8	129·3 135·5	139 · 9	134.7	135 · 1	143.7	138-4	116.1	115-1	122 · 2	130·2	140 · 2	130 · 5	Jan 14 1969
1970 Jan 20	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	134·5 147·8	130·6 146·2	137·6 151·6	149.7	153.4	139 · 3	147.0	147.1	146:4	143·0 151·3	135·8 138·6	150·6 164·2	145.3	122.2	120.5	125 · 4	136 · 4	147.6	139 · 4	Jan 20 1970
1971 Jan 19 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	179-9	154-1	138-4	178.8	152·6 168·2	132·3 138·1	128 · 4	141·2 151·8	151·2 166·2	160·8 174·7	153·1 172·9	Jan 19 1971
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	190.2	163-3	141.6	203 · 8	178-3	144-2	146.8	159 · 4	169 · 8	189.6	190.2	Jan 18 1972 Jan 16 1973
1974 Jan 15 Jan 15, 1974 = 100	191 · 8	216.7	254 · 4	209 · 8	196.9	191 · 9	193 · 7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189 · 4	198-9	166.0	142.2	225 · 1	188.6	158-3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229 · 5	Jan 15 1974 Jan 15, 1974 = 100
1974 1975 1976 Annual 1977 averages 1978 1979 1980	108·5 134·8 157·1 182·0 197·1 223·5 263·7 295·0	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1 224·5 244·7	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9	111·7 140·7 161·4 192·4 210·8 232·9 271·0 296·7	115 · 9 156 · 8 171 · 6 208 · 2 231 · 1 255 · 9 293 · 6 317 · 1	114·2 150·2 167·4 201·8 222·9 246·7 284·5 308·9	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3	109·3 135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8	108·8 135·1 156·5 181·5 197·8 224·1 265·3 296·9	108 · 4 147 · 5 185 · 4 208 · 1 227 · 3 246 · 7 307 · 9 368 · 0	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0 217 · 1 261 · 8 306 · 1	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2	105·8 125·5 143·2 161·8 173·4 208·9 269·5 318·2	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2 380·0	107·9 131·2 144·2 166·8 182·1 201·9 226·3 237·2	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2 243 · 1 288 · 7 322 · 6	111·2 138·6 161·3 188·3 206·7 236·4 276·9 300·7	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0 213 · 9 262 · 7 300 · 8	108·2 132·4 157·3 185·7 207·8 239·9 290·0 318·0	1974
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121 · 1	128-9	143.3	137 · 5	98 · 1	113.3	120 · 4	120.5	119-9	118-2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118-3	118-6	130 · 3	125 · 2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158-6	146.6	151 · 2	162 · 4	157 · 8	137.3	132 - 4	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9	172 · 8	149.0	162-6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131 · 5	157.0	152-3	154.0	146.2	Jan 13 1976
1977 Jan 18	172 · 4	183 - 2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185·2 214·5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	187-6	190.2	198-7	173 · 7	193 - 2	154 · 1	198 · 8	157.0	148.5	178.9	176 · 2	166 · 8	172.3	Jan 18 1977
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196·1 217·5	173·9 207·6	200 · 4	202 · 8	222 · 4	232.5	212.8	197·1	204.3	207-3	220-1	188·9 198·9	222 · 8	164.3	219.9	175 · 2	163.6	198.7	198-6	186 · 6	199.5	Jan 17 1978
1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15	207·2 245·3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256 · 4	277 · 7	269 · 1	236 · 5	218-3	245 · 5	246.2	274-7	241 · 4	269.7	190 · 3	233·1 277·1	187·3 216·1	176.1	218·5 268·4	216.4	202.0	218.7	Jan 16 1979
April 15 May 13 June 17 July 15 Aug 12	260 · 8 263 · 2 265 · 7 267 · 9 268 · 5	254·1 255·7 257·9 259·9 259·0	233·0 227·6 232·0 234·0 218·9	258·3 261·3 263·0 265·1 267·0	264·7 267·5 269·6 274·5 275·5 277·2	287 · 0 292 · 1 294 · 7 298 · 1 300 · 6 301 · 6	278·0 282·2 284·6 288·6 290·5 291·8	250·0 251·6 252·4 252·6 255·0 254·2	223 · 8 226 · 0 227 · 1 227 · 7 229 · 0 230 · 4	262·7 265·3 267·9 270·1 271·2 273·3	262·0 264·7 267·1 269·3 270·5 272·3	292 · 3 299 · 7 308 · 9 313 · 5 314 · 5	259 · 4 260 · 4 261 · 7 265 · 1 265 · 2	292·9 294·3 294·3 294·3 298·4	269·8 272·1 275·1 277·0 278·8	289·1 300·5 315·3 322·8 324·1	224·9 226·0 225·9 226·4 227·8	204·6 205·5 206·7 207·5 207·3	288·0 290·4 293·0 294·0 295·0	258 · 8 272 · 6 274 · 6 276 · 9 279 · 4 280 · 3	246·9 258·4 260·0 260·8 263·9 264·5	267·8 281·9 288·9 290·9 294·8 296·5	Jan 15 1980 April 15 May 13 June 17 July 15 Aug 12
Sep 16 Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16	270·2 271·9 274·1 275·6	259·0 259·3 260·0 262·7	214·9 215·2 216·8 223·6	267·7 267·9 268·3 270·2	280·2 282·3 284·5	301 · 2 301 · 8 303 · 9	292·7 293·9 296·0	253·5 252·9 255·5	230 · 2 230 · 4 230 · 9	275·4 278·0 279·2	274·1 276·3 277·6	325·1 339·2 345·3	272·3 274·6 274·6 274·6	298·4 297·9 297·9 297·9	280·3 283·7 286·4 287·4	330 · 8 337 · 4 348 · 8 351 · 4	230·8 232·4	208·4 208·4 208·8 208·1	293·9 295·1 295·8 298·8	283·9 287·9 289·2 291·0	266·2 267·4 278·6 280·8	299·9 301·5 303·7 304·6	Sep 16 Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16
1981 Jan 13 Feb 17 Mar 17 April 14	277·3 279·8 284·0 292·2	266·7 268·9 270·6 274·2	225·8 227·7 233·0 245·2	274·7 276·9 278·0 279·8	286·7 291·2 293·9	308·2 310·7 312·4	299 · 6 302 · 8 304 · 9	264·2 265·6 271·9	232·0 233·2 233·7	280·3 282·8 287·7 297·2	279·3 281·8 285·9 294·1	348-9 350-4 351-9 359-0	277 · 7 283 · 0 299 · 8 306 · 5	296·6 307·9 315·2 362·2	285·0 284·7 285·9	355·7 357·4 357·5	234·2 234·9	207·5 207·0 207·6	299·5 303·6 316·4	293·4 295·3 296·1	289·2 291·4 292·3	307·5 309·2 311·8	Jan 13 1981 Feb 17 Mar 17
May 19 June 16	294·1 295·8	276·7 280·0	248·2 257·2	282·0 284·2	295·4 296·3	314·2 317·1	306·6 308·7 310·1	274·1 275·6 276·0	237·0 239·8 240·6	298·9 300·2 302·0	295·8 297·3 298·9	65·7 72·0	306·5 306·5	362·2 362·2	317·7 320·4 321·7	363·0 373·3 384·2	236 · 6	207·6 207·5 207·1	319·0 320·1 322·6	298·2 299·0 297·7	296·1 298·0 298·5	312·9 315·5 317·4	April 14 May 19 June 16
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	297·1 299·3 301·0	279·6 277·3 279·6	250·3 233·2 241·3	285·1 285·9 287·0	297·5 298·6 298·9	318·6 320·0 320·9	311·4 312·1 313·2	275·4 276·0 277·8	241 · 8 244 · 3 248 · 1	305·3 306·9 309·5	301·8 303·3 305·7	77-3 77-2	313.9	362·2 375·7 384·9	322·6 324·0 325·5	389·2 393·0 393·2	238 · 3	206·9 208·4 209·4	325·7 334·5 333·8	299·8 301·3 303·8	298·4 301·3 303·0	319·7 320·4 322·6	July 16 Aug 18 Sep 15
Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15	303·7 306·9 308·8	282·7 285·5 288·5	250·3 256·8 266·8	289·0 291·1 292·8	300·9 301·6 303·1	321·5 322·1 322·0	313·8 314·3	281 · 1 285 · 6	251 · 6 252 · 4	312·9 314·4 314·6	308·9 310·4	81·6 83·6	319·3 319·3	389·7 389·7 389·7	334·5 345·6 351·0	396 · 4 398 · 5 398 · 6	240.9	210·7 210·0 209·3	331 · 1 322 · 9 332 · 3	306·6 308·1 309·3	304·3 314·2 321·9	325·0 326·3 328·1	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15
1982 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	310·6 310·7 313·4	296·1 297·2 299·8	287·6 285·7 296·5	297·5 299·2 300·1	306·2 309·0 311·6	323 · 4 324 · 9 325 · 8	316·4 318·5 320·0	296·1 297·6 298·1	255·4 256·6 256·8	314·4 317·2	311·6 314·1 320·2	0.6 0.6 3.4	324 · 4	392·1 393·8 399·1	350·0 344·5 345·6	401 · 9 406 · 5 410 · 2	241 · 1	207·1 209·3 209·6	326.0	312·5 314·4 317·8		329·7 331·9 334·2	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16 Mar 16
Apr 20	319.7	302 · 6	308.9	301 · 1	313.0	327 · 5	321 · 6	298.5	257 · 1	324·5		nt 19-6	338 · 8	404 · 4	364.9	416-2	243 · 4	210.2	341 · 1	322 · 1	331 · 4	336 · 4	Apr 20

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 of 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.

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

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

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

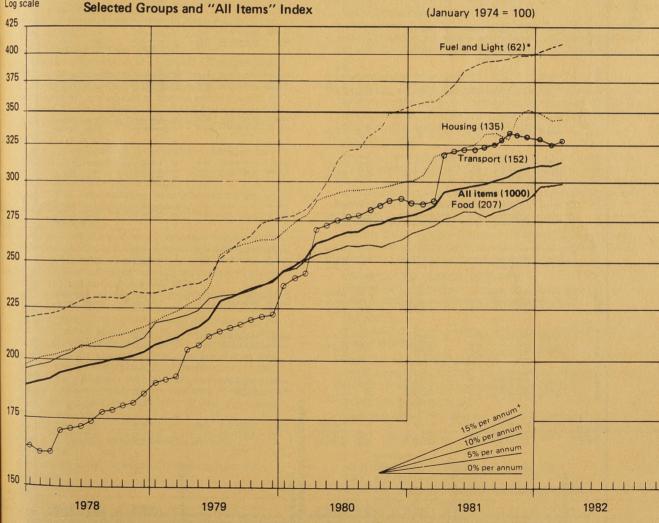
UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	Two-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	General	index of reta	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199 · 4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199 · 5	208 · 8	214.5	225 · 2	190.7	201 · 9	JAN 208·0	16, 1962 218·1
1974	100										JAN	15, 1974
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	101·1 121·3 152·3 179·5 214·9 250·7 283·2 314·2	105·2 134·3 158·3 186·9 202·5 220·6 262·1 292·1	108·6 139·2 161·4 191·1 205·1 231·9 268·9 297·2	114·2 145·0 171·3 194·2 207·1 239·8 275·0 304·5	101 · 1 121 · 0 151 · 5 178 · 9 195 · 8 213 · 4 248 · 9 280 · 3 311 · 8	105 · 8 134 · 0 157 · 3 186 · 3 200 · 9 219 · 3 260 · 5 290 · 3	108·7 139·1 160·5 189·4 203·6 233·1 266·4 295·6	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0	101 · 5 123 · 5 151 · 4 176 · 8 194 · 6 211 · 3 249 · 6 279 · 3 305 · 9	107 · 5 134 · 5 156 · 6 184 · 2 199 · 3 217 · 7 261 · 6 289 · 8	110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0	116·1 145·7 168·0 190·8 205·3 239·8 271·8 300·5

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	ERSON PENSI	ONER HOU	SEHOLDS				1			JA	AN 15, 1974 = 1
1974	107·3 135·0	104·0 129·5	110·0 135·8	115·9 147·8	109·9 145·5	108·5 131·0	109·5 124·9	109·0 144·0	114·5 147·7	106·7 134·4	108·8 133·1 159·5
1975 1976 1977	160·8 187·8	156·3 187·5	160·2 185·2	171 · 5 209 · 8	179·9 205·2	145·2 169·0	137·7 155·4 168·3	178·0 204·6 228·0	171 · 6 201 · 1 221 · 3	155·1 168·7 185·3	188·6 209·8
1978 1979	203·1 226·8 264·2	199·6 222·4 248·1	197·9 219·0 263·8	226·3 247·8 290·5	224·8 251·2 316·9	184·8 205·0 230·6	186·6 206·1	262·0 322·5	250·6 298·4	206·0 248·8	243·9 288·3 313·6
1980 1981 INDEX FOR TWO-PE	294.3	269 · 2	307.5	358.9	381 · 6	241 · 4	208.0	363 · 3	333.6	276·6 106·7	108-8
1974 1975	107·4 134·6	104·0 128·9	135.7	116·0 148·1	110·0 146·0	108·2 132·6 146·3	109·7 126·4 139·7	111·0 145·4 171·4	113·3 144·6 168·2	135·4 157·1	133·1 159·5
1976 1977 1978	159·9 186·7 201·6	155·8 184·8 196·9	160·5 186·3 199·8	171·9 210·2 226·6	180·7 207·7 226·0	170·3 186·1	158·5 172·7	194·9 211·7	197·4 217·8	171 · 2 188 · 5 210 · 3	188·6 209·8 243·9
1978 1979 1980 1981	225·6 261·9 292·3	220·0 244·6 265·5	221 · 5 268 · 3 314 · 5	247 · 8 289 · 9 358 · 1	252·8 319·0 383·4	206·3 231·2 242·3	191 · 7 212 · 8 216 · 8	246·0 301·5 343·9	246·1 292·8 327·3	254·8 284·1	288·3 313·6
GENERAL INDEX O			0						111 0	106.8	108-2
1974 1975	108·9 136·1	106·1 133·3	109·7 135·2	115·9 147·7	110·7 147·4	107·9 131·2	109·4 125·7	111·0 143·9	111·2 138·6	135.5	132·4 157·3
1975 1976 1977	159·1 184·9	159·9 190·3	159·3 183·4	171 · 3 209 · 7	182·4 211·3	144·2 166·8	139·4 157·4	166·0 190·3	161·3 188·3	159·5 173·3 192·0	185·7 207·8
1978 1979	200·4 225·5	203·8 228·3	196·0 217·1	226·2 247·6	227 · 5 250 · 5 313 · 2	182·1 201·9 226·3	171·0 187·2 205·4	207·2 243·1 288·7	206·7 236·4 276·9	213·9 262·7	239 - 9
1980 1981	262·5 291·2	255·9 277·5	261 · 8 306 · 1	290 · 1 358 · 2	313.2	237 · 2	208.3	322.6	300 · 7	300.8	318·0

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent 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 its three-quarters of income.

