

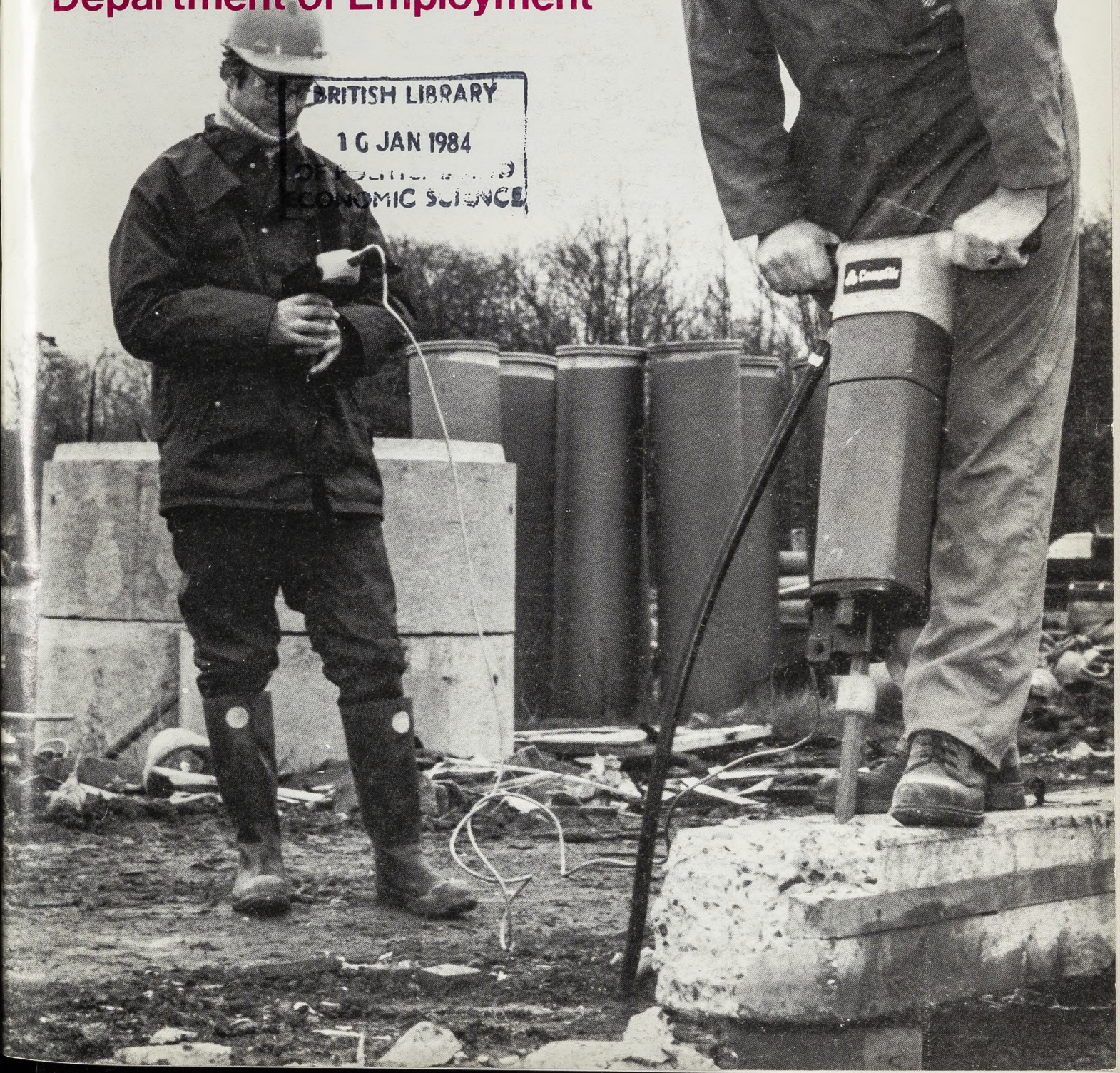
Employment Gazette

December 1983 Volume 91 No 12
Department of Employment

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Contents

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Cover picture

One example of how noisy machinery has been quietened, often substantially and at no great cost. The Health and Safety Executive has recently published a guide to industry on how this can be achieved (pp 505-507).

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment | PL700 |
| 2 Procedure for handling redundancies | PL706 |
| 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer | PL718 |
| 4 Employment rights for the expectant mother | PL710 |
| 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations | PL705 |
| 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training | PL703 |
| 7 Union membership rights and the closed shop | PL708(rev) |
| 8 Itemized pay statement | PL704 |
| 9 Guarantee payments | PL724 |
| 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking | PL699 |
| 11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay | PL711 |
| 12 Time off for public duties | PL702 |
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| 15 Union secret ballots | PL701 |
| 16 Redundancy payments | PL713 |
| Employment Acts 1980 and 1982—an outline | PL709 |
| Compensation for certain closed shop dismissals between 1974 and 1980—a guide for applicants | PL697 |
| The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms | PL715 |
| Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers | PL714 |
| Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers | PL716 |
| Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers | PL720 |
| Code of practice—picketing | |
| Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements | |

Industrial tribunals

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

Overseas workers

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

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

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

Other wages legislation

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

Special employment measures

- | | |
|--|------------|
| Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme | |
| For firms faced with making workers redundant | PL692 |
| Job Release Scheme | |
| For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 | PL721(rev) |
| Young Workers Scheme | |
| Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people | |
| Job Splitting Scheme | |
| What you should know about working in a split job | PL719 |
| Just what your company needs | PL732 |
| Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs | |
| Jobs, training and early retirement | PL723 |
| Part-time Job Release Scheme | PL728 |
| For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 | |

Young people

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

Quality of working life

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Work Research Unit | |
| Practical advice and help available for those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working life | PL661 |
| Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction | |
| Meeting the challenge of change | |
| Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations | PL687 |
| Meeting the challenge of change | |
| Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations | PL688 |

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay

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

Race relations

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

Miscellaneous

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

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

TU Bill: More than democracy



Mr Selwyn Gummer

On the mend—for £40

A touch of the Orient has come to a new business in Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne. From being general dog-sbody in a warehouse, Mr Ron Garrod now runs his own business repairing oriental carpets.

He learnt the skill almost by accident. After studying sculpture for three years at Newcastle Polytechnic, he moved to London and took a job working in a carpet warehouse: "Jobs in sculpture were a bit thin on the ground and it was a case of taking anything that came along."

