# Employment Gazette

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### EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE November (pages 457-496)

## Contents

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Workbench skills that were once merely a weekend hobby for former pattern designer. Mr Barry Norbury, now form the basis of a thriving business. Redundancy combined with the opportunities provided by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme have literally led to a new career in miniature (see page 463).

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### **Free Department of Employment leaflets**

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

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

#### **Employment legislation**

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those

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concerned in industrial tribunal

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current ment legislation.	employ-
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For women aged 59, d 60 to 64, and men age

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states or Gibraltarians Employment in the United Kingdom A guide for workers from non-EC	OW5 1982(rev)
countries	OW17(1980)
Employment of overseas workers in the Training and work experience scheme	OW21(1982)

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays? A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for		Work Research Unit Practical advice and help available for those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working life Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartile Steering Group on Job Satisfaction Meeting the challenge of change Guidelines for the successful	PL66
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The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of pergreated wages for granual workers	PL725	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
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		Equal pay	
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Temporary Short Time Working			
Compensation Scheme For firms faced with making workers redundant	PL692	Race relations	
Job 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 scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people	PL721(rev)	The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service and the multi-racial workforce Background information about some immigrant groups in Britain	PL67
Job Splitting Scheme What you should know about			
working in a split job	PL719 PL732	Miscellaneous	
Just what your company needs Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open	PL/32	The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for help	
up more part-time jobs Jobs, training and early retirement Part-time Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64 and men aged 62 to 64	PL723 PL728	from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EC member states	PL6

Young people

The work of the Careers Service

Quality of working life

A general guide Employing young people Describes the help available to employers from the Careers Service Help for handicapped young people a guide to the specialist help available from the Careers Service

PL669

PL690

PL675

# Bill of rights will "ensure democracy" in unions

### Here come the computers

A travelling roadshow with a difference is now bringing the world of micro computers to Cleveland housewives, pensioners and the unemployed. Demonstrations in libraries, youth clubs and community centres throughout the county are being mounted by Cleveland County Council Community Computers through the MSC's Community Programme, creating 42 full- and part-time places for unemployed people.

Five teams, each with an experienced programme officer and six computer assistants, will be based in Hartlepool, Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Loftus. But they will be available to take their Dragon computers for demonstration anywhere in the county. Audiences will be shown a wide range of

computer activities so that they gradually get to know how a computer can work for them in everyday situations.

Rights of individual union members lie at the heart of the new Trade Union Bill These rights will be properly safeguarded, declared Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment. The Bill "will ensure that trade unionists really do have a fairer chance to decide who shall lead their unions and to influence whether or not industrial action is taken."

The aim of the Bill, he continued, was willing to supply funds to aid unions in "to give trade unions back to their members", though he also pointed out that each of its three main proposals-for details see page 486-are already being implemented in one form or another in various unions.

As regards the contentious subjects of political levies and political funds, Mr King Respect reiterated that he had no objection to these Mr King expected the new legislation to at all but he felt strongly that all contribuincrease public respect for unions and tions to them should be consciously made. referred to the great damage that has been by members who must know what they are done to their image in the past by some doing: "The Bill is based on the fair actions, such as the manipulation of carprinciple that there should be effective and park meetings. The Bill would also help free balloting among members of the union eliminate some of the sporadic and spon- to elect its leaders; that members should be taneous actions which can cause enormous consulted before being called out on strike; harm, although unofficial strike action will and that there should be a free choice for not be affected by it. members about the political activity their The Government, he stated, would be trade union engages in."

## Partnership provides pleasure in motion for the disabled

A workshop for disabled people won high praise from Mr Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, when he visited it to see the work being done on a redesigned battery-operated "Supakart" for handicapped children.

Speaking at the Royal County of Berkshire Factory for the Disabled in Slough, Mr Clark congratulated Speedwell Enterprises for giving handicapped children both "pleasure and new found independence".

After talking to those engaged in making the Supakart, Mr Clark added that it was readily apparent that "they too get a great deal of pleasure knowing that the work they do has such a beneficial result.'

The provision of sheltered employment in workshops such as Speedwell is a partnership between the local authority and the Manpower Services Commission which provide financial support.

Mr Clark also referred to the help and encouragement that the firm had received way both companies took an active and constructive interest in the progress of the workshop was "a prime example of the part"

The minister meets the Supakart and its obviously delighted young driver.

In addition to the social and personal benefits to the children concerned, Mr from Mars Ltd and ICI Ltd, saying that the Clark was pleased to note that active marketing had led to exports to various countries, including Scandinavia, Belgium, Holland and New Zealand: "It is evidently way open industry could become involved a product that spreads goodwill as has been with and support its local sheltered counter- seen from the fund-raising activities of



organising secret postal ballots (but not workplace ballots). He expected the extra cost involved to be about £1m per year; another £2m is already available for this under existing legislation.



chased Supakarts for disabled children."

As well as the Supakart, Speedwell Enterprises is geared to undertake subcontract engineering projects and has been greatly assisted in obtaining work through its involvement with the Engineering Industries Association. It is keen to obtain further work of this kind, particularly new those voluntary bodies who have pur- contracts from local industry.

### EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

### Encouraging safety priorities at work

### Construction industry has to improve

Hard work is needed if a visible improvement is going to be achieved in the safety record of the construction industry, Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, told the NFBTE/FCEC Construction Safety Conference. Six months into the Site Safe '83 campaign on health and safety the accident reports were very disappointing-71 fatal accidents compared with 61 at the same time last year and after nine months the toll had risen to 109 deaths.

### **Changing structure**

The structure of the construction industry has been undergoing rapid change, Dr Cullen explained, with the number of firms increasing dramatically since 1978. Today there are around 100,000 firms employing more than a million people in total but the vast majority of these firms employ fewer than ten people. "As a consequence," said Dr Cullen, "most have neither the incentive nor the knowledge to improve their safety performance . . . Here is a very real difficulty and a testing challenge.

Ways should be found to motivate those who ignore the basic, well-known safety procedures on construction sites "for, make no mistake, the construction industry must improve its safety record"

#### **Statistics**

The Health and Safety Commission feels that the campaign should not be written off on the basis of statistics alone, pointing out that accident figures might have escalated even faster without Site Safe '83. With more and more subcontracting taking place, it recognises the need for the industry to step up its efforts to get the safety message through.

• Speaking shortly afterwards at the 150th anniversary dinner of Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate Dr Cullen referred to the run down of the inspectorate over the last few years and praised it for managing to maintain and improve the safety record despite this reduction. He then announced that it had been decided to begin recruitment of inspectors once more.

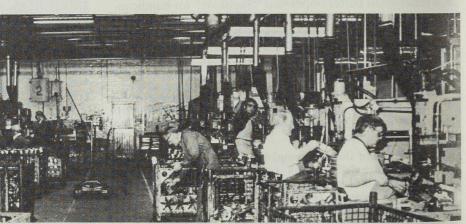
## Six ways to stop fires

Six vital steps towards prevention of fire at work were-emphasised by Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment (now Minister of State) at the start of Fire Safety Week (October 24-9). Mr Selwyn Gummer is the minister directly responsible for health and safety at work.

"Every year fires on industrial and commercial premises cause appalling loss of life and incalculable suffering," he said. "Damage to property totals some £500 million per year and brings with it the loss of people's livelihoods. Yet all too often the fires which cause this grim toll could and should have been prevented. Everyone at work has a part to play in this and I want to draw attention to some of the major causes of such fires and the precautions which should be taken.

"Tidiness, proper methods of waste disposal, safe storage of materials, safe electrical equipment, good security, and care by smokers are six vital steps towards an effective good housekeeping strategy." Such a strategy, he added, also has the added, "that such great strides have been added bonus of reducing the slips, trips, made in pollution control with an inspectoand falls which account for some 20 per rate which has never exceeded 50 profescent of all accidents at work.

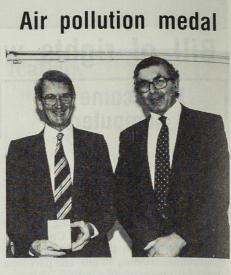
### Austin Rover wins second award



The Bargoed, Mid Glamorgan plant of the Austin Rover Group Ltd, whose entire workforce of 125 is disabled, has won the Manpower Services Commission's "Fit for Work" Award for the second time.

The plant was originally set up to provide work specifically for ex-coal industry workers suffering from pneumoconiosis and, as such, the entire workforce Was disabled. Although the number of pneumoconiosis sufferers has fallen the company has continued to recruit disabled people.

The plant makes components for the whole range of Leyland cars and vans on a competitive basis with other plants.



As recognition for its outstanding contribution to combating air pollution, the Industrial Air Pollution Inspectorate has been presented with the silver medal of the United Nations Environment Programme. At the presentation ceremony Dr Leslie Reed, HM chief industrial air pollution inspector, who received the award from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, emphasised the inspectorate's keenness to consult industry:

'It says much for this approach," he sional staff."

"Pollution control moves forward by cooperation rather than confrontation.



Mr Alan Clark

Mr John Selwyn Gummer

### **DE** ministerial responsibilities

Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State three divisions of Bristol firm, E S and A Robinson Ltd, before entering Parliament as MP for Bridgwater in March 1970. From Tilney Ltd, a company operating in food of 900 and £60 million turnover.

While the Conservatives held office from Ministers June 1970 to February 1974, Mr King was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Christopher Chataway, first as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications (from 1970 to 1972) and then as Minister for Industrial Development. In March 1974 he was tal responsibilities are as follows: elected vice-chairman of the Conservative and Parliamentary Industry Committee. He was an Opposition frontbench spokesman on industry from March 1974 to November 1976, and Shadow spokesman ties Programme), Community Programme, for energy from 1976 to 1979.

When the Conservative Party returned for Employment, was general manager of to office in May 1979, he was appointed Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services at the Department of the Environment. He became Secretary of 1971 until 1979 he was chairman of Sale, State for the Environment and a member of the Cabinet in January 1983. After the manufacturing, food distribution and spe- June 1983 election Mr King was appointed cialised engineering fields with a workforce Secretary of State at the enlarged Department of Transport.

His two Ministers of State are Mr Peter Morrison and Mr John Selwyn Gummer and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State is Mr Alan Clark. Their departmen-Mr Morrison: strategic employment issues, Manpower Services Commission, training (Youth Training Scheme, Industrial Training Boards, Training Opportunicareers service, employment services, em-

## Trainees recognise quality of training

Youth Training Scheme are not only out of step with the TUC's own policy they are also out of step with the mood of Britain's younger generation, who are flocking to join it in their thousands every week," Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, said when he officially opened the Kirklees and Wakefield Training Centre in Huddersfield.

#### Allowance

In remarks aimed particularly at the public sector unions like NALGO and NUPE, Mr Morrison said: "Anyone who claims that the Youth Training Scheme deserves to fail simply because, in their view, the allowance paid to the trainees is too low, really ought to find out how that argument goes down with the young people themselves. Of course some grumble about the money: that's a national pastime; but I

"Unions who persistently run down the have met precious few who grumbled about the real value of the training they are getting. They recognise quality when they see it and they readily appreciate that a pound on the allowance would mean a pound off the training."

He also urged 16 years olds who were still undecided about taking a yrs place, and their parents, not to think that the scheme was "just another adventure in job creation".

The Youth Opportunities Programme and the Job Creation Scheme before it were special, finite employment measures, and limited and training had only a low prior-

"The Youth Training Scheme puts all its people. emphasis on training and quality training at that. The scheme provides a lasting foundation and lasting skills, which young people will need, to adapt in a changing world."

## EMPLOYMENT BRIEF



Mr Peter Morrison



Mr Tom King

ployment agencies and labour market research.

Mr Selwyn Gummer: industrial relations, Trade Union Bill, employee rights, employee participation, international matters, financial and staff management in the Department, dock labour, redundancy payments, job satisfaction, Health and Safety Commission, pay, wages councils and holidays.

Mr Clark: unemployment benefit, social security issues affecting employment, political activities of trade unions, Trade Union Bill (with Mr Selwyn Gummer), DE special measures, new firms, Enterprise Allowance, disabled people, race relations in employment, women's employment issues, work permits, statistics and local and regional employment issues.

### Social fund

The European Commission has announced an allocation of £13,029,349 for training and retraining schemes in the United Kingdom under the European Social Fund. A high proportion of this allocation goes to projects initiated by local authorities, with a special emphasis on the training of young people and the training of women in skills such as engineering where women have not been well represented in the past.

More than £7 million is devoted to the vocational training of about 3,500 young people in Northern Ireland, to prepare them for their first job. Another ten per important while they lasted. But they were cent of the allocation has been awarded to the Manpower Services Commission's training division for schemes involving 720

Altogether 76 UK projects were awarded grants, the smallest being one of £1,846 to Tyne and Wear County Council for a scheme to provide work experience for unemployed people under 25

### EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## Youth Training Scheme is well on course to fulfil Christmas promise

More than 222,000 people had joined the Youth Training Scheme by October 20 and the Manpower Services Commission is confident that by Christmas there will be no 16-year-old school leavers left who have not been offered a place on the scheme.

A total of 415,200 places had been made available by the beginning of October, at which time there were only 66,056 school leavers still on the books awaiting an offer. Four weeks later, according to MSC chairman, Mr David Young, this figure had been reduced to below 30,000.

Mr Young also revealed that he had some evidence that more young people this year were taking the option of staying on in the education system to gain better qualifications.

The percentage of approved places on the scheme so far taken up by entrants varies from 63 per cent in the Northern region to 33 per cent in the London region.



The YTS has proved extremely worthwhile for Darlington teenager lan Gray, for not only has he been promised a permanent job by Mill Garages but the company has also presented him with a two-week course on the Sir Malcolm Miller schooner. And Ian, pictured with managing director Michael Rollings, is still only four months into his training programme.

### Polytechnics must lead the way

There are skill shortages, even with three million unemployed. There is a lack of flexibility of skills and the general level of performance of managers is inadequate. These were some of the reasons given by Dr George Tolley, head of the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech Programme, why polytechnics should spear-



Dr George Tolley.

NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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head the opening up of higher education. Dr Tolley, who was giving the Thames Polytechnic Annual Lecture, referred to More than 4,200 teenagers had been the pressures on polytechnics and to the lack of recognition of what they achieved. It was time, he said, for them to assert themselves in three ways:

- opening up access to higher education by removing unnecessary barriers;
- further extending the quality and extent of sub-degree work;
- establishing, as a mainstream activity, a more varied and credible provision for mature adults.

two-year degree courses could add to rate than originally predicted. Nevertherigidity in the system by reinforcing the less, said Mr Battersby, there are still many A-level and degree syndrome.

He went on to underline the need to have a better trained and better prepared these would be allocated places this month. teaching staff: "There are many staff who are now out of touch with the technologies, the professional competencies they teach," he said. "Staff development and training must be brought to the centre of academic cent on November 1. The London area, on development and change.

"I do not believe that increasing the with a shortfall of 27-8 per cent. volume of research activity will necessarily research.

(See also page 481)

### Hotel and catering progress for yts

placed on the Youth Training Scheme by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board at the start of this month. Although this was about 20 per cent fewer than the board's target at this stage, there are several quite large projects due to start in the next few weeks and Mr David Battersby, the HCITB manager in charge of youth training, remarked: "We might well still be setting up schemes in January and February'

There had been a very good response from employers-6,600 places were approved—but the response from the But he warned that the introduction of youngsters themselves has been at a slower youngsters coming forward who want to partake in the scheme. A large number of The areas which approached most nearly

to their target recruitment figures were Scotland and the South East, which both had a shortfall of approximately 15 per the other hand, was the most below target,

Traditionally recruitment to the hotel put right the deficiencies. That could lead and catering industry has tended to be merely to an addition to the output of from adults already in the job market but, mediocre, pedestrian repetitiveness which with over 70,000 full-time job vacancies currently constitutes so much of university this year, there are likely to be plenty of jobs available for those who successfully complete the scheme.

## Creative talents in miniature

Redundancy has meant carving a career in miniature for Mr Barry Norbury.

For with the help of the Manpower Services Commission, 46-year-old Barry has swopped his pencils and drawing board from his career as head of a design studio for a bandsaw, scalpel and workbench. Barry was made redundant from his ob designing patterns for wall and floor coverings and fabrics for car interiors. Outside of work he turned his creative talents to designing miniature furniture.

"I had vaguely thought about trying to sell some of my work but it was not until my wife read in the local paper about people who had set up their own businesses under the MSC's Enterprise Allowance Scheme that I thought about it seriously,' he said. "It gave me the push I needed." So Barry went down to his local Jobcen-

tre for details. The new Enterprise Allowance Scheme allows unemployed people a £40 a week allowance for a year, while they set up their own business.

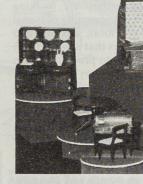
### Keep noise at bay

Comedian Terry Scott gave a practical demonstration outside the House of Commons of the effectiveness of aids to protect employees' hearing, much to the amusement of Dr John Curren (left), chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, and Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment.

They were there to launch the HSC's 18-month noise awareness campaign, It's your hearing. Protect it or lose it.

The campaign is designed to make people aware of the tragedy of deafness, explained Mr Selwyn Gummer. To be deaf unnecessarily is a double tragedy, especially where commonsense and practical solutions could have been provided at little





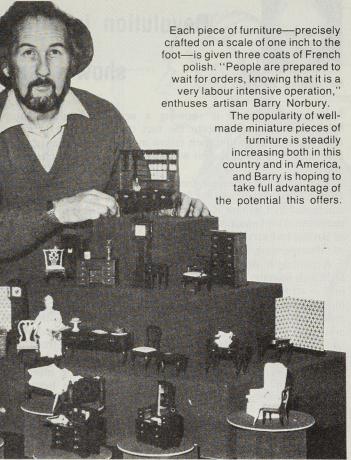
### **Comments wanted on participation proposals**

The Government is seeking the views of February 1984. Copies of the consultative industry, commerce, the professions and proposals on employee participation and company law harmonisation.

The Department of Employment and the Department of Trade and Industry have jointly published a consultative document containing the European Commission's revised proposals on the draft Directive on Procedures for Informing and Consulting Employees-the "Vredeling" Directive--and the draft Fifth Directive on market' of goods and services. the Harmonisation of Company Law.

Industry and commerce in the United Kingdom have expressed much concern about the proposals for prescriptive legislation on employee participation and about the proposals in the draft Fifth Directive on the board structure of public limited companies. Although the Departments of Employment and Trade and Industry are already well aware of these anxieties, the usual consultation procedures are being undertaken in order to ensure that the views of UK interests are fully represented during forthcoming negotiations.

## EMPLOYMENT BRIEF



Comments are sought by the end of

document are available on request from trade unions on European Commission Stephen Walker, Department of Employment, (IRA 3) Rm 350, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London swith 9NF. Tel: 01-213 3915/6848.

> The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, has already remarked that "it is difficult to see how legislation that imposes the rigid set of procedures set out in the draft 'Vredeling' and Fifth Directives contributes to the creation of a 'common

#### **Best position**

"The Government welcomes moves to promote the involvement of employees in the enterprises for which they work, but it believes that the main initiative is best left to employers and employees, who are in the best position to judge what best suits their particular circumstances.

'There is evidence of significant growth in recent years of employee involvement under the voluntary approach preferred in the UK, and the Commission has not even attempted to show why this approach should now be discarded.

## EMPLOYMENT BRIEF



spirit of confidence despite the fact that most managers feel that their fellow managers' morale is lower than it was five years

This paradox emerged from a survey British Management and the Recession 1983 conducted by Opinion Research and Communication on behalf of the Confederation of British Industry and the British Institute of Management.

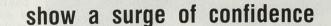
According to the survey of 529 managers in British industry there has been a revolution in attitudes, with most of them believing that their own company had become more efficient. Productivity, marketing and sales efficiency were also improving and such factors as product design and quality and the availability of the latest technology were showing a marked upturn.

#### Low profits

However, this optimism was tempered by the problems of low profitability and poor price competitiveness. Nearly a third of those interviewed admitted to improved profitability in the last five years whereas almost half of the sample said their profits had declined.

Among the achievements claimed in pursuit of efficiency and competitiveness in the last two years, those cited most frequently were investment in new plant,

## **Revolution in attitudes as British managers**



Management morale is showing a new technology, equipment and computers (33 per cent); cost reduction or the control or reduction of overheads (30 per cent); and reduction in or banning of recruitment (26 per cent). The investment aspect was most frequently mentioned by managers in companies employing more than 500 and by those in the North and Scotland. The other two aspects were particularly mentioned by managers at board level.

### Satisfaction

Although the survey shows that managers generally believe they are working longer hours, have a deteriorating personal tax situation and are more anxious and pressurised, it also shows that most of them believe that the solution to problems lies in their own hands and that they are actually getting more job satisfaction as well as having better relations with their workforce.

Summing up the effects of the recession on British managerial attitudes, Mr Roy Close, director general of the British Institute of Management, claimed that "the manager's competitive edge has certainly been sharpened by these experiences"; and Sir Terence Beckett, his opposite number at the Confederation of British Industry, added that British managers today are "hardpressed, realistic about life in a world recession but counting largely on themselves for salvation".

The survey of fringe benefits to employees of 237 member companies conducted by the British Institute of Management shows that these benefits have in general increased since the last similar survey in 1977.

Roy Clos

The percentage of firms providing free medical insurance trebled from 5 to 15 per cent, the average holiday entitlement for employees has risen (95 per cent now provide for 20 or more days' holiday compared with 81 per cent in 1977) and 39 per cent have improved their pension schemes.

A few companies, however, have cut back the benefits they offer, either by revising their company car policy or reducing their contribution to employees' meals (closing canteens, ceasing to issue luncheon vouchers or cutting back on meal subsidies).

Employee Benefits Annual Survey 1983 compiled by Sue Webb of BIM Information and Advisory Services is available from Professional Publishing Ltd, 27/31 Charing Cross Road, London wc2 olr for £31.25 (£25 for BIM members).



# **Employee involvement in work redesign**

by Geoff White. Work Research Unit Attention is drawn to the importance of involving employees in designing and implementing new techniques for improving the way work is done, the jobs people do and the relationships between them.

### Questions will be asked about Community Programme garden



"Diggers" Leon Thompson, designer John Jones and supervisor Graham Wright, at the Quiz Garden site

Foundations are being laid for a garden that will hold the answers to many questions about Liverpool.

For the "quiz garden", being built by Diggers as part of the International Garden Festival, will offer visitors a chance to test their knowledge of Liverpool and its people. "We will be posing questions about Liverpool to visitors, and the answers will be in the garden," said Diggers manager Lennie Cruickshank. "There will be strawberries in one section, which gives an idea of one of the questions."

The garden is due to open next year as one of the theme gardens on the huge festival site on the banks of the Mersey. The work is being done by local people

from the Liverpool 8 area as Diggers is a project run under the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme.

Much of the thrust for increased participation by individuals, both indirectly through representatives. delegates or spokespersons and directly on matters affecting their own work, has come through social, political and ideological pressures for change. These have been recognised, and to some extent encouraged, by legislation or the anticipation of it. Most recently in the UK, the Employment Act 1982 required that annual reports of all companies with more than 250 employees would, in respect of the financial years starting on or after January 1983, be required to contain a statement concerning the introduction, maintenance or development of arrangements to involve employees. This is, of course, a modest spur to ensure that companies at least consider their policy and practices relating to employee involvement. A joint statement has just (October 1983) been issued by the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) and Industrial Participation Association (IPA) setting out

principles and practice in this field<sup>1</sup>.

This follows a series of practical guides published by IPM in 1982 on practical participation and involvement, the third of which includes a discussion and case studies dealing with:

job re-design and work re-structuring

quality circles

employee attitude surveys

appraisal systems

suggestion schemes<sup>2</sup>.

The article stems from presentations during October 1983 at a joint meeting of senior British and West German personnel managers arranged by the Institute of Personnel Management and at a conference of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply. The views expressed are those of the author and are not necessarily shared by members of the two Institutes, nor do they reflect the policy of the Department of Employment

All these are regarded as examples of direct participation in that they focus on the work done by individuals and groups. This is distinguished from matters on which there is indirect representation. A recent survey<sup>3</sup> of industrial relations in Britain carried out in 1980 lists the following issues for joint consultation regarded as important by both management and employee representatives.

- production including increasing productivity and work scheduling
- employment avoiding redundancy, job security, coping with reduced demand
  - wage/salary reviews, bonus.

These topics also feature in collective bargaining and the survey found that when these issues were subject to local joint regulation they were more likely to appear also on the agenda for joint consultation.

### Growth

pay

Both directly and indirectly, therefore, there has been a growth of employee involvement and participation. Nevertheless, an important distinction must be made between consultation about issues and making decisions resulting from this consultation. By and large, the actual content of jobs, the operational processes and organisation of work are rarely subjects on which employees are consulted, and even more rarely are they involved in deciding what changes should be made.

Greater involvement of all employees in the management of changes in organisations and in decisions affecting their own work, as is now becoming clear, is not just a matter of political or social relevance. Experience indicates that positive advantages can be derived by companies in which full use is made of this principle. These advantages are:

- Enhanced commercial profitability through improved quality and lower unit costs.
- Better use of human resources
- A more robust and adaptable enterprise
- Improved longer-term viability and creativity
- Quicker and more effective changes.

This is increasingly the experience in companies introducing new technology into their production and information systems.

The sophistication, compactness, versatility and speed of operation of microelectronic devices has considerable implications for the policies and practices of industrial and commercial companies, for the jobs of individual employees and for the trade unions who represent their interests.

The potential advantages can be seen to imply, or to give opportunity for, changes in both the structure and size of the organisation and in the responsibilities and roles of managers, supervisors and operators. If the full economic advantages are to be secured for a company, then a review of the organisational context must be undertaken which will be quite comprehensive. If an electronic cash register is merely substituted for a mechanical till, or a word processor for a typewriter, the full potential of the new equipment will be lost.

### View confirmed

This view has been confirmed by a report<sup>4</sup> of a consulting engineering firm surveying the introduction of flexibile manufacturing systems. Their report has unequivocally stated that companies whose managers do not involve employees at all levels in the planning and implementation of flexible manufacturing systems are in serious trouble, extending the time for implementation and limiting the productivity potential of the new system. The report goes on to assert that most of the value from new processes comes, not from the hardware but, from the system into which it is incorporated and that the cost differential is likely to increase. Again, Professor H Rosenbrock<sup>5</sup> poses the question whether it is not wasteful to employ a human being on some single-task operating jobs. He suggests that an engineer would be strongly criticised for designing and using a highly complex multi-function robot for this purpose and people are more versatile than robots. The implication is that there are alternatives for the design of work systems especially in the way in which human beings and other components fit together, and that the only sure way of a satisfactory arrangement is to involve people in the design of their own work. This means treating people as human beings and users of equipment rather than as operators of machines.

Computerisation often articulates how work is supposed to be done rather than what in fact happens and the transfer to computerised systems may lead initially to lower rather than greater efficiency and, unless the "social and people problems" are dealt with satisfactorily, may never attain the planned or expected levels. Assessment of costs and expected benefits must therefore include a wide range of aspects. New arrangements of work and training of staff must be taken into account at the development stages rather than seen as operating costs after technical development has been implemented.

### Wide range of applications

The increased power, versatility, decreasing size and cost of microelectronic components not only offer a wide range of application but have considerable impact on current practices and policies, on tasks people carry out, on work patterns and relationships, even on the optimum size and structure of the enterprise. This means that because of its novelty and wide implications, the full potential cannot be readily specified beforehand-it is very much a case of learning by experience and this suggests that waiting until better equipment or more appropriate or cheaper software is on the market may not be entirely valid if it deprives a company of valuable experience on which it can build.

People will be apprehensive about the effects on their job as they have been taught to do it, about their ability to learn, about losing control and interest, and more

crucially about whether a job will continue to exist for them. These fears alone make it essential to involve everyone likely to be affected from the earliest stages and to work out policies and agreed strategies for dealing with important consequences, whether or not these are incorporated in formal agreement between management and unions. It must be said, however, that those who are closest to the technology are likely, given the opportunity to use and control it, to be rather more enthusiastic and less apprehensive than many managers and supervisors.

The lessons of experience in many companies can be summarised as follows:

- It has already been suggested that new technology does not necessarily determine the tasks and arrangement of functions. In fact it may increase the options rather than reduce them. The existing systems may no longer be appropriate and will, unless changed, reduce the potential benefits of the new technology
- In designing and planning the new system to incorporate new technology, employees at all levels have relevant information and views
- It is not necessary for a system to be applied across the board in a company. Variation in experience and in preferences can be allowed for and different management styles and practices may be appropriate. The degree of common practice that is necessary (rather than tidy and convenient) may well be much less than people believe
- Planning for and dealing with change is a growing need that must be specifically provided for in companies. There are considerable advantages in spreading responsibility for this widely through the company
- Not every change can be predicted and planned, nor can the detailed implications of changes be foreseen entirely. Many informal arrangements and implicit tasks, which are important for getting work done, do not appear in job descriptions or organisation charts. Review and modification must therefore be a continuing process
- The balance of power both between and within existing departments is inevitably disturbed. The resulting conflicts, if not managed satisfactorily, could well affect the efficiency of the organisation and the quality of people's jobs.

### Integrated design need

These general points underline the need for an integrated design process in which people rather than technology are central. The question that should be answered is What equipment and work arrangements best enable people to do their work?" rather than "How should employees be motivated to make efficient use of new technology?"

This points to the need for involving people not only in

### **Conciliation in industrial** disputes: A practical guide

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## **Conciliation services:** Structures, functions and techniques

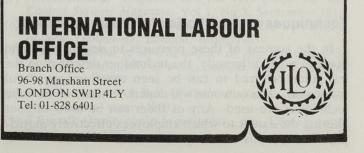
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# Workers' participation in decisions within undertakings

Providing an overall picture of the machinery of participation, from self-management to collective bargaining and trade union action, and including works councils and representation on management bodies, this study outlines the objectives, methods and scope of workers' participation in decisions in undertakings. It also outlines the objections raised to some of its forms, and the general introduction draws attention to key factors that influence the efficiency and acceptability of the infinitely varied arrangements that are covered by the general concept of participation

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doing work but in deciding what should be done at three stages:

- (1) In the design of equipment and production processes including the control of those processes
- (2) In the review and improvement of existing work systems
- (3) In the performance of tasks and control of output and quality.

A review<sup>6</sup> by a NEDO sector working party of electronics firms provides further evidence for this change of perspective. In these firms, consultation with staff was mostly about implementation but also in a few cases about choice of equipment and planning the new system. The benefits claimed in companies where there was consultation included:

greater readiness to change jobs greater appreciation of commercial and technical

- aspects
- reduced time for implementation improved design of products.

Finally a report by the Metra Consulting Group for the Netherlands government on the impact of chip technology on conditions and quality of work, based on more than 50 case studies in most highly industrialised countries, found that:

- the mode of application and implementation needed more attention than the technology and success depended on how early and the extent to which line managers and staff are involved
- in manufacturing process applications, job satisfaction was relatively little affected by automation itself but "stand-alone" equipment tended to cause job fragmentation—where the equipment has an operator whose job is defined by the needs of the equipment
- in office applications most effects were from the introduction of word processors. This also led to fragmentation and changes in skill requirements, separating, for example, printing from proof reading and from authorship, leading to problems arising from a long communication chain
- there was an overall decrease in unskilled work in the companies surveyed but an increased need for in-company training in specific skills and operations, promoting a sense of job security but of dependency also which may not be quite so good from the individual's viewpoint.

### Techniques and methods of direct involvement

In the context of these pressures to design, plan and manage work differently, the techniques described in the IPM guide referred to can be seen as offering a useful framework. The outcome will depend entirely on how the techniques are used. Any of them can be used without altering the extent to which employees effectively participate in decisions affecting their work. Recent reviews of some of these techniques in practice by the Work Research Unit support the view that the values and objectives underlying the techniques, and the context in which they are used, determine whether the technique is participative and the degree to which individual employees can be accurately regarded as being involved. The relationship between participation and productivity is also complex. The techniques themselves, as discussed below, are themselves neutral.

(a) Job redesign—impetus has been given to this, as suggested earlier, by new technologies—because it creates opportunity for doing work differently, because it presents more options and because it upsets existing departmental and hierarchical structures. Work Research Unit staff are aware of increasing numbers of companies taking this opportunity to examine alternatives and of management consultancies setting up resources to assist. There are two features about this trend which need to be noted:

- They are not confined and limited programmes of innovation but pervasive in their subject matter and agenda. The kinds of changes are much wider than job enlargement, enrichment and autonomy for work groups, which were prevalent about ten years ago. Even assuming this limited scope, job holders' perception of the changes is critical for motivation and performance to be affected
- Almost more important than changes in job content is the process of change, its management and the involvement of individuals by representatives and directly. Doing things to people and even for them is not as effective as making changes with other people.

This participative strategy for management of change pays off because:

- it affords opportunity to learn in the organisation, to live with the new system, and to cope with change as part of the way the company normally functions
- it involves people as participants rather than recipients of change
- it results in better outcomes both for the company from a commercial viewpoint and for individuals
- the process of "selling" the new system, of getting acquainted with it and its effects is not a separate issue but an integral aspect of the change
- it helps to identify those matters about which negotiation between the management and employee representatives is needed and agreement must be reached either before or after implementation has provided some experience
- it establishes resources within the organisation which can be used to good advantage in the future.

The process of change is tied up with the content. This is not necessarily a cause of confusion since, if it is accepted that fairly massive change is likely to be the norm rather than exceptional, a company is setting up a procedure not for dealing with a specific situation but starting a process of planning, implementation and appraisal which is open-ended and justifiable financially in terms of increasing the capacity of the organisation to meet challenges in the future.

(b) Quality circles-this, without doubt, is the technique that has recently hit the headlines of management journals and magazines, though we are probably too close to distinguish satisfactorily what is worthwhile from ephemeral enthusiasm. As a means of direct voluntary participation quality circles share with other problemsolving and review systems a place in the consultative processes in a company. They do not necessarily bring about a shift in responsibility and authority. By and large, they make recommendations and do not take action to implement them. It seems that in Japan (where the equivalent term, literally translated means "the gathering of wisdom of the people") and elsewhere, the benefits have to do with the functioning of the organisation, involvement of individuals, communications rather more than direct improvement of the quality of products 8, 9

There are a number of variants, some of which precede quality circles, in which individuals at all levels are given opportunity to contribute to the way in which the organisation in which they work functions as well as carrying out specific sets of tasks. The focus, the context in which they are set, and rules for participation may vary. Some are permanent, others set up for a specific project for a limited life. Some will best be seen as the ground floor of an industrial democratic structure. Others will be an expression of participative management, with explicitly delegated tasks. It would be foolish to ignore the possible repercussions of these small group techniques for existing relationships between departments and levels and much needs to be discovered about their effects on formal consultative and negotiating arrangements. There will be, also, effects on the participating individuals and how they see their jobs.

(c) The final set of direct participative procedures are different from the previous two in that they are methods for collecting the views and perspectives of individuals directly and separately through:

employee attitude surveys

appraisals

suggestion schemes.

The extent to which individuals can be said to participate can vary in each case. It can be extremely limited; for example, responding to structured questionnaires, being given information about the results of an appraisal, offering suggestions. A greater degree of participation can be achieved by, for example, in surveys, getting employees to propose topics, review the data collected, and interpret the results. In some appraisal systems, both superior and subordinate may review the work carried out over the period of review, set the agenda and agree the outcomes.

### **General caveats**

The IPM report emphasises that the value of attitude surveys depends on the context in which they are used and their objectives and expresses the view that the greater the degree of participation the more productive is likely to be the outcome. There are, however, three general caveats:

- The benefits are not likely to come overnight or by administrative action. Time and space for learning and for developing appropriate attitudes and relationships must be allowed. It is not enough for a manager to say "Here's my scheme for participation. They can take it or leave it".
- There will undoubtedly be differences in the pace and focus of change and it would be wrong to make judgements about these differences except to the extent that they afford individuals the opportunity of exercising the degree of control over those aspects of their work which they regard as appropriate and necessary. It is unlikely, judging from recent crossnational surveys, that their demands will be intemperate and immodest
- The extent to which formal structures and systems in organisations can be set up that are entirely satisfactory is limited. Room must be left for informal arrangements and individual initiative, which are often more productive in getting work done. The uses to which a particular piece of technological equipment can be put may not be fully appreciated until experience has been gained. There are limits to the value of the plans. This only serves to emphasise the relative importance of the process of planning from design to implementation and the value of those whose work is affected including in this process.

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### SPECIAL FEATURE

# Regional and age variations in unemployment flow

Following the introduction of the computerised count of unemployed claimants, this article is the first of series to bring new information about flows into and out of unemployment and about duration of unemployment up to date.

New information about flows into and out of unemployment and about the duration of unemployment, which has become available following the introduction of the computerised count of unemployed claimants\*, was published in the August 1983 edition of Employment Gazette ("Unemployment flows: new statistics", pp 351 to 358).

This article is intended as the first of a series to bring this information up to date. Two new tables in the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette are introduced. Table 2.19 presents monthly information on the numbers becoming unemployed (inflow) and the number ceasing to be unemployed (outflow). The vacancy flow data previously contained in table 2.19 has now been transferred to a new table, numbered 3.5.

The results for April to July 1983 given in this article are very similar to those for the previous six months (given in the August 1983 article). In addition for the first time it is now possible to make comparisons at the national level with data for 12 months previously: for males the monthly inflows have decreased and the outflows have increased; for females the monthly inflows and outflows have both increased, with outflows rising more rapidly than inflows. These changes are consistent with the reduction over the last year in the rate of increase of the underlying trend in the monthly unemployment count, within which the slowing down has been very largely attributable to male unemployment.

#### Results

The August 1983 Employment Gazette article pointed to the considerable turnover of the unemployed, with the monthly inflow and outflow averaging 12 to 13 per cent of

\* See "Compilation of the unemployment statistics", Employment Gazette, September 1982, pp 389-393 and "Changed basis of the unemployment statistics" Employment Gazette, December 1982, p S20.



the average unemployment level over the period up to May 1983. A high turnover has been maintained over the summer months (see table 2.19 of Labour Market Data), but in comparison with summer 1982, there have been some changes in the relative size of the inflow and outflow, as shown in table 5.

Comparing the two periods, for males there has been a 31/2 per cent decrease in the inflow and an 81/2 per cent increase in the outflow; and for females, the inflow and outflow have increased by 6 and 91/2 per cent respectively.

Differences between two periods in the size of both the inflow and outflow cause changes in the rate of increase of the unemployment count. Thus the changes in the flow figures in table 5 are reflected in the difference in the Great Britain seasonally adjusted series between June and

### Table 1 Unemployment flows and completed durations by region: April 15, 1983 to July 14, 1983\*

Duration of completed spell of unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London (in- cluded in South East)	East Anglia	South West	Wes Mid- land
Male Inflow	192.3	91.6	19.1	47.2	62.7
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	11.3 11.6 19.1 14.7 11.9	4·8 5·1 8·2 6·4 5·2	1.1 1.3 2.1 1.5 1.3	3·2 2·7 4·9 3·7 2·9	2.6 3.3 5.0 3.9 3.3
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	21.7 36.4 24.2 13.6	9·6 16·1 10·1 6·2	2·5 4·4 3·6 1·7	5.7 9.8 8.0 3.8	6·4 11·3 8·1 5·3
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	10·2 5·9 6·6 4·6 1·2	4·8 3·0 3·3 2·4 0·6	1.2 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.1	2·8 1·4 1·8 1·2 0·3	4.5 2.9 3.7 2.9 0.9
Duration not available	35.6	13.9	4.3	12.8	17.9
All	228.6	99·7	27.1	64.7	81.8
Female Inflow	101.1	47.7	10.3	26.3	33.8
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	5.7 6.4 10.7 7.7 5.7	2·3 2·9 5·0 3·6 2·8	0·6 0·7 1·2 0·8 0·6	1.7 1.5 2.7 2.0 1.5	1.3 2.0 2.9 2.2 1.6
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	10·4 16·4 10·5 6·0	4·9 7·8 4·6 2·8	1.2 2.0 1.5 0.7	2·8 4·8 4·1 1·9	3.0 5.3 3.6 2.7
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	5·1 1·6 1·7 1·0 0·3	2·3 0·8 0·9 0·5 0·1	0.6 0.2 0.2 0.1	1.6 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.1	2.9 1.1 1.2 0.7 0.2
Duration not available	4.5	2.3	0.6	1.3	2.0
All	93.7	43.7	10.9	27.3	32.8

<sup>\*</sup> The outflow figures reflect the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men who no longer have to sign on at an Unemployment Benefit Office. Between April and July the numbers affected in Great Britain were 121,900 and by region were: South East 30,100 (of which Greater London 11,800), East Anglia 3,900, South West 11,600, West Midlands 15,300. East Midlands 10,100, Yorkshire and Humberside 12,800, North West 13,700, North 9,400, Wales 6,700 and Scotland 8,400.

September, having changed, for males, from an increase of approximately 22,000 per month in 1982 to a fall of approximately 3,000 (allowing for effects of Budget provisions) in 1983. For females, an increase of approximately 9,000 per month in 1982 has been reduced to 6,000 per month in 1983. These results utilise the latest available monthly data, up to September 1983.

The following results for the regions and for particular age groups make use of data for the latest quarter, April to July 1983.

#### Regions

As in the earlier periods, the regional pattern shows higher unemployment rates being associated with higher

Thousand Wales Scot-Great East York-North North Midshire & West land Britain lands Humberside 43.3 60.6 88.7 47.5 34.9 75.9 672.2 2·0 2·7 4·2 2·6 2·6 36.8 3.1 4.8 1.9 4.2 2·0 3·4 3.9 4.6 4.8 39.5 5.9 7.3 4.5 7.0 63.3 3.1 2.5 5.2 4.4 5.7 3.5 2.6 48.3 3.6 4.5 2.5 2.0 4.1 38.6 72.4 4.8 6.5 8.7 5.0 3.8 7.3 8.4 10.9 15.0 7.5 6.6 12.7 122.9 6.1 8.3 11.4 5.7 5·7 3·4 9.5 90.5 4.6 3.3 5.8 52.2 7.1 3.6 2.5 3.4 5.5 3.0 2.1 4.1 39.2 1.4 2.0 3.0 1.4 2.3 22.0 1.2 1.6 2.7 28.2 4.1 2.2 1.8 2.9 1.3 2.1 3.2 1.7 1.3 2.5 21.3 0.4 0.7 1.3 0.7 7.1 0.6 1.0 12.2 17.2 12.1 17.9 8.5 13.0 151.5 56.7 79.1 104.0 58.8 46.8 86.3 833.9 23.1 31.3 48.5 22.3 18.6 45.1 360.5 2·2 2·8 3·9 19.5 1.1 1.5 2.8 1.4 1.2 2·2 2·9 1.6 2.9 1.3 1.2 22.4 2.4 4.5 2.1 1.9 35.1 1.6 2.1 3.0 1.4 1.4 2.8 25.0 1.2 2.4 2.1 1.6 1.1 1.1 19.0 2·2 3·7 35.0 3.0 4.4 1.9 4.0 2.1 7·7 5·7 58.7 5.1 3.4 3·3 2·7 6.9 2.6 3.8 42.1 2.6 5.0 1.5 2.5 3.6 3.4 25.8 1.6 1.9 24.8 2.4 3.6 2.0 1.3 3.5 1.2 0.5 0.8 0.6 0.4 1.0 7.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 0.7 0.6 1.0 8.7 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.3 0.6 4.9 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2 1.8 18.3 1.2 1.6 2.5 1.2 1.0 2.3 30.9 22.3 46.9 22.4 20.0 348.8 41.7

inflow rates and lower likelihoods of ceasing to be unemployed (table 3). Claimants in the West Midlands continue on average to have longer spells of unemployment. There are indications of different regional seasonal patterns in the inflow rate; for example in Greater London and the West Midlands the rates have been virtually constant, whereas in East Anglia, the South West and Wales the rates in October 1982 to January 1983 are higher than in the succeeding quarters.

### Age

The effects of age on the likelihoods of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed for the latest period, April to July 1983, show a similar pattern to the earlier quarters (table 4):

the likelihood of becoming unemployed decreases with age;

the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is roughly constant for the age groups 18-19 to 35-44, but then decreases for the older age groups.

For those aged under 18, both likelihoods are greater than those for the older age groups, but are less than the corresponding values for the preceding quarters. The latter is probably a seasonal effect reflecting the quarterly variations in the number of individuals joining and leaving the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) or other special employment or training measures.

The August article showed that the highest unemploy-

Thousand

### Table 2 Unemployment flows and completed durations by age: April 15, 1983 to July 14, 1983\*

Great Britain	Age gr	roups											merryale	(Tanga)	ins there is which is
Duration of completed spell of unemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45– 49	50- 54	55– 59*	60- 64*	65 and over*	All*
Male Inflow	23.6	41.5	36.3	35.4	 156·2	83.0	62.9	52.2	41.5	35.7	33.4	37.6	32.9		672·2
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	2·4 2·7 4·2 3·0 2·0	2·1 2·3 3·7 2·7 2·3	1.9 1.9 2.8 2.3 1.9	1.6 1.8 3.0 2.1 1.8	7.7 8.6 13.6 10.1 7.9	4·8 5·1 8·3 6·4 4·9	3·8 3·9 6·4 4·8 3·8	3·3 3·3 5·4 4·1 3·4	2·6 2·7 4·4 3·3 2·7	2·1 2·2 3·5 2·8 2·3	1.7 1.8 3.0 2.4 2.1	1.4 1.5 2.4 2.0 1.6	1.4 1.6 2.7 2.3 2.0		36·8 39·5 63·3 48·3 38·6
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	3·3 2·2 1·0 0·2	4·1 5·9 3·3 1·5	3·8 7·2 5·7 3·5	3·4 6·7 5·6 3·7	14.9 26.7 20.3 12.3	9.5 16.6 12.0 6.2	7·3 12·4 8·6 4·6	6.5 10.6 7.2 3.8	5.0 8.2 5.8 3.0	4·2 7·2 4·9 2·6	3.6 6.3 4.3 2.4	3·1 5·6 4·5 2·6	3.7 7.3 7.1 5.7	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	72·4 122·9 90·5 52·2
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	1111	0.6 0.2 0.2	1.7 0.9 1.0 0.3	2·1 1·4 2·0 1·0 0·1	6·6 4·4 6·8 5·9 1·8	4·1 2·9 3·8 3·6 1·3	3·1 2·2 2·9 2·8 1·0	2.6 1.8 2.4 2.2 0.8	2.0 1.4 1.8 1.6 0.7	1.8 1.2 1.5 1.4 0.6	1.8 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.2	2·4 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·1	10·2 4·0 4·0 1·6 0·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	39·2 22·0 28·2 21·3 7·1
Duration not available	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	4.6	5.1	2.8	2.7	1.7	4.6	12.7		1.7	151.5
All	22·1	29.7	35.7	36.8	150.0	94·1	72·6	60·1	<b>48</b> .0	39.8	36-2	42.3	166	<u>8·5</u>	833.9
Female Inflow	17.1	31.5	29.8	28.1	108.6	48.4	26.6	20.1	15.5	13.8	11.6	9.3		112	360.5
Outflow One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	1.7 2.0 2.9 2.0 1.5	1.8 2.2 3.2 2.3 1.8	1.8 2.1 3.0 2.0 1.6	1.5 1.6 2.6 1.9 1.5	5·0 5·9 9·2 6·6 4·9	2·2 2·7 4·6 3·3 2·5	1.4 1.7 2.7 1.9 1.5	1·3 1·3 2·2 1·5 1·1	1.0 1.0 1.6 1.1 0.9	0.8 0.9 1.3 1.0 0.7	0.6 0.6 1.0 0.8 0.6	0·4 0·4 0·7 0·5 0·4		1111	19·5 22·4 35·1 25·0 19·0
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	2·6 1·8 0·9 0·1	3·2 5·2 2·9 1·2	3·3 6·1 4·5 2·4	2·8 5·6 4·7 2·8	9·1 16·7 12·2 8·2	4·7 7·9 5·9 4·2	2·6 4·3 3·1 2·1	2·1 3·2 2·1 1·3	1.5 2.5 1.7 1.0	1·3 2·2 1·7 0·9	1.0 1.7 1.3 0.8	0·8 1·4 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·1 0·1		35·0 58·7 42·1 25·8
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	11111	0·5 0·2 0·2 	1·3 0·6 0·7 0·2	1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 0.1	7·2 2·3 2·9 2·1 0·8	6.0 1.4 1.2 0.6 0.3	3.0 0.8 0.7 0.4 0.1	1.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.1	1.1 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.1	0·9 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·1	0.7 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1	0.8 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1	0·1 		24.8 7.9 8.7 4.9 1.8
Duration not available	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.2	5.4	994(186-169) 		18.3
All	16.4	25.3	30.2	29.7	94.7	49.6	27.6	20.2	15.5	13.6	11.9	13.6	0	.4	348.8

\* The outflow figures reflect the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men who no longer have to sign on at an Unemployment Benefit Office. Between April and July the numbers affected were 6,600 in the 55-59 age group and 115,300 in the 60 and over age group.

472 NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Table 3 Likelihood of becoming unemployed and of ceasing to be unemployed by region

Male and female	South East	Greater London (in- cluded		South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire & Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
		in South East)				2-4	20.5 2		ent)	veg) (de)	na Teroren	01010100 001 100
Unemployment rates (per cent)		manna r	- Star	d mar		C. Have			17.0	10.1		10.0
Oct 1982	9.2	9.1	10.3	11.2	15.6	11·4 12·3	14·0 14·8	15·3 16·1	17·2 18·1	16·1 17·1	14·6 15·8	12·6 13·3
Jan 1983	9.7	9.5	11.3	12·2 11·7	16·3 16·2	12.3	14.8	16.0	17.6	16.7	15.0	13.3
April 1983*	9.6	9.6 9.5	11·2 10·0	10.6	15.4	11.4	13.7	15.5	16.8	15.4	14.8	12.5
July 1983*	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.0	15.4	11.4	13.1	15.5	10.0	13.4	14.0	12.5
Likelihood of becoming un-												
employed (per cent)												
Inflow expressed as a percent												
of the average number of												
employees in employment												
plus the unemployed												10
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.6
Jan 1983 to April 1983	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.4
April 1983 to July 1983	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.4
Likelihood of ceasing to be												
unemployed (per cent)												
Outflow expressed as a per-												
cent of the average number												
unemployed over the quarter	00.0	05 7	00.0	33.5	24.0	29.7	28.3	26.9	26.0	27.4	29.0	30.0
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	36.8	35·7 36·9	33·8 37·1	33.5	27.1	34.0	31.8	30.0	30.6	31.7	36.6	34.2
Jan 1983 to April 1983* R	40·2 40·8	36.9	44.0	43.4	27.7	36.5	33.7	31.4	32.0	35.4	35.8	35.6
April 1983 to July 1983*	40.8	30.0	44.0	43.4	21.1	30.5	33.1	31.4	32.0	35.4	33.0	35.0
Median duration of unemploy-												
ment (weeks)												
Completed spells (com-												
puterised records only)†							and a state of the					
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	10.1	11.0	9.7	10.1	13.9	11.1	11.5	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.3
Jan 1983 to April 1983*	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.9	17.4	13.4	15.0	16.1	16.2	16.8	14.0	14.3
April 1983 to July 1983*	14.0	14.5	16.6	16.4	20.7	16.3	17.1	18.5	17.6	18.7	17.0	16.7
Uncompleted spells (all												
records)												
Oct 1982	23.3	24.8	22.9	23.9	36.2	29.6	30.0	32.8	34.7	31.0	29.8	28.7
Jan 1983	25.2	27.0	24.2	24.7	38.0	29.6	31.4	34.1	35.7	32.2	30.1	30.3
April 1983*	28.9	30.3	29.4	30.2	40.9	32.7	34.7	37.5	38.9	35.8	34.9	34.1
July 1983*	28.8	30.5	31.2	29.8	43.0	33.0	35.9	38.9	39.3	38.2	34.8	34.9

The median duration of completed spells is based on computerised records only. The inclusion of spells where the duration is not available would alter the estimates by a maximum of

\* The unemployment rates and median durations of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment for these dates reflect the effect of the provisions for certain older men announced in the 1983 Budget—see footnote \* to table 1. Allowances for these effects have been in the outflow data used to calculate the likelhood of ceasing to be unemployed.

ment rates occur for the youngest age groups, with a steady decline with age until the 45-54 age group, when the rates rise for those approaching retirement age (table 4). In July 1983, however, the figures for the 60 and over age group fell to 6.9 per cent. This low rate reflects the provisions announced in the budget for certain older men\*.

#### Presentation of flow statistics

#### Monthly series

The presentation of the monthly series of inflows and outflows given in table 2.19 of the Labour Market Data has been revised. The unemployment figures on the old basis (registrations) are no longer shown. The vacancy figures are now shown separately in table 3.5.

Table 2.19 now gives a monthly series for Great Britain of unemployment inflows and outflows on the new basis (claimants), standardised to a 41/3 week basis, with separate identification of school leavers and married females. Seasonally adjusted flow series cannot yet be estimated because so far there are not sufficient data

available to obtain a clear indication of seasonal movements; and these movements may be significantly different from those exhibited by the former series of flows of registrations at Jobcentres.

\* From April 6, 1983, men aged between 60 and 65 and those reaching 60 in the current tax year were automatically awarded National Insurance credits without the need to sign on at an Unemployment Benefit Office (UBO) and from May 1983 the long-term scale rate of supplementary allowance was available to unemployed men aged 60 and over without any qualifying period on supplementary allowance, again without signing on at a UBO. The cumulative numbers affected in Great Britain in each month from April to August 1983 are estimated to be:

	Aged 59	Aged 60 and over	All
April May	2.700	26,700	29,400
May	8.800	94,800	103,600
June	9,300	122,100	131,400
Julv	9.300	142,000	151,300
August	9,300	. 151.000	160,300

It has been possible to take account of the above in the outflow data given in table 2.19 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette and in table 5 and in the calculations of the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed given in tables 3 and 4.

Table 4 Likelihood of becoming unemployed and of ceasing to be unemployed by age

	Age group												
Male and female: Great Britain	Under 18	18–19	20–24	-24 25-29	30–34	35–44	45–54	55–59*	60 and over*	All*			
Unemployment rates‡ (per cent)	ng Files et a	-South	WEN			diuga .							
Oct 1982	26.5	24.5	18.4 R	13.5	9.5	8.0	7.8	11.2	14.7	12.6			
Jan 1983	24.1	25.5	19.8 R	14.6	10.3	8.8	8.4	11.9	15.4 R	13.3			
April 1983*	22.9	24.9	19.5 R	14.5	10.2	8.8	8.5	11.9	14.2	13.1			
July 1983*	21.2	24.7	20.3	14.3	10.0	8.6	8.3	11.6	6.9	12.5			
Likelihood of becoming unemployed (per cent)													
Inflow expressed as a percent of the average number of employees in employ-													
ment plus the unemployed													
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	16.1	9.4	7.5	5.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.6			
Jan 1983 to April 1983	16.9	8.6	6.9	5.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.4			
April 1983 to July 1983	13.1	9.4	8.6	5.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	4.4			
<b>ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed</b> (per cent) Outflow expressed as a percent of the average number unemployed over the													
quarter				~ -				10-07-05	Selected 10.1	an onhe			
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	60.9	32.2	33.7	31.7	30.4	28.1	21.7	15.0	15.1	30.0			
Jan 1983 to April 1983*	61.9	35.1	37.8	36.8	36.3	34.0	27.1	18.6 R	19.7 R	34.2 F			
April 1983 to July 1983*	48.8	38.6	40.0	38.6	37.0	35.4	27.5	20.1	22.7	35.6			
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)													
Completed spells (computerised records only)													
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983	7.6	11.2	12.8	12.9	12.3	11.4	12.2	16.1+	30.6†	11.3			
Jan 1983 to April 1983	7.3	15.9	16.1	15.9	15.0	13.5	14.4	17.4+	26.3†	14.3			
April 1983 to July 1983	7.0	18.5	18.1	18.1	16.8	15.5	16.0	20.4+	37.3†	17.4			
Incompleted spells (all records)													
Oct 1982	5.8	18.9	24.7	28.6	32.1	34.1	41.3	48.3	54.8	28.7			
Jan 1983	14.2	23.3	26.6	28.6	31.6	33.7	41.6	51.3	59.0	30.3			
April 1983*	12.1	29.1	31.5	32.2	35.0	37.2	44.9	53.2	57.3	34.1			
July 1983*	16.6	29.6	29.3	34.2	37.9	41.5	49.6	55.6	33.9	34.9			

\* While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those aged under 20 are

\* While the injuries for unemployment rates are presented to the declinar place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those aged under to all subject to the widest error.  $\Rightarrow$  The median duration of completed spells is based on computerised records only. For the age groups up to and including 45–54, the inclusion of spells where the duration is not available would alter the estimates by a maximum of  $\pm$  2 weeks. For the 55–59 and 60 and over age groups the median duration is substantially underestimated.  $\Rightarrow$  The unemployment rates and median durations of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment for these dates reflect the effect to effect the frect of the provisions for certain older men announced in the 1983 Budget—see footnote  $\Rightarrow$  to table 2. Allowances for these effects have been made in the outflow data used to calculate the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed.

#### Quarterly series

Table 1 gives a regional analysis of unemployment flows for the period between April and July 1983, with the outflows being analysed by the length of completed spells of unemployment. Separate figures are given for males and females. Table 2 gives a similar analysis to table 1, but this time for Great Britain as a whole by age.

Details of the methods used to calculate these flow statistics are given in the August 1983 edition of Employment Gazette, pp 351-358.

Tables 3 and 4 in addition to giving unemployment rates, use the above data along with other information to derive measures of the likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed and of the duration of unemployment, namely:

Likelihood of becoming unemployed—inflow expressed as a proportion of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.

Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed-outflow expressed as a proportion of the average number unemployed over the quarter.

Median\* duration of completed† spells of unemployment

Table 5	Comparison of unemployment flows, between	
	summer 1982 and summer 1983. Great Britain	

	Inflow		Outflow	
	June to Sep 1982	June to Sep 1983	June to Sep 1982	June to Sep 1983
Male Female Male and female School leavers (included above)	723,000 377,000 1,100,000 144,000	698,200 399,900 1,097,000 145,000	618,300 297,000 915,300 42,200	671,000* 325,400 996,900* 43,200

\* Allowance made for effects of 1983 Budget provisions.

Median\* duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment.

Tables 1 to 4 will be included every guarter in a Special Feature article in Employment Gazette. Every six months charts will be included in these articles giving the likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed in individual travel to work areas.

### SPECIAL FEATURE

## Industrial stoppages 1982

### **Analyses by Standard Industrial Classification revised 1980**

This article sets out the figures of stoppages due to industrial disputes in 1982 by revised industrial groupings based on the Standard Industrial Classification revised 1980.

Analyses of the figures for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1982 were published in the July 1983 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 297-304). These included tabulations of stoppages by industry group, by cause and industry group and by region and industry group, where the industry groupings were based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. Since January of 1983 the stoppage statistics

#### Stoppages by industry

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Stop- pages	Stoppage	
		begin- ning in 1982		Working * days lost (000s)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01–03	3	0·2	377
Coal extraction	11	404	225·7	
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	4	2.1	3
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	11	53·5	52
Metal processing and manufacture	21 + 22	30	79·8	103
Mineral processing and manufacture	23 + 24	31	18·7	29
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25 + 26	24	5.8	22
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	51	11.8	94
Mechanical engineering	32	137	141.5	268
Electrical engineering and equipment	33 + 34	64	132·3	197
Instrument engineering	37	12	31·6	74
Motor vehicles	35	143	186·4	551
Other transport equipment	36	42	101.0	172
Food, drink and tobacco	41 + 42	60	31.7	169
Textiles	43	31	4.9	31
Footwear and clothing	45	17	4·1	30
Timber and wooden furniture	46	13	6·7	7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	39	34·1	99
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48 + 49	30	11·2	73
Construction	50	44	10·2	41
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	49	7·5	25
Railways	71	12	143-4	1,122
Other inland transport	72	59	80-9	158
Sea transport	74	7	6-9	27
Other transport and communication Supporting and miscellaneous transport	75 + 79	28	217.3	260
Banking, finance, insurance, business	76 + 77	65	32.9	107
services and leasing Public administration, sanitary services	81-85	5	5.0	4
and education	91–94	80	320-4	389
Medical and health services	95	43	194-1	811
Other services	96–99 + 00	22	1-3	17
All industries and services		1,528†	2,102.9	5.313

\* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. \* Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries and services.

have been compiled on the basis of the revised 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and the 1982 figures have also now been re-classified to the revised sic to provide a linking year for comparison purposes. The relevant revised tabulations are included in this article. The overall figures for all industries and services are not affected.