RETAIL PRICES Index of retail prices C Percentage increases over a year earlier in "All Items" Index 10 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982



RETAIL PRICES O

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

工事	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	63·6 69·4 80·5	68·9 75·5 86·9	78·3 84·2 92·2	73·6 78·7 88·7	75·7 81·4 90·3	72·4 79·2 91·3	73·3 78·7 89·5	82·5 88·2 94·4	60·1 69·5 88·2	63·5 70·7 82·7	64·8 71·8 85·5	64·3 71·9 89·4	76·6 82·7 90·7	76 81 90	66·3 73·9 85·5	78 83 91	78·5 85·4 93·7	1ndices 77 · 7 82 · 5 91 · 6	1975 = 100 73·5 79·2 89·8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 135·0 146·2 165·8	100·0 113·5 127·5 137·6 150·1	100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100·0 109·0 121·1 133·2 146·1	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9	100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100·0 108·8 115·8 120·5 125·6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100·0 101·7 103·0 104·1 107·9	100·0 105·8 112·6 121·2 134·9	100·0 108·7 118·3 127·7 140·2
1980	195·6 218·9	165·4 181·4	129·3 138·1	136·1 146·5	152·1 171·0	164·1 183·3	164·5 186·5	122·3 129·5	212·5 264·6	193·2 232·7	215·7 257·8	137·2 143·9	133·8 142·8	150 170	234·5 268·8	165 185	112·2 119·5	153·1 169·0	158·2 175·0
Quarterly averages	203.2	170.6	131 · 6	139.9	158.5	170.0	171 · 4	124.0	230 · 3	203.9	230.9	140 · 1	136.8	156	245.9	173	113.9	158.9	164·2 R
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	208·0 218·1 221·9 227·4	174·7 178·5 182·3 189·9	135·2 137·3 139·3 140·6	143·0 144·1 147·9 150·9	163·6 168·7 173·7 178·0	174·4 181·9 186·4 190·5	176·5 182·3 189·5 195·6	126·7 128·9 130·5 132·1	247·1 260·4 265·4 285·3	216·5 225·0 237·6 251·5	242·9 253·7 261·3 273·3	141 · 6 144 · 0 144 · 3 146 · 0	139·0 141·7 144·0 146·6	164 168 173 175	256 · 6 264 · 0 272 · 8 281 · 4	179 183 187 189	116·7 118·3 121·1 121·9	163·1 166·9 171·7 174·1	168 · 6 173 · 1 177 · 2 180 · 9
1982 Q1	231 · 1					1.2												·	1.
Monthly 1981 Nov Dec	227·7 229·1	189-9	140·4 140·8	151·1 152·1	178·3 179·1	191·0 191·9	195·8 197·0	132·1 132·5	285·3 291·4	251 · 5	274·0 276·8	145·7 146·1	146·8 146·8	175 176	280·6 285·1	190 189	122·1 122·1	174·1 174·6	180·9 181·8
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr	230 · 4 230 · 5 232 · 5 237 · 2	193.0	142·7 R 143·6 144·3	153·5 153·9 154·2	180·3 182·5 184·8	193·3 194·4 196·1	199·0 201·0 203·4	133 · 7 134 · 1 134 · 2	294 · 6 R 294 · 0 R 303 · 6	257·3 R	280 · 8 R 284 · 9 287 · 6	146·1 145·7 146·0	147·5 148·3 R 149·8	181 182 185	290·2 292·5	193 R 196 196	122·7 122·9 123·1	175·2 175·8 175·7	183·0 184·0 R 184·7
Increases on a y	year earl	ier																	Per cent
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	7·1 9·2 16·1	5·8 9·5 15·1	6·3 7·6 9·5	5·4 7·0 12·7	4·8 7·6 10·8	6·6 9·3 15·3	6·2 7·3 13·7	5·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 15·5 26·9	8·7 11·4 17·0	5·7 10·8 19·1	4·5 11·7 24·5	7·8 8·0 9·6	7·2 7·5 9·4	8·3 11·4 15·7	6·0 6·7 9·9	6·7 8·7 9·8	3·3 6·2 11·0	4·7 7·8 13·5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·6 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·0 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980	18·0 11·9	10.2	6.4	6·6 7·6	10·1 12·5	12·3 11·7	13·6 13·4	5·5 5·9	24·9 24·5	18·2 20·4	21·2 19·5	8.0	6·5 6·7	10·9 13·6	15·5 14·6	13·7 12·1	4·0 6·5	13·5 10·4	12·9 10·6
1981 Quarterly averages												7.0	0.7	10.0	15.0	14.7	4.1	12.5	12-2
1980 Q4	15.3	9.2	6.4	7.5	11.1	10.7	13·6 12·6	5·4 5·7	25·6 25·9 R	18.2	21.5	7·8 6·6	6·7 6·8	13.0	15.0	12.8	5.9	11.2	11.2
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	12·7 11·7 11·3 11·9	9·4 8·8 9·1 11·3	6·9 6·8 6·6 6·8	7·3 7·2 8·1 7·9	12·2 12·5 12·7 12·3	12·2 11·8 12·1	12·8 13·6 14·1	5·6 6·1 6·5	24·0 24·2 23·9	17·1 20·1 23·3	20·6 19·2 18·4	5·0 4·0 4·2	6·5 6·6 7·2	15·1 13·8 12·2	14·9 14·5 14·4	13·0 12·7 9·2	5·9 7·2 6·9	9·8 10·8 9·6	10·4 10·7 10·2
1982 Q1	11-1														1				12.
Monthly 1981 Nov Dec	12·0 12·0	11.3	7·0 6·4	7·8 8·1	12·2 12·1	12·2 12·2	14·3 14·0	6·6 6·3	23·8 22·5	23.3	18·4 18·1	3·6 4·3	7·3 7·2	12·4 11·9	14·4 14·5	10·2 9·1	7·0 6·6	9·6 8·9	10·1 9·9
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr	12·0 11·0 10·4 9·4	10.5	6·1 6·3 5·9	8·3 7·6 7·1	11·4 11·6 11·6	12·3 11·8 10·6	13·9 14·0 14·1	6·3 5·9 5·2	20·9 19·5 20·6	18.9	17·6 17·1 16·5	3·3 3·1 2·8	7·0 6·8 6·8	12·0 11·9 11·5	14·2 14·5	9·5 9·0 8·6	6·1 5·2 4·7	8·4 7·7 6·8	9·5 9·1 8·5

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

RASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

finimum entitlements of manual workers under national collecne agreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitle-nents in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, mimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, nether with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.

DISABLED PEOPLE

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

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

MPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

lotal in civil employment plus HM forces.

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

wilians in the paid employment of employers (excluding home workers and private domestic servants).

ULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

he general index covers almost all goods and services purchased most households, excluding only those for which the income of he head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and person pensioner households of limited means covered by parate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and milar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

M FORCES

UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever servg, including those on release leave.

DEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Orders II-XXI. Manufacturing industries plus mining and parrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

DUSTRIAL DISPUTES

latistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the billed Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and billions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 orkers or lasting less than one day are excluded, except where the gregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Those working on their own account whether or not they have any employees.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC Orders XXII-XXVII.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore, time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are registered to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the latest available mid-year estimate of all employees in employment, plus the unemployed at the same date.

NEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

Unemployed people under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the registered unemployed.

Inventions The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

provisional

break in series revised

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

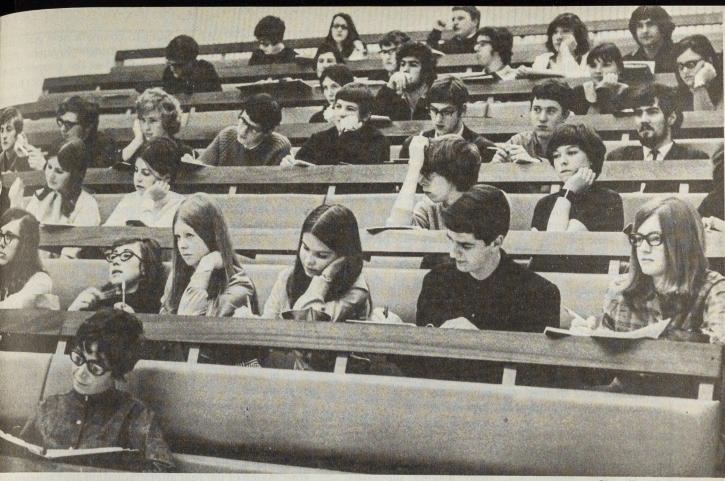
EC **European Community**

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

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page
Vorking population: GB and UK Quarterly series Employees in employment	М	May 82:	1.1	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results Time series	A M	Oct 81: May 82:	443 5·6
Industry: GB	Q	April 82:	1.4				
All industries: by MLH : time series, by order group				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
numbers and indices Manufacturing: by MLH	M	May 82: May 82:	1·2 1·3	Manufacturing and certain other industries (Oct)	W	May 82:	
Occupation Administrative, technical and				Summary Detailed results	M A	May 82:	5·4 5·4
clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 81:	1.10	Manufacturing	A 10 Mg	May 90	
Local authorities manpower Occupations in engineering	Q	Mar 82: June 80:	636	Indices of hours International comparisons of wages per head	M M	May 82:	1.12
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,				Aerospace	A	Aug 81: Mar 82	367
quarterly Census of Employment	Q	April 82: Feb 81:	1·5 61	Agriculture Coal mining	A	Mar 82:	13
Key results, June 1978 GB regions by industry MLH,							
June 1978		Mar 81: Mar 81:	141	Basic wage rates, normal hours of work and holiday entitlements (manual workers)			
UK by industry MLH nternational comparisons	М	May 82:	1.9	Changes in rates of wages and hours		1400	
Disabled in the public sector	A	Jan 82:	29	(indices) Normal weekly hours	M A	May 82: April 82:	16
exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young				Holiday entitlements	A	April 82:	16
persons	M	May 82: May 82:	219 1·2				
abour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	Feb 82:	22	Overtime and short-time: operatives			
Vork permits issued		Mar 82:	108	in manufacturing	M	May 82:	1-1
				Latest figures Time series	M	May 82:	1/1
Output per head Output per head: quarterly and				Region: summary	Q	Mar 82:	1.1
annual indices	М	May 82:	1.8				
Vages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	May 82:	5.7				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 82:	5.7	Labour costs	Triennial	Sep 80:	95
				Survey results Updated results	A	July 1981:	3
Inemployment and vacancies				Per unit of output (indices)	М	May 82:	5
Unemployment Summary: UK, GB	М	May 82:	2·1 2·2				
Age and duration: UK	M	May 82:	2.5	Prices and expenditure			
Broad category: GB, UK	М	May 82:	2·1 2·2	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	May 82:	2.6	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 82:	6
Region: summary Age time series quarterly UK	Q M	May 82: May 82:	2·6 2·7	percentage changes Recent movements and the index	M	May 82:	6
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)				excluding seasonal foods	М	May 82:	6
: estimated rates Duration: time series, quarterly UK	Q M	April 82: May 82:	2.15	Main components: time series and weights	М	May 82:	6
Region and area				Changes on a year earlier: time	M	May 82:	6
Time series summary: by region	М	May 82:	2.3	series Annual summary	A	Mar 82:	
: assisted areas, counties, local areas	М	May 82:	2.4	Revision of weights	A	Mar 82:	10
Occupation	Q	Mar 82:	2.12	Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing;			
Age and duration: summary	Q	May 82:	2.6	quarterly	M	May 82: May 82:	6
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK		Sep 81:	2.10	Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	A	May 82:	11
Number unemployed and			0.0	Food prices	M	May 82: June 81:	6 2
percentage rates: GB		Feb 82:	2.9	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	A	May 82:	6
Occupation: Broad category; time series				Family Expenditure Survey	Q	April 82:	1
quarterly	M	May 82:	2.11	Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures	A	Nov 81:	4
Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region	M	May 82: May 82:	2·19 2·13	: final detailed figures	A	Feb 82: Mar 82:	1
Minority group workers: by region	Q	Mar 82:	2.17	FES and RPI weights	Α	Mar 82:	
Disabled workers: GB	M	May 82: May 82:	2·16 2·16				
Non-claimants: GB International comparisons	M	May 82:	2.18	to decaded discussion			
				Industrial disputes			
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	М	May 82:	2.14	Stoppages of work Summary: latest figures	М	May 82:	4
/acancies (remaining unfilled)				: time series	Q	April 82: July 81:	2
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	May 82:	3.1	Latest year and annual series Industry	A	July 61.	
: unadjusted	M	May 82:	3·2 3·3	Monthly	Name and Address	May 90	
Industry: UK Occupation: by broad sector	Q	Mar 82:		Broad sector: time series Annual	M	May 82:	
and unit groups: UK	M	May 82:	3·4 2·12	Provisional	A	Jan 82:	2
Region summary Flows: GB, time series	QM	May 82: May 82:	2.12	Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	July 81: July 81:	2
Inemployment and vacancy flows:				Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage			
GB kill shortage indicators	M Six-	May 82:	2.19	Cumulative	M A	May 82: July 81:	
The state of the s	monthly	Jan 82:	34	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages			
				Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July 81: July 81:	2
arnings and hours				Aggregate days lost Number of workers involved	A	July 81:	
verage earnings							
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index			5.1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 81:	



The labour market for new graduates

by Jason Tarsh

Unit for Manpower Studies, Department of mployment

The essential characteristic of a market is that it allows participants to choose from alternatives. In the labour market employers choose between different types of worker and they support their choices by means of preferential selection for job vacancies, higher pay and better work conditions and better long-term career prospects. This article uses published statistics to illustrate the recent operation of the labour market for new first degree graduates.