In between sweeping the floor and making the tea, Mr Garrod would watch the experts at work carefully restoring old and intricately designed carpets and rugs. They noted his interest and encouraged him to have a go at doing some of the minor jobs. His skills developed and he soon graduated to full-time repair work.

Earlier this year Mr Garrod returned to the North East. It was then that the idea of setting up on his own began to grow. "It was a toss up between sculpting and carpet repair. I knew I would be the only person in the North East offering a repair service specially for hand-made carpets and rugs—and that's what decided me to have a go."

That and assistance from the Manpower Services Commission through its Enterprise Allowance Scheme: Mr Garrod now receives £40 a week for up to 52 weeks to help him get the business off the ground. "If I can keep going for a year when the allowance stops, I think I have a good chance of making it. Without the allowance I wouldn't have got started in the first place," he said.

The Trade Union Bill is not just about democracy but about restoring the reputation of the trade union movement, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, told an Industrial Society conference in London.

"So often the membership have no control over the direction of the union movement because they have no effective way of deciding who their leaders are going to be. And without that basic right there can be no respect. When people do not support the actions of their leaders, is it surprising that the public have no confidence?"

"The division of opinion on the Trade Union Bill is between those who seek to maintain a ramshackle trade union system and those who want to make the trade union movement democratically elected to do its job and to protect the people who it represents.

"If the pioneers of the trade union movement were here today, I know which side they would be on. They would be on the side of the membership. They would be on the side of democracy. And they would be opposed to the conservatism of those who want no change."

Reinforcing this viewpoint, Mr Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of

survey found that amongst manual unions average attendance was just 6.8 per cent.

"Given that level of participation, is it any wonder that so many unions seem so often to be out of touch with the views of their members?"

"But the legislation does not seek to impose a mass of detailed rules and regulations on the trade union movement. The new Bill actually allows unions considerable flexibility as to how they put its principles into effect."

Voting

Referring to concerns about whether unions would have to give every single member a right to vote in elections for the national executive council, Mr Clark said:

"Unemployed members, those who are in arrears with their subscriptions, apprentices, trainees, students and new members of the union can still be excluded from voting at elections provided this is done in accordance with union rules. That is an example of the Bill's flexibility. We have no intention of tying the hands of trade unions—simply to bring their democratic standards up to the level of the best among them."

Mr Clark denied that the Bill would weaken the trade unions. On the contrary, "if the result is to raise the esteem in which they are held by the public, it can only do them good."

- The main provisions of the Bill are:
 - the governing body of every trade union would have to be elected by individual secret ballot of the members
 - the legal immunity from industrial action called for by a union would be removed unless there had been a secret ballot of the members concerned
 - unions which maintain a political fund, out of which they pursue political activities, would be required to ballot their members once every ten years on whether they want the fund to continue.



Mr Alan Clark

State for Employment, speaking in Devon to the National Association of Local Government Officers, said: "Some trade union leaders argue that Government is seeking to undermine the whole trade union movement. But what really undermines that movement in the eyes of the public is when they see on their television sets the car-park mass meeting at which crucial strike decisions are taken by a show of hands amidst jeers and catcalls."

Most major unions, he claimed, still elect their executives through ballots conducted at branch meetings and quite often by show of hands: "Attendance at branch meetings is usually very low. A major



Mr Tom King

Economic optimism threatens to sabotage pay efforts, warns Employment Secretary

Early settlements in the new pay round are mostly a little lower than the previous year's 5½ per cent but they need to be lower still before the real victims of extravagant pay bargaining—the unemployed—feel the benefit, according to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr King told a meeting of the Labour and Industrial Correspondents' Group in London that at last there were real grounds for optimism about the economy and jobs. "But with this optimism there's a real threat if we think the battle has been won and relax just at the moment when we should be all the more determined to maintain our effort," he said.

"The cry I hear often is that people deserve higher pay rises after all the sacrifices of the last few years. Let's remember who made those sacrifices. The 20 million people in work have in the last four years been paid 15 per cent more than the rise in prices. The real sacrifices came from all the people who lost their jobs during this time and the young people who saw so many job opportunities vanish before them," he said.

The turning tide

"But now as inflation has fallen, over-manning reduced, and industry become more competitive, we can see the real prize. The latest estimates available in my Department suggest that for the first time for four years, instead of the continuing loss of jobs, there were in the second

quarter of 1983 18,000 more people at work than there were in the previous quarter. This shows the tide can turn. The London Business School forecast now predicts a significant fall in unemployment over the next two years. If that is to happen we must not relax our efforts. All those involved in bargaining this year must realise the vital importance of settlements this year significantly below last year's level. That will give the best chance to those without jobs, and for us all to be better off in the long run."

Exploding myths

Continuing this theme shortly afterwards at another London conference, Mr King maintained that by striking less and working better than at any time in the last three years, Britain's workers are now "exploding the persistent myths about our industrial performance."

"The first myth," he explained, "is that British workers are always out on strike. The fact is that the figures for the year so far, show a massive reduction of days lost.

"In the 1970s we were losing an annual average of almost 13 million working days—last year's figure was 5.3 million. A great improvement, but there is still room for more if we are to continue to compete in the competitive markets of the world.

"Another myth," he said, "is that the British worker is a shirker. In fact, the latest figures show that the amount produced per worker in industry has risen by

more than 15 per cent over the last three years.

"The third myth is that British labour costs will always rise too fast. Today's figures for unit wage costs in manufacturing industry show a rise of only 2.8 per cent over the past year—the lowest increase since the '60s. At last Britain is making a sustained attempt to catch up with economic advances that have for too long passed us by. The danger is, of course, that we relax on pay settlements at just the wrong moment. Negotiators must not allow these hard won improvements to be frittered away in excessive settlements."

ILO chairman



Kenya's Minister for Labour, Dr Robert Ouko, has been elected chairman of the governing body of the International Labour Office until June 1984.

Dr Ouko began his career in government service in 1955 and has held a succession of ministerial posts: Minister for Community Affairs (1977), Minister for Economic Planning and Community Affairs (1978) and Minister for Foreign Affairs (1979-83). He was appointed Minister for Labour last September.

In the late 1960s and early '70s Dr Ouko played a leading part in the work of the East African Community, holding community ministerial portfolios for finance and administration and for common market and economic affairs.

He has led Kenyan delegations to numerous international meetings, including those of the Organisation of African Unity, UNCTAD and GATT, and chaired several meetings of experts in economic and management fields in many parts of the world.