In the stoppages by industry table, the previously published 50 industry groupings have been reduced to 30, combining some categories for which very few disputes or low numbers of days lost are recorded. In the cause and regional tables the groupings are down from 13 to 11. There are substantial differences in structure between the revised sic and the previous one and the new groupings are not comparable in every detail to those used before, although broad industries will be roughly in alignment.\* However, even where the industry description remains the same, for example mechanical engineering, there may yet be differences in the figures. Examples of some of the changes affecting the figures are as follows:

Mechanical engineering-now includes marine engineering and manufacture of agricultural tractors and engineers' tools.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified-now includes foundries and forges but not manufacture of steel wire (now in metal manufacture) and engineers' tools (now in mechanical engineering.

Construction-does not now include open cast mining (now in coal extraction).

Railways-does not now include urban railways for example London Transport underground (now in other inland transport).

Incidence rates showing the numbers of days lost per annum per 1,000 employees in each of the revised industry groupings are not yet available but will be published next year along with the article on stoppages in 1983.

<sup>\*</sup> The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed which has been exceeded by exactly 50 per cent of the unemployed.

<sup>†</sup> The median duration of completed spells of unemployment can be calculated directly only for computerised records. For the regional analysis and for age groups up to and including 45-54, the inclusion of cases for which the duration is not readily available would alter the estimates by a maximum of +2 weeks. For the 55-59 and 60+ age groups, the median duration is substantially under-estimated. Further details are given in the August 1983 Employment Gazette. pp 351-358.

<sup>\*</sup> Further details of the two classifications will be found in Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980: Reconciliation with Standard Industrial Classification 1968 (London Central Statistical Office, 1980, £1.50).

### Stoppages by region and broad industry group (SIC 1980)

Industry	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	1200	Sta Marlen	an and hall	Sere and hereit	1	side	Sugar 64	Same R	6. <u></u>	<u></u>	R	18 <u>-11-1</u>
Workers* involved in 1982 in all stoppage	s in progres	s										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke,								17.6	34.1	24.2	Summer and Sum	0
mineral oil and natural gas	5.2			14.4	44.7	81.1	6.5			10.7		227.7
Metal processing and manufacture				1.7	9.6	27.7	1.8	13.9	14.4		1 the second	79.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.2		0.6	3.3	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	2.1	2.0		11.8
Engineering	76.5	4.5	19.4	40.2	13.5	19.4	47.7	26.1	11.6	44.3	2.2	305.4
Motor vehicles	68.4	0.8	0.6	8.9	0.7	1.6	89.3	1.3	6.4	6.8	1.4	186.4
Other transport equipment	10.3		3.2	0.2		1.4	12.8	39.0	2.1	26.0	6.0	101.0
Textiles, footwear and clothing	0.2		and a strend and a strend of the	1.9	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.1	9.0
All other manufacturing industries	29.4	4.7	4.2	20.1	4.7	9.3	14.2	7.0	4.5	6.9	3.1	108.2
Construction	1.6	0.1	<u> </u>	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.1	10.2
Transport and communication	181.7	11.8	24.5	29.0	22.0	41.4	68.9	22.6	22.2	50.6	6.6	481.3
All ather paper manufacturing industries and	101.7	110	240	200			and the second second second					
All other non-manufacturing industries and	136.9	11.9	29.3	59.4	35.1	45.6	93.4	39.4	35.4	68.8	26.9	582.0
services	510.6	33.7	81.8	179.1	133.1	228.1	340.8	169.6	134.7	244.8	46.4	2,102.9*
All industries and services	510.0	33.7	01.0	175.1	155-1	220 1	040 0	105 0	1041		10 1	_,
Working days*lost in 1982 in all stoppage	s in progres	55										
Extraction and processing of coal, coke,												
mineral oil and natural gas	5			22	67	159	12	36	36	43		380
Metal processing and manufacture		-		3	11	33	12	14	13	18		103
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2		5	23	1	2	31	2	1	28		94
Engineering	79	12	13	97	22	32	101	75	24	84	1	538
Motor vehicles	73	_	4	36	3	4	348	2	14	62	3	551
Other transport equipment	6		2	2		25	14	50	17	53	3	172
Textiles, footwear and clothing				15	7	1	12			24	1	61
All other manufacturing industries	73	35	24	23	12	62	36	43	32	41	19	400
Construction	2			-1	14	2	4	9	3	5	1	41
	709	41	78	79	85	158	194	99	79	148	6	1,675
Transport and communication	109	41	10	10	00	100	107	00				.,
All other non-manufacturing industries and	271	20	45	170	97	97	226	117	65	128	63	1,299
services			45	471	319	575	989	447	283	634	97	5,313
All industries and services	1,220	109	170	4/1	319	5/5	909	44/	203	034	51	5,513

The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. + Excludes 1,500 workers who became involved for the first time in 1983 in stoppages which continued into that year.

### Stoppages by cause and broad industry group (SIC 1980)

ar subjects real desired of the	Pay			Duration and	Redund-	Trade union	Working conditions	Manning	Dismissal and other		Stoppage
	All	Of which	and through	pattern of hours	ancy questions		and super-	allocation		causes	sympathe tic action
		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	worked		937-1 2147-043	vision	110 110 110 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	measures		included i previous columns*
Stoppages beginning in 1982	vere ai	SMETLQ.									
Extraction and processing of coal, coke,	134	132	2	29	3	13	81	132	16	407	1
mineral oil and natural gas	11	11	2	29	11	1	01	3	2	30	2
Metal processing and manufacture	34		1	2	6	2	1	2	6	51	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		33 127	6	6	28	7	13	14	10	211	3
Engineering	133					6	14	35	26	143	5
Aotor vehicles	43	41	2	13	6	6				42	1
Other transport equipment	19	18	1	3	4		4	3	3		
Fextiles, footwear and clothing	36	36		-	2	6	_	2	2	48	
All other manufacturing industries	105	104	1	7	19	16	8	18	20	193	3
Construction	25	21	4	3	3	2	4	1	6	44	2
Transport and communication	64	55	9	15	14	8	7	38	21	167	3
All other non-manufacturing industries and											No. of the second second
services	66	63	3	15	27	25	23	23	31	209	2
All industries and services	654†	625†	29	93	122†	91†	154†	271†	143	1,528	
of which ''sympathetic action''*	2	1	1.	1	2	3	1	1	the second	10	10
Norkers ‡§ directly involved in stoppages I Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	beginning i 187-7	n <b>1982 (thou</b> 187-6	) 0·1	6.0	4.6	2.3	7.7	11.2	1.6	221.0	147.3
Metal processing and manufacture	17.6	17.6	_	0.5	59.4	0.1	· <u> </u>	0.1	0.6	78.3	13.1
Aetal goods not elsewhere specified	7.8	7.2	0.6	_	1.0	0.8		0.1	0.4	10.1	2.0
	262.3	258.8	3.5	1.8	19.8	2.7	2.2	3.4	5.9	298.1	228.3
ngineering Aotor vehicles	96.6	96.2	0.4	2.4	17.4	1.8	2.1	6.5	5.0	131.8	45.0
	80.7	80.6	0.2	3.1	6.5	4.3	3.1	0.6	1.5	99.8	70.0
Other transport equipment	8.0	8.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	1.5	8.8	10.0
extiles, footwear and clothing				2.8	6.3	3.3	0.7	2.7	4.0	99.2	55.8
Il other manufacturing industries	79.3	79.2	0.1								
Construction	5.7	5.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.4		0.5	9.9	4.4
Fransport and communication All other non-manufacturing industries and services	242·2 471·4	239·7 471·2	2·5 0·2	21·1 2·6	160·9 36·6	2·5 7·0	0·8 7·0	7·4 36·4	2·0 19·5	436·9 580·5	147·8 273·2
	1,459.4	1.451.5	8.0	41.3	313.5	25.7	25.0	68.4	41.1	1,974.4	2102
All industries and services of which ''sympathetic action''*	949.3	948.0	1.3	1.6	6.8	0.2	0.4	28.6		986.8	986-8
Norking days ‡§ lost by all workers involve	1					0 2	04	200		0000	
Extraction and processing of coal, coke,	010	010		10			and the second				004
mineral oil and natural gas	318	318	en e <del>n t</del> endelse	13	6	2	11	27	2	380	224
Aetal processing and manufacture	22	22		2	78	1	alta di t <del>err</del> ata di terrat	a and a second	1	103	8
letal goods not elsewhere specified	63	61	3	12	21	1		1	7	93	1
ngineering	335	322	13	4	98	27	9	27	36	536	103
lotor vehicles	132	131		29	253	6	21	76	34	551	31
Other transport equipment	126	125		6	4	28	6	7	1	179	35
extiles, footwear and clothing	42	42		(a)	2	16		1		61	<u></u>
Il other manufacturing industries	259	259		13	41	13	7	27	13	374	40
Construction	20	11	9	2	6	1	8	1	3	40	3
ransport and communication Il other non-manufacturing industries and	1,178	1,170	8	200	239	5	2	23	6	1,653	97
services	1,004	1,003	and the state of the	16	91	25	11	108	52	1,307	172
All industries and services	3,498	3,464	34	286	839	125	76	296	155	5,276	
of which "sympathetic action"*	674	672	2	5	3	-	2	29		713	713

\* Sympathetic action stoppages, namely those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments, are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage. † Seven stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services. ‡ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. § Includes workers involved for the first time in 1983 and days lost in 1983 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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### Trends in labour statistics

#### Summary

Latest figures suggest that the slow recovery in the economy has continued in recent months, with further small improvements in consumers' expenditure. The current account of the balance of payments was back in surplus in the third quarter

According to the October CBI survey, business optimism is reported as showing some increase, and destocking by manufacturers is thought to have almost ended for the moment. The latest cso cyclical indicators continue to suggest further increases in economic activity.

Further signs of improvement in the labour market are also apparent, with a continued slowing of the fall in the number of manufacturing employees over the third quarter and a further increase in overtime working, while short-time working has fallen to the lowest level for four years. The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment fell between September and October, in line with the deceleration in the upward trend in unemployment in recent months. Vacancies, both stocks and flows, continued to improve.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index fell slightly in October, to 5.0 per cent. The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to September was 73/4 per cent.

#### Economic background

GDP (output) in the second quarter grew at the relatively slow pace of around 1 to 2 per cent per annum. Recent growth in economic activity largely reflects the continuing strength of consumers' expenditure and the end of the heavy destocking seen in the last three years. Economic forecasters now see these two elements being less buoyant in 1984 and future output growth is therefore seen to depend more on improvements in the volume of exports and in fixed investment

The cso's cyclical indicators\*

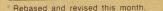
remain in the upswing phase of the business cycle into 1984. The shorter leading index increased in recent months with the main upward effect provided by new registrations, while the car coincident index has maintained its rise with upward contributions from output in the production industries and improvements over trend in capacity utilisation and raw material stocks. Based on partial information, the longer leading index fell slightly in August and September, following year of continuous increase. This fall reflected a drop in share prices and declining housing starts.

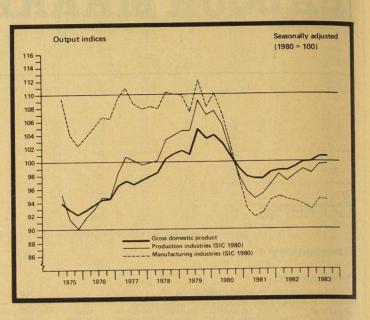
suggest that the economy will

The results of the October CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey showed a further small improvement in firms' optimism about the general business situation. A similar small increase in optimism about export prospects was also reported. The survey indicated that both total demand and output had increased over the past four months and suggested that this rise would continue over next four months, but the possibly at a slightly slower rate. The survey also suggested a sharp improvement in firms' liquidity over the past year, and a further increase was expected between April 1983 and April 1984.

Output of the production industries increased by 1 per cent in the three months to compared with the August previous three months and was 21/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Manufacturing output was also 1 per cent higher in the three months to August than in the previous three months, and 2 per cent up on the same period last year

Consumers' expenditure, on provisional estimates, increased by 1/2 per cent in the third quarter, to a level some 31/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The increase in spending in the third quarter reflects the high level of new car registrations (9 per cent higher than in the second quarter and 13 per cent up on a year earlier), and a small increase in retail sales.





connectary

The rate of destocking by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers slowed considerably in the first half of 1983. The volume of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors fell by £118 million in the first six months of the year, compared with a fall of £1,160 million in the second half of 1982. The October CBI Survey suggested destocking by manufacturers had almost come to a standstill. Finished goods stocks were predicted to show little or no change in the next few months for the first time for four years.

The underlying trend in capital expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial sectors remains flat, with falls in manufacturing investment being offset by higher investment in other sectors. The May 1983 DTI Investment Intentions Survey sees investment by the construction, transport, distribution and financial sectors continuing to rise this year and next, while manufacturing investment is expected to rise in the second half of this year. The October CBI Survey points to a rise of about 5 per cent in manufacturing investment in the first half of 1984 compared with the first half of this year

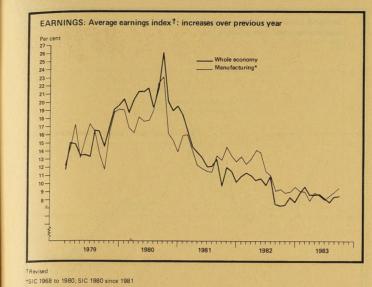
Housing starts fell by 8 per cent in the third quarter, on provisional estimates, but were 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. Private sector starts fell by 4 per cent in the quarter, but rising over the last few months.

were 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, while public sector starts were down by 25 per cent on the previous quarter and 26 per cent on the year earlier.

The annual rate of growth in all three target monetary aggregates has moderated in recent months. Provisional estimates for October suggest that sterling M3 continues to grow at a rate near to the top of the 7 to 11 per cent target range, while growth in PSL2 and M1 remain just outside the top of the range.

After falling by over 14 per cent between October 1982 and March 1983, sterling's effective exchange rate recovered some what in the following two months, since when it has remained relatively steady. On November 4, the effective exchange rate stood at 84.1, some 6 per cent higher than in March.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £102 million in the third quarter compared with a deficit of £313 million in the second quarter. The deficit on visible trade fell to £378 million in the third quarter compared with £654 million in the second quarter, largely reflecting a rise of 11/2 per cent in the terms of trade index. The underlying level of non-oil export volume fell during the first nine months of the year, while the underlying level of non-oil import volume has been



### World outlook

The first half of 1983 has seen a slow recovery in aggregate activity in the major OECD recoverv siderably Output growth has been strongest in the us and Japan, around 21/2 per cent in the year to the second quarter. Over the same period West Germany has shown a more modest rate of growth in output of about 3/4 per cent, while in France and Italy output has remained depressed.

The main forces behind the recovery so far have been a strengthening of consumers' expenditure, partly met by reduced savings ratios, and movements in stock levels. Low levels of fixed investment and a slow expansion of world trade remain important factors hindering future output growth. The Autumn Report of the five leading economic research

institutes in West Germany forecast output growth of 2 per cent in 1983 as a whole in the industrialised nations and a further 3 per cent growth in 1984. Growth in Western Europe was expected to remain lower than that in the us and Japan. The highest rate of growth was predicted for the us (3 per cent in 1983 and 4 per cent in 1984). while the best expected performance in Europe was 2 per cent

growth in 1984 in West Germany. This report also saw inflation rates as unlikely to slow much further in the next year. A marginal rise in the rate of consumer price inflation was expected in some countries, with the present large gap between inflation rates in different countries continuing.

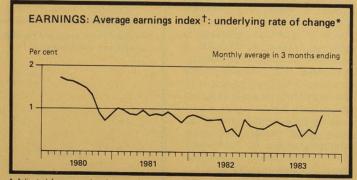
Consumer prices rose by 11/4 per cent in Japan in the year to

August and the report predicted a rise in the inflation rate to 2 per cent in 1984. West Germany consumer price inflation was forecast to remain at around 3 per cent in 1984. In Italy countries, although the pace of consumer prices rose by 13.6 per has varied con- cent in the year to August, compared with the government's target of 13 per cent by the end of the year; and in France an annual inflation rate of 93/4 per cent in August was higher than the official target rate of 8 per cent by the end of the year

#### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to August. Increased overtime working in September tended to offset the effect on average earnings of new settlements, which are generally at lower levels than a vear ago

The actual increase of 8.5 per cent in the year to September, was inflated by changes in the timing of settlements. Some groups of



April 1981, pages 193-6 † Revised

S2 NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

employees (for example, some Health Service National employees and Local Authority administrators) received increases during the 12 months to September 1983 from both their delayed 1982 settlements and from their 1983 settlements. Back-pay in September 1983 was lower than in September 1982 but average earnings in September 1982 were temporarily reduced by industrial action.

The underlying monthly rate of increase averaged between 3/4 per cent and 1 cent in the three months to September. This reflects in part the higher level of economic activity seen, for example, in increased overtime working (seasonally adjusted) in recent months

In manufacturing industries and production industries, the underlying increases in the year to September were about 91/4 per cent and 9 per cent respectively compared with 83/4 per cent (revised estimate) and 81/2 per cent in the year to August. The buoyancy of earnings reflects increased economic activity which has led, for example, to more overtime working

The actual increases in the year to September for manufacturing industries and industries were production 9.5 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively. A temporary reduction in earnings September 1982 as a result of industrial action offset lower back-pay in September 1983 than in September 1982

In the three months to September, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### **Retail prices**

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (BPI) was 5.0 per cent in October compared with 5.1 per cent in September. The monthly movement between September and October was 0.4 per cent the same as occurred between August and September. In the 12month comparison, this replaces an increase of 0.5 per cent during the corresponding period of 1982, the difference accounting for the slight drop in the 12month rate.

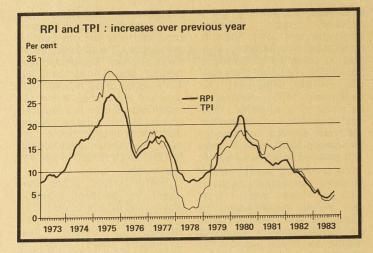
Seasonal food prices were again an important influence accounting for one quarter of the monthly change. Falls in the prices o various fresh vegetables were offset by increases for eggs, tomatoes and potatoes. However, the overall increase in seasonal food prices was rather less than had occurred in the previous two months. Average prices (detailed in table 6.3) recorded for seasonal foods in October showed tomatoes had risen by 31/2 pence per pound and egg prices by between 2 and 4 pence per dozen. While there were decreases amongst other fresh vegetables ranging between 1 penny per pound for cabbage to 6 pence per pound for sprouts

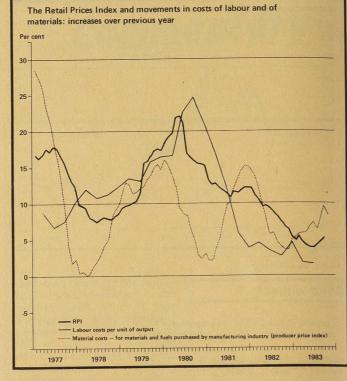
A further guarter of the "all items" monthly increase was attributable to increased costs in the housing group. This was equally divided between higher charges for repairs and maintenance, rent increases (mainly for local authority housing) and owner-occupiers' mortgage interest costs, which continued to rise with house prices. Higher beer prices and rises in the clothing and footwear group also contributed to the latest month's increase. Across other goods and services movements were generally small. A fall in second-hand car prices was counteracted by an increase in maintenance costs, leaving prices in the transport and vehicles group as a whole unchanged over the month.

Excluding seasonal foods there was a rise of 2.2 per cent in the six months to October, whereas the corresponding sixmonthly rate in both August and September was 3.2 per cent. However, this should not be interpreted as a sharp deceleration in the trend of inflation: it reflects the fact that the April increase (which is always relatively large because of changes in rates and other seasonal effects) has now dropped out of the six-month comparison.

The producer price indices for October showed an increase in the prices of materials and fuel

orary factors: for description see Employment Gazette





industry of 8.1 per cent in the of 46,000 in the number of unemlatest 12 months. This compares with 9.5 per cent in September. However, this rate is still above seasonally adjusted fall of the corresponding increase in the RPI and could lead to some upward pressure on retail prices later. The price index for the home sales of manufactured products rose by 5.5 per cent in the year to October, which represented a slight increase on the 12-monthly rate measured in September at 5.4 per cent.

The 12-month increase in the tax and price index remains 1 percentage point below that in the RPI, reflecting the raising of personal income tax allowances by in the 1983 Budget.

#### **Unemployment and** vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of uk unemployment (excluding school leavers) decreased in October by 10,000, to 2,941,000, the second fall in three months. The average monthly decrease during the latest three months was 2,000 compared with an average increase of 20,000 a month in the previous three months. This marked change over a short period gives considerable weight to the two falls in the last three months but is consistent with the continuing deceleration in the rising unemployment trend. Over the last six months, the seasonally increase adjusted In unemployment has averaged 9,000 a month, compared with 28 000 a month in each of the two previous six-monthly periods.

The recorded total number of unemployed in October decreased by 73,000 to males (after making allowances

purchased by manufacturing 3,094,000 reflecting, decreases ployed school leavers, of 17,000 from seasonal influences, and a 10 000

Included in the October total were 168,000 school leavers, compared with 215,000 in September and 174,000 in October 1982. The decrease of 46,000 between September and October compared with a decrease of 30,000 over the corresponding period last year. This improvement comes partly from placements under the Youth Training Scheme.

The number of people assisted employment special measures at the end of September was 613,000, a net increase of 69,000 on August. The estimated direct effect of the measures is that 395,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit; a large number of the people affected were school leavers.

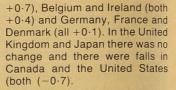
The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) increased by 3,000 in October to 167,000, compared with 114,000 a year ago. In the latest three months the stock averaged 164,000 an increase of 23,000 on the previous three months, of which were Community 7.000 Programme vacancies. The inflow of vacancies continued to improve, averaging 203,000 a month in the latest three months, compared with 184,000 in the previous three months (to July); the recent inflows are the highest since early 1980.

Female unemployment has been rising faster than male unemployment. In the latest three months the increase on the previous three months was 0.2 percentage points for females compared with no change for

for the effects of the Budget provisions) While the unemployment rate

for the UK as a whole (13.0 per cent) showed no change (after adding back the Budget effects) the latest three months in compared with the previous three the regional pattern showed increases in Northern (+0.5 percentage Ireland points), and the South East and South West (both +0.1). Unemployment rates fell in the West Midlands, (-0.2) the North, and Wales (both -0.1).

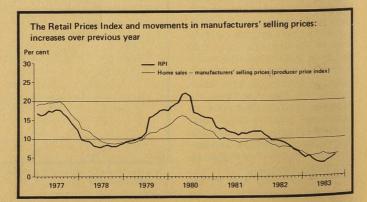
International comparisons of unemployment show that most countries have experienced increases over the past year. The recent increases in the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) are: the in service industries are Netherlands and Italy (both estimated to have risen in

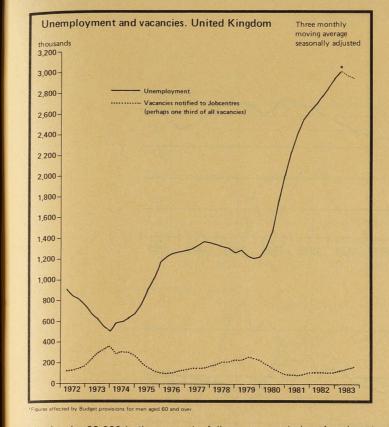


#### Employment

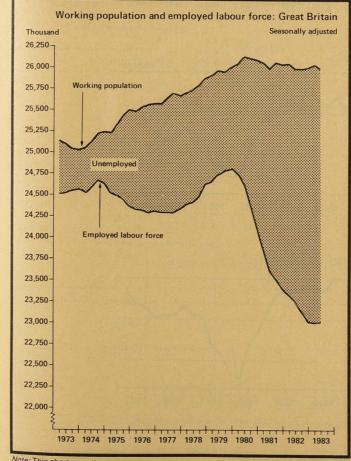
The rate of reduction in the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is continuing to slow down. The fall in the third quarter was 29,000 (seasonally adjusted); this compares with 58,000 in the second quarter, 63,000 in the first quarter and 90,000 in the last quarter of 1982.

On the same basis, employees

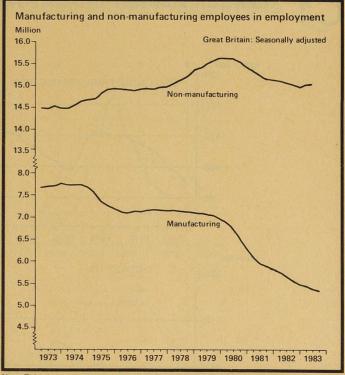




number by 83,000 in the second follow a period of almost quarter of 1983 and 61,000 in the continuous decline since the first quarter. These increases middle of 1980.



Note: This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from September 1981. See lootnotes on table 1.1.



Note: This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from December 1981. See footnote to table 1.2

shows the employed labour force (employees in employment plus self-employed and HM forces) increasing by 18,000 in the second quarter. This increase, which includes an assumed increase of 25,000 in selfemployment (see article on page 242 of Employment Gazette June 1983), is the first such rise since the fourth quarter of 1979.

The total number of employees in manufacturing fell by 239,000 (4 per cent) over the year to September, using the supplementary series. Industries contributing to this decline include mechanical engineering (49,000; 7 per cent), vehicles (38,000; 7 per cent), metal manufacture (32,000; 11 per cent), food, drink and tobacco (20,000; 3 per cent), and shipbuilding and marine engineering (11,000; 8 per cent). However, the instrument engineering, electrical engineering, leather and timber industries showed little or no change over this period.

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) rose again in September, to 10.8 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted). The average for the third quarter is 10.4 million hours a week compared with 9.4 million hours in each of the first and second quarters.

Hours lost through short-time working remained at a little over 1/2 million hours a week (not seasonally adjusted) in

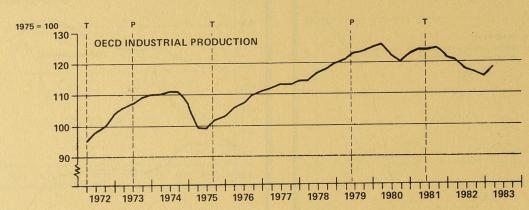
The supplementary series also September. In the third quarter hours lost averaged 0.6 million a week, compared with an average of 1.1 million in the second quar ter. The level of short-time working has not been as low as this since the third quarter of 1979.

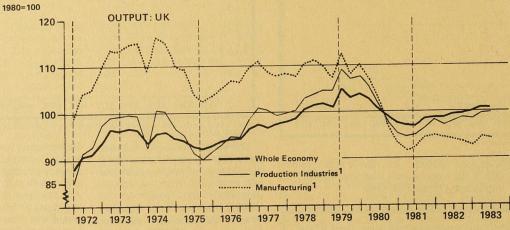
Estimates of labour turnover in manufacturing for September showed an increase in the four week engagement rate to 1.8 per cent compared with 1.4 per cent a year earlier. The leaving rate shows a small decrease to 1.9 per cent from 2.0 per cent one year earlier. The diminishing difference between engagement and leaving rates is consistent with the lower rate of decline manufacturing industry in employees.

### Industrial stoppages

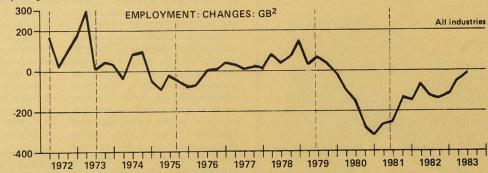
It is provisionally estimated that 236,000 working days were lost in October through stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes. The cumulative total of days lost in the first ten months of 1983 is estimated as 3.1 million. compared with 5.0 million and an average of 9.1 million for the equivalent periods in 1982 and over the last ten years respectively.

Two-thirds of the days lost in the month were attributable to six stoppages: two in the motor vehicles industry and one in each of the shipbuilding, coalmining, oil refining and mechanical engineering industries.

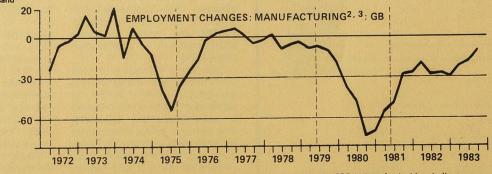




Quarterly changes: thousand



Monthly changes: 3 monthly average Thousand

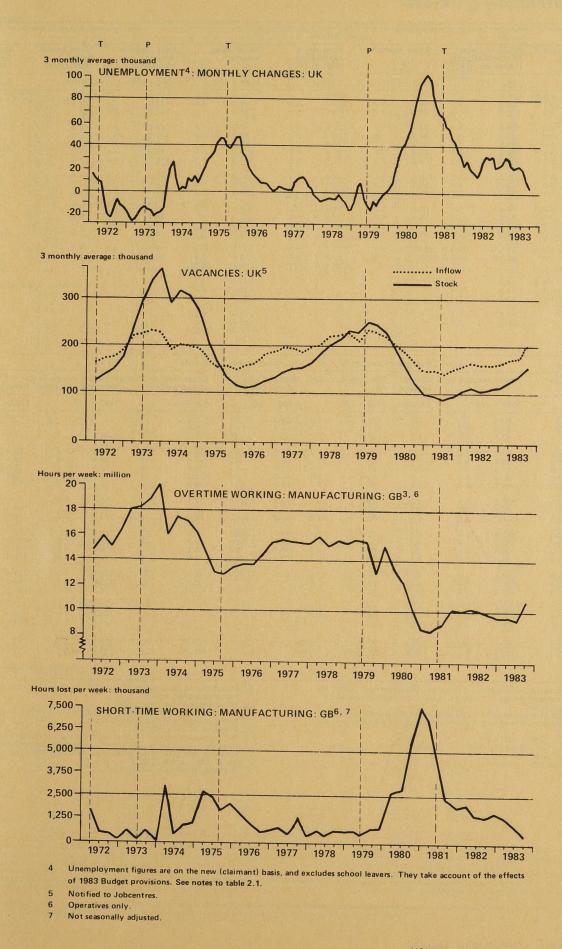


NOTES The vertical lines indicate peaks and troughs in the economy as given by the CSO Index of coincident indicators. All data is seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

1 SIC 1980

2 Employees in employment: supplementary series. See Table 1.2 and footnote

3 SIC 1968



### LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

### BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS 0.1

### Seasonally adjusted

Demand Output Fixed invest-ment <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> 1980 prices Stock building <sup>7 8</sup> 1980 prices Real personal disposable income <sup>2</sup> Consumers' expenditure 1980 prices Whole economy 2 4 **Retail sales** Index of output of manufacturing industries, U.K.<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup> Index of produc-tion—OECD countries <sup>1</sup> volume £ billion 1978 = 100 1980 = 100 £ billion £ billion 1980 = 100 1980 = 1001975 = 100-0·20 3·97 2·48 95·2 99·6 98·5 134·5 143·9 142·7 12·8 14·0 14·7 121.5 127.7 125.6 5.0 4.6 -1.0 -5·2 10·0 5·1 91.0 96.4 94.8 104·4 114·1 112·7 6.6 R 9.1 R 0.9 99 R 2·2 9·3 -1·2 7.0 -0.8 1972 1973 1974 5.1 5.9 108 109 -2.48 1.09 2.19 1.73 2.10 96.6 96.4 98.3 100.0 104.3 13.0 12.9 13.8 15.2 16.8 -11.5 -1.5 7.7 10.1 10.4 124·8 125·1 124·6 131·5 137·9 -1.8 -0.1 -1.7 5.6 4.6 142.6 141.6 139.3 149.6 158.3 -0.1 -0.7 -1.6 7.4 5.8 93.0 94.7 97.3 100.4 103.3 1.9 1.8 2.7 3.2 2.9 -8-3 9-0 3-6 3-5 R 5-1 R -6·9 1·9 1·9 0·6 -0·1 -0.6 0.2 0.4 4.9 5.5 100 109 113 117 R 123 104·9 106·9 108·9 109·5 109·4 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 -3·21 -1·52 -1·12 104·3 105·5 108·2 15·8 14·2 14·8 -6·1 -9·9 3·4 136·9 137·1 138·9 0.6 1.2 2.6 160·6 156·6 155·7 1.5 2.5 -0.6 100·0 97·9 99·4 -3-2 -2-1 1-5 100·0 93·4 93·7 -8.6 -6.6 0.3 -0.7 0.1 1.3 1980 1981 1982 123 123 118 0.0 0.0 -4.1 -0.07 0.11 -0.31 -0.85106.5 106.8 108.9 110.7 2·0 0·0 0·3 0·3 3.7 3.6 3.7 3.8 2·5 2·6 3·3 7·7 0.0 1.7 3.3 5.1 39·1 38·9 38·7 39·0 34·1 34·3 34·9 35·5 -0.6 0.3 2.0 3.5 120 R 119 R 117 116 -2·4 R -3·3 R -5·6 R -4·9 2·8 1·8 -0·7 -2·0 98.6 99.1 99.8 99.9 1.2 1.7 1.4 1.3 94·4 94·1 93·6 92·9 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 0.03 -0.14 111.1 113.6 [114.9] -0·0 1·2 35-4 3-8 35-9 4-7 [36-1] R [3-4] R 4.5 6.4 [5.5] 0.0 0.5 3.7 3.7 39·1 39·1 0.1 R 100.7 0.2 R [100.7] 2·1 [1·6] 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 -1.7 R 1.0 94·5 R 94·2 R 118 120 112·9 113·7 114·0 5·3 5·8 6·4 -1.6 R -0.4 1.0 R 1983 Apr 119-0 R May 120-0 R June 120-8 R 94·3 94·8 93·9 -0.6 -0.4 0.2 113·9 112·8 [117·3] 6·0 5·0 [5·5] 96·4 95·3 1·3 2·2 July Aug Sep Oct

	Visible	trade	No. of Street, or other	And	Balance of	of payment	s	Competi	tiveness	Profits		Prices			4
		volume <sup>1 2</sup>	Import v	olume 1 2	Current balance 8	Effective rate <sup>+ 1 9</sup>	exchange	Relative labour c	unit osts <sup>7 10</sup>	Gross trac of compar	ding profit nies 11	sProducer Materials	prices ind and fuels	ex <sup>+3 12</sup> Home sa	ales
	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00 .	£ billion	1980 = 10	0	1980 = 1	00	£ billion	Sec. Sec.	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00
976 973 974	66.5 75.6 81.0	13-7 7-1	80·6 91·9 92·7	14·0 0·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.2 \\ -1.0 \\ -3.3 \end{array} $	123·3 111·8 108·3	$-3.6 \\ -9.3 \\ -3.1$	74·9 66·4 70·7	-1.2 -11.3 6.5	7·7 8·8 8·0	17 14 -9	 49·1	 	42·6	  
975 976 977 978 979	77·8 85·4 92·1 94·4 99·1	-4.0 9.8 7.8 3.5 5.0	84.7 89.6 91.3 95.5 105.7	-8.6 5.8 1.9 4.6 10.7	-1.5 -0.8 0.0 1.2 -0.6	100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5 87·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.7 \\ -14.3 \\ 5.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 7.1 \end{array} $	74·1 68·7 65·9 70·0 80·9	$4.8 \\ -7.3 \\ -4.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 15.6$	8·8 10·5 15·6 19·1 18·8	10 19 49 22 -2	54·9 68·4 78·9 81·6 92·2	11.8 24.6 15.4 3.4 12.9	52·4 60·9 72·0 79·1 87·7	23.0 16.2 18.2 9.9 10.9
980 981 982	100·0 99·3 101·8	0·9 -0·7 2·5	100-0 97-3 101-0	-5·4 -2·7 3·8	3·2 6·5 5·4	96·1 95·3 90·7	$10.1 \\ -1.2 \\ -4.8$	100·0 107·7 103·9	23.6 7.7 -3.5	19·1 20·1 22·2	2 5 10	100·0 109·2 117·2	8·5 9·2 7·3	100·0 109·5 118·0	14·0 9·5 7·8
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·6 102·8 99·4 104·6	4·4 5·7 -1·2 1·9	101.9 104.0 98.9 99.3	15·4 11·9 -6·6 -2·7	0·8 0·9 1·3 2·4	91·2 90·3 91·5 89·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.1 \\ -7.7 \\ 1.0 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	104·1 104·2 105·1 102·3	$-9.6 \\ -4.9 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.0$	4.9 6.0 5.8 5.6	14 30 12 8	118.0 115.9 115.4 119.4	13·2 7·6 4·8 4·0	115·7 117·5 118·7 120·1	9·5 7·7 7·4 6·5
983 Q1 Q2 Q3	103-5 101-2 100-7	2·9 -1·6 1·3	106·6 107·7 108·2	4·6 3·6 9·4	0·8 -0·3 [0·1]	80·5 84·3 84·9	-11.6 -6.6 -7.2	91·8 	-11·8 	6·2 7·3	27 22	124·6 123·6 [124·7]	5·6 6·7 [8·1]	121.8 124.2 [125.1]	5·3 5·6 [5·3]
983 Apr May June		$1 \cdot 0$ -1 \cdot 4 -1 \cdot 6	106-3 110-2 106-5	3·3 2·0 3·6	-0·2 -0·4 0·3	82·8 84·9 85·2	-10·9 -8·8 -6·6	· · · · · ·	··· ··	  	··· ··	123·1 123·8 124·0	5·8 6·2 6·7	123·6 124·3 124·6	5·4 5·6 6·0
July Aug Sep	97.0 100.4 104.7	-0.5 2.5 1.3	108·1 108·6 107·8	5·9 8·3 9·4	$-\begin{bmatrix} 0.2\\ 0.0\\ 0.3\end{bmatrix}$	84-8 85-1 84-8	-6·3 -7·0 -7·5	 		·  		123·2 124·6 126·4	6·8 7·3 8·1	124·7 124·9 125·7	5.4 5.4 5.3
Oct						83.4	-9.8			ander	1	125.9	[8.1]	[126.3]	5.5

Notes: \* For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. † not seasonally adjusted. (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period year earlier.
(2) Rebased onto 1980 = 100.
(3) Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980). i.e. divisions 2 to 4 (SIC 1980).
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) This series has been rebased to 1980 prices.

(6) Manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries (SIC 1980), including leased assets.
(7) Manufacturing and Distribution.
(8) No percentages change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(9) Averages of daily rates.
(10) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised rebased to 1980 = 100). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness.
(11) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies, net of stock appreciation.
(12) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

uarter	Sec. 20	Employe	es in employ	ment*		Self-emp (with or w	loyed persons	HM Forces‡	Employed	labour force*	Unem- ployed	Working p	opulation†
		Male	Female	All		employee	es)	101063÷			excluding students**		
				Basic series*	Supple- mentary series*	Basic series	Supple- mentary series		Basic series∜	Supple- mentary series†		Basic series†	Supple- mentary series†
Unitel Unadju 1979		OM seasonal var 13,447 13,508 13,429	iation 9,659 9,674 9,738	23,106 23,182 23,167		1,903 1,930 1,957		314 319 319	25,323 25,431 25,443		1,235 1,292 1,261	26,558 26,723 26,704	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,274 13,248 13,115 12,847	9,590 9,622 9,518 9,435	22,864 22,870 22,633 22,281		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,169 25,204 25,002 24,679		1,376 1,513 1,891 2,100	26,545 26,717 26,893 26,779	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,577 12,460 12,402 12,205	9,239 9,258 9,231 9,220	21,816 21,718 21,633 21,425	21,465	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,241 24,170 24,086 23,875	24,111 23,965	2,334 2,395 2,749 2,764	26,575 26,565 26,835 26,639	26,860 26,729
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,050 12,006 11,948 11,778	9,080 9,118 9,037 9,015	21,131 21,124 20,985 20,793	21,211 21,244 21,145 20,993	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,577 23,566 23,426 23,232	23,732 23,786 23,711 23,582	2,821 2,770 3,066 3,097	26,398 26,336 26,492 26,329	26,553 26,556 26,777 26,679
1983	Mar Jun	11,635 11,646	8,889 8,998	20,524 20,644	20,764 20,924	2,118 2,118	2,293 2,318	321 322	22,963 23,084	23,378 23,564	3,172 2,984	26,135 26,068	26,550 26,548
Adjuste 1979	ed for sea Jun Sep Dec	asonal variat 13,445 13,447 13,418	t <b>ion</b> 9,642 9,667 9,691	23,087 23,114 23,109		1,903 1,930 1,957		314 319 319	25,304 25,363 25,385			26,596 26,594 26,658	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,343 13,246 13,053 12,841	9,662 9,602 9,510 9,389	23,005 22,847 22,563 22,230		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,310 25,181 24,932 24,628			26,680 26,765 26,756 26,733	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,645 12,456 12,339 12,202	9,311 9,237 9,221 9,175	21,956 21,693 21,560 21,377	21,417	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,381 24,145 24,013 23,827	24,038 23,917		26,706 26,622 26,693 26,593	26,718 26,683
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,116 12,000 11,884 11,777	9,152 9,094 9,028 8,972	21,269 21,094 20,911 20,749	21,349 21,214 21,071 20,949	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,715 23,536 23,352 23,188	23,870 23,756 23,637 23,538		26,528 26,397 26,348 26,284	26,683 26,617 26,633 26,634
1983	Mar Jun	11,701 11,640	8,961 8,974	20,662 20,614	20,902 20,894	2,118 2,118	2,293 2,318	321 322	23,101 23,054	23,516 23,534		26,264 26,131	26,679 26,611
	BRITAI	N seasonal var	iation										
1979	Jun Sep Dec	13,154 13,216 13,137	9,433 9,448 9,510	22,587 22,664 22,647		1,842 1,869 1,896		314 319 319	24,743 24,852 24,862		1,175 1,226 1,201	25,918 26,078 26,063	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	12,986 12,960 12,830 12,568	9,363 9,396 9,294 9,213	22,349 22,356 22,124 21,782		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,593 24,629 24,432 24,119		1,313 1,444 1,806 2,011	25,906 26,073 26,238 26,130	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,304 12,191 12,135 11,938	9,021 9,040 9,013 9,001	21,325 21,232 21,148 20,940	20,980	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,689 23,623 23,540 23,329	23,565 23,419	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	25,928 25,922 26,183 25,992	26,208 26,082
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,788 11,748 11,691 11,525	8,863 8,903 8,821 8,798	20,651 20,651 20,512 20,323	20,731 20,771 20,672 20,523	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,036 23,032 22,892 22,701	23,191 23,252 23,177 23,051	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	25,754 25,696 25,842 25,686	25,909 25,916 26,127 26,036
1983	Mar Jun	11,384 11,396	8,674 8,783	20,058 20,179	20,298 20,459	2,057 2,057	2,232 2,257	321 322	22,436 22,558	22,851 23,038	3,059 2,871	25,495 25,429	25,910 25,909
Adjuste 1979	Jun	asonal variat 13,152	9,416	22,568		1,842		314	24,724			25,956	
	Sep Dec	13,156 13,127	9,441 9,463	22,597 22,590		1,869 1,896		319 319	24,785 24,805			25,949 26,017	
	Mar June Sep Dec	13,055 12,957 12,768 12,562	9,435 9,376 9,286 9,168	22,490 22,333 22,054 21,730		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,734 24,606 24,362 24,067			26,041 26,121 26,102 26,084	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,372 12,188 12,072 11,935	9,092 9,019 9,003 8,957	21,464 21,207 21,075 20,892	20,932	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,828 23,598 23,467 23,281	23,492 23,371		26,059 25,979 26,042 25,945	26,067 26,035
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,854 11,742 11,627 11,523	8,935 8,879 8,811 8,755	20,789 20,621 20,438 20,278	20,869 20,741 20,598 20,478	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2.132 2.157 2.182 2.207	328 324 323 321	23,174 23,002 22,818 22,656	23,329 23,222 23,103 23,006		25,884 25,757 25,698 25,640	26,039 25,977 25,983 25,990
1983	Mar Jun	11,451 R 11,389	8,746 8,759	20,196 20,148	20,436 20,428	2,057 2,057	2,232 2,257	321 322	22,574 22,527	22,989 23,007		25,624 25,492	26,039 25,972

<sup>b</sup> Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981. The basic series may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. The supplementary series includes an allowance at the rate of 40,000 per quarter for such underestimation. See article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983. Estimates of self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available; the supplementary series assumes that self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed the article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983. <sup>c</sup> Estimates of employed labour force, and working population are provisional from September 1981. The basic series may understate the level. See notes above on employees and self-employed.

estimates of employed labour locor and instants preventing prevent the total number of UK service personnel male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. \*\* New basis (claimants) see footnotes to table 2-1.

UNITED KINGDOM

### **EMPLOYMENT** Working population

.1

### EMPLOYMENT 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry

	хі	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	хх	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	GREAT BRITAIN XXVII
	Vehicles	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‡
1979 April May June	734 733 733	533 534 535	441 440 439	37 37 37 37	352 351 354	258 258 258	251 251 251	541 541 544	316 314 314	1,223 1,237 1,252	339 339 338	1,476	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1,564
July Aug Sep	734 733 735	537 536 535	439 435 431	37 36 36	355 353 351	260 260 259	253 252 252	547 548 548	317 316 315	1,266 1,265 1,263	341 341 341	1,488	2,835	1,270	3,611	2,510	1,558
Oct Nov Dec	733 731 728	533 534 534	426 422 417	36 36 35	349 347 344	257 255 255	250 249 248	548 549 549	313 311 308	1,261 1,256 1,251	342 342 341	1,485	2,908	1,282	3,682	2,455	1,539
1980 Jan Feb Mar	722 719 715	530 529 528	411 404 397	35 35 34	338 334 331	252 251 250	245 242 240	546 545 544	303 297 294	1,246 1,242 1,238	341 342 341	1,476	2,818	1,282	3,680	2,443	1,534
April May June	709 705 699	525 521 518	389 387 382	33 33 33	326 321 319	249 247 246	238 238 237	542 541 539	293 289 288	1,234 1,238 1,242	341 341 342	1,483	2,821	1,292	3,658	2,571	1,539
July Aug Sep	692 686 680	513 505 497	374 367 358	33 33 32	316 310 307	244 243 240	234 232 230	540 537 533	284 279 275	1,245 1,240 1,234	342 344 345	1,478	2,784	1,315	3,608	2,564	1,538
Oct Nov Dec	674 660 658	490 485 477	351 344 341	32 32 32	301 295 290	234 229 225	227 226 223	531 527 524	271 264 259	1,229 1,207 1,186	344 344 344	1,452	2,800	1,305	3,664	2,495	1,527
1981 Jan Feb Mar	645 639 630	474 465 455	334 332 329	31 30 30	282 281 278	228 222 220	221 219 221	519 516 518	254 252 253	1,164 1,153 1,141	342 342 341	1,426	2,707	1,294	3,666	2,438	1,518
April May June	621 614 608	453 451 446	328 323 318	30 32 30	277 280 272	217 216 216	221 219 218	514 514 510	253 252 252	1,130 1,123 1,117	339 338 338	1,422	2,715	1,295	3,649	2,522	1,520
July Aug Sep	598 591 590	443 449 445	319 319 315	30 31 30	271 268 265	216 215 213	215 214 216	508 511 508	252 255 250	1,110 1,110 1,090	337 338 338	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,516
Oct Nov Dec	584 582 576	440 441 441	314 312 310	30 29 29	267 267 262	212 211 208	213 212 209	508 507 506	253 248 246	1,080 1,060 1,040	336 336 335	1,389	2,756	1,301	3,667	2,445	1,501
1982 Jan Feb Mar	573 570 567	433 434 433	308 306 304	29 29 29	258 258 259	205 206 205	208 206 205	500 500 500	241 240 241	1,020 1,019 1 017	333 332 331	1,372	2,664	1,291	3,677	2,411	1,493
April May June	561 555 551	432 428 430	303 301 299	29 29 29	258 258 260	206 205 207	203 205 202	497 496 493	238 238 237	1,016 1,020 1,024	330 331 331	1,363	2,656	1,300	3,660	2,496	1,496
July Aug Sep	549 543 541	425 422 418	300 298 297	29 29 29	259 258 257	205 201 201	203 205 205	494 492 491	237 236 235	1 029 1 027 1,025	330 331 331	1,352	2,644	1,304	3,594	2,470	1,497
Oct Nov Dec	533 530 530	417 413 409	297 296 292	28 26 27	261 257 254	193 193 195	200 203 204	490 486 484	234 231 228	1,024 1,013 1,003	330 328 327	1,333	2,685	1,297	3,660	2,362	1,487
983 Jan Feb Mar	523 522 520	402 399 399	289 291 288	27 28 28	252 252 251	194 194 194	202 202 204	480 479 479	224 223 223	993 982 972	326 326 324	1,324	2,612	1,302	3,667	2,325	1,487
April May June	516 516 516	398 395 397	287 288 286	27 27 27	252 252 253	193 193 193	204 204 204	478 475 474	223 225 227	961 963 965	324 324 323	1,328	2,640	1,325	3,650	2,458	1,495
July R Aug R Sep	514 510 511	397 398 399	289 290 288	27 28 27	253 256 257	195 195 196	204 205 205	474 473 470	228 228 227	966 966 966	323 322 322						

Oct Nov Dec 7,245 7,191 7,138 *7,158* 7,209 7,172 7,134 7,154 5,570 5,528 5,487 *5,507* 5,548 5,513 5,479 *5,499* 20,323 20,523 12,824 12,783 13,004 12,963 1983 Jan Feb Mar 7,087 7,061 7,038 *7,062* 7,055 7,024 7,005 *7,028* 5,416 5,397 5,391 *5,415* 5,438 5,422 5,412 *5,436* 20,058 *20,298* 12,715 12,808 12,931 13,024 April May June 6,966 6,948 6,945 *6,973* 7,007 6,976 6,947 *6,975* 5,365 5,347 5,346 *5,374* 5,392 5,369 5,350 *5,378* 20,179 20,459 12,896 12,855 13,148 13,10 6,921 6,917 6,897 *6,929* 5,334 5,333 5,317 *5,349* July R Aug R Sep 6,951 6,956 6,939 *6,971* 5,354 5,360 5,346 *5,378* 

THOUSAND

GREAT

1979 April May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

April May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

1981 Jan Feb Mar

April May June

July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

1982 Jan Feb Mar

April May June

July Aug Sep

1980 Jan Feb Mar

Index of Produc-tion industries II-XXI

Seasonally adjusted

8,997 9,002 8,999

9,008 8,995 8,974

8,944 8,935 8,918

8,881 8,845 8,803

8,752 8,703 8,648

8,570 8,491 8,416

8,333 8,238 8,173

8,094 8,028 7,961

7,905 7,848 7,770

7,718 7,685 7,644

7,608 7,567 7,521 *7,525* 

7,465 7,457 7,438 7,446

7,405 7,372 7,338 *7,350* 

7,300 7,266 7,238 *7,254* 

=

7,048 7,047 7,053

7,085 7,079 7,060

7,027 7,015 6,992

6,921 6,879 6,839

6,787 6,746 6,711

6,667 6,598 6,531

6,450 6,366 6,310

6,219 6,158 6,106

6,056 6,020 5,974

5,967 5,951 5,924

5,895 5,860 5,821 *5,825* 

5,755 5,741 5,728 *5,736* 

5,690 5,666 5,655 *5,667* 

5,648 5,624 5,601 *5,617* 

All industri services \*

22,587

22,664

8,977 8,960 22,647 8,933

8,857 8,811 22,349 8,768

8,710 8,672 22,355 R 8,641

8,600 8,527 22,124 8,456

21.782

21,325

21,232

20,940 *20,980* 

20,651 20,731

20,651 20,771

20,512 20,672

7,748 7,723 21,148 7,686

8,367 8,260 8,183

8,067 7,993 7,927

7,864 7,818 7,765

7,644 7,587 7,526 *7,530* 

7,437 7,420 7,404 7,412

7,364 7,343 7,335 *7,347* 

7,330 7,305 7,280 *7,296* 

=

8,955 8,968 8,989

9,038 9,029 9,010

Manufacturing industries III-XIX

Seasonally adjusted

7,078 7,075 7,065

7,066 7,055 7,034

7,004 6,994 6,975

6,941 6,902 6,862

6,816 6,771 6,720

6,647 6,572 6,503

6,427 6,348 6,297

6,240 6,182 6,127

6,084 6,043 5,981

5,946 5,925 5,896

5,872 5,845 5,811 *5,815* 

5,777 5,766 5,749 *5,757* 

5,718 5,689 5,660 *5,672* 

5,627 5,597 5,573 *5,589* 

THOUSAND

\* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from October 1981. This basic series may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. Quarterly supplementary series including an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for the major industry groupings. See article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette* June 1983. \* Excludes private domestic service.