The great majority of graduates enter the labour market either on graduation or after a period of further study or training. They compete for jobs with each other and with people with different types of training and ducation. Different types of graduate (split by sex, degree ubject, graduating institution) have varying experinces of the graduate labour market.

How new graduates fare in the labour market has clear implications for the current generation of fifth and sixth mers about to decide whether to enter higher education and what subjects to study and signals from the graduate abour market will influence the choices of young people eeking entry to university.

The primary purpose here is to look at recent experience the graduate labour market (taking latest available figres, 1980, as a case study). No attempt is made to forecast,

although past experience suggests that the patterns identified here have persisted. A recent Employment Gazette article ("Graduate supply and demand in 1982" by Neil Scott, Employment Gazette February 1982, pp 57-60) does carry out such an assessment for the coming year.

Data and methods

The main source of information on the graduate labour market comes from an annual survey of the "first destinations" of people graduating in that year. The survey is

This is the third in an annual series of articles on this topic. Previous versions appeared in the May 1980 and April 1980 issues of Employment Gazette under the title: "The market for highly qualified manpower. A Digest of Information". This present article does make some departures from those previously in its content and

conducted by the Careers Advisory Service at each university and polytechnic in the UK. Results from individual institutions are collated into national totals and published in separate volumes for the two sectors of higher education*†. Information is collected from a postal survey of new graduates and it is supplemented for nonrespondents, by knowledge of the Careers Service, course tutors, friends and others. This system means that there is sufficient information for a record of some 90 per cent of university graduates and 80 per cent of polytechnic graduates. Conventionally, statistical analyses are based just on the sample of students of known destination because it is always possible that non-respondents are untypical in some way. (Although, small-scale follow-up studies of such graduates in the past have suggested that they were broadly representative of respondents.)

Graduates "first destinations" are classified as follows:

Employment—with separate figures for permanent and short-term employment and for home (UK) and overseas. Graduates returning to a previous employer or already in employment (while taking their degree course) are also recorded separately. Graduates entering permanent home employment are further classified by their type of work and their type of employer. (Also referred to as "temporary" employment and defined as employment which is not expected to last for more than three months.)‡

Unemployment—the heading here is "believed to be unemployed at December 31" (of the calendar year in which they graduated). Graduates in this group have not necessarily all been unemployed from leaving university/ polytechnic to the end of the year. Unemployment is the last firm destination known to the Careers Service by the end of the year.

(However, starting with the 1980 record, graduates planning to take up a firm offer of a job or training place by the end of the following March are included in the corresponding destination).

Further academic study or training—separate figures are shown for further academic study, teacher training, Law Society exams, other training. This category excludes graduates who enter a period of employment while training (such as accountants, medical graduates).

Not available for employment—for example women graduates who marry and become housewives, graduates going on expeditions.

The statistics also identify a group "overseas graduates returning home". These are excluded from the analysis that follows but overseas graduates staying in the UK are included in the totals above. In 1980 there were 5,420 overseas graduates from universities and these made up eight per cent of all first degree university graduates. Forty per cent had degrees in engineering. Of those whose first destination was recorded, 70 per cent returned overseas and of those who stayed in the UK, 712 (45 per cent) were employed or seeking work and 52 per cent undertook further training, mainly academic study.

For the analyses that follow these destinations have been re-grouped to define those graduates "entering the labour force". These are the graduates who were either employed

or else unemployed. In order to compare new graduates success in finding work graduate "unemployment rates are quoted here. These are defined as the proportion of graduates entering the labour force who were either unem ploved or in short-term home employment. The advantage of this measure is that it relates the number of unemploye graduates to the total number who, in some objective sense, can be seen as competing for the available jobs. (this respect the measure is analogous to the official unem. ployment definition). There is however no single, generally accepted measure of graduate unemployment. A popula alternative is to relate numbers unemployed (excluding the short-term unemployed) as a proportion of all graduates of known destination.

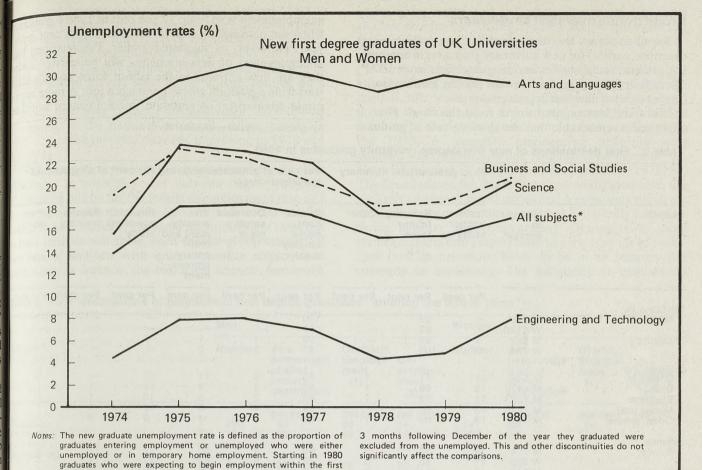
Precise interpretation

It is important to stress the precise interpretation of graduate unemployment being used here. It is not being suggested that graduate unemployment is a problem itself. Unemployment typically only affects graduates a the start of their careers and is a reflection of graduates' status as new entrants to the labour market where none had a job. Rather, comparative graduate unemployment is used as an index of the value in the job market of different types of graduates.

It is worth considering to what extent comparisons based on this type of calculation yield economically meaningful results. There are several areas to be considered. The statistics are very short term. They cover at most the first nine months of a new graduate's career. People who find a jo after March of the year after graduation are excluded from the employment totals. There is no record of graduates who soon change their first job for a period of unemployment Most importantly, there is no record of the subsequen destinations of graduates who go in for a period of further academic study or training.

of a graduate's career is likely to give the best guide to the ates' own attitudes. Some will be less interested or commitdistinct value of his degree subject since it is at the start of ted to finding a job. Personal factors will also be important his career that degree subject will carry the greatest weight inindividual cases. Of course to some extent lack of interest with employers. It is unfortunate that regular information in finding a job will reflect lack of job opportunities. And is unavailable for graduates who defer entry to the labour the differences in unemployment rates that appear for difmarket. But, it is arguable that these graduates have in ferent types of graduate are sufficiently wide and persistent effect added to their first degree through further training or year after year that they cannot result from just random experience and are therefore not comparable with gradu variations. Graduate unemployment rates have changed ates entering the labour force right away. Their omission over time in line with national economic conditions. The would not then bias the subject comparisons. Second, final year undergraduates face a singularly well organised job market. They have ready access to expert careers advice, a demand and supply for particular disciplines and indeed of great deal of information and a large group of employers the stated preference of employers. who are geared to recruiting the particular skills they offer at the time of graduation. In these circumstances compari- inderstate the difficulties they face in finding employment. sons over a period of nine months after graduation are Graduates are on average amongst the most able people of likely to reflect real differences between graduates.

* The universities and the polytechnics (the public sector).



There are two points here. First, information at the start Some part of graduate unemployment will reflect gradusubject pattern of graduate unemployment does accord with the expectations from detailed analysis of the actual

*Including those not shown separately

To some extent, recorded graduate unemployment will eir age group and this would encourage employers to k to recruit them in a wide range of jobs. One way the our market can absorb them in general or in particular bjects or ability levels is to employ them in jobs that use a part (or indeed none) of their graduate training. re are many instances of graduates "filtering down" the our market and taking jobs that formerly would have n performed by less well-qualified people and schoolers. Some of the important new areas of graduate emment reflect the working through of this process and it

is an important development which also seems to be the experience of other advanced economies.

Table 1 Broad subject distribution of new first degree

Subject group	Univers	sities		Polyted	hnics	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Education Medicine etc Medicine	1 9 5	3 9	9	3 2	22 3 —	10 2 —
Engineering and technology Civil engineering Electrical engineering Mechanical engineering	18 4 4 3	2 - - -	12 _ _ _	26 7 6 5	1 _ _	17 4 4 3
Agriculture, forestry etc	2	2	2	_		
Science Biological science Physical science Maths	25 6 11 5	18 8 4 3	23 _ _ _	15 3 4 3	11 2 2 2	13 2 3 3*
Business and social studies Business studies.	27	27	27	31	28	30
economics, accountancy, law	13	8	-	21	13	18
Architecture, other voc- ational studies	2	1	2	7	6	7
Languages	8	23	14	1	4	3
Other Arts Music, drama, art, design	8	14	10 2	14 9	26 17	18
All subjects = 100%	38,200	23.800	62,000	12,200	7,200	19,400

Source: First Destination Statistics Universities, Polytechnics 1980.

Notes: Figures for Universities refer to home students of UK institutions. Figures for Polys refer to full time and sandwich degree students (home and overseas).

[†] The Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education, which now produce seve thousand (non-teaching) graduates a year have also been experimenting with sur surveys. Unpublished results are available for 1979, 1980 and 1981.

[‡] First destination records are compiled and published for people successfully pleting a course of post-graduate study but these are difficult to interpret and, importantly, they cannot be linked to the first degree statistics. The main sou information on the subsequent experience of graduates who defer entry to the la market is the Department's Early Careers of 1970 Graduates survey. Results this have been published as DE Research Paper No 26.

Broad trends over past seven years

The chart shows the unemployment rate (calculated as described earlier) for new university graduates in engineering, science, social studies and languages/arts since 1974*. These four subject groups account for the great majority (86 per cent) of new first degree graduates.

There are four points to note from the chart. First, it might seem remarkable that the absolute rate of graduate unemployment is so high: 17 per cent in 1980 for instance when the national UK total averaged 7.4 per cent in tha year. However, as suggested earlier, the relatively high unemployment of new graduates will be partly because they are new entrants to the labour force and therefore start from a position where none has a job. A more appropriate comparison of graduate unemployment would be

Table 2 First destinations of new first degree university graduates in 1980

		Final des	tination—s	ummary	Per cent the labou	of graduate ir force	es entering	Per cent o	of all grad	uates
Subject	Number in survey*	Training, further study	Entering labour force	Other	Perma- nent home employ- ment	Overseas employ- ment	Un- employ- ment and tem- porary employ- ment	Research academic study		Other trainin
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per ce
Medicine etc Medicine Dentistry	M 2151 W 1140 M 522 W 234	=	99 99 99 100		100 99 99 97	_ _ 1 2	_ _ 1 2	_ _ 1 _		
Engineering Chemical Civil Electrical Mechanical Other/general	M 524 M 1406 M 1585 M 1125 M 712	21 13 11 13 13	77 86 88 86 86	1 1 1 -	83 85 93 89 89	5 6 2 4 5	11 9 5 8 6	12 11 10 12 9	- 1 1 1 1	8 1 1 1 3
Science Biology Biochemistry	M 714 W 659 M 541 W 348	39 41 45 45	58 55 54 52	3 3 1 3	60 73 73 84	4 5 1 4	36 22 26 12	27 22 38 30	10 14 6 12	2 5 2 3 3
Maths Physics Chemistry	M 1884 W 819 M 1534 M 1489 W 381	24 30 36 44 47	75 69 63 55 51	1 2 2 1 2	88 90 83 71 85	1 1 4 4 2	11 9 14 25 13	14 7 27 36 25	7 21 7 7 19	1 1 3
Geology Biological and physical science combs Science/arts, social science combs	M 594 M 435 W 310 M 423 W 292	29 31 50 20 32	69 67 47 78 63	3 2 3 2 5	63 67 76 73 79	23 6 2 6 2	14 27 22 21 18	25 11 12 9 14	3 13 30 8 13	1 6 8 2 5
Social studies Business man, studies Economics Geography	M 666 M 1463 W 371 M 1069	6 16 29 30	89 81 67 67	5 3 4 3	86 80 83 74	3 2 2 2 3	11 18 15 24	3 9 10 12	1 4 10 13	2 3 9 4
Accountancy Law	W 849 M 653 M 1976 W 1148	43 2 68 72	54 96 31 26	3 1 2 2	72 96 88 85	3 1 2 3	25 4 11 12	10 1 3 2	23	10 1 64 69 6
Psychology Sociology	M 434 W 813 M 395 W 748	29 40 28 31	68 54 69 64	3 6 3 5	66 70 64 71	3 3 3 4	31 27 33 25	17 12 12 6	6 19 9 12	8 8 13
Arts and languages English	M 917 W 1562 W 736	34 46	62 51 45	4 4 3	54 64 56	8 6 19	38 31 25	13 7 2	14 26 29	7 12 21
French History Arts general	M 1136 W 1042 M 349	52 34 44 34	63 53 60 41	3 3 5 3	67 70 56 60	5 6 9	28 26 38 31	11 7 11 4	15 22 11 26	8 16 12 26
All subjects	W 752 M 35607	55 26	72	2	80	4	16	13	6	7
1st class honours	W 21964 M 2538 W 882	37 51 54	60 48 44	3 1 2 2	77 89 86	5 5 7	18 6 8	8 43 39	16 2 7	13 6 9
2nd class honours Others	M 23041 W 16175 M 10028 W 4907	29 40 12 26	69 57 86 72	2 4 2 2	77 74 83 84	5 6 3 3	18 21 15 13	14 9 3 2	6 17 5 12	8 14 5 12

^{*} All of known destination excluding overseas students returned home

ith school leavers or young people in general. This is Afficult in practice because school-leaver unemployment for instance reflects the effects of the special employment measures and the possibilities of staying on at school. For the record it is roughly estimated that about 25 per cent of mmer school leavers were either unemployed or on a outh employment scheme by the end of 1980.

Second, over time graduate unemployment has followed movements in the national economy—rising sharply in 975-6 after the oil price increase, improving to 1978 and ow rising.

Third, comparing subjects in any one year there are clear lifferences in unemployment between degree subjects. Engineering has by far the lowest unemployment rate and anguages/arts the highest. Science and social studies ppear to have virtually the same unemployment rates but slater analysis will show, each subject group consists of wo sets of subjects with quite dissimilar employment xperience. In Science, the biological sciences fare much

worse than maths and the physical sciences. In social studies, economics, business studies, accountancy and law fare much better than the remainder of the group (psychology, sociology, geography etc).