Looking towards the 21st century

The top priority in careers education for 1984 is to educate and persuade parents that the world has changed and that their sons and daughters are not always served by following in their parents' footsteps. Putting this point to the Careers Convention of the National Union of Teachers, Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, urged careers teachers to follow a four-point plan:

- Visit and learn about a variety of local Youth Training Schemes, including a large employer's scheme; a group training scheme; a college based scheme; a training workshop or project and an Information Technology Centre and

encourage the organisers to come and talk to school leavers;

- Learn who the local managing agents are (a national directory should be available by the end of the year);
- If your school is not already part of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, visit the nearest project and consider the implications for your school, careers advice and teaching;
- Finally, do everything possible to ensure you are pointing towards the 21st century with your knowledge of opportunities in the new technology field.

Flexibility is the key to successful employee participation

by
David Mattes

Despite a number of variations in their respective attitudes to industrial democracy, Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of ASLEF, and Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, agree on one of the most fundamental issues of employee involvement: that the system of employee participation must be worked out to suit a particular business and should not be a rigid system imposed from outside.

"Each industry must do its own thing," was how Mr Buckton put it; and Mr Selwyn Gummer pointed out that different businesses function in different ways, have different traditions and employ different kinds of staff: "One thing successful systems have in common is that they are designed for the business they are in."

Vredeling

This, he explained, was why he was so opposed to the recommendations of the "Vredeling" Directive (for further details see last month's *Employment Gazette*), which, if it became law, he said, would force some companies with good employee participation schemes to change their systems.

Both men were speaking at a conference earlier this month on "Involvement—a key to successful management", which coincided with the publication by the CBI of a report entitled "British employee involvement today".

The CBI report—based on a questionnaire sent to some of its members—showed that there was evidence that managements were more anxious and willing to consult

than previously. Its deputy director general, Mr Bryan Rigby, commented that "in many firms, employees now have an improved understanding of business realities, and a greater willingness to accept the need for change, more interest in efficient working practices and a greater ability to initiate improvements."

But Mr Buckton saw this evolution of employee attitudes in a rather different light: "Today's aggressive style of industrial management," he said, "recalls the pre-war years. But in one respect times have changed. In those days, people were brought up to an unquestioning obedience and deference towards authority. That is no longer the case today. We have got to realise—all of us—that we live in a world where authority needs to be justified."

He then praised the words of former CBI director general, Mr W C Adamson: "Managers do not—if they ever had—have a divine right to manage. There is no automatic prerogative to make decisions and expect them to be carried out. The process of decision-making will have to be more and more justified and demonstrated to be right in order to command the respect not only of the people working in the company, but the community as a whole."

All managerial authority, according to Mr Buckton, is in some sense held in trust for the community: "The 'right to manage'

is a conditional one. We cannot exempt offices and factories from the social and moral obligations which are part of a civilised society. We cannot teach our children to be citizens at leisure, but slaves at work. We cannot ask people to behave responsibly in their everyday lives, if they see the ordinary decencies flouted by the organisations which employ them.

"The fundamental issue here is everybody's right, as an employee, to be treated with the same respect and courtesy that we would expect to find in all human relationships."

This point was taken up by Mr Selwyn Gummer when he identified what he saw as the biggest obstacle to successful employee participation: the worry of some junior and middle managers that if they communicate their knowledge to their workforce, they will be surrendering their only protection against disappearing back into the general body of workers whence they originally came. These people see knowledge as a key to their status, said the minister, and it is fear of losing this status that often prevents successful communication, whatever may be the desires of more senior management.

Commitment to participation must be present all the way down the line, he maintained, and is most important, not at the top level but at the base.

Shifting the blame

He warned, however, that participation systems should not become a vehicle for shifting the blame for bad decisions. If a workforce feels that it is being blamed for everything that has gone wrong whereas management is patting itself on the back for everything that has gone right, then the system will collapse.

Employees must be given the opportunity to participate on their own terms, not management's terms. This approach, Mr Selwyn Gummer believed, was far more likely to produce the spirit of commitment and enthusiasm so essential to success. For instance, the formal management-type structures of British industry may not suit the majority of work people, he pointed out, and employee representatives should also have access to relevant company information in an easily comprehensible form. There was little point in participating in a dialogue if one party did not have the proper tools to make it a worthwhile dialogue: "You cannot make participation work if it's merely lip-service to a system."

ACAS posts

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has announced the appointment of Mr Roger Farrance (right) to the Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). Mr Farrance, who is a member of the Electricity Council with special responsibility for industrial relations, fills the vacancy left by the death of Mr Clifford Rose earlier this year.

Chairman

Mr King has also reappointed Mr Pat Lowry as chairman of the ACAS Council until February 1, 1987.



Mr Roger Farrance



The stonemasonry skills of Robert Morrison.

Construction skills 3—Football hooligans 0

Three gold medal winners in this year's Skills Olympics were told by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, that they are what the youth of Britain is all about: "I regret that when football hooligans go abroad, they get a name for Britain when you should be the ones getting a name for Britain. You represent what Britain is all about and football hooligans don't. I thank you very much."

Mr Morrison was making presentations of photographic equipment on behalf of the chairman of the Construction Industry

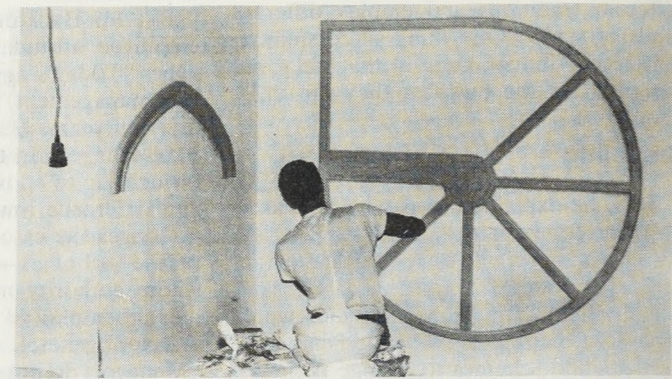
Training Board, Mr Leslie Kemp, and members of his board, to the three young men who, at the recent Skills Olympics in Austria, won the only gold medals for Britain.

Mr Kemp commented: "No other industry got a medal at the Skills Olympics except for the construction industry. Each one of you is a tribute to the quality of the training you received through the CITB."