S10 NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Seasonally adjusted +

Service industries XXII-XXVII+

employ

I

13,240 13,208

13,272 13,258

13,352 13,308

13,233 13,326

13,363 13,328

13,287 13,275

13,242 13,199

13,049 13,142

13,124 13,085

13,091 13,079

13,059 13,017 *13,095 13,053* 

12,907 13,000 12,979 13,072

12,971 12,930 13,079 13,038

12,861 12,848 13,005 12,992

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment\*: industry 1.2

1	11		IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x
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 mariné engineering
358	345 345 347	670 673 680	37 37 37 37	442 443 444	445 444 442	919 918 914	152 152 152	753 752 752	168 168 166
382	346	691	37	446	443	915	153	756	166
	345	696	37	448	441	914	154	756	166
	346	689	36	446	440	914	153	756	165
363	346	688	36	445	435	908	153	755	163
	347	687	36	445	434	907	153	756	163
	348	686	36	445	432	905	153	757	160
348	348	676	35	442	427	897	151	753	158
	348	672	35	442	426	894	149	750	156
	349	668	35	441	422	891	148	746	154
351	348	664	35	439	416	888	148	741	154
	347	665	34	437	407	882	147	740	152
	347	669	34	436	399	877	147	739	151
381	346	675	34	435	390	871	147	737	149
	346	672	33	432	384	861	145	732	149
	346	663	33	430	382	855	143	726	149
357	345	662	33	426	366	842	142	720	149
	344	657	32	421	357	833	140	713	148
	343	654	32	419	358	823	140	707	148
349	342	642	31	416	342	815	137	699	148
	341	632	31	413	343	806	137	693	148
	339	629	30	411	335	794	134	692	148
343	339	632	30	408	327	784	134	683	145
	337	630	30	406	324	778	132	677	142
	336	627	29	403	322	772	133	680	140
371	335	634	28	406	316	773	135	680	142
	334	635	28	405	314	768	132	673	143
	334	629	28	403	314	767	134	673	144
354	333	627	28	401	312	759	133	671	144
	332	625	28	398	309	753	132	664	143
	330	619	27	398	307	748	132	661	144
340	329	607	27	393	304	741	131	653	144
	328	605	26	393	303	737	131	651	144
	328	603	26	393	302	738	131	650	143
345 8	327 326 325	602 602 605	26 26 26	389 387 388	299 296 295	729 725 722	130 129 129	646 645 642	142 143 141
370 2	324 323 323	610 607 604	25 25 25	387 383 381	291 289 287	721 719 716	130 131 131	643 644 646	139 139 138
361 3	322 321 321	603 596 591	25 25 24	383 380 375	286 282 276	709 703 694	132 132 129	644 642 641	136 136 135
339 4	320 319 318	579 575 576	24 24 23	370 369 370	270 265 265	685 679 677	127 127 126	636 634 631	134 136 134
339 7	316 314 311	573 570 574	23 23 23	365 365 365	262 259 259	673 669 666	124 125 124	634 630 629	133 130 130
	309	580	23	366	257	664	124	631	129
	307	584	22	367	257	661	126	632	128
	306	580	22	365	255	659	125	632	127

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

### 1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Sep 19	982]	and subjected	[July 19	983] R	and the second	[Aug 19	983] R		Sept 1		and the second
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ndex of Production Industries	II-XXI	5,483.9	1,796.5	7,280.4	5,216.9	1,734.3	6,951.3	5,214.2	1,741.6	6,955-9	5,207.3	1,732.1	6,939-3
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,003.1	1,598.0	5,601.1	3,815.6	1,538.1	5,353.8	3,814.4	1,545-4	5,359-9	3,809.5	1,536.1	5,345.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b> Coal mining	<b>II</b> 101	<b>304.6</b> 246.8	<b>17·9</b> 10·6	<b>322·5</b> 257·4	<b>290·7</b> 231·3	<b>17·9</b> 10·6	<b>308-7</b> 241-9	<b>289-4</b> 230-0	<b>17·9</b> 10·6	<b>307·4</b> 240·5	288-0 228-5	17-9 10-6	305-9 239-1
<b>bood, drink and tobacco</b> Bread and flour confectionery	III 212	361-3 52-2	243·1 31·2	604-3 83-3	347·0 50·2	232.6 29.6	579.6 79.7	349·1 50·7	235-0 30-4	584-1 81-0	347-4 50-3	<b>232·8</b> 30·1	580·2 80·4
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	14·3 48·1	25·3 45·3	39·7 93·4	13-5 49-4	24·0 45·4	37·5 94·8	13·6 49·7	24·3 44·9	37·9 94·6	13·6 48·9	24·2 43·9	37.8 92.8
Milk and milk products	215 217	33·1 27·8	13·1 30·9	46·2 56·6	33·3 26·7	13·3 28·9	46·7 55·6	33-9 26-8	14·1 29·0	48·0 55·8	33·7 27·0	13·7 29·4	47.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	218 229	25·8 21·9	27·2 16·8	53·0 38·7	25·3 20·8	26·8 16·9	52·2 37·6	25·7 20·3	27·8 16·0	53-4 36-4	24·8 20·4	25·7 17·0	50-4 37-4
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	231	48.2	10.8	59.0	44.7	9.9 8.8	54·6 25·2	44·1 16·6	9.8 9.0	53.9 25.6	44-4 16-7	10·0 9·3	54· 26·
Other drinks industries	239 IV	18·3 <b>21·8</b>	10-3 <b>3-0</b>	28.6 24.8	16·4 <b>19·9</b>	2.7	22.6	19-5	2.9	22.3	19-4	2.8	22
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	v	272.7	108-3	381.0	261.0	104-6	365-6	260.9	105.9	366-8	260-4	104-6	365-
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	104·9 42·0	20·1 30·1	124·9 72·1	97·4 42·4	19·1 29·3	116·5 71·7	97·1 42·8	19·0 29·9	116·1 72·8	97·2 42·7	19-3 29-8	116- 72-
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	276	37.5	9.7	47.2	36.0	9.9	45.9		9.9	45.3	35-2	9.4	44
other chemical industries	279	34.8	21.6	56.4	33.4	20.6	54.0		20.7	54-4	33.6	20.6	54
Metal manufacture	<b>VI</b> 311	255-3 109-2	<b>31-9</b> 9-1	287-1 118-3	227·4 94·4	<b>29.6</b> 7.9	257-0 102-3	94.1	30·6 7·8	257·3 101·9	226-5 93-8	28·7 7·8	255- 101-
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	312 313	28·0 43·6	4·2 4·8	32·2 48·3	24.7 40.5	3·8 5·7	28·5 46·2		3·8 5·8	28·3 45·7	24·5 40·0	3.8 4.7	28- 44-
Iron castings etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	32·7 23·5	6·0 4·2	38·7 27·8	29·6 21·4	5·3 3·7	34·9 25·1		5·7 4·0	36·0 25·9	30·2 21·6		35 25
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322 VII	606-5	109.5	716-1	563-3	101-1	664-4	559.6	101-3	660-8	558-6	100.7	659
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	332 333	42·1 57·4	7·0 11·1	49·1 68·5	35·1 55·1	6·0 10·6	41·1 65·7	35·0 54·2	5·8 10·4	40-8 64-6	35·2 54·0	5-8 10-4	41 64
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	23·5 46·2	3·1 6·6	26·6 52·8	20·6 44·0	2.7 6.5	23·4 50·4	20.7	2·9 6·4	23.6 50.2	20·9 44·0	2·8 6·3	23 50
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	143.3	29.5	172.8	135-1	27.3	162-4	133-9	27·4 10·9	161·3 102·7	133·7 92·0	27.1	160
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	341 349	100·7 111·8	12·4 22·3	113·1 134·1	92·7 104·6	10·9 20·2	103·6 124·7	91·7 104·3	20.5	124.8	103.3	11·0 20·4	103 123
nstrument engineering	VIII	<b>87·9</b> 59·8	<b>43-2</b> 25-8	131·1 85·5	83·7 58·7	<b>40.4</b> 25.3	124-1 83-9	86-0 61-6	<b>40·3</b> 25·3	126-4 86-8	85·3 60·9	<b>39.8</b> 25.4	125 86
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354 IX	435.0	210.4	645-5	425.2	206.2	631.4		205.0	632.0	426-2	205.6	631
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	361	85·9 25·9	24·2 8·7	110·1 34·7	81·9 25·2	23·3 8·5	105·2 33·7		23.0 8.4	105·0 33·1	81·2 24·9	23.0 8.6	104
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	37.2	21.4	58.6	34.6	19-4	54.0	35-4	19.6	55.0	35.3	19.5	54
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364	59·9 12·1	48·3 10·5	108·2 22·6	60·4 12·1	47·8 11·1	108·2 23·2	12.4	48·1 10·9	109·0 23·2	61·0 12·2	48-6 10-7	109 23
Electronic computers	366 367	43·8 78·9	15·1 29·1	58-9 108-0	43·5 78·2	14·4 28·8	57·9 107·1	43·5 77·5	14·1 27·9	57·6 105·4	41·7 79·4	14·1 28·3	55 107
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368 369	28.6 62.5	14·5 38·7	43·1 101·2	29·4 59·9	15-4 37-5	44·7 97·3	29·3 61·2	15·1 37·9	44-4 99-2	30·1 60·3	15·2 37·5	45 97
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	127.0	11.2	138-1	117.7	11.0	128.7	117-1	11-1	128-2	116-0	10.7	126
/ehicles	XI	478-9	62.2	541.1	454.5	59.0	513.5	451-8	58.4	510-3	452.8	57.9	510
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	265·0 148·2	34·3 22·7	299-3 171-0	255·0 140·7	32·7 21·4	287.7 162.1	251.6 140.7	32·4 21·3	284·0 162·0	252·7 140·9	32·2 21·2	284 162
Aetal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	314-4	103.7	418.1	298.9	98-3	397-2		98.3	397.6	300-8	98.0	398
Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	390 399	45·4 189·5	10·4 61·3	55·8 250·8	39-4 183-3	9·2 59·6	48.6 242.9		9.9 59.0	50·7 242·3	40·4 184·6	9.0 59.9	49 244
lextiles	XIII	158-3	138.4	296.7	153-8	134.8	288.7	154.7	135-0	289.7	154-1	134-1	288
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax system Woollen and worsted	414 414	12·0 28·5	9.0 19.3	21.0 47.8	11·9 28·0	8·5 19·1	20·3 47·0	28.1	8·1 19·0	19·9 47·2	12·0 27·4	8·1 18·6	20 46
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	417 423	26·4 21·3	59·5 8·6	85·9 29·9	26·2 21·3	59·3 8·3	85·5 29·6		59·2 8·4	85·2 29·7	26·0 21·2	59·0 8·2	85 29
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	16-1	12.5	28.5	15.7	11.8	27.4	15-9	11.6	27.5	15.9	11.6	27
Clothing and footwear	xv	61.2	195-6	256-8	59.8	193.0	252.7	60.3	195-9	256-2	60.8	196-0	256
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	7·5 5·7	26·3 20·4	33·8 26·2	7·3 5·6	26·3 19·1	33·6 24·7	5.9	26·5 20·5	33·8 26·4	7·3 5·7	26·5 20·2	33 25
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 445	5·5 11·0	25·9 65·1	31·4 76·1	5·7 10·2	26·3 63·2	32·0 73·5		26-1 64-3	31·7 74·6	5·6 10·8	26·7 63·7	32 74
Footwear	450	23.6	28.2	51.7	23.5	27.8	51.3		28.0	51.7	23.8	28.5	52
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	<b>XVI</b> 461	157·6 26·8	<b>43.7</b> 3.2	201·3 30·0	152-9 25-4	<b>41-9</b> 3-2	194-8 28-6	152·8 25·2	42.6 3.2	195·3 28·4	152-9 25-7	42-9 3-2	195 28
Pottery	462 463	23.7 41.3	18·0 12·2	41·7 53·6	22.6 39.7	17·3 11·6	39·9 51·3	23.0 39.6	17-8 12-1	40-8 51-7	23.0 39.5	17·9 12·1	40 51
Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	469	51.3	9.0	60.3	51.3	8.6	59.9		8-4	59.4	50.8	8.6	59
limber, furniture, etc	<b>XVII</b> 471	163-6 55-1	41·0 8·6	204-5 63-7	163·3 55·5	40·8 8·4	204-1 63-9	164·3 56·7	40·5 8·7	204·8 65·4	164-4 56-4	40·6 8·4	205 64
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471	57.3	14.8	72.1	58.3	15.1	73.4	58.1	14.4	72.5	58.3	14.7	73
Paper, printing and publishing	<b>XVIII</b> 481	332·0 35·9	158-8 7-8	<b>490.7</b> 43.7	322-0 32-9	152·2 7·0	474-2 39-8	320·3 32·7	152·6 7·3	472-9 40-0	318-6 32-4	151·7 7·2	<b>470</b> 39
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associate	d	43.0	21.8	64.7	40.3		60.9			61.2			61
materials Printing and publishing of newspapers	482 485	73.6	24.0	97.6	73.0	23.7	96.7	72.7	23.7	96-4	72.4	23.5	95 41
Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, e	486 tc489	25·8 126·0		44·1 195·8	25·6 123·1	17·9 66·7	43-5 189-9			42·9 189·4			189
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	153-6	81.6	235-2	149.6	78.1	227.7	149-2		227.8			220
Rubber Plastics products n.e.s.	491 496	54·4 63·7	15·6 33·1	70·0 96·8			64·9 95·8		14·2 32·8	64·3 95·9			64 95
Construction	500	911-0	114.3	1,025-3			966-2			966·2			96
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	265-2	66-3	331-5	258.7	63.9	322-6	258-5		322.4			321
Gas	601 602	77·2 132·0	25.9	103·1 162·0	74.8		99·6 157·5			99·4 157·5			98 157
Water	603	56.0		66.4			65.5			65.5			65

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

### EMPLOYMENT Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1983 and September 1983

GREAT BRITAIN	Contraction of the second	June 1	983		and the second			Sep 19	83				
	Order	Engage	ement rate		Leaving	g rate		Engage	ement rate		Leaving	g rate	
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	AII
Food, drink and tobacco		1.6 3.1	2.7 3.7	2·1 3·3	1.7 2.3	2·3 3·2	2.0 2.6	1.6 2.4	3·1 4·1	2·2 3·0	2.5 3.2	4·2 3·9	3·2 3·5
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213	1.2	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.8	1.7	3.0	2·5 2·8	2·2 3·0	2·9 5·2	2.6 4.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	2.7 1.9	3·5 1·8	3.0 1.9	2·0 1·2	2·9 2·2	2·4 1·5	2·1 1·8	3·5 6·1	3.0	4.8	9.4	6.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	0.9	2·4 4·0	1.7 2.9	1.5 0.9	1.8 3.2	1.6 2.1	2·1 1·5	3.9 2.9	3·0 2·2	1.5 4.4	2·7 7·8	2·1 6·1
Fruit and vegetable products Food industries n.e.s	218 229	1.8 1.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Brewing and malting	231 239	0·7 0·9	1.0 1.5	0·8 1·1	1·1 2·6	1.8 1.7	1.2 2.3	0·4 1·4	1·2 1·6	0.6 1.5	1.1 1.7	2·0 1·7	1·3 1·7
Other drink industries Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	3.2	1.2
Chemical and allied industries	v	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.8
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	271 272	0·4 0·7	0·9 1·7	0·4 1·1	0·8 0·8	1·1 1·4	0·8 1·0	0·9 1·2	2·0 2·5	1·1 1·7	1.4 1.3	1.6 2.3	1.5 1.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials				1.2	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.9	5.1	2.5
and synthetic rubber Other chemical industries	276 279	1·1 0·8	1.5 1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.5
Metal manufacture	VI	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.4
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	0.5 1.2	0·3 0·0	0·5 1·0	1·1 2·1	2·4 1·7	1.2 2.1	0·8 1·0	0.7 2.1	0.7 1.1	1.6 1.7	1·1 2·0	1.5 1.7
Iron castings, etc	313	1.1	2.3	1·3 0·9	0.9 1.3	1.5 2.5	0.9 1.5	1·3 1·3	1.8 1.5	1.4 1.3	1.0 1.1	2·4 2·0	1·1 1·3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	321 322	0.8 1.1	1.7 0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.3
Mechanical engineering	VII	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	1·1 0·5	1.4 1.4	1·2 0·7	2·2 0·9	2·8 1·8	2·3 1·1	1.7 1.4	0.7 1.6	1.5 1.4	2.6 1.9	2·8 2·4	2·7 2·0
Construction and earthmoving equipment	336	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7 1.0	0.5 1.0	0.6	1·1 1·6	1·2 1·1	1.1 1.5	1.0 2.6	0.9 2.9	1.0 2.7
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	0·9 0·7	2·5 2·0	1.1 0.9	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	341 349	1·2 1·2	1.2 2.0	1.2 1.3	2·1 1·3	2·2 2·0	2·1 1·4	1.7 1.5	1·1 2·1	1.7 1.6	1.9 1.8	1·3 2·2	1.8 1.9
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s. Instrument engineering	VIII	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.8
Scientific and industrial instruments	354	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.7
and systems Electrical engineering	IX	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.5
Electrical machinery	361	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus	362	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
and equipment	363	0.6 1.6	1.0 2.1	0.7 1.8	1·1 1·2	1.9 1.9	1.4 1.5	1·4 2·2	1·9 2·7	1.6 2.5	1.9 1.1	1.5 2.3	1.8 1.6
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound	364												
reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	1.5 0.9	2·5 1·4	2·0 1·0	1.6 1.7	1.5 4.1	1.6 2.3	2·0 1·0	3·4 0·7	2·7 1·0	2·1 0·7	2.6 2.2	2·3 1·1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	0.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.6 1.3	1.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	2·5 0·9	2·9 1·5	2·7 1·2	1.5 0.9	2·0 1·7	1.7 1.2	1.9 1.6	4·6 1·8	2·8 1·7	2·3 0·9	2.3	1.9 1.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	4.1	5.0	4.2
Vehicles	XI	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1·3 1·4	1·1 1·1	1·1 1·1	2·1 2·1	1·2 1·2
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	381	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1		
repairing	383	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	XII 390	1·2 0·6	2·0 1·4	1·4 0·8	1·3 2·1	2·4 3·3	1.6 2.4	1.7 1.0	2.6 1.4	1.9 1.1	1·9 2·3	1·9 1·0	1·9 2·0
Metal industries n.e.s	399	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Textiles Spinning and doubling on the cotton and	XIII	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9
flax systems	412	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	4.3	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	3.0	2.2
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	414 417	2·2 1·6	1.9 2.4	2·1 2·1	1.7 1.3	3·1 2·3	2·3 2·0	2·2 1·9	3·1 2·8	2.6 2.5	2·9 1·3	2.6 2.3	2·8 2·0
Textile finishing	423	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.9
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	XV 442	2.0 1.6	2.5 1.6	2·4 1·6	2·1 1·8	2.5 2.6	2·4 2·4	2·4 1·7	3·2 3·4	3.0 3.0	2·0 1·6	2·2 1·8	2·2 1·7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc	443 444	6.3	3.5 2.1	4·2 2·2	6·8 2·3	3.5 2.2	4·2 2·2	5.0 1.2	2.5 3.4	3.0 3.0	2·4 2·1	2·1 1·8	1.7 2.2 1.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	445	2.6 1.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.0
Footwear Briefe and the second state	450	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	<b>XVI</b> 461	1·2 1·7	2·3 2·5	1.5 1.8	0·9 1·0	1.8 1.9	1.1 1.1	1·4 1·2	2·7 1·1	1.7 1.2	1.6 1.0	2·5 1·2	1.8 1.0
Pottery Glass	462 463	1.8 0.5	2·9 1·8	2·3 0·8	1·1 0·8	2·0 1·3	1.5 0.9	1.4 1.4	3·1 2·6	2·2 1·7	1.8 2.2	2·3 3·6	2·0 2·5
Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s	469	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	2·2 1·7	2·4 2·0	2·2 1·8	1.9 1.1	1·4 1·7	1.9 1.3	1.6 2.4	1·4 2·5	1.5 2.4	1.6 2.1	1·4 1·8	1.5 2.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.5
Paper and board Packaging, products of paper, board and	481	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.4
associated materials	482	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	2-2	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.9
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	485 486	0.6 0.6	1.6 2.0	0·8 1·1	0.7 1.0	1.8 2.3	1.0 1.6	0·5 1·3	1.7 1.6	0·8 1·4	0.7 2.9	2·1 3·4	1·1 3·1
Other printing publishing bookbinding													
engraving etc Other manufacturing industries	489 XIX	0·8 1·4	0.8 3.0	0.8 2.0	1.2 1.2	1.8 1.9	1.4 1.4	1·4 1·9	2·4 3·4	1.7 2.4	1.0 1.8	1.7 3.4	1.2 2.3
HUDDer	491	0.6	1.2	0.7	0-8	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.4
Plastics products n.e.s All manufacturing Industries	496	1.6 1.1	2·7 2·1	2·0 1·4	1·4 1·3	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	2·6 2·5	2·1 1·9
industries				1.4	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.5

Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses), respectively, in the four-week periods ended June 11, 1983 and September 10, 1983 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 labout turnover is illustrated by the chart on the next page which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.



PER CENT

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.6 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1983 and September 1983

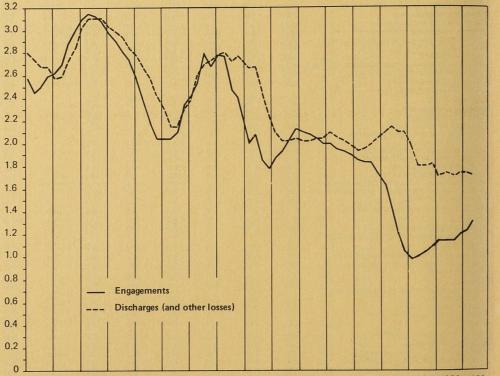
Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain Per cent

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1982	May	1.15	1.75
1902	Aug	1.15	1.73
	Aug Nov	1.20	1.75
1983	Feb	1.23	1.75
1900	May	1.33	1.73

\* On which the moving average is centred.

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

\* The four quarter moving average has been com-piled from the number of engagements and dis-charges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.



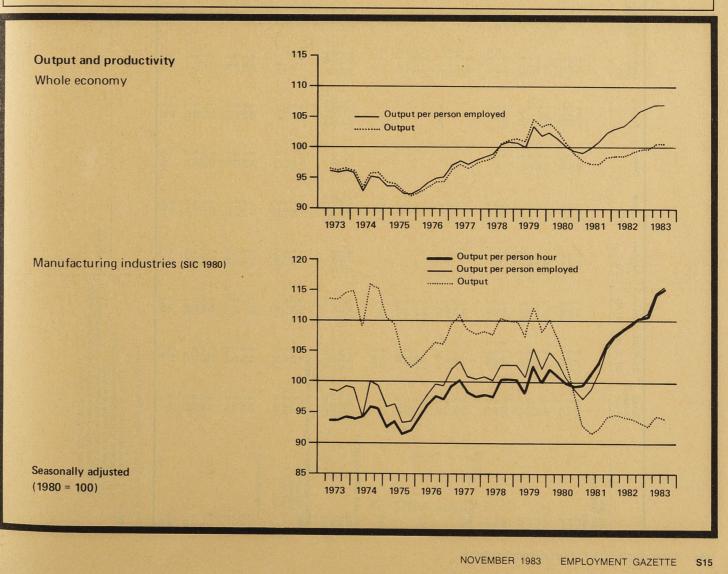
1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983

# Indices † of output, employment and productivity 1.8

	Whole econ	omy		Production Divisions 1			Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4	and the second	Sec. 1
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	100·4 103·3 100·0 97·9 99·4	99-9 101-0 100-0 96-5 R 94-7 R	100-2 102-0 100-0 101-6 104-8 R	103·0 107·0 100·0 96·1 98·1			109.5 109.4 100.0 93.4 93.7	107·2 105·9 R 100·0 90·4 R 85·5	102·3 103·4 100·0 103·4 109·8	99.7 100.8 100.0 104.7 109.8
1980 Q2 Q3 Q4	100-7 98-9 97-7	100-6 99-7 98-6	100·0 99·3 99·2	101·3 97·8 95·5			102·4 97·6 93·0	101·7 98·9 95·7	100·7 R 98·7 97·3	100·0 99·4 99·5
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97·4 97·4 98·4 98·6	97-6 96-6 96-0 95-6 R	99·9 100·9 102·3 103·1 R	94-5 95-2 96-6 98-1			91.8 92.4 94.3 94.8	93·1 91·0 89·4 88·3	98·7 101·7 105·6 107·5	101·3 103·4 106·2 107·8
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98-6 99-1 99-8 99-9	95·3 R 95·0 94·5 94·0	103·2 104·3 105·6 106·1	97·1 98·0 98·8 98·3			94-4 94-1 93-6 92-9	87·2 86·1 84·9 83·7	108·4 109·3 110·4 111·1	108·5 109·5 110·4 110·8
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	100·7 100·7	93·9 93·9	107·0 107·0	99·6 R 99·1 R 101·0			94-5 R 93-7 R 94-9	82·5 81·7 R 81·1	114·7 R 114·7 R 117·1	114·5 R 114·7 R 116·7

The indices have been rebased to 1980 = 100 and reclassified by SIC 1980.
 Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 Since the second half of 1981 the provisional estimates of the employed labour force may have been understating the level of employment, mainly in service industries (see article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette* June 1983). Data used in this table are those inclusive of an allowance for underestimation.

The indices of output, employment and productivity given above have been rebased to 1980 = 100 and reclassified by Standard Industrial Classification 1980. Manufacturing industries are defined as Divisions 2 to 4. Production industries will cover Divisions 1 to 4 (therefore excluding construction) and figures will be published shortly with provisional estimates for earlier years. The table no longer distinguishes series excluding the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas. Other tables in section 1 will be reclassified to the new sic starting in the December issue.



### EMPLOYMENT

### EMPLOYMENT

6

**Selected countries: national definitions** .

	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	lrish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Nether- lands (7)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzer- land (2)	United States (2)
CIVILIAN		and the second second			23 ···											Indices	
Years 1973 1974 1975	100·0 100·3 100·0	99·0 100·3 100·0	102·3 102·3 100·0	99·9 101·4 100·0	94·4 98·3 100·0	102·3 101·0 100·0	100·5 101·2 100·0	104·5 103·0 100·0	99·0 99·8 100·0	97·3 99·4 100·0	100·7 100·3 100·0	 100-0	96-9 97-2 100-0	101·3 101·8 100·0	95∙5 97∙5 100∙0	106·2 105·6 100·0	99·1 101·1 100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979	99·1 99·3 99·9 101·2	101.0 102.6 102.2 103.4	100·2 101·6 102·5 103·7	99·2 99·0 99·0 100·2	102·1 103·9 107·4 111·7	102.6 103.5 106.0 107.1	100·7 101·6 101·9 102·0	99·1 98·9 99·5 100·9	99·1 100·9 103·5 106·7	100·8 101·8 102·3 103·4	100·9 102·3 103·5 104·9	100·3 101·3 102·5 103·9	104·8 106·9 108·6 109·7	98.8 98.0 95.3 93.3	100.6 100.9 101.3 102.9	96·7 96·7 97·3 98·2	103·4 107·2 111·9 115·1
1980 1981 1982	100·7 96·4 93·9	106·4 R 108·5 R 108·7	104·3 105·0 108·4	100·1 /97·9	114·8 117·8 113·9	101.6 	102·0 101·2 101·2 R	101·9 101·1 R 99·2 R	108·5 107·4	104·9 105·3 104·8	106·0 106·9 107·9	106·3 106·1	112·1 113·2 114·0	90·2 R 87·6 R 87·2 R	104·2 104·0 103·9	100·0 101·2 100·5	115-7 117-0 115-9
Quarters 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97·3 96·3 95·8 95·0	107·7 108·5 108·7 109·0	104·7 104·8 105·2 105·2		117.5 118.2 118.2 117.2		100-9	101.7 101.3 R 101.0 R 100.4 R		106·0 105·1 104·8 105·1	106·8 106·7 106·9 107·2	• • • • • •	113-9 112-7 113-1 113-1	89-2 R 88-4 R 88-3 R 87-6 R	104-6 103-5 104-4 103-6	100-8 101-1 101-4 101-1	116.7 117.4 117.1 116.6
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94.6 93.9 93.1 92.5	109·1 109·0 108·5 108·1	108·8 107·9 108·6 108·2	· · · · · · ·	115·9 114·5 113·2 112·2		101·3 R	99·8 R 99·5 R 99·1 R 98·4 R		105.0 105.5 104.4 104.4	107.7 107.7 107.6 108.8	· · · · · · ·	113.6 115.0 114.0 113.5	87·3 R 87·2 R 87·2 R 87·2 R	103·6 103·9 104·0 104·0	100·9 100·6 100·0 100·0	116·1 116·2 116·0 115·5
1983 Q1 Q2	92·2	106-6 106-5	106.7	::	112·5 114·1		· · ·	97.6 R 97.3		104·9 105·2	109·8 109·7		112·3 115·2	86·2 R 86·8	103·9 104·1	99·5 99·1	115·4 116·4
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1980 1981 1982	24,704 24,870 23,819 23,221	5,841 6,242 R 6,364 R 6,376	2,942 3,070 3,091 R 3,189	3,748 3,751 3,669	9,284 10,655 10,933 10,574	2,332  2,369 	20,714 21,127 20,959 20,969 R	25,285 25,771 25,569 R 25,090 R	1,058 1,148 1,136	19,594 20,551 20,623 20,542	52,230 55,360 55,810 56,380	4,640 4,932 4,922	1.707 1,914 R 1,932 1,946	12.692 11.254 10.931 10.876	4.062 4.232 4.225 R 4.219	3.017 3.016 3.054 3.033	Thousand 85.846 99.303 100.397 99.526
Civilian employment: proj 1982 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	2 · 7 34 · 3 R 63 · 0 R 100 · 0	sector 6·5 29·8 63·7 100·0	10∙0 39∙9 50∙0 100∙0	3·0* 33·4* 63·6° 100∙0	5·3 26·5 68·2 100·0	7·3* 29·3* 63·3* 100·0	8·4 34·6 57·0 100·0	5.5 42.7 51.7 R 100.0	16.7° 31.8° 51.6° 100.0	12·4 37·0 50·6 100·0	9·7 34·9 55·4 100·0	5·0* 30·2* 64·8* 100·0	8.0 29.4 62.5 100.0	18·3 33·9 47·8 100·0	5.6 30.3 64.1 100.0	7·1 38·4 58·0 100·0	Per cen 3·6 28·4 68·0 100·0
Manufacturing 1972 1973 1974 1975	32·9 32·3 32·4 30·9	25·5 25·6 25·2 23·4	29·7 30·2 30·1	31.9 31.8 31.5 30.1	21.8 22.0 21.7 20.2	24.9 24.7 23.6 22.7	28·1 28·3 28·4 27·9	36·8 36·7 36·4 35·6	20.7 21.0 21.2		27.0 27.4 27.2 25.8	· · · 25·0	23·8 23·5 23·6 24·1	25·1 25·6 25·8 26·7	27·1 27·5 28·3 28·0	35·5 35·0 34·8 33·7	Per cen 24·3 24·8 24·2 22·7
1976 1977 1978 1979	30·2 30·3 30·0 29:5	23·5 23·1 21·8 20·2	29.6 29.8 29.7 29.5	29·1 28·1 27·0 25·9	20·3 19·6 19·6 20·0	23·9 23·5 22·8 23·3	27·4 27·1 26·6 26·1	35+1 35+1 34+8 34+5	20·8 21·2 21·1 21·3	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·5 25·1 24·5 24·3	23·8 23·2 23·0 22·3	23·2 22·4 21·3 20·5	24.0 24.1 24.1 23.7	26·9 25·9 24·9 24·5	32·8 32·7 32·6 32·3	22·8 22·7 22·7 22·7 22·7
1980 1981	28.4	19·8 19·4	29·5 29·7	25·4 24·7	19·8 19·4	21.3	25·8 25·1	34·3 33·6	21·2 21·0	26·7 26·1	24·7 24·8	21.6 21.1	20·3 20·2	26·5 25·7	24·2 23·3	32·2. 32·0	22·1 21·7

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] Data in terms of man-years.
[8] Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
1981
1979.

Idva,
 Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
 \* Inclustry includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
 — Break in series

NOVEMBER 1983

### Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries: September 1983

GREAT BRITAIN		Employe	es in empl	oyment (T	hou)						Adminis	trative, tec	hnical and
		Operativ	es		Administ and cler	rative, tec cal	hnical	All empl	oyees		clerical	staff as a mployees (p	percentage
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Food, drink and tobacco		266.1	185.2	451.3	81.3	47.6	128.9	347.4	232.8	580·2	23.4	20.5	22.2
Coal and petroleum products	IV	14.1	1.3	15.4	5.4	1.4	6.8	19.4	2.8	22.2	27.6	52.2	30.7
Chemicals and allied industries	V	160.9	61.1	222.0	99.5	43.5	143.0	260.4	104.6	365-0	38.2	41.6	39.2
Metal manufacture	VI	175.3	15.0	190.4	51.1	13.7	64.8	226.5	28.7	255-2	22.6	47.6	25·4 34·9
Mechanical engineering	VII	382.9	46.3	429.3	175.7	54.4	230.1	558.6	100.7	659-3	31.5	54.0	
Instrument engineering	VIII	51.1	27.8	79.0	34.2	11.9	46-1	85.3	39.8	125-1	40.1	30.0	36·9 37·7
Electrical engineering	IX	241.8	151.6	393-4	184.3	54.0	238.3	426.2	205.6	631.7	43.3	26.2	31.1
Shipbuilding and marine								1100	10.7	1007	23.9	57.3	26.7
engineering	X	88-3	4.5	92.8	27.7	6.1	33.8	116.0	10.7	126.7		52.7	31.8
Vehicles	XI	320.8	27.4	348.3	132.0	30.5	162.5	452.8	57.9	510·8	29.1	52.1	31.0
Metal goods not elsewhere								000.0	00.0	000.0	21.9	30.9	24.1
specified	XII	234.9	67.7	302-6	65.9	30.3	96-2	300.8	98.0	398.8	21.9	16.4	19.4
Textiles	XIII	120.4	112.0	232.4	33.8	22.0	55.8	154.1	134.1	288-2 27-5	19.5	12.6	16.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	12.8	10.1	22.9	3.1	1.5	4.6	15.9	11.6			9.3	13.7
Clothing and footwear	XV	43.7	177.8	221.5	17.1	18.2	35-3	60.8	196.0	256-8	28.1		22.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	122.5	29.3	151.9	30.4	13.6	44.0	152.9	42.9	195-8	19.9	31.7	
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	136.5	25.7	162.2	27.9	14.8	42.8	164.4	40.6	205.0	17.0	36.5	20.9
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	226.3	91.7	318.0	92.3	60.0	152.4	318.6	151.7	470.4	29.0	39.6	32.4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	110.6	60.6	171.2	38.5	17.1	55.7	149.2	77.7	226.9	25.8	22.0	24.5
All manufacturing industries		2,709.2	1,095.3	3,804.5	1,100.3	440.7	1,541-1	3,809.5	1,536-1	5,345.6	28.9	28.7	28.8

Note: Administrative, technical and clerical employees cover such groups as directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen (i.e. foremen with other foremen under their control); professional, scientific, technical and design staff; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives and salesmen; and office (including works office) staff. All other employees are regarded as operatives.

.

### EMPLOYMENT 1.1

### Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

#### EMPLOYMENT ·12 Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries Seasonally adjusted 1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT	OVERTIME	1 . mar				SHORT-	ГІМЕ		C. Starting	Sec. 2				
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	age of al		overtime v	worked	Stood of week	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	ff for whole of week		in That
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours los	st	Opera-	Percent-		st
			per opera- tive working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of al opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
977 978 979 980 981 981	1,801 1,793 1,724 1,399 1,122 1,189	34.6 34.8 34.2 29.5 26.7 30.1	8.7 8.6 8.7 8.3 8.2 8.4	15.58 15.50 14.90 11.58 9.26 9.97		13 5 8 20 15 8	495 199 317 810 599 304	35 32 42 253 310 125	362 355 455 3,129 3,608 1,335	10.2 11.0 10.6 12.1 11.3 10.7	48 37 50 274 325 132	0.9 0.7 1.0 5.9 7.7 3.4	857 554 772 3,938 4,206 1,600	17·4 15·1 15·0 14·3 12·5 12·4
Neek ended 1981 June 13 Sep 12 Dec 12	1,133 1,175 1,255	27·1 28·1 30·6	8·1 8·5 8·4	9·23 9·98 10·59	8∙89 10∙07 9∙96	10 8 6	389 320 247	293 183 142	3,277 1,960 1,516	11.2 10.7 10.7	303 191 148	7·2 4·6 3·6	3,667 2,280 1,763	12·1 11·9 11·9
1982 Mar 20 June 19 Sep 11 Oct 16	1,254 1,241 1,170 1,211	31.1 31.1 30.1 31.4	8·3 8·5 8·4 8·3	10·36 10·54 9·79 10·03	10.17 10.14 9.88 10.05	11 5 7 8	433 201 277 332	145 113 107 121	1,545 1,233 1,121 1,305	10.6 10.9 10.5 10.8	156 118 114 130	3.9 3.0 2.9 3.3	1,978 1,434 1,399 1,637	12.7 12.2 12.3 12.7
Nov 13 Dec 11	1,189 1,190	31.1 31.2 27.9	8·3 8·4 7·9	9.90 10.01 8.25	9.58 9.45 9.41	12 7 6	464 287 254	144 137 134	1,582 1,403 1,441	11.0 10.3 10.8	156 144 141	4·1 3·8 3·7	2,045 1,690 1,696	13·2 11·8 12·1
1983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 16 May 14 June 11	1,051 1,128 1,170 1,125 1,214 1,150	30·1 31·3 30·2 32·7 31·0	8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4	9·36 9·68 9·23 10·12 9·71	9·38 9·50 9·21 9·84 9·28	11 6 10 7 7	431 230 380 265 290	124 116 94 75 66	1,336 1,226 1,039 770 691	10.8 10.6 11.0 10.2 10.4	134 122 104 82 74	3.6 3.3 2.8 2.2 2.0	1,768 1,456 1,420 1,035 981	13·2 12·0 13·6 12·6 13·3
July 16 R Aug 13 R Sep 10 SIC 1968	1,175 1,100 1,214	31.5 29.5 31.9	8.7 8.8 8.8	10·28 9·68 10·73 (Thou)	10.06 10.42 10.81	7 4 5	264 177 194	43 37 38	460 357 366	10-7 9-8 9-5	50 40 43	1.4 1.1 1.1	724 535 560	15·1 13·4 12·9
veek ended Septen ood, drink and tob Food industries	bacco 163-3	36-2	9.6	1,560.0		0.6	25-8	1.2	9.8	7.9	1.9	0.4	35.6	18.9
(211-229) Drink industries (231-239)	133·1 24·7		9·7 9·0	1,296·8 223·7		0·5 0·1	19-9 5-9	0·2 1·1	1.5 8.3	8·7 7·8	0·7 1·2	0·2 1·7	21·4 14·2	31.8 11.7
Tobacco (240) oal and petroleum products	2.7	32·4 17·4	7·2 10·7	39·6 <b>28·6</b>		_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-
hemical and allied industries General chemicals letal manufacture	68.0	30-6 28-6 38-5	9·3 10·1 9·8	633-0 202-4 717-7		 0·4	0·4 15·4	 2·4	0·2 	9.0	 2·8		0.6 44.7	23·1 9·0 16·0
Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and ste (312-313)	el 23·4 26·4	32·4 46·4	9·7 10·3	225·9 272·7		— 0·3	1·0 12·1	0·8 1·2	10·0 16·2		0·9 1·5	1·2 2·7	11·0 28·3	13-0 18-7
Non-ferrous metals (321-323) echanical enginee istrument engineer lectrical engineer	23-5 ring 155-4 ring 19-8	38·3 36·2 25·1 31·4	9·3 8·4 8·0 8·5	219·1 1,301·3 157·8 1,053·9		0·1 0·9 0·1 0·5	2·2 36·2 2·7 18·0	0·4 8·9 0·7 3·6	3·1 88·8 8·6 33·5	8·5 10·0 12·4	0-4 9-8 0-8 4-0	0·7 2·3 1·0 1·0	5·4 125·0 11·3 51·5	12.7 12.8 14.8 12.9
Electrical machiner (361) hipbuilding and		33-3	7.6	166-3		0.3	11.5	1.0	11.1	11.3	1.3	1.9	22.5	17.8
marine engineer ehicles Motor vehicle man	97.6	36·7 28·0	10·7 7·9	366·0 770·9		0·2 0·1	9.9 5.9	0·1 4·9	2·0 46·4	9.5	0·4 5·0	0·4 1·4	11.9 52.3	30·3 10·4
facturing (381) Aerospace equipme manufacturing ar repairing (383)	66·3 ent	31·0 26·6	7·9 7·4	526·7 161·7		0.1	5-9	4·8 0·1	45·1 0·6	7.8	4·9 0·1	2·3 0·1	51·0 0·6	10·4 7·8
letal goods nes extiles Production of man- made fibres (411		34·5 27·5 38·4	8.6 8.6 11.8	902·9 551·3 49·7		0·6 0·3	23·1 11·4	3.6 3.7	30·3 37·7		4·2 4·0	1·4 1·7	53·4 49·1	12·8 12·2
Spinning and weav of cotton, flax linen and man-m fibres (412-413)	ving	22.8	8.4	65.0			0.4	0.3	2.3	8.5	0.3	0.8	2.7	9.6
Woollen and worst (414) Hosiery and other		41.3	10.0	156-4		-	0.7	0.3	3.2	10.2	0.3	0.9	3.9	11.8
knitted goods (4 eather, leather good	ods	15.5	6.3	68·8		0.1	4.4	1.9	17.9		2·0 <b>0·3</b>	2.8	22·4 4·1	11.3 <b>13.6</b>
and fur lothing and footwo Clothing industries (441-449)	5-2 ear 25-6	11.5	8·4 5·4	43.7 137.3		0.1	0·2 4·3	0·3 4·2	3.9 29.4	7.0	0.3 4.3	1·3 2·0	33-8 10-2	9·6
(441-449) Footwear (450) ricks, pottery, glas cement, etc	9.6	9.0 22.3 <b>38.3</b>	5.4 5.3 <b>9.4</b>	86.6 50.7 <b>547.8</b>		0.1	4·2 0·1 <b>0·8</b>	3·3 1·0	6·0 23·4 11·5	7.1	3·3 1·0	0.6 7.6 <b>0.7</b>	23·5 12·3	7·2
imber, furniture, e aper, printing and publishing	tc 63.6	39·2 32·1	8·2 9·5	520·1 968·8		0·4 0·6	15·6 23·8	1.1	17.7	16.5	1.5	0.9	33·3 26·4	22.7 28.7
Paper and paper n factures (481-484 Printing and publis	nanu- 4) 39·3	36.4	11.2	437.9		0.6	22.8	0.3	2.3		0.8	0.8	25.1	30.0
ing (485-489) ther manufacturing industries	62.9	30∙0 <b>31</b> ∙2	8·4 <b>8·8</b>	530·9 <b>467·0</b>		_	1.0 <b>1.0</b>	0·1 <b>2·3</b>	0·3 14·2		0·1 2·4		1·3 15·2	15·1 6·4
Rubber (491)	15.0	32.1	8.4	125.5		—		0.4	2.8		0.4	0.9	2.8	6.6

Notes: Figures from October 1981 are provisional. Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

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GREAT BRITAIN INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERAT All manu-facturing industries Engineering allied industries Textiles, leather, clothing Foo Vehicles (except vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII Orders III-XIX Order XI Orders XIII-XV Ord 100·9 103·9 96·3 99·4 104·9 107·9 108·6 110·1 99· 100· 1959 1960 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 100-100-98-97-96-101.0 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 97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2 95 92 90 90 89 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 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 85-84-85-82-82-79-78-78-78-74-74.6 76.4 75.9 74.5 65.2 58.9 58.9 56.6 53.9 44.6 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 73.8 74.5 73.6 72.1 65.0 76.7 77.7 77.2 75.4 68.0 57·7 54·6 1981 1982 60·3 57·1 56·0 50·6 39·6 37·9 70 67 Week ended 1979 Sep 8 71.1 73.9 72.4 53.8 71·1 71·6 71·2 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 75.1 75.0 51.7 70·7 69·9 68·6 1980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15 72.7 71.0 48.8 67·7 66·9 66·1 April 19 May 17 June 14 70.6 68.3 46.1 July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13 64·8 63·6 62·3 66.2 63.1 42.7 Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13 60·6 59·7 59·1 62.4 58.4 40.8 58.5 58.0 57.8 1981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14 60.7 57.2 39.7 57.9 57.7 57.5 April 11 May 16 June 13 60.2 56.7 39.5 57.5 57.8 57.9 July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12 60.9 56.3 39.7 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 57·7 57·1 56·6 59.4 53.8 39.2 1982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20 56·4 56·2 55·9 59.0 53.0 38.7 April 24 May 22 June 19 55·3 55·1 54·6 57.5 50.6 38.1 July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11 54·3 54·0 53·7 56.6 50.0 37.5 Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11 53·6 53·3 R 53·1 R 55.8 R 48.9 37.4 R 1983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 52·9 R 52·7 R 52·7 R 55.6 R 48.3 37.5 R April 16 May 14 June 11 52·5 R 52·6 R 52·3 R 55.0 R 47.4 R 37.6 R July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10 52·4 R 52·8 R 53·1

\* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from October 1981. Note: Figures from 1976 use a revised methodology. See article on page 240 of Employment Gazette June 1983.

38.5

48.1

56.0

TIVES*	INDEX OF AVI	ERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS W	ORKED PER OPE	RATIVE
od, drink bacco	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
der III	Orders III-XIX	vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
)·1 )·1	103·3 102·4	102·8 101·7	104·9 101·7	104·5 104·8	102·0 101·7
0-1 0-0 3-4 7-3 0-6	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 99·9
5-2 2-8 0-4 0-8 0-3	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
5-9 4-5 5-4 7-2 2-0	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
9-8 3-6 7-9 3-4 4-7	93.0 93.7 93.5 93.4 90.3	91.3 91.9 91.9 91.4 88.5	93.0 93.2 92.2 92.7 87.0	93.8 94.0 94.0 93.8 90.0	95.2 95.6 95.9 94.6
0·5 7·7	89·1 90·7	87·3 88·9	85·4 86·8	91·5 93·5	93·8 94·0
8.5	92.3	89.6	90.5	93.9	95.9
3-3	93·2 93·7 93·5	92·2	94.1	93.1	95.7
ô∙5	93·3 93·0 92·2	91.1	90.8	91.8	95·1
5.7	91.6 91.3 90.9	89.8	89.0	90.4	95.0
3.7	90·1 89·6 88·8	87.5	85.9	89.0	94.3
2.7	87·8 87·5 87·4	85·7	82.5	88.7	93.9
1.5	87·3 87·1 87·5	85-4	83-2	89.0	93.6
0.3	88·3 88·6 89·0	86.9	85.4	91.3	93.4
D·5	89·5 90·1 90·4	88.5	87.0	92.5	94.1
9-8	90.6 90.2 90.3	88-2	86.0	93.1	94.2
9.0	90·5 90·8 90·8	89.0	87·0	93.2	94.0
8∙4	90·4 90·8 90·6	88.8	86.1	93-2	94.1
7.3	90.6 90.7 90.7	88.8	86.9	93.4	94.0
6·5 R	91.0 91.1 91.0	88-9	87.4	94.1	94.0
7·0 R	91.0 91.0 91.1	88.9	87.7	94.6	94.4
6-0 R	90·8 91·1 90·8	88.5	86.6	94.9	94·1
6.8	91·1 91·2 91·7	89.2	88.4	95.4	94.7

### 1.13 Overtime and Short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries: Regions

OVERTI	ME			SHORT-	TIME							
		Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of w	eek				
							Hours lo	ost	an an an		Hausa I.	
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
and the second	Sandy and	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		No. of State		-	1	A CONTRACTOR				
320.9	33.3	8.9	2,842.9	0.7	27.8	6.4	57.7	9.0	7.1	0.7	85.5	12.0
205.6	34.5	9.0	1,853.6	0.7	26.0	4.4						13.6
		8.9	444.9	0.1	2.0	0.8	6.2	7.7	0.9			9.6
					0.4	0.7	3.5	5.3	0.7			5.9
								9.5	7.7	1.5	84.5	11.0
									6.8	2.0	63-2	9.2
											108.7	18.9
												11.9
												12.7
												10·6 17·6
	Opera- tives (Thou) 320-9	Opera- tives         Percent- age of all opera- tives           320-9         33-3           205-6         34-5           50-1         41-0           82-1         34-7           169-9         33-5           106-8         30-9           125-2         32-2           159-2         29-6           59-7         27-0           42-9         26-1	worked           Opera- tives         Percent- age of all opera- tives         Average per opera- over- tive           320-9         33.3         8-9           320-9         33.3         8-9           205-6         34-5         9-0           50-1         41-0         8-9           82:1         34-7         9-0           169-9         33-5         8-3           106-8         30-9         8-7           125:2         32:2         9-0           159-2         29:6         8-9           59-7         27-0         8-7           42-9         26-1         8-9	Hours of overtime worked           Average opera- tives         Average opera- tives           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9           205.6         34.5         9.0         1,853.6           50.1         41.0         8.9         2,842.9           820.1         34.7         9.0         7,42.4           169-8         30.9         8.7         933.7           125.2         29.6         8.9         1,419.9           59.7         27.0         8.7         518.4           42.9         26.1         8.9         3.8.9	Hours of overtime worked         Stood o week           Average opera- tives         Average opera- opera- tives         Opera- tives           20.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         O,7           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7           320.9         33.3         8.9         1,853.6         0.7           50.1         41.0         8.9         1,843.9         0.1           82.1         34.7         9.0         742.4            169.9         33.5         8.3         1,418.0         0.4           106.8         30.9         8.7         933.7         0.1           125.2         32.2         9.0         1,130.5         1.3           159.2         29.6         8.9         1,419.9         0.2           59.7         27.0         8.7         516.4         0.2	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week           Average opera- opera- tives         Average opera- opera- tives         Dera- tives         Hours opera- tives         Hours opera- tives           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7         27.8           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7         27.8           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7         27.8           320.9         33.3         8.9         2,842.9         0.7         27.8           320.5         3.4.7         9.0         1,853.6         0.7         26.0           50.1         41.0         8.9         742.4         0.4         0.4           169.9         33.5         8.3         1,418.0         0.4         15.3           106.8         30.9         8.7         933.7         0.1         5.6           125.2         22.6         8.9         1,419.9         0.2         8.1           159.2         29.6         8.9         1,419.9         0.2         8.4           59.7         27.0         8.7         518.4         0.2         8.3	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole         Working week           Average per opera- tives         Average per opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tive	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole Working part of w week         Hours lo           Average opera- opera- tives         Average opera- opera- tives         Dera- tives         Hours opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tives         Hours opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tives         Hours opera- tives         Opera- tives         Opera- tives <td< td=""><td>Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole Working part of week           Hours lost         Hours lost           Average per opera- tives         Average per opera- tives         Hours lost           Opera- (Thou)         Opera- tives         Opera- time         Opera- time         Hours lost           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-5         9-0         1.853-6         0-7         26-0         4.4         42-6         9-7           50-1         41-0         8-9         742-4         0-1         0.4         0-7         3.5         5-3           168-9         33-5         8-3         1.418-0         0-4         15-3         7-3         69-2         9-5           106-8</td><td>Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole Working part of week         Stood or part of or part of week         Stood off or part of week         Stood off or part of or part of the week         Stood off or part of or part of the working part of the working opera- tives         Stood off or part of opera- tives         Average part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working t</td><td>Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week         Working part of week         Stood off for whole or part of week           Hours lost         Average per opera- tives         Average opera- tives         Percent- tives         Average per opera- tives         Percent- tives           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0         7-1         0.7           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0         7-1         0.7           320-9         33-5         8-3         1,418-0         0.4         15-3         7-3         6-2         7-7         0.9         0.7           169-9         33-5         8-3         1,418-0         0.4         15-3         7-3         69-2         9-5         7-7         1-5      <t< td=""><td>Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week         Stood off for whole or part of week         Stood off for whole or part of week           Average per opera- tives         Average opera- tives         Opera- tives</td></t<></td></td<>	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole Working part of week           Hours lost         Hours lost           Average per opera- tives         Average per opera- tives         Hours lost           Opera- (Thou)         Opera- tives         Opera- time         Opera- time         Hours lost           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0           320-9         33-5         9-0         1.853-6         0-7         26-0         4.4         42-6         9-7           50-1         41-0         8-9         742-4         0-1         0.4         0-7         3.5         5-3           168-9         33-5         8-3         1.418-0         0-4         15-3         7-3         69-2         9-5           106-8	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole Working part of week         Stood or part of or part of week         Stood off or part of week         Stood off or part of or part of the week         Stood off or part of or part of the working part of the working opera- tives         Stood off or part of opera- tives         Average part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working part of the working the working t	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week         Working part of week         Stood off for whole or part of week           Hours lost         Average per opera- tives         Average opera- tives         Percent- tives         Average per opera- tives         Percent- tives           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0         7-1         0.7           320-9         33-3         8-9         2.842-9         0.7         27-8         6-4         57-7         9-0         7-1         0.7           320-9         33-5         8-3         1,418-0         0.4         15-3         7-3         6-2         7-7         0.9         0.7           169-9         33-5         8-3         1,418-0         0.4         15-3         7-3         69-2         9-5         7-7         1-5 <t< td=""><td>Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week         Stood off for whole or part of week         Stood off for whole or part of week           Average per opera- tives         Average opera- tives         Opera- tives</td></t<>	Hours of overtime worked         Stood off for whole week         Stood off for whole or part of week         Stood off for whole or part of week           Average per opera- tives         Average opera- tives         Opera- tives

\* Included in South East.



NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S21

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT\*** 2.1**UK Summary**

THOUSAND

MALE

1,044-8 1,009-5 930-1 1,180-6 1,843-3 2,133-2

958·7 941·9 935·2

1,006·8 1,011·4 978·0

932·8 895·1 888·3

935·8 933·1 899·0

890·2 890·5 900·6

980·1 994·6 986·5

1,017·0 1,008·0 1,071·5

1,197·9 1,277·2 1,317·1

1,352·7 1,443·0 1,522·0

1,649·7 1,689·0 1,714·4

1,749·0 1,779·3 1,775·2

UNEMPLOYED

Number Per cent

7·3 7·0 6·5 8·3 13·0 15·2

6.7 6.6 6.5

7·0 7·1 6·8

6·5 6·2 6·2

6·5 6·5 6·3

6·2 6·2 6·3

6·9 7·0 7·0

7·2 7·1 7·5

8·4 8·9 9·2

9.5 10.1 10.6

11.6 11.9 12.1

12·3 12·5 12·5

School leavers included in unem-

ployed

 $\begin{array}{c} 46.5\\ 43.4\\ 36.0\\ 55.0\\ 55.6\\ 70.1 \end{array}$ 

33·6 22·8 17·0

18·6 15·2 11·6

9.6 15.6 62.9

100·8 86·7 49·0

27·4 19·2 15·0

17·1 14·0 11·2

20·9 19·3 77·5

134·2 123·3 91·9

62·8 47·4 40·6

42·9 37·0 31·7

29·4 46·6 43·6

JNITED	MALEAN	FEMALE						4.17				-
INGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED		and the second	UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHO	OL LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	OYED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted		engrane week from	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	WÇEKS	aged under 60	aged 60 and ove
977 978 979 Annual 980 averages 981 982 J	( 1,402.7 1,382.9 1,295.7 1,664.9 2,520.4 2,916.9	5.8 5.7 5.3 6.8 10.5 12.2	89.7 83.9 68.3 104.1 100.6 123.5		1,313.0 1,299.1 1,227.3 1,560.8 2,419.8 2,793.4		5.6 5.5 5.1 6.4 10.0 11.7					
78 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,335·8 1,303·0 1,280·2	5·5 5·4 5·3	69·1 47·3 34·7	::	1,266-7 1,255-7 1,245-5	1,296·9 1,275·2 1,262·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	-13·9 -21·7 -13·2	-7.6 -16.7 -16.3	 Хэ	··· ··	··· ··
79 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,372·8 1,369·2 1,320·3	5·6 5·6 5·4	36·9 29·5 22·7		1,335·9 1,339·7 1,297·6	1,271·2 1,293·8 1,289·3	5·2 5·3 5·3	9·2 22·6 -4·5	-8.6 6.2 9.1	  	· · · · ·	
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,260·9 1,218·9 1,234·5	5·2 5·0 5·1	18·8 29·3 114·8	 	1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7	1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7	5·1 5·1 5·1	-35·9 0·1 -20·8	-5.9 -13.4 -18.9	•••		··· ··
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347·3 1,344·9 1,292·3	5·5 5·5 5·3	186·4 158·2 96·7	:: 	1,160·9 1,186·7 1,195·6	1,227.0 1,213.9 1,211.8	5.0 5.0 5.0	-5.7 -13.1 -2.1	-8.8 -13.2 -7.0	  	 	·. *  
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5	::	1,211.0 1,219.0 1,230.4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5.0 5.0 5.0	10·5 -6·5 8·4	-1.6 0.6 4.1	··· ··		  
0 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·6 5·7 5·6	34.6 28.2 22.7		1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·1 5·3 5·4	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3	:: :: ::	 	··· ··· ···
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·8 5·8 6·2	39·3 36·3 142·8		1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·6 5·8 6·0	46·3 46·0 55·3	39·4 41·3 49·2	·	···	
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6	7·1 7·6 7·8	251.0 227.4 176.7		1,485.6 1,618.8 1,714.0	1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1	6·3 6·7 7·0	66·4 96·1 81·8	55.9 72.6 81.4			:. :: •••
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	7·9 8·3 8·6	121.9 91.5 77.1	··· ···	1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·4 7·9 8·3	93.6 112.2 95.5	90·5 95·9 100·4		 	··· ··· ··
1 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,271·1 2,312·4 2,333·5	9·4 9·6 9·7	80·5 68·9 58·1	 	2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·7 9·0 9·3	79·6 72·0 72·1	95·8 82·4 74·6	··· ·· ··	••• ••• •••	::
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2	9·8 10·0 9·9	53·3 82·7 77·5	···	2,319·4 2,324·7 2.317·7	2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4	9·5 9·8 10·0	63·0 66·9 49·4	69·0 67·3 59·8		··· ··	···
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,511.8 2,586.3 2,748.6	10·4 10·7 11·4	76.5 85.5 178.8	· · · ·	2,435·3 2,500·8 2,569·9	2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6	10·3 10·4 10·6	59·1 37·7 40·4	58·5 48·7 45·7			
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,771.6 2,769.5 2,764.1	11.5 11.5 11.5	179·4 143·8 122·2		2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	10.7 10.9 10.9	28·2 32·7 13·5	35·4 33·8 24·8	··· ·· ··	• • • • • • •	··· ··
2 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,896-3 2,870-2 2,820-8	12·1 12·0 11·8	127·3 111·3 94·9	  	2,769·0 2,758·9 2,725·9	2,670·5 2,679·8 2,687·9	11.2 11·2 11·3	41.5 9.3 8.1	29·2 21·4 19·6	 	··· ···	··· ··· ···
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6	11.8 11.7 11.6	86·9 104·5 99·0	120.2	2,731.6 2,695.9 2,670.6	2,715·1 2,739·8 2,772·7	11.4 11.5 11.6	27·2 24·7 32·9	14·9 20·0 28·3	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	:: ::
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,852.5 2,898.8 3,066.2	12.0 12.1 12.9	99.4 102.5 203.8	196·9 193·7	2,753·2 2,796·3 2,862·3	2,813·8 2,832·4 2,866·4	11∙8 11∙9 12∙0	41·1 18·6 34·0	32.9 30.9 31.2			:: ::
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	12·8 12·8 13·0	174·2 147·5 130·6		2,874.6 2,915.6 2,966.4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8	12·1 12·2 12·4	19·0 20·1 43·3	23·9 24·4 27·5	362 331 299	2,460 2,503 2,563	226 229 234
Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,225·2 3,199·4 3,172·4	13.5 13.4 13.3	137-8 123-8 112-2	••• ••• •••	3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	2,982.7 3,000.6 3,025.7	12.5 12.6 12.7	33·9 17·9 25·1	32·4 31·7 25·6	311 296 272	2,675 2,664 2,656	240 239 245
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·3 12·8 12·5	134·5 125·6 118·9	128.4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 2,967·7	12.4 -	-4.6(24.8) 12 51.2(23.0) - 10 -2.2(26.7) - 19	.2(24.3)	323 275 266	2,629 2,626 2,596	218 148 122
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	3,020·6 3,009·9 3,167·4	12·7 12·6 13·3	115·5 112·1 214·6	211·1 211·9	2,905·0 2,897·8 2,952·8	2,957·3 2,940·9 2,951·3 R	12·4 12·3 - 12·4	- 10·4(9·8) - 21 16·4(-7·3) - 9 10·4 - 5	.7 (9.7)	352 303 464	2,565 2,612 2,612	103 95 92
Oct 13††	3,094.0	13.0	168.1		2,925.9	2,941.2	12.3	-10.1 -5	4(-2.3)	360	2,644	89

1,845-1 1,890-2 1,983-4 43·0 48·2 98·7 1,834·2 1,861·7 1,890·0 666·7 696·1 765·2 1,802·1 1,842·0 1,884·8 13.0 13.3 13.9 12·9 13·1 13·3 2,005·4 2,014·2 2,025·3 98·5 79·2 68·0 1,906·9 1,935·0 1,957·2 1,912·3 1,935·2 1,945·4 766·1 755·4 738·9 14·1 14·2 14·2 13·4 13·6 13·7 1,978·4 1.982·1 1,984·8 773.5 763.8 747.3 2,122·8 2,106·5 2,073·5 71.0 62.3 53.8 2,051·8 2,044·2 2,019·7 15·1 15·0 14·8 14·1 14·1 14·2 743·5 737·0 726·7 2,075·0 2,063·4 2,042·9 14·8 14·7 14·6 50·0 60·3 57·2 2,025·0 2,003·1 1,985·7 2,004·7 2,024·1 2,047·4 14·3 14·4 14·6 2,088·3 2,113·8 2,208·6 2,030·9 2,054·0 2,093·7 2,076·7 2,090·0 2,113·2 764·2 785·0 857·6 14·9 15·1 15·8 57·4 59·8 114·9 14·8 14·9 15·1 2,207·4 2,228·4 2,268·0 2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9 2,129·8 2,146·1 2,178·5 841.6 834.6 829.0 15.7 15.9 16.2 97·3 82·8 74·1 15·2 15·3 15·5 77.5 70.1 63.8 2,277·4 2,266·6 2,255·6 2,354·9 2,336·6 2,319·5 2,199·5 2,208·5 2,223·6 870·4 862·8 852·9 16·8 16·7 16·5 15·7 15·8 15·9 863·5 849·9 839·2 2,306·4 2,199·4 2,144·7 77·4 72·5 68·6 2,229·0 2,126·9 2,076·1 2,210·1 2,148·6 2,137·1 16·5 15·7 15·3 15·8 15·3 15·2 876-6 884-9 962-8 2,144·0 2,125·0 2,204·6 66·9 65·4 121·6 2,077·1 2,059·6 2,083·1 2,117·7 15·1 2,100·6 15·0 2,101·1 R 15·0 15·3 15·2 15·7 2,162.4 15.4 95.7 2,066.6 2,090.2 14.9 931.6 Not included in total. The new count of claimants excludes new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August. § The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as the result of industrial action at benefit offices. The seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2-3 (regions) and 2-19 (unemployment flows). https://prom.april.1983.the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. The changes in brackets allow for this effect.

FEMALE

UNEMPLO

357.9 373.4 365.6 484.3 677.0 783.6

377·1 361·1 345·0

366·0 357·7 342·3

328·1 323·8 346·2

411.5 411.8 393.3

377·3 368·2 360·4

393·7 394·0 389·2

401·1 396·4 441·4

538-6 568-9 573-5

563·7 573·0 577·8

621·3 623·4 619·1

623·7 628·1 620·0

Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent

7.0 6.8 6.3 7.9 12.5 14.7

6·7 6·5 6·5

6·5 6·7 6·6

6·4 6·4 6·2

6·2 6·1 6·1

6·1 6·1 6·1

6·3 6·5 6·6

6·8 7·1 7·4

7.7 8.2 8.7

9·2 9·8 10·3

10·8 11·2 11·6

11.9 12.3 12.6

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Number

955·7 938·8 928·0

937·1 956·1 951·2

921·3 913·9 894·3

886·8 877·1 874·8

881·7 875·9 879·2

895·0 923·7 944·0

979·1 1,010·4 1,053·1

1,104·7 1,176·2 1,240·5

1,309·7 1,398·5 1,472·6

1,534·8 1,591·1 1,648·2

1,697·6 1,753·4 1,791·9

Actual

998-3 966-2 894-2 1,125-6 1,787-8 2,063-2

925-1 919-0 918-2

988-2 996-3 966-3

923·2 879·5 825·4

835·0 846·4 850·0

862·8 871·3 885·5

963·0 980·6 975·2

996·1 988·7 994·1

1,063·7 1,153·9 1,225·2

1,289·9 1,395·6 1,481·4

1,606·8 1,652·0 1,682·7

1,719·6 1,732·7 1,731·6

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to a large degree information on claimants included in the old series. There will be an element of uncertainty in these figures until experience of seasonal movements in the new series has been gained. As a result, the latest figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. \* New basis (claimants). The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of Employment Gazette + Fortnightly payment of benefit, prior to October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by the estimated effect arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment.