Fourth, although changes over time in each of the individual subject groups mirror the aggregate there are important differences in the size of these fluctuations. Most notably the chart shows that it is engineering that is most sensitive to changes in general employment conditions. In the 1975-76 recession engineering unemployment doubled whereas for arts and languages the increase was about 25 per cent. A similar pattern appeared in 1978-80. The broad reason for this is that engineering graduates are typically employed in industries and occupations which are sensitive to the economic cycle (that is typically manufacturing industry and construction). Graduates in social studies and arts find employment in a wider range of industries (and so are more likely to be in an industry not currently in recession). The instability in engineering

Table 3 First destinations of polytechnic first degree graduates "entering the labour force"

and the best and and		Men	interestal			Women				
Subject *	elmo so Pinganga Sa asada Pingangan On ang	Number	As a percentage of all of known destination	Of which: Employ- ment (1)	Un- employ- ment (2)	Number	As a percentage of all of known destination	Of which: Employ- ment (1)	Un- employ- ment (2)	
Education Pharmacy	F F	260 162	per cent 81 99	per cent 86 99	per cent 14 1	1,141	per cent 83 99	per cent 80 100	per cent	
ingineering Civil Electrical Mechanical Surveying	FØFØFØF	71 401 54 306 58 301 99	90 98 93 97 73 94	70 84 93 93 83 91	8	umbers too	small for analy	ysis		
General and other	S F S	217 84 39	100 87 95	95 73 95	5 27 5					
Clence Biology Chemistry Combined science Science/other combinations Computing subjects	F00FF0	82 106 82 179 102 188	73 71 69 66 68 92	49 61 73 62 59 89	51 39 27 38 41	38 55 — 83 102 51	64 82 — 61 56 85	87 64 — 64 70 88	13 36 — 36 30 12	
ocial studies Management studies Business/commerce Economics Geography Accountancy Law Psychology Social science/studies Architecture	+0+++0+++0	115 630 239 129 169 67 69 51 293 359 85	97 94 76 76 95 99 17 60 69 80 79	93 85 68 60 91 58 55 54 82 76	7. 15 32 40 9 42 45 46 18	249 — 58 — — 59 312 85	94 — 88 — — 70 64 79	83 — 60 — 59 62 82		
rts Languages Arts/humanities Fine arts Design studies	F F F	98 226 176 337	70 68 62 79	61 43 37 67	39 57 63 33	156 248 134 400	64 55 54 77	65 61 40 64	35 39 60 36	
Ill subjects	F and S	3,774 3,107 6,791	72 91 79	69 85 76	31 15 24	3,375 688 4,063	69 87 72	71 81 73	29 19 27	

First destinations of Polytechnic graduates, 1980. refers to full-time students, "S" to sandwich.

^{*} Polytechnic figures are not available this far back.

subject classification for Polytechnics is somewhat different from that of the universities.

Imagent home and all overseas employment.

Id temporary home employment.

graduate employment is to some extent reflected in science and for the same reason.

Detailed subject analysis

This next section looks at the performance of more narrowly defined single subjects. Before looking at this it is worth seeing just how graduates are distributed across different subjects. Table 1 sets out the broad subject pattern in 1980. The table shows that there continue to be important differences in the subject choice of men and women. Men clearly favour engineering and science (43 per cent graduated in these subjects compared with 20 per cent of women) whereas women much prefer arts/languages (37 per cent compared with 18 per cent of men). Social studies provides a meeting place: just over a quarter of men and women do this and five per cent each study medicine. There are more detailed differences. Women science graduates are almost twice as likely as men to have studied biological sciences. Similarly within social studies less than a third of women but half the men graduates had a degree in business subjects and law.

The number of polytechnic graduates was about a third of that of university graduates*. Polytechnic graduates were slightly more likely to have degrees in engineering and business/social studies and less likely to have degrees in science. Languages and liberal arts subjects are much less important in the polytechnics whereas applied arts, such as arts and design, are much more important reflecting the absorption in the mid-'70s of Colleges of Art. It is also notable that almost 45 per cent of men polytechnic graduates were on sandwich courses.

The official subject classification distinguishes 76 different subjects and subject combinations in nine groups. Since it is not practicable to give results for all these subjects and since many attract only a small proportion of graduates the detailed subject analysis is restricted to the numerically most important subjects. Although, on occasion where a subject is important for men but not for women (or vice versa) figures for both sexes are shown for comparison.

First destinations—universities

Table 2 shows the first destinations of men and women first degree graduates of UK universities in 1980 in the most popular subjects. The table analyses the destinations of graduates who entered the labour force and those who undertook further training. It is intended here to concentrate on the labour force figures but the proportions of graduates entering training are relevant to the interpretation of these. In aggregate some 70 per cent of men and 60 per cent of women entered the labour force on graduation. Almost all of the remainder went in for some sort of further training. Men were much more likely to undertake further academic study—almost half did this (incidentally not necessarily in the same subject as their first degree). Women were much more likely to go in for teacher training—some 16 per cent of all women or 40 per cent plus of all those embarking on further training did this.

Comparative proportions of graduates entering further training are of interest because to some extent training will represent a response by graduates to adverse employment conditions. Some graduates will use training simply to postpone entry to the labour market. Others will train because they think that their first degree subject does no make them sufficiently competitive in the labour market is not possible from existing data to say what proportion further training is of this sort and the question w not be pursued here. It does appear though that across subjects there is an association between unemployme and propensity to undertake further training.

Turning to the detailed unemployment patterns the table shows that virtually all graduates in medicine and dentistry went on to employment and of course almost all of these would be working as trainee doctors and dentists. The main engineering subjects stand out for the very high proportion of their graduates entering employment and the high proportion finding work. There is some variation between the different engineering disciplines with electrical engineers the most employable.

In science the difficulties faced by biology graduates in finding work are clear (and the picture is similar for other biological sciences not shown here such as botany and zoology). Over a third of these graduates entering the labour force were unemployed at the end of the year. the other end of the scale maths, physics and geold graduates all were relatively successful in finding wo Chemistry stands out here as a physical science which h poor employment prospects. Graduates in combined s ence subjects also did badly. Combinations of biologi and physical science graduates had unemployment ra approaching those of biologists whereas graduates wit combinations of science with arts subjects had above t all subject average unemployment rates.

In social studies there is a clear split also between the subjects. A high proportion of graduates in business studies. accountancy and economics entered the labour force and a high proportion found employment. By con trast graduates in geography, sociology and psycholog were much more likely to be unemployed with unempl ment rates of at least 25 per cent. Law is a distinctive subject here. About 70 per cent of graduates go on t further training-almost all legal training. But of the minority (a third) who did enter the labour force employmen prospects were good. In languages and other arts unem ployment rates were well above average and ranged from 25 per cent in French to nearly 40 per cent in English and arts general.

Women

The pattern of subject unemployment rates for women reflects that for men with physical sciences (including chemistry), business studies, economics and of cours medicine and dentistry all offering favourable employme prospects. Within each subject women's unemployme rates were lower than men's. In aggregate their unemp ment rate was slightly higher because they were more like to have graduated in subjects where unemployment w high for men and women. The better employment perfo mance of women graduates in each subject is puzzling. may be that employers are more willing to hire women non-graduate jobs and that women are more willing to tal these so that they are better equipped to find some sort employment. It has been suggested by careers advise that, on the other hand, employers may perceive women having more favourable personal qualities such as matu-

ad motivation to work. To some extent also women might more willing to adapt to poor employment prospects by beforeing entry to the labour force and undertaking further raining, especially teacher training.

Although some clear differences in the employment sucess of graduates in different subjects have been identified ere, it is likely that there will also be marked differences hetween graduates in the same subject because of differences in ability. The only ready measure of ability is degree dass but unfortunately published first destination statistics hydegree class are only available for the "all subject" totals and only for three broad degree classes. Table 2 shows that oraduates with first class degrees were much more successfil in finding employment than other graduates although they would have been helped by having the option of ndertaking further study (and 43 per cent did do this). Graduates with second class degrees had an unemployment rate three times that of graduates with firsts (the difference was less pronounced for women). It is not possble from published figures to draw any conclusions about the fortunes of graduates with less than a second because this group includes a large number of medicine, dentistry and veterinary studies graduates who routinely receive a pass degree on entry to the post-graduate part of their

Polytechnics

Table 3 shows first destination statistics for first degree graduates in 1980 of the 30 polytechnics in England and Wales. The figures are calculated in the same way as for the universities but the presentation has been simplified. The subjects taught at polytechnics will often differ in detail from their university equivalents and there are a number of subjects which are really only of consequence in one sector. Medicine is an obvious example but physics and languages are also little taught in the polytechnics. On the other hand art and design are much more important in the polytechnics than in the universities. Sandwich courses are also much more numerous in the polytechnics and the table shows separate results for sandwich graduates.

Looking first at full-time courses the subject pattern of unemployment rates in the polytechnic resembles that of the universities with engineering subjects, computer science, management and accountancy having the best em-

Table 4 Type of work of new first degree graduates entering permanent home employment, 1980

Universities

Subject		Admin. manage- ment %	Science engineer- ing R&D*	Science, engineer- ing support	Buying market- ing selling	Com- mercial services (1)	Social services (2)	Creative entertainment	Others (3)	All = 100%	The state of the s
Engineering Civil Electrical Mechanical Other	M M M	3 1 3 10	14 85 87 61	2 4 5 6	1 1 2 4	5 4 2 9	- 1 1		1 2 1 2	995 1,232 815 1,765	
Science Biological Physics Maths Chemistry	M W M W M W W	14 7 5 7 4 3 12 9	21 28 58 42 12 10 141 45	14 22 6 4 1 2 9	11 6 2 1 1 3 7 6	18 16 21 28 77 73 21	6 8 2 4 1 2 2 2	2 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	13 11 6 13 4 7 6	757 729 782 104 1,216 505 572 164	
Social studies Business studies Economics Geography Accountance	M W M W M	17 14 11 8 22 21	1 1 - 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24 23 11 11 13 12	53 50 68 66 41 35	3 9 4 5 5 8		2 3 5 9 14 22	495 171 925 201 504 325	
Psychology Sociology	M M W M W	1 14 10 20 11	2 5 —	_ 2 2 1 _	2 13 13 9 7	96 22 16 17 10			1 12 15 14 18	584 179 302 162 337	
Arts and langu English Other	W	16 13	_1	02-1-10 ² 2-5	19 18	18 15	7 15	18	21 31	292 495	
languages History Other arts	M W M W M W	19 15 20 14 12	1 - 1 - 2 -		16 16 15 15 10	36 21 35 25 17	5 9 10 14 21 14	5 5 4 4 10 11	18 33 16 27 27 34	623 1,013 462 380 481 490	

des Environmental Planning.
(1) Management Services, Financial and Legal Work.
(2) Personnel, Social, Medical and Security Services.
(3) Information and Library work, teaching and lecturing, secretarial and clerical, miscellaneous services.

^{*} Degree courses account for only a part of the polytechnics' output. They are also responsible for a large number of advanced, non-degree courses

ployment records. However it is clear that subject for subject polytechnic graduates fared worse than graduates in the equivalent subject in the universities and in the weakest subjects polytechnic graduates did very badly. For example, 51 per cent of men biology graduates were unemployed as were 40 per cent of geographers and 45 per cent of psychology and social science graduates. Polytechnic arts and fine arts graduates had very high unemployment rates indeed.

Sandwich students were generally more successful in finding work than their full-time equivalents and the beneficial effect of a graduate having taken a sandwich course was often quite large (for example in civil engineering). There are a number of reasons for the greater employability of sandwich graduates. Their work experience will make them attractive to many employers after graduation and some sandwich graduates will return to one of their placement employers. It is also possible that polytechnics tend to select the more able students for sandwich courses since these will be easier to place with employers during the

Type of work—universities

Examination of the type of work carried out by graduates who entered permanent home employment gives further insight into the subject unemployment patterns. Table 4 gives some figures. Three points are worth noting. First, graduates in subjects with high unemployment rates tended to be more widely spread over different types of work and there was typically no single large-employing activity. Graduates in these subjects were also more likely to be in types of work which did not require specific knowledge or skills (such as "buying, marketing and selling"). Second, women generally and men and women graduates in arts and languages were more likely than average to work in "Other" types of work. This is a catch-all category which includes Secretarial, Clerical occupations and miscellaneous service activities. This is tentative support for the suggestion made earlier that women have improved their employability by taking lower level ("non-graduate") types of work. Third, men (but not women) biological sciences graduates were clearly less successful than physical science graduates in finding scientific work. Of those graduates who were employed in these activities biology graduates were more likely to be working on scientific support work rather than research.

Earnings

Graduates' pay gives a further measure of the value placed on them by the labour market. A number of careers advisory services collect information on the earnings of their new graduates but this is not centralised, and results from a number of individual university surveys are given in the tables. The results are shown as medians ie the level of earnings below which half the people in the sample were paid. This measure has the advantage that it is independent of extreme values of earnings (unlike the average which gives full weight to these) but of course it is never possible to give a full account of an earnings distribution from just a single summary measure. The results from three university surveys are shown in tables 5(a)—(c).

The University of Leeds has a large and long established graduate earnings survey. It is also a major university with a

Workforce reductions in undertakings:

Policies and measures for the protection of redundant workers in seven industrialised market economy countries. Edited by Edward Yemin

Experts in Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States were invited by the ILO to describe policies and measures applied in their respective countries for protecting workers affected by workforce reductions. Their papers are set out here. The various approaches followed in each country are compared and the shortcomings and advantages are analysed. Each national system is examined closely and placed in context, thus making it of particular value to administrators, employers' organisations and trade unions in other countries encountering similar

ISBN 92-2-102910-7 (hard cover) £9.40 ISBN 92-2-102911-5 (limp cover) £6.90

Workers' participation in decisions within undertakings

This important study provides an overall picture of the machinery of participation, from selfmanagement to collective bargaining and trade union action, and including works councils and representation on management bodies. After outlining the objectives, methods and scope of workers' participation in decisions in undertakings and the objections raised to some of its forms, a general introduction draws attention to some key factors that influence the efficiency and acceptability of the infinitely varied arrangements that are covered by the general concept of participation.