The three gold winners were plasterer Jon Joy of Newgate Street, near Hertford, bricklayer John Dutton of Nottingham and stonemason Robert Morrison of Bristol.



Concentration is all important for quality bricklaying, as John Dutton amply demonstrates.



John Joy shows off his artistry as a plasterer. Photographs courtesy of *Building Trades Journal*.

Engineering organisations agree on technician qualifications

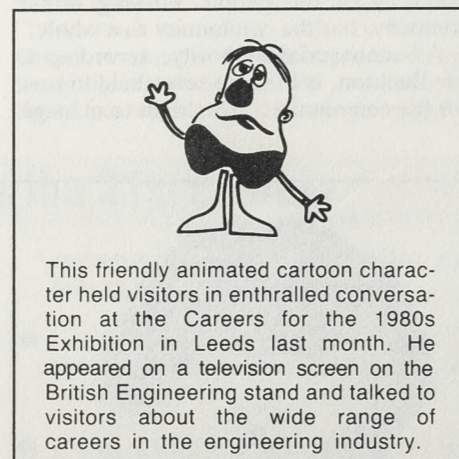
An agreement on a joint certification scheme for technicians in engineering has been ratified by the Business & Technicians Education Council and the Engineering Industry Training Board. They have agreed that the certificate, awarded in England and Wales to mark the successful completion of the initial formation of technicians in engineering, should take account of both education and training and should be issued jointly in the name of both bodies. The agreement strengthens the link between training and associated education.

Requisites

The essential educational component for joint certification is successful completion of an appropriate BTEC course study.

Where a trainee has gained a relevant BTEC "National" award and satisfactorily completed the initial training as a technician, he or she will be eligible for joint certification at the technician level.

Where a trainee has gained a relevant



This friendly animated cartoon character held visitors in enthralled conversation at the Careers for the 1980s Exhibition in Leeds last month. He appeared on a television screen on the British Engineering stand and talked to visitors about the wide range of careers in the engineering industry.

BTEC "Higher National" award and satisfactorily completed the initial training as a technician engineer, he or she will be eligible for joint certification at the technician engineer level.

Where a trainee has satisfactorily completed the training as a technician engineer but has not yet gained a relevant BTEC

"Higher National" award, he or she will be eligible for joint certification at the technician level provided a relevant BTEC "National" award has been achieved. The trainee will be eligible for technician engineer certification as soon as a relevant BTEC "Higher National" award has been gained.

Joint certification for Scotland is to be a matter for separate discussion between the EITB and SCOTEC/SCOTBEC. No date has been fixed for the implementation of any agreement they may reach.

Booklet

The EITB's latest recommendations on training for technicians and technician engineers are contained in a booklet entitled *The training of technicians in engineering*. Flexibility is the keynote of these recommendations, which have been influenced by the rapid rate of technological change, and the emphasis is on the achievement of standards rather than on the duration of training.

'Some trade unionists are putting young people last'

"Young people are not being given a fair chance by some unions who are denying them the right to a place on the Youth Training Scheme," said Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, at the official opening of two new training centres run by the Canvey and District Training Association and Dartford Borough Council.

Mr Morrison was aiming his remarks at the National Union of Mineworkers, whose

lack of co-operation was forcing the National Coal Board to close two Youth Training Schemes in Staffordshire—a loss of nearly 700 places.

Militants

The Minister said: "Many young people are anxious to take up places, many employers are willing to give them the opportunity they are looking for, many trade

unionists too are helping to shape up the Youth Training Scheme which they clearly endorsed. Unfortunately, a militant few are putting themselves first and the youngsters last, flexing their muscles and forcing them onto the streets.

"Where no obstacles have been thrust in its path, the scheme has quickly become established as the primary option for young people."

Church takes on youth training role

Twice a week school leaver Hazel Derricott helps run a toddlers' group; on other days she's busy with a pensioners' luncheon club.

And over another 40 teenagers on the Youth Training Scheme at Ince are doing cooking, sewing, upholstery, woodwork, office skills or building.

It is all part of an initiative by Ince Methodist Church to help towards the area's revitalisation, and at the same time provide a centre for community life and opportunities for local school leavers.

The church in Rose Bridge, Higher Ince, is 120 years old. But in the early 1980s it was near closure. Now it is once more a lively centre of community activity.

It has come to life again through Manpower Services Commission sponsorship. The first scheme was under the Youth Opportunities Programme—it was a building project to create a new vestry, toilets and foyer in 1981.

Then this year the church set up a training workshop, under the YTS. In the sewing area, eight local teenagers are busy making their own line in jogging suits, the builders are continuing with the renovation of the church area, and the welfare group is running the toddlers' group and old peo-

ples' luncheon club along with the catering group.

Apart from the time at the workshop, they also go on work experience placements with local employers, day release and outward bound courses. A dozen of the male trainees have recently returned from a week at the YMCA's Lakeside centre at Windermere. And 12 of the girls are back from a youth hostel week in Derbyshire.

The day release is at Wigan and Leigh further education colleges. The catering youngsters are following a City and Guilds course, and the sewing trainees are on a pattern cutting course. The others are on courses in woodwork, property maintenance, welfare and office skills.



Mr Jim Ashton, senior supervisor at Ince Methodist YTS, with trainees building a new wall in front of the church.

A first for Preston

Preston is the only employment rehabilitation centre in the country to become a managing agent for the Youth Training Scheme.

The course includes at least 14 weeks off-the-job training at the ERC, with the remainder of the 52 weeks on work experience placements with local employers. These include shops, garden centres, builders, factories, hotels and other employers' establishments. Each trainee will undertake three placements to give them a variety of experience.

While at the centre the teenagers will cover a range of development areas, from guidance on personal effectiveness, to help and advice with job seeking and making job applications. The course has a fully qualified ERC instructor, a local education authority tutor, a psychologist and social workers.

Future progress is up to employers

Skill training in Britain must be reformed and employers must take the lead in reforming it, Employment Secretary Mr Tom King told members of the Institute of Directors last month. "If training is outdated, change it. What is the point of the Government spending money preparing young people for further training if antique conditions about time-serving and age barriers prevent them getting it?" he asked.

Mr King said he was looking for a new approach to training that was the complete opposite of the slow, inflexible and expensive training system which Britain had had for a century.

"In future we need training systems:

- that find the gaps and fill them quickly
- that work on agreed standards of performance
- that offer a wide range of training packages which people can mix and match for themselves
- that are wide open to individuals to improve their skills."