### UNEMPLOYMENT\* ) **UK** summary

HOUSAND

						THOUSAND
DYED	- Alimite		OYED EXCLU	IDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual		y adjusted Per cent	Number	
3.7 3.8 3.7 4.8 R 6.9 R 8.0	43.5 40.5 32.4 49.1 45.0 53.4	314.5 332.9 333.2 435.2 632.0 730.2		3·3 3·5 3·4 4·3 6·4 7·4		1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982
3·9	35·4	341.6	341·2	3·5		1978 Oct 12
3·7	24·4	336.7	336·4	3·5		Nov 9
3·5	17·7	327.3	334·0	3·4		Dec 7
3.7	18·3	347·7	334·1	3·3		1979 Jan 11
3.6	14·3	343·4	337·7	3·4		Feb 8
3.4	11·0	331·3	338·1	3·4		Mar 8
3·3 3·2 3·5	9·1 13·8 51·9	319·0 310·0 294·3	332·1 339·6 338·4	3·3 3·4 3·4	··· ··	April 15 May 10 June 14
4·1	85·6	325·9	340·2	3·4		July 12
4·1	71·5	340·3	336·8	3·4		Aug 9
3·9	47·7	345·6	337·0	3·4		Sep 13
3.8	29·1	348·1	340·6	3·4		Oct 11÷
3.7	20·6	347·6	339·9	3·4		Nov 8
3.6	15·5	344·9	345·0	3·4		Dec 6
3.9	17·5	376·1	354·4	3·5		1980 Jan 10
3.9	14·2	379·7	366·0	3·6		Feb 14
3.9	11·5	377·7	377·2	3·7		Mar 13
4.0	18·5	382·6	388·4	3·9		April 10
3.9	17·1	379·4	403·1	4·0		May 8
4.4	65·4	376·1	415·7	4·1		June 12
5·4	116·8	421·8	430·5	4·3	···	July 10
5·7	104·1	464·9	455·1	4·5		Aug 14
5·7	84·7	488·8	472·6	4·7		Sep 11
5·6	59·1	504·5	497·0	4·9	:: 1 -	Oct 9
5·7	44·2	528·8	520·4	5·2		Nov 13
5·7	36·4	541·4	541·8	5·4		Dec 11
6·3	37.6	583·7	559·2	5·7		1981 Jan 15
6·3	31.9	591·5	574·9	5·8		Feb 12
6·3	26.4	592·7	589·9	6·0		Mar 12
6·3	23·9	599·8	603·5	6·1		April 9
6·4	36·1	592·0	614·6	6·2		May 14
6·3	33·9	586·1	625·5	6·3		June 11
6·8	33·5	633·2	642·3	6·5		July 9%
7·0	37·3	658·8	652·5	6·6		Aug 13%
7·7	80·1	685·1	664·6	6·7		Sep 10%
7·8	80·8	685·3	670·5	6·8		Oct 8%
7·7	64·6	690·8	680·8	6·9		Nov 12
7·5	54·1	684·7	683·6	6·9		Dec 10
7·9	56·3	717-2	692·1	7·0		1982 Jan 14
7·8	49·0	714-7	697·7	7·1		Feb 11
7·6	41·2	706-1	703·1	7·1		Mar 11
7.6	36·9	706·6	710·4	7·2		April 15
7.5	44·2	692·8	715·7	7·3		May 13
7.4	41·8	684·9	725·3	7·4		June 10
7·8	42·0	722·2	737-1	7.5		July 8
8·0	42·7	742·3	742-4	7.5		Aug 12
8·7	89·0	768·6	753-2	7.7		Sep 9
8.6	76·9	764·7	755-6	7.7		Oct 14
8.5	64·7	769·9	759-4	7.7	307.6	Nov 11
8.4	56·5	772·5	770-3	7.8	308.9	Dec 9
8·8	60·3	810-0	783-2	8·0	321·1	1983 Jan 13
8·8	53·7	809-1	792-1	8·0	321·4	Feb 10
8·9	48·4	804-5	802-1	8·2	321·7	Mar 10
8.8	57·1	806-4	811.0	8·2	325·7	April 14**
8.6	53·1	796-8	821.3	8·3	324·8	May 12**
8.5	50·3	788-9	830.6	8·4	323·9	June 9**
8.9 9.0 9.8	48·7 46·6	827-9 838-2	839·6 840·3	8·5 8·5	328·2 335·1	July 1455 Aug 1155
9·8	93·0	869·8	850·2 R	8.6	339·2	Sep 8**
9·5	72·4	859·2	851·0	8.6	340·9	Oct 13**

### UNEMPLOYMENT\* GB summary 2.2

THOUSAND

REAT BRITAIN		D FEMALE				YED EXCLUD	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPI	OYED BY DI	JRATION
	UNEMPLO	YED Per cent	School	Non-	Actual	Seasonally		CONTRACTOR OF		Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4 weeks
	Number	Fei Cein	leavers included in unem- ployed	claimant school leavers≩		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60	aged 60 and over
977 978 979 Annual 980 Average 981 982	1,344.9 1,320.7 1,233.9 1,590.5 2,422.4 2,808.5	5.7 5.6 5.2 6.7 10.3 12.1	84.7 78.6 63.6 97.8 94.0 117.3		1,260·2 1,242·0 1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3		5.5 5.4 5.0 6.3 9.9 11.5					
978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,274·3 1,244·7 1,222·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	63·9 43·3 31·6		1,210·5 1,201·4 1,190·4	1,240·0 1,219·9 1,206·1	5·3 5·2 5·1	-12·5 -20·1 -13·8	-7·3 -15·7 -15·5	  		···
79 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,311.6 1,307.7 1,260.7	5·5 5·5 5·3	34·1 27·0 20·6		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1	1,214·6 1,236·0 1,231·8	5·1 5·2 5·2	8·5 21·4 -4·2	$\begin{array}{c} -8.5\\5.4\\8.6\end{array}$	··· ·· ··		· · · · ·
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9	5·1 4·9 4·9	17·0 26·4 108·8	 	1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1	1,196·9 1,196·4 1,176·6	5.0 5.0 5.0	$-34.9 \\ -0.5 \\ -19.8$	-5.9 -13.2 -18.4	  		··· ··· ··
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·4 5·4 5·2	176-1 148-7 89-1		1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1.169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	4·9 4·9 4·9	-6.7 -13.0 -2.2	-9.0 -13.2 -7.3	  		:: :: ::
Oct 11* Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·0 5·1	51·7 35·9 27·3		1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4·9 4·9 4·9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1.6 0.7 3.9	  	  	··· ···
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,310·8 1,325·1 1,312·9	5·5 5·7 5·5	31.6 25.5 20.4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5.0 5.2 5.3	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5	  	  	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353·4 1,340·3 1,444·3	5·7 5·6 6·1	36.0 32.9 135.8		1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305·8 1,350-8 1,404·6	5·5 5·7 5·9	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9	 	  	
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,656·9 1,763·2 1,806·4	7.0 7.4 7.6	238·9 215·7 166·7	· 	1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·2 6·6 6·9	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4	  	··· ·· ··	 
Oct 9 Nov 13	1,831.6 1,929.4 2,011.3	7.7 8.1 8.5	114-1 84-8 70-8	:: ::	1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729.6 1,838.3 1,931.3	7·3 7·7 8·1	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1	  	····	
Dec 11 981 Jan 15 Feb 12	2,177·5 2,218·1 2,239·1	9·3 9·4 9·5	74·5 63·2 53·1		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0	2,008·6 2,079·0 2,149·1	8-5 8-8 9-1	77·3 70·4 70·1	93·0 80·2 72·6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		  
Mar 12 April 9 May 14	2,279·2 2,311·5 2,299·3	9-7 9-8 9-8	48·9 76·5 71·5		2,230·3 2,235·1 2,227·8	2,211.7 2,276.3 2,324.8	9·4 9·7 9·9	62·6 64·6 48·5	67·7 65·8 58·6	  		
June 11 July 9§ Aug 13§	2,413·9 2,488·3 2,643·2	10·3 10·6 11·2	70·8 80·2 167·8		2,343·1 2,408·2 2,475·4	2,383·4 2,421·0 2,460·9	10·1 10·3 10·5	58-6 37-6 39-9	57·2 48·2 45·4	 		  
Sep 10§ Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,667·7 2,667·7 2,663·0	11-3 11-3 11-3	169·9 136·1 115·3	··· ···	2,497·8 2,531·6 2,547·6	2,488·5 2,520·7 2,534·1	10·6 10·7 10·8	27.6 32.2 13.4	35·0 33·2 24·4	 	 	  
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,790·5 2,765·5 2,717·6	12·0 11·9 11·7	120.7 105.2 89.9		2,669·8 2,660·3 2,627·7	2,573·7 2,582·9 2,590·1	11.0 11.1 11.1	39·6 9·2 7·2	28·4 20·7 18·7	 		··· ·· ··
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8	11.6 11.6 11.4	81.9 98.4 93.1	 117·4	2,632·4 2,596·9 2,570·6	2,615·6 2,638·8 2,670·0	11.2 11.3 11.5	25·5 23·2 31·2	14·0 18·6 26·6	291 264	2,201 2,196	203 205
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3	11.8 12.0 12.7	93·5 97·0 193·3	192·2 187·6	2,650·8 2,692·7 2,757·0	2,710·8 2,728·7 2,761·8	11.6 11.7 11.9	40·8 17·9 33·1	31.7 30.0 30.6	344 298 429	2,190 2,282 2,307	210 210 214
Oct 14 Nov 11	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12.6 12.7 12.8	166·5 141·7 125·8		2,768·7 2,809·1 2,858·9	2,779·6 2,798·5 2,840·7	11.9 12.0 12.2	17·8 18·9 42·2	22·9 23·3 26·3	354 322 291	2,358 2,403 2,462	223 226 231
Dec 9 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·3 13·2 13·1	133·4 119·8 108·8		2,975·6 2,964·8 2,950·0	2,873·4 2,891·1 2,915·7	12·3 12·4 12·5	32·7 17·7 24·6	31.0 30.9 25.0	303 288 264	2,570 2,561 2,553	237 236 242
April 14 †† May 12††	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·1 12·6 12·3	129·8 121·6 115·3	 125·6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 2,855·4	12·5 12·3 12·3	-6.5(22.5 -51.9(22.5 -1.9(25.5	$-11 \cdot 3(23 \cdot 3)$	267	2,526 2,522 2,493	215 145 120
June 9†† July 14†† Aug 11††	2,903·5 2,892·9	12·5 12·4	112·2 109·0	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9 2,835·2	2,843·3 2,826·4 2,834·6 R	12·2 12·1 12·2	-12.1(7.8)		343 294 450	2,458 2,506 2,504	102 93 91
Sept 8 <sup>++</sup> Oct 13 <sup>++</sup>	3,043·7 2,974·2	13·1 12·8	208·5 162·8		2,835.2	2,826.7	12.1	-7.9	-5.5(-2.5		2,536	88

MALE						FEMALE					and general		GREAT BRITAIN
JNEMPLO	DYED	1		S LEAVERS	IDING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonally Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
004-0 965-7 887-2 1,129-1 1,773-3 2,055-9	7.1 6.9 6.3 8.1 12.8 15.0	43·4 40·4 33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	960.5 925.3 854.1 1,077.9 1,721.9 1,989.7		6.9 6.7 6.2 7.7 12.4 14.5	340·9 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3.6 3.7 3.6 4.7 6.7 7.8	41.2 38.3 30.4 46.6 42.5 51.1	299.7 316.7 316.3 414.8 606.5 701.6		3.3 3.4 3.3 4.2 6.3 7.3		1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982
916·2 901·3 894·1	6·5 6·4 6·4	30·7 20·6 15·2	885.5 880.7 878.9	915·3 899·6 888·2	6·5 6·4 6·3	358·1 343·4 327·9	3.8 3.6 3.5	33·2 22·7 16·4	325.0 320.7 311.5	324·7 320·3 317·9	3·4 3·4 3·3	 	1978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7
963·1 967·1 934·9	6·9 6·9 6·7	16·9 13·7 10·3	946-2 953-4 924-5	896-6 914-6 910-1	6·4 6·5 6·5	348-5 340-7 325-8	3.6 3.5 3.3	17·1 13·3 10·2	331·3 327·4 315·6	318·0 321·4 321·7	3·3 3·3 3·3	 	1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8
890·9 853·6 846·7	6·4 6·1 6·0	8.6 13.7 59.3	882·4 839·9 787·5	881.0 873.4 855.0	6·3 6·2 6·1	312·0 307·2 328·2	3·2 3·1 3·4	8·4 12·7 49·6	303·6 294·6 278·6	315·9 323·0 321·6	3·2 3·3 3·3	···	April 5 May 10 June 14
890.6 887.9 854.8	6·4 6·3 6·1	95·1 81·3 44·4	795·5 806·7 810·4	847·0 837·5 835·2	6·0 6·0 6·0	388·5 389·0 371·5	4.0 4.0 3.8	81·0 67·4 44·7	307·4 321·6 326·8	322·9 319·4 319·5	3·3 3·3 3·3	  	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
848.6 849.5 858.5	6·1 6·1 6·1	24.5 16.8 13.0	824.1 832.7 845.5	842·2 836·4 838·7	6·0 6·0 6·0	357·4 349·6 342·1	3.7 3.6 3.5	27·2 19·1 14·3	330·2 330·5 327·9	323·0 322·6 327·7	3·3 3·3 3·4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6
935·9 949·8 942·2	6·7 6·8 6·7	15·3 12·3 9·9	920·6 937·5 932·3	854·4 882·2 902·0	6·1 6·3 6·5	374·9 375·3 370·7	3·8 3·8 3·8	16·4 13·2 10·6	358-6 362-1 360-2	337·0 348·1 359·0	3·4 3·5 3·7	···	1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13
971.6 962.9 ,024.0	7.0 6.9 7.3	18·8 17·1 73·2	952·8 945·8 950·8	936·2 966·7 1,008·4	6·7 6·9 7·2	381·8 377·4 420·3	3·9 3·8 4·3	17·2 15·8 62·6	364-6 361-5 357-7	369-6 384-1 396-2	3·8 3·9 4·0	 	April 10 May 8 June 12
,144·8 ,221·6 ,259·9	8·2 8·7 9·0	127·3 116·4 85·9	1,017·6 1,105·1 1,174·0	1,058-0 1,127-2 1,189-1	7.6 8.1 8.5	512·0 541·6 546·5	5·2 5·5 5·6	111.6 99.2 80.8	400·4 442·4 465·8	410·1 433·8 450·8	4·2 4·4 4·6		July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11
,294.0 ,382.8 ,459.8	9·3 9·9 10·4	58.0 43.3 36.8	1,236·0 1,339·6 1,422·9	1.255·2 1,341·7 1,413·8	9·0 9·6 10·1	537·5 546·6 551·5	5.5 5.6 5.6	56·1 41·5 34·0	481·5 505·1 517·5	474·4 496·6 517·5	4·8 5·1 5·3	··· ··	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
,583·4 ,621·6 ,646·7	11.4 11.7 11.8	39·2 33·5 28·5	1,544·2 1,588·1 1,618·1	1,474·0 1,529·0 1,584·6	10.6 11.0 11.4	594·2 596·2 592·5	6·2 6·2 6·1	35·3 29·7 24·6	558·9 566·7 567·9	534·6 550·0 564·5	5·5 5·7 5·9		1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
,681.6 ,710.3 ,706.1	12·1 12·4 12·3	26·6 42·6 39·7	1,655·0 1,667·7 1,666·4	1,633·4 1,687·5 1,725·0	11.8 12.1 12.4	597.7 601.2 593.2	6·2 6·2 6·2	22·3 33·9 31·8	575·4 567·4 561·4	578·3 588·8 599·8	6·0 6·1 6·2	 	April 9 May 14 June 11
I,775-1 I,819-8 I,908-8	12.8 13.1 13.7	39·4 44·8 91·8	1,735·7 1,775·0 1,817·0	1,766·8 1,793·9 1,821·9	12·7 12·9 13·1	638·7 668·6 734·5	6.6 6.9 7.6	31·4 35·4 76·0	607·3 633·2 658·4	616·6 627·1 639·0	6·4 6·5 6·6	 	July 9§ Aug 13 Sep 10
1,932∙0 1,941∙7 1,952∙9	13.9 14.0 14.1	92·8 74·5 63·8	1,839·2 1,867·2 1,889·1	1,844-2 1,866-7 1,877-1	13·3 13·4 13·5	735·7 726·0 710·0	7.6 7.5 7.4	77·1 61·6 51·5	658·6 664·4 658·5	644·3 654·0 657·0	6·7 6·8 6·8		Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10
2,047·3 2,031·6 1,999·4	14·9 14·8 14·6	66·9 58·6 50·6	1,980·3 1,973·0 1,948·8	1,908·9 1,912·7 1,914·8	13-9 14-0 14-0	743·3 734·0 718·1	7·7 7·6 7·5	53·7 46·6 39·3	689·5 687·3 678·9	664·8 670·2 675·3	6·9 7·0 7·0	 	1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11
2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1	14.6 14.5 14.4	46·8 56·4 53·6	1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6	1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6	14·1 14·2 14·4	714·0 707·2 696·7	7·4 7·4 7·3	35.0 41.9 39.6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·1 7·2 7·3	280-6 278-6	April 15 May 13 June 10
2,011·6 2,036·6 2,127·3	14·7 14·9 15·5	53·7 56·3 108·2	1,957·9 1,980·3 2,019·1	2,002·5 2,015·5 2,038·3	14·6 14·7 14·9	732·8 753·1 823·0	7.6 7.8 8.6	39·8 40·7 85·1	693-0 712-5 737-9	708-3 713-2 723-5	7·4 7·4 7·5	282.5 287.7 291.6	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9
2,127·4 2,147·6 2,186·4	15·5 15·7 16·0	92·7 79·3 71·1	2,034·6 2,068·3 2,115·2	2,054·0 2,068·3 2,099·7	15·0 15·1 15·3	807·9 803·2 798·3	8·4 8·4 8·3	73·8 62·4 54·7	734·1 740·8 743·6	725·6 730·2 741·0	7·6 7·6 7·7	291.6 294.0 295.5	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
2,270·6 2,252·7 2,236·0	16·6 16·4 16·3	74·8 67·6 61·6	2,195·9 2,185·1 2,174·4	2,120·0 2,128·5 2,143·1	15·5 15·5 15·6	838·4 832·0 822·7	8·7 8·7 8·6	58·6 52·2 47·1	779·8 779·7 775·6	753-4 762-6 772-6	7·8 7·9 8·0	307·2 308·0 308·5	1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10
2,221·1 2,115·0 2,061·8	16·2 15·4 15·0	74-4 69-9 66-3	2,146·7 2,045·1 1,995·5	2,128·2 2,066·1 2,055·1	15·5 15·1 15·0	832·5 819·4 808·7	8.7 8.5 8.4	55·4 51·7 49·0	777·0 767·7 759·7	781.0 791.2 800.3	8·1 8·2 8·3	312·2 311·4 310·7	April 14 May 12 June 9
2,059·4 2,040·6 2,116·3	15·0 14·9 15·4	64·7 63·4 117·9	1,994·7 1,977·1 1,998·5	2,034-6 2,017-1 2,016-2 F	14·8 14·7 14·7	844·1 852·4 927·4	8·8 8·9 9·7	47·5 45·5 90·6	796·6 806·8 836·8	808-7 809-3 818-4 R	8·4 8·4 8·5	314-3 321-1 325-2	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8
2,075.9	15.1	92-4	1,983-5	2,006.3	14.6	898.3	9.4	70.3	827.9	820.4	8.5	327.4	Oct 13

## UNEMPLOYMENT\* GB summary



### 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Regions

	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDIN	IG SCHOOL I	LEAVERS	Service Service	
	All	Male	Female	School leavers	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	lly adju	isted			
				included in un- employed	1				Number	Per cer	ntChange since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST				-	-								220.7	70.0
978 979† 980 981 982 Annual averages	296.0 257.7 328.1 547.6 664.6	222.3 192.3 241.0 407.5 490.8	73.7 65.4 87.1 140.1 173.8	11.0 7.8 14.6 16.5 22.4	3·9 3·4 4·2 7·1 8·7	5·0 4·3 5·4 9·1 11·1	2·4 2·0 2·8 4·3 5·4	285.0 249.9 313.5 531.0 642.3		3·8 3·3 4·1 6·5 8·4			191.2 233.1 398.1 477.9	70-3 63-1 80-5 132-9 164-2
982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	701·3 704·1 711·0	509·8 513·9 522·8	191.5 190.3 188.2	35·8 29·9 26·1	9·2 9·2 9·3	11.5 11.6 11.8	6·0 5·9 5·9	665·5 674·2 684·9	664·2 673·0 684·9	8·7 8·8 9·0	6·4 8·8 11·9	7·0 7·8 9·0	491·9 498·4 507·6	172·3 174·6 177·3
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	739·3 738·2 734·6	542·4 540·9 539·1	196·9 197·3 195·5	24·9 22·4 20·2	9·7 9·7 9·6	12·3 12·2 12·2	6·1 6·2 6·1	714·3 715·8 714·5	693·2 699·9 708·7	9·1 9·2 9·3	8·3 6·7 8·8	9·7 9·0 7·9	512·1 515·1 521·3	181-1 184-8 187-4
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	731-3 704-8 689-8	533·6 509·6 496·4	197-6 195-2 193-4	23·2 22·5 21·2	9.6 9.2 9.0	12·1 11·5 11·2	6·2 6·1 6·0	708-0 682-3 668-6	706-6 693-6 693-9	9·3 9·1 9·1	$\begin{array}{r} -2\cdot1(4\cdot3) \\ -13\cdot0(4\cdot7) \\ 0\cdot3(7\cdot6) \end{array}$	$4 \cdot 5(6 \cdot 6) -2 \cdot 1(5 \cdot 9) -4 \cdot 9(5 \cdot 5)$	516·3 500·5 498·5	190·3 193·1 195·4
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	702·3 706·1 735·1	497·3 495·4 509·4	205·0 210·7 225·8	20·3 19·2 37·2	9·2 9·3 9·6	11.2 11.2 11.5	6·4 6·6 7·0	682·1 686·9 697·9	692·0 690·8 694·2 R	9·1 9·1 9·1	-1.9(3.2) -1.2(0.6) 3.4 R	$^{-4\cdot9(5\cdot2)}_{-0\cdot9(3\cdot8)}_{0\cdot1(2\cdot4)}$	493.0 490.7 490.9	199-0 200-1 203-3 F
Oct 13 <sup>††</sup>	726·2	503.3	223.0	32.7	9.5	11.4	7.0	693.6	694.1	9.1	-0.1	0.7(1.4)	489.1	205-0
REATER LONDON (inclu	ded in South	n East)											100.0	00.0
978 979† 980 Annual 981 average 982	142.9 126.0 157.5 263.5 323.3	109.6 96.1 117.1 195.8 238.5	33·3 29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	4.7 3.4 6.0 9.0 10.7	3.7 3.4 4.2 7.0 8.6	4.8 4.3 5.4 8.8 10.8	2·1 1·9 2·6 4·4 5·5	138-1 122-6 151-5 254-5 312-6		3.7 3.3 4.1 6.7 8.3			109·2 95·9 114·0 190·4 232·3	32.0 29.0 37.6 64.0 80.3
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	341.5 341.1 343.8	248·5 249·0 252·5	93·1 92·1 91·4	16-8 14-6 13-0	9·1 9·1 9·2	11.2 11.3 11.4	6·1 6·0 6·0	324·7 326·5 330·8	324·7 326·7 332·4	8.7 8.7 8.9	2·8 2·0 5·7	2.6 2.2 3.5	240·4 241·6 246·1	84·3 85·1 86·3
983 Jan 3 Feb 10 Mar 10	354·9 357·4 357·8	260·2 261·9 262·7	94·6 95·5 95·1	12·2 11·0 10·0	9·5 9·5 9·6	11.8 11.8 11.9	6·2 6·2 6·2	342·7 346·4 347·9	335-7 341-3 346-4	9·0 9·1 9·3	3-3 5-6 5-1	3·7 4·9 4·7	247·8 251·3 254·9	87.9 90.0 91.5
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	359-9 353-4 348-6	263·2 257·1 253·0	96·8 96·3 95·5	10·9 11·0 10·5	9.6 9.4 9.3	11.9 11.6 11.4	6·3 6·3 6·2	349·0 342·4 338·1	349·2 345·6 347·2	9·3 9·2 9·3	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 8(5 \cdot 4) \\ - 3 \cdot 6(3 \cdot 0) \\ 1 \cdot 6(4 \cdot 4) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 5(5 \cdot 4) \\ 1 \cdot 4(4 \cdot 5) \\ 0 \cdot 3(4 \cdot 3) \end{array}$	225.7 250.9 251.6	93·5 94·7 95·6
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	355-8 359-2 370-9	255·0 255·3 261·0	100-8 103-8 109-9	10·2 9·5 16·6	9.5 9.6 9.9	11.5 11.5 11.8	6-6 6-8 7-2	345·7 349·6 354·3	348-8 348-3 349-8 R	9·3 9·3 9·3	1.6(4.0) -0.5(0.2) 1.5 R	0·1(3·8) 0·9(2·9) 0·9(1·9) F	251·2 250·4 250·7 R	97.6 97.9 99.1
Oct 13††	367-8	258.9	108.9	16-2	9.8	11.7	7.1	351.6	351.8	9.4	2.0	1.0(1.2)	251.5	100.3
EAST ANGLIA													05.4	7.0
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages 1982	34·1 30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	25.7 22.7 28.5 45.9 53.2	8·4 8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1.5 1.1 2.0 2.0 2.4	4.8 4.2 5.3 8.4 9.9	5.9 5.2 6.5 10.4 12.1	3.0 2.8 3.6 5.3 6.4	32.6 32.6 37.2 59.4 69.8		4.7 4.1 5.0 8.1 9.5			25·4 22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9	7.9 7.7 9.7 14.5 17.9
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	75.6 77.3 78.7	54·8 56·4 57·9	20·8 20·9 20·8	3·8 3·1 2·7	10·3 10·5 10·7	12·5 12·9 13·2	7·1 7·1 7·0	71.9 74.1 76.0	72·7 74·5 75·6	9·9 10·2 10·3	1.4 1.8 1.1	1.2 1.6 1.4	54·0 55·3 56·1	18·7 19·2 19·5
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	82·7 82·6 81·9	60·4 60·3 60·0	22·2 22·3 21·9	2.6 2.4 2.2	11-3 11-3 11-2	13·8 13·8 13·7	7·5 7·6 7·4	80·1 80·2 79·8	77·0 76·8 77·2	10·5 10·5 10·5	1·4 -0·2 0·4	1·4 0·8 0·5	56·7 56·2 56·5	20·3 20·6 20·7
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	81-8 77-3 73-6	59·4 55·3 52·3	22·4 22·0 21·3	2.8 2.6 2.4	11.2 10.6 10.0	13·6 12·6 12·0	7·6 7·4 7·2	79-0 74-7 71-1	77·2 75·1 74·3	10.5 10.2 10.1	$(0.7) \\ -2.1(-0.7) \\ -0.8($	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1(0 \cdot 3) \\ 1) & -0 \cdot 6(0 \cdot 3) \\ 3) & -1 \cdot 0(0 \cdot 3) \end{array}$	56-2 53-8 52-9	21.0 21.3 21.4
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	73·2 72·4 76·0	51·4 50·5 52·0	21.8 21.9 23.9	2·3 2·2 4·4	10·0 9·9 10·4	11.7 11.5 11.9	7·4 7·4 8·1	70·9 70·3 71·5	73·5 73·1 73·5	10.0 10.0 10.0	-0.8() -0.4(-0. 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} -1 \cdot 2(0 \cdot 1) \\ 1) & -0 \cdot 7(-0 \cdot 1) \\ & -0 \cdot 3(0 \cdot 1) \end{array} $	52·1 51·6 51·6 R	21.4 21.5 21.9
Oct 13 <sup>††</sup>	76·2	52.0	24.1	3.5	10.4	11.9	8.2	72.6	73.6	10.0	0.1	(0·1)	51.4	22.2

\* See footnotes to table 2.1.

PER CENT NUMBER UNEMPLOYED Male Female School All All leavers included in un-employed SOUTH WEST 102·4 90·5 106·9 155·6 179·0 75.3 64.9 75.3 112.0 128.0 27.1 25.6 31.6 43.6 51.0 4.9 3.6 5.5 4.4 5.7 6.2 5.4 6.4 9.3 10.8 1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages 1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 187-1 191-0 194-8 131.9 134.7 138.4 55·2 56·3 56·4 8·6 6·7 6·0 11.2 11.5 11.7 59·2 59·1 58·1 203-4 202-1 199-3 144·2 143·0 141·2 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 6·2 5·7 5·1 12·2 12·1 12·0 April 14\*\* May 12\*\* June 9\*\* 194·4 182·4 174·1 137·3 126·5 120·4 57·2 55·9 53·6 6·2 5·8 5·4 11.7 11.0 10.5 175-9 175-7 186-4 119.7 118.6 124.1 56·2 57·0 62·3 5·2 5·1 10·1 July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8†† 10.6 10.6 11.2 187.8 124.1 63.7 8.0 11.3 Oct 13 \*\* WEST MIDLANDS 1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982 122.5 120.2 170.1 290.6 337.9 88.0 85.4 119.4 213.9 249.9 34.5 34.9 50.7 76.6 87.9 8·9 7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8 5·3 5·2 7·3 12·7 14·9 Annual averages 1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 353·4 353·0 355·6 259·2 260·3 263·6 94·2 92·7 92·0 21·3 18·1 16·1 15-6 15-6 15-7 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 367-3 365-1 364-5 272·0 270·6 270·6 95·3 94·5 93·8 16·1 14·5 13·3 16·3 16·2 16·1 April 14†† May 12†† June 9†† 366-8 353-8 347-5 270.8 259.1 253.4 96·1 94·7 94·1 16·5 15·3 14·4 16·2 15·7 15·4 July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8†† 348-8 345-7 361-8 251.7 248.4 255.5 97·1 97·3 106·4 13·9 13·6 25·0 15·4 15·3 16·0 **350.0** 248.0 102.0 19.7 15.5 Oct 13<sup>††</sup> EAST MIDLANDS 1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982 56·4 52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7 19·5 18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9 75.9 70.9 98.7 155.3 176.6 4.7 4.4 6.1 9.6 11.0 4.0 3.2 6.3 5.6 6.4 Annual averages 1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 183-0 184-4 187-7 133-8 135-5 138-9 49·2 48·9 48·9 11.4 11.5 11.7 9·1 7·7 6·7 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 197-0 196-9 195-9 145·4 145·6 145·1 51.7 51.3 50.8 6.7 6.1 5.5 12·3 12·3 12·2 142-6 134-1 129-8 April 14†† May 12†† June 9†† 195-0 185-5 180-6 52·4 51·4 50·8 7·1 6·4 6·0 12·2 11·6 11·3 July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8†† 182-4 180-5 190-0 129·2 127·1 131·9 53·2 53·4 58·1 5.8 5.7 11.4 11.4 11.3 11.9 Oct 13†† **184-4** 128-6 55-8 8-5 11.5

\* See footnotes to table 2.1.

THOUSAND

## UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.3

THOUSAND

ſ		UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	LUDING S	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	A CONTRACT			
			Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
7·6 6·6	4·0 3·7	97·5 86·9		6·0 5·2			73·9 63·9	25·3 24·2
7.7 11.5 13.2	4·5 6·3 7·3	101.5 151.2 173.3		6·0 9·1 10·4			72-4 109-7 124-8	29·1 41·5 48·4
13·6 13·9 14·3	7·9 8·1 8·1	179·1 184·2 188·9	179·1 180·5 184·0	10·8 10·8 11·1	1·4 1·4 3·5	2·0 2·1 2·1	128·4 129·4 132·0	50·7 51·1 52·0
14·9 14·8 14·6	8·5 8·5 8·3	197·2 196·4 194·2	187.0 188.1 189.1	11.2 11.3 11.4	3·0 1·1 1·0	2.6 2.5 1.7	134-1 134-3 134-8	52·9 53·8 54·3
14·2 13·1 12·5	8·2 8·0 7·7	188·2 176·6 168·7	185·8 180·3 180·4	11.2 10.8 10.8	$\begin{array}{c} -3\cdot 3(-0\cdot 4) \\ -5\cdot 5(1\cdot 7) \\ 0\cdot 1(2\cdot 8) \end{array}$	-0.4(0.6) -2.6(0.8) -2.9(1.4)	131.6 124.9 124.1	54·2 55·4 56·3
12·4 12·3 12·8	8·1 8·2 8·9	170-8 170-6 176-3	179·0 177·8 180·1 R	10·8 10·7 10·8		$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 3(1 \cdot 6) \\ 6) -0 \cdot 8(0 \cdot 8) \\ -0 \cdot 1(-0 \cdot 7) \\ \end{array} $	120.8	57·3 57·0 58·1
12.8	9.1	179.8	180.2	10.8	0.1	0.4(0.6)	120.9	59.3
6·2 6·1 8·5 15·4 18·4	3.8 3.8 5.4 8.4 9.8	113.6 113.0 157.9 278.3 323.0		5·0 4·9 6·8 12·1 14·3			85·1 82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	30·3 31·6 44·6 71·0 81·4
19·0 19·1 19·4	10·5 10·3 10·2	332·2 334·9 339·6	331·5 334·2 338·7	14·7 14·8 15·0	-0.2 2.7 4.5	2·2 3·3 2·3	248·3 250·4 253·7	83·2 83·8 85·0
20·0 29·9 19·9	10·6 10·5 10·4	351·3 350·6 351·2	343·4 345·7 349·2	15·2 15·3 15·5	4.7 2.3 3.5	4.0 3.8 3.5	257·2 258·5 260·8	86·2 87·2 88·4
19·9 19·0 18·6	10·7 10·5 10·5	350·3 338·4 333·1	349·8 343·7 341·8	15·5 15·2 15·2	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6(2.2) \\ -6.1(3.0) \\ -1.9(1.2) \end{array}$	$2 \cdot 1(2 \cdot 7)$ $-0 \cdot 7(2 \cdot 9)$ $-2 \cdot 5(2 \cdot 1)$		89·4 90·7 91·3
18·5 18·2 18·8	10.8 10.8 11.8	334·9 332·1 336·8	338-0 333-8 334-1 R	15·0 14·8 14·8	-3.1(-) -4.9(-3.1) 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.7(1.9) \\ -3.3(-0.7) \\ -2.6(-0.7) \end{array} $	6)243.0	91.6 90.8 92.1
18.2	11.4	330.3	330.3	14.6	-3.8	-2.8(2.2)	238.5	91.8
5.8 5.4 7.4 12.0 13.8	3.0 2.8 4.1 6.2 7.0	71.8 67.7 92.4 149.7 170.2		4·5 4·2 5·7 9·3 10·6			55.0 51.3 68.4 112.3 127.0	17·9 17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
14·1 14·3 14·6	7.5 7.5 7.5	173.9 176.7 181.1	175-0 177-2 180-4	10·9 11·1 11·3	0.7 2.2 3.2	1·3 2·1 2·0	130·3 131·7 134·1	44·7 45·5 46·3
15·3 15·3 15·3	7·9 7·8 7·8	190-4 190-7 190-4	184·9 186·1 188·5	11.5 11.6 11.8	4.5 1.2 2.4	3·3 3·0 2·7	137·3 138·1 139·6	47·6 48·0 48·9
15.0 14.1 13.7	8·0 7·9 7·8	187·9 179·1 174·6	186-5 181-2 179-8	11.6 11.3 11.2	-2.0(1.6) -5.3(1.3) -1.4(1.0)	0.5(1.7 -1.6(1.8 -2.9(1.3	) 131.2	49·8 50·0 50·2
13.6 13.4 13.9	8·1 8·2 8·9	176.6 174.9 178.6	179-4 177-3 178-3	11.2 11.1 11.1	-0.4(0.7) -2.1(-1.2) 1.0	-2.4(1.5) ) $-1.3(0.2)$ -0.5(0.2)	) 126.5	50·9 50·8 51·5
13.6	8.5	175.9	177.8	11.1	-0.5	-0.5(-0		51.9

### 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Regions

The Assessment of the Assessment	NUMBE		OYED	- AND	PER CEN	IT	1997 Top	UNEMPL	OYEDEX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS	to contract	A CONTRACTOR
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	ally adjus	ted			
		tang and		included in un- employed					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1978 1979† 1980   Annual 1981   averages 1982	119-2 114-6 154-6 237-2 273-2	87.6 82.2 109.9 175.9 201.1	31.6 32.3 44.7 61.3 72.0	7·3 6·4 11·0 9·8 13·0	5.7 5.4 7.3 11.5 13.4	6.9 6.5 8.7 14.1 16.4	3.8 3.8 5.3 7.5 8.9	111.8 108.2 143.7 227.4 260.1		5·4 5·2 6·8 11·0 12·7			85-2 80-1 104-5 170-7 193-9	28.4 29.4 39.2 56.7 66.1
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	286-8 288-9 292-2	208·4 211·6 215·6	78·4 77·3 76·6	19·7 16·6 14·6	14·0 14·1 14·3	16·9 17·2 17·5	9.6 9.5 9.4	267·1 272·3 277·6	267·8 271·5 275·6	13·1 13·3 13·5	2·3 3·7 4·1	2·1 2·8 3·4	199·1 202·4 205·6	68.7 69.1 70.0
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	302·9 300·2 296·7	222.9 221.1 218.6	80·0 79·1 78·1	14·4 12·8 11·6	14·8 14·7 14·5	18·1 18·0 17·8	9·8 9·7 9·6	288.5 287.4 285.1	279·4 280·4 281·7	13.7 13.7 13.8	3·8 1·0 1·3	3·9 3·0 2·0	208·2 208·3 208·9	71-2 72-1 72-8
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	297.5 284.6 277.6	217.6 206.0 199.9	79·9 78·6 77·7	15.6 14.2 13.4	14.6 13.9 13.6	17·7 16·7 16·2	9·8 9·7 9·6	282·0 270·4 264·2	281.2 274.1 273.8	13·8 13·4 13·4	$\begin{array}{c} -0.5(3.0) \\ -7.1() \\ 0.3(3.6) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0{\cdot}6(1{\cdot}8) \\ -2{\cdot}1(1{\cdot}4) \\ -2{\cdot}6(2{\cdot}2) \end{array}$	207.5 199.7 198.3	73.7 74.4 75.5
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	279·4 277·6 296·9	199-1 196-6 206-8	80·3 81·0 90·1	13.7 12.2 25.4	13.7 13.6 14.5	16·2 16·0 16·8	9.9 10.0 11.1	266-8 265-4 271-5	271-8 270-1 271-1 R	13·3 13·2 13·3	$-2.0(-0.2) \\ -1.7(-0.9) \\ 1.0$	-3.6(1.1) -1.3(0.8) -0.9()	196·0 194·5 194·3 R	75·8 75·6 76·8
Oct 13††	284.4	199.7	84.7	18.7	13.9	16.2	10-4	265.7	267.2	13.1	-3.9	-1.5(-1.3)	191.2	76.0
NORTH WEST													100.0	10.0
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages 1982	197.7 187.0 242.1 354.9 407.8	145.0 134.9 171.5 257.9 298.6	52.6 52.1 70.6 97.0 109.2	14·1 11·2 15·4 13·9 16·6	6·9 6·5 8·5 12·6 14·7	8.6 8.1 10.3 15.7 18.4	4·5 4·4 5·9 8·3 9·4	183.6 175.8 226.7 341.0 391.2		6.5 6.2 7.9 12.1 14.1			139·3 130·2 163·3 250·2 289·2	46.9 47.6 63.5 90.8 102.0
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	425-6 426-2 430-1	310·0 311·7 316·2	115·6 114·5 113·9	22.6 19.6 17.6	15-3 15-3 15-5	19·1 19·2 19·5	10·0 9·9 9·8	403·0 406·6 412·5	403·5 406·3 412·2	14·5 14·6 14·8	3·7 2·8 5·9	3·4 3·7 4·1	298-9 300-7 305-3	104-6 105-6 106-9
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	447·0 443·0 440·3	326·9 324·7 323·2	120-1 118-4 117-1	18·0 16·4 14·8	16·1 15·9 15·8	20·2 20·0 19·9	10·4 10·2 10·1	429·4 426·7 425·4	419·1 419·5 424·6	15-1 15-1 15-3	6·9 0·4 5·1	5·2 4·4 4·1	309·9 309·9 313·6	109·2 109·4 111·0
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	443·3 429·9 422·8	324·6 312·6 307·4	118-8 117-3 115-4	18·8 17·8 17·1	16·0 15·5 15·2	20.0 19.3 18.9	10·3 10·1 10·0	424.6 412.1 405.8	425.0 418.5 418.7	15-3 15-1 15-1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4(3.9) \\ -6.5(1.9) \\ 0.2(2.8) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0(3 \cdot 1) \\ -0 \cdot 3(3 \cdot 6) \\ -2 \cdot 0(2 \cdot 9) \end{array}$	313·3 305·9 305·2	111.7 112.6 113.5
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	429·7 428·5 449·7	309·3 307·3 318·1	120·3 121·2 131·6	17·0 16·6 30·1	15·5 15·4 16·2	19·1 18·9 19·6	10·4 10·5 11·4	412·7 412·0 419·6	415-6 413-6 413-5 R	15.0 14.9 14.9	$-3 \cdot 1(-0 \cdot 4) \\ -2 \cdot 0(-0 \cdot 9) \\ -0 \cdot 1$		302·0 300·0 299·1 R	113.6 113.6 114.4
Oct 13††	437.6	311.1	126.5	23.4	15.7	19-2	10.9	414.2	415-4	14.9	1.9 98	-0.1(0.3)	299.9	115-5
NORTH							ur inde						79.9	28.8
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages 1982	116·3 113·7 140·8 192·0 214·6	83.7 81.0 99.9 141.0 158.8	32.6 32.6 40.8 50.9 55.8	8.5 7.1 9.8 8.9 10.7	8.6 8.3 10.4 14.6 16.5	10.1 9.9 12.3 17.9 20.3	6·2 6·0 7·6 9·7 10·7	107.7 106.5 130.9 183.0 203.9		8·0 7·9 9·7 14·0 15·6			79.9 77.6 94.8 136.2 152.6	29.6 36.2 46.8 51.3
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	224·2 224·5 226·8	165-0 165-8 168-8	59·2 58·7 58·0	14·4 12·4 11·1	17·2 17·2 17·4	21·1 21·2 21·6	11.3 11.2 11.1	209-8 212-1 215-6	210.9 211.7 213.6	16·2 16·2 16·4	0·4 0·8 1·9	1·4 1·3 1·0	158-6 159-0 160-5	52·3 52·7 53·1
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	235·4 231·1 228·2	174·9 171·8 169·7	60·5 59·3 58·5	11.3 9.9 9.0	18·1 17·7 17·5	22·4 22·0 21·7	11.6 11.4 11.2	224·1 221·1 219·1	215·9 215·0 217·1	16·6 16·5 16·7	2·3 -0·9 2·1	1.7 1.1 1.2	162·2 160·9 162·4	53·7 54·1 54·7
April 14†† May 12 June 9††	229·8 222·4 218·6	170-1 163-6 160-3	59·8 58·8 58·3	11.9 11.0 10.4	17.6 17.1 16.8	21.8 21.0 20.5	11.4 11.3 11.2	218-0 211-4 208-2	217.0 214.9 215.3	16.7 16.5 16.5	$\begin{array}{c} -0\cdot 1(2\cdot 7) \\ -2\cdot 1(4\cdot 2) \\ 0\cdot 4(2\cdot 0) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 4(1 \cdot 3) \\(3 \cdot 0) \\ -0 \cdot 6(3 \cdot 0) \end{array}$	161.8 158.9 158.9	55·2 56·0 56·4
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	218-4 216-5 234-1	158-7 156-6 165-9	59·7 59·9 68·2	10·2 10·3 21·2	16-8 16-6 18-0	20·3 20·1 21·3	11.4 11.5 13.1	208·2 206·2 212·9	212·0 210·1 211·4 F	16.3 16.1 16.3	$ \begin{array}{c} -3 \cdot 3(-1 \cdot 8) \\ -1 \cdot 9(-1 \cdot 1) \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.7(1.5) \\ -1.6(-0.3) \\ -1.3(-0.5) \end{array} $	155-8 154-0 154-5 R	56·2 56·1 56·9
Oct 13††	225.2	161.5	63.6	14.6	17.3	20.7	12.2	210.5	211.3	16.2	-0.1	-0.2()	154-4	56.9

\* See footnotes to table 2.1.

\* See footnotes to table 2.1.

THOUSAND

and the second	NUMBE	R UNEMPI	OYED	disease and the second	PER CI	ENT		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SO	CHOOL LEA	VERS		Alexandres.
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	IIA ti	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	change over 3 months	Male	Female
144 - 184								- <u></u>				ended	-	
WALES								70.4		7.3			59.2	20.3
1978 1979÷ 1980 1981 1982	84-8 80-5 102-7 145-9 164-8	61.6 57.1 72.0 106.8 120.9	23·2 23·4 30·7 39·1 43·8	6·4 5·3 7·4 6·5 7·7	7.7 7.3 9.4 13.6 15.6	9·2 8·5 10·9 16·4 19·0	5.5 5.4 7.1 9.2 10.5	78·4 78·4 95·3 139·4 157·1		6·9 8·7 13·0 14·9			55-0 68-3 103-3 116-5	21.1 27.0 36.1 110.5
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	171-2 172-4 174-6	124·7 126·3 128·5	46·5 46·1 46·0	10·2 8·8 7·7	16-1 16-3 16-5	19·6 29·9 20·2	11.1 11.0 11.0	160-9 163-6 166-9	160·6 161·4 164·3	15·2 15·3 15·6	1.2 0.8 2.9	1·1 1·2 1·6	119·1 120·0 122·2	41.5 41.4 42.1
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	180-7 178-1 175-8	133·1 131·1 129·4	47.6 47.0 46.4	7·9 7·1 6·5	17·1 16·9 16·7	20·9 20·6 20·4	11·4 11·2 11·1	172.7 171.0 169.3	166·3 166·5 167·2	15·8 15·8 15·8	2·0 0·2 0·7	1.9 1.7 1.0	124-0 123-7 124-1	42·3 42·8 43·1
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	176-2 167-5 162-2	129·0 121·5 117·6	47·2 46·0 44·5	8·9 8·0 7·3	16·7 15·9 15·4	20·3 19·1 18·5	11.3 11.0 10.6	167·3 159·5 154·9	166-7 163-1 161-6	15·8 15·5 15·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5(1.4) \\ -3.6(0.9] \\ -1.5(0.2) \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1(0 \cdot 8) \\ -1 \cdot 1(1 \cdot 0) \\ -1 \cdot 9(0 \cdot 7) \end{array}$	119.0	43·7 44·1 44·2
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	162-9 161-2 173-8	117·2 115·3 121·8	45·7 46·0 52·1	6·9 6·8 14·7	15-4 15-3 16-5	18-4 18-1 19-1	10·9 11·0 12·4	156-0 154-5 159-1	160∙0 158∙7 159∙0 R	15·2 15·0 15·1	-1.6(-0.7) -1.3(-0.9) 0.3		6)114.7	44·0 44·0 44·6
Oct 13 <sup>++</sup>	169-1	119.5	49.7	10.3	16.0	18-8	11.8	158.9	159.1	15-1	0.1	-0.3(-0.3	2)114·3	44.8
SCOTLAND														
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages 1982	172.0 168.3 207.9 282.8 318.0	120-1 114-4 140-3 197-6 223-9	52.0 53.9 67.6 85.2 94.1	11.6 10.1 13.2 14.6 17.8	7.7 7.4 9.1 12.6 14.2	9.1 8.7 10.7 15.1 17.3	5.7 5.7 7.1 9.0 10.0	160·4 158·2 194·7 268·2 300·2		7·3 7·1 8·6 11·9 13·4			115·3 110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7	47.8 50.2 61.6 78.7 86.4
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	327·0 329·1 333·2	229·6 231·5 235·7	97·4 97·6 97·5	21.8 18.8 17.3	14.6 14.7 14.9	17.7 17.9 18.2	10·4 10·4 10·4	305·3 310·3 315·9	307·1 309·1 313·0	13·8 13·8 14·0	1.7 2.0 3.9	1.7 2.1 2.5	219·4 220·5 223·0	87·7 88·6 90·0
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	352-8 347-4 341-5	247·9 243·7 239·1	104-8 103-7 102-4	25·3 22·4 20·5	15-8 15-6 15-3	19·2 18·8 18·5	11.2 11.0 10.9	327·5 325·0 321·0	317·1 316·9 318·3	14·2 14·2 14·3	4·1 -0·2 1·4	3·3 2·6 1·8	225·2 224·3 225·2	91·9 92·6 93·1
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	337-3 326-3 323-9	236-2 226-9 224-2	101·1 99·4 99·7	18·9 17·9 17·7	15·1 14·6 14·5	18·3 17·5 17·3	10·8 10·6 10·6	318·4 308·4 306·1	317·6 315·2 315·8	14·2 14·1 14·1	$-0.7(1.7) \\ -2.4(2.7) \\ 0.6(2.5)$	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.2(1.0) \\ -0.6(1.9) \\ -0.8(2.3) \end{array} $	220.9	93·1 94·3 95·3
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	330·3 328·7 339·8	225-8 224-8 230-8	104-6 103-9 109-0	18·0 17·6 28·9	14·8 14·7 15·2	17·5 17·4 17·8	11.1 11.1 11.6	312·3 311·1 310·9	315·0 313·0 313·2 R	14·1 14·0 14·0	-0.8(0.6) -2.0(-1.4) 0.2	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.9(1.9) \\ 0.7(0.6) \\ -0.9(0.2) \end{array} $		96-2 95-9 96-3
Oct 13 <sup>††</sup>	333-3	228.0	105-2	23.3	14.9	17.6	11.2	310.0	312-2	14.0	-1.0	-0.9(-0	•7)216·8	95-4
NORTHERN IRELAND													10.0	10.0
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages	62·3 61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43·8 43·0 51·5 70·0 77·3	18.4 18.9 22.9 27.9 31.0	5·2 4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	11.0 10.8 13.0 17.3 19.4	13·2 13·0 15·7 21·6 24·5	7·9 7·8 9·3 11·6 12·8	57·0 57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		10·1 9·9 11·9 16·2 18·3			40·9 40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5	16·2 16·9 20·4 25·6 28·7
1982 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	113.7 112.2 112.3	80-1 80-8 81-6	33·7 31·4 30·7	7·7 5·7 4·8	20-4 20-1 20-1	25·3 25·6 25·8	13·9 13·0 12·7	106·0 106·5 107·5	105·7 107·0 108·1	18·9 19·2 19·4	1.1 1.3 1.1	0·9 1·1 1·2	75.7 77.8 78.8	30-0 29-2 29-3
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	116·2 114·7 113·7	84-2 83-9 83-4	32·0 30·8 30·2	4·4 4·0 3·5	20-8 20-6 20-4	26·7 26·6 26·4	13·2 12·7 12·5	111.8 110.8 110.2	109·3 109·5 110·0	19·6 19·6 19·7	1.2 0.2 0.5	1·2 0·8 0·6	79-5 80-0 80-5	29-1 29-1 29-1
April 14†† May 12	116-4 115-0	85·3 84·4	31·1 30·6	4.7 4.0	20·9 20·6	27·0 26·8	12·9 12·6	111.7 110.9	111.9 112.6	20·1 20·2	1.9 0.7	0·9 1·0	81·9 82·5	30-0 30-
June 9††	113-4	82.9	30.5	3.6	20.3	26.2	12.6	109-8	112.3	20.2	-0.3(0.8)	0.8(1.1)	82.0	30-3
July 14†† Aug 11†† Sep 8††	117·1 117·0 123·7	84·6 84·5 88·3	32·6 32·5 35·4	3·3 3·1 6·1	21.0 21.0 22.2	26·8 26·8 28·0	13·5 13·5 14·6	113-8 113-9 117-6	114·0 114·5 116·7 F	20·5 20·5 21·0	1·7(2·0) 0·5(0·6) 2·2	0.7(1.2) 0.6(1.1) 1.5(1.6)	83·1 83·5 84·9	30-9 31-0 R 31-0
Oct 13 <sup>††</sup>	119-8	86.5	33.4	5.4	21.5	27.4	13.8	114-5	114.5	20.5	-2.2	0.2(0.2)	83.9	30-

## UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.3

THOUSAND

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT \* Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status;, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at October 13, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	the state of the	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS	The second second	Real Providence	and the second	per cent	binnetani				per cent
South West			5 000	17.0	**Newport (IoW)	4,140 8,762	1,968 4,780	6,108 13,542	14·6 7·6
SDA Other DA	4,246 21,318	1,740 12,102	5,986 33,420	17·6 14·5	**Oxford **Portsmouth	15,732	7,638	23,370	11.8
IA Unassisted	10,596 87,897	12,102 5,349 44,522 <b>63,713</b>	15,945 132,419	14·3 10·3	**Ramsgate **Reading	3,711 8,963	1,633 3,865	5,344 12,828	15·1 7·4
All	124,057	63,713	187,770	11.3	Sheerness **Sittingbourne	1,580 2,264	663 888	2,243 3,152	20·2 12·5 7·2
East Midlands					**Slough	5,878 13,657	2,856 6,100	8,734 19,757	7·2 8·8
SDA Other DA	3,920	1,500	5,420	18.0	**Southampton **Southend-on-Sea	20,714	8,440	29,154	14-9 6-6
IA Unassisted	3,656 121,071	1,500 1,732 52,529	5,388 173,600	18·7 11·1	**St Albans Stevenage	3,937 2,678	1,926 1,549	5,863 4,227	11.0
All	128,647	55,761	184,408	11.5	**Tunbridge Wells **Watford	4,254 6,045	1,998 2,679	6,252 8,724	7·5 7·0
Yorkshire and Humberside					**Worthing	3,825	1,550	5,375	9.0
SDA Other DA	49,448	18,854	68,302	16.6	East Anglia			070	0.6
IA Unassisted	46,902 103,381	20,654 45,155	67,556 148,536	15·3 11·9	**Beccles Bury St Edmunds	681 1,246	289 738	970 1,984	9·6 7·0
All	199,731	84,663	284,394	13-9	Cambridge Cromer	3,512 966	1,709 420	5,221 1,386	5·8 16·8
North West					Dereham	779 704	391 333	1,170 1,037	13·9 9·4
SDA Other DA	101,380 25,364	37,748 11,186	139,128 36,550	19·4 17·4	Diss Downham Market	617	349	966	14.7
IA Unassisted	39,884 144,506	18,047 59,509	57,931 204,015	15·0 13·2	Ely Fakenham	563 527	339 281	902 808	9·1 11·0
All	311,134	126,490	437,624	15.7	Great Yarmouth Halesworth	4,229 266	1,851	6,080 394	16·5 9·8
North					Haverhill	751	128 417 258	1,168 1,050	10·9 27·4
SDA Other DA	122,882 18,714	44,945 8,835	167,827 27,549	18·3 14·2	Hunstanton Huntingdon	692 1,367	358 906	2,273	10.1
IA	10,349	3,984	14,333	15.4	**lpswich Kings Lynn	6,366 2,103	2,934 879	9,300 2,982	8.6 10.5
Unassisted All	9,571 <b>161,516</b>	5,875 <b>63,639</b>	15,446 <b>225,155</b>	9.7 17.3	Leiston	426	175	601 4,390	12·1 15·2
Wales					Lowestoft March	2,911 649	1,479 259	908	11.1
SDA Other DA	34,420	14,253 26,523	48,673 91,123	17·8 15·2	**Newmarket North Walsham	765 659	452 238	1,217 897	7·1 10·6
IA	64,600 15,763	6,502 2,376	22,265	14.8	**Norwich	9,483 6,804	3,968 2,751	13,451 9,555	10·4 14·6
Unassisted All	4,708 119,491	2,376 <b>49,654</b>	7,084 169,145	10·5 16·0	Peterborough St Neots	648	358	1,006	9.3
Scotland					Sudbury **Thetford	811 1,663	444 950	1,255 2,613	9·5 13·1
SDA	146,937	63,461	210,398	17.3	Wisbech	1,846	725	2,571	16.4
Other DA IA	32,129 7,535	16,365 4,159 21,264	48,494 11,694	15·4 13·2	South West	205	100	569	11.3
Unassisted All	41,405 228,006	21,264 105,249	62,669 333,255	10·0 14·9	**Axminster Barnstaple	385 1,615	183 891	568 2,506	11.2
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Bath Bideford	2,928 1,001	1,310 556	4,238 1,557	9·0 13·4
			700 000	0.5	Blandford	419 611	299 255	718 866	9.6 12.3
South East East Anglia	503,269 52,034	222,964 24,121	726,233 76,155	9·5 10·4	Bodmin **Bournemouth	11,180	4,933	16,113	11.2
West Midlands	248,017	101,999	350,016	15-5	**Bridgewater Bridport	2,313 542	1,213 274	3,526 816	12·1 12·3
GREAT BRITAIN SDA	409,865	162,147	572,012	18.1	**Bristol Bude	24,360 463	11,080 284	35,440 747	10·8 15·3
Other DA	215,493	95,365	310,858	15.6	Camelford	231 523	124 314	355 837	14·5 10·1
IA Unassisted	134,685 1,315,859	60,427 580,314	195,112 1,896,173	15·0 11·1	Chard **Cheltenham	4,266	2,007	6,273	8.4
All	2,075,902	898,253	2,974,155	12.8	**Chippenham **Cinderford (Forest of Dean)	1,591 2,132	1,126 1,245	2,717 3,377	9·5 15·9
Northern Ireland	86,472	33,371	119,843	21.5	Cirencester Dartmouth	581 227	336 152	917 379	7·9 15·4
					Devizes	420 552	217 290	637 842	7·0 5·1
Local areas (by region) South East					Dorchester Dursley	670	451	1,121	10.0
**Aldershot Alton	4,263 251	2,550 147	6,813 398	7·9 4·4	**Exeter Falmouth	4,665 1,574	2,175 641	6,840 2,215	9·4 19·4
Andover	872	505	1,377	7.1	Frome	580 4,383	352 2,122	932 6,505	10·5 9·6
Ashford (Kent) Aylesbury	1,961 2,099	992 1,078	2,953 3,177	10·7 7·0	Gloucester Helston	681 646	441 288	1,122 934	18·9 11·4
Banbury Basingstoke	2,039 2,513	1,184 1,490	3,223 4,003	11·4 8·3	Honiton Ilfracombe	707	366	1,073	24.7
**Bedford **Braintree	5,217 2,485	2,514 1,351	7,731 3,836	9·2 10·8	Kingsbridge Launceston	344 397	175 223	519 620	12·6 11·8
**Brighton	11,439	4,786	16,225	11.8	**Liskeard	710 829	388 515	1,098 1,344	16·6 11·3
Buckingham **Canterbury	229 3,329	153 1,425	382 4,754	7·4 11·8	Midsomer Norton Minehead	688	410	1,098	13.7
**Chatham **Chelmsford	13,715 3,273	6,067 1,665	19,782 4,938	16·5 7·1	Newquay Okehampton	1,243 378	842 210	2,085 588	22.5 13.4
**Chichester Clacton-on -Sea	2,661	1,387	4,048	8·4 19·3	Penzance **Plymouth	1,524 10,795	676 6,474	2,200 17,269	18·2 13·8
Colchester	2,433 4,532	1,065 2,337	3,498 6,869	11.6	**Redruth	2,672 2,210	1,099 1,543	3,771 3,753	16·7 9·1
Cranbrook **Crawley	445 6,011	193 3,195	638 9,206	9·6 5·6	**Salisbury Shaftsbury	323	. 156	479	8.5
Dover **Eastbourne	1,330 2,505	700	2,030 3,618	8·0 8·4	St Austell St Ives	1,721 494	927 215	2,648 709	12·2 20·5
**Folkestone	2,715	1,151	3,866	13.7	**Stroud	1,743 549	856 337	2,599 886	10·4 10·2
**Guildford **Harlow	3,740 4,357	1,719 2,351	5,459 6,708	5·8 9·2	**Swanage/Wareham Swindon	6,076	3,139	9,215	10.9
Harwich **Hastings	543 4,029	287 1,604	830 5,633	9·2 12·5	Taunton Tiverton	2,395 981	1,275 468	3,670 1,449	8·9 12·3
**Hertford	1,635	958	2,593	6.1	**Torbay	7,409 1,496	3,575 1,013	10,984 2,509	15·5 9·1
**High Wycombe **Hitchin	4,137 2,998	1,843 1,557	5,980 4,555	6·2 8·4	**Trowbridge Truro	1,372	670	2,042	11.5
**Luton	10,372 863	4,812 353	15,184 1,216	11·1 9·7	Wadebridge Warminster	369 604	217 446	586 1,050	16·2 9·1
Lymindion		1,844	5,804	7.0	**Wells	913	518	1,431	9·1 7·0
Lymington Maidstone	3,960						1 205		
Maidstone Margate Milton Keynes Newbury	2,478 5,438 1,458	969 2,517 796	3,447 7.955 2,254	19.7 16.5 7.8	Weston-Super-Mare Weymouth **Yeovil	2,464 1,756 1,953	1,385 1,056 1,267	3,849 2,812 3,220	14·9 13·2 7·8

bat steppert o	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
or sur			None En	per cent	A State And A				per ce
st Midlands					North West **Accrington	2,852	1,303	4,155	14.2
Birmingham Burton-On-Trent	83,406 2,198	30,591 999	113,997 3,197	16·1 8·3	**Ashton-Under-Lyne	10,690	4,745	15,435	16.2
Coventry	26,296	10,983	37,279	15.7	Barnoldswick **Birkenhead	414 21,839	287 8,985	701 30,824	9·6 19·2
Dudley/Sandwell Evesham	34,959 725	14,155 339	49,114 1,064	16·2 7·5	**Blackburn	6,673	2,573	9,246	12.8
Hereford	2,781	1,540	4,321	11.6	**Blackpool **Bolton	10,283	4,565	14,848 17,279	13·3 15·7
Kidderminster Leamington	3,801 3,365	1,932 1,662	5,733 5,027	14·5 9·8	**Burnley	12,299 4,171	4,980 1,839	6,010	12.7
Ledbury	230	125	355	9.4	**Bury	6,394	2,931	9,325	14.1
Leek	785 434	415 202	1,200 636	8·9 11·6	Chester Clitheroe	4,675 407	1,963 279	6,638 686	11·4 6·2
eominster udlow	778	341	1,119	13.5	**Crewe	4,406	2,317	6,723	9.7
Market Drayton	551	284	835	-16-4 20-8	**Lancaster **Leigh	4,545 4,964	2,179 2,451	6,724 7,415	14·2 16·6
)akengates )swestry	9,190 1,003	3,761 502	12,951 1,505	11.2	**Liverpool	67,579	24,392	91,971	19.2
Redditch	4,277	2,159	6,436	18.0	Macclesfield **Manchester	1,694 70,820	989 25,910	2,683 96,730	9·3 13·5
Ross on Wye Rugby	511 2,524	221 1,390	732 3,914	14·2 11·7	**Nelson	2,361	1,121	3,482	12.7
Shrewsbury	2,973	1,392	4,365	10.4	**Northwich	3,798	1,804	5,602	14.8
tafford toke-on-Trent	2,818 17,061	1,623 8,226	4,441 25,287	8·5 12·6	**Oldham **Ormskirk	8,856 4,973	3,756 1,963	12,612 6,936	13.6 21.6
stratford on Avon	1,229	646	1,875	9.7	**Preston	11,907	5,768	17,675	11.9
Uttoxeter	424	173	597	7.9	Rochdale **Rossendale	5,924 1,735	2,533 885	8,457 2,620	17·2 12·9
Valsall Vhitchurch	20,977 515	8,487 241	29,464 756	17·4 13·9	Southport	3,995	2,068	6,063	17.9
Volverhampton	18,002	6,750	24,752	16.7	St Helens **Warrington	8,209	3,187	11,396 11,892	16·8 14·7
Vorcester	6,204	2,860	9,064	12.5	**Widnes	8,309 8,418	3,583 3,195	11,613	20.7
Midlands					**Wigan	9,496	4,581	14,077	19.3
lfreton loston	2,030 1,781	818 947	2,848 2,728	13·3 10·9					
Buxton	1,394	794	2,188	9.7					
Chesterfield	7,730	3,490	11,220	13.0	North				
Coalville Corby	3,562 3,920	1,525 1,500	5,087 5,420	10-8 18-0	**Alnwick	970 244	645	1,615 399	15·8 8·9
Derby	11,450	4,350	15,800	10.7	Barnard Castle Berwick on Tweed	597	155 326	923	11.4
ainsborough Grantham	1,278 1,460	626 831	1,904 2,291	14·8 10·6	Carlisle	3,468	1,898	5,366	10.5
inckley	1,918	1,061	2,979	11.6	**Central Durham **Consett	6,622 5,688	2,848 2,009	9,470 7,697	13.6 24.2
olbeach orncastle	548 217	211 124	759 341	12·3 10·9	**Darlington and S/West				
ettering	2,369	1,157	3,526	11.4	Durham **Furness	9,379 2,669	3,339 2,043	12,718 4,712	15·3 10·8
eicester	18,650	7,629	26,279	11.0	Haltwhistle	2,009	162	372	14.1
incoln oughborough	5,816 2,489	2,383 1,184	8,199 3,673	12·6 8·0	Hartlepool	7,130	2,645	9,775	23·1 8·8
outh	559	278	837	10.2	Hexham **Kendal	591 984	333 401	924 1,385	6.0
Aablethorpe Aansfield	630 4,693	302 2,161	932 6,854	24·1 11·0	Keswick	149	87	236	8.4
Market Harborough	323	175	498	5.2	**Morpeth **North Tyne	6,053 27,886	2,849 10,274	8,902 38,160	13·9 14·1
Aatlock Aelton Mowbray	850	484	1,334	7.5	Penrith	659	470	1,129	8.7
lewark	956 2,185	517 1,067	1,473 3,252	10-9 14-5	**Peterlee	3,306	1,420	4,726	18.1
lorthampton	7,499	3,218	10,717	9.6	**South Tyne **Teesside	24,903 32,830	9,125 11,676	34,028 44,506	18·9 19·7
lottingham letford	29,077 981	11,473 561	40,550 1,542	11-8 9-8	**Wearside	21,139	7,796	28,935	20.7
lushden	707	389	1,096	6.4	**Whitehaven **Workington	2,461 3,578	1,333 1,805	3,794 5,383	13·0 17·3
kegness leaford	1,748 507	804 370	2,552 877	21.2	Workington	0,070	1,000	0,000	11 0
palding	942	546	1,488	9·4 9·7					
tamford utton-in-Ashfield	1,592	1,030	2,622	11.7	Wales				
/ellingborough	2,508 2,192	908 1,009	3,416 3,201	9·9 13·0	Aberdare	2,747	1,216	3,963	18.1
lorksop	2,534	1,197	3,731	12.9	Aberystwyth	809	434	1,243	10.8
					**Bargoed Barmouth	3,667	1,429 165	5,096 481	19·1 12·9
shire and Humberside					Blaenauffestiniog	233	111	344	14.6
arnsley Iradford	8,575	4,231	12,806	15·5 14·6	Brecon **Caernarvon	443 2,861	218 946	661 3,807	9·2 15·6
ridlington	18,648 1,210	6,223 540	24,871 1,750	16.5	**Cardiff	20,899	7,550	28,449	14.2
astleford	5,859	2,687	8,546	13.2	Cardigan Carmarthen	468 685	221 383	689 1,068	19·1 6·1
ewsbury oncaster	6,754 12,301	2,528 6,401	9,282 18,702	13-9 16-6	Denbigh	451	240	691	10.1
riffield	364	235	599	9.1	**Ebbw Vale	4,039	1,720	5,759	21.4
iley ioole	306	166	472 1,975	11.7 15.2	Fishguard **Holyhead	244 3,093	108 1,225	352 4,318	11.6 22.5
rimsby	1,334 8,297	641 2,974	11,271	14.7	**Lampeter	1,051	403	1,454	25.1
alifax	6,482	2,543	9,025	11.9	Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells	302 557	149 353	451 910	14·1 12·0
arrogate uddersfield	1,864 7,051	893 3,714	2,757 10,765	7.6 12.1	**Llandudno	2,459	1,235	3,694	13.6
ull	21,260	8,036	29,296	16.2	**Llanelli Llangollen	3,744 494	1,819	5,563	14.8
eighley eeds	2,709 28,090	1,125 11,848	3,834 39,938	13-4 11-7	Llanrwst	494 211	231 100	725 311	15·1 11·9
altby	1,078	580	1,658	17.5	Machynlleth	166	73	239	13.8
alton	276	179	455	6.1	**Merthyr Tydfil **Milford Haven	2,990 2,790	1,123 1,188	4,113 3,978	14·3 17·5
exborough orthallerton	4,285 753	1,746 482	6,031 1,235	22·0 7·9	Monmouth	430	222	652	15.6
ickering	252	186	438	5.3	**Neath	2,736	1,366	4,102	15.2
ichmond ipon	632	524	1,156	12·2 9·0	**Newport Newtown	9,372 749	3,725 257	13,097 1,006	14·6 12·9
lotherham	390 8,253	233 3,452	623 11,705	19.5	Pembroke Dock	973	362	1,335	22.0
carborough	2,302	1,186	3,488	13.2	**Pontypool **Pontypridd	4,875 7,842	2,196 3,250	7,071 11,092	13·8 15·5
cunthorpe elby	7,353 628	2,646 506	9,999 1,134	15·1 9·2	**Port Talbot	8,404	3,250	11,902	14.8
heffield	30,091	11,590	41,681	14.1	**Pwllheli	944	502	1,446	15.6
kipton	659	429	1,088	7.0	Rhyl **Shotton	2,724 5,807	1,358 2,576	4,082 8,383	21.7 17.9
hirsk odmorden	393 855	245 512	638 1,367	8·3 14·0	**Swansea	11,988	4,639	16,627	15.1
Vakefield	5,402	2,399	7,801	10.5	Tenby	553	303	856	26.1
hitby	822	328	1,150	20.4	Tywyn Welshpool	141 540	67 277	208 817	21·4 13·0