ISBN 92-2-101987-X (hard cover) £10.00 £7.50 ISBN 92-2-101988-8 (limp cover)

Wages

A workers' education manual 3rd edition, 1982 This is a historical survey of wages followed by such important aspects as the bases for fixing wages, wage incentives, job evaluation, fringe benefits, profitsharing and co-partnership. It also examines women's wage theories, national income policies, international wage problems and international labour standards on £3.75

ISBN 92-2-102961-1

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

London Branch Office 96-98 Marsham Street LONDON SW1P 4LY Tel: 01-828 6401



able 5 New graduate earnings—selected sources iniversity of Leeds: median salaries of first degree graduates entering employment in Industry and Commerce

Subject group		Men						Women				
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Arts and social sciences	(£)	2,800	3,150 100	3,600	4,250	4,700 100	2,950 100	3,200	3,500	4,175 100	4,715 100	
Science	(£)	2,900	3,380	4,000	4,700	5,290 113	2,840	3,300	3,850 110	4,450 107	5,260	
Applied science*	(£)	3,000 107	3,500 111	4,140 115	4,900 115	5,300 113	2,900	3,500 109	4,000	4,490 108	5,300 112	

ce: University of Leeds, Graduate Careers Service: unpublished estimates. • ie, Engineering and technology of index taking Arts and social sciences salary equal to 100.

h University of Salford median starting salaries, men and

THE PARTY OF THE P			(£)
Subject group	1981	1980	10
ngineering	5,350	5,000	明点
Science	5,150	4,450	
Business studies	5,500	4,800	
Social studies, sociology	4,800	4,250	
Modern languages	4,500	4,500	

ce: Graduates Careers Service, annual reports. The subject medians are averages of

University of Bradford: median starting salaries, men and women: all employment

		(£		
Subject	1981	1980		
Owl engineering	4,500	4,500		
dechanical engineering	5,700	5,000		
dectrical engineering	5,600	5,100		
Demical engineering	6,200	5,500		
iaths	5,200	na		
hysics	5,700	5,000		
ixial sciences	4,200	4,250		
fodern languages	5,200	4,620		
pplied social studies	5,900	5,200		
usiness studies	5,500	4,500		
fanagerial sciences	5,500	4,750		

e: Graduate Careers Service, annual reports

Salary offers

ubject	Average salary (£)
nemical engineering	5,650
roduction engineering	5,460
conomics	5,380
nemistry	5,370
ectrical engineering	5,360
echanical engineering	5,360
Imputer science	5,350
vil engineering	5,270
athematics	5,200
lysics	5,200
siness studies	5,120
ological sciences	5,120
ly discipline	4,980
subjects	5,200

Central Statistical Unit: Statistical Quarterly

full range of degree subjects so this survey is of particular interest. Table 5(a) shows annual figures from Leeds for the last five years. The general pattern of the earnings is that arts and social studies graduates (as one group) have had the lowest starting salaries and engineering graduates have had the best salaries with science in between. This pattern holds for men and women. It is of course likely that there will be differences in salaries within these broad groups. Results from two smaller surveys from the Universities of Bradford and Salford (tables 5(b) and (c)) show this is for business studies for instance. These surveys* also support the general impression of the Leeds data about broad subject differences. A tentative conclusion from a comparison of earnings in 1980 and 1981 would suggest that the earnings of science and engineering graduates have converged. This may well be because of the greater impact of the recession on the employment of new graduate engineers.

Salary offers

The salaries shown below were taken from vacancy notices circulated centrally to final year undergraduates between May and August 1981. The subject heading indicates that the employer was particularly seeking graduates in that discipline. Where employers do state a specific discipline this will also always be in the sciences or engineering. There are very few jobs that actually require a particular arts or social science degree. Most graduates in these subjects would enter jobs which are open to graduates of any discipline.

The figures are averages and so conceal the extent of variation in salary between different jobs. The typical range of salary offers was £2,000 plus. Salaries are only quoted for jobs within the UK.

Table 5(d) shows earnings comparisons from a different perspective. Figures here are taken from a sample of job advertisements circulated to final year undergraduates in 1981 and show the salaries on offer for jobs which are directed at a particular degree discipline or else which are open to all graduates. This table also demonstrates the salary premium available to engineers, physical scientists and business-related social studies.

The pattern of new graduate unemployment—some brief explanations

To consider briefly the reasons for these subject differences in graduate unemployment, a glance first at men

^{*} Although of course both of these are primarily technological universities and results for their arts and social science graduates might not be representative.

university graduates covered in table 2, suggests a simple classification of subject unemployment rates. This is set out below:

(a) Subjects with near or below average unemployment	(b) Subjects with an unemployment rate 50 + per cent above average
Medicine Dentistry Accountancy Engineering subjects Business studies (Law) Maths/computer science Physics Geology Economics	Arts general English Biology Sociology Psychology History Combinations of biological and physical sciences Biochemistry Chemistry French Geography

This list is not exhaustive; a few subjects fall between these groups. (Subjects are listed with the highest unemployment rates at the top.)

There are three main likely reasons for these divisions. First, the subjects in (a) all impart a skill for which there is a clear demand. The specialised knowledge of graduates in the arts and social studies subjects listed in (b) is of little direct value to employers. Graduates in these subjects will tend to compete for jobs on the basis of more general abilities of which a degree is a sign. Second, this would not explain the high unemployment of biology and chemistry graduates who do have a specialised skill which is demanded by employers. Here it would appear that the market for these graduates is either in decline or is just not big enough to absorb all the new graduates in these disciplines. It is also possible that the number of young people entering these subjects has not adapted sufficiently to the limited demand because they do seem to be explicitly vocational. Third, the final difference between the subjects

Table 7 Home candidates for admission to universities through UCCA

Subject	Male				Female				
	1980		Per cent change		1980		per cent change		
	%	Rank	1976-80	1977-80	%	Rank	1976-80	1977-80	
Medicine etc	1810	10000	ris verigi	get living	N. W.	DESIT	(Bitte	WELZE OF	
Medicine	6.4	1	-12	-10	6.6	2	19	11	
Dentistry	1.7	-	-4	-7	1.2	13	29 18	19 18	
Pharmacy	1.2	ST SEAN	-6	-9	2.0	13	10	10	
Engineering		Elizabeth Land					40	44	
Civil	3.4	6	-11	-18	0.2	_	48	14	
Electrical	6.0	2	68	45	0.4		263 143	200 70	
Mechanical	4.1	5	62	27	0.2		162	140	
Other general	3.0	8=	52	37	0.3	WE STAN	102	140	
Science							The Walson S	1000	
Biology	2.0	19	21	11	2.7	11	53	34	
Physics	3.0	8=	29	23	0.7	-	88	76	
Chemistry	2.5	16=	19	8	1.0	-	51	52	
Maths	2.8	12	70	0.5	1.9	-1	07		
Computer		- 1	76	65			67	50	
science	3.2	7			1.4	17 8			
Bio/Physical							04	10	
Sci combs	1.8	20	2	-3	1.3		21	16	
Science/arts combs	1.7	-	42	34	1.7		46	30	
Social studies									
Business									
studies	2.9	10=	21	-5	1.8	-	136	51	
Economics	2.9	10=	11	3	1.3	_	57	46	
Accountancy	2.1	18	22	-2	1.0		129	51	
Law	5.4	3	-9	-11	5.8	3	32	14	
Geography	2.7	13	-10	-7	3.1	10	6	6	
Sociology	0.8	-	-21	-8	3.1	9	7	4	
Psychology	1.2	-	1	11	3.4	8	33	31	
Social studies/ Cmbs	5.1	4	2	-2	4.7	5	23	19	
Social studies/	2.1	4	2	-2	4.7	3	23	13	
arts combs	2.6	15	12	6	3.6	7	41	32	
Architecture	1.4		-25	-22	0.6		26	24	
Arts/languages									
English	2.7	14	6	1	7.9	1	27	18	
History	2.5	16=	-1	-2	3.7	6	17	12	
Arts/									
languages	1.5	-	-8	-8	4.9	4	17	11	
Arts general	0.6	-	-26	-26	1.9	14	-21	-13	
French	-	-	-	_	2.5	12	13	9	
All	100	d -	14	6	100	-	34	21	

Source: Universities Central Council on Admissions, Annual Report, Table 3.

The subject distribution of the recommended cuts in university home and EC student numbers 1980/81-1983/84

Subject group	Home/EC students in 1983/84				
	Number	%	% change on 1980/81		
Physical sciences Medicine Dentistry Mathematics Business management studies Engineering and technology Veterinary science Biological science Languages and arts Education Social studies Combined science Other vocational studies Agriculture Architecture and planning	22,600 20,200 4,200 11,800 5,000 33,100 1,700 16,300 53,700 9,700 50,300 9,100 1,000 3,200 2,700	9 8 2 5 2 13 1 7 22 4 20 4	+7 +5 +3 +3 +2 0 -5 -7 -7 -12 -14 -16 -19 -22		
Allied to medicine All subjects	4,100 248,700	100	-24 -5		

Source: UGC Press Release.

is that those in (a) all require high levels of numeracy (wit the exception of law). This is a skill in high increasing demand from employers and it is likely that graduates these subjects have an important advantage in competin with group (b) graduates for general graduate jobs.

Table 8 Universities: accepted home candidates by number and grade of A-level

Subject	Men and 1980	women					
	Accepte	ed home	A-leve				
	Percent	age with *	3 subjects			2 subject	
	3 A- levels	2 A- levels	13–15	9–12	3–8	7 pts or le	
Madialna dantistus	Y/15/84 1	5797953	%	%	%	%	
Medicine, dentistry, health							
Medicine	91	1	59	39	2	_	
Dentistry	89	12-10 6	20	61	19	55-	
Pharmacy	96	1 7	8	58	33		
Engineering and technology							
Electrical engineering	68	6	26	50	24	-	
Mechanical engineering	76	7	23	43	34	14 THE 18	
Civil engineering	65	9	16	43	42		
Science						70	
Maths	80	11	34	43	23	76 85	
Physics	83	8	34	38	28	88	
Chemistry	78	14 15	30	40 48	43	100	
Biology	71 82	7	24	44	32	_	
Biochemistry Environmental science	70	17	16	43	41	85	
Combs bio and physical	10	Way In	10	70			
science	84	11	49	17	34	-	
Science/arts-social							
science combs	69	17	19	38	43	84	
Social and business studies							
Business studies	79	4	5	60	35	-	
Economics	72	17	16	49	35	63	
Geography	82	13	22	52	26	67	
Law	84	4	38	60	2	73	
Psychology Sociology	61 55	23 25	16	52 38	32 57	93	
Arts and languages	80	12	33	52	16	63	
English French	83	14	25	41	34		
Other languages	75	15	30	46	24	-	
History and archaeology	79	14	29	51	20	64	
Philosophy, theology	59	23	15	25	60	85	
Art, design, music,					00	78	
drama	73	25	18	49	33	-	
Arts general	70	14	8	49	43		
All subjects	76	12	26	47	27	76	

Source: Universities Central Council on Admissions, Statistical SupplementTable G sample. — indicates numbers too small for analysis.

* A minority of candidates have qualifications other than A-levels eg: HND, Scottish

† Calculated as grade A = 5, B = 4, E = 1.

The subject unemployment rates for women graduates lowed the same pattern as for men although they were sdispersed. The possible reasons for the generally more ourable employment prospects for women graduates ve been examined earlier. Polytechnic graduate unemvment rates followed the same pattern as those of the versities but they tended to be higher subject for sub-The complete explanation of this difference between se two sectors of higher education is unclear but one son is likely to be that the Polytechnics will on average e the less able entrants to degree courses. It is also sible that the traditional employers of graduates are not fully aware of the Polytechnics as an additional source raduate recruits.

Cuts in university student numbers

Last July the University Grants Committee (UGC) gave sadvice on the extent to which numbers of home and EEC tudent numbers should be cut. One important feature of he cuts has been the very unequal distribution across subjects. Table 6 shows published figures for the pattern of cuts across a special classification of the 76 subjects and ubject combinations into 16 groups. Although the ugc has not fully explained its reasons for this subject distribution it clear that they are quite closely in line with the graduate abour market analysis in this paper. Science and engineerg have been favoured over arts and social sciences but ithin these groups the UGC has drawn clear distinctions etween biological and physical sciences and between siness studies and other social studies (with sociology articularly hard hit although precise figures are not availble). The heavy cut in architecture is in line with specific brecasts about future demand for these graduates. However the severe cut in "subjects allied to medicine" (such as harmacy) reflects a policy of moving provision in these ubjects to the public sector (the polytechnics).

Applications and admissions to universities

The subject differences in graduate employment prospects noted earlier provide market signals to succeeding generations of potential entrants to higher education.

This final section uses statistics published by the Universities Central Council on Administrations (UCCA) to examine to what extent young people appear to have responded to these signals. Unfortunately there are no mparable figures for entrants to Polytechnics.

Table 7 shows the pattern of subject preferences of home pplicants to universities in 1980 and the changes in the umber of people applying to different subjects since 1976. The table needs careful interpretation but, as suggested below, the figures suggest that young people's subject hoice is sensitive to the market signals outlined earlier. here are three findings from the table.

opular subjects

First, for men the most popular subjects are clearly those which graduate employment prospects are best. For nen, the most popular subjects are arts/languages, ciology/psychology and biological sciences where emyment prospects are poor. Nevertheless, law and dicine are also amongst the most popular subjects for

Subject preferences

Second. Changes in the pattern of subject preferences over time suggest that there has been a strong adjustment of these towards subjects with the better employment prospects (and away from the less employable). This is true for men and women. Thus, for men applicants, the biggest increases in demand have been for engineering—especially electrical engineering, business studies/accountancy, physics and maths (most of the increase here is likely to be in computer sciences). By contrast, arts and languages, sociology and geography have registered no change or a decline. For women, these adjustments have been even more marked. For instance, although only a tiny proportion of women apply for engineering courses there has been a great surge of applications for these over the past four years. This is also true of other minority (for women) subjects such as business studies, accountancy, physics and maths. It is also notable that in subjects which women tend to favour (arts and languages, sociology and so on) there has been a below average increase in applications.

Clear example

Biology is a clear example of a subject which confounds this model. There has been a sustained growth in applications even though graduate unemployment has been above average for several years. However, biology applications have at least risen more slowly than for other science subjects. Two subjects, architecture and civil engineering, registered sharp falls in applications even though their graduate unemployment rates are below average. It is quite possible here that pupils at school are anticipating a severe decline in the fortunes of these subjects as a result of the recession in construction. People who would have entered civil engineering might often be able to switch to another engineering subject so that adjustment here can be very rapid.

Falling applications

Third, over the last four years a number of very employable subjects have experienced falling applications from men candidates (law, medicine, accountancy). The likely explanation here is that as these subjects have become more popular they have become harder to enter as universities have raised their entry standards and this has to some extent choked off student demand.