The Government, he said, had made a start. The Youth Training Scheme was helping employers through the costly early stages of training, and was for the first time providing a workforce properly prepared for further training and work.

He urged all employers to build on this by establishing up-to-date methods of training for their companies: "Those that don't will pay the price as the recovery continues. Those that do will be increasingly better able to respond to the challenges of the future," he said.

Can't afford to employ more people?
You can now under the new Young Workers Scheme.



If you could really do with extra people to help you run your business but haven't been able to because of the cost the Young Workers Scheme could be a great way to get off to a flying start this year.

The Young Workers Scheme offers an incentive to employ young people under 18 if their rate of pay is less than £400 per week. The scheme came into effect on January 1st 1983 and here's how it works:

To be eligible under the scheme young people must be in the process of employment and under 18 on January 1st 1983. If you pay them £400 per week for full time work you can claim £15 a week for each week they work for you up to one year. If you employ people earning £400 or less you can claim £15 a week for each week they work for you up to one year.

The scheme is open to all employers in Great Britain except public services and domestic households. It gives employers the opportunity to look at their staffing needs and to take on extra workers they may want at a price they can afford.

Find out more about the Young Workers Scheme by sending off for our free booklet which will give you the full story or you can get one from your local Jobcentre Employment Office or Careers Office.

YOUNG WORKERS SCHEME

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Don't for a minute imagine we want you 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:

1. Employers may now claim £15 a week for each eligible employee whose gross average weekly earnings are £42 or less and £7.50 where gross average weekly earnings are more than £42 but not more than £47 a week.

2. Applications must be submitted within 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

they relate.

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

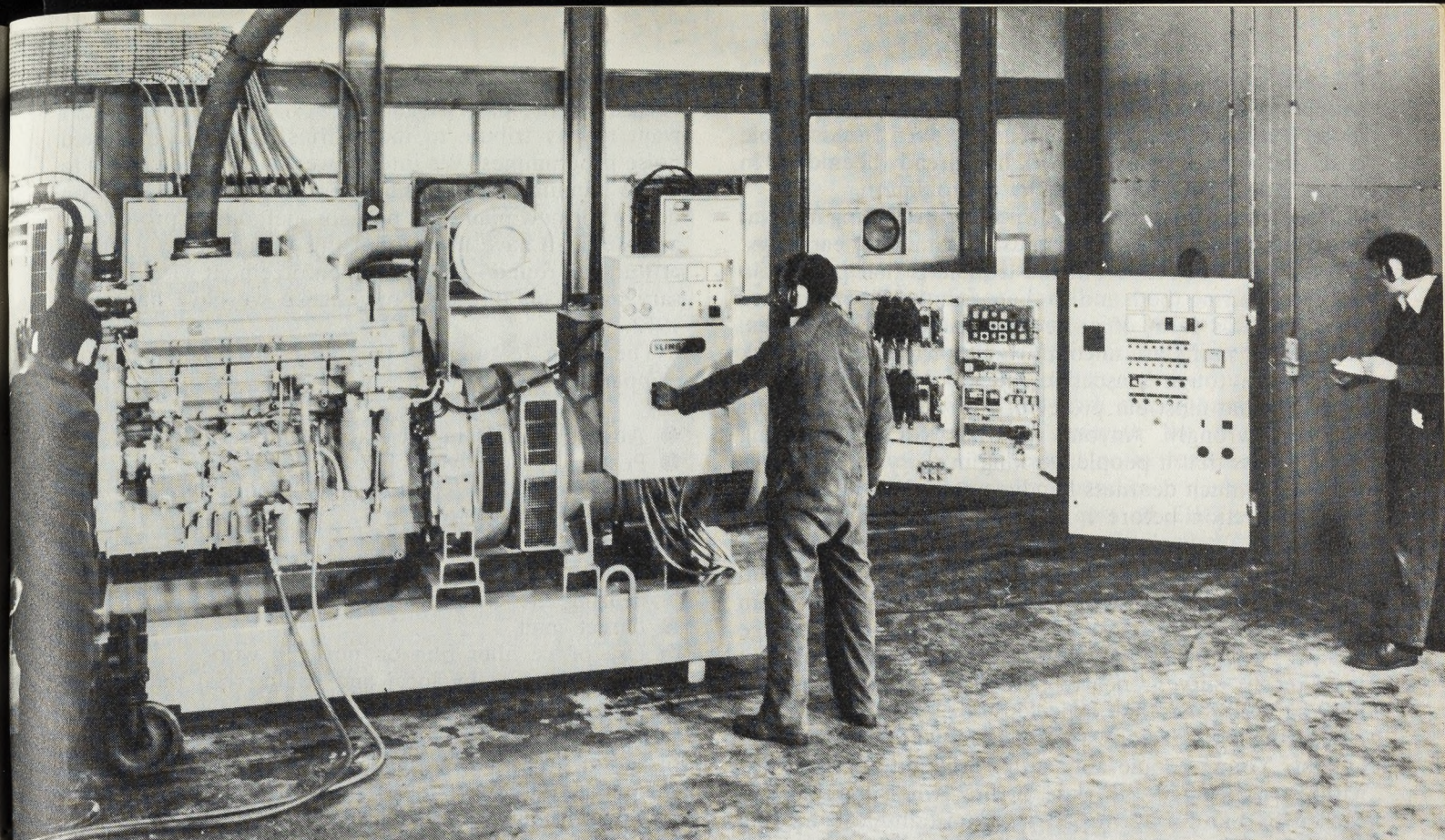
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Company _____
Position _____ Number of Employees _____
Address _____

Post to: Andrea Davies, Young Workers Scheme, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.

YOUNG WORKERS SCHEME
Department of Employment **DE**



Noise at work

One hundred examples of how noisy machinery and processes have been quietened, often substantially and at no great cost, are collected in a new book* published by the Health and Safety Executive. It is intended as a guide to industry on the sort of approaches that can be adopted to the problems of reducing noise at work. At the same time the Health and Safety Commission has launched a new campaign to make people aware of the damage noise can cause to hearing. **Patricia Tydeman** looks at some of the examples.

It is currently estimated that one million people work in the United Kingdom in conditions that may damage their hearing unless precautions are taken. People typically at risk include shipbuilders and structural steel workers using pneumatic hammers; workers engaged in rivetting or drop forging; people who make tin cans for food and drink or who work in plants where beer and spirits, or even milk and soft drinks, are put into bottles; and those who operate woodworking machinery such as for furniture manufacturing.