## UNEMPLOYMENT \* 2.4

### **UNEMPLOYMENT** \* 2.4 UNEMPLOYMEN Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted areas status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at October 13, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	<ul> <li>A second s</li></ul>	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cer
Scotland					East Sussex	17,637 40,475	7,393 18,309	25,030 58,784	11·3 12·1
** Aberdeen	5,743	3,243	8,986	6·8 23·0	Essex Greater London (GLC area)	258,894	108,887	367,781	9.8
Anstruther Arbroath	243 1,319	168 833	411 2,152	20.9	Hampshire	36,828	18,015	54,843	9.5
**Ayr	5,220	2,264	7,484	15.9	Hertfordshire	21,141	10,429	31,570	7.4
Banff	459	214	673	9.0	<ul> <li>Isle of Wight</li> </ul>	4,140	1,968	6,108	14.6
**Bathgate	6,991	3,120	10,111	19.6	Kent	44,248	19,621	63,869	12.0
Blairgowrie	537	261	798	16-4	Oxfordshire	10,801 14,526	5,964 6,744	16,765 21,270	8·1 5·8
Buckie	276 580	170 278	446 858	13·8 17·4	West Sussex	11,269	5,468	16,737	6.8
Campbeltown Castle Douglas	564	310	874	12.5	West Oussex	11,200	0,100	10,101	
Cumnock	2,033	743	2,776	18.9	East Anglia				
Cupar	516	336	852	10.1	Cambridgeshire	15,389	7,047	22,436	10.1
**Dingwall	1,517	745	2,262	17.0	Norfolk	22,168	9,877	32,045	12.1
**Dumbarton	4,011	2,277	6,288	20.4	Suffolk	14,477	7,197	21,674	9.5
**Dumfries Dundee	2,629 10,338	1,396 5,642	4,025	11.6 16.3	South West				
**Dunfermline	4,271	2,606	6,877	13-1	Avon	30.581	14,290	44,871	10.8
Dunoon	400	225	625	13.8	Cornwall	14,543	7,357	21,900	15.7
**Edinburgh	21,675	10,146	31,821	11-1	Devon	28,672	15,158	43,830	13.0
Elgin	1,371	907	2,278	12.4	Dorset	15,028	7,224	22,252	10.8
Eyemouth	172	112	284	8.4	Gloucestershire Somerset	13,775 9,061	7,017 5,183	20,792 14,244	9.9 9.3
*Falkirk Forfar	7,160 654	3,699 440	10,859 1,094	16-9 11-0	Wiltshire	12,397	7,484	19,881	9.8
Forres	341	344	685	20.8					Constanting of the second
Fort William	901	545	1,446	18.6	West Midlands				7. 11
Fraserburgh	752	349	1,101	13.8	Hereford and Worcester	20,993	10,257	31,250	13.3
Galashiels	744	415	1,159	8.1	Shropshire	15,010	6,521	21,531 50,160	15.8
Girvan *Glasgow	593 68,970	267 26,498	860 95,468	19·1 16·3	Staffordshire †Warwickshire	33,510 13,350	16,650 6,712	20,062	12.9
*Greenock	5,609	2,606	8,215	17.0	West Midlands Metropolitan	165,154	61,859	227,013	16.2
Haddington	368	222	590	7.8					
Hawick	672	307	979	8.6	East Midlands				
Huntly	164	108	272	9.8	Derbyshire	32,186	13,757	45,943	11.3
Inverness	2,416	1,258	3,674	10.4	Leicestershire Lincolnshire	26,734 16,764	11,794 8,171	38,528 24,935	10·5 12·4
*Irvine Kelso	7,034 339	2,826 217	9,860 556	23·3 10·2	Northamptonshire	16,687	7,273	23,960	11.1
Kilmarnock	3,780	1,625	5,405	15.6	Nottinghamshire	36,276	14,766	51,042	11.7
**Kirkcaldy	5,999	3,332	9,331	13.9					
Kirkwall	514	205	719	11.3	Yorkshire and Humberside				
**Lanark	1,559	986	2,545	18.6	Humberside	39,818	15,072	54,890	15.5
Lerwick	446	263	709	6.1	North Yorkshire	13,480 64,583	8,012 28,000	21,492 92,583	9·0 15·7
Lochgilphead Montrose	246 890	129 535	375 1,425	12·2 11·1	South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan	81,850	33,579	115,429	12.5
Nairn	237	143	380	13.4	West Forkshire Metropolitan	01,000	00,010	110,120	
Newton Stewart	384	225	609	16.2	North West				
*North Lanarkshire	21,804	9,914	31,718	20.4	Cheshire	35,573	16,057	51,630	13.6
Oban	433	271	704	9.8	Greater Manchester	105 440	50 007	175 490	14.5
*Paisley	10,552	4,616	15,168	16.2	Metropolitan	125,443 50,321	50,037 22,762	175,480 73,083	14·5 13·2
Peebles Perth	303 2,539	178 1,224	481 3,763	10·7 9·7	Lancashire Merseyside Metropolitan	99,797	37,634	137,431	19.0
Peterhead	841	512	1,353	11.8	Werseyside Wetropolitan	00,101	01,001		
Portree	368	144	512	18.6	North				
Rothesay	365	175	540	22.8	Cleveland	39,960	14,321	54,281	20.2
Sanquhar	203	120	323	16.3	Cumbria	13,968	8,037	22,005	11-4 16-3
St Andrews	298 5,190	233 2,726	531	8·4 14·3	Durham Northumberland	27,985 8,847	11,038 4,531	39,023 13,378	13.4
Stornoway	1,265	2,726	7,916 1,719	14·3 19·9	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	70,756	25,712	96,468	17.1
Stranraer	899	419	1,318	16.8	Tyne and Wear Wetropolitan	11.01.00			
Thurso	504	340	844	13.5	Wales	All shares			
Wick	805	383	1,188	13.8	Clwyd	16,387	7,501	23,888	18.0
					Dyfed	11,619 19,804	5,370 8,365	16,989 28,169	14.9 15.4
orthern Ireland	Contraction of the	Section 1	Section and the section of the	And a state of	Gwent Gwynedd	9,041	3,671	12,712	16.3
Armagh	2,087	864	2,951	23.2	Mid Glamorgan	23,211	9,409	32,620	16.3
*Ballymena	7,542	2,990	10,532 52,679	22·3 17·2	Powys	2,455	1,178	3,633	11.9
*Belfast *Coleraine	37,417 4,673	15,262 1,493	6,166	23.9	South Glamorgan	18,388	6,590	24,978	14.2
Cookstown	1,581	616	2,197	36.2	West Glamorgan	18,586	7,570	26,156	15.0
*Craigavon	5,492	2,534	8,026	19.1	0				
*Downpatrick	2,606	1,400	4,006	22.6	Scotland	2,230	1,229	3,459	8.8
Dungannon	2,629	971	3,600	33.2	Borders Central	12,350	6,425	18,775	15.7
Enniskillen	3,143	1,205	4,348	26.8	Dumfries and Galloway	4,679	2,470	7,149	13.0
*Londonderry Newry	9,598 4,657	2,787 1,552	12,385 6,209	29.6 33.2	Fife	11,327	6,675	18,002	13.2
Omagh	2,098	938	3,036	23.6	Grampian	9,947	5,847	15,794	8.5
Strabane	2,949	759	3,708	40.1	Highlands	6,748	3,558	10,306	13·4 12·3
					Lothians	29,034 514	13,488 205	42,522 719	12.3
ounties (by region)					Orkneys Shetlands	446	263	709	2.1
outh East					Strathclyde	133,189	55,700	188,889	17.3
Bedfordshire	15,108	7,058	22,166	10.4	Tayside	16,277	8,935	25,212	14.4
Berkshire	16,299	7,517	23,816	7.4	Western Isles	1,265	454	1,719	19-9
Buckinghamshire	11,903	5,591	17,494	9.0					

: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single Jobcentre areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more Jobcentre areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for Jobcentre areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1978 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1982 estimates.

New basis (claimants). See also footnotes to table 2-1. \*\* Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas. \* A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating an unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated. \$ Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

NITE	D	Under 2	5	a line and the second		25-54				55 and 0	over			All ages			
INGE	MOO	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	AII
ALE	AND FI	EMALE	- The second										050.0	1,482.2	481.8	455-4	2,419
	Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201.4 241.8 245.8 238.9	91.1 112.7 155.0 204.1	931.0 917.2 1,170.2 1,195.0	688.0 672.4 618.6 611.0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155.7 153.8 149.5 151.5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130.1 137.2 151.2 179.2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482.2 1,388.9 1,537.6 1,514.5	620·4 687·6 689·5	515·9 626·9 784·6	2,525 2,852 2,988
982		662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255.8 283.0 257.3 233.1	235·8 256·6 278·8 312·0	1,153.6 1,104.1 1,297.0 1,303.1	655-4 595-7 560-7 603-9	333·2 327·8 315·8 305·5	478-2 530-3 566-7 611-0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109·4 109·5 102·8 94·3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698.5 720.3 676.0 632.9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070 3,007 3,190 3,295
			217.5	257.6	1,196.3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375.3	138.9	101.2	237.5	477.5	1,447.7	612.1 †	989-3	+ 3,04
	Oct * †	721·6 691·6	248.8	285.5	1,130 0	643.5	293-2	557.4	1,494.1	145.5	95.8	263-9	505.2	1,480.6	637.8	1,106.8	3,22
	Jan April †† July †† Oct ††	583-0 602-8 701-3	307.7 272.6 221.0	301·1 321·0 339·0	1,191·8 1,196·4 1,261·3	589·3 548·7 561·4	313-0 297-3 273-6	591.6 618.0 638.9	1,493·8 1,463·9 1,473·9	135·3 114·8 117·0	98-2 81-8 76-8	250·8 163·6 165·0	484·3 360·2 358·8	1,307·6 1,266·3 1,379·7	718·8 651·7 571·4	1,143·4 1,102·6 1,142·9	3,16 3,02 3,09
ALE	E Marine												000.0	1.031.4	327.4	357.6	1.7
981	Jan April July Oct	383.0 342.0 442.8 428.7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152-8 213-0 254-2 252-4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847.6 919.7 952.8 1,002.9	138-0 136-8 132-9 133-8	56.7 77.2 90.8 94.8	114.7 121.0 133.6 158.5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	974-4 1,020-0 993-9	438.9 500.2 497.3	406·5 490·6 615·1	1,8 2,0 2,1
982	Jan April July Oct	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156-6 170-3 155-9 142-1	162·8 178·9 193·0 212·5	708.0 683.7 783.5 787.8	471.1 418.7 386.3 415.5	240·2 233·4 223·0 211·2	385.9 428.5 456.6 488.3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132.0 117.3 107.6 114.6	97.9 97.3 91.4 83.7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991.8 870.5 928.5 963.4	494.6 501.1 470.2 437.0	716-9 790-4 848-4 918-3	2,1 2,2
	Oct * †	418.1	135.5	182.5	735.8	419.1	212.2	417.0	1,047.9	122.6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959-4	438·0 †	810.2	* 2,2
983	Jan	405-3	154.4	202.9	762.6	464.3	208.5	470.1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235.3	449-2	998.4	448.1	908.4	2,3
	April †† July †† Oct ††	344-2 351-4 400-3	187·1 163·5 131·7	213·4 225·6 233·7	744·5 740·5 765·7	415·1 373·7 379·2	222.5 209.1 186.2	496·5 516·4 531·2	1,134·1 1,099·3 1,096·6		86·5 70·6 66·5	220·9 133·1 131·9	427·5 304·2 300·1	879-4 825-6 881-2	496·1 443·2 384·4	930-8 875-2 896-8	2 2,1
FEM	ALE									47.0	7.7	15.4	40.9	450.8	154.4	97.8	3 7
1981	Jan April July Oct	255.5 220.6 326.6 323.3	83.5 93.2 90.5 88.7	32.6 38.4 52.4 66.5	371.6 352.2 469.5 478.6	177.5 176.9 174.4 179.6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49-8 54-9 66-2 82-2	290.6 310.2 326.2 353.8	17·0 16·7	10.0 11.3 11.4	16·1 17·6 20·7	40.3 43.1 45.6 49.9	414-5 517-6 520-6	181.5 187.4 192.2	109-5 136-2 169-5	5 7
1982	2 Jan April July Oct	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99-2 112-7 101-4 91-0	73.0 77.8 85.7 99.5	445.6 420.4 513.5 515.3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	15·6 14·9	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22.8 24.5 26.3 29.1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475-3 422-6 515-7 529-3	219·2 205·7	188-2 204-0 222- 251-2	0 8
	Oct * †	303.5	82.1	75.1	460.5	168.5	81.2	77.7	327.4	16.3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488-3			
1983	3 Jan April July Oct	286-4 238-8 251-4 301-1	94·4 120·5 109·1 89·3	82·5 87·7 95·4 105·3	463·3 447·0 455·9 495·7	179·1 174·1 175·0 182·1	84·7 90·5 88·1 87·4	87·3 95·1 101·6 107·7	351-1 359-7 364-7 377-2	7 15·3 7 14·3	10.7 11.7 11.2 10.4	28.6 29.9 30.6 33.0	55·9 56·9 56·1 58·7	482-2 428-2 440- 498-3	2 222·7 7 208·5	198- 212- 227- 246-	6 8 5 8

\* New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2-1. \* The duration figures for October 1982 on the new basis have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected. \*\*\* Affected by provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes \*\* to table 2-1. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the over 52 weeks category were 25,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983, a further 94,000 and 123,000 respectively were affected; between July and October 1983 a further 3,000 and 9,000 respectively were affected.

# UNEMPLOYMENT $2 \cdot 5$

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## 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT

INITED 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
IALE AND FEMALE 981 July	363-7	275.0	531.5	601-6	355·1 376·9	322·4 341·1	191·7 207·9	211·1 229·1	Thousand 2,852·1 2,988·6
Oct	295·9 230·1	317·6 318·2	581.5 605.3	638·7 688·8	410.4	367.5	221.3	229.0	3,070.6
982 Jan April	193·4 370·5	316·0 333·4	594·8 593·1	676-8 668-1	408·9 406·9	368·1 368·3	223-8 224-3	226·2 226·0	3,007·8 3,190·6
July Oct	274.0	381.3	647.8	703.5	428.9	388.0	236.4	235.2	3,295.1
Oct *	252.9	350.7	592.7	629-2	391.9	354-2	238.3	239-2	3,049.0
183 Jan	221.7	369.8	634-4	682.9	429·1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225.2
April†† July†† Oct††	207·5 188·0 251·2	359·2 355·9 383·5	625·1 652·6 626·7	679-0 666-6 668-9	429·8 419·9 421·6	385-0 377-4 383-3	253·8 247·4 257·5	230.5 112.8 101.3	3,169·9 3,020·6 3,094·0
81 July	Proportion o	f number unem 9·6	ployed 18-6	21.1	12.5	11.3	6.7	7.4	Per cen 100-0
Oct	9.9	10.6	19.5	21.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	7.7	100.0
982 Jan April	7·5 6·4	10·4 10·5	19·7 19·8	22·4 22·5	13·4 13·6	12·0 12·2	7·2 7·4	7.5 7.5	100·0 100·0
July Oct	11.6 8.3	10·4 11·6	18·6 19·7	20·9 21·3	12·8 13·0	11.5 11.8	7·0 7·2	7·1 7·1	100-0 100-0
Oct *	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
83 Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13.3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100.0
				01.4	13-6	12.1	8.0	7.3	100.0
April †† July ††	6·5 6·2	11·3 11·8	19·7 21·6	21.4 22.1 21.6	13.9 13.6	12.5	8·2 8·3	3·7 3·3	100-0 100-0
Oct ††	8.1	12.4	20.3	21.0	13-0	12.4	0.0	00	Thousand
ALE 181 July	197·6 163·2	159·7 180·8	343·4 372·4	434·6 457·8	275-4 289-9	242·8 255·2	148-4 160-3	208·9 226·8	2,010·8 2,106·4
Oct	128.5	186-0	393.6	501.0	319-1	277.0	171.6	226.6	2,203.3
82 Jan April	110·3 203·9	186·5 194·9	386·9 384·7	489·7 480·5	315-8 311-6	275·1 273·8	173-8 174-2	223.9 223.5	2,162·0 2,247·1
July Oct	152.3	218.9	416.7	502.2	326-2	286.8	183-2	232.5	2,318.7
Oct *	141.9	203.5	390.4	464.3	313-3	270.3	185-9	238-1	2,207.4
83 Jan	123.8	217.9	420.9	506.5	344.1	292.5	199-0	250-2	2,354.9
April ††	118.5	212.7	413.5	499.5	342.3	292.4	198-0	229.5	2,306-4
July †† Oct ††	108·4 142·7	210·3 220·0	421.8 403.0	483·7 478·4	331·1 331·2	284·5 287·0	192-2 199-5	112·0 100·6	2,144·0 2,162·4
		f number unem	ployed	01.0	10.7	10.1	7.4	10.4	Per cer 100-0
081 July Oct	9·8 7·7	7·9 8·6	17·1 17·7	21.6 21.7	13.7 13.8	12·1 12·1	7·4 7·6	10·4 10·8	100.0
982 Jan	5.8	8.4	17.9	22.7	14·5 14·6	12.6	7·8 8·0	10·3 10·4	100-0 100-0
April July	5·1 9·1	8.6 8.7	17·9 17·1	22.7 21.4	13.9	12·7 12·2 12·4	7.8 7.9	9·9 10·0	100-0
Oct	6.6	9.4	18·0 17·7	21.7	14.1	12.4	8.4	10.0	100-0
Oct *	6·4 5·3	9.2	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10.6	100-0
183 Jan	5.5						A CONTRACTOR OF CASE		
April †† July ††	5·1 5·1	9·2 9·8	17·9 19·7	21.7 22.6	14·8 15·4	12·7 13·3	8·6 9·0	10-0 5-2	100-0 100-0
Oct ††	6.6	10.2	18.6	22.1	15-3	13.3	9.2	4.7	100.0
EMALE 981 July	166.0	115-3	188.1	167.0	79.7	79.5	43.3	2.2	Thousan 841-3
Oct	132.7	136.8	209.1	180.9	87.0	85.9	47.6	2.4	882-3
982 Jan April	101-6 83-0	132·2 129·4	211·8 207·9	187·8 187·2	91·3 93·1	90·5 92·9	49·7 50·0	2·4 2·3	867·3 845·8
July Oct	166·6 121·7	138·6 162·4	208·3 231·1	187·6 201·4	95·3 102·7	94·4 101·2	50·2 53·2	2.5 2.7	943·6 976·5
Oct *	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
983 Jan	98.0	151.9	213.5	176.4	85·0 87·6	89·6 92·6	55.0	0·9 1·0	870-4 863-5
April July	89·0 79·6	146-5 145-6	211.6 230.7	179·5 183·0 190·5	88·8 90·5	92·9 96·4	55·9 55·2 58·0	0.8	876-6 931-6
Oct	108.5	163·5	223·7	190.5	90.5	90.4	50.0	0.7	Per cei
181 July	19.7 15.0	f number unem 13·7 15·5	22·4 23·7	19·9 20·5	9·5 9·9	9·4 9·7	5·1 5·4	0·3 0·3	100-0 100-0
Oct	11.7	15.5	23.7	20.5	9·9 10·5	10.4	5.7	0.3	100.0
982 Jan April	9·8 17·7	15·2 15·3 14·7	24·4 24·6 22·1	22·1 22·1 19·9	11.0 10.1	11·0 10·0	5.9 5.3	0.3	100·0 100·0
July Oct	12.5	16.6	23.7	20.6	10.1	10-4	5.4	0.3	100.0
Oct *	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	1000
983 Jan April	11·3 10·3	17·5 17·0	24·5 24·5	20·3 20·8	9·8 10·1	10·3 10·7	6·3 6·5	0·1 0·1	100·0 100·0
	10.3	17.0	24.0	20.0	10.1	10.7	0.0	01	100.0

4·8 4·3 6·3 4·8 3·8 4·6 5·9 5·0 9.2 8.0 10.2 11.0 1982 Jan April July Oct 5.5 11.5 6.4 Oct \* 8.1 3.6 6.1 1983 Jan 7·1 7·3 11·1 4·4 5·2 5·3 5·8 6·4 6·4 April †† July †† Oct †† MALE 1981 July Oct 117·7 108·1 229·0 208·0 119·9 106·3 81.0 92.0 114.8 105.5 196.6 161.0 205.8 224.5 1982 Jan April July Oct 94·4 85·9 120·1 103·6 108-9 217.6 Oct \*† 131-1 77.1 180.5 122.2 1983 Jan 92·0 99·6 103·8 150-9 144-3 207-3 April †† July †† Oct †† 120·3 121·6 127·7 
 Proportion of number unemployed

 6.0
 5.9

 5.0
 5.1
 11·4 9·9 1981 July Oct 4·3 4·0 5·3 4·5 3.7 4.3 5.1 4.5 8·9 7·4 9·2 9·7 1982 Jan April July Oct 5.9 4.9 9.9 Oct \* 7.7 3.3 1983 Jan 5.2 April †† July †† Oct †† 5·2 5·7 5·9 4.0 4.6 4.8 6·5 6·7 9·6 FEMALE 1981 July Oct 76-3 54-1 71·4 62·6 125·8 124·0 37·1 45·0 73·3 58·2 85·2 81·0 118·5 139·1 52·2 44·3 80·9 53·4 1982 Jan April July Oct Oct \*† 65.0 57.5 132.7 73.5 64.3 72.8 69.1 38·2 45·9 58·2 60·6 79.2 73.8 75.0 136.9 1983 Jan April July Oct 
 9.1
 8.5

 6.1
 7.1
 1981 July Oct 15·0 14·1 4·3 5·3 7·8 6·0 9.8 9.6 12.6 14.2 1982 Jan April July Oct 6.0 5.2 8.6 5.5 Oct \* 7.7 6.8 15.8 9·1 8·5 8·6 14·7 1983 Jan April 8·4 7·4 8·3 7·4 4·4 5·3 6·6 6·5 July Oct

Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks

354·8 332·0

281.7 242.0 324.3 363.6

350.3

259.7

224.6 219.3 344.2

12·4 11·1

189·1 170·7

118.1 137.0 188.1 163.7

166-3

115.3

138·0 157·7 164·4

6·6 5·7

Proportion of number unemployed

196-3 160-5

146.6 130.2 201.1 157.0

196.1

195.7

184·6 194·5 196·8

6·9 5·4

UNITED KINGDOM

MALE AND FEMALE 1981 July Oct

Oct \*†

April †† July †† Oct ††

1982 Jan April July Oct

1983 Jan

1981 July Oct

\* New basis (claimants). See footnote to table 2.1.  $\dot{\tau}$  See footnotes to table 2.5.  $\dot{\tau}\dot{\tau}$  See footnotes to table 2.5.

\* New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2-1. †† Affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes †† to table 2-1. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983 a further 123,000 men no longer need to sign on; between July and October a further 9,000 were affected.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

			Dununu	
Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and to 52 weeks	up Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
266·4 279·7	531·0 571·6	687·6 689·5	626·9 784·6	Thousand 2,852·1 2,988·6
	607.8	698·5	905.1	3.070.6
312·8 260·9	522.9	720.3	994.4	3,007-8
241·9 271·5	488-8 537-0	676·0 632·9	1,070·5 1,169·6	3,190.6 3,295.1
242.4	492.5	612·1†	989·3†	3,049.0
297-2	612.7	637.8	1,106.8	3,225-2
245.5	514.9	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
223.7 228.9	471·1 445·3	651·7 571·4	1,102·6 1,142·9	3,020·6 3,094·0
				Per cent
9.3	18.6	24.1	22.0 26.3	100-0 100-0
9.4	19.1	23.1		100-0
10·2 8·7	19·8 17·4	22·7 23·9	29·5 33·1	100.0
7.6 8.2	15·3 16·3	21·2 19·2	33·6 35·5	100-0 100-0
8.0	16.2	20.1†	32.4†	100.0
9.2	19.0	19.8	34.3	100.0
7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
7·4 7·4	15·6 14·4	21.6 18.5	36·5 36·9	100·0 100·0
				Thousand
181·9 185·6	371·5 385·8	500·2 497·3	490·6 615·1	2,010·8 2,106·4
211.7	408.1	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
171.3	360.3	501·1 470·2	790·4 848·4	2,162-0 2,247-1 2,318-7
160·3 179·5	327·5 350·4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
165.9	336.0	438·0†	810.2†	2,207.4
205.4	413·1	448.1	908-4	2,354-9
163-8	352·4 312·6	496·1 443·2	930-8 875-2	2,306·4 2,144·0
147·6 150·3	292.0	384.4	896.8	2,162-4
	Sec. Sec.			Per cent 100·0
9·0 8·8	18·5 18·3	24.9 23.6	24·4 29·2	100.0
9.6	18.5	22.4	32.5	100-0
7·9 7·1	16·7 14·6	23·2 20·9	36·6 37·8	100-0 100-0
7.7	15-1	18.8	39.6	100.0
7.5	15.2	19·8†	36.7†	100.0
8.7	17.5	19.0	38·6 40·4	100·0 
7·1 6·9	15·3 14·6	21.5 20.7	40.8	100.0
7.0	13.5	17.8	41.5	100-0
84.5	159.5	187.4	136-2	Thousand 841-3
94.1	185-8	192.2	169.5	882-3
101·0 89·6	199-8 162-6	203·8 219·2	188-2 204-0	867·3 845·8
81·6 92·0	161·3 186·6	205·7 195·9	222·1 251·2	943-6 976-5
76.6	156.5	174.1†	179.1†	841.6
91.7	199.6	189.7	198-4	870-4
81·7 76·1	162·6 158·5	222.7 208.5	212·6 227·5	863-5 876-6
78.6	153.3	187.0	246.1	931-6
				Per cent
10·0 10·7	19·0 21·1	22·3 21·8	16·2 19·2	100∙0 100∙0
11.6	23.0	23.5	21.7	100.0
10·6 8·6	19·2 17·1	25·9 21·8	24·1 23·5	100·0 100·0
9.4	19.1	20.1	25.7	100.0
9.1	18.6	20·7†	21.3†	100.0
10·5 9·5	22·9 18·8	21.8 25.8	22·8 24·6	100∙0 100∙0
8·7 8·4	18-1 16-5	23·8 20·1	25·9 26·4	100·0 100·0

### 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Students: regions

South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
						Humber- side				. 13			
1	Billion Antonio			State of the								STARS STAR	and the second
8,819	4,698	520	1,509	2,091	1,301	2,249	3,064	1,269	1,195	4,019	26,036	3,072	29,108
													13,246
2,456	1,094	211	749	390	400	291	405	402	290	401	0,577		6,577
7.363	3.387	751	2.976	2,206	1,393	1,982	1,739	536	1,052	1,163	21,161	696	21,857
1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046		4,046
658	343	41	144	182	104	159	220	77	79	198	1,862	- 10 <del></del>	1,862
22 786	11.303	1,635	6.050	7.051	5.940	7.662	7.980	2.390	6.018	6.746	74.258	900	75,158
3,480	1.391	103	612	1,198	1,080	661	1,914	252	321	994	10,615		10,615
1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	11,260	2,686	13,946
46.027	18.647	4.658	11.815	16.427	10.520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	173,151	8,925	182,076
50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736
58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	213,980	9,761	223,741
8,512	3,920	555	1,692	2,083	1,175	1,867	2,928	926	1,228	3,509	24,475	2,168	26,643
	East 8.819 3.651 2.456 7.363 1.690 658 22,786 3.480 1.728 46.027 50.436 58,207	East London** 8.819 4.698 3.651 1.948 2.456 1.094 7.363 3.387 1.690 1.093 658 343 22.786 11.303 3.480 1.391 1.728 923 46.027 18.647 50.436 21.689 58.207 24.505	East         London**         Anglia           8.819         4.698         520           3.651         1.948         233           2.456         1.094         277           7.363         3.987         751           1.690         1.093         90           658         343         41           22.786         11.303         1.635           3.480         1.391         103           1.728         923         151           46.027         18.647         4.658           50.436         21.689         4.604           58,207         24.505         5.446	East         London**         Anglia         West           8,819         4,698         520         1,509           3,651         1,948         233         740           2,456         1,094         277         749           7,363         3,87         751         2,976           1,690         1,093         90         431           658         343         41         144           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050           3,480         1,391         103         612           1,728         923         151         410           46,027         18,647         4,658         11,815           50,436         21,689         4,604         12,255           58,207         24,505         5,446         14,785	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2,091           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343           2,456         1,094         277         749         390           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206           1,699         1,093         90         431         296           658         343         41         144         182           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051           3,480         1,391         103         612         1,198           1,728         923         151         410         794           46,027         18,647         4,658         11,815         16,427           50,436         21,689         4,604         12,255         16,863           58,207         24,505         5,446         14,785         20,218	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2,091         1,301           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393           1,690         431         296         302         658         343         41         144         182         104           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         3,480         1,393         103         612         1,198         1,080           1,728         923         151         410         794         388         46,027         18,647         4,658         11,815         16,427         10,520           50,436         21,689         4,604         12,255         16,863         10,897           58,207         24,505         5,446         14,785         20,218         13,563	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire and Humber-side           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2,091         1,301         2,249           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1.072           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,978           658         3,43         41         144         182         104         159           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662           3,480         1,393         103         612         1,198         1,080         6661           1,728         923         151         410         794         388         1,012           46,027         18,647         4,658         11,815         16,427         10,520         17,207           50,436         21,689         4,604         12,255         16,863         10,897         17,068           58,207         24,505         5,446<	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire and Humber- side         West           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2,091         1,301         2,249         3,064           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1,072         1,630           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739           1,690         1,093         903         488         591         465           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739           1,690         1,093         103         612         1,184         104         159         220           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662         7,980           3,480         1,391         103         612         1,188         1,080         661         1,914           1,728         923         151	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire Humber- side         West           8,819         4.698         520         1,509         2,091         1,301         2,249         3,064         1,269           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1,072         1,630         704           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465         462           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739         536           1,690         1,031         264         302         278         141         144         182         104         159         220         77           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662         7,980         2,390           3,480         1,393         103         612         1,198         1,080         661         1,914         252           1,728         923         151         410         7,207         23,256         9,394           60,436         21,68	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire and Humber- side         West         West           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2.091         1,301         2.249         3,064         1,269         1,195           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1,072         1,630         704         691           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465         462         298           7,363         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739         536         1,052           1,690         1,093         90         431         296         302         278         349         141         117           658         3,43         41         144         182         104         159         220         77         79           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662         7,980         2,390         6,018           3,440         1,391         103         1610         794	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire and Humber- side         West           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2.091         1,301         2.249         3,064         1,269         1,195         4,019           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1,072         1,630         704         691         2,062           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465         462         298         401           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739         536         1,052         1,163           1,690         1,093         90         488         1041         159         220         77         79         198           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662         7,980         2,390         6,018         6,746           3,480         1,393         103         612         1,198         1,080         661         1,914         4252         325         45	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shire and Humber- side         West         Britain           8,819         4,698         520         1,509         2.091         1,301         2,249         3,064         1,269         1,195         4,019         26,036           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1,072         1,630         704         691         2,062         12,855           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465         462         298         401         6,577           7,963         3,387         751         2,976         2,206         1,393         1,982         1,739         536         1,052         1,163         21,161           1,690         1,093         90         488         1041         159         220         77         79         198         1,862           22,786         11,303         1,635         6,050         7,051         5,940         7,662         7,980         2,390         6,018         6,746         74,258           3,480         1,393         103         612	East         London**         Anglia         West         Midlands         Midlands         shre Humber- side         West         Britain         Ireland           8,819         4.698         520         1.509         2.091         1,301         2.249         3.064         1.269         1,195         4.019         26.036         3.072           3,651         1,948         233         740         1,343         729         1.072         1.630         704         691         2.062         12.855         391           2,456         1,094         277         749         390         488         591         465         462         298         401         6.577            7,963         3,387         751         2.976         2.206         1.982         1,739         536         1.052         1.163         21.161         696           1690         4.013         144         182         104         159         220         77         79         198         1.862            22,786         11,303         1.635         6.050         7.051         5.940         7.662         7.980         2.390         6.018         6.746         74.258

Note: \* New basis (claimants) 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 FEMA										and the second				
1982 Oct 14	1,264	318	259	434	3,282	1,802	2,289	1,841	780	470	2,564	14,985	1,379	16,364
Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369	15,188
Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266	17,410
1983 Jan 13	2,009	487	333	887	2,313	2,052	2,335	2,023	1,732	701	3,380	17,765	1,800	19,565
Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155	24,318
Mar 10	1,752	601	416	1,072	3,738	1,946	2,777	1,551	854	1,033	2,466	17,605	1,620	19,225
April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281	17,324
May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082	15,995
June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518
Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827	10,045

Note:New basis (Claimants) Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the statistics of the unemployed. \*\* Included in South East.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT $(\mathbf{0})$ Selected countries: national definitions

, v																			THOUSAND
THE REAL	United I	(ingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	xx Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	, Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*3	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	inci. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			3					- 10 m	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					-	. <u></u>		
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages 1978	<b>YED</b> 1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979 1980 1981 1982	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793	405 ** 406 390 491	57 53 69 105	294 322 392 457	838 867 898 1,305	159 180 241 258	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008	876 900 1,296 1,855	32 37 41 51	90 101 128 157	1,653 1,778 1,979 2,375	1,170 1,140 1,259 1,360	210 248 385	24.1 22.3 28.4 41.4	1,037 1,277 1,566 1,873	88 86** 108 137	10·3 6·2 5·9 13·2	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678
Quarterly averages 1982 Q3 Q4	2,939 3,070	2,804 2,919	472 588	72 130	460 475	1,372 1,440	230 266	1,981 2,156	1,792 2,061	33 61	159 172	2,340 2,543	1,320 1,360	735	40·3 52·8	1,834 2,061	158 134	12·2 20·0	10,814 11,349
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	3,199 3,068 3,066	3,074 2,941 2,919	724 706 696	172 111	504 496 511	1,614 1,505 1,344	310 275	2,076 1,913	2,470 2,177 2,177	84 53	188 188 193	2,726 2,688 2,634	1,660 1,590	774 768 822	67·4 58·3	2,192 2,147	150 138 170	27·2 25·8	12,259 11,123 10,316
Monthly 1983 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct	3,199 3,172 3,170 3,049 2,984 3,021 3,010 3,167 3,094	3,076 3,060 3,035 2,924 2,865 2,905 2,898 2,953 2,926	747 732 707 719 691 685 684 719	181 152 133 110 91 89 88	509 506 502 495 491 511 511 511	1,585 1,658 1,570 1,493 1,452 1,409 1,365 1,257 1,238	310 302 297 271 257 241 260	2,080 2,017 1,950 1,913 1,878 1,893 1,934	2,536 2,387 2,254 2,149 2,127 2,202 2,196 2,134 2,148	85 75 65 50 45 41 39	188 189 188 187 189 192 194 193 196	2,746 2,742 2,706 2,678 2,632 2,597 2,614 2,693	1,650 1,720 1,700 1,580 1,480 1,440 1,580	779 768 757 753 793 810 828 827	67·5 67·4 61·4 56·0 57·5 60·7 68·7	2,208 2,172 2,175 2,128 2,138 2,138 2,156 2,187	155 149 122 135 158 154 179 177	27.8 25.9 26.4 25.1 23.4 23.9	12,382 11,879 11,035 10,765 11,570 10,707 10,411 9,830 9,383
Percentage rate latest month	13·0		10.2	3.0	18.6	10.3	9.9	10.1	8.7	2.4	15.5	11.9	2.7	17.7	3.5	16.8	4.1	0.2	8.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Quarterly averages 1982 Q3 Q4	YED, SEA	2,838 2,913	<b>ADJUSTE</b> 490 603	D 122 113	471 461	1,452 1,520	250 261	2,043 2,038		48 58	162 172	1,986 2,083	1,370 1,410	722	42∙9 52∙0	1,876 2,045	149 137		11,025 11,839
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3		3,003 2,987 2,950	670 719 721	116 147	492 512 522	1,498 1,497 1,421	274 283	2,018 2,024	2,334	63 62	184 190 196	2,245 2,428	1,580 1,560	757 796 818	62·3 61·6	2,156 2,158	145 150 161		11,439 11,222 10,571
Monthly 1983 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct		3,001 3,026 3,021 2,970 2,968 2,957 2,941 2,951 R 2,941	670 702 715 721 722 719 713 730	112 131 139 145 158 154 156	496 503 510 516 517 523 e 527 e	1,497 1,515 1,507 1,500 1,485 1,460 1,429 1,373 1,346	274 277 284 282 281 R 278 281 281	2,020 2,014 2,004 2,029 2,038 2,033 2,035	2,317 R 2,336 2,334 R 2,338 R 2,329 R 2,301	63 60 R 63 59 56 55 e	184 187 187 190 192 194 195 198 200	2,428	1,600 1,530 1,580 1,580 1,510 1,470 1,640	756 769 783 793 810 807 822 825	62·3 64·6 60·8 60·6 63·4 65·4 68·4	2,172 2,138 2,152 2,141 2,181 2,204 2,254	153 155 135 153 163 154 165 e 163 e		11,490 11,381 11,328 11,192 11,146 10,590 10,699 10,423 9,886
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12.3	10.4	5.4	19·2 e	11.1	10.7	10.6	9.3	3·4 e	15.7	10.5	2.8	17.7	3.5	17:3	3∙8 e		8.8
change on previous three months		-0.1(-)		+0.6	+0.4	-0.8	-	+0.1	-	-0.3	+0.4	+0.7	-	+0.5	+0.2	+0.5	+0.5		-0.6

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
\* New basis (claimants) - see footnotes to table 2-1.

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. Average of 11 months.

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

as percentages of the total labour force. XX Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. (3) Netherlands the definition of registered unemployment has changed as of Jan 1983. The new series is not available for the past and there is a break in the series.

## 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

GREAT BRITAIN	INFLOW							OUTFLO	w					
Month ending	Male and	d female	Male		Female			Male and	d female	Male		Female	1211	
	All	School leavers‡	All	School leayers‡	All	Married	School leavers‡	All	School leavers‡	All	School leavers‡	All	Married	School leavers‡
982 June 10	318.6	19.1	216.0	10.7	102.6		8.3	352.7	20.5	238.7	11.4	114.0		9.1
July 8	402·2	19·5	262.7	10·8	139·5	::	8·7	315-0	14·9	214-6	8·2	100·4		6·7
Aug 12	369·3	20·8	243.4	12·0	125·9	::	8·9	330-0	13·0	221-7	7·1	108·2		5·9
Sep 9	483·9	110·4	301.7	59·6	182·2	::	50·9	309-9	14·6	203-5	8·3	106·4		6·3
Oct 14	449·0	53·8	291.1	29·3	157-9	46·7	24·4	462·1	61·2	291.1	33·8	171.0	46·7	27·4
Nov 11	391·2	23·2	261.0	13·0	130-1	46·6	10·2	374·3	40·7	239.1	22·2	135.2	44·0	18·5
Dec 9	347·5	18·6	237.6	10·5	109-9	41·4	8·1	310·8	29·0	195.6	15·5	115.2	39·9	13·5
983 Jan 13	346-2	30·1	224·2	16·2	122·0	42·4	14-0	238·4	17·9	151·2	9·7	87·2	32·2	8·2
Feb 10	351-4	24·5	230·0	13·4	121·4	45·6	11-1	377·7	31·8	249·4	16·9	128·3	44·8	14·9
Mar 10	323-9	19·0	215·9	10·6	108·0	42·9	8-4	352·0	24·0	233·9	13·0	118·1	42·4	11·0
Apr 14†	350·8	40·2	231.6	23·0	119-2	43·9	17·2	329·9†	17·2	219·1†	9·2	110-8	40·8	8·0
May 12†	323·6	21·5	214.0	12·6	109-6	44·2	8·9	372·2†	22·2	248·5†	12·6	123-7	45·1	9·5
June 9†	309·0	15·8	205.1	9·1	103-9	41·7	6·7	348·1†	16·1	232·6†	9·1	115-5	42·4	7·0
July 14†	388-9	18·0	247·3	10·1	141.6	45·0	7·9	339·0†	14·2	227·8†	7·7	111.0	42·0	6·4
Aug 11†	355-2	17·2	228·9	10·1	126.2	47·7	7·1	358·6†	13·6	241·4†	7·4	117.2	40·3	6·2
Sep 8	504-7	117·7	305·6	64·5	199.1	48·4	53·2	341·3	15·6	223·5	8·7	117.8	44·0	6·8
Oct 13	452.3	47.5	285.1	26.2	167.3	52.0	21.3	512.6	69.7	320.1	38.4	192.5	50.1	31.4

\* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. They exclude a minority still covered by clerical counts in Unemployment Benefit Offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. The figures on the old basis (registrations) have now been discontinued. They were included for the last time in the issue for October 1983. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. t Adjustments have been made in the outflows for April to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men—see footnote ## to table

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

### **Regions: notified to Jo**

		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
978	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
979	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
980	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
981	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
982	Jan 8	41.2	19.6	4·8	9·6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5·6	14·4	110.7	0·9	111.6
	Feb 5	42.3	19.7	5·2	9·4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5·5	13·9	112.1	0·9	113.0
	Mar 5	42.3	19.9	4·4	9·5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5·7	12·5	109.8	0·8	110.6
	Apr 2	41.6	20·1	4·7	9·1	6·4	7·1	7·0	10·2	5·2	5·9	12·1	108·9	0.8	109·7
	May 7	39.1	19·2	3·5	9·4	6·7	7·3	7·1	10·1	4·9	5·5	12·3	105·8	0.8	106·6
	June 4	38.3	17·9	3·7	8·8	6·6	7·0	6·7	9·8	4·7	5·4	12·9	104·4	0.8	105·2
	July 2	42·3	20·2	3·8	9·9	7·0	6-8	6·7	10·4	4·7	5·6	13·2	110·4	1.0	111.4
	Aug 6	44·1	21·9	3·7	9·8	7·0	7-0	6·8	9·9	4·8	5·5	13·5	112·9	1.1	114.0
	Sep 3	40·0	20·0	3·6	9·8	6·7	7-3	6·8	9·2	4·7	5·4	12·6	106·2	1.1	107.3
	Oct 8	41·1	21.0	3-8	11·1	7·5	7·2	6·4	10.7	5·3	6·1	13·5	112·7	1.2	113·9
	Nov 5	41·2	19.9	3-8	11·2	7·4	6·8	6·8	11.1	5·4	6·1	13·6	113·2	1.2	114·4
	Dec 3	41·8	19.7	4-1	10·9	7·4	7·2	7·3	12.0	5·6	6·0	14·3	116·4	1.2	117·6
983	Jan 7	43.6	20·1	4·6	11·2	7.6	7·4	8·2	11.9	5·4	6·1	15·2	120·8	1.2	122·0
	Feb 4	45.3	20·5	4·7	10·9	8.0	7·1	8·7	11.8	5·8	5·9	14·8	122·9	1.1	124·0
	Mar 4	45.0	20·2	4·9	11·0	8.4	8·2	8·8	13.0	5·6	6·1	14·6	125·0	1.1	126·1
	Apr 8	46·6	20·3	4·8	11.5	9·8	8-4	8·8	14·5	6·5	6·7	16·1	133-4	1.1	134·5
	May 6	44·2	19·2	4·0	11.6	10·2	8-0	9·2	14·2	6·3	6·6	16·0	130-0	1.1	131·1
	Jun 3	47·0	20·9	4·2	11.4	11·4	8-1	8·9	15·2	7·2	6·7	17·5	138-1	1.2	139·3
	July 8	52·2	23·3	5·0	12.7	12·7	8·8	10·3	16.6	8·2	7·8	17.6	152·1	1·3	153·4
	Aug 5	56·8	25·4	5·0	14.1	13·5	9·0	11·2	16.5	8·6	8·1	17.2	160·7	1·3	162·0
	Sep 2	55·9	24·3	4·9	14.4	14·0	9·4	12·2	17.3	8·9	8·6	16.7	162·3	1·3	163·6
	Oct 7	57.0	25.1	5.5	14.3	13.6	9.2	12.7	18.0	9.5	8.5	17.4	165.8	1.2	167.0

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres 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.

	VACANCIES	2
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## 3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1981 Oct 2 Nov 6 Dec 4	<b>Notified</b> 42.5 37.9 33.9	to Jobcent 21·3 18·9 16·1	3.8 4.1 4.1	7·9 7·7 7·0	7·0 6·7 6·2	6·0 6·0 5·5	6·9 6·2 5·8	9·4 8·8 8·2	4·8 4·5 4·1	4.8 4.7 4.4	13·4 13·5 12·3	106·4 100·1 91·4	0.8 0.9 0.8	107·2 100·9 92·2
1982 Jan 8	34·2	16·7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0-8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17·6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9	0-8	98·7
Mar 5	38·5	18·2	4·0	9·7	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·4	5·5	5·6	12·2	104·7	0-9	105·6
April 2	42·4	20·3	4·5	10·4	6·7	7·1	7·3	11·1	5·5	7·0	13·1	115-1	0·9	116·0
May 7	45·2	21·8	4·3	11·5	7·2	8·0	7·9	11·7	5·5	6·9	14·2	122-4	0·9	123·3
June 4	45·8	21·4	4·4	12·0	6·9	7·6	8·0	11·2	5·4	6·7	14·7	122-7	1·0	123·7
July 2	44·1	20·6	4·2	10·6	6·6	6.6	7·3	10·2	5·0	6.0	13·7	114·3	1.0	115·3
Aug 6	42·1	19·6	4·0	9·9	7·0	6.8	6·9	10·0	5·0	5.5	13·9	111·0	1.1	112·0
Sep 3	43·3	20·8	4·1	10·2	7·2	7.3	7·2	9·9	5·0	5.6	13·8	113·5	1.1	114·6
Oct 8	46·0	24·0	4.0	10·6	7·8	7.6	6·9	11·1	5·4	5·8	13·8	119·1	1.2	120·3
Nov 5	41·0	20·5	3.7	9·8	7·4	7.3	6·6	10·7	5·1	5·3	13·3	110·0	1.1	111·1
Dec 3	36·7	17·6	3.6	8·8	6·8	6.7	6·3	10·4	4·8	4·9	12·7	101·5	1.0	102·5
1983 Jan 7	36·6	17·2	3.8	8·6	7·0	6·6	7·0	10·3	4·8	5·0	12·2	101.8	1.0	102·9
Feb 4	39·3	18·3	3.9	9·5	7·6	6·8	7·7	10·8	5·1	5·1	13·0	108.7	1.0	109·8
Mar 4	41·2	18·5	4.4	11·2	8·5	8·0	8·2	12·6	5·6	6·0	14·4	119.9	1.2	121·1
April 8	47·4	20·5	4·6	12·8	10·1	8·4	9·1	15·4	6·8	7.8	17·1	139·6	1·2	140·8
May 6	50·3	21·9	4·7	13·8	10·8	8·7	9·9	15·8	6·9	7.9	17·8	146·6	1·2	147·8
June 3	54·5	24·4	4·9	14·6	11·8	8·6	10·3	16·5	7·9	8.0	19·3	156·4	1·4	157·7
July 8	54·0	23·6	5·4	13·5	12·3	8.6	10·9	16·5	8·4	8·2	18·1	156·0	1·4	157·3
Aug 5	54·8	23·2	5·2	14·2	13·4	8.8	11·3	16·6	8·8	8·1	17·6	158·8	1·3	160·2
Sep 2	59·1	25·2	5·5	14·7	14·5	9.4	12·6	17·9	9·2	8·7	18·0	169·6	1·3	170·9
Oct 7	61.9	28.2	5.7	13.9	14.0	9.6	13.2	18.4	9.6	8.2	17.7	172.2	1.2	173.4
	Notified	to careers	offices											
981 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
May 7	4.5	2·6	0·2	0·8	0.6	0.6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·4	8·5	0·2	8·7
June 4	4.0	2·4	0·3	0·5	0.8	0.5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·5	7·9	0·2	8·1
July 2	3·3	1·9	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·3	0·2	6·5
Aug 6	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	5·6	0·2	5·8
Sep 3	2·7	1·4	0·2	0·4	0.6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·9	0·2	6·1
Oct 8	2.8	1.6	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	6·1	0·2	6·3
Nov 5	2.4	1.3	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·1	0·2	5·3
Dec 3	2.4	1.5	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	4·7	0·2	4·9
983 Jan 7	2·3	1-3	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·7	0·2	4.9
Feb 4	2·7	1-5	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·3	0·2	5.5
Mar 4	2·7	1-4	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	5·7	0·2	5.9
April 8	3·2	1.7	0·2	0·4	0.6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·7	0·3	7.0
May 6	5·7	3.1	0·3	0·9	0.8	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·4	10·7	0·3	11.0
June 3	4·9	2.8	0·3	0·6	0.8	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·4	9·2	0·3	9.5
July 8	3·7	2·0	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0.6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	7·5	0·2	7·7
Aug 5	3·5	1·7	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·4	0.5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	7·2	0·2	7·4
Sep 2	3·9	1·9	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0.5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·3	8·0	0·3	8·3
Oct 7	3.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.9	0.4	8.2

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

UNITE	ED DOM	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
	Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	15·6 12·3	21·2 11·7	3·7 2·0	44-1 29-4	Thousand 119·3 83·5
	Mar	14-5	16·2	13·8	12·0	2·4	31.8	90.7
	June	15-6	17·5	15·3	13·0	3·4	38.3	103.0
	Sep	14-9	17·2	16·9	15·6	3·5	36.8	104.9
	Dec	14-0	14·5	15·2	13·6	2·4	32.6	92.2
1982	Mar	14·9	17·5	15·9	15·4	3.6	38·3	105.6
	June	16·5	20·1	18·6	17·4	4.3	46·8	123.7
	Sep	15·7	18·2	18·4	18·1	3.4	40·8	114.6
	Dec	14·6	17·2	16·4	15·4	2.8	36·1	102.5
1983	Mar	16·4	22·0	16·7	18·4	4·5	43·1	121·1
	June†	10·4	26·0	19·4	21·0	4·4	55·6	136·8
	Sep†	11·0	23·7	21·2	24·9	4·5	56·6	141·8
1980	Sep Dec	Proportion of vac 13·9 17·2	ancies in all occup 15·3 16·4	ations 13·1 14·7	17·8 14·0	3·1 2·4	37·0 35·2	Per cent 100·0 100·0
1981	Mar	16·0	17·9	15·2	13·2	2·6	35·1	100-0
	June	15·1	17·0	14·9	12·6	3·3	37·2	100-0
	Sep	14·2	16·4	16·1	14·9	3·3	35·1	100-0
	Dec	15·2	15·7	16·5	14·8	2·6	35·4	100-0
1982	Mar	14·1	16·6	15·1	14·6	3·4	36·3	100·0
	June	13·3	16·2	15·0	14·1	3·5	37·8	100·0
	Sep	13·7	15·9	16·1	15·8	3·0	35·6	100·0
	Dec	14·2	16·8	16·0	15·0	2·7	35·2	100·0
1983	Mar	13·5	18·2	13·8	15·2	3·7	35∙6	100·0
	June†	7·6	19·0	14·2	15·4	3·2	40∙6	100·0
	Sep†	7·7	16·7	14·9	17·6	3·1	39∙9	100·0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. The figures represent only the fulfiber of vacancies induced to jobcentres and remaining + Figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; in September 1983 these totalled 29,105.