Careful interpretation

Table 8 shows A-level scores of accepted home candidates to universities. These can be taken as a fair measure of the difficulty of entry to different subjects and to some extent as a measure of the quality of entrant, The figures need careful interpretation but certain patterns are clear. Law and medicine are now amongst the hardest subjects to enter. Within engineering, electrical engineering requires higher entry standards than mechanical or civil and in science, maths and physics and chemistry have much higher entry standards than biology. In sociology it is clear that demand for this subject has been sustained by very low entry standards.



Training

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden) asked for a further statement about the New Training Initiative.

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North) asked for a statement on the progress of his plans for a new youth training scheme.

Mr Tebbit: I have received from the Manpower Services Commission the report of the Youth Task Group which the Commission published today. The Commission has endorsed the report.

The Task Group puts forward proposals which are of significance for future training arrangements for young school leavers both employed and unemployed. The Government will consider the recommendations carefully, with a view to an early decision this summer so that preparations can be made for a new scheme to replace the Youth Opportunities Programme in September 1983. I understand the Select Committee on Employment will be considering the report and I shall be glad to take into account any views they form.

Despite a number of significant differences between the Task Group proposals and those of the White Paper, there is much common ground. They share the objective of proper training. Both give priority to the unemployed, including a guarantee to unemployed 16-year-olds, and both would develop the Youth Opportunities Programme this year to lead into new arrangements from September 1983.

(May 4)*

Job vacancies

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln) asked what was the latest trend in job vacancies notified to his Department.

Mr Alison: The improved trend in notified vacancies has continued, both in stock and inflow. In the three months to April, the seasonally adjusted stock averaged 111,000, compared with 108,000 in the previous three months and 96,000 in the three months to April 1981. In January-March, the inflow of vacancies averaged 166,000 a month compared with 158,000 a month in the previous three months and 148,000 a month in the three months to March 1981.

(May 4)

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette he tween April 7 and May 7 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.

Trade dispute

Mr Vivian Bendall (Redbridge, Ilford North) asked what considerations had been taken into account in the framing of the definition of a trade dispute in the Employment

Mr Waddington: The proposals in the Employment Bill are designed to mark more clearly what is acceptable in the field of industrial action and to reflect concern expressed to the Government during consultations about the present wide immunity for strikes which have little to do with the normal subjects of a trade dispute and for action against companies which have no dispute with their own employees.

Department of Employment **Ministers**

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Michael Alison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: Peter Morrison **David Waddington**

Retail prices index

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby) asked what proportion of the goods and services covered by the retail prices index was accounted for by the public sector, including rates and other charges for services.

Mr Waddington: The overall extent to which the RPI is influenced by the public sector is not readily assessed, because prices for many goods and services are influenced, directly and indirectly, by both the public and private sectors. Goods and services mainly produced by the nationalised industries, and sold as such to households, account for 10.4 per cent of the total household expenditure covered by the index. Local authority rates account for a further 3.3 per cent. Other details of the weights to be used in the index during 1982 were published on page 105 of the March issue of Employment Gazette.

(May 7)

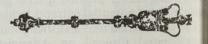
Unemployment

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport) asked if the European Community institutions were paying full regard to the high level of unemployment in the United Kingdom.

Mr Alison: Yes, Sir. There can be no doubt that assistance from the European Community makes a significant contri bution to promoting training and employment opportunities in this country.

The European Social Fund is the mai Community instrument concerned with labour market matters, and provides grants in respect of training and employment schemes. In addition, the European Coa and Steel Community provides reconve sion loans for projects which will emplo redundant coal and steel workers, and readaptation grants for redundancy payment and retraining schemes for former coal and steel workers. The European Region Development Fund and European Inves ment Bank provide finance in the form of grants and loans for investment an development projects in the Assisted Areas.

The total amount of assistance allocated to the United Kingdom under these various instruments in 1981 was some £611 millio



Employment agencies

Mr John Ward (Poole) asked for a statement on co-operation between the Manpower Services Commission's Job-centres and private employment agencies.

Mr Morrison: I am glad to be able to say that, from April 13, licensed private en ployment agencies and employment bush nesses will be able to display details of their services in Jobcentres. In return, these pri vate establishments will provide recipro facilities for publicising Manpower Servi Commission services. I warmly welco these arrangements because they will assist jobseekers in making use of all possible sources of help in finding jobs. I hope that a many private agencies as possible will con forward to take part in the Scheme.

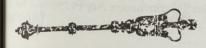
Questions in Parliament

Employment

Mr Gregor MacKenzie (Rutherglen) sked how many people had been employed the steel industry in 1970 and in each ceeding year to the latest convenient date. Mr Alison: The following table gives the thers of employees in employment in ron and steel industry (Minimum List lings 311 and 312 of the Standard istrial Classification) in Great Britain at ne each year from 1970 to 1981 and at nuary 1982.

(April 26)

June each year	Iron and steel
Julie caon your	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1980* 1981* 1982* (Jan)	344 323 303 301 296 300 283 290 264 253 220 169 160



Work permits

Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend East): asked re were discretionary powers to permit tizens of British Dependent Territories the Falkland Islands to take up ement without restriction or controls in ame way as Common Market nationals citizens of France's overseas territories

Mr Waddington: No. Non-patrial citizens he United Kingdom's Dependent Terries normally require work permits.

However, I understand that the majority Falkland Islanders have the right of de in the United Kingdom and are efore exempt from immigration and rk permit controls. The exercise of dison to admit non-patrial citizens of the ed Kingdom and colonies without ctions is a matter for my rt hon Friend Secretary of State for the Home rtment. My rt hon Friend has already d that in the present circumstances all land Islanders, whether they have the it of abode or not, will be admitted for ement in the United Kingdom; consetly there will be no restriction on their gemployment.

Industrial training boards

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked force in industries in scope to the 16 Indusfor a list of industrial training boards to be abolished together with the number of women as a percentage of the total workforce in each of the industries concerned.

Mr Morrison: Up to date figures are not available about the number of female employees as a percentage of the total work-

trial Training Boards to be abolished. However, the following table gives the most recent figures obtainable, drawn from the Boards' Annual Reports, and supplemented where possible by information obtained direct from Boards.

(May 7)

ITB	Number of female employees in industries in scope	Total workforce of industries in scope	Female employees as a percentage of total workforce of industries in scope
Air	44,000	170,000	26
Carpet	13,270	29,599	45
Ceramics	59,507	291,682	20
Chemical	118,000	438,000	27
Cotton	55,165	131,838	42
Distributive	921,000	1,518,000	61
Food	354,301	864,150	41
Footwear	43,133	87,706	49
Furniture	38,137	177,986	21
Iron and Steel	9,019	175,401	5
Knitting	70,697	106,004	67
Man-Made Fibres	3,084	24,194	13
Paper	44,498	155,443	29
Printing	110,685	334,327	33
Shipbuilding	4,504	73,739	6
Wool	29,525	72,719	41
All	1,918,525	4,650,788	41

Information technology

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked what courses on information technology were sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission; how many people attended such courses in 1981; and what were the target figures for 1982.

Mr Morrison: First, under the Training Opportunities Scheme the Commission sponsors courses in systems analysis, computer programming, computer operating, data processing, computer aided design and technical authorship (software). In the 1981-82 financial year about 4,300 adults completed these courses. It is estimated that in 1982-83 about 3,900 adults will be assisted, reflecting the fact that firms are not expected to need to recruit so many computer operators in 1982-83. From 1982-83 all clerical and commercial courses (about 10,800 places) supported under the Training Opportunities Scheme will also include a component of information technology training. (April 19) Similar arrangements are being made for

young people who join the Commission's training programmes.

Second, in 1981-82 over 2,000 grants were made available so that employers could train existing staff in computer skills. Detailed plans for 1982-83 have yet to be finalised. In 1981-82 the Commission also made 250 grants available to assist the industrial placement of Higher National Diploma or degree course students on computer science courses. Support in 1982-83 will be at the same level.

Third, under the Threshold Programme. assistance is offered to unemployed school leavers to take up computer training. 1,476 places were available in 1981-82 and support in 1982-83 will be at the same level.

Finally, as part of the Youth Opportunities Programme the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Industry plan to have 100 Information Technology Centres established by April 1983. These Centres will provide places for some 3,000 trainees.

Questions in Parliament

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton & Slough) asked how many women had completed wider opportunity courses; and if he would make arrangements to extend such courses.

Mr Morrison: 1,018 women have completed Wider Opportunities for Women courses since they began in 1978. The Manpower Services Commission's Corporate Plan 1982-1986 commits the Commission to a modest expansion of such courses.

Mr Frnie Ross (Dundee West) asked how many female employees were in: (a) the engineering industry and (b) all industries; and what percentage of the total workforce they made up in each case.

Mr Alison: It is estimated that in December 1981, the latest date for which comprehensive figures are available, there were 8.6 million female employees in employment in all industries and services in Great Britain. They made up 42 · 4 per cent of all employees in employment. In the engineering industries (Order Groups VII to IX of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification), female employees numbered about 350,000: 24 per cent of all employees in those industries.

(May 5)

Dock workers

Mr Gary Waller (Brighouse and Spenborough) asked what representations had been received from the National Association of Port Employers about the financing of the unemployed seeking part-time work national voluntary severance scheme for dock workers; and for a statement.

Mr Waddington: I have had two meetings and some correspondence with the National Association of Port Employers (NAPE) on this issue this year. The Government has not been prepared to agree to grant aid severances outside the ports of London and Liverpool. But to put the National Voluntary Severance Scheme (NVSS) onto a sound financial footing and in recognition of the difficulties for the NVSS stemming from the special problems of the ports of London and Liverpool I have told NAPE that for three years the Government will waive interest payments on the NVSS, defer capital repayments due and accept that the National Dock Labour Board shall raise from employers for severance purposes the same cash sum as they raised in 1981. I have also told them that the Government will seek Parliamentary authority as necessary to extinguish NVSS debts of the order of £22m in on Equal Pay. respect of past severances in the ports of London and Liverpool. The terms of this Directive on Equal Pay is implemented assistance are conditional on agreement regarding maximum severance payments. Sex Discrimination Act 1975. (April 7)

Registered unemployed

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked for an estimate of the number women ineligible for benefit and registered as

Mr Alison: On March 11, 1982 there were 45,195 females registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom seeking part-time work who were not claim



Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough asked what progress Her Majesty Government had made in implementing the seb 6, 1982 to Mar 5, 1982 European Economic Community Directiv

Mr Alison: The European Commu the Equal Pay Act 1970, as amended by the

Employment topics

isabled people

April 21, 1981, the number of e registered under the Dis-Persons (Employment) Acts. 4 and 1958, was 460,178. ation is voluntary and many choose not to register. The helow, therefore, relates to registered disabled people,

those people who, although

eligible, choose not to register.

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

turns of unemployed disabled people at Mar 11, 1982

The Age of the Second	Male	Female	All
Section 1 Registered Unregistered	59,398 88,733	9,725 23,912	69,123 112,645
Section 2 Registered Unregistered	5,943 3,185	1,622 1,205	7,565 4,390

acings of disabled people in employment from

131 376		Male	Female	All
legistered isabled people Inregistered	Open Sheltered	1,044 118	304 53	1,348
isabled people	Open	928 2,090	351 708	1,279 2,798

Earnings and wage rates

☐ In Employment Gazette for May 1981 (p 127) it was mentioned that the Action Report on the review of the Department's statistical services proposed changes which would lead to the discontinuation of some tables at present published in "Labour Market Data" and some regular annual articles on earnings.

These proposals have been modified in the light of consultations with users, and the following details set out the revised plan.

(a) Average earnings and hours of manual employees in manufacturing and certain other industries.

The survey will be continued. As indicated in the report on the October 1981 survey (Employment Gazette, March 1982), the number of firms approached has been substantially reduced and the industrial coverage of the survey now comprises index of production industries (Orders II to XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification), and transport and communication (Order XXII).

(b) Average earnings of non-manual employees in index of production

It has been confirmed that the 1980 survey will be the last in the

(c) Average earnings of adult men by occupation in selected industries in

It has been confirmed that the 1980 survey will be the last in the series, and table 5.5 no longer appears in "Labour Market Data".

(d) Index of basic national wage rates and index of normal weekly hours (table 5.8 of "Labour Market

These will now be discontinued after the final indices for December 1983 have been prepared, although table 5.8 will continue to be published in the Gazette until Spring

edundancies: reported as due to occur

numbers of redundancies, in of ten or more workers, had been reported to the ver Services Commission at , 1982 as expected to occur anuary 1982 are given in the below. The provisional num-

and March 1982 are 28,800 and 29,900 respectively. After allowing for further reports and revisions, the final totals for these months are likely to be about 30,000 and 35,000 respectively, compared with 46,700 in February 1981 and so far reported for February 55,000 in March 1981

edundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All	Jan		1981*	1982†
977 978 979 980 981 982	158,400 172,600 186,800 493,800 532,000	15,900 11,200 11,800 24,700 44,500 26,800	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	44,500 46,700 55,000 53,100 56,900 39,800	26,800
			Jul Aug Sep	43,800 35,200 34,900	
			Oct Nov Dec	44,900 33,000 44,200	

are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under 00 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take le figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to notify impending cles involving 10 or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services sion figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 1981 issue of Employment

r February 1981 or later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 and tuse of improvements in data collection designed to secure a better coverage of es actually taking place.

Special exemption orders, March 1982

related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in fac- although exemptions may be contories. Section 117 of the Factories tinued by further orders granted in Act 1961 enables the Health and response to renewed applications. Safety Executive, subject to certain The number of women and young conditions to grant exemptions people covered by special exempfrom these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and according to the type of exemption 17, by making special exemption granted were*:

☐ The Factories Act 1961 and orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year. tion orders current on March 1982.

Type of exemption	Female (18 years and over)	Young pe	eople aged 16	All
distribution describes and a second	and over)	Male	Female	
Extended hours †	20,136	717	1 026	21,879
Double day shifts ‡	36,836	2,690	2,006	41,532
Long spells	8,264	374	378	9,016
Night shifts	47,454	2,059	985	50,498
Part time work §	10,092	434	692	11,218
Saturday afternoon work	7,474	357	234	8,065
Sunday work	45,656	1 007	1,150	47,813
Miscellaneous	7,919	341	325	8,585
All	183,831	7,979	6,796	198,606

The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories

‡ Includes 13,402 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or or Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act

Employment Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To HM Stationery Office: PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Enclosed please find £31.30, being one year's subscription to Employment Gazette, including postage.