The deaf and their problems are not immediately identified by most of the general public. Ignorance of the cause of noise-induced deafness is even greater. When a loud noise enters the human ear, the sound receptors are permanently damaged or destroyed. There is no known remedy when hearing nerves become damaged; they remain damaged and hearing becomes impaired.

Noise exposure tends first to affect the ability to hear high-pitched sounds, like a whistling kettle. If the exposure is continued, damage at this frequency will get worse, and hearing will be lost at progressively lower frequencies,

and then to some extent higher frequencies. This not only affects the ability to hear sounds easily recognised as high pitched, but affects a person's ability to catch parts of speech that involve high frequencies, such as the letters "s" and "t". Words such as "tip" and "bit" easily become confused.

Deafness is not the only consequence of high levels of noise exposure. Another common and significant problem that may accompany hearing loss is tinnitus or "ringing in the ears", taking the form of rushing or hissing sounds. It can be very disturbing, particularly at night, and may be a permanent condition in some of those who have occupational hearing loss.

Prevention

Noise-induced deafness can be prevented. There are two main ways to protect people:

One, and ideally, noise levels should be reduced by making machines quieter or by enclosing them. However,

* 100 practical applications of noise reduction methods, HMS Stationery Office. £7.50 or from booksellers. ISBN 0 11 883691 9.

this can be expensive and for some machines there is simply no known way of getting noise subdued to a safe level. But significant measures can be taken at reasonable costs and a lot of valuable work has already been done in many industries where noise is a problem.

Two, where there is no known way of reducing noise at a reasonable cost, workers can use ear muffs or ear plugs. These can be effective but the trouble is that people do not like wearing them and so there is immense reluctance to accept this form of protection—people find excuses, such as ear muffs are uncomfortable or they do not look right for a tough masculine image. HSE believes it is probable that most ear protectors are simply not used or are used wrongly. Anyone who has lost their hearing would stress that if people working in noisy surroundings knew how much deafness handicapped, they would wear their protection before it was too late.

Of course, not all noise induced deafness arises from industrial sounds. There have been warnings against loud disco noise and personal stereo headsets, but even classical concerts can exceed the noise levels that damage hearing: when members of a Swedish orchestra took part in a recent survey, nearly half were found to have a hearing loss worse than expected for people of their age.

Hearing loss develops slowly and may not be noticeable at first. Young people may suffer moderate hearing loss without noticing it; but late in life, when hearing loss caused by natural ageing adds to noise-induced hearing loss, they may suffer a very unpleasant handicap.

The problem is here today. If anyone has to shout over industrial noise to make themselves heard to someone who is an arm's length away, then the working environment is far too noisy. It is important that every worker takes steps to protect his or her own hearing immediately. As the HSE slogan says, "It's your hearing. Protect it or lose it."

"People do not realise the harm noise at work can do them," warned Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, speaking at the launch of the Commission's noise campaign.

"Many people still do not realise the damage that can be caused by high levels of noise at work. We reckon that a million or more people work in an environment noisy enough to damage their ears. A large proportion of them will go deaf. We want to make people aware of the danger and persuade them that it can be tackled.

"It is not always easy or cheap to bring noise levels down. But managements sometimes accept too quickly that familiar processes are just inherently noisy, and any improvement would cost a fortune.

"People on the shop floor are just as prone to be fatalistic about noise. Our message to them is: 'For goodness sake, if hearing protection is available, wear it.'

"The book *100 Practical applications of noise reduction methods* that we are publishing as part of this campaign shows clearly what a lot can be done, not always at great expense, if there is a will. In general, inspectors have found the will in industry to reduce noise hazards but many people working in industry lack the knowledge of what is possible. The book, therefore, sets out many of the methods that can be used and shows what can be achieved with a little application and expertise."

Dr Cullen emphasised: "We shall get on top of

industrial noise, as we have done with so many industrial hazards in the past. A good deal has been done, and I want to pay tribute to those firms that have instituted noise programmes. We intend over the next few years to try to stimulate action and ideas within industry and on design for new plant and perhaps methods of protection; and we shall have to see that this is backed by a firmer attitude all round—and I mean enforcement where necessary based on the code of practice we have had since 1972."

The main features of the noise awareness publicity campaign are:

- Advertisements in the national press
- Posters for the workplace
- Publication of *100 Practical applications of noise reduction methods*
- Magazine inserts
- Stickers (for use, for example, on ear protection) bearing the campaign slogan
- Direct mail
- Use of TV filler film on noise at work
- Tapes for use by local and commercial radio.

The publicity effort forms part of an interim programme of action proposed by the HSE to stimulate the different sectors of industry to identify noise problems and areas for research; to build on substantial progress already made in enforcing the existing general health and safety and specific noise legislation; and to stimulate design for noise suppression.

At present noise at work is covered by the general duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act and there are also some regulations for woodworking machines and agricultural tractors. But the best source of guidance is the code of practice which the HSE itself publishes.

The Health and Safety Commission has started consultations on proposals for further legislation but is now awaiting the outcome of negotiations for a directive on the protection of workers from noise throughout the European Community.

Cost

The Department of Health and Social Security has recently initiated new rules for claimants who have suffered occupational deafness, increasing the eligibility for the scheme to a greater number of people. Between 1975 and August 1983 the DHSS dealt with nearly 7,000 successful claims for noise-induced hearing loss.

Currently it pays £11.12 to people who have suffered a 20 per cent hearing disablement as a result of their work in certain noisy industries, rising to £55.60 for total deafness.

The number of people who have made successful civil claims against their employer for noise-induced hearing loss is not known precisely, but it can certainly be measured in thousands.

These claims are usually settled out of court and current settlements are between £1,000 and £10,000 depending on the severity of the sustained injury. The cost to industry for similar claims over the next few years will be considerable. One industrial insurance group alone has already set aside a special fund of £50 million to meet the expected level of claims.

Example 1

Wilson Birch of Oldham worked at a textile machinery manufacturers for 34 years. His job involved shaping large and heavy pieces of metal by hand to exacting tolerances. He worked in a department on his own at the request of his colleagues who couldn't stand the noise he made! He said: "I first noticed that I was going deaf when I couldn't hear the clock ticking in my bedroom, and that happened within 12 months of doing this job."