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

\* The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627–635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

# Occupation: notified to Jobcentres 3.4

### VACANCIES Seasonally adjusted \* 3.5 THOUSAND

4

#### 3.6 VACANCIES **Regions: occupations** Notified to Jobcentres: September\*\* 1983

		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
Table 1	Summary														. Hereiter
Manager	rial and professional	3,607	1,382	409	1,193	946	447	609	1,047	571	739	1,235	10,803	170	10,973
Clerical	and related	9,809	5,076	758	1,892	1,765	1,166	1,650	2,549	918	936	2,060	23,503	190	23,693
Other no	on-manual occupations	8,290	3,673	629	1,850	1,545	1,104	1,753	1,950	914	976	1,996	21,007	166	21,173
	d similar occupations, including foremer ssing, production, repairing, etc	n, 8,282	3,537	859	2,040	2,094	1,918	1,731	2,411	1,114	1,139	3,078	24,666	259	24,925
	labourers	1,257	378	189	303	279	323	247	478	198	276	809	4,359	94	4,453
Other m	anual occupations	22,243	9,276	2,192	5,845	3,799	3,156	3,295	5,187	2,349	2,455	5,632	56,153	419	56,572
All occu	upations	53,488	23,322	5,036	13,123	10,428	8,114	9,285	13,622	6,064	6,521	14,810	140,491	1,298	141,798
Table 2	Occupational groups								alan dirid			ant staffing	and the second		
1 1	Managerial (General management)	10	8	2	1	2		<u> </u>	2	2	1	1	21	1	22
11 1	Professional and related supporting management and administration	178	80	27	43	50	25	26	45	24	36	48	502	38	540
	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,525	521	149	597	338	141	251	504	297	354	595	4,751	66	4.817
	Literary, artistic and sports	390	163	37	157	73	49	65	106	56	47	102	1,082	13	1,095
(	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	508	159	79	154	231	68	95	116	76	93	170		21	
	Managerial (excluding general	500	139	13	134	201	00	33	110	70	93	170	1,590	21	1,611
	management)	996	451	115	241	252	164	172	274	116	208	319	2,857	31	2,888
VII	Clerical and related	10,084	5,230	783	1,951	1,785	1,181	1,674	2,586	937	948	2,103	24,032	194	24,226
VIII S	Selling	7,858	3,336	622	1,820	1,548	1,093	1,738	1,899	860	961	1,846	20,245	143	20,388
IX S	Security and protective services	951	586	37	131	80	74	113	129	104	68	245	1,932	30	1,962
X (	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and othe personal service	r 14,874	6,239	1,432	4,028	1,991	1,921	2,196	3,497	1,677	1,759	3,886	37,261	235	37,496
XI F	Farming, fishing and related	524	92	124	162	215	148	59	74	50	71	187	1,614	17	1,631
( a	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, "ubber and plastics)	479	201	56	226	143	197	207	210	111	72	346	2,047	30	2,077
XIII M a	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing apper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	, 3,650	1,908	282	739	879	1,130	755	1,398	481	456	1,232	11,002	91	11,093
l e i	Processing, making, repairing and re- ated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ng installation and maintenance), rehicles and shipbuilding)	4,171	1,505	454	1,033	1,169	599	643	811	449	435	1,226	10,000	73	11,063
XV F	Painting, repetitive assembling, product nspecting, packaging and related	1,821	675	180	456	469	324	328	545	164	143	451	4,881	39	4,920
XVI C	Construction, mining and related not dentified elsewhere	1,419	503	194	476	353	286	293	365	216	274	614	4,490	112	4,602
XVII T	Fransport operating, materials moving and storing and related	2,686	1,239	249	583	513	352	395	520	199	271	558	6,326	52	6,378
	Aiscellaneous	1,364	426	214	325	337	362	275	541	245	324	881	4,868	112	4,980
	All occupations	53,488	23.322	5,036	13,123	10,428	8,114	9,285	13,622	6 064	6.521	14,810	140,491		141,789

Included in South East.
 \*\* The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 29,105
 Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Figures for careers offices are not included in this table.

## 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

### Stoppages: October 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	99	52,700	236,000
of which: beginning in month	68	17,800	86,000
continuing from earlier months	31	34,800‡	150,000

‡ includes 18,800 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn Oct 19		Beginn the firs months	
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	29	9,800	428	173,800
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	200 300	15 39	3,500 12,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	26	1,900	111	83,100
Redundancy questions Trade union matters	3	200	50	7,800
Working conditions and supervision	2 6 3 9	2.100	87	16,200
Manning and work allocation	12	1.700	240	58,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	6	800	95	37,100
All causes	68	17,000	1,065	392,400

## 4.2 Stoppages of work\*: summary

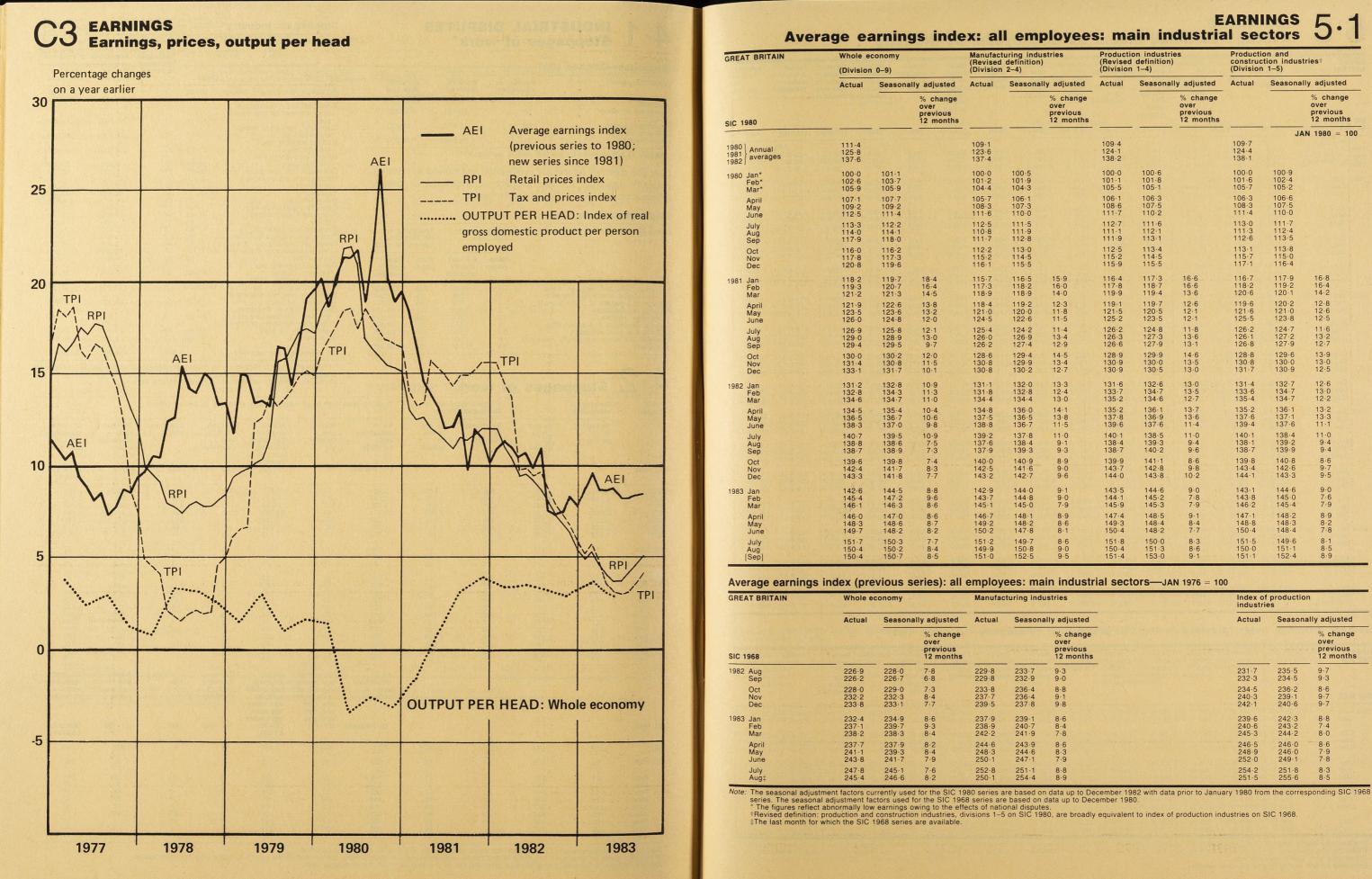
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	1.2	Workers inv stoppages (*		Working days	lost in all sto	oppages in p	orogress in p	eriod (Thou)	11 Let	
	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarry- ing	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
SIC 1968					(All orders)	(11)	(VI-XII)	(XIII, XV)	(XX)	(XXII)	(All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666 ‡ 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 ‡ 1,499 2,101 ‡	668 ‡ 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 ‡ 1,513 2,103 ‡	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
1981 Oct Nov Dec	135 136 76	173 164 110	47 142 47	94 153 82	336 506 160	10 6 10	241 404 79	3 1	4 1 2	27 18 26	52 75 44
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	156 148 164 133 135 93 102 111 116 133 73	166 197 200 194 177 168 123 127 136 141 163 93	130 62 78 102 285 74 52 856 283 45 52	131 143 92 117 120 358 150 122 1,024 322 69 55	710 851 355 321 273 611 444 219 753 428 239 111	21 10 21 24 20 108 18 2 118 11 11 11 10	199 269 142 146 74 94 37 43 222 84 132 15	4 3 7 10 8 8 2 1 12 6 4	3 1 6 4 4 3 —	434 469 73 22 12 190 213 4 100 141 13 3	49 98 106 152 206 170 165 309 180 77 79
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Extraction and process ing of coal coke, min- eral oil and nat- ural gas (11-14)	ing, motor vehicles and other transport equipment (21-22,	Textiles footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other
1000	-	4.500	0.4044	0.400.5	5.010	380	31-37)	61	41	1,675	classes) 1,699
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313		1,457				236
1983 Jan	96	108	69	70	327	10	73	1	2	6	
Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct	101 147 117 114 119 103 101 99 68	131 180 152 148 137 142 131 142 99	56 76 41 38 27 34 33 39 39 37	97 96 65 46 29 46 39 54 53	740 527 385 136 117 177 200 291 236	39 167 29 3 11 13 90 61	93 283 278 61 60 53 114 139 127	2 5 3 1 7 2 1 1	10 6 3 5 17 16 2	5 30 54 20 12 14 1 8 5	590 35 36 22 37 76 52 50 42

\* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1982 are provisional. † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated. ‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

#### Stoppages: industry\*

United Kingdom		Jan to Oct 1983		
	Class	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
SIC 1980			Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Coal extraction Extraction and procession of	01-03	2 297	100 89,500	1,000 409,000
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	4	2,800	25,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	12	37,400	780,000
Metal processing and manufacture Mineral processing and	21-22	29	14,900	140,000
manufacture	23-24	19	3,300	23,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods not elsewhere	25-26	17	5,400	18,000
specified	31	26	5,500	30,000
Engineering	32-34, 37	139	55,100	453,000
Motor vehicles	35 36	71	101,500	486,000
Other transport equipment	41-42	37 44	20,600 12,400	172,000 64,000
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	41-42	11	1,400	14,000
Footwear and clothing	45	13	2,900	10,000
Timber and wooden furniture	. 46	7	600	3,000
Paper, printing and publishing	47	48	6,000	63,000
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	27	10,700	87,000
Construction	50	32	6,500	63,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport services and	61-67	28	3,500	18,000
communication Supporting and miscellaneous	71-75, 79	70	25,200	51,000
transport services Banking, finance, insurance,	76-77	34	8,900	105,000
business services and leasing Public administration, education	81-85	8	800	6,000
and health services	91-95	76	29,400	83,000
Other services	96-00	14	5,800	31,000
All industries and services		1,065	450,200	3,136,000

\* Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries and services", January-October 1982 were 1,322 stoppages, 2,005,600 workers and 4,964,000 working days lost.



## EARNINGS 5.1 Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

ndu ion)	stries		on industr I definition n 1–4)		Producti construc (Division	tion indus	tries†
nal	ly adjusted	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted
1	% change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months
		109.4			109.7	JA	N 1980 = 100
		124·1 138·2			124·4 138·1		
		100.0	100.6		100·0 101·6	100·9 102·4	
		101·1 105·5	101·8 105·1		105.7	102.4	
		106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2		106·3 108·3 111·4	106.6 107.5 110.0	
		112.7 111.1 111.9	111.6 112.1 113.1		113·0 111·3 112·6	111.7 112.4 113.5	
)		112·5 115·2 115·9	113·4 114·5 115·5		113·1 115·7 117·1	113·8 115·0 116·4	
	15·9 16·0 14·0	116·4 117·8 119·9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16·6 16·6 13·6	116·7 118·2 120·6	117·9 119·2 120·1	16·8 16·4 14·2
	12·3 11·8 11·5	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12.6 12.1 12.1	119·6 121·6 125·5	120·2 121·0 123·8	12·8 12·6 12·5
2	11·4 13·4 12·9	126-2 126-3 126-6	124-8 127-3 127-9	11.8 13.6 13.1	126-2 126-1 126-8	124·7 127·2 127·9	11.6 13.2 12.7
4	14·5 13·4 12·7	128·9 130·9 130·9	129·9 130·0 130·5	14·6 13·5 13·0	128-8 130-8 131-7	129-6 130-0 130-9	13·9 13·0 12·5
034	13·3 12·4 13·0	131.6 133.7 135.2	132-6 134-7 134-6	13·0 13·5 12·7	131-4 133-6 135-4	132·7 134·7 134·7	12·6 13·0 12·2
0 5 7	14-1 13-8 11-5	135-2 137-8 139-6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13.7 13.6 11.4	135·2 137·6 139·4	136-1 137-1 137-6	13·2 13·3 11·1
B 4 3	11.0 9.1 9.3	140-1 138-4 138-7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11.0 9.4 9.6	140-1 138-1 138-7	138·4 139·2 139·9	11.0 9.4 9.4
9 6 7	8·9 9·0 9·6	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8.6 9.8 10.2	139·8 143·4 144·1	140·8 142·6 143·3	8·6 9·7 9·5
0 B 0	9·1 9·0 7·9	143·5 144·1 145·9	144·6 145·2 145·3	9·0 7·8 7·9	143·1 143·8 146·2	144·6 145·0 145·4	9·0 7·6 7·9
1	8.9 8.6	145·9 147·4 149·3	145·5 148·5 148·4	9·1 8·4	140·2 147·1 148·8	148·2 148·3	8·9 8·2
В	8.1	150.4	148.2	7.7	150.4	148.4	7.8
7 8 5	8.6 9.0 9.5	151.8 150.4 151.4	150.0 151.3 153.0	8·3 8·6 9·1	151.5 150.0 151.1	149.6 151.1 152.4	8·1 8·5 8·9

Seaso

100·5 101·9 104·3

106-1 107-3 110-0

111.5 111.9 112.8

113·0 114·5 115·5

116·5 118·2 118·9

119·2 120·0 122·6

124-2 126-9 127-4

129·4 129·9 130·2

132·0 132·8 134·4

136·0 136·5 136·7

137·8 138·4 139·3

140·9 141·6 142·7

144-0 144-8 145-0

148·1 148·2 147·8

149·7 150·8 152·5

Sea

233-232-

236-236-237-

239· 240· 241·

243· 244· 247·

251· 254·

indu	stries	Index of industrie	production es	
sona	lly adjusted	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted
	% change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months
·7	9·3	231·7	235·5	9.7
·9	9·0	232·3	234·5	9.3
-4	8·8	234·5	236·2	8·6
-4	9·1	240·3	239·1	9·7
-8	9·8	242·1	240·6	9·7
·1	8.6	239-6	242·3	8·8
·7	8.4	240-6	243·2	7·4
·9	7.8	245-3	244·2	8·0
-9	8.6	246.5	246·0	8·6
-6	8.3	248.9	246·0	7·9
-1	7.9	252.0	249·1	7·8
·1	8-8	254·2	251·8	8·3
·4	8-9	251·5	255·6	8·5

## 5.3

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREA BRITA	AIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1		(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	117.7 131.8 144.2	106·1 118·6 131·1	104-4 119-8 135-8	116·2 133·5 147·8	** 124·9 137·3	109·2 121·6 136·8	109·8 124·8 138·9	106·9 117·3 130·6	109-0 123-4 139-2	100·5 111·4 125·3	111.4 124.0 137.3	103·7 116·8 129·3	JAN 109·0 123·8 136·7	<b>1980</b> = <b>100</b> 107·3 120·2 131·7
24.04	Jan	100·0	100.0	100·0	100·0	**	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100.0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	Feb	108·3	100.1	106·4	100·2	**	101·6	100·6	101·9	101·2	99·2	103.2	99·4	101·1	102·7
	Mar	111·4	109.5	100·8	120·7	**	102·0	104·5	104·0	105·2	99·9	121.5	99·2	107·0	104·2
1	April	117·9	106·9	100-5	112-1	100·0	106·0	102·5	104·9	105·8	98.7	108·8	101·3	104·2	105·0
	May	117·2	103·0	99-8	117-8	117·1	108·9	103·3	106·1	107·4	99.5	106·8	103·0	106·7	105·9
	June	118·5	106·0	105-0	119-4	112·5	114·3	114·5	107·8	109·8	103.6	111·5	104·3	109·9	109·2
1	July	117·5	107·9	105.6	121.6	117·9	111.8	113.7	108-5	112.6	102·6	113·5	105·3	109·6	109·0
	Aug	124·0	106·1	105.9	119.6	109·4	110.3	111.9	108-3	110.9	98·3	113·0	103·7	110·2	107·2
	Sep	131·6	107·6	104.8	119.7	109·5	111.8	113.4	108-9	111.6	99·3	111·5	104·8	110·7	109·3
1	Oct	127·9	108·8	106·2	121.8	107·2	111.7	111.9	109·5	113·3	98·9	114·5	105·5	112·9	111.0
	Nov	120·1	108·8	106·9	121.6	114·1	114.0	119.2	110·5	114·8	103·0	117·2	108·9	116·3	113.2
	Dec	118·5	108·5	110·4	119.5	115·0	116.7	121.9	112·3	115·5	102·4	115·2	108·6	119·4	111.0
F	Jan	118·1	120·5	114·0	120·4	110·1	113·3	114·8	111.3	115-8	102-8	116·3	109·7	117·4	114·4
	Feb	119·9	118·5	116·7	121·9	116·6	113·4	115·8	112.3	116-6	109-5	118·9	110·8	116·8	116·8
	Mar	125·9	120·7	116·4	130·5	118·4	116·0	119·2	114.0	119-6	109-7	118·4	113·3	117·3	117·1
N	April	132·9	117·0	116·9	128·9	118·3	116·0	117·4	113.7	118·9	108-2	119·5	111.1	118·7	112-8
	May	130·2	113·7	120·2	132·4	121·6	119·7	120·9	115.7	121·7	101-9	124·0	114.4	121·7	118-0
	June	131·7	116·3	117·9	140·7	123·0	125·3	124·3	117.0	123·9	112-1	123·8	116.3	126·0	122-6
F	July	130·0	118·8	123·3	140·6	131.8	123.7	123·7	117.0	126·5	114-6	126·7	116·7	125·2	122·4
	Aug	143·8	117·5	121·0	135·5	128.4	124.1	134·4	117.7	124·5	112-3	129·2	117·7	125·9	122·7
	Sep	147·7	118·4	121·1	136·7	131.3	123.9	126·9	119.9	125·3	112-2	123·5	119·7	126·1	122·5
N	Det	143·0	120·3	121·1	138·1	133-8	125-0	131-0	122-0	127-8	113-7	133·9	121·1	126-9	124·8
	Nov	131·4	121·0	123·0	138·5	133-9	127-2	133-2	122-9	129-3	121-4	127·7	126·4	131-6	126·1
	Dec	126·5	120·2	126·2	138·3	132-2	131-9	135-6	123-8	131-3	117-8	126·1	124·8	132-6	122·6
	lan	125·1	120·6	133·8	141.7	136-4	126·7	132·5	123·9	131-8	120-4	130-2	123-2	129.9	127·2
	Feb	134·6	146·6	131·7	142.0	134-3	130·4	131·1	125·7	132-5	121-4	131-0	125-2	129.9	127·5
	Mar	138·9	132·7	132·7	140.7	134-6	134·6	133·0	128·0	136-7	123-7	133-4	128-6	131.5	130·0
N	April	144·2	128·8	132·0	139·3	137·4	134·8	134·4	127.7	136·9	119·7	137·4	127·3	133-6	130·0
	May	140·6	130·7	132·8	141·3	136·9	137·6	135·0	130.1	137·6	124·9	137·8	131·0	139-3	133·2
	June	144·0	128·0	135·6	153·2	135·7	141·6	140·8	131.6	140·5	125·7	141·4	129·5	137-9	134·1
A	uly	152·2	129·1	142·4	154·5	145·9	138-9	140-9	132·9	140·7	128·3	137·4	129-8	136·5	133·2
	Nug	154·0	130·2	135·3	150·0	136·3	137-2	139-0	130·8	139·6	124·8	136·3	128-7	137·8	131·6
	Sep	160·8	128·6	137·4	151·5	135·0	138-5	139-0	131·1	140·2	121·7	138·9	130-0	139·4	131·3
N	Dct	152·8	117·6	137·0	151.8	140·8	139·2	140·8	133-2	143·2	125·7	141·2	131.0	139·1	133·1
	lov	143·4	139·6	138·2	157.2	136·1	140·5	149·5	135-5	144·1	129·5	142·3	133.9	142·7	135·5
	Dec	139·5	140·5	140·7	150.4	138·1	142·0	150·9	136-5	146·3	137·8	140·0	132.9	143·0	134·7
F	an	138·0	141·3	146·3	146-2	140·9	141·2	143·7	135-1	147·0	133·9	138·5	133·5	142·2	137·9
	eb	145·2	139·5	146·1	145-9	140·4	141·9	145·0	136-0	147·1	134·6	139·5	134·1	142·6	139·0
	Mar	145·1	139·0	146·1	156-0	141·8	142·7	143·3	138-1	150·1	134·7	143·7	137·3	144·1	140·6
N	pril	155·1	136·5	147·3	158-9	146·2	144·9	146·2	138·8	150-6	133·7	142·7	136·4	146-6	141·7
	lay	151·0	131·2	146·3	158-2	147·4	146·5	149·4	141·7	152-2	139·0	144·0	141·0	149-4	144·0
	une	156·7	133·7	148·6	160-1	147·6	152·3	150·3	143·2	154-0	139·0	144·5	139·2	150-9	144·6
A	uly .ug Sep]	167·2 162·7	135·4 135·5 137·0	156·7 149·0 150·9	164·9 161·8 161·3	166·3 151·7 152·4		151.9 157.1 153.8	143·4 141·8 143·4	154-8 152-8 153-7	140·1 137·1 138·2	141.5 137.9 142.8	140·3 140·7 142·4	151.1 149.7 151.0	145·1 143·7 145·4

Average earnings index (previous series): all employees: by industry—JAN 1976 = 100

GREA BRITA		Agri- culture*	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-	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1	963										eering		specified		
1982	Aug	248·3	248·9	237·7	253·8	236·2	223·0	223·9	245·3	233·5	217·4	216·2	229·8	214·2	221·4
	Sep	259·3	247·1	240·1	254·9	236·9	222·4	223·3	249·7	233·8	237·0	211·6	228·3	213·0	220·0
	Oct	246·3	228·5	240·2	256·8	240.6	230·8	227·4	249·5	239·0	230-1	218·8	231.9	216·8	220·3
	Nov	231·3	264·3	246·7	258·1	253.9	224·5	231·3	257·2	240·0	224-8	224·6	236.4	221·2	223·5
	Dec	225·0	266·9	245·7	263·7	257.2	225·7	233·7	255·8	242·2	208-8	239·1	233.9	219·6	225·1
	Jan	222.6	267·8	245·1	269·8	244·3	229·5	232.0	254·2	243·1	222.0	229·0	236·1	222.7	222.5
	Feb	234.1	265·2	245·4	270·6	245·4	230·0	231.9	257·8	243·6	224.9	230·1	236·2	224.7	225.7
	Mar	234.0	265·5	247·9	269·5	245·2	232·1	237.6	264·6	248·7	226.2	232·2	241·4	228.4	230.1
	April	250·1	260·7	251.8	271.7	246·9	239·4	238·4	262·3	251·4	227.7	232.0	241.1	230·0	231·3
	May	244·0	252·2	257.0	271.0	252·8	243·4	243·8	265·9	253·3	228.3	238.3	242.3	234·8	232·4
	June	252·7	257·1	259.7	275.6	254·1	242·8	246·6	260·8	254·0	232.8	238.3	243.8	235·9	234·0
	July	269·7	260·2	260·9	287·9	256·5	272·7	247·5	266·3	258·0	220·4	238-3	247·1	237·7	237·5
	Aug ¶	262·4	260·5	259·5	276·2	264·7	249·0	244·3	267·8	255·1	211·9	236-1	245·4	235·0	233·5

England and Wales only.
 Excluding sea transport.
 Educational and health services only.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.

S46 NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Leather, tootwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and caterir	and		e adm trati	inis- on	Education and health services	Other services	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN	
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61–65 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,7	(81-82 83pt 9) 84pt.		-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS	
107·6 121·4 134·1	105-9 115-2 126-9	110·4 128·3 142·8	107.6 121.1 134.0	111.5 125.8 137.6	107·2 120·3 132·6	107·9 120·4 127·6	108·4 120·6 132·2	112·7 128·9 144·3	114- 129- 140-	6	123-8 140-8 147-9	113·4 128·0 143·8	111·4 125·8 137·6	JAN 1980 = 1980 1981 Annua 1982 average	al
100-0 102-1 104-2	100·0 105·5 101·0	100·0 100·9 103·8	100-0 103-0 104-6	100·0 104·1 106·8	100·0 102·0 103·3	100-0 99-7 101-2	100·0 99·2 99·0	100·0 101·7 112·1	100- 104- 103-	.9	100·0 109·0 114·0	100·0 103·9 110·7	100·0** 102·6** 105·9**	1980 Jan Feb Mar	
104·8 106·0 107·6	101.7 102.2 104.2	103·4 108·7 114·2	104·3 106·0 109·8	107·2 106·7 110·0	104·7 106·2 107·5	107·2 109·0 106·0	104·1 106·2 114·3	106·3 106·1 123·5	110- 115- 113-	.2	112·6 114·8 118·1	108·6 109·5 107·4	107·1 109·2 112·5	April May June	
109-1 107-2 109-8	111-9 109-9 109-4	113-4 113-0 115-6	109·1 110·1 109·6	114·7 112·5 116·5	109-2 108-0 108-9	106-5 111-7 109-9	108-2 106-9 115-7	115-6 114-5 113-5	116 120 120	•1	120-8 132-7 154-7	117.6 117.1 116.1	113·3 114·0 117·9	July Aug Sep	
110-5 112-4 117-7	106·8 108·1 110·1	116·0 118·1 117·4	110·3 113·3 111·6	116·5 118·3 124·1	109·1 111·2 116·1	112·1 112·4 120·3	113·1 118·6 115·0	113·9 118·2 127·1	118 118 129	-5	137·1 134·0 137·5	119·0 122·8 126·5	116·0 117·8 120·8	Oct Nov Dec	
115-1 117-2 119-9	115-9 112-6 108-7	117.6 118.3 120.7	114·7 115·1 116·0	118-0 120-5 124-9	114·3 115·4 116·1	113·4 113·0 114·7	113·3 113·3 115·2	119·1 120·6 130·7	124 124 124	-8	130-8 131-3 131-3	122·4 122·9 123·4	118-2 119-3 121-2	1981 Jan Feb Mar	
117·0 120·2	111-4 112-5 114-3	121.9 125.7 134.0	115·0 120·2 122·6	122·5 122·3 126·8	118·9 118·3 120·5	119·6 121·4 120·3	116.3	122·7 127·7 132·7	126 123 124	.6	135·7 142·5 141·2	123·6 128·5 126·3	121.9 123.5 126.0	April May June	
122·3 121·3 121·1	114·8 117·8 117·7	132.6 131.3 132.8	123·1 122·7 123·9	126-2 125-1 128-1	121.7 121.0 121.6	121.8 122.8 121.2	122·4 121·4	128-6 129-3 128-1	125 140 137	1-4	143·5 149·2 146·2	126-6 127-2 130-7	126·9 129·0 129·4	July Aug Sep	
123-0 124-7 126-9 128-2	118-6 123-6 114-9	133.7 134.5 135.8	125·4 126·7 127·9	128-2 130-6 136-0	122·4 124·9 129·0	122-9 121-9 132-4	123·3 127·7	128-8 134-8 143-6	135	5-1	147·8 144·1 146·2	129·2 134·9 139·8	130-0 131-4 133-1	Oct Nov Dec	
128-7 130-1 132-0	122-8 121-5 122-4	135-8 136-0 140-3	128-4 130-2 131-8	130·0 132·9 136·6	128·1 127·1 130·1	123·0 123·7 124·7	127·7 126·1	133-2 135-6 149-4	133 136	3·4 5·2	141.7 144.4 142.7	138·1 140·0 138·4	131·2 132·8 134·6	1982 Jan Feb Mar	
132.1 132.9 133.6	123-7 128-1 124-8	140-8 145-0 145-7	131.5 133.2 137.2	135-2 136-6 138-6	130·9 131·4 131·7	126·0 128·5 129·0	129·6 129·2	140·7 141·6 151·6	135 142	2.7	141·9 142·9 145·6	140·0 142·2 140·9	134·5 136·5 138·3	April May June	
134·0 134·3 135·2	126-8 128-0 133-4	145-0 143-1 141-4	135-0 135-3 135-0	140·0 136·7 138·6	133·1 132·6 133·2	127.0 127.4 127.2	137·3 131·9	143-1 143-0 143-1	140	0.1	161·6 156·6 148·6	144·6 146·2 150·0	140·7 138·8 138·7	July Aug Sep	
135-8 138-8	131-9 133-0 126-0	145·1 147·9 147·3	136-0 138-7 136-1	139·0 141·8 144·7	134·6 136·7 141·2	127·7 128·0 139·2	133·5 138·2	144-3 149-0 156-4	142 148	2·7 3·9	150·5 148·6 150·0	148.6 148.9 146.6	139·6 142·4 143·3	Oct Nov Dec	
141·2 141·2 143·0	141.7 143.8	147·3 146·4 147·3 149·7	137·6 139·3 139·6	140·7 142·3 147·9	138-6 138-9 140-0	130-9 131-6 132-8	135·2 137·6	145-8 148-9 164-3	143 144	3·9 4·9	159·9 175·7 161·3	149·7 148·3 150·3	142·6 145·4 146·1	1983 Jan Feb Mar	
144-2 143-7 146-0	133-9 138-3 138-5	156-4 156-3 159-3	141·3 145·2 144·2	145·5 145·7 150·7	142·3 147·3 143·3	133·1 136·7	142·3	150-9 158-2 162-0	147	7.0	156-2 158-1 163-2	149·9 152·1 154·5	146·0 148·3 149·7	April May June	
146·2 145·4 145·0	134·7 138·5 143·7	157·7 157·3	144·6 143·3	149·7 148·0	144·7 143·3	139.1	1 150·6 7 145·4	157-4 156-3 153-4	150	0·6 0·8 1·7	169·2 168·7 162·6	156·1 163·3 155·8	151.7 150.4 150.4	July Aug [Sep]	
Averac	139·4	nas inde	146-3	149.7	144.0 ries): a	P. Carlora	oyees: by	-			· NEW	100 0	/		
(not seas Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other	Con- struc-	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- D port bi	istri- In utive ar ades ba ar	sur- nce, s anking a nd s	Profes- sional and scientifi services	Miscel- laneous services ic §		Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN	SIC
227·1 229·8	228·6 228·2	209·9 213·2	251·1 247·9	225·1 226·1	222·4 225·8	255·0 257·3	220·1 22 222·5 22		30·3 2 30·8 2	232·1 219·5	223·6 226·3	223·4 226·6	226·9 226·2	1982 Aug Sep	
230-1 234-2 236-1	230·7 232·5 237·4	218·7 220·3	254-3 258-8 259-0	227·4 230·7 228·3	226·4 230·1 235·7	257.7 268.2 256.6	223·0 23 229·7 23	30·6 23 35·0 23	39.3	222·9 219·8 221·9	227·1 229·2 230·8	227·9 237·5 229·3	228·0 232·2 233·8	Oct Nov Dec	
240·1 243·5 244·8	235·7 236·4 237·1	220·8 225·0	257·3 258·3 263·7	228·3 230·7 234·3	228·7 231·5 240·5	249·7 249·3 264·7	228.4 2	36.8 2	39.4	235·5 258·1 237·9	231.4 229.6 229.8	229-6 231-5 233-1	232·4 237·1 238·2	1983 Jan Feb Mar	
244·3 247·4 247·2	240.5 243.5 249.8	224·2 225·3	272.5 272.7 277.9	237·5 242·1 242·0	236·6 237·1 246·3	271.2 269.3 271.9	237·8 2 236·1 2	43·6 2 52·1 2	42·6 54·3	230·7 233·6 241·0	231.5 235.6 237.2	234·5 240·2 239·4	237·7 241·1 243·8	April May June	
247·2 245·2 244·4	249.8 247.5 249.4	228.9	276·8 273·9	243·4 243·4	243·9 240·5	280·1 275·5	251.9 2	47.5 2	53.3	250·5 249·6	243·8 242·6	240·6 240·8	247·8 245·4	July ¶Aug	

\*\* Because of a dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal processing and manufacturing" to be calculated for these months, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for manufacturing and whole economy. The index series for this group has a base of April 1980 = 100. The last month for which the SIC 1968 series are available.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
MALE Weekly earning Full-time mer	n (21 years and	over)	71.70	70.70	66.11	61.64	62.49	72.00	70.49	64.00	61 10	£ 55-89
1976 1977 1978 1979	66·81 72·46 83·91 99·79	76.75 82.36 95.65 116.51	71.72 77.80 90.78 107.95	73.72 79.40 91.93 103.58	66.11 73.38 83.39 96.39	67.93 76.41 90.34	63·48 69·13 80·35 92·34	72.09 76.37 88.64 95.46	72.48 75.59 84.88 98.01	64.90 70.65 81.69 93.92	61·19 65·32 75·96 87·35	55-89 61-91 71-20 80-82
Full-time ma 1980 1981 1982	les on adult r 115.61 126.36 138.28	ates* 136·07 151·26 175·01	123·36 138·48 148·46	118·20 132·96 139·01	109-34 119-51 130-01	101.95 114.17 121.30	107·41 118·31 128·47	109·63 127·04 141·81	109·41 119·08 132·73	103-05 114-64 123-74	97·90 106·60 113·78	92·74 105·39 107·12
Hours worked Full-time me 1976 1977 1978 1979	n (21 years a 45:9 46:4 46:2 46:3	nd over) 42·9 43·0 43·0 44·4	44·1 44·4 44·6 44·5	44-0 43-8 43-7 43-0	42·9 43·3 43·0 42·5	42·7 43·0 42·5 42·3	42·3 42·6 42·9 42·3	43·4 43·7 43·8 43·7	42.6 42.2 41.4 41.5	43·2 43·1 43·1 42·7	43·4 43·1 43·6 43·1	43·1 42·9 43·4 43·0
Full-time ma 1980 1981 1982	les on adult ra 45·5 44·8 44·9	ates* 44·2 42·4 43·2	42·9 43·1 43·1	41.6 42.3 41.4	41.5 41.5 41.4	41·9 41·6 41·4	41.6 41.6 41.8	41·8 43·2 43·7	40·1 39·9 39·7	41·1 41·8 41·3	42·2 42·4 42·5	42·5 43·3 42·3
Hourly earnings Full-time mer 1976 1977 1978 1979	n (21 years and 145.6 156.2 181.6 215.5	over) 178·9 191·5 222·4 262·6	162-6 175-2 203-5 242-6	167·5 181·3 210·4 240·6	154-1 169-5 193-9 226-8	144-4 158-0 179-8 213-6	150-1 162-3 187-3 218-3	166-1 174-8 202-4 218-4	170·1 179·1 205·0 236·2	150-2 163-9 189-5 220-0	141-0 151-6 174-2 202-7	<b>pence</b> 129·7 144·3 164·1 188·0
Full-time mai 1980 1981 1982	les on adult ra 254·1 282·1 308·0	ates* 307·9 356·7 405·1	287.6 321.3 344.5	284·1 314·3 335·8	263·5 288·0 314·0	243·3 274·4 293·0	258·2 284·4 307·3	262·3 294·1 324·5	272·8 298·4 334·3	250·7 274·3 299·6	232·0 251·4 267·7	218-2 243-4 253-2
FEMALE Weekly earnings Full-time won 1976 1977 1978 1979	<b>s</b> nen (18 years a 43·69 47·51 53·85 62·86	nd over) 48·46 55·97 59·54 68·37	44·11 48·64 54·85 64·44	43·58 47·21 54·33 63·27	46·77 51·14 56·79 64·02	42-32 45-49 52-06 62-12	43·54 47·04 53·96 62·55	46.08 49.55 56.59 61.00	50·43 53·68 60·50 69·52	42·21 45·28 52·04 60·12	37·93 40·95 46·02 52·44	£ 32.61 36.90 42.03 49.62
Full-time fem 1980 1981 1982	nales on adult 74.60 83.06 90.76	rates* 86·29 94·69 120·04	77.68 87.62 94.36	73·64 79·07 88·12	75·29 82·67 90·39	72·41 81·21 87·73	73.98 81.18 89.32	71.57 85.06 94.02	80·71 89·97 97·67	69·61 77·34 84·27	61.06 65.96 71.35	61.02 67.16 71.39
Hours worked Full-time wor 1976 1977 1978 1979	men (18 years 37·9 38·1 37·9 38·1	and over) 36-5 37-7 38-7 38-7 38-7	38·4 38·2 38·2 38·2 38·5	37.7 37.3 37.8 38.0	38.0 37.8 37.9 37.6	37-6 37-7 38-3 38-7	37·6 37·8 37·9 37·6	37·4 38·1 37·9 39·5	37·8 38·0 37·4 37·6	37.5 37.0 37.2 37.2	36·7 36·4 36·7 36·4	36·4 36·2 36·7 36·7
Full-time fem 1980 1981 1982	nales on adult 37·9 38·1 38·4	rates* 38·4 39·3 41·3	38-9 39-1 39-0	38-0 37-1 37-8	37·8 38·5 38·4	38·3 38·7 38·4	37·7 38·1 37·6	35·6 38·0 38·2	37·7 37·6 37·6	36·9 37·8 37·4	37·1 37·1 37·6	37·4 37·7 37·6
Hourly earnings Full-time wom 1976 1977 1978 1979	nen (18 years a 115-3 124-7 142-1 165-0	nd over) 132-8 148-5 153-9 176-7	114·9 127·3 143·6 167·4	115-6 126-6 143-7 166-5	123·1 135·3 149·8 170·3	112-6 120-7 135-9 160-5	115-8 124-4 142-4 166-4	123-2 130-1 149-3 154-4	133·4 141·3 161·8 184·9	112.6 122.4 139.9 161.6	103·4 112·5 125·4 144·1	<b>pence</b> 89·6 101·9 114·5 135·2
Full-time fem 1980 1981 1982	ales on adult 196·8 218·0 236·4	rates* 224·7 240·9 290·7	199·7 224·1 241·9	193-8 213-1 233-1	199·2 214·7 235·4	189·1 209·8 228·5	196·2 213·1 237·6	201-0 223-8 246-1	214·1 239·3 259·8	188-6 204-6 225-3	164-6 177-8 189-8	163·2 178·1 189·9

Clothing Ind ootwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
53-30 61-61 67-50 80-37	68-82 75-15 87-48 102-32	61-48 67-66 77-85 91-05	73-88 82-09 96-79 114-88	66·27 71·04 83·51 96·89	67-83 73-56 84-77 98-28	66-36 74-96 84-52 99-82	65·80 72·91 81·77 94·06	68·42 72·72 87·78 104·30	71-22 76-96 88-03 103-30	£ 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	113.06
98-67	127-96	111.31	154·22	113·15	123.23	126-08	121·55	142·28	138.19	125.58
06-59	141-91	124.38	162·63	124·08	134.26	138-54	131·53	157·69	150.67	137.06
40·9	45·3	42·8	43·6	43·3	43·5	46-4	44·3	42·8	47.5	44·0
41·3	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47-2	44·7	42·4	48.0	44·2
41·3	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47-2	44·9	42·8	48.8	44·2
41·0	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46-8	44·9	43·4	48.6	44·0
40·1	43·2	41.7	42·5	41·7	41-9	47-9	44∙0	42-2	47·1	43·0
41·1	43·6	42.2	41·9	41·8	42-0	46-0	43∙8	40-1	46·9	43·0
41·4	44·2	43.0	41·2	41·8	42-0	47-9	43∙8	40-0	46·7	42·9
30·3 49·2 63·4 96·0	151-9 164-4 192-7 227-4	143.6 157.3 181.0 210.8	169-4 184-5 217-0 262-3	153-0 163-7 192-9 223-2	155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	143.0 158.8 179.1 213.3	148-5 163-1 182-1 209-5	159-9 171-5 205-1 240-3	149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	pence 152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3
226-0	265-0	242-6	324-1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257.6	298·9	262·8	262·9
240-1	293-5	263-8	368-1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277.5	354·8	294·6	292·0
257-5	321-1	289-3	394-7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300.3	394·2	322·6	319·5
33-59 38-08 41-94 50-43	42·22 45-59 52·12 60·06	42-14 46-20 53-62 61-84	45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	40-71 44-45 50-08 58-44	Ē	36·11 39·14 42·97 48·23	43·43 47·94 58·10 70·29	50.23 53.25 63.79 72.38	£ 40.61 44.31 50.03 58.24
58-62	71-01	74·01	82·15	64-95	68·40	Ξ	61·45	81·75	92·14	68-73
64-02	79-13	81·55	92·83	70-58	75·71		66·49	99·07	105·76	76-44
69-58	85-78	90·75	102·44	78-51	83·17		69·33	103·22	114·12	83-96
36-0 36-1 36-1 36-1 36-0	36-7 36-8 36-7 36-8	37·3 37·2 37·5 36·7	38-4 38-5 38-1 38-3	37·3 37·5 37·0 37·4	37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2	=	38·3 37·9 38·5 37·2	36·4 36·0 36·8 37·6	41.6 41.3 43.5 43.3	37-4 37-4 37-4 37-4
36·4	37·3	36-8	38·2	37·3	37·3	Ξ	38·5	37-0	42·3	37·5
36·5	37·5	37-6	37·4	37·5	37·5		39·1	36-3	42·8	37·7
37·5	38·3	38-2	37·7	38·1	37·8		37·9	35-1	42·6	38·0
93-3 105-5 116-2 140-1	115-0 123-9 142-0 163-2	113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	117-7 126-9 145-2 175-3	105-9 115-8 132-8 149-9	109-4 119-5 134-6 157-1	Ē	94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	119·3 133·2 157·9 186·9	120.7 128.9 146.6 167.2	pence 108-6 118-5 133-8 155-7
161·0	190·4	201-1	215·1	174-1	183·4	=	159-6	220·9	217·8	183·3
175·4	211·0	216-9	248·2	188-2	201·9		170-1	272·9	247·1	202·8
185·5	224·0	237-6	271·7	206-1	220·0		182-9	294·1	267·9	220·9

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

#### 5.5 EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual employees Full-time Adults\*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi								
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*
Men Women	689 311	225·6 276·2	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4
Men and women	1,000	233.9	258-1	298-1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3

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	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Men Women	575 425	232-6 276-6	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6
Men and women	1,000	244.5	267.3	300.0	336-2	420.7	487.4	533-0	581.9

SIC 1968

# EARNINGS AND HOURS $5\cdot 4$ Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry $5\cdot 4$

EARNINGS

5.5

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*	Contraction of the		ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES	Tease .	and the second
	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
				those whose	e pay was			excluding affected b	those whose by absence	pay was
April of each year	was	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over				A AND AND			A STREET	AN IN		-
Manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	$\begin{cases} 71 \cdot 8 \\ 81 \cdot 8 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 119 \cdot 3 \\ 134 \cdot 8 \\ 134 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \end{cases}$	74.2 84.7 97.9 115.2 124.7 138.1 137.8 147.4	$\begin{array}{c} 45.6\\ 45.8\\ 46.0\\ 45.0\\ 43.5\\ 43.8\\ 43.9\\ 43.7\end{array}$	$162.6 \\ 184.8 \\ 212.8 \\ 255.5 \\ 286.0 \\ 315.1 \\ 313.7 \\ 336.7$	160.0 181.8 208.7 250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2	69·5 78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4 140·3	71.5 80.7 93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6	45.7 46.0 46.2 45.4 44.2 44.3 43.9	156.5 175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5	154·3 172·8 197·5 240·5 269·1 294·7 319·0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	88:2 102:4 116:8 143:6 159:6 { 180:1 178:5 193:2	88.9 103.0 117.7 144.8 161.8 181.4 179.3 194.6	39·2 39·4 39·6 39·4 38·8 38·8 38·9 39·1	223.4 258.1 293.8 362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6	223.8 258.9 294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0	88·4 99·9 112·1 140·4 161·2 177·9 193·7	88.9 100.7 113.0 141.3 163.1 178.9 194.9	38.7 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.4 38.2 38.4	227.2 257.1 288.6 360.8 419.1 462.5 503.4	227.9 257.9 289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	76.1 87.3 100.5 120.3 131.3 { 148.8 147.9 158.6	78-5 90-0 103-7 124-3 137-1 152-6 151-8 163-3	43-8 44-0 44-2 43-4 42-0 42-2 42-3 42-2	177-7 202-9 233-1 284-1 323-5 357-0 354-2 383-0	177.1 202.2 231.8 281.8 320.8 354.0 351.4 380.0	76.8 86.9 98.8 121.5 136.5 151.5 163.8	78.6 89.1 101.4 124.5 140.5 154.5 167.5	43.0 43.1 43.2 42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5	181.1 204.3 232.2 288.2 332.0 365.6 399.1	181-5 204-9 232-4 287-6 331-2 364-6 398-0
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	43.0 49.3 55.4 66.4 72.5 { 79.9 79.6 86.7	45.0 51.2 57.9 69.5 76.3 82.9 82.6 90.3	39-8 39-9 39-9 39-8 39-6 39-6 39-6 39-6 39-7	113-4 128-5 145-4 174-5 192-8 209-5 208-9 227-3	112.7 127.5 144.2 172.8 191.4 207.1 206.6 224.9	42:2 48:0 53:4 65:9 72:1 78:3 85:6	43.7 49.4 55.2 68.0 74.5 80.1 87.9	39.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3	111.2 125.3 139.9 172.1 189.8 205.0 <b>224.3</b>	110-7 124-4 138-7 170-4 188-2 202-7 222-0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	48.1 54.9 62.3 76.7 86.4 97.2 97.0 105.5	48-4 55-2 62-8 77-1 87-3 97-6 97-4 106-2	37.1 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2	130-1 148-0 168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3	129.8 147.5 168.0 204.9 233.4 259.0 258.5 281.9	53.4 58.5 65.3 82.0 95.6 104.3 114.2	53.8 59.1 66.0 82.7 96.7 104.9 115.1	36.7 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5	143.8 158.1 176.8 221.2 259.7 283.0 310.0	143.7 157.9 176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	44.9 51.3 57.9 70.3 78.1 { 87.1 86.8 94.5	46.4 52.8 60.0 72.8 81.5 89.7 89.4 97.6	38.7 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.4 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.6	120-0 136-1 154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8	119.6 135.4 153.7 186.1 210.6 230.4 229.7 } 250.1	50.0 55.4 61.8 77.3 89.3 97.5 106.9	51.0 56.4 63.0 78.8 91.4 99.0 108.8	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.2 37.1 37.2	134.0 148.2 166.0 207.0 241.8 263.1 288.5	133.9 148.0 165.7 206.4 241.2 262.1 287.5
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981	68.9 78.8 90.4 108.4 118.6 { 134.0 133.3	71-3 81-5 93-7 112-4 124-3 138-0 137-2	42.7 42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4	165-8 188-7 216-7 263-3 299-0 329-6 327-2	164-3 187-0 214-2 259-8 295-6 325-4 323-1	68.7 77.3 87.4 107.7 121.6 134.1	70.2 79.1 89.6 110.2 124.9 136.5	41.3 41.4 41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2	168.0 188.6 213.6 264.8 305.1 334.6	167.5 187.9 212.4 262.8 303.2 332.1
1983 (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	143-2 68-0 77-8 89-1 106-9 116-8 132-0 131-2 141-2	148.0 70.4 80.5 92.5 110.9 122.5 135.9 135.2 135.2 146.0	41-4 42-7 42-8 43-0 42-3 41-2 41-3 41-4 41-4	354-1 163-8 186-5 213-9 259-8 294-7 324-6 322-3 349-1	349.9 162.3 184.7 211.3 256.2 291.2 320.3 318.2 344.8	145.4 67.8 76.3 86.2 106.3 119.8 132.1 143.2	148.3 69.3 78.1 88.4 108.7 123.1 134.5 146.1	40.0 41.3 41.4 41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.1	365-1 165-7 186-1 210-7 261-1 300-4 329-3 359-5	362-5 165-1 185-3 209-3 259-0 298-4 326-7 356-8

## 5.7 LABOUR COSTS All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

All employee	es: ma		naustria	al secto	13 0	1110 <b>5</b> 0	electeu	maastin		-
1058			Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	d (	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole econd	
SIC 1968 .abour costs	1968 1973 1975 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981		58.25 106.90 161.68 244.54 295.1 361.0 394.34	73.80 143.45 249.36 365.12 431.1 532.7 603.34		60·72 107·32 56·95 222·46 263·9 333·6 357·43	66.55 129.61 217.22 324.00 377.1 495.1 595.10	59-58 109-37 166-76 249-14 298-9 368-6 405-57	Pe	nce per hou
Percentage shares of labour costs * Wages and salaries †	1968 1973 1978 1981		91-3 89-9 84-3 82-1	82·8 82·5 76·2 73·3	4 	87·7 91·1 86·8 85·0	87·1 84·7 78·2 75·8	90·2 89·3 83·9 81·6		Percer
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1978 1981		7·4 8·4 9·2 10·0	8·6 12·0 9·3 8·7		5·2 6·4 6·8 7·8	10·5 9·8 11·2 11·5	7·3 9·2 9·0 9·7	  	
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1978 1981		4·4 4·9 8·5 9·0	3·8 4·3 6·7 7·0		4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	3·8 4·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 4·9 8·4 8·9	··· ·· ··	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973 1978 1981		3·2 3·5 4·8 5·2	5·7 5·9 9·4 10·1		1.4 1.6 2.3 2.8	6·3 8·0 12·2 13·1	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·6	··· ·· ··	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1978 1981		1·1 1·6 2·3 3·7	7·7 7·3 7·7 9·6		6·7 2·4 1·9 2·3	2·7 2·9 2·6 4·1	2·3 2·2 2·6 3·9	··· ··· ··	
		Manufa	acturing	Energy and water supply	Produ indus		Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
SIC 1980 Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier							% chang over a year earlier
	'9 10 11	70.7 82.5 100.0 107.4 111.8	15.0 16.7 21.2 7.4 4.1	78·5 79·3 100·0 106·4 106·9	73.8 83.1 100.0 105.7 108.5		71.1 82.3 100.0 111.6 108.5	73·4 83·0 100·0 106·5 108·6	72.1 82.7 100.0 109.4 113.4	1980 = 1     11.6     14.7     20.9     9.4     3.7
	01 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	  			· · · · · · ·		···	··· ··· ···	107·6 109·5 110·3 109·7	16·8 12·0 5·9 3·6
198	32 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	  			  				112·3 113·0 113·2 114·6	4·4 3·2 2·6 4·5
190	33 Q1 Q2			··· ··	 				114·9 115·5	2·3 2·2
Wages and salaries per unit of output 19 19 19 19 19 19	78 79 30 31	71.9 82.3 100.0 109.4 114.6	13·4 14·0 21·5 9·4 4·8	79·3 79·6 100·0 105·6 107·9	74.5 83.4 100.0 105.7 109.1	) )	71.9 82.8 100.0 111.0 108.9	74·1 83·3 100·0 106·4 109·1	72·5 82·7 100·0 108·7 114·0	10·9 14·1 20·9 8·7 4·9
	82 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112·4 114·2 114·9 116·8	2·8 5·2 5·1		··· ·· ··		··· ··· ···		111.6 113.7 114.1 115.9	3·9 4·5 4·3 6·6
19	83 Q1 Q2 Q3	115-4 118-1 118-1	2·7 3·4		 			 	116·2 117·2	4·1 3·1
	83 Jun Jul Aug Sep	118.0 116.0 118.3 119.9	0·8 2·8							
3 months ending:	Jun Jul Aug Sep	118.0 117.2 117.4 118.1	2·4 1·9							

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

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. Age is measured in complete years on January 1. \*Results for manufacturing industries for 1977-81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.

## WAGE RATES AND HOURS see note below 5.8

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

	ED BOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC	1968	1	Ш	III	IV and V	VI-XII	ХШ	XIV .	xv	XVI	XVII
Basi	c weekly wage rates									JUI	Y 1972 = 100
Weig		210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	273 310 371 410 451	247 276 334 372 403	250 285 325 361 388	240 265 324 367 396	271 314 369 400 421	254 288 330 359 379	243 280 318 349 363	255 300 355 395 416	242 276 321 349 373	248 279 335 363 388
1981	Oct	411	367	366 **	377	400	365	356	399	353	363
	Nov	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363
	Dec	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363
1982	Jan	445	397	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	360	388
	Feb	451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388
	Mar	451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388
	April	451	399	384 **	379	418	369	363	415	368	388
	May	451	399	384 **	390	418	382	363	415	375	388
	June	451	399	387 **	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
	July	451	399	387 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388
	Aug	451	399	388 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388
	Sep	451	399	388 **	406	420	384	374	419	377	388
	Oct	451	399	389 **	406	420	385	374	419	377	388
	Nov	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388
	Dec	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388
1983	Jan	478	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408
	Feb	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408
	Mar	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	437	390	408
	April	483	427	407 **	407	437	388	381	437	394	408
	May	483	427	407 **	417	437	402	381	437	394	408
	June	483	427	409 **	417	438	403	381	437	394	408
	July Aug Sep Oct	483 483 506 506	427 427 427 427 427	409 ** 409 ** 409 ** 410 **	417 417 417 417 417	439 439 439 439	403 403 403 403	386 386 386 386 386	437 437 438 438	394 394 394 394 394	408 408 408 408
	al weekly hours										Hours
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 40.2 \\ 40.2 \\ 40.2 \\ 40.2 \\ 40.2 \\ 40.2 \end{array}\right. $	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·8	40·0 40·0 39·9 39·1	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	40·1 40·1 40·1 39·9 39·6	40.0 40.0 39.5 39.1 39.1
1983	Oct	40.2	36.0	39.6	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	39.1
Basic 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	wage rates adjusted for chan Annual averages	ges in normal w 286 326 390 431 473	<b>eekly hours</b> 247 276 334 372 403	251 286 327 362 389	240 265 324 367 398	271 314 369 402 430	254 288 330 359 379	243 280 318 349 363	255 300 355 395 416	JUI 243 276 321 350 379	<b>Y 1972</b> = 100 248 279 340 372 398
1981	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	372 372 372 372
1982	Jan	467	397	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	365	397
	Feb	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	397
	Mar	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	398
	April	474	399	385 **	381	427	369	363	415	375	398
	May	474	399	385 **	393	427	382	363	415	382	398
	June	474	399	388 **	408	427	383	363	415	382	398
	July	474	399	388 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398
	Aug	474	399	389 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398
	Sep	474	399	389 **	408	429	384	374	419	384	398
	Oct	474	399	390 **	408	429	385	374	419	384	398
	Nov	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	391	398
	Dec	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	392	398
1983	Jan	502	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418
	Feb	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418
	Mar	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	437	398	418
	April	508	427	412 **	420	447	388	381	437	402	419
	May	508	427	412 **	439	447	402	381	437	402	419
	June	508	427	415 **	439	448	403	381	437	402	419
	July Aug Sep Oct	508 508 532 532	427 427 427 427 427	415 ** 415 ** 415 ** 415 **	439 439 439 439	449 449 449 449	403 403 403 403	386 386 386 386	437 437 438 438	402 402 402 402	419 419 419 419

Paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	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		
XVIII	xx	ХХІ	XXII	XXIII	tration XXV and XXVII	XXVI				SIC 196
	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly w Weights	age rates
403	290	261	232	272	252	253	258·8	259·3	Annual	1978
232	321	301	266	320	281	319	297·5	298·1		1979
270 310 351 383	374 417 450	384 458 495	318 351 378	380 423 462	329 361 382	386 419 455	348-5 381-7 404-1	351.8 387.7 414.3	averages	{ 1980 1981 1982
363	431	463	358	432	361	425 *	386·2	393·0	Oct	
363	431	463	358	432	371	425 *	394·0	398·7	Nov	
363	431	466	358	432	371	425 *	394·0	398·8	Dec	
365	431	480	368	432	371	445	397·2	403·6	Jan	1982
371	431	480	368	433	371	452	397·8	404·5	Feb	
371	431	497	371	433	371	452	397·9	405·3	Mar	
386	433	497	379	463	382	452	400·1	410·6	April	
386	433	497	379	472	382	452	402·0	412·3	May	
386	462	497	379	472	382	456	403·4	416·1	June	
386	462	497	382	472	385	456	403·9	416·9	July	
390	463	497	382	472	385	456	404·4	417·2	Aug	
390	463	498	383	472	385	456	405·3	417·8	Sep	
390	463	498	383	473	385	460	405·4	418·2	Oct	
390	463	498	383	473	392	460	415·8	424·8	Nov	
390	463	503	383	473	392	460	415·8	425·0	Dec	
391	463	512	391	473	392	470	418·8	428-6	Jan	. 1983
396	463	512	391	473	392	476	419·1	429-2	Feb	
396	463	526	393	475	392	477	419·4	430-2	Mar	
407	465	526	397	499	401	477	420·7	434·2	April	
407	465	526	397	504	401	477	422·2	435·4	May	
407	488	526	400	504	401	481	422·8	438·5	June	
408 408 408 408	488 489 489 489	526 526 526 526 526	400 401 401 401	504 504 504 509	403 403 403 403	481 481 481 487	423·7 423·8 423·8 423·8 423·9	439·1 439·3 439·8 440·5	July Aug Sep Oct	
400	400	020							Normal weekly	
39·6 39·6 39·6 39·2 38·6	39-9 39-9 39-9 39-7 38-9	39·0 39·0 39·0 38·5 38·0	40.6 40.4 40.4 40.4 40.4	40.0 40.0 40.0 39.7 39.7	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 39.9	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 39.9	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4	40·0 39·9 39·8 39·7 39·6	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
38·1	38.9	38.0	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.2	39-2	Oct	1983
232 270 310 355 392	291 321 375 421 462	268 309 393 476 518	232 268 319 352 383	279 327 389 435 475	252 281 329 361 382	261 330 398 433 468	Basic w 259·0 297·7 348·8 382·9 410·3	vage rates adjuste 260·9 300·2 354·6 391·7 422·6	d for changes in norm Annual averages	al weekly hour 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
367	433	487	359	445	361	439 *	387·0	396·4	Oct	
367	443	487	360	445	371	439 *	399·2	405·8	Nov	
367	443	490	360	445	371	439 *	399·2	405·9	Dec	
369	443	504	372	445	371	460	402·8	411·3	Jan	1982
375	443	504	372	446	371	467	403·5	412·2	Feb	
375	444	522	375	446	371	467	403·5	413·1	Mar	
390	445	522	383	477	381	467	406·2	418·5	April	
390	445	522	383	486	381	467	408·1	420·2	May	
390	475	522	384	486	381	467	409·5	424·1	June	
399	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·5	425·3	July	
403	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·9	425·9	Aug	
403	475	523	387	486	385	467	411·9	426·3	Sep	
403	475	523	387	487	385	475	412·0	427.0	Oct	
403	476	523	388	487	396	475	422·6	433.9	Nov	
403	476	529	388	487	396	480	422·6	434.4	Dec	
405 409 409	476 476 476	539 539 554	396 396 399	489 489 490	397 397 397 397	492 498 499	427·2 427·6 427·9	439·1 439·7 440·6	Jan Feb Mar	1983
421	478	554	402	517	406	499	429·3	444·7	April	
421	478	554	403	522	406	499	431·2	446·4	May	
422	502	554	406	522	406	503	431·9	449·6	June	
423 423 423 423	502 502 502 502 502	554 554 554 554	406 407 407 407	522 522 522 522 527	408 408 408 408	503 503 503 509	432·8 432·9 433·0 433·0	450·2 450·5 450·9 451·6	July Aug Sep Oct	

\* 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. \*\* One of the agreements used in calculating this index was abolished in October 1982. Omitting this agreement from the calculations would alter the index of weekly wage rates for periods from June 1980 (the anniversary of the last change to the discontinued agreement) in the following way: adjusted index =  $\binom{\text{Existing Index} - 74.445}{0.802}$ . The basic wage rates index adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours would be altered pro rata.