The copies should be sent to

NAME _ ADDRESS _

Average earnings: underlying index

changes in the underlying index of average earnings. This index incorporates adjustments for certain temporary influences, like arrears of pay, variations in the timing of pay settlements, industrial disputes, the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period, and regular seasonal factors. The underlying index was described in an article in the April 1981 issue of Employment Gazette (page 193). The time series included in that article was updated to September 1981 by a note in the November issue (page 491) and the present table gives the figures for a further six months. The underlying monthly increase, averaged over the latest three months, is referred to each month in the regular commentary on trends in labour statistics (page \$2 et seq of Employment Gazette) and plotted in an accompanying chart.

☐ The following table shows recent average increases for the periods ending in September and October were still inflated by the sharp rise in earnings which had occurred in August as a result of increases in hours worked. In the most recent months the increase has dropped marginally below 3/4 per cent per month, which is broadly consistent with evidence on the current level of pay settlements

The underlying increase on a year earlier has remained fairly stable since September 1981 at about 11 per cent. This is somewhat above recent monthly increase (expressed at an annual rate) because it also reflects the relatively faster rates of change seen nearly a year ago. However, the increase on a vear earlier is now beginning to edge downwards as new pay settlements in the current pay round are implemented at levels below those agreed a year ago.

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying"

		Seasonally		adjustments		Underlying	% increase
		adjusted index	Arrears	Timing	lying index	Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 months
1981	Jan Feb Mar	195·3 196·9 197·9	-\frac{1}{4} -\frac{1}{4} -\frac{1}{4}	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	195 196 ³ 198 ¹	3-1 34 34 34	17 15½ 15
	Apr May Jun	199·5 200·0 203·9	- -3 -1	$\begin{array}{c} +\frac{1}{4} \\ +\frac{1}{2} \\ +\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	200° 201 203³	3 3 4 3 4 3 4	14 13 12½
	Jul Aug Sep	205·3 211·4 212·1	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -2\frac{1}{2} \\ -1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 3/4	205 209 210 ³	3-1 11/4 1-11/4	11½ 11 11
	Oct Nov Dec	213·4 214·4 216·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	Ξ	211 ³ 213 ¹ / ₂ 216 ¹ / ₄	1-1 ¹ / ₄ ³ / ₄ ³ / ₄ -1	11 11 11
1982	Jan Feb [Mar]	216·4 219·4 219·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{2} \\ = 1\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	$\frac{+\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{1}{2}}$	216 218 219 ¹ / ₄	1-3 1-4 1-1	11 10 ³ / ₂ 10 ¹ / ₂

Between September 1981 and March 1982 arrears of pay inflated the index, though to a smaller extent than a year earlier. For the last few months of 1981 the implementation of annual pay settlements followed a relatively normal pattern and no timing adjustments were required, but in January 1982 delays in reaching and implementing annual settlements for some public sector groups caused the index to be depressed relative to a year earlier. Similarly in March delays in settlements for other public sector groups temporarily depressed the index relative to a year earlier.

Allowing for these temporary effects the underlying index increased fairly steadily, at an average rate of # per cent per month, between September 1981 and March 1982, although the 3-month

Family policy

☐ One of the traditional assumptions surrounding family life is that the male is the major and probably only breadwinner and that the typical worker is a married man with a non-working wife and two children. The growing amount of evidence, highlighted recently by the 1979 General Household Survey, of increasing reliance by families on two earners is one of the central factors which should prompt governments and policy makers to re-evaluate their implicit assumptions about the family, says a new report from the independent Study Commission on the Family. In Family Issues and Public Policy it argues that many taxation and social security policies are based on assump-

tions contained in the Beveridge Report about the economic dependence of married women on their

"all women by marriage" acquire a new economic and social status, with risks and rights different from those of the unmarried. On marriage a woman gains a legal right to maintenance by her husband as a first line of defence against risks which fall directly on the solitary women.

Forty years on from this, the Study Commission maintains that these assumptions look increasingly outmoded. Today 52 per cent of all married women are in paid employment (albeit a high proportion of them are in part-time jobs), and on average the earnings of working wives account for a quarter of family incomes. Were it not for wives earnings, the number of families in poverty would increase three or four fold. Indeed the "typical" male worker described above now makes up only eight per cent of the male labour force and five per cent of the total labour force.

Changing patterns

In the report the case is made for the development of a "family perspective in policy making" which would more explicitly take account of the way family patterns are changing and the way in which families actually function. In particular the report argues for a more systematic monitoring and evaluation of the impact of public policy on the family, and the development of family impact statements. These statements would be appended to major pieces of legislation and would be one way of ensuring a focus on family considerations at an early stage in the policy process.

A crucial dimension to family impact statements would be consideration of the impact of policies on different types of families-of which the dual worker family is an important example.

Redistribution

The Study Commission's report also highlights the value of producing social statistics on a family basis,

tribution. Such an approach already been attempted in rela to the Central Statistical O analysis of the redistributive in of taxes and social service bene by using the equivalence so implicit in supplementary ber rates to derive household incom "per adult equivalent" Future developments, the Con sion suggests, might include concept of "wage earner equ ents" being incorporated into

and notes in particular the value

adopting a life cycle view of re

Few initiatives

Although there is increa interest in family and policy is the authors claim that very initiatives have yet been und taken to make a family perspecti a reality. Problems of department ism and the failure to view iss and people "in the round" contin to bedevil British social policy does the failure to evaluate po from the point of view of the clie and the family, they add.

Family issues and Public Pol offers two remedies: the initiation of family impact st ments on a trial basis and development of regular monit and evaluation of public pol terms of its effects on fan While developmental work n need to be done on the forme there is already a precedent for latter in the Children Act 1975. See tion 105 of the Act requires the retary of State to lay before Pa ment a report on the operatio the Act and to commission research necessary to allow h do so. In this way, any lack of mation on the "output" on po might begin to be overcome, statements about the importan the family might give way to tive action to bring public more into line with contem trends which influence fa members at home and in the wo

Family Issues and Public Poli Edward Craven, Lesley Rimm Malcolm Wicks is published by the S Commission on the Family, 3 Park Re London NW1 6XN, price £2.25 (inch ing p&p).

Correction Registered disabled people in the public sector

An error occurred in the above article published in the January issue of Employment Gazette.

Page 30 County Councils

The figures for Somerset should read 118 and 1.4 respective

SPECIAL FEATURE

Labour Force Survey 1981: preliminary results

New information now available from the preliminary results* of the 1981 Labour Force Survey shows a further marked decline in the economic activity rates for older men. The rates for married women continued to decline, as they did between 1977 and 1979, in sharp contrast to the strongly rising trends in earlier years. The Survey also shows that the use of the employment services by unemployed married women as the main method of seeking work has substantially increased.

The Labour Force Survey, a sample survey of households, is carried out every two years in all the counis of the European Communities. The results presented this article are obtained from the interviews obtained 80,000 (about ½ per cent) private households in Great tain between late April and early June 1981.

The survey covers details of employment status in the ek before, and 12 months before the interview. It also eks demographic, ethnic and household data together hinformation about academic and other qualifications. those in employment—both employees and selfloved—details of industry and occupation are uested, together with hours worked and reasons for rking other than usual hours. Those with more than one are identified, and similar details obtained for their and job. The unemployed are asked about their preous employment, whether they are registered for emyment with the Employment or Careers Services, and they are seeking work.

he figures in the tables are produced by scaling the ple results to population estimates for Scotland, Wales the regions of England. The figures are provisional use the scaling will be reworked when improved popuon estimates become available from the 1981 Census of ulation. However, it is unlikely that the percentage ributions shown in the tables will be revised to a marked ree when final estimates are produced.

As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to oling errors and cannot be treated as precise.

nomic activity

ble 1 shows an analysis of the population by economic ust. Just under half of the population of all ages are nically active, that is working or seeking work. Some er cent of both males and females are under 16 years of If these are excluded, the proportion of men who are mically active is 77.8 per cent compared with 47.2 cent for women.

aken over all, the proportion of the population of all who are economically active shows little change been 1979 and 1981 but, for both men and women, the Portion in employment has fallen while the proportion are unemployed (registered and unregistered) has

More detailed economic activity rates, with an analysis by age and sex and, for females, marital status, are shown in table 2. In all age groups, male activity rates are higher than those of females and, in addition, married females show the characteristic "bi-modal" pattern with activity rates reaching a peak for women in their early twenties and a second, higher, peak for those in their late thirties and forties. Between 1979 and 1981 the changes in activity rates showed broadly a continuation of previous trends. There were further appreciable decreases in activity rates among older men while activity rates among married women continued the small decline observed between 1977 and 1979 which contrasted with the rising trends in earlier years.

Employment

The industrial pattern of employment (for both employees and the self-employed) is shown in table 3. The revised Standard Industrial Classification‡ was used for the first time in the Labour Force Survey in 1981. Of the broad industry divisions other services accounts for the largest proportion of employment. This division includes the personal services, education and health industries, all of which employ a high proportion of women. Nearly 40 per cent of all women in employment work in this division; but for men the proportion is less than 20 per cent. A further quarter of females are working in distribution, hotels, catering and repairing but less than 15 per cent of males are working in these industries. Male employment is less concentrated than female employment in particular divisions, with no division containing more than 20 per cent of male employ-

The occupational pattern of all those in employment (both employees and the self-employed) is shown in table 4. Two classifications have been used; a classification based on codors, and a broader classification of six groups

^[] Provisional.
• In addition to the effects of arrears and timing this index allows for the depressive effect on earnings in the survey week of the timing of Easter holidays in April 1981 (§ index points).

^{*} Results have also been published in an Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor. Labour Force Survey-1981. Obtainable from opcs, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2

[†] Measures of employment and unemployment from the survey differ in concept and coverage from those obtained from the Department of Employment's own administrative and statistical sources. In particular the survey collects information on all the unemployed, whether or not they are registered with the Employment Services.

[‡] Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, HMSO 1979, £2.50.

[§] Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles.

which distinguishes between manual and non-manual occupations. Employment in clerical and related occupations accounts for about 16 per cent of all employment; over 30 per cent of female employment but only seven per cent of male employment. Another occupation group which has a high proportion of females is catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services, which employs nearly a quarter of all working women. Nearly 20 per cent of male employment is in processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) occupations. A substantially greater proportion of male than female employment is in those managerial and professional occupations not related to education, welfare and health. However, the relatively high level of female employment in education, welfare and health, means that the proportion of female employment in all managerial and professional occupations is much less markedly below the proportion of male employment.

The ratio of manual to non-manual employment is about 50:50; and of the non-manuals about half are in managerial and professional occupations. Among manual workers nearly half the men work in craft or similar occupations while the corresponding proportion for women is considerably smaller.

Data on hours normally worked are shown in table 5. The figures include normal paid overtime, but exclude meal breaks. The proportions of those in part-time employment (those who work 30 hours or less) is just under 20 per cent but the proportions vary between the sexes. Under

Table 1 Population by economic status: Great Britain 1981

Economic status	All perso	ons	Male		Female		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Economically active In employment Unemployed	25,737 23,290 2,447	47·9 43·4 4·6	15,500 13,962 1,538	59·3 53·4 5·9	10,237 9,328 909	37·2 33·9 3·3	
Economically inactive Aged 16 years and over Aged under 16 years	27,963 15,872 12,088	52·1 29·6 22·5	10,644 4,430 6,215	40·7 16·9 23·8	17,319 11,443 5,876	62·8 41·5 21·3	
Economically active and inactive	53,697	100	26,145	100	27,556	100	

^{*} Interviewing took place between late April and early June

Table 2 Economic activity by age: Great Britain 1981 Q2*

Age	All persons	alapiyaag ri	Male	na alem lin	Female		Married fem	nale	Other female	et
	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economic- ally active	Economactivity rate
16–19 20–24 25–34	2,309 3,208 5,886	per cent 65·5 79·7 76·7	1,225 1,845 3,755	per cent 68·6 90·3 97·2	1,084 1,363 2,131	per cent 62·3 68·7 55·9	69 549 1,589	per cent 47 · 8 55 · 6 51 · 3	1,015 813 542	per cen 63·6 81·7 76·0
35–49 50–59 60–64 65+	7,857 4,697 1,272 509	83·0 75·5 45·0 6·5	4,618 2,808 922 327	96·9 92·4 69·6 10·5	3,238 1,889 350 182	68·9 59·5 23·3 3·8	2,701 1,440 233 82	67·5 57·7 23·2 4·7	537 449 117 100	76·6 65·7 23·6 3·3
All aged 16 and over	25,737	61 · 9	15,500	77.8	10,237	47.2	6,663	49-4	3,574	43.7

See note to table 1

four per cent of men compared with over 50 per cent of married women and just over 20 per cent of non-married most frequently reported main method. The main women work 30 hours or less. The proportions of men and page compared with the 1979 survey is an increase in the non-married women working part-time has shown a slick roportion of unemployed women reporting registering increase between 1979 and 1981. For married women the proportion working part-time has remained at just over seking work. This change is especially marked for married half of all working married women. There has also been a modest reduction in the proportions working 41 hours and immethod of seeking work and the most frequently more. This is in some part due to reduced regular overtime ported method was answering advertisements. However, working and more regular short-time working. In 1981, registering with the Employment Services became per cent of men in employment were reported as normalline most frequently reported main method for married working 41 hours or more, whereas in 1979 the proportion offen, as it is for men and other women. was 35 per cent.

Methods of seeking work

ployed persons, as reported in the survey, are shown in tables 7 and 8. These are based on replies from

Table 3 Industrial analysis of persons in employment Great Britain 1981 Q2*

Industry division	All perso		Male in Emplo	yment	Female in Emplo	yment
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per ce
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Energy and Water	582	2.5	480	3.4	102	1-1
supply industry Extraction of minerals and ores, other than fuels, manufacture of metals, mineral pro-	759	3.3	658	4.7	101	1-1
ducts and chemicals	943	4.0	728	5.2	215	2.3
Metal goods, engineer ing and vehicles industries	2,916	12.5	2,297	16.5	618	6.6
4 Other manufacturing industries	2,587 1,566	11·1 6·7	1,518 1,452	10·9 10·4	1,068	11.5
5 Construction 6 Distribution, hotels and catering repairs	4,287	18-4	2,033	14-6	2,254	24-2
7 Transport and communications 8 Banking, finance and insurance, business	1,462	6.3	1,194	8.6	267	2.9
services and leasing 9 Other services	1,757 5,925	7·5 25·4	939 2,362	6·7 16·9	818 3,562	8·8 38·2
No reply, inadequately described/working outside UK All industries	508 23,290	2·2 100	301 13,962	2·2 100	207 9,328	2·2 100

^{*} See note to table 1

hle 6. Use of the Employment Services continues to be the Employment Services as their main method of

hnic origin

The main methods of seeking work used by all unem some results on ethnic origin and economic activity are nondents who were asked to which ethnic group in a ven list they considered they and members of their huseholds belonged.