Asked about conversation in the workplace he commented: "You had to cease work; there was no way you could make a conversation. Gradually my deafness increased, and I didn't realise what was happening to me. In less than two years I lost complete hearing in my left ear and, on my own, I went to see the specialist."

Mr Birch, now 62, currently works as caretaker for the local health authority and he takes great care to protect his remaining hearing.

About his hearing-aid he has mixed feelings: "The hearing aid is good, until I go down to a club. Now even the electronics built into the organ override the conversation. I can hear noises inside the organ that other people cannot hear. You hear noises before other people, but you can't hear the conversation. That's what annoys you. I miss quite a lot of what is said on television. I've found this out: if you've got a crowd and you've got more than one speaker, I'm lost. Now I shut myself off; if there's too many of them talking, I just shut off; I say: 'Wilson, they won't talk to me.'"

"What's my hearing worth?" he asks "in money?—I wouldn't like to describe it. I couldn't put a figure on it. Let's put it another way: How much would I pay to get my hearing back?—I'd pay a lot more than I received in compensation."

The book

100 practical applications of noise reduction methods is a series of case-studies taken from a wide cross-section of industry. All should be looked at as noise reduction methods are often general to all industries. Each of the studies is illustrated with either photographs or technical drawings and there is a short descriptive text of the principles used. In each case an estimate of both the cost and the amount of noise reduction achieved is given.

As well as showing methods that have been used successfully to quieten existing equipment, the book looks at how the re-design of traditionally noisy machines (with the reduction of noise as a main aim) can sometimes lead to other advantages. For example, a new approach to the design of pneumatic road-breakers considered noise and vibration as major parameters; a greater use of plastic materials in place of metal achieved a noise reduction of seven decibels, a weight reduction of 20lb and cost reduction of 25 per cent.

Acoustic guards, damping, pneumatics, barriers and refuges, enclosure and room absorption are among the

methods of noise control studied in the section of the book on retrospective treatments. The majority of the studies report noise reduction of between ten decibels and 30 decibels.

One particularly interesting example is the use of anti-noise. The principle of active sound control is that sound waves of equal and opposite amplitudes are deliberately superimposed in such a fashion that they cancel out each other, resulting in considerable sound reductions. The principle was first proposed many years ago but only recently has it been developed to have practical applications for industry. A gas turbine exhaust silencer, which was fitted with microphones and loud-speakers to detect and generate the inverse sound, obtained a ten to 12 decibel noise reduction.

Other examples of the case studies in the book include a six decibel reduction at a cost of £100 in a chicken hatchery's tray washing room; a 30 decibel reduction at a draw-front machine for drilling and grooving chipboard panels at a cost of £3,500 for enclosures; and a 13 decibel reduction at a vibrating table in a concrete moulding plant—cost nil because scrap materials were used.

The HSE is to continue to collect details of effective solutions to noise problems and if the volume of information justifies it, a further series of case studies may well be published ■

Example 2

Eugene Clark worked as a maintenance engineer at a chemical works in Manchester for 30 years. His job brought him into contact with significantly high noise levels, particularly in the boiler house.

He has received compensation for his hearing loss though he feels that many others have suffered greater hearing loss than he has.

"Twenty years ago," he commented wryly, "you never heard about decibels. People had to shout all the time, there was no normal conversation. We were exposed to those noise levels for eight hours a day or ten hours a day or whatever." He does not use a hearing aid but admits to problems in conversation: "Word distortion: you pick up things wrong; what you think is being said, is not being said."

Mr Clark, who is 60, also suffers from tinnitus, which is frequently associated with industrial deafness: "In the quiet you get all the hiss and bells ringing in your ears. It sometimes keeps me awake at nights. That's the worst of it really.

"People that I have known over the years think that I have conned people, because I can hear a bit. But they don't know anything about it at all. That's not what matters; it's the tinnitus that's the problem.

"I've noticed that a lot of deaf people talk with their hands, and when I've looked into it, I find that they have worked in noisy areas.

"My view is, if you work in a very noisy area—I worked in the turbine which is a very noisy area, doing maintenance—it shattered you; your nerves were at a pitch end, if you like, because you were shouting all the time, working overtime as well.

"I don't think you can put a price on it."

Estimates of employees in employment

Estimates of the number of employees in employment for the period September 1981 to October 1983 have been provisionally revised to take into account the final results of the 1981 Census of Employment and the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification. The revised series are contained in table 1.2 of *Labour Market Data* section; this article describes the work that has been carried out so far and provides a timetable for the release of further estimates.

The monthly and quarterly estimates of employees in employment previously published in *Employment Gazette* were based upon the provisional results of the 1981 Census of Employment. Final results of that census are now available and details are given in a supplement to this edition of the *Gazette*. The final census results, in common with other economic indicators, are based upon the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification (sic 1980). (This was described in an article in the March issue of the *Gazette*.) Moreover they differ from the provisional results because they now take into account all the census returns received. The short-term estimates need to be brought into line with these new census results. However, because the census results have only just become available, it has been necessary to adopt approximate methods in the first instance and to restrict the revisions to the period September 1981 onwards for fairly broad industry groups. These revised estimates are therefore provisional: finally revised estimates of employees in employment, fully in line with the detailed census results, will be published in the February issue of the *Gazette*, which will also contain data for periods prior to September 1981.

The revised, but still provisional, series of employees in employment are given in table 1.2 of the *Labour Market Data* section. The table shows figures for broad industry

groupings defined from the new industrial classification: manufacturing (Divisions 2-4), production industries (Divisions 1-4), production and construction industries (Divisions 1-5) and services (Divisions 6-9) together with 25 classes or groups of classes—ten of them from the service industries. Seasonally adjusted figures for the all industries total are also now included in the table. As before, monthly figures are shown for manufacturing and other production industries and quarterly figures for agriculture and services.

Comparisons between the new estimates and the previous ones are shown for broad industry groups in the table below. Differences between the series arise from three main sources:

- (i) the use of the final Census of Employment results,
- (ii) the use of revised data for post census dates for some industries, and
- (iii) the use of the revised sic, with its definitional differences from the old classification.

These are considered in turn in the following paragraphs.

The final census results record 21,314,000 employees in employment in Great Britain in September 1981; 167,000 more than the previously published figure. The reasons

for this difference are described in the supplement to this issue of the *Gazette*; the main changes are that the final results take into account all the returns received and include an improved allowance for non-response. This change to the census results leads to a roughly similar increase in the figures for each date after September 1981.