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

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

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.

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## EARNINGS ()

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

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	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9	) (6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1973 1974	67·8 79·4	65·8 83·8	76·2 88·2	69 83	76 86	69·1 83·9	71.5 85.3	84 92	64 80	65 78	64·5 78·9	71·1 89·7	74 88	71 83	61·8 77·8	78-4 87-1		<b>1975</b> = 100 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	100·0 116·5 128·5 147·1 169·9	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	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·6	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	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·5	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 265·2 R	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 1982	200·3 226·9 R 252·3 R	163·2 179·8 209·6	142·8 151·7 161·0	153 168 179	162 181 203	169-8 185-9 204-2	188-8 216-2 249-2	135 142 149	295 376 501	217 252 289	261.7 323.6 379.1	148-8 157-2 164-8	134 138 148	157 173 190	314·1 R 376·7 R 433·9 R	160·2 177·0 191·0	114·8 120·6 128·2	151 165 176
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	244·4 R 250·4 R 254·3 R 260·1 R	197-0 203-7 217-7 219-8	159·3 161·6 160·5 162·4	175 177 178 186	196 200 205 208	196-3 203-3 205-7 213-0	233.6 244.3 252.0 252.3	145 149 150 150	436 501 523 545	271 286 293 305	358·0 371·0 386·1 401·3	161·1 163·5 166·8 166·7	146 146 148 149	178 188 198 198	416·4 R 423·2 R 437·8 R 459·1 R	185.5 192.7 192.3 193.3	128·3 127·5 127·9 128·9	173 175 177 178
1983 Q1 Q2	265·5 R 271·8 R	· · ·	165·0 169·3	181 183	212	212·9 218·4	262·6 270·9	151 154	538	308	415·8	169·0 170·7 R	148 148	199	468∙5 R	194·7 203·0 R	137-4 136-1	181 182
Monthly 1983 Mar	266-2 R		168·7	181	213	216.7				308		170.6	148			199.4	-	182
Apr May Jun	271.9 R 272.1 R 271.3 R	· · · ·	166·9 169·5 171·6		· · ·	218-0 219-2 218-1	270.9	154	· · ·	::	· · ·	166-5 174-9 R	148 148			204·6 205·0 R		182 182
Jul Aug	274-8 R 276-9				· · · 		· · · 	•••	· · ·	•••	· · · · ·		148  		· · · · ·	209·4	· · · · ·	183 182
Increases on a year	THE ALL AND			-					•••	 		· · · 7893 - //	 ar 200	•••	· · ·			
Annual averages 1973 1974	13 17	13 27	13 16	17 20	9 13	19 21	15 19	11 10	16 26	20 20	24 22	23 26	12 19	11 18	19 26	8 11	14	Per cent 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 15	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10 11	17 14 13 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	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
1980 1981 1982	18 13 11	11 10 17	8 6 6	9 10 11	10 12 12	11 9 10	15 15 15	6 5 5	27 27 33	21 16 15	22 24 17	7 6 5	5 3 7	10 10 10	18 R 20 15	9 11 8	5 5 6	9 9 7
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	13 13 10 9	13 14 20 18	8 7 6 4	9 5 7 4	13 12 12 9	10 11 10 10	16 18 17 12	5 6 4 4	24 37 36 37	14 14 14 16	20 17 15 16	6 6 5 4	7 7 5 6	7 11 11 11	17 14 14 16	8 9 8 7	6 7 6 6	7 7 6 5
1983 Q1 Q2	9 R 9 R		4 5	3 3	8	9 7	12 11	4 3	24	14	16	5 4	1	12	13	5	7 7	5 4
Monthly 1983 Mar	8		3	3	8	8				14	16	6	1			4		5
Apr May Jun	9 9 R 8	:: ::	2 6 6	· · · · · 3	· · · · ·	7 8 7	11 	3	•••	· · · ·		5 2 6	1 1 1		13	4 5 7		4 4 4
Jul Aug	9								· .							8		4

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.
 Including mining.

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

## **RETAIL PRICES** Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for October 11

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over	an and had	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	- 1374 - 100	1 month	6 months
982 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
Sep	322.9	-0.1	3.0	7.3	325.9	0.0	3.8
Oct	324.5	0.5	1.5	6.8	327.6	0.5	2.3
Nov	326.1	0.5	1.3	6.3	329.2	0.5	2.2
Dec	325.5	-0.2	0.8	5.4	328.4	-0.2	1.5
983 Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328.5	0.0	1.2
Feb	327.3	0.4	1.3	5.3	329.8	0.4	1.2
Mar	327.9	0.2	1.5	4.6	330.4	0.2	1.4
Apr	332.5	1.4	2.5	4.0	334.8	1.3	2.2
May	333.9	0.4	2.4	3.7	336-2	0.4	2.1
June	334.7	0.2	2.8	3.7	336.7	0.1	2.5
July	336.5	0.5	3.3	4.2	338.7	0.6	3.1
	338.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2
Aug Sep	339.5	0.4	3.5	5.1	341.0	0.2	3.2
Oct	340.7	0.4	2.5	5.0	342.1	0.3	2.2

The rise in the index for October was caused mainly by increased housing costs and prices of some seasonal foods. Prices for potatoes, eggs and tomatoes were higher but those for fresh fruit and vegetables were generally lower. Higher prices were recorded for beer, sandwiches and snacks and many items of clothing and footwear.

Food: The group index rose by about a half of one per cent during the month. The seasonal food index rose by about 2 per cent. Generally only small price changes were recorded although prices of tomatoes were higher and sprouts lower following the seasonal trends

seasonal ruends. Alcoholic drink: A rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the index for this group can be attributed almost entirely to higher beer prices. Prices of spirits were also up but those for some wines and cider were lower.

Housing: All items in this group showed increases during the month except house insurance, rates and water charges. Overall there was a rise in the group index of rather less than one per cent. Clothing and footwear: Small rises in the prices of most types of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by nearly a half of one per cent. Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of books and newspapers during the month which contributed to the rise of rather less than a half of one per cent in the group index. Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Small increases in the prices of meals eaten outside the home, particularly sandwiches and snacks caused the group index to rise by about a half of one per cent.

## **RETAIL PRICES INDEX** 6.2 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for **October 11**

	Index Jan 1974	Percent change (month	over	Index Percentage Jan change over 1974 (months) = 100	
	= 100	1	12		
All items	340.7	0.4	5.0	V Fuel and light 466.7 0.2 Coal and smokeless fuels 459.9	<b>3.9</b> 6
All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal	347.9 304.4 316.7	0·3 2·1 0·3	4.7 24.7 3.3	Coal 465-2 Smokeless fuels 450-0 Gas 374-3 Electricity 492-1	6 7 7 0
I Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Bread Flour	<b>314.5</b> 322.3 302.7 261.6	0.5	6·1 3 2 -2	Oil and other fuel and light 640-6 VI Durable household goods 252-0 0-2 Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings 262-0 Radio, television and other household	11 2·7 3
Other cereals Biscuits Meat and bacon Beef	381.8 308.1 257.5 317.4		6 5 1 2	appliances 210.4 Pottery, glassware and hardware 352.9 VII Clothing and footwear 216.7 0.4 Men's outer clothing 238.9	1 7 2·1 3
Lamb Pork Bacon Ham (cooked)	235·2 227·5 235·4 228·0		-4 2 0 2 3	Men's underclothing     305.5       Women's outer clothing     162.5       Women's underclothing     270.9       Children's clothing     243.3       Other electricits including hear hebridgehear	0 1 -1 6
Other meat and meat products Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats Butter Margarine	238.8 259.7 321.8 414.5 229.5		5 6 1 -2 6	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials 239-3 Footwear 222-4 VIII Transport and vehicles 373.0 0.0 Motoring and cycling 361-8	5 1 6·3 7
Lard and other cooking fats Milk, cheese and eggs Cheese Eggs	213·2 317·3 357·5 171·4		2 5 0 10	Purchase of motor vehicles 319-6 Maintenance of motor vehicles 396-2 Petrol and oil 442-2 Motor licences 338-5	10 8 6 6
Milk, fresh Milk, canned, dried etc Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	378-4 410-7 350-5 372-5		5 5 10 17	Motor insurance     321.6       Fares     450.4       Rail transport     459.7       Road transport     447.6	2 -1 -3 0
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks Soft drinks Sugar, preserves and confectionery Sugar	385·3 330·8 420·2 428·8 317·9		11 6 2 4 5	IX         Miscellaneous goods         349-7         0-3           Books, newspapers and periodicals         484-4         48-9         502-9           Newspapers and periodicals         478-0         478-0           Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries         345-4	4·8 8 21 4
Jam, marmalade and syrup Sweets and chocolates Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Potatoes Other vegetables	413.1 388.9 522.9 310.0		2 27 46 14	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc. 365-6 Soap and detergents 317-8 Soda and polishes 442-0 Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	4 6 5
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food Food for animals II Alcoholic drink	290.0 323.9 273.3 373.4	0.4	16 2 1 6·1	photographic and optical goods, plants etc 293-3 X Services 345-1 0-1 Postage and telephones 361-4 Postage 457-0	4 3·0 −1 2
Beer Spirits, wines etc III Tobacco Cigarettes	431.8 296.5 444.0 444.3	0.1	7 5 4·3 4	Telephones, telemessages, etc 336-6 Entertainment 279-6 Entertainment (other than TV) 414-7 Other services 418-5	-1 3 8 7
Tobacco V Housing Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	438-4 379-6 363-8 322-6	0.8	4 5·3 5 4	Domestic help447·2Hairdressing426·3Boot and shoe repairing413·0Laundering387·3	7 6 4 6
Rates and water charges Materials and charges for repairs and maintenar	462.9		7 5	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home 370-8 0-5	6.0

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6. •3 Average retail prices of items of food

Number of Average quotations price

p

165.6 289.5 210.5 118.4 147.4 144.9 287.7 146.3

161.9 43.1 106.2 92.1 145.6

130·0 33·2 95·2 77·7 135·8

104·8 75·8 124·2 161·1

104·3 158·0 125·9 147·7 144·3

99.8

196.9

73·8 66·9

47.5

85.4

59.7

75.3

127.6 126.6 128.4 144.3 66.6 90.5

110.7

Price rang within which 80

per cent quotations fell

150–183 222–360 189–234 98–150 120–180 120–171 246–330 130–168

132–192 28– 66 60–162 74–130 128–177

110-150 25-44 58-134 70-86 124-148

88–138 64– 88 110–150 120–230

82–128 130–201 106–142 132–168 124–165

88-120

156-238

62- 86 56- 84

40- 56

74- 98

50- 66

68- 82

100–150 100–150 100–150 120–177

50- 80 76-108

98-126

D

Average retail prices on October 11, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

528

660 506

421

551

426

495

579

## Average prices on October 11, 1983

Item

Beef: home-killed

Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak

Lamb: home-killed

Lamb: imported

Loin (with bone) Breast †

Pork: home-killed

Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)

Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)

Bacon Collar † Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked

Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked

Ham (not shoulder)

Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can

Corned beef, 12 oz can

Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready

Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets

Kippers, with bone

Herrings

Sausages

Pork

Loin (with bone) Breast † Best end of neck

Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)

Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) †

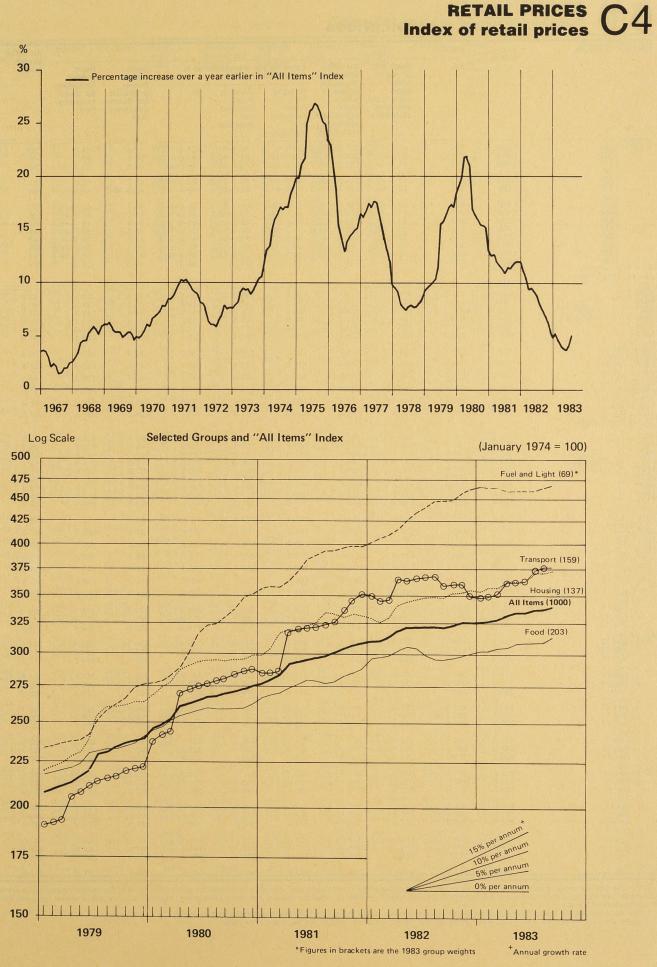
which at least-four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article 'Technical improvements in the retail prices index' on page 148 in the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette. The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page

S57 of the February 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Bread	and the state	р	р
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	617 346 413 508	37·4 43·6 28·4 29·6	31- 43 40- 47 26- 30 28- 31
Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	614	42.5	35- 50
Butter Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	582 492 556	98·4 95·8 105·8	90-112 90-102 98-114
Margarine Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	115 107	17·0 16·9	15- 20 16- 18
Lard, per 500g	647	30.9	26- 37
Cheese Cheddar type	641	115.1	96–130
Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	400 415 99	86·8 73·2 62·1	78- 94 66- 80 49- 80
<b>Milk</b> Ordinary, per pint	-	21.0	—
<b>Tea</b> Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g	258 1,169 610	37·8 35·7 31·7	35- 41 34- 38 30- 35
Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g	649	112.5	108–120
Sugar Granulated, per kg	688	47.5	46- 49
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	367 197	12·2 13·9	10- 15 11- 15
Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower Brussels sprouts Carrots	562 371 369 390 345 546	35·3 20·5 19·6 29·5 28·8 16·0	26- 45 13- 30 13- 30 18- 40 22- 36 11- 24
Onions Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	584 566	16·2 27·0	13- 21 22- 31
Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	604 624 592 475 631	24.0 29.8 26.8 30.0 37.6	20- 28 24- 38 21- 35 22- 40 34- 41





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

Canned (red) salmon, half-size can

RETAIL PRICES

NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$57

## 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITE		ALL	F00D*								All items	All items
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except food	except items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weight	s 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	41·7-43·2 39·6-41·1 41·3-42·5	206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7	39.9-41.1	63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2	104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9-98·1	47·5 50·3 53·3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7
	1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3		57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 [27·3]	186.0-188.8 200.3-202.8 199.5-202.6 196.0-198.6 180.9-183.6 176.2-178.9 171.7-173.6 [175.7]	$\begin{array}{r} 38.0-39.0\\ 38.5-39.7\\ 37.7-38.9\\ 34.5-35.9\\ 34.3-35.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \cdot 9 - 57 \cdot 3 \\ 62 \cdot 0 - 62 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 3 - 63 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 9 - 61 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 1 - 59 \cdot 7 \\ 56 \cdot 8 - 57 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 8 - 53 \cdot 3 \\ [57 \cdot 0] \end{array}$	92-8-94-2 100-0-101-2 101-8-103-6 98-6-100-4 93-6-95-6 91-1-92-5 87-0-88-2 [93-3]	51-4	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 - 43 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 - 48 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 1 - 48 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 - 46 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 8 - 40 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 2 - 38 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 - 38 \cdot 4 \\ [35 \cdot 6] \end{array}$	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.6 964.0-966.6 966.8-969.6 969.2-971.9 965.7-967.6 [972.7]
	, 1962 = 100							and the second second	1	<u></u>		
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Annual averages	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
	Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133-4	121.1	130-2	129-3
	Jan 20 Jan 19	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	134·5 147·8	130·6 146·2	137·6 151·6	135·1 149·7	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
	Jan 18	159.0	163.9	143.2	165.4	158.8	163-2	161.8	153-4 176-1	139-3 163-1	147·0 157·4	147·1 159·1
	Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187-1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
	Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189-4
<b>Jan 15</b> , 1974	1974 = 100	r 108-5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115-9	114-2	94.7	105.0	109-3	108-8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	134.8 157.1 182.0 197.1 223.5 263.7 295.0 320.4	133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3	129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9	134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9 303·5	140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8	156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9	150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4	116.9 147.7 175.0 197.8 224.6 249.8 274.8 299.6	120.9 142.9 175.6 187.6 205.7 226.3 241.3 258.3	135-2 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2	135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0
975	Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143-3	137.5	98.1	113-3	120.4	120.5
976	Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137-3	132.4	147.9	147.6
	Jan 18	172-4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169-3	170.9
	lan 17 Ian 16	189·5 207·2	196·1 217·5	173·9 207·6	200·4 219·5	202·8 220·3	222·4 240·8	214·5 232·5	186·7 212·8	183-9 197-1	187·6 204·3	190·2 207·3
21011	lan 15	245-3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
981 J	lan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308-2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1	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	313·2 313·8 314·3	277-8 281-1 285-6	248·1 251·6 252·4	309-5 312-9 314-4	305-7 308-9 310-4
	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	314·6 314·4 317·2	311.5 311.6 314.1
1 22	Apr 20 May 18 June 15	319·7 322·0 322·9	302·6 305·6 304·1	308·9 322·8 311·5	301.1 301.9 302.3	313·0 314·2 314·8	327·5 329·5 330·6	321.6 323.3 324.2	298-5 299-0 298-7	257·1 256·6 256·8	324·5 326·6 328·2	320·2 322·0 323·4
1	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	323.0 323.1 322.9	299.5 295.5 295.9	281.0 249.5 244.3	303·0 304·7 306·1	315·2 316·7 318·9	331.9 335.5 337.6	325-1 327-9 330-0	298-6 298-9 299-1	258·0 259·2 260·7	329·4 330·7 330·3	324·6 325·9 325·9
1	Det 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	324·5 326·1 325·5	296·5 298·8 300·1	244·1 243·1 248·2	306·7 309·3 309·9	321-2 324-5 324-6	338-0 338-6 339-4	331·1 332·9 333·4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260·7 261·0 261·2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327·6 329·2 328·4
F	lan 11 eb 15 Mar 15	325·9 327·3 327·9	301-8 302-1 302-4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310·3 310·4 310·4	325-6 325-6 326-6	341.0 342.9 342.9	334-8 335-9 336-3	305·8 303·8 302·2	260·8 261·2 261·8	332·6 334·2 335·0	328·5 329·8 330·4
N	npr 12 May 17 une 14	332·5 333·9 334·7	304·6 305·6 308·8	270·8 270·8 281·5	311.0 312.2 314.0	327·7 328·6 329·1	343·8 345·3 346·6	337·3 338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340·3 341·7 341·9	334·8 336 2 336·7
A	uly 12 Nug 16 Sep 13	336·5 338·0 339·5	308·7 309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346·1 348·7 348·9	339-6 341-4 341-8	307·2 307·6 308·6	264-7 264-6 265-8	344·3 345·9 346·9	338·7 340·2 341·0
	Dct 11	340.7	314.5	304-4	316.7	333.7	348.6	342.5	309-2	267.3	347.9	342.1

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries+	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDO
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 Weigh 1972 1973
80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 1975
90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63	47 45 51 41 42 38 39	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 Jan 16, 1962 = 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   19 19 averages   19 19 19 19
139-9	134.7	135-1	143.7	138-4	116-1	115·1 120·5	122·2 125·4	130·2 136·4	140·2 147·6	130·5 139·4	Jan 14 19 Jan 20 19
146·4 160·9	143-0 151-3	135-8 138-6	150·6 164·2	145-3 152-6	122-2 132-3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	Jan 19 19 Jan 18 19
179.9	154·1 163·3	138·4 141·6	178-8 203-8	168-2 178-3	138·1 144·2	136·7 146·8	151·8 159·4	166-2 169-8	174·7 189·6	172·9 190·2	Jan 16 19
190·2 198·9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166-6	175.0	182-2	212.8	229.5	Jan 15 19 Jan 15, 1974 = 1
108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-0	115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5	111.2 138.6 161.3 188.3 206.7 236.4 276.9 300.7 325.8	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7	Annual averages
119.9	118·2 149·0	124·0 162·6	110·3 134·8	124·9 168·7	118·3 140·8	118-6 131-5	130·3 157·0	125-2 152-3	115·8 154·0	118·7 146·2	Jan 14 1 Jan 13 1
172·8 198·7	173.7	193-2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	178.9	176-2	166-8 186-6	172·3 199·5	Jan 18 1 Jan 17 1
220·1 234·5	188-9 198-9	222-8 231-5	164·3 190·3	219-9 233-1	175-2 187-3	163-6 176-1	198·7 218·5	198-6 216-4	202.0	218.7	Jan 16 1
274.7	241·4 277·7	269·7 296·6	237·4 285·0	277·1 355·7	216·1 231·0	197·1 207·5	268·4 299·5	258·8 293·4	246-9 289-2	267·8 307·5	Jan 15 1 Jan 13 1
348-9 373-8 381-6 383-6	318·5 319·3 319·3	389·7 389·7 389·7	334·5 345·6 351·0	396·4 398·5 398·6	240·3 240·9 240·4	210.7 210.0 209.3	331·1 332·9 332·3	306-6 308-1 309-3	304-3 314-2 321-9	325·0 326·3 328·1	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15
387·0 390·6 393·4	321.8 324.4 332.1	392·1 393·8 399·1	350.0 344.5 345.6	401.9 406.5 410.2	239·5 241·1 242·8	207·1 209·3 209·6	330·5 326·0 330·0	312·5 314·4 317·8	325.6 327.3 328.0	329·7 331·9 334·2	Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16
412·5 417·0 423·2	338·8 342·3 341·3	404·4 414·9 419·2	364-9 364-2 365-8	416·2 426·1 436·0	243·4 243·9 243·5	210-2 210-2 209-6	341.1 343.9 346.7	322·1 323·8 326·0 327·7	331.4 330.2 330.5 332.1	336·4 339·1 340·3 342·6	Apr 20 May 18 June 15 July 13
425·9 428·6 428·8	344-1 345-7 348-8	419·5 419·9 420·0	366·8 368·1 359·0	441·2 445·4 445·5	242·4 244·1 245·0	209·2 210·0 212·4	348·2 349·3 348·2	327.6 330.8	333·3 334·7	344·5 347·0	Aug 17 Sep 14
430-4 435-4 438-5	352·0 351·7 348·8	425·8 424·8 426·5	360·4 360·9 348·8	449·0 458·1 462·9	245·3 246·8 247·7	212·2 212·8 213·2	350·9 352·8 354·6	333.7 335.9 336.8	335-0 335-2 335-9	349·8 351·6 352·8	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14
441.4 439.8 440.3	353-7 356-0 357-0	426·2 430·9 432·9	348·1 349·0 349·7	467.0 464.8 465.6	245·8 247·9 249·3	210·9 213·6 213·8	353·9 355·9 356·5	337·4 338·5 339·5	337.6 337.3 337.8	353.7 355.3 356.5	Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15
443·4 441·8 437·8	363-9 366-7 368-2	440·3 443·2 444·0	363·5 363·4 364·0	465·5 462·6 461·8	249·7 250·8 251·2	214·5 214·2 213·7	363·6 367·4 366·3	342·0 345·1 345·7	341·1 342·0 342·7	358·9 361·4 363·5	Apr 12 May 17 June 14
437·8 439·9 440·4	369·4 371·4 371·8	443·5 443·2 443·5	373·0 375·5 376·7	461·9 465·2 466·0	250·1 250·7 251·6	213·3 215·5 215·8	370-5 371-8 373-1	347·1 347·5 348·6	343·6 344·2 344·7	364·1 366·1 368·9	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13
440.5	373.4	444.0	379.6	466-7	252.0	216.7	373-0	349.7	345.1	370.8	Oct 11

 Oct 11
 340·7
 314·5
 304·4
 316·7
 333·7
 348·6
 342·5
 309·2
 267·3
 347·9
 342·1

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

 \* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 \* Theise are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.
 342·5
 309·2
 267·3
 347·9
 342·1

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4 General index of retail prices

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable 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	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
Oct 12	7	5	11	9	8	13	2	1	6	9	10	8	15
Nov 16	6	5	10	9	4	15	2	1	6	9	7	8	14
Dec 14	5	4	9	9	-1	16	3	2	7	9	4	8	14
1983 Jan 11	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	8	4	7	15
Feb 15	5	2	10	9	1	14	3	2	9	8	3	7	13
Mar 15	5	1	8	9	1	14	3	2	8	7	3	7	12
Apr 12	4	1	7	9	0	12	3	2	7	6	3	7	7
May 17	4	0	7	7	0	9	3	2	7	7	4	7	6
June 14	4	2	8	6	-1	6	3	2	6	6	4	7	3
July 12	4	3	7	6	2	5	3	2	6	6	3	6	3
Aug 16	5	5	7	6	2	4	3	3	6	6	3	6	3
Sep 13	5	6	7	6	5	5	3	2	7	5	3	6	3
Oct 11	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	2	6	5	3	6	2

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	ner househo	lds	Two-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3		208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	<b>JAN</b> 208·0	<b>16, 1962</b> = <b>10</b> 218·1
											JAN	15, 1974 = 10
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105-8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158-3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233-1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0		327.5	331.5	334.4		323.2	328.7	332.0	

## 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENS	IONER HOL	SEHOLDS			C. States				100 and 1	JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	107·3 135·0 160·8 187·8 203·1 226·8 264·2	104.0 129.5 156.3 187.5 199.6 222.4 248.1	110.0 135.8 160.2 185.2 197.9 219.0 263.8	115.9 147.8 171.5 209.8 226.3 247.8 290.5	109·9 145·5 179·9 205·2 224·8 251·2 316·9	108-5 131-0 145-2 169-0 184-8 205-0 230-6	109·5 124·9 137·7 155·4 168·3 186·6 206·1	109·0 144·0 178·0 204·6 228·0 262·0 322·5	114.5 147.7 171.6 201.1 221.3 250.6 298.4	106·7 134·4 155·1 168·7 185·3 206·0 248·8	108-8 133-1 159-5 188-6 209-8 243-9 288-3
1981 1982	294·3 321·7	269·2 291·5	307·5 341·6	358·9 414·1	381.6 430.6	241·4 248·2	208·0 211·6	363·3 398·8	333·6 370·8	276.6 305.5	313-6 336-3
INDEX FOR TWO-PI											100.0
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 GENERAL INDEX O	107.4 134.6 159.9 186.7 201.6 225.6 261.9 292.3 318.8 E BETAU BE	104·0 128·9 155·8 184·8 196·9 220·0 244·6 265·5 287·8	110.0 135.7 160.5 186.3 199.8 221.5 268.3 314.5 350.7	116·0 148·1 171·9 210·2 226·6 247·8 289·9 358·1 413·1	110.0 146.0 180.7 207.7 226.0 252.8 319.0 383.4 430.5	108-2 132-6 146-3 170-3 186-1 206-3 231-2 242-3 249-4	109.7 126.4 139.7 158.5 172.7 191.7 212.8 216.8 219.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 111.0\\ 145.4\\ 171.4\\ 194.9\\ 211.7\\ 246.0\\ 301.5\\ 343.9\\ 369.6\\ \end{array} $	113-3 144-6 168-2 197-4 217-8 246-1 292-8 327-3 362-3	106.7 135.4 157.1 171.2 188.5 210.3 254.8 284.1 314.1	108.8 133.1 159.5 188.6 209.8 243.9 288.3 313.6 336.3
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108-2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	136-1 159-1 184-9 200-4 225-5 262-5 291-2 314-3	133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3	135.2 159.3 183.4 196.0 217.1 261.8 306.1 341.4	147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3	147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3	131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2 243-8	125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5	143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5	138.6 161.3 188.3 206.7 236.4 276.9 300.7 325.8	135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6	132.4 157.3 185.7 207.8 239.9 290.0 318.0 341.7

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

# O RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

881	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages	69·4 80·5	75·5 86·9	84·2 92·2	78·7 88·7	81·4 90·3	79·2 91·3	78·7 89·5	88·2 94·4	69·5 88·2	70·7 82·7	71.8 85.5	71.9 89.4	82·7 90·7	81 90	73·9 85·5	83 91	85·4 93·7	Indice 82·5 91·6	s 1975 = 10 79∙2 89∙8
1974 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
980 981 982	195·6 218·9 237·7	165·4 181·4 201·6	129·3 138·1 145·7	136·1 146·5 159·2	152·1 171·0 189·5	164·1 183·3 201·9	164·5 186·5 208·5	122·3 129·5 136·4	212·5 264·6 320·0	193·2 232·7 272·5	215.7 257.8 300.5	137·2 143·9 147·8	133-8 142-8 151-2	150 170 189	234.5 268.8 307.4	165 185 201	112·2 119·5 126·2	153-1 169-0 179-3	158-2 174-8 188-4
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	238·5 239·6 241·4	197·8 204·7 210·6	145-4 146-5 147-2	157·4 161·3 164·4	188·1 192·1 195·3	199-2 204-3 209-4	207·4 210·2 214·2	135-8 137-4 138-3	318-2 323-1 341-4	272·2 278·0 282·4	292·9 305·0 319·4	147·4 148·1 149·4	150·9 152·4 153·4	187 192 196	303·8 312·7 319·9	199 201 206	125·3 127·9 128·9	178·3 181·6 182·0	187-7 190-4 192-5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	242·6 247·6 250·7	215·3 219·9	149·0 149·3	167·2 169·4	196·4 199·2	211.0 214.2	219·8 225·9	138·9 139·8	359·9 384·6	289·5 297·4 305·8	330·2 339·8	149·0 150·7	153·5 154·5	200 204 	331-8 340-1 	213 216 	128·9 129·7	181.9 184.2	194-1 197-3
Monthly 1983 May Jun	247·7 248·3	219·9	148·9 149·6	169·3 170·4	198-6 200-8	214·8 215·3	226·0 227·3	139·8 140·3	386·8 387·0	297·4 	340·1 342·0	151.6 150.5	154·5 154·7	204 205	339·9 341·9	216 217	129·6 130·1	184·3 184·9	197-5 198-2
Jul Aug Sep	249·6 250·7 251·9	···	150·4 151·1 R	172·1 173·7	201.7 202.7	215·3 216·2	229·3 230·6 R	140·8 141·2	383·5 382·5 R	305·8	344-9 R 346-8	149·8 149·4	155·5 156·0	206 206	343·1 R 347·7	219 220	129·9 130·2 R	185.7 186.3	198-9 R 199-6 R
Oct	252.7	· · · ·				1 . 1				•••	•••	••			••		12 14	••	
Increases on a y	year ear	lier																	Per cent
Annual averages 1973 1974	9·2 16·1	9·5 15·1	7·6 9·5	7·0 12·7	7.6 10.8	9·3 15·3	7·3 13·7	6·9 7·0	15·5 26·9	11·4 17·0	10·8 19·1	11.7 24.5	8.0 9.6	7.5 9.4	11·4 15·7	6·7 9·9	8.7 9.8 6.7	6·2 11·0 9·1	7·8 13·5 11·3
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 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	1.7 1.3 1.1 3.6	5.8 6.5 7.7 11.3	8.7 8.9 8.0 9.8
1980 1981 1982	18.0 11.9 8.6	10·2 9·7 11·1	6·4 6·8 5·5	6.6 7.6 8.7	10·1 12·5 10·8	12·3 11·7 10·1	13·6 13·4 11·8	5·5 5·9 5·3	24·9 24·5 20·9	18·2 20·4 17·1	21.2 19.5 16.6	8.0 4.9 2.7	6·5 6·7 5·9	10·9 13·6 11·2	15·5 14·6 14·4	13.7 12.1 8.6	4·0 6·5 5·6	13·5 10·4 6·1	12·9 10·5 7·8
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	9-4 8-0 6-2	10·8 12·3 10·9	5·9 5·2 4·7	9·2 9·1 8·9	11.5 10.6 9.7	9.5 9.6 9.9	13·8 10·9 9·5	5·4 5·3 4·7	22·2 21·7 19·7	21.0 17.0 12.3	15·5 16·7 16·9	2·4 2·6 2·3	6·5 5·8 4·6	11-3 10-9 11-5	15·1 14·6 13·7	8.7 7.5 8.9	5·9 5·6 5·7	6·8 5·8 4·5	8·4 7·4 6·5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	4·9 3·8 4·6	11·4 11·2	3·9 2·7	8·7 7·6	7.6 5.9	8·4 7·5	9·3 8·9	3.7 2.9	21.0 20.9 	12·5 9·3	16·1 16·0	2·1 2·2	3·3 2·4	9·7 9·0	13·2 11·9	8·8 8·7	4·9 3·5	3.6 3.3	5.6 5.4
Monthly 1983 May Jun	3.7 3.7	11.2	2·5 2·5	7·6 7·3	5·4 5·6	7·7 7·1	8·9 8·8	3·0 2·4	22·1 19·1	9·3 	16∙1 15∙5	2·7 2·0	2·5 2·5	9·2 8·8	11.7 11.3	8·7 8·9	3·3 2·8	3·5 2·6	5·4 5·0
Jul Aug Sep	4·2 4·6 5·1	14 .: 1 .:	2·8 3·2	7·5 7·9	5·5 5·5	6·2 6·0	9·4 9·7	2.5 3.0	18·7 20·0	10·0	15·0 R 13·6	2·2 1·2	2·4 2·6	7·9 7·6	10·3 R 11·0	9.0 9.3	2·2 1·8	2·4 2·6	5-0 4-9
Oct	5.0	A				1 ]		1 · · ·						••		\ s			

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.

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average v	veekly expenditu	ire per housel	hold		Average	weekly expenditu	re per person	1.1.0	A SUSSE
KINGDOM	At current	t prices		At constant	prices	At curren	t prices	and the second second	At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	1	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	1.5
unnual averages 975 976	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
nnual averages 975 976 977 978 978 979 980 980 981 982	54.58 61.70 71.84 80.26 94.17 110.60 125.41 133.92	18·3 13·0 16·4 11·7 17·3 17·4 13·4 6·8		100 96·9 97·3 100·4 104·3 104·9 105·5 103·4	-3.1 0.4 3.2 3.8 0.6 0.6 0.6 -2.0	19.41 22.45 26.00 29.54 34.85 40.81 45.96 49.69	19·2 15·7 15·8 13·6 18·0 17·1 12·6 8·1		100 99·2 99·1 104·0 108·6 108·8 108·7 107·9	-0.8 -0.1 5.0 4.4 0.2 0.0 -0.7
luarterly averages 980 Q4 981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 982 Q1 Q2 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4	118.05 119.39 125.13 125.70 131.53 125.04 135.43 137.56 138.11	12:5 15:9 16:3 10:4 11:4 4:7 8:2 9:4 5:0	114.8 123.3 125.6 124.6 128.4 128.9 135.6 136.4 135.2	104.4 108.8 106.4 103.3 103.5 101.9 105.3 104.6 101.8	-1.1 2.3 2.6 -2.0 -0.8 -6.4 -1.0 1.3 -1.7	43.34 43.35 45.40 46.55 48.61 46.06 48.78 50.95 53.28	11.7 13.3 15.1 10.9 12.2 6.2 7.4 9.5 9.6	41.9 44.8 45.8 46.3 47.1 47.5 49.2 50.6 51.8	107-1 111-2 109-1 107-9 106-9 105-5 107-4 109-1 109-7	-1.9 0.0 1.8 -1.6 -0.2 -5.1 -1.5 1.2 2.6

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*
\* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 82 (pp. 521–526)

## •2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

	All items											
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous**
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	54.58 61.70 71.84 80.26 94.17 110.60 125.41 133.92	7.16 9.21 10.31 11.87 13.72 16.56 19.76 22.29	2.99 3.53 4.38 4.76 5.25 6.15 7.46 8.35	13.52 15.36 17.74 19.31 21.83 25.15 27.20 28.19	2.81 3.11 3.51 3.92 4.56 5.34 6.06 6.13	1.95 2.29 2.60 2.72 2.85 3.32 3.74 3.85	4.75 4.99 5.78 6.78 7.79 8.99 9.23 9.69	4.03 4.06 4.99 5.66 7.05 7.70 9.40 9.65	4.14 4.49 5.33 5.99 7.28 8.75 9.45 10.06	7.54 8.14 9.71 10.90 13.13 16.15 18.70 19.79	5.39 6.19 6.93 7.66 9.74 11.96 13.84 15.37	0.31 0.32 0.56 0.69 0.97 0.53 0.58 0.53
Quarterly averages 1980 Q4 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q4	118.05 119.39 125.13 125.70 131.53 125.04 135.43 137.56 138.11	17.03 18.29 20.02 20.27 20.46 20.45 22.30 23.83 22.63	6.38 8.02 8.13 6.49 7.19 8.92 9.41 7.39 7.66	26.16 26.39 27.06 26.77 28.60 27.41 29.03 28.12 28.24	6.23 5.38 5.79 6.10 6.96 5.29 6.08 6.27 6.90	3.26 3.32 3.66 3.87 4.11 3.78 3.67 3.96 3.99	11.06 8.05 8.89 9.02 11.01 7.98 9.51 9.21 12.11	9.09 8.53 8.60 8.78 11.72 9.00 8.08 9.94 11.56	11.57 8.66 8.69 8.79 11.74 8.78 9.33 10.08 12.05	16.09 17.86 19.51 20.81 16.54 18.72 20.30 21.19 19.29	10.59 14.33 14.20 14.33 12.49 14.26 17.31 17.04 12.95	0.60 0.55 0.61 0.47 0.70 0.45 0.41 0.53 0.74
Standard error†: per cent 1982 Q4	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	7.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	11.7
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1980 1981 1982	17·4 13·4 6·8	20·7 19·3 12·8	17·1 21·3 11·8	15·2 8·2 3·6	17·1 13·4 1·3	16·5 12·7 ·3·0	15·4 2·7 5·0	9·2 22·0 2·7	20·2 8·0 6·5	23·0 15·8 5·8	22·8 15·7 11·1	-45·4 9·4 -18·6
1982 Q3 Q4	9·4 5·0	17·6 10·6	13·9 6·6	5·0 -1·3	2·8 -0·9	2·3 -2·9	2·1 10·0	13·2 -1·5	14·7 2·5	1.8 16.5	18-9 3-6	-12·8 5·2
Percentage of total expenditure 1980 1981 1982	100 100 100	15∙0 15∙8 16∙6	5·6 5·9 6·2	22.7 21.7 21.1	4·8 4·8 4·6	3·0 3·0 2·9	8·1 7·4 7·2	7·0 7·5 7·2	7·9 7·5 7·5	14.6 14.9 14.8	10-8 11-0 11-5	0·5 0·5 0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey,

A discontinuity in housing expenditure occurred in 1976 when the calculation of imputed rents (see page S63) was revised (see page 96 of the 1981 FES Report).
 A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see Employment Gazette, Nov 81, p. 469 or Annex A of the 1981 FES Report).

\* For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, Mar 83, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1981 FES Report.

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

## BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

DEFINITIONS

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

## EARNINGS

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

## EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

## **EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

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

## FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

## **GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES**

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

## HM FORCES

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

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Expenditure on housing (in the Family Expenditure Survey) includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of the rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded.

### **INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES** (SIC 1968)

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

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

## MANUAL WORKERS

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

[] provisional

break in series

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

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1968 Orders III-XIX. SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

#### OVERTIME

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

## **PART-TIME WORKERS**

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

## PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

## **PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES** (SIC 1980)

Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, ie excluding construction.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1968 Orders XXII-XXVII. SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980

### **TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

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

#### UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit (that is unemployment benefit, supplementary benefits or national insurance credits) at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day were unemployed and able and willing to do any suitable work. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

#### **UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**

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

## UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

#### VACANCY

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

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

## WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R	revised
e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or
	1980 edition
EC	European Community
ononou l	notwoon the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown

## **Regularly published statistics**

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Nov 83:	1.1
Labour force estimates, 1981 Employees in employment	in (Q)	Feb 83:	49
Industry: GB All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 83:	1.4
: time series, by order group Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Nov 83: Nov 83:	1.2 1.3
Occupation Administrative, technical and			
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	AQ	Nov 83: Sep 83:	1·10 1·7
Occupations in engineering	al anyog	Oct 82:	421
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Oct 83:	1.5
Self employed, 1981: by region : by industry		Feb 83: June 83:	55 257
Census of Employment Key results, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968		Dec 82:	504
GB regions by industry MLH.		Feb 83:	61
Sep 1981 on SIC 1968 UK by industry MLH		Mar 81:	141
Census supplement GB and regions by industry			
Sep 1981 on SIC 1980 International comparisons	M (Q)	May 83 Nov 83:	Supplement 1 1.9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:			
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	A	June 83:	1.14
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	A	July 83: Apr 83:	1.15 149
hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	QA	Nov 83: Jan 83:	1·6 26
Work permits issued	ſ	Mar 82:	108
Unemployment and vacancies			
Summary: UK	M	Nov 83: Nov 83:	2·1 2·2
GB Age and duration: UK	M M (Q)	Nov 83:	2.2
Broad category: UK	М	Nov 83:	2.1
Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Nov 83 Sep 83:	2·2 2·6
Region: summary	Q M (O)	Sep 83: Nov 83:	2.6 2.7
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q) Q	Sep 83:	2.15
Duration: time series UK Region and area	M (Q)	Nov 83:	2.8
Time series summary: by region	М	Nov 83:	2.3
: assisted areas, counties, local areas	М	Nov 83	2.4
Occupation Age and duration: summary	DQ	Nov 82: Sep 83:	2·12 2·6
Industry	C .	Sep 05.	2.0
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2.10
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9
Occupation:			
Broad category; time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2.11
Flows: GB, time series	м	Nov 83:	2.19
Regions		Nov 83: Nov 83:	354 354
Age Students: by region	М	Nov 83:	2·13
Minority group workers: by region	D M	Sep 82: Nov 83:	2·17 495
Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	M	Nov 83:	2.18
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region Vacancies (remaining unfilled)	М	Nov 83:	2.14
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	Nov 83:	3.1
: unadjusted	M	Nov 83: Sep 83:	3·2 3·3
Occupation: by broad sector			
and unit groups: UK Region summary	M (Q) Q	Nov 83: Nov 83:	3·4 3·6
Flows: GB, time series	M	Nov 83: Jan 81:	3·5 34
Skill shortage indicators		Jan Ol.	34
Redundancies Confirmed		No. 22	
GB latest month Regions	M	Nov 83: June 83:	494 249
Industries Advance notifications	Q (M)	June 83: Oct 83:	252 450
Notes: Frequency of publication, frequency of	No. of Concession, name	State of the Local Division of the Local Div	And in case of the local data in the local data

Redundancies (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table numbe or page
Payments GB latest quarter	Q	Oct 83	483
Industry		June 83	254
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	М	Nov 83:	5.1
Industry Underlying trend	М	Nov 83: Nov 83:	5·3 494
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			43-
Latest key results	A M	Oct 82: Nov 83:	444 5-6
Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings		1100 00.	5.0
and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
industries			
Summary (Oct) Detailed results	M (A) A	Nov 83: Feb 83:	5-4
Manufacturing			
Indices of hours International comparisons of wages	M (A)	Nov 83:	5.6
per head	М	Nov 83.	5.9
Aerospace Agriculture	A	Aug 83: Apr 83	368 204
Coal mining	A	Feb 83:	78
Average earnings: non-manual employees Basic wage rates. (manual workers)	M (A)	Nov 83	5-5
wage rates and hours (index)	M	Nov 83:	5.8
Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	AA	April 83: April 83:	14 14
	Sec. Market	Construction were	
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	М	Nov 83:	1.1
Region: summary	0	Nov 83:	1-10
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Nov 83	1-1:
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Nov 83:	1-1
Wages and salaries per unit of output	м	Nov 83:	5.
Manufacturing index. time series Quarterly and annual indices	M	Nov 83:	5.
Labour costs Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	18
Per unit of output	M	Nov 83:	5.
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Nov 83: Nov 83:	6·3 6·3
Recent movements and the index			
excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	M	Nov 83:	6.
and weights	М	Nov 83:	6.
Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Nov 83:	6.
Annual summary	A	Mar 83:	10
Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices	А	Mar 83:	11
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Nov 83:	6.
Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A) A	Nov 83: May 83:	6· 19
Food prices	M	Nov 83:	6.
London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	June 82: Nov 83:	26 6·
Household spending All expenditure: per household	0	Nov 83:	7.
: per person	Q	Nov 83:	7.
Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary	0	Nov 83:	7.
: in detail	A	Aug 83:	7.
Household characteristics	A	Aug 83:	7.
Industrial disputes:stoppages of v		N	1 (3 <sup>1</sup> )
Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Nov 83: Nov 83:	4. 4.
Latest year and annual series	A	July 83:	29
Industry Monthly			
Broad sector: time series	М	Nov 83:	4.
Annual Detailed	A	July 83:	29
Prominent stoppages	A	July 83:	29
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	М	Nov 83:	4 -
Latest year for main industries	А	July 83:	29 30
Size of stoppages Days lost per 1.000 employees in	A	July 83:	
recent years by industry	А	July 83:	30

GAZETTE REPORTS by John Pugh

## **CONFERENCE** 1983

## Charting the way ahead

Speaking about key industrial relations issues, Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of ACAS, said that a new generation of managers was emerging that was impatient with the conflict and industrial relations rituals of the past. Many of them believed that over recent years employee contentment-important though it was-had been given a higher priority than customer satisfaction. They felt that "leadership has been seen as of lesser importance than the preservation of over-centralised industrial relations policies or the need not to ruffle trade union feathers."

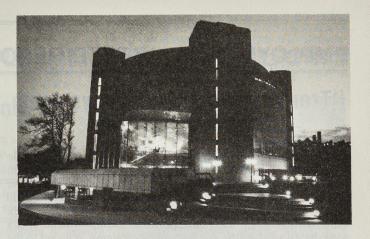
Mr Lowry felt that the challenge to management over the next year or so would be "to provide the organisational structure and industrial relations framework within which the energies of a new generation of managers can be released to provide motivation and leadership which are not based on either employee fear or the alienation of trade unions as an act of deliberate policy." Bargaining structures, consultative procedures and corporate policy should all be related to that objective.

## Genuine views

Mr Lowry suggested that the trade unions, in pursuing their traditional functions of maintaining and, where possible, improving the living standards of their members must face up to the tasks of identifying the genuine views and aspirations of the membership and of responding constructively to the industrial relations initiatives that were necessary to meet the problems of the 1980s and beyond.

On the question of employee participation, Mr Lowry said that if the system, whether voluntary or statutory, was bureaucratic, cumbersome and over-consuming in the demands it made on an unconvinced and unwilling management-and if it threatened to turn the decisionmaking process into an endless debating society-the objectives of the business would certainly not be achieved because managers would be too distracted from their main tasks. If, on the other hand, the system created a new sense of understanding about the realities of the business, a new sense of respect for the essential role that management had to play, and a feeling among employees that they had a contribution to make to a management that was genuinely prepared to listen, a start really could be made to change attitudes and bring about a new sense of employee motivation and commitment.

NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S64



## Helping managers get results

Management in Britain is not so much guilty of poor performance as of non-performance, according to Mr Frank Kenaghan, operations and distribution director for cigarette manufacturer Carreras Rothmans Limited. He said, "I am often told that management performance in Britain is bad and must be improved, but in analysing this global and rather bold statement, I found less evidence of poor performance than of nonperformance.

move performance ahead unless we is so frustrating to good men and recognise that the initiative needed heaven to bad men. throughout our enterprise is for people to act and act effectively. problem of trade unions question-

## Forced to act

cent strong pressure for action be- time for top management to get off cause of cash flow and profitability the backs of their subordinates, problems among British companies, and let them perform. has forced managers to act. and in "Personnel managers are in an many plants considerable progress ideal position to promote the has been made in productivity im- charge on this dismantling job, provements.

that British managers are so con- necessary rules, and they build strained by their own rules that most of the rules in the first place!"

'I do not believe that we will they cannot make decisions "which

"I do not believe that we have a ing the manager's right to manage-I question whether we ever had.

Mr Kenaghan told the assembled Mr Kenaghan suggested that re- personnel managers that now is the

because they are experienced in Mr Kenaghan went on to claim handling the removal of other un-

Mr Pat Lowry addressing delegates at the Harrogate conference



## **EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE REPORTS**

## "Tremendous strides" says youth training director

The new £1 billion Youth Training Scheme, designed to provide a bridge between school and work, has made great progress in meeting the ambitious targets set for it, Mr Ken Atkinson, the Manpower Services Commission's youth training director told delegates at Harrogate. "This is no short-term scheme of workexperience dreamed up as a response to unemployment. It is a work-based scheme offering high quality training, relevant to the needs of young people and the economy. It offers for the first time real foundation training for many more young people than at any time in the past."

He said the Manpower Services Commission, with the support of all sides of industry, had already taken tremendous strides in a short time in providing a programme of daunting scale and scope.

Employers and other scheme providers had come forward in such numbers that there were more than enough places available to meet the need. Young people were joining the scheme at the rate of over 20,000 a week and well over 200,000 places had been taken up already, he told his audience.

## **Benefits**

It was too early to assess the benefits of the scheme but valuable information from pilot schemes which ran in industry, agriculture. commerce and retailing last year was now available

Employers and other sponsors involved in the eight pilots rapidly became committed to the scheme and they have provided about 20,000 places this year. The benefits to them included:

- reduced training costs and a minimising of wastage giving a better motivated and more adaptable workforce:
- a chance to assess a young person's potential and abilities over 12 months:
- encouragement to look afresh at traditional training methods, leading to more efficiency and productivity in training:
- supervisors and trainers gained valuable experience.

From the trainees' point of view. the young people found that:

- it helped in equipping them for jobs:
- it increased their confidence. helping them generally in coping with everyday problems:
- it provided a base for further education and training.

Mr Ken Atkinson

On the success of YTS as a whole. Mr Atkinson said that this would be assessed by the degree to which targets were achieved, both in terms of scale and quality of train-

"An important test will come at Christmas, when we see how well the efforts of all parties to the scheme have enabled us to meet the Government undertaking that all this year's 16 year-old school leavers without jobs by then will have been offered a 12-month training place. We are confident that we are well on the way to meeting that target.'

## Improve chances

But, he said, YTS could not of itself create more jobs. What it could do was to improve young people's chances of getting a job.

"Another key test will be how far a spell on YTS will have encouraged and enabled young people to progress onto one of whatever options may be available-further study, further training, and so on. The aim is to ensure that the time spent on the scheme will be recognised and count towards other qualifications.

## Two different worlds

"The idea of a supervisor working between management and the workforce is no longer appropriate", Dr Alun Jones, research and development director of the Industrial Training Service Limited, told the conference. He went on to describe how organisations can develop effective 'manager-supervisor links'.

Effective supervision has always continue to perform effectively? been an important key to produc-M-S link tivity and profitability. The problem is that supervisors have always Recent research has shown that

kets and work values.

been considered as 'the man or this can be done by managers first woman in the middle'. Historically recognising that there are two the influence of the supervisor's different worlds, and then acceptimmediate boss in achieving effec- ing that they themselves need to tive performance has been recog- learn the skills of building a totally nised, but this is no longer solving new kind of manager-supervisor the problem of supervisors having relationship: an 'M-S link' which to bridge the gap between the two acts as a 'hinge' making certain that quite different worlds of the man- the two worlds work smoothly agement and the workforce. For together as a well-oiled whole. the gap is widening in a world of This concept of 'organisational rapidly changing technology mar- hinges' provides a new way of considering a number of different

parts of the organisation which So how can managers help super- need to work together smoothly visors cope with those changes and and efficiently.

## **Problems and opportunities**

The timescale for the 'delivery' of the Youth Training Scheme (yts) from its formal acceptance in July 1982 to its introduction in September 1983 has created many problems for the Manpower Services Commission and consequently for employers intending to participate.

Speaking at the conference Mr Tony Begley, Post Office yrs project team leader, said that many of the problems identified over the last 12 months have been resolved by the active involvement of individual employers and employers' organisations with the MSC, and a willingness by the MSC to adopt a reasonably flexible response to employers' representatives.

## **Crucial role**

He continued that further eduation has a crucial role for many employers, and will need to demonstrate sufficient ability to respond to new training requirements, together with flexibility in academic scheduling, to cope with a staggered commencement. This will be particularly relevant for 1983 in view of the uncertainty relating to the take-up of places by young people who may not yet be fully aware of the objectives and benefits of yTS.

"The 'customers' in all this activity are the young people who will benefit from an integrated programme of quality training/education and work experience." said Mr Begley. "All the agencies involved in running yts must demonstrate their commitment to the stated objectives of the New Training Initiative, and satisfy the needs and expectations of the customers who can, after all, demonstrate their satisfaction with what is being provided by their willingness to participate.

## Adult training must get high priority

It is crucial for the sake of the economy at large as well as for workers as individuals that the development of adult training gets high priority, Mr Roger Dawe, head of the Msc's Training Division claimed at Harrogate. He told delegates that already excellent progress had been made this year with the launch of the Youth Training Scheme which will give many more young people than ever before a better preparation for working life.

"Now we need to give equal and urgent employers, unions, local education authorities attention to building on that foundation year by and other training and education bodies showed providing for young people the opportunity to that there was a general concern to improve progress in occupational training and adults, both those in work as well as those out of work, with more access to training and retraining," said Mr Dawe.

### Flexible approach

"The current pace of occupational change and developments in new technology requires a more flexible approach to training and one which enables adults to update their skills throughout their working lives," he said.

"This approach will enable both employers to respond quickly to changes in skill requirements and so support economic recovery, and help individuals to acquire the skills they need to find and retain jobs.

Mr Dawe said it was in response to this need that the MSC had issued a consultative document on adult training. The replies to that paper from

**Resettlement—the ICI approach** 

The process of preparing staff for change has had to become more fully recognised as an integral and skilled part of personnel management. The consequences of recession have highlighted this need most dramatically, said Mr Gordon Libretto, an ICI resettlement group manager, speaking at Harrogate.

On far too many occasions industry has been represented as presenting an insensitive and unacceptable image in the managing of people affected by job losses, said Mr Libretto, who is responsible for the redeployment of employees from ICI Petrochemicals and Plastics Division's site at Welwyn Garden City.

## Interdependent

The needs of business, together with the needs of employees, while often seemingly incompatible in times of crisis and change, are interdependent and the successful management of each cannot be isolated.

"Get the balance wrong" said Mr Libretto, "and your business could become embroiled in the type of conflict from which there may never be a full

recovery. Indeed, such conflict could run counter to the business and market objectives you are trying to achieve." Mr Libretto was speaking on ICI's approach to resettlement. He spoke of the business background which led to ici merging its petrochemicals and plastics businesses into a new division two and a half years ago. Major restructuring followed, as part of the business improvement strategy, leading to reduced fixed costs and manpower levels. This, he said, was the means to survival. Mr Libretto went on to describe in detail how the changes took place. These involved some employees being

transferred from Welwyn to the north east and the north west, others decided to leave ici on severance terms, some took early retirement, and others started new careers inside and outside the company.

The process of change, he said, could be never totally without pain but can be managed in a way that enables a positive approach. It was therefore imperative that those managing redeployment were professionally competent and skilled in this activity.

## **EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE REPORTS**

adult training arrangements.

"With the Youth Training Scheme we have seen what can be achieved in a very short period by employers, unions, local authorities, education bodies and others working together with the Commission to make a massive break-through in reforming training arrangements," he said.

'There is similar urgent need to work together to reform adult training arrangements. What has been achieved for young people in this way and the response to our consultative document on adult training encourages us to believe that progress can be made, though it will require big changes in attitudes on all sides.

'And, for the sake of economic recovery and of the individuals who need retraining to acquire new skills, it is crucial that we all give high priority to developing and implementing a new adult training strategy."



Mr Roger Dawe

## Monitoring is a must

The Ford Motor Company has been keeping statistics on the composition of their work-force since the late 1960s. Detailed analyses are carried out annually and audits are carried out in its plants.

"Companies should monitor their equal opportunity policies to make sure they are working, if they want to make the best use of the talent available, and recruit and promote the most suitable candidates," said Paul Roots. Ford's industrial relations director.

At the IPM conference Mr Roots and Ms Jean Tomlin, a Ford employee relations officer said that in order to do this it was necessary to keep statistics updated on the composition of the work force, to analyse them, and to take whatever steps were necessary to avoid discrimination.

Describing the various methods used in Ford Motor Company Limited, Mr Roots went on to say that if there was discrimination, it needed identifying and monitoring would help. "Apart from moral considerations, a disaffected workforce is bad for business . . . there have been more than enough surveys of an independent nature to show that there is discrimination in employment.'

Mr Paul Roots

Ms Jean Tomlin



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## **EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE REPORTS**

## Productivity gain sharing

"Work smarter whilst working harder and share the benefits from an improved productivity growth" was the motivational theme of productivity consultant Mr Douglas Bentley.

Mr Bentley expounded the productivity gain sharing (PGS) concept as a 'way of work life' and one which was necessary to bring about the management and employee commitment necessary to ensure industrial competitiveness and to create and sustain higher living standards for the community as a whole. The old idea of productivity has a lot of negative connotations, management did not see it as a first priority, unions objected to it and labour was resistant to change. Productivity growth has to be seen as an objective common to all and desirable in its own right creating job security and competitiveness. It does mean something new in management styles and it does mean involving all employees' knowhow, skill and effort in improving productivity

## Working smarter

Gainsharing programmes are designed to involve employees in improving productivity and profitability of their organisation through better use of labour, capital, materials and energy. Gains that result from 'working smarter' are shared between the company and employees according to a predetermined formula that reflects improvement over historical levels.

Productivity gain sharing has a number of characteristics which distinguish it from other compensation reward schemes.

- Reward is based upon economic assessment of the organisation's performance
- Requires a productivity accounting as opposed to financial accounting system
- Open communication
- Greater employee involvement in decision making
- Reward every manager and employee with a piece of the action
- All remuneration, basic, extra's and productivity rewards are financed from the defined 'employee share'

These PGs programmes have now been in practical and successful use in medium sized organisations for periods of up to 20 years. Current progress of installation is accelerating, competitive pressures are causing many firms to search for compensation systems which tie pay more closely to the productivity performance and/or economic health of the firm and reinforce a sense of 'common fate' between companies and their employees. Application of gainsharing in the us run at a five to one ratio in comparison to the UK, a reflection of their awareness of the need for productivity growth.

## Japanese enterprise unions

The recession is causing British their efforts to get greater control increasingly like Japanese enterprise unions, says Professor William Brown of Warwick Universi- continued decline of industrywide ty. Speaking to delegates, Professor Brown argued that trade union The increased dependence of structure in Britain is peculiarly workplace union organisations on vulnerable to management employment policies that effectively isolate shop steward organisations from the wider labour movement.

## **By-product**

their unions. Instead many are weakening their shop stewards' ties often unintended by-product of cure employees.

shop steward organisations to look over their company's internal pay structure and training. They are helped in this by the

agreements and of union finances. the company makes them increasingly willing to facilitate. rather than delay, innovations in working practices. There are striking similarities with the way in which large Japanese companies use their enterprise unions as instruments of management. One Few managements are 'bashing' consequence of this may be that trade unionism in the private sector will become increasingly the prewith their national unions as an serve of the more skilled and se-

## A better way

Speaking to the IPM delegates, personnel director Mr Alan Smith said that Formica Limited is starting to achieve corporate objectives more easily through participation than by traditional methods of consultation. He added: "It has taken time to establish commitment and develop competence, but we have reached the stage where every employee is being offered off-site training in participation, on five-day courses for mixed groups comprising all levels from directors to shop-floor"

Formica has been working on participation for two years, with the help of the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit. Total board commitment has been matched throughout by the support of trade unions at company and district levels.