Occupational analysis of persons in employment by sex: Great Britain 1981 Q2*

Male in

pation group	in employment		employ	ment	employment		
	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per	
CODOT major group	e Empl	tt to our	1991	Ha A S	to on Line	ellous s	
Professional and related supporting management and							
administration Professional and related	959	4.1	756	5 · 4	202	2.2	
in education, welfare and health	1.846	7.9	640	4.6	1,205	12.9	
Literary, artistic, sports	197	0.8	126	0.9	71	0.8	
Professional and related in							
science, engineering, tech-							
nology and similar fields	953	4.1	874	6.3	79	0.8	
Managerial	2,216	9.5	1,727	12-4	488	5.2	
Clerical and related	3,866	16.6	1,005	7.2	2,860	30 · 7	
Selling Security and protective	1,479	6.4	590	4.2	889	9.5	
Security and protective service	423	1.8	383	2.7	39	0.4	
Catering, cleaning, hair-	423	1.8	303	2.1	39	0 · 4	
dressing and other personal service	2,559	11.0	469	3.4	2.000	22.4	
					2,090	22 · 4	
Farming, fishing and related Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding	400	1.7	336	2.4	64	0.7	
Processing, making, repair-	1,746	7.5	1,171	8 · 4	575	6.2	
ing and related (metal and electrical)	2,738	11.8	2,588	18.5	151	1.6	
Painting, repetitive assembl- ng, product inspecting,							
Construction, mining and	933	4.0	525	3.8	408	4 · 4	
elated not identified				-			
ransport, operating.	817	3.5	812	5.8	5	0.1	
materials moving and storing	1,496	6.4	1,420	10.2	76	0.8	
Miscellaneous	382	1.6	354	2.5	28	0.3	
Inadequately described/not	000	n goth	THE STATE	2 1/150	WE BI	19	
All accounts	280 23,290	1.2	184 13,962	100	97 9.328	100	
groupingt	March 1	EKI 10	100111	(1 Deal)	13311 14		
erial and profossional	6,170	26.5	4,124	29.5	2,046	21 - 9	
	3,690	15.8	853	6.1	2,046	30.4	
non-manual occupations	1,698	7.3	804	5.8	894	9.6	
nd similar occupations							
tion, repairing, etc.	1 226	100	0.700	07.0	400		
	4,236	18-2	3,769	27.0	466	5.0	
nanual occupations	7,144	30.7	325 4,086	2.3	3,058	0·3 32·8	
Clination	23,290	100	13,962	100	9,328	100	

erial and professional' relate to Codot major groups I–V: 'clerical and related' to tly of occupations in group VI; 'Other non-manual occupations' includes selected ms from groups VII and VIII; Craft and similar' include selected occupations from –XVI, 'General labourers' are those as listed in group XVI; 'Other manual occupa-ude selected occupations from groups VI to XVI.

The numbers of the economically active and an all-age activity rate are shown for ethnic groups in table 7. The different levels of economic activity between groups to some extent reflect the differing age structure of the ethnic groups. For example, the West Indian population has a large proportion of people in those groups where economic activity is highest, and thus the all-age economic activity rate for West Indians is higher than for the population as

Table 5 Normal hours worked each week: Great Britain 1981 Q2*

									Tho	usand	
Normal hours worked†	hours in employmen		Male in employn	nent	Female		Marrie female emplo	s in	Other‡ females in employment		
	Number	Per	Number	Per	Num- ber	Per	Num- ber	Per	Num- ber	Per	
1–8 9–16	660 1,196	2.8	90	0.6	570 1.092	6.1	411 942	6.6	158 150	5.1	
17–24	1,473	6.3	118		1,355		1,187	19.1	168	5.4	
25–30 31–34	1,169 394	5·0 1·7	226 122	1.6	944 272	10.1	758 187	12.2	185 85	5.9	
35–40	13,066	56 · 1	8,768	62 · 8	4,298	46 · 1	2,235		2.062	66 - 1	
41–60 61 or	3,527	15.1	3,146	22.5	381	4.1	198	3.2	183	5.9	
more	655	2.8	560	4.0		1.0		1 - 1	25*	0.8	
No reply	1,150	4.9	828	5.9	323	3.5	219	3.5		3.3	
All hours	23,290	100	13,962	100	9,328	100	6,208	100	3,120	100	

Table 6 Main method of seeking work of unemployed persons: Great Britain 1981 Q2*

Main method of seeking work	All persons Male				Femal	е	Married female		Other female†	
ornel redic	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per	Num- bers	Per
Not yet started looking Registered with employment	47	1.9	22	1 · 4	25	2.7	12	2.6	13	2.8
services	1,410	57.6	963	62.6	447	49 · 2	193	42.4	254	56 - 0
Registered at private agencies	28	1-1	9	0.6	19	2.0	11	2.5	7	1.6
Advertising in										
newspapers Answering	44	1.8	25	1.6	19	2.1	12	2.7	7	1 . 5
advertisements Direct approach to firm/	534	21 · 8	266	17.3	269	29.6	166	36.5	102	22.6
employers	219	8.9	159	10.3	60	6.6	20	4.5	39	8.7
Personal contacts Other methods	60	2.5	35	2.3	25	2.7	15	3.4	9	2.1
and no reply All methods	105 2,447	4·3 100	59 1,538	3·8 100	46 909	5·1 100	24 455	5·4 100	22 453	4·8 100

^{*} See note to table 1

† See note † to table 2.

Table 7 Ethnic origin of persons economically active:

Ethnic origin	All pers	ons	Male		Female		
pulation), This wate of unempt fleered the size	Num- bers econo- mically active	Econo- mic activity rate per cent	Num- bers econo- mically active	Econo- mic activity rate per cent	Num- bers econo- mically active	Econo- mic activity rate per cent	
White Non-white of which: West Indian or	24,558 908	61 · 8 65 · 2	14,758 575	77·7 80·2	9,800 334	47·2 49·3	
Guyanese African Indian Pakistani or	276 24 319	77·4 50·7 65·8	150 14 205	88·1 60·8 82·5	126 10 113	67·5 40·5 48·1	
Bangladeshi Other† No reply All ethnic origins	100 190 271 25,737	54·4 59·2 59·8 61·9	87 117 167 15,500	85 · 8 68 · 5 75 · 0 77 · 8	13 72 104 10,237	15·5 48·5 45·0 47·2	

t Widowed, divorced, legally separated and single.

See note to table 1.
 † The number of hours worked was recorded to the nearest whole number of hours with half hours being rounded to the nearest even number

[±] See note + to table 2

[†] Including mixed origin

Table 8 Unemployment: analysis by ethnic origin: Great Britain 1981 Q2*

Thousand	Tho	usand
----------	-----	-------

Ethnic origin All persons		probate problem	Male			Female			
dictare of the horse	Number economic- ally active	Number unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment rate	Number economic- ally active	Number unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment rate	Number economic- ally active	Number unem- ployed	Unemple ment
White Non-white of which:	24,558 908	2,288 151	per cent 9·3 16·7	14,758 575	1,434	per cent 9·7 17·2	9,800 334	854 53	per cent 8 · 7 15 · 8
West Indian or Guyanese African Indian	276 24 319	49 3 52	17·8 10·7 16·2	150 14 205	31 2 32	20·6 11·0 15·4	126 10 113	18 1 20	14·5 10·3 17·7
Pakistani or Bangladeshi Other† No reply All ethnic origins	100 190 271 25,737	20 28 8 2,447	20·2 14·6 2·9 9·5	87 117 167 15,500	18 17 6 1,538	20·4 14·2 3·6 9·9	13 72 104 10,237	2 11 2 909	19·0 15·3 1·9 8·9

a whole. The numbers unemployed and an unemployment rate, expressing the unemployed as a proportion of the total economically active population for each group, are shown in table 8. As with economic activity rates, the unemployment rates will reflect the differing age structures of the population within ethnic groups, with those groups with a higher proportion of young people tending to have higher unemployment rates. However, for non-whites the unemployment rates for young people are higher than for whites.

The form of question on ethnic origin used in the 1981 survey differed from that used in the 1979 survey with the category "white" replacing the categories "English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish"; "Polish"; "Italian" and "other European". This, it was hoped, would remove some of the inconsistencies caused by not all respondents interpreting the question in the same way. Also the ordering of the groups in the list shown to respondents was altered in a way which may have led some persons of Indian ethnic origin born in Africa to classify themselves as African. Because of the differences in the questions used in 1979 and 1981, some of the apparent changes in the numbers in particular ethnic groups may reflect only a different classification of survey respondents from that of the 1979 results.

Further analyses

The 1981 Labour Force Survey results, in conjunction with data from other sources, such as the Census of Population, can provide information on numerous aspects of the labour market as outlined above, and a series of Employment Gazette articles covering these aspects is planned. One area of importance is the assessment of recent trends in the labour force (economically active population). This is of particular interest as the current high levels of unemployment are thought to have significantly affected the size of the labour force, and an article will discuss this in the context of the projections set out in the article "Labour Force Outlook to 1986"*.

An article on unemployment will make use, in particular, of the survey's data on people who, although seeking work, do not register as unemployed.

The prevalence and distribution of part-time work is another area of interest and Labour Force Survey data on

hours worked will provide useful source material for a article on this subject. The information on educational qualifications will be used in an examination of the education levels of the economically active, looking in particular at differences between those with jobs and those who are unemployed. Further articles will discuss the labour form participation of ethnic minorities, the numbers of people holding more than one job and household patterns of em ployment and unemployment.

^{*} Published in the April 1981 issue of the Employment Gazette.



Bureau of **Labour Market** Research

Research positions in Australia

The Bureau of Labour Market Research was established by the Australian Government in 1980 to provide a focal point for research into the labour market in Australia. The Bureau is an arm of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs and is located in Canberra.

The Bureau is seeking a senior economist with program evaluation experience to direct and participate in the Bureau's evaluation research on manpower programs and services. Salary A\$29 350-A\$32 950.

A limited number of positions for economists with experience in labour market research are also available. Appointments in the range A\$20 750-A\$24 050 are envisaged.

Expressions of interest accompanied by a brief curriculum vitae should be lodged with Mr P. McLaren, Public Service Board, Australia House, The Strand, London WC2B 4LA, by 11 June 1982 who can be contacted for queries (01) 438 8000. Interviews with suitable applicants will be held in late June. Permanent or fixed term appointments are available.

^{*} See note to table 1. † Including mixed origin.

Remploy is 94 small businesses-that's quite a resource

Despite these difficult economic times we are proud to say that we know of 94 small businesses that are thriving. They're all part of Remploy and produce a combined turnover of some £40 million.

Remploy work in many product and service areas, and our skill, experience and flexibility are available to all businesses, however large or small. And in these days of high overheads any company that can provide a variable cost factor has to be good news.

We can reduce your fixed costs and help you avoid costly investment in plant and labour and allow you to increase your output for as long as you need.

You only pay for what you get. If you think of Remploy as an extension to your production capacity, then you will begin to appreciate how we can help you.

We have over 8,600 workers, who use their skill and experience to the full to ensure that work is delivered to the standards demanded, and on time. And we can help you wherever you are because we have factories nationwide.

So the lack of a certain facility doesn't have to mean putting a brake



on your enterprise. Just use ours, and opportunities that arise can be grasped with both hands.

The Remploy Resource is always there where and when you need it.



Britain's biggest employer of disabled people means business

RESOURCE, PLEASE SEND			
NAME	The same of		
TITLE			
COMPANY		Yang	
ADDRESS			

TO: REMPLOY LIMITED, 415 EDGWARE ROAD

REMPLOY LIMITED, 415 EDGWARE ROAD, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON NW2 6LR TELEPHONE 01-452 8020, TELEX 23178 REMPLOY WORK IN THESE PRODUCTS AND SERVICE AREAS: FURNITURE BED SETTEES, BEDDING, BEDROOM FURNITURE, CHAIRS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, LIVING ROOM FURNITURE, OCCASIONAL FURNITURE, TABLES, THREE-PIECE SUITES, UPHOLSTERY, AUDIENCE SEATING, CANTEEN FURNITURE, CONTRACT FURNITURE, GARDEN EQUIPMENT, HEATERS, INCINERATORS, METAL FURNITURE, SCHOOL FURNITURE, THERMOSTATS, CANTILEVER SHELVING, CABINETS, COMPUTE REEL SHELVES, DISPLAY SHELVING, LIBRARY SHELVING, MOBILE STORAGE, EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT, SHELVING, SHOP DISPLAY SHELVING, WALL SHELVING UNITS, PACKAGING AND ASSEMBLY LIGHT ASSEMBLY, PACKING, SHRINK WRAPPING, SKIN PACKING, SPECIALISED PACKING, SUB-ASSEMBLY, ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY, HAND SOLDERING, MACHINE SOLDERING, PRINTED CARTONS, PRINTED CARTONS, WIRE STITCHED, RIGID AND COLLAPSIBLE BOXES, WOOD PACKING CASES, PALLES AND CRATES, LIBRARY BOOK REBINDING JOURNAL BINDING, PUBLISHERS BINDING, REMPLOY REPRINTS, LETTERPRESS PRINTING, OFFSET LITHO PRINTING, PRINT FINISHING, COLLATING, WIRE STITCHED NICED AND COLLAPSIBLE BOXES, CASUAL BAGS, DUFFEL BAGS, GOLF BAGS, LUGGAGE, TRAVEL GOODS, KNITTED OUTERWEAR, CARDIGANS, CHILDREN'S KNITWEAR, JUMPERS BAORAKS, BOILER SUITS, DONKEY JACKETS, DUFFEL COATS, INDUSTRIAL CLOTHING, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, MEDICAL PRODUCTS ELASTIC HOSIERY, SURGICAL FOOTWEAR, WHEELCHAIRS