## More involvement

A steering group, representing a cross-section of employees, conducted a survey which showed that almost everyone wanted more involvement in matters affecting changes in their work. There were problems and anomalies, but commitment was such that these did not stifle progress.

Mr Smith said "We have had to seek acceptance of hard decisions concerning manning levels and other economies, and I believe the co-operation we have received arises largely from a recognition that we are doing our best to enhance the quality of working life throughout the company"

Among 'housekeeping' matters which had been sorted out successfully in a participative spirit were the establishment of a single-status canteen and the allocation of spaces in a car park.

## The Open Tech opens up

## by Dr George Tolley Director, Open Tech Unit

Manpower Services Commission

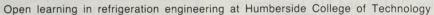
The objective of the Open Tech Programme is to extend the training opportunities available to adults at supervisor and technician levels, to update their skills without disrupting their work through the use of open learning techniques. The author looks at the programme.

The Open Tech Programme, funded by the Maninstitution; it is working through existing providers of power Services Commission, has come into being education and training. The task of providing more and because of two important facts. Firstly, it is often difficult better opportunities for the substantial numbers who need for mature adults to gain access to the education and training to fit them for the demands of rapidly changing training they need to enable them to keep up to date in technology would be too great for a single institution to their present job or to prepare them for a change of job or tackle. In any event, there are substantial resources career. Secondly, change and innovation in industry and currently devoted to the education and training of business, without which there is stagnation and loss of technicians and supervisors and the necessary task is to efficiency and competitiveness, depend very heavily upon mobilise these resources effectively, to open them up to those who are operating at technician and supervisory those who need access to them and to ensure that there is levels of skill and knowledge. Recognising these two facts, and their implications, the Open Tech Programme seeks to effective provision for the updating of those who need it. lower barriers preventing access to education and training Accordingly, the Open Tech Programme, operationally, and to provide greatly increased opportunities for mature has three characteristics. adults for updating, upgrading and retraining. The essential task is that of making a significant contribution to Characteristics of the programme retooling a vital part of the nation's workforce-those people who must sustain innovation and change as It is *collaborative*. It works through existing agencies processes, products and markets change. and it brings together major providers of education and



## SPECIAL FEATURE

The Open Tech Programme is not setting up a new



training (companies, ITBS, colleges) to co-operate in opening up and extending opportunities for adult technicians and supervisors.

It is *developmental*. The Open Tech Programme funds development projects on a pump-priming basis. These projects will enable significant and permanent changes to take place in methods and opportunities for training.

It meets the needs of the *job market*. Each development project must relate to identified labour market needs and must contribute to satisfying those needs. This does not mean that personal aspirations of individuals in or out of work are ignored. They are not. But the aim is to provide better opportunities related to work and to changes in work.

There is a fourth, and most important characteristic which is demonstrated in the title of the Programme. It is the word *open*. The Open Tech Programme aims to open up opportunities for training by lowering barriers impeding access and progression, by ensuring much more flexible provision of training that allows learning to take place at a time, place and pace that suit the requirements of the learner. Training programmes resulting from the Open Tech Programme will therefore encourage open and distance learning so that many rigidities that currently create difficulties for those who cannot attend training courses offered at prescribed times and places will be reduced.

## **Development projects**

The budget of the Open Tech Programme—money to be spent on development projects—is £5·1 million for 1983/84, £14·6 million for 1984/85 and £15·2 million for 1985/86. That budget will allow about 50–60 major projects to be supported each year. The outcome of each development project will be seen in a continuing activity, providing opportunities for training and education that were not previously available. The build-up of a better range of opportunities will therefore be cumulative and the impact of the Programme will depend upon full co-operation of existing providers of training and upon their commitment to change. Development projects will be funded, normally, for a maximum period of three years. Each development project will:

- clearly identify the training needs to be met;
- provide the material to satisfy those needs, either by developing the material (in printed form, or using combinations of print, audio, video, computer-based material) or adapting or making use of existing material;
- establish arrangements to deliver the material in open and flexible ways to meet the requirements of learners;
- pilot and evaluate the material and the delivery;
- provide the tutorial and training support that is required and the training of staff to supply that support.





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NAME

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## Criteria

In approving and supporting projects the Open Tech Unit, which manages the Programme, requires the following criteria to be satisfied:

- barriers preventing access to training must be lowered and opportunities for training for mature adults must thereby be extended;
- an identified labour market need or needs must be met;
- the training material or methods must be transferable or extensible to other situations;
- at the end of the development project the activity must be self-sustaining on a continuous basis;
- the training programmes must be cost effective.

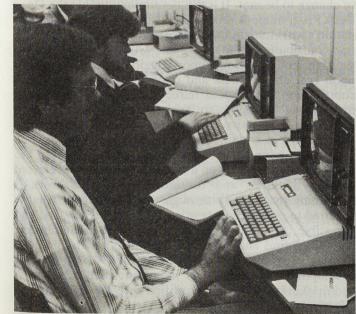
## Types of projects

The Open Tech Programme has been in being for a year and about 30 development projects are operational. They embrace the following types of activity:

Industry-wide training schemes. For example: In the construction industry for updating site supervisors in which the Construction Industry Training Board, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Chartered Institute of Building are collaborating in a joint activity. In the hotel and catering industry for supervisory and management training, under the auspices of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board. The British Fibreboard and Packaging Association is developing self-instruction packages for the fibreboard industry.

Schemes involving a number of collaborating companies. For example: The Southtek consortium involv-

Open Tech at Austin-Rover Learning Centre



ing 15 companies and 14 colleges in East and West Sussex and Kent, for updating technicians in new technology. In the South West of England six companies are collaborating with the South West Regional Management Centre in developing training programmes for the updating of supervisors in high technology industries.

Company wide schemes. For example: Austin-Rover's project for the updating of its technician workforce.

*National schemes.* For example: The National Association of Lift Manufacturers' project for the updating of lift engineers. Humberside College of Higher Education is establishing a national network of provision for the training of refrigeration engineers.

Area or regional schemes. For example: Sheffield City Polytechnic is developing and piloting training packages in quality assurance for engineers and supervisors. Plymouth College of Further Education is developing, in association with industries in its area, open and distance learning material for technicians in electronics and microelectronics. Both of these projects will, at a later date, be extended to the national dimension.

*Country-wide schemes.* For example: Dyfed County Council is setting up, as an Open Tech funded development project, a county-wide provision of open learning to meet the needs of individuals and employers. The Dyfed education authority will be aiming to make available a wide range of learning materials and training packages that have already been developed by others.

In many of these projects, educational technology is being used or developed to take advantage of new technology as an aid to open and distance learning. There is no search for gimmicks, only an insistence upon effective learning. But where audio-visual packages are advantageous, they are being developed; where computer-based training methods are effective, they are being used. New technology is here to be used and the Open Tech Programme is encouraging its application and further development.

Over the next two to three years, the Open Tech Programme expects to make a growing impact upon the education and training scene as it relates to the needs of mature adults in technician and supervisory jobs. It is anticipated that in 1985/86 something like 50,000 adults will participate directly in training programmes that result from Open Tech projects. But the spin-off effects are expected to be considerable as the materials and methods developed in the various projects are taken up more generally. The success of the Programme will be judged to a large extent by that spin off and by the growth in acceptance of more flexible training methods.

## Four major initiatives

In addition to responding to proposals for development projects from industry and education the Open Tech Programme is encouraging developments under four major initiatives.

One initiative embraces national programmes in support of new technology. Already development work is under way in training programmes in computer aided design and in robotics. Projects in office technology will be commissioned and other interests under discussion include automated process and production control, biotechnology and new technology in warehousing and distribution, to set alongside projects that are already operating in microelectronics. A second initiative is concerned with establishing a number of practical training facilities in support of open and distance learning. These facilities will provide the hands-on experience required by technicians who need access to equipment that will give them new skills. The third initiative lies in the development of educational technology necessary to extend open and distance learning. The use of interactive video, computer-based training and teleconferencing needs to be extended and the Open Tech Programme will be doing this in relation to a range of specified training needs, thus ensuring that developments in the technology relate directly to what is required to give the technicians and supervisors the skills they need. The fourth initiative is in supervisory and management development and training. There is already a wide range of provision for training supervisors and managers and the Open Tech has no wish to duplicate that provision or to add to the confusion which many employers experience as they look for appropriate training. But there remains a very real need to meet in the case of small businesses as much of the training for supervisors lacks the practical emphasis and the flexibility that many are looking for. The Open Tech Programme will be commissioning development projects in these various priority areas over the next six months and will do so by encouraging collaboration between training providers in industry, ITBs, Skillcentres and education.

## Role of the education sector

Education establishments have an important part to play in opening up and extending education and training opportunities for mature adults. Already over 30 colleges are co-operating in Open Tech projects and that number rises to well over 60 if we include project proposals at an

Austin-Rover Learning Centre

advanced stage of consideration. Polytechnics and universities are also involved and they have a significant role in the further development of provision for technicians and supervisors. Recognising the importance of the education sector, the Open Tech Unit has approached a number of local education authorities and has asked them to consider what might be done to encourage more flexible provision of education and training to meet the needs of the labour market in their area by a coherent programme of action involving the totality of their Further Education provision.

## The action plan

In summary, these various initiatives will mean during the next six months that a co-ordinated range of activities will be got under way as follows:

- six to eight national programmes of training in key areas to support new technology;
- ten to 12 practical training facilities will be developed involving an expenditure of about £4 million when fully developed;
- up to four centres for the development of educational technology will be identified and about £1 million allocated to such development associated with a specified range of training needs;
- about six substantial programmes in supervisory and management development and training will be initiated;
- six local education authority wide projects will be agreed and a total expenditure of about £1.5 million allocated during the first year of operation;

Responses from education and industry to the Open Tech Programme have been and continue to be most encouraging. There is a well-disposed determination to make available effective training to enable the challenge of change to be met. It is this determination that the Open Tech Programme is reinforcing. The task of retooling the nation's workforce is huge and daunting. Open Tech is but one contribution to that task but with its insistence upon sensible collaboration, upon flexibility and response, upon cost effectiveness and upon meeting needs, it is a contribution that should make a significant and lasting impact. Much remains to be done, not least in bringing into being an effective information system that will ensure that employers, training providers and individuals can find out what is going on where and how. Already the start has been made on building up a national data base of relevant training materials and resources and further work is continuing on thinking through the essentials of what is required to provide information that is clear, relevant and accessible. A good deal has to be done also in establishing marketing aims and a marketing strategy for training and training provision developed as a result of Open Tech development projects. It is important that information and marketing needs are identified carefully and satisfied effectively and efficiently.



Don't for a minute imagine we want you they relate. to forget the Young Workers Scheme. Quite the opposite.

It's simply that from 1st August this year, a number of important changes took place, affecting how the scheme is managed.

All these revisions have been incorporated in a new booklet which describes the scheme in full. The most important changes are as follows:

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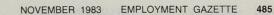
for each eligible employee whose gross average weekly earnings are f,42 or less and f,7.50than f, 42 but not more than f, 47 a week. 13 weeks of satisfying the conditions of the scheme.

3. Claims must be submitted within 13 weeks after the end of the quarter to which

For those unfamiliar with it, the Young Workers Scheme offers employers an incentive to employ more young people under the age of 18, at a price they can afford.

To receive your free copy of the revised booklet, simply send us the coupon below or phone Andrea Davies on 01-213 4065.

And remind yourself of what the Young Workers Scheme is all about.



## SPECIAL FEATURE

## Trade union democracy—the bill

Following the Green Paper on Democracy in Trade Unions published in January and the White Paper in July (both summarised in the *Employment Gazette* of those months), the Trade Union Bill has now been published. It was presented to the House of Commons in October by the Secretary of State for the Employment, Mr Tom King.

The Trade Union Bill aims to ensure that trade union members:

- can elect the governing body of their trade union by secret ballot
- are consulted in a secret ballot before being called out on strike. No ballot would mean putting at risk union funds
- can vote at least once every ten years on whether their union should continue to spend on political activities.

The Bill provides for a number of associated matters including the consequences of a vote by a union's members against the continuance of its political activities. It also updates the definition of "political objects", expenditure on which must be met from unions' political funds.

Publication of the Bill follows consultation on the legislative proposals set out in the Government's consultative paper published on July 12. Over 70 organisations and individuals commented on the proposals and their views have been taken into account in the preparation of the Bill. The Government first raised the issue of legislation to ensure greater democracy in trade unions in the Green Paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* (Cmnd 8778) published in January 1983.

## Union elections

Part I of the Bill deals with union elections. It applies to all the voting members of the principal executive committee of each trade union, including those presidents and general secretaries who have a vote or casting vote. All union members are to be entitled to vote unless they come within certain categories, such as new entrants or retired members, which are excluded from voting under union rules. The electorate for certain posts on a union executive may, however, be confined to particular areas or occupations if that is the nature of those posts under the union's constitution.

The remedy for a breach of the rights conferred on union members by *Part I* of the Bill is through an application to the ordinary courts for a declaration and an order which is enforceable after six months. There are special provisions for federations of unions and for transfers and amalgamations. The intention is that *Part I* of the Bill should take effect 12 months after a Commencement Order is made, shortly after Royal Assent, and would apply to the first union elections due thereafter.

## **Strike ballots**

*Part II* of the Bill deals with strike ballots. It provides that a strike or other industrial action in breach of employment contracts will lose immunity unless those union members directly concerned are balloted on whether or not they wish to strike.

All those the union intends to call on to take industrial action are entitled to vote, but no one else. If anyone is asked to strike after being denied the right to vote, immunity will be lost. The ballot result must be announced but immunity does not depend on the ballot demonstrating majority support.

If a strike ballot is not held in accordance with *Part II* of the Bill anyone who suffers loss through interference with their commercial contracts may sue for an injunction to restrain the strike and/or for damages.

## **Political activities**

Part III deals with the political activities of trade unions. Trade unions which have adopted resolutions under the Trade Union Act 1913 to enable them to spend money in furtherance of the political objects defined in that Act, must have new resolutions passed by a secret ballot of their members at least every ten years if they wish to continue to do so. Any trade unions which have not held a ballot in the nine years before commencement will need to do so within 12 months of that date. As with ballots under the 1913 Act, the certification officer must approve the rules for the holding of review ballots.

Part III of the Bill would come into effect 12 months after Royal Assent. Expenditure on political objects would then be unlawful if a union did not hold a ballot as required. If a union holds a ballot but fails to secure majority support for its political activities its expenditure on those activities would be unlawful from six months after the ballot. The Bill provides for the collection of the political levy to cease after a negative ballot result or within 12 months of Royal Assent if no ballot is held as required.

Finally, the Bill provides for political fund deficits not to be secured against the general assets of a trade union and for the 1913 Act's definition of "political objects" on which money must be spent from political funds to be clarified and updated. The remedy for a union member in the event of his union failing to comply with the provisions of *Part III*—other than where there is a breach of the union's own political fund rules—is by application to the ordinary courts.

The following is a more detailed clause-by-clause analysis of the Bill.

## Part I Trade union elections

Clause 1 requires the principal executive committee of a trade union to be elected by secret ballot of the union's members. The clause provides that every person who has a vote or casting vote on this committee (such persons are referred to in the Bill as "voting members") must owe his position on the committee at any given time to an election fulfilling the requirements in Clause 2 held within the last five years. The clause also provides that office holders in the union whose office gives them a vote or casting vote on the committee (such as the union's general secretary or president) must have been similarly elected to that office. The clause further provides that there can be such reasonable hand-over period as may be required, but one not exceeding six months, in which to give effect to an election result; that any term in the contract of employment of an employee of the union (for example the general secretary) which might prevent his being elected as required by the Bill is to be disregarded; and that the actions of the principal executive committee of a trade union are not to be invalid (and hence incapable of attracting legal liability) simply because one or more of its voting members have not been elected in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Bill.

**Clause 2** lays down that all elections to the principal executive committee of a trade union must comply with the following requirements:

- entitlement to vote at the election must be accorded equally to all members of the union unless they are in certain listed groups, such as newly joined or retired members, which are also excluded from voting under union rules; (the Bill also allows unions under their rules to restrict the electorate for particular seats on the executive to members in particular occupations, geographical areas or constituent sections within the union);
- voting in the election must be by the marking of a ballot paper and without interference or constraint;
- those entitled to vote must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be supplied with a ballot paper and given a fair and convenient opportunity to vote in secret without direct cost to themselves;
- votes cast in the election must be fairly and accurately counted;
- no member is to be unreasonably prevented from standing for election nor required to belong to a particular political party in order to do so; (however,

the Bill allows unions to exclude particular classes of members from standing for election through their rules).

The clause does not apply to overseas members of a union nor in relation to uncontested elections.

**Clause 3** provides that a member of a union can apply to the High Court (or, in Scotland, the Court of Session) for a declaration that the union has failed to comply with the Bill's provisions regarding the election of its principal executive committee; that the court, where it makes such a declaration, will normally also make an order setting out the action which the union must take as a consequence of its failure; that the union will have a specified period of not less than six months from the date of the order in which to take any steps required by the order; and that at the end of that period any member of the union (even though not a party to the original application) can pursue enforcement proceedings if the union has failed to comply with the requirements of the order.

**Clause 4** provides for exemption from the balloting requirements for:

- trade union federations which have no individuals as members;
- newly formed or amalgamated unions for a period of one year from their formation;
- unions to which another union has transferred its engagements, but only for a period of one year from the date of transfer and only in respect of certain members who joined the principal executive committee as a consequence of the transfer.

**Clause 5** defines certain expressions used in *Part I* of the Bill; and provides the necessary transitional provisions. One effect of the latter is to ensure that following commencement of *Part I* (which will be by order) all subsequent elections to the principal executive committee of a trade union will have to be conducted in accordance with the Bill's provisions.

## Part II Secret ballots before industrial action

**Clause 6** removes immunity from legal action in cases where trade unions do not hold a ballot before authorising or endorsing a call for a strike (or any other form of industrial action which interferes with, or breaks, the employment contracts of those called upon to take part in it). It also provides that immunity is removed if the ballot is held more than four weeks before the industrial action begins or if the ballot fails to satisfy the requirements of *Clause 7*.

**Clause 7** sets out the requirements which strike ballots must satisfy. Entitlement to vote must be given to those, and only those, whom it is reasonable for the union to

believe will be called upon to take or to continue to take strike or other industrial action. Immunity will be lost if any member is called on to strike after being denied entitlement to vote. The question on the ballot paper must invite a "Yes" or "No" answer and specify whether the action involves a strike or other type of industrial action involving the voter in a breach of his contract of employment (or interference with its performance). So far as is reasonably practicable, those voting must be supplied with a voting paper and be given a fair and convenient opportunity to vote in secret without direct cost to themselves. Voting must be by the marking of the voting paper and without interference or constraint. The votes must be fairly and accurately counted and the detailed results must be made known to those voting.

## Part III Political activities of trade unions

Clause 8 provides that trade unions, which have in the past balloted their members, under the provisions of the Trade Union Act 1913, to enable them to spend money on political activities, must in future ballot their members at least every ten years if they wish to continue to do so. It means in particular that any of these trade unions which have not held a ballot in the nine years before the Act comes into force will need to do so within 12 months of that date.

Clause 9 supplements the existing requirements in the 1913 Act which govern the conduct of ballots on political activities. Under that Act these ballots must be held under union rules which have been approved for the purpose by the Certification Officer and have satisfied him that they comply with the Act's requirements concerning secrecy and the conduct of the ballot. Clause 9 makes clear that ballot rules must be approved by the Certification Officer before each ballot and also enables trade unions to adopt ballot rules by a decision of their principal executive committee in the case of the first ballots to be held under the provisions of the Bill (within 12 months of commencement).

Clause 10 deals with the assets and liabilities of the separate political funds which, under the 1913 Act, trade unions must have if they wish to spend on political activities. In cases where a union has lost its authority to spend on political activities, the clause provides that nothing more must be added to the political fund; it prevents union members from being required to contribute to the fund; and it enables unions to transfer assets of the fund to another fund of the union without being in breach of trust or of their rules. The clause also makes clear that no political fund deficits incurred at any time after passage of the Bill may be paid off from union funds other than the political fund, and that unions must not at any time transfer into their political funds money not appropriate to those funds.

Clause 11 deals with the situation where a trade union no longer has the right to spend on political activities. It

Clause 14. Clause 15 defines certain terms used in Part III of the Bill and applies it with any necessary modifications to employers' associations.

fund

Part IV Supplementary

Clause 16 provides for any additional expenditure which may arise under the scheme established under section 1 of the Employment Act 1980 (funds for trade union ballots) as a consequence of the provisions of the Bill.

provides that trade unions must immediately take steps to

ensure that collection of the political levy ceases as soon as

practicable, and that any levy contributions which are

received in the meantime may be paid into another fund

of the union, but must be refunded to union members on

request. In cases where a union has held a ballot under the

provisions of the Bill but the result has been negative, the clause enables the union to continue to spend on political

activities for not more than six months from the date of

the ballot. It also provides for union rules made to comply

with the Trade Union Act 1913 to lapse and protects

members previously contracted out of the levy from

Clause 12 gives a trade union member the right to apply

to the High Court (Court of Session in Scotland) for a

declaration that the union has failed to take the steps

required by Clause 11 to ensure that collection of the

political levy ceases. Where the court decides that the

union has failed to do so, the clause provides that it may

make an order specifying the steps which the union must

take and the timescale within which they must be taken.

The clause also makes provision for the enforcement of an

Clause 13 provides that when a union has lost but

subsequently re-establishes its authority to spend on

political activities, it may not transfer any money acquired

before the new authority was established into the political

Clause 14 contains an updated and revised definition of

the aspects ("political objects") on which, under the 1913

Act, trade unions are only allowed to spend if they have

authority from their members to do so. The clause deems

any references to the old definition in trade union rules to

be to the new definition and repeals section 1(2) of the

Trade Union Act 1913 (definition of statutory objects) in

consequence of the redefinition of political objects in

order by any member of the union.

possible discrimination.

Clause 17 enables the Secretary of State to bring Part I of the Act into effect by order, while Part II and III will come into effect two months after the Bill receives Royal Assent. The clause also provides that Parts I and II of the Act will not extend to Northern Ireland and that Part III will not apply to any trade union based in Northern Ireland.

Q UESTIONS IN P A RLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between October 31 and November 9 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.

## Apprentices

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked how many apprentices there have been in United Kingdom manufacturing industry for every year since 1979. Mr Morrison: The numbers of people

undertaking apprenticeships in manufacturing industry in each of the years 1979-1983 are estimated to be as follows:

1979	155,000
1980	149,500
1981	147,600
1982	123,700
1983	99,000

(November 1)

eaual

in 1982.

## Industrial tribunals

Ms Harriet Harman (Peckham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many applications there were to industrial tribunals for unfair dismissal due to trade union membership or trade union activities for the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982; how many such cases were actually heard in each year; and in how many of such cases the claimant was successful

Mr Gummer: Because of past problems over the accuracy of data input, reliable information on the number of complaints of unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership and activities is not available. The following figures should therefore be treated with considerable caution:

#### Unfair dismissal complaints on grounds of trade union membership or activities

	Complaints Agreed made settle- ments		Tribunal hearings	Complaints upheld	
1979 1980		50 140	263 255	33 34	
1981 1982 (Prov		48 53	82 126	18 21	

A number of steps have now been taken to remedy the deficiencies in the collection of this data and more reliable figures should be available in due course for 1983.

Disabled people Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe) asked the Secretary of State for (October 28) Employment, what plans he had for moni-



## **Department of Employment** Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Ministers of State: Peter Morrison John Selwyn Gummer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Alan Clark

Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would adjust the territorial boundaries of as to make their workload more nearly

Mr Gummer: The territorial boundaries of the regional offices are kept under constant review. We have been informed by the President of the Industrial Tribunals (England and Wales) that the areas covered by the Bristol and Exeter regional offices are to be combined into one region. (October 31)

Ms Harriet Harman (Peckham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what factors he attributed the drop in the number of applications to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act from 1,742 in 1976 to 39

Mr Clark: It is not possible to say why the number of applications under the Equal Pay Act completed by industrial tribunals declined from 1742 in 1976 to 39 in 1982. There has been a decrease each year since the Act has been in operation. It greater compliance with the Act, as its terms have become better known.

(October 31)

toring the numbers of young disabled people on the youth training scheme; and what efforts he was making to ensure that mentally as well as physically disabled young people were able to take advantage of training opportunities.

Mr Morrison: Statistics on the number of young disabled people entering the Youth Training Scheme, based on returns from sponsors, are being collected at quarterly intervals. The figures for September show that some 1,100 disabled young people had been identified as entering the Scheme at that date.

The eligibility rules allow disabled voungsters to join the Scheme at the age of 18 if they could not have done so earlier because of ill health or because they continued their education until that age, and every effort is being made to encourthe regional offices of industrial tribunals so age both mentally and physically disabled young people to enter the Scheme. The Manpower Services Commission has published leaflets aimed at explaining to emplovers and other potential sponsors the benefits of recruiting disabled youngsters within the Scheme. In addition the Commission is making training available to sponsors' staff to help them meet the needs of young disabled people, including those who are mentally handicapped.

(October 31)



## Young people

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would now extend the is to be hoped that the latest figure reflects youth training scheme to all unemployed 17 year olds.

Mr Morrison: We have no plans to do so at present. Seventeen vear-old school leavers who are unemployed are already eligible for a place on the Scheme. Most other unemployed seventeen year olds will have already had up to a year on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

(November 1)

NOVEMBER 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 489

## **Q UESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT**

## **Employees in employment**

Mr Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked how many: (a) men and (b) women had been in employment in June in each year since 1978.

Mr Clark: The numbers of employees in employment in Great Britain are given in the table below. Estimates after 1978 are provisional and those for 1982 and 1983 include an allowance for underestimation in the basic estimates.

June	Male	Female	
1978 1979 1980	13,096,000 13,154,000 12,960,000	9,158,000 9,433,000 9,396,000	anna Bala
1981 1982 1983	12,191,000 11,793,000 11,501,000	9,040,000 8,978,000 8,958,000	

(October 24)

## Training schemes

Mr Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked how many of those aged under 25 years had been on government training schemes in October.

Mr Morrison: By October 20, 222,660 young people aged under 25 had entered the Youth Training Scheme. Estimated numbers of people aged under 25 who are currently on government training schemes are as follows:

Youth Opportunities Programme	69,100
Training Opportunities Scheme	11,200
Training for Skills Programme	3,000
Computer Threshold Scheme	1,000

(October 26)

## Health and safety

Mr Dave Nellist (Coventry South East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he had taken to ensure that sponsors of the youth training scheme, managing agents and the Manpower Services Commission were carrying out their obligations in relation to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

Mr Morrison: I am satisfied that the Manpower Services Commission is doing all it reasonably can to fulfil its obligations to trainees under the Health and Safety at Work Act by bringing home to managing agents and sponsors their duties to protect trainees' health and safety. This it does, inter alia, by providing booklets containing safety advice and by drawing up contractual conditions for yts schemes which stress obligations under the Act. In compiling the booklets and forms of contract, it has had continuing advice from the Health and Safety Executive.

advice.

should be taken to detract from the prim- but redeployed elsewhere in local governary responsibility of those actually provid- ment will no longer be entitled to paying the training and work experience under ments. the yts to comply with health and safety legislation since they and only they have control of the premises and plant.

(October 24)

what compensation had been awarded to young persons who had died or been injured on the youth opportunities prog- has in mind the provisions for aggregating ramme in the period April 1980 to March 1983

Mr Morrison: The responsibility for insuring trainees rests with scheme sponsors. The Manpower Services Commission is not a party to claims for damages arising workers in the electricity supply industry. out of personal injury and cannot therefore supply any information concerning the number of claims or compensation paid.

However, the Manpower Services Commission does make payments of benefit equal to those available to employed persons under the statutory Industrial Injuries Scheme. During the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 payments totalling £154,295 and £169,705 respectively were made by the Commission. I regret figures for the year 1980-81 are not available.

(October 24)

Mr Michie went on to ask how many days had been lost by trainees on youth opportunities programmes as a result of accidents in the period April 1980 to March 1983.

Mr Morrison: I regret that the number of training days lost due to accidents is not avaiable. However, during the period April 1980 to March 1983 when nearly 1.5 million young people entered the Programme, 8,853 accidents involving young persons on the Programme were reported to the Commission. The great majority of these involved absences from work of three days or less.

(October 24)

## **Redundancy payments**

what was the estimated cost to central and ment) (Modification) Order 1983.

Order is expected to be broadly neutral.

HSE staff must give inspection priority to Those made redundant and leaving local known workplaces and activities of high government altogether will clearly be entihazard but they investigate accidents and tled to payments based on total service. complaints and respond to requests for which may be longer than service with the last employer alone in a small minority of But none of this activity by MSC OF HSE cases. Conversely, those made redundant

## (October 27)

Mr Forsyth went on to ask what other employees or groups of employees enjoyed similar benefits to those given to local government workers by the Redundancy Mr Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked Payments (Local Government) (Modification) Order 1983.

> Mr Gummer: I assume my hon Friend service for redundancy payments purposes. Similar provisions apply, under a variety of statutory and negotiated arrangements, to National Health Service staff, registered dock workers, merchant seamen, and Employees in the private sector are also entitled to aggregate continuous service with associated employers.

> > (October 27)

## Security firms

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many private security firms were employed by his Department or bodies associated with his Department; how many personnel were employed, at which locations, on what responsibilities and duties, and at what annual cost; what had been the comparable figures for each of the last three years; and what estimates he had made as to the likely figures for 1984.

Mr Gummer: It is Government policy to contract out services such as security guarding when this is cost effective and makes good management sense.

The Department of Employment Group employs 12 private security firms, which have contracted to man 16 security posts. These posts are at Group locations in Central London, Watford, Bootle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Letchworth, Slough, Barking, Deptford and Sheffield, and their responsibilities and duties involve the safeguarding of buildings and their contents. Mr Michael B Forsyth (Stirling) asked The cost in this financial year is £315,900 and the estimated cost in 1984-85 is local government of the changes made by £351,900. The figures for each of the past the Redundancy Payments (Local Govern- three years were £75,000 in 1980-81, £78,300 in 1981-82 and £78,700 in 1982-83 Mr Gummer: The long-term effect of the when fewer establishments were covered. (October 26)

## Youth Training Scheme

Sir John Biggs Davison (Epping Forest) asked what were the numbers and composition of staff engaged, whether by his Department or by the Manpower Services Commission, on the administration and inspection of the youth training scheme. Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission employs some 3,800 permanent staff for work on the Youth Training Scheme, of whom nearly 3,000 are employed in Area Offices setting up, inspecting and monitoring individual schemes. A further 300 staff are employed elsewhere within the Commission on the recruitment of young people to places on the Scheme and on other support services

related indirectly to it. Twenty-three Department of Employment staff are engaged either full-time or part-time in monitoring the overall performance and achievement of the scheme. (November 8)

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the progress of the youth training scheme.

Mr King: I am greatly encouraged by the progress of the Scheme to date, and in particular by the co-operation shown by employers, local authorities, trade unions and others.

Over a quarter of a million young people have now taken up places within the Scheme and I am confident that the undertaking to offer a place to all unemployed 16 year olds by Christmas will be met.

(November 8)\*

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would consider extending the health and safety at work legislation to those on youth training schemes.

Mr Gummer: The Health and Safety at Work Act already covers those on youth training schemes. The Health and Safety Commission has always advised that this coverage protects trainees effectively. Nevertheless I have welcomed the initiative of the HSC to amend the law so that these trainees are brought under exactly the same section of the Act as employees. I have asked for this to be done as soon as possible

(November 8)\*

Mr Ken Eastham (Manchester, Blackley) asked the Secretary of State for Employ-

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scheme.

Mr Morrison: It is still too early to say how many young people will join the Scheme this year. Early indications suggest that more young people than expected have either obtained jobs or are staying on in full-time education. The numbers taking up places in October have however been higher than expected and by November 3 251,000 young people had entered the

**Unemployment benefit** 

Scheme.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what arrangements were made on a continuing basis for an appointment system to be worked at benefit offices of his Department; al fund. ment, if he would make a statement on if he planned any improvements in the



scheme management agencies.

Mr Morrison: Managing agents are required to demonstrate that they meet the agreed criteria for the content and design of schemes as well as having the ability to deliver the training programme proposed. (November 8)\*

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford) asked the sary. Secretary of State for Employment, what proposals he had for the continued training of present participants in the youth training

Mr Morrison: The Youth Training Scheme aims to equip youngsters with a foundation of basic skills on which further training can build. Responsibility for identifying subsequent training needs and arranging to meet them remains with employers, who are best placed to respond quickly and flexibly to market demand. (November 8)

Mr Tom Clarke (Monklands West) asked how many accidents involving young people on youth training schemes had taken place in the last two years.

Mr Morrison: There were 15 fatal accident to young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Youth Training Scheme in the period November 1 1981 to October 28 1983.

(November 8)

Mr Marcus Fox (Shipley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he expected that the full number of places on the youth training scheme would be occupied in the current year.

(November 8)

criteria for appointment as youth training appointment system; and if he will make a statement.

Mr Clark: Appointment systems for people claiming at unemployment benefit offices are encouraged but are not imposed. Any particular arrangement is a matter for local management. The operation of such systems is kept under review locally and improvements made as neces-

(November 9)

## **Trade unions**

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recent discussions he had had with trade union leaders regarding the political levy; and if he would make a statement.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on his recent talks with leaders of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr King: I met members of the Employment Policy and Organisation Committee of the TUC on October 19 to discuss the operation of the political levy. I made clear the Government's concern that trade union members should be able freely to decide whether or not to pay the levy. I invited the tuc to bring forward proposals for steps which the trade unions might themselves take to guarantee a fair, unfettered, effective and informed right of choice.

(November 8)

## **Political funds**

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribble) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would study the implications of recent cases concerning the use of trade union political funds with a view to considering amending legislation.

Mr Clark: We are aware of these cases and we have included in the Trade Union Bill provisions designed to remove the uncertainties which have arisen about the operation of the Trade Union Act 1913. For example, the Bill contains an updated and clarified definition of the activities which must be financed only from trade unions' political funds. The revised definition makes it clear that, amongst other things, expenditure on the provision of any property for use by a political party should be regarded as political expenditure. The Bill also contains a provision to make clear that political fund deficits may not be paid off from union funds other than the politic-

(November 8)

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## **OUESTIONS IN** PARLIAMENT

#### Asbestos

Mr Barry Jones (Alyn and Deeside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that the law required all proper precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of workers in proximity to asbestos.

Mr Gummer: The exposure of workers to asbestos is already controlled by the Asbestos Regulations 1969 and relevant provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. However, three new legislative initiatives which will provide additional control are under way. First, we are considering new regulations governing the licensing of work with asbestos insulation and asbestos coating which we intend to lay before Parliament shortly.

Second, the Health and Safety Commission have recently agreed the issue of a consultative document containing proposals for regulations to prohibit the importation, marketing and use of blue asbestos (crocidolite) and brown asbestos (amosite) together with products containing them, and to prohibit asbestos spraying and asbestos insulation. The consultative document will be published in the near future with the aim of introducing legislation by June 1984.

Third, new legislation to implement the remaining requirements of two recently adopted European Community Directives on asbestos is in preparation. The HSC intend to issue a consultative document intend next year, with a view to submitting draft regulations for my consideration by the end of that year.

(November 8)

## Enterprise allowance

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln) asked how many people were now in receipt of the enterprise allowance.

Mr Clark: On October 21 1983, 13,325 people were in receipt of the Enterprise Allowance. Of these, 1,648 had joined the pilot scheme operating prior to the national extension on August 1 1983.

(November 8)

### **Employment Act**

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was considering any amendments to the Employment Act 1982. Mr Gummer: We have no plans to amend the Employment Act 1982 but we do, of course, keep the operation of that Act and the Employment Act 1980 under close review.

(November 8)

**Employment patterns** 

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked what was the current trend in vacancies and its implications for future employment patterns.

Mr Clark: Unfilled vacancies notified to Jobcentres have continued to increase and in October were 44 per cent higher than in the same month last year, and are now at the highest level since early 1980.

While this is encouraging, steadily falling unemployment will only be achieved if Britain proves it can compete in world markets. Any letting up in the fight to get inflation and pay settlements down would only undo the very evident progress we are making.

(November 8)

### Careers officers

Mr Reg Freeson (Brent East) asked what attention was given to the needs of disabled children in the training of careers officers:

Mr Morrison: The recognised professional training for careers officers leading to the award of the Diploma in Careers Guidance includes as one of its core elements work with young people with special needs, including those with physical or mental disabilities. Further in-service training is provided locally and regionally for both careers officers who specialise in this work and other Careers Service staff.

(November 4)

Mr Freeson went on to ask how many careers officers were specialists in helping disabled children.

Mr Morrison: On April 1 1983, the latest date for which figures are available, there were 169 careers officers in Great Britain specialising in work with disabled young Jobcentre vacancies people

(November 4)

#### Noise at work

Mr Den Dover (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had discussed likely consistency of enforcement throughout the European Economic Community of the proposed EC Council Directive on protection of workers from noise

Directives are so formulated as to bind all Member States equally will be an essential

element in negotiations on this proposal. It will best be achieved by ensuring that the eventual Directive sets out clear requirements that can reasonably be applied throughout the very wide range of industries likely to be affected, so that it will not be necessary to make provision for extensive derogations by national authorities to deal with particular problems.

(November 4)

Mr Nicholas Baker (North Dorset) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the existing rules for protection of workers from noise.

Mr Gummer: We are giving full support to the Health and Safety Commission in its campaign to alert industry to the dangers of noise. We intend to introduce legislation and are pursuing this with our European partners.

(November 8)\*

Mr Den Dover (Chorley) asked what was the estimated cost to industry of implementing the proposed European Economic Community Council Directive on protection of workers from noise, as submitted by the Commission to the Council on October 18 1982.

Mr Gummer: I am fully aware of the very considerable concern in industry over this proposed Directive. In its present form it is impossible to estimate accurately the cost to industry of implementation. The Government is determined to see that any final Directive that results shall not place unnecessary nor uncompetitive burdens on industry.

(November 8)

Mr George Park (Coventry North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would eliminate the advertising of vacancies at Jobcentres at less than the legal minimum rates of pay.

Mr Morrison: Instructions to Jobcentre staff already make it clear that vacancies should not be displayed where it appears that a wages order is likely to be violated. Staff are required to seek advice from the Wages Inspectorate if they have any reason to believe that the rate quoted is below the statutory minimum. Methods of keeping Jobcentre staff up to date with Wages Mr Gummer: The need to ensure that Council requirements are kept under review.

(November 4)

## Youth Training Scheme

planned places are based on assumptions about:

The number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1983:

- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who will be unemployed;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who will be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to of the target). The number of make assumptions about the number of young people who will leave further education or employment part-way through their first year mitment in 1983 is to arrange for and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

YTS approved places are those that have been negotiated between quires a year of training, will responsors/managing agents and the Area Offices of the Training Division of the MSC and have been considered and agreed by MSC Area Manpower Boards, Also included are schemes that have been negotiated centrally by Training Division Large Companies Unit, accepted by Training Division Area Offices the greatly increased rate of build and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of September nearly 90 per cent of the places ber 10 revealed that the total num-

□ Youth Training Scheme (YTS) rate of approval during September was over 8,500 places per week.

Firmly anticipated places are at various stages of negotiation or are awaiting consideration by Area Manpower Boards. The number of firmly anticipated places at the end of September is considerably less than at the end of August because of approvals. During the next few months remaining places in this category will be cleared, mainly through approval.

The number of approved and firmly anticipated places at the end of September totalled 446,231 (97 per. cent of the 1983-84 target) of which 415,000 were approved (90 per cent entrants to training by the end (169,478) was nearly double the end of August total. A major comsufficient places to be available so that every 16 year old unemployed school leaver this year, who receive a suitable offer of a scheme by Christmas 1983.

The number of entrants to Mode A schemes, nearly 113,000, is over double the number at the end of August. This figure represents 67 per cent of the total number of entrants to training and continues up in Mode A which started in July. A telephone survey on Novem-

required between then and next ber of entrants to training had risen March had been approved. The to 260,756.

Youth Training Scheme; all schemes as at September 30 1983

Region	Plan for 1983–84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
Scotland Northern	48,360 30,480	41,688 28,306	6,435 1,319	13,507 14.279
North West Yorks &	65,498	57,474	3,893	26,486
Humberside Midlands	46,810 92,770	41,059 87,069	4,331 4,220	16,839 39,426
Wales South West South East	25,200 32,890 78,300	22,679 33,099 70,958	1,854 1,014 2,277	10,321 12,878
London	38,830	32,855	5,701	28,591 7,151
Great Britain	459,138	415,187	31,044	169,478

Columns two and three are exclusive, so at the end of September the total of approved and firmly anticipated places was 446,231.

# **Employment topics**

## **IPM** books

□ A major new textbook concentrating on strategies and techniques of personnel management, rather than theory, has been published by the Institute of Personnel Management. (Price IPM members: £11.16 plus £1 p&p; non-members: £13.95 plus £1 p&p).

A textbook of techniques and strategies in personnel management\* covers the practical functions of personnel work; how to establish a personnel department, the development and maintenance of records, recruitment, training, appraisal systems, manpower planning and pay and pensions. It looks at the choice of systems and techniques facing personnel managers in their everyday work and aims to help them select the procedures most appropriate to their needs.

Although the book is primarily directed at those in the process of obtaining professional qualifications and embarking on a career in personnel management, it will also prove invaluable to established practitioners and small businesses who wish to learn more about an area of personnel work with which they are relatively unfamiliar.

The textbook is edited by David Guest and Terence Kenny and each chapter has been written by a well-known expert in the particular

The contributors are David Guest (personnel strategies and procedures); Christine Holroyd (setting up a personnel department); Barbara Dyer (records); Andrew West (recruitment): Clive Fletcher (appraisal); John Bramham (manpower planning); Bev Walters (training); David Jenkins (training design); Judith Davies (evaluating training); Duncan Wood (payment systems) and Clive Moody (pensions).

## Remuneration

For all industries who realise that their payment systems are in "a depressingly chaotic state", a stimulating new book from the Institute shows the way forward.

The management of remuneration, paying for effectiveness\* by Ian Smith examines the overall pay strategy in relation to corporate needs and the well-being of both the employer and employee. (IPM members: £11.96 plus £1 p&p; nonmembers £14.95 plus £1 p&p). The book covers the whole topic of remuneration including pay struc- with PER.

tures incentives job evaluation and fringe benefits.

For the manager the book will provide reference and guidance on dealing with remuneration matters: for the student the text will give a thorough introduction to the practice of managing pay and benefits, combined with useful and relevant theory.

Copies of both publications can be obtained from Institute of Personnel Management, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UV.

## Selection techniques

 $\Box$  Free copies of the first issue of a new bi-monthly newsletter Guidance and Assessment Review are available from Professional Publishing Ltd, Alhambra House, 27-31 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0LR. Published in collaboration with The British Psychological Society, it will be available at £36 a year from January. The newsletter is designed to keep the practising professional up to date on new personnel selection testing techniques and materials as well as giving regular reports on the quality and content of training courses.

## Job hunting guide

□ Advice for job seekers is available in the latest edition of the Job Hunting Handbook. Published by Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), the handbook helps people who are looking for managerial and professional jobs. It gives them detailed advice on how to analyse and present their skills and career histories, research the labour market, make applications and prepare for interviews. It outlines the help which unemployed executives can get from PER and the Manpower Services Commission and discusses some alternatives to full-time employment, such as self-employment, part-time work, job sharing and voluntary work

PER's director Mr Turlough O'Connor says: "It is surprising how someone who has spent their working life organising themselves and others very efficiently can be at a loss when it comes to organising their own search for a new job. Our handbook aims to help people in this position"

Job Hunting Handbook is available free to everyone who enrols

## Changes in average earnings

□ The following table shows re- 1981 issue of Employment Gazette cent changes in the underlying in- (page 193). The time series index of average earnings. This series incorporates adjustments for certain temporary influences like arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period, and regular seasonal factors. The series remains, however, a measure of changes in average weekly earnings and the underlying series still reflects changes in hours worked and in bonuses and so forth which are linked to the level of economic activity.

The underlying index was described in an article in the April

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series based on revised earnings index (January 1980 = 100).

cluded in that article has been

updated in later issues of the

Gazette, the most recent issue

based on the revised index of aver-

age earnings (January 1980 = 100).

The revised index incorporates a

(a) Returns in the sample survey

on which the index is based

are now classified according.

to the revised (1980) Stan-

dard Industrial Classification

(SIC 80), in place of the 1968

Standard Industrial Classi-

The underlying index is now

being May 1983 (page 210).

number of changes.

fication

		Seasonally adjusted	Further a (index po	djustments	Underlying	Underlying	% increase
		index	Arrears	Timing*	IIIdex	Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 months
1980	Jan Feb Mar	101·1 103·7 105·9	-0·2 -1·3	+1.2 + 0.8 + 0.8	102·3 104·3 105·4		
	Apr May June	107·7 109·2 111·4	-0.5 -0.7	+0.9	107·7 109·6 110·7	13/4 11/2-13/4 11/2-13/4	
	July Aug Sep	112·2 114·1 118·0	$-\underbrace{0\cdot 1}_{-3\cdot 4}$	+0.8 + 0.5 + 0.6	112·9 114·6 115·2	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/4-1 1/2	
	Oct Nov Dec	116·2 117·3 119·6	-0.7 -0.6 -1.5	+0.5 + 0.4 + 0.2	116·0 117·1 118·3	1 3/4 3/4-1	
1981	Jan Feb Mar	119·7 120·7 121·3	$   \begin{array}{c}     -0.1 \\     -0.1 \\     -0.1   \end{array} $	+0.3	119·6 120·6 121·5	1 1 1	17 15½ 15½
	Apr May June	122·6 123·6 124·8	-0·4 -0·7	+0.2 + 1.0 + 0.6	122·8 124·2 124·7	1 1 1	14 13½ 12½
	July Aug Sep	125·8 128·9 129·5	-0.6 -1.4 -1.3	+0.9 +0.1	126·1 127·5 128·3	1 1 1	111½ 11½ 11½
	Oct Nov Dec	130·2 130·8 131·7	-1.0 -0.6 -0.2	Ξ	129·2 130·2 131·5	3/4 3/4 3/4	111½ 11 11
1982	Jan Feb Mar	132·8 134·3 134·7	$-0.2 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.5$	+0·1 +0·3	132·6 133·5 134·5	3/4-1 3/4-1 3/4	11 10¾ 10¾
	Apr May June	135·4 136·7 137·0	-0·2 -0·8 -0·8	+0.4 + 1.0 + 0.2	135·6 136·9 136·4	3/4 3/4 1/2	10½ 10¼ 9½
	July Aug Sep	139·5 138·6 138·9	-1.6 -0.6 -0.6	+0.7 +1.3	137·9 138·7 139·6	1/2 1/2 1/2-3/4	9 <sup>1</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4
	Oct Nov Dec	139·8 141·7 141·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0.3 \\     -1.0 \\     -0.6   \end{array} $	+1.0 +0.4 +0.8	140·5 141·1 142·0	1/2-3/4 1/2 1/2	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8
1983	Jan Feb Mar	144·5 147·2 146·3	-1.5 -2.9 -1.0	+0.3 $-\overline{0.4}$	143·3 144·3 144·9	1/2-3/4 3/4 3/4	8 8 7¾
	Apr May June	147·0 148·6 148·2	-0.6 -0.7 -0.8	-0.5 -0.6 -0.9	145·9 147·3 146·5	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	71/2 71/2 71/2
	July Aug (Sep)	150·3 150·2 150·7	-0.6 -0.4 -0.3	-1.3 -0.6 +0.1	148-4 149-4 150-5	1/2 1/2 3/4-1	71/2 73/4 73/4

() Provisional

cludes the effect of industrial action.

Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

(b) More up to date estimates of employment have been used, based on the results of the 1981 Census of Employment allocated to SIC 80 and on later estimates.

(c) The seasonal adjustment factors have been revised.

These revisions have made little difference to the changes in average earnings over the whole period from January 1980 although there are small differences over shorter periods. In particular in recent months the underlying percentage increase over the previous 12 months has been about a 1/4 percentage point above that which would have been shown on the previous basis. The table below gives the underlying index on the revised basis from January 1980.

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 S2 et seq of Employment Gazette) and plotted on an accompanying chart.

### **Recent temporary factors**

For the months since March, pay settlements have been reached more promptly than during the per cent in recent months.

## Redundancies: confirmed as due to occur

vices Commission as due to occur ter allowing for further reports and revisions the final totals are likely

The numbers of redundancies to be around 24,000 in September confirmed by the Manpower Ser- and 25,000 in October. The downward trend in confirmed redundanin recent months are given in the cies is continuing. In the three table below. Provisional numbers months to August, a monthly averreported by November 1 for ate of around 23,100 redundancies September and October 1983 are were confirmed as due to occur, 23,200 and 19,400 respectively. Af- compared with about 27,700 in the previous three months and 33,000 during 1982

## Redundancies confirmed as due to occur\*: Great Britain

	All	Jan to August		1982	1983
1977 1978 1979	158,400 172,600 186,800	104,000 116,700 103,200	Jan Feb Mar	26,800 30,000 38,600	29,800 R 27,300 R 29,300 R
1980 1981 1982	493,800 532,000 398,000	290,300 375,000 257,800	Apr May Jun	37,200 30,300 29,300	29,300 R 25,200 R 21,900 R
1983	n.or F.Rtashir d	210,500	Jul Aug Sep	35,400 29,800 29,000	26,800 R 20,800 24,000†
			Oct Nov Dec	36,400 32,600 42,400	25,000†

\* Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to notify impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette

A number of minor revisions have been made this month.

corresponding period a year earlier. This has meant that several groups of employees have received both 1983 and 1982 settlements in the latest twelve-month periods. One notable example of this concerned most National Health Service employees for whom the delayed 1982 settlement was not reflected in earnings until the beginning of 1983, but the 1983 settlement was paid on time in April 1983. The earlier payment of annual settlements is shown as a negative adjustment throughout the period. Back-pay has remained fairly low during 1983 because of the prompt reaching of settle-

The fall in the underlying annual increase of average weekly earnings which has been fairly continuous since August 1980, levelled off during this period. Although the implementation of new pay settlements at lower levels generally than a year ago acted to reduce the annual change in average earnings, this has been broadly offset recently by the effects of the recoverv in economic activity which has led to higher weekly hours (more over-time, less short-time) and higher bonus payments. The monthly rate of increase of the underlying index has been about 3/4

ments

**Disabled** jobseekers

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

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

## disabled registrants at both MSC Jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment. Returns of disabled jobseekers-Jobcentres

On October 18, 1982, the com-

pulsory requirement to register for

employment as a condition for the

receipt of unemployment benefit

was removed for people aged 18

years and over. The figures below

relate only to those disabled people

who have chosen to register for

employment at MSC Jobcentres in-

cluding those seeking a change of

Every quarter, the May, August,

November and February issues will

provide updated information about

3.023

(October 1983)*	e galler exeller h
Registered for employment at October 7, 1983	163,708
Employment registrations taken from September 3 to October 7, 1983	9,940

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service September 3 to October 7, 1983

See & helow

Placed into employment by Jobcentres and local authority advisory services from June 4 to September 2, 19831§

Laters - Constant	Open	Sheltered	Total
Section I	8,891	is a great <u>dea</u> t of	8,891
Section II	173	824	997
Total	64	824	9,888

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

Disbled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people-Jobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly) Thousand

Great Britain	Disabled people				
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions		
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistere disabled	
1982 Sep	68.6	119.8	7.5	4.4	
Dec† of whom	76.4	132·2 115·2	8·1 7·2	5·2 4·3	
unemployed 1983 Mart of whom	68·1 74·7	125.5	8·0	4·3 5·0	
unemployed June of whom	65·9 71·1	107·8 116·7	7·1 7·9	4·1 4·9	
unemployed Sep	62·6 64·6	100·5 105·7	7·0 7·5	4·1 4·/	
of whom unemployed	56.7	91.0	6.6	3.9	

<sup>1</sup>On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years or over. Figures shown subsequent to that date, relate to those disabled people, whether or no they are unemployed, who have chosen to register for employment at MSC Jobcentres, and all young disabled people registered at local authority careers offices. It is not possible to provide figures on a comparable basis for dates before and after October 1982.

## Deductions from pay for disciplinary reasons

document Proposals to update the law on the payment of wages noted the dearth of information on deductions from pay. In an attempt to find out more the Department asked the Employment Relations Resource Centre what information it had. It had none but sent questionnaires to 86 organisations at the end of July. Replies were received from 41, mainly medium to large organisations, public and private, spread over manufacturing, finance, services and distribution\*

Twenty-four of the organisations responding have some form of financial sanction written into their disciplinary procedures. Of these, however, the overwhelming majority confined themselves to suspension without pay.

Sixteen of these twenty-four organisations defined the basis of financial penalties, directly or indirectly in the contract of employment. None of the 24 organisations uses the sanctions frequently. 18 use them rarely or never.

The two organisations whose procedures allow financial deductions do so for different reasons and approach the issue in quite different ways.

A very large, private sector company with a lot of retail outlets uses Centre.

□ The Government's consultative financial deductions in relation to till shortages. Their normal practice is not to deduct the amount of the shortage from the employee's pay but to ask the employee to reimburse the company. If the employee refuses to do so then the shop manager is encouraged to use the more common range of disciplinary penalties, from a verbal warning up to dismissal, to deal with the situation.

> A medium-sized manufacturing company does not pay bonuses to a section of the workforce in cases of persistent production of sub-standard product

Disciplinary deductions form a minor and, it seems, little used aspect of existing payment systems. However they do have legal and contractual implications which this review could not cover but which should not be overlooked by employers, particularly as old law is liable to give way to new.

\* The report on Disciplinary deductions can be obtained, free of charge, from M R Mitchell. Training Development Director, Employment Relations Resource Centre, 62 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LA (Tel. 0223 315944). A selection of disciplinary procedures, many sup plied by the respondents to the survey, are available for inspection and discussion at the

## EC loan for industrial investments

□ The European Commission and Government for exchange risk covthe European Investment Bank have announced a loan for the equivalent of £10 million to help finance investment by small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in the United Kingdom. The funds have been made available to Barclays Bank PLC, from the resources of the New Community Instrument (NCI), under which funds can be borrowed on international markets by the European Commission and the EIB for promoting specific types of new investment within the Community. They have been provided in the form of a global loan for lending to ventures outside Assisted Areas.

## Sub-loans

series of sub-loans, generally be- vestment by small and mediumtween £15,000 and £250,000. The sub-loans will be available for eight years, with two years deferment of capital repayments, at a fixed interest rate, initially 11.5 per cent, prove competitiveness, is regarded including the charge made by the as a priority.

er and a margin to cover Barclays administration costs.

### **Global loans**

For some years, the EIB has had various global loan facilities in operation in the United Kingdom for financing small and medium-scale ventures in Assisted Areas. Firms seeking finance under global loan facilities deal directly with the intermediary institutions handling the funds-in this case, Barclays Bank.

The Commission has repeatedly stressed the importance of productive investment in Europe and of increasing the Community's lending with the aim of promoting the Barclays Bank will on-lend in a creation of jobs. Support for insized undertakings, particularly those with high innovative potential and those introducing more advanced technology which im-

ed

## **Construction YTS**

□ Recruitment for the Youth Training Scheme run by the Construction Industry Training Board is going well with nearly 16,000 places taken up by mid-October. Trainees are either at college, out on work experience or about to start their training which, to ease pressure on facilities, has been arranged on a staggered basis.

The target recruitment figure for the 1983-84 YTS year is about 21,000 trainees. The latest CITB figures (75.2 per cent of training places filled) compares to 44.3 per cent (204,000 out of 460,000) filled under the Manpower Services YTS for all industries at the same date.

The CITB's director of training, Mr Dennis Maiden, has no doubt that if the scheme is allowed to develop along the lines required by the industry, it will be a most valuable method of entry for school leavers seeking a career in construction: "We have found a great deal of enthusiasm for YTS among employers and the calibre of trainee we are getting is good."

13,075 trainees have taken up craft places and 2,838 trainees noncraft places. Numbers recruited in the different sectors of the industry to date are shown in table 2.

Numbers recruited in different areas of the country are as table 1.

#### Table 1

Area	Number of trainees recruited
Scotland North	353
Scotland East	603
Scotland West	1,205
North	672
North West	1,644
Yorkshire/Humberside	1,556
East Midlands	1,184
West Midlands	1,501
East Anglia	1,152
Greater London	1,775
South	1,156
South East	945
West	1,180
Wales	987
All	15,913

Table 2 Sector

building Civil engineering

Plumbing

Electrical

All

Technician

Building and specialist

## Graduates

□ More than 700 employers willing to consider graduate applications are listed in the Directory of **Opportunities** for Graduates 1984 (Dog '84). New entries this year include fast food chains, many more clothing manufacturers and a group of employers involved in distribution.

Some 300 employers have decided to include more details of themselves to help undergraduates make more accurate selections. These details include size, activities, training schemes and benefit packages.

Extra consideration is given to students likely to face especially tough problems: mature students, the disabled and those with degrees which hold little appeal for employers. There are also articles on less conventional forms of employment and working abroad as well as case studies of recent graduate career successes.

Dog '84 is published by VNU Business Publica-Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London W1A 2HG, price £11,50 but one free copy s made available to every final-year undergraduate.

□ Old prejudices and long in-

grained attitudes have to be over-

come in the fight against noise at

work, said Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment and the Minister directly responsible for health and safety at

Opening a Confederation of British Industry conference on noise at work, he said: "People associate noise with strength and power. We have come to think of it as an index of industriousness. Indeed it is noise which has been one of the traditional marks of a real

man's job-clearly distinguished

from mere pen-pushing. Yet there's nothing "macho" about

"We cannot allow people to be

10,721

345

1,349

2,911

15,913

587

Total number

of trainees recruited

Noise at work

work.

being deaf.

damaged simply because of ingrained attitudes and carelessness about noise and hearing. People should not face a sad and silent middle age and retirement."

### Personal interest

The Minister said that he took a personal interest in the problems of noise at work and had recently visited industrial sites to see for himself the difficulties and solutions which had been found. He had been impressed by the action that had already been taken to tackle noise problems and to overcome some of the practical difficulties

"It really is not true to say that industry isn't facing up to the problem-it is. But there is much more that needs to be done.

'Employers already have a duty under existing legislation to do all that is reasonably practicable to protect the health and safety of people at work. I know that there is a lot of discussion about possible future legislation and the proposed European Directive on noise. But there is a great deal we can accomplish now. It is particularly important that we make sure that the existing Health and Safety Executive Code of Practice on noise is followed in our factories and workplaces. This contains a great deal of useful advice and in firms where everyone follows it, workers can be assured of a good standard of protection against deafness.

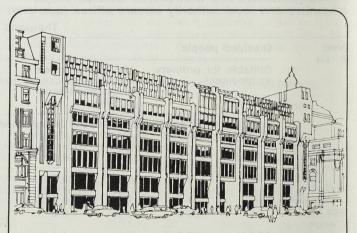
"We must accept the need for change, to look at different ways of doing things," he said. "We cannot take it for granted that the present way of operating a machine or doing a job is the only way. Nor should we accept that machines themselves cannot be designed to operate more quietly. We certainly cannot continue to let ear protectors be supplied and then not worn.

"It is difficult, but essential, to convince people that just because machines have always been noisy, they need not always remain noisy.

'Engineers must be persuaded that noise control is a challenge to which they can-and do-find effective answers. The time to start to sort out noise problems is when the design is on the drawing board. Noise control should be an integral part of good design," said Mr Selwyn Gummer.

"Of course, no one expects everything to be done at once. Old and noisy machinery cannot be scrapped overnight. Often the investment it represents was planned to have a specific lifetime. But this makes it the more important to introduce simple commonsense precautions that can be taken to protect hearing. Ear muffs and ear plugs will remain essential far into the future.

"But here too a change is needed. People do not like the idea of changing their habits-they are reluctant to wear ear protectors and find all sorts of reasons for not doing so. These attitudes can be changed if awareness of the danger is increased. It is far better to wear ear protectors now than to be hard of hearing in a few years time. Ear muffs are far more comfortable than hearing aids.'



## 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.

All	21,158	15,913	
* Becruitment does not start for	or many civil engineering	trainees until next year	

Target

14.000

948

1,575

2,765

1.870

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