The upward revision to the census results also led to further consideration being given to the supplementary addition included in the total employees figures. An article in the June edition of *Employment Gazette* explained that this addition, which is a broad brush adjustment for undercounting in the basic series, was based on the difference between the previous short-term estimates for September 1981 and the provisional census results. The latest assessment of changes in the size of the labour force, using projections of the population and of activity rates, does not suggest that the present addition, bearing in mind its broad brush nature, is too small; there is no clear evidence that revising the addition would increase the accuracy of the employees figures. The size of the allowance has therefore not been changed. As stated in the June edition of *Employment Gazette* the employees series will be adjusted in the summer using the results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey which will then be available and will provide an indication of the scale of undercounting in the basic series between 1981 and 1983.

The employees estimates for periods after September 1981 are calculated by applying estimated changes in the number of employees in each industry to the Census of Employment benchmark data. For most industries the estimates of change are derived from sample surveys addressed to individual employing establishments; for other industries they come from returns (known as centralised returns) provided by major employers in that industry; in a few minor industries, for which it has not yet been possible to obtain returns or which are so small that it would be uneconomic to do so, the number of employees is assumed unchanged since the last census.

The mix of sample survey and centralised return information used in estimating changes in the numbers of employees has been altered as a result of the change in industrial classification from sic 1968 to sic 1980 which has also resulted in some improvement to the detail and quality of the centralised return data. In particular, more detailed information has been obtained on construction (Division 5), local authority activities (class 92 and some activities in class 91), medical and other health services (part of class 95), nuclear fuel production (AM1520) and supporting services to air transport (AM7460). These changes have contributed to some amendment of the path followed by employees estimates since 1981, slightly reducing the overall fall in the number of employees since then.

The new Standard Industrial Classification alters, inter alia, the boundaries of manufacturing industries and service industries. For example, photographic processing laboratories were classified to the services sector in sic 1968 but are included in manufacturing by sic 1980. The net effect of these definitional changes is to increase the number of employees classified to manufacturing by about 40,000.

Further estimates

As stated above, the provisional estimates from September 1981 now published will be revised in the February issue. These revised figures will make much more detailed use of the new census data than has yet been possible. The February issue will also include tables 1.3 (monthly series of production and construction industries) and 1.4 (quarterly series covering the whole economy) which will record figures generally at industry group level though in some cases it will be necessary to combine some industry groups. Until February, publication of these tables and of regional figures (table 1.5) and labour turnover estimates (table 1.6) will be suspended, and tables 1.11 and 1.12 will be compiled on the sic 1968 definition of manufacturing.

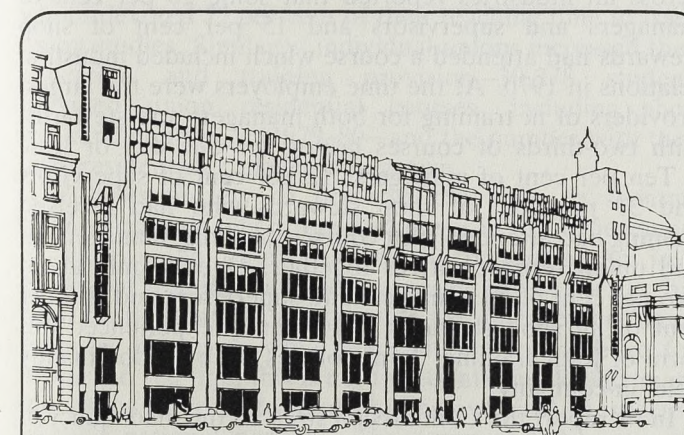
Figures for dates prior to September 1981, on a basis consistent with those for more recent dates, will also be included in *Labour Market Data* section tables from the February issue. The total figures from June 1978—the date of the previous census—to September 1981 will be amended to be consistent with the final results of the 1981 census, and the series will be presented using sic 1980. The industrial classification of these figures will be derived by assuming that the relationship between the two classifications observed in the 1981 census also holds in previous years. This method of producing data for past periods implies that the activity heading shares of minimum list headings given by the 1981 Census of Employment are applicable in earlier periods. In most instances this assumption is not unreasonable but there are exceptions, for example it is unlikely that computer services (AH 8394) had the same share of other business services (MLH 865) in the past as it did in 1981. The series for past years have therefore to be treated with caution. The conversion of past figures to sic 1980 will be carried out separately for each region and will be applied at a greater level of detail for census dates than for other periods. More detailed figures than are included in the regular tables will be available on request (Watford 28500 ext 3490) after February 1984.

Employees in employment: comparison between revised and previous estimates

Seasonally adjusted: thousand

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries	
	Previous estimate	Revised estimate	Previous estimate*	Revised estimate†	Previous estimate*	Revised estimate†	Previous estimate*	Revised estimate†
1981 September	21,075	21,241	7,644	7,800	5,896	6,029	13,079	13,089
December	20,932	21,096	7,525	7,681	5,815	5,942	13,053	13,062
1982 March	20,869	21,026	7,446	7,602	5,757	5,884	13,072	13,073
June	20,741	20,906	7,350	7,502	5,672	5,799	13,038	13,052
September	20,598	20,778	7,254	7,407	5,589	5,720	12,992	13,020
December	20,478	20,655	7,154	7,308	5,499	5,628	12,963	12,986
1983 March	20,436	20,619	7,062	7,219	5,436	5,565	13,024	13,049
June	20,428	20,612	6,975	7,133	5,378	5,505	13,107	13,132

* Based on 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
† Based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.



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Developments in joint industrial relations training

by Frank Toombs and Stephen Creigh*

Social Science Branch,
Department of Employment

Over the 1970s industrial relations training for managers, supervisors and trade union representatives was the subject of much debate. A number of themes arose in the course of this but one in particular, the provision and control of shop steward training, became an area of some sensitivity and controversy. Central to this debate was the issue of joint industrial relations training.

In its broadest sense joint industrial relations training arises where to some degree both management and unions have a recognised joint concern and responsibility for training and this is reflected in a jointly agreed syllabus with inputs from both management and unions.

The degree of "jointness" and the extent to which there is equality in both the determination of and the provision of the training can vary enormously between different types of joint training and from course to course. A limited form of joint training would be where the extent of agreement is limited to one or two sessions involving lectures from the "other side" on a particular course; for example, a basic training course for shop stewards run by a trade union where the employer provides a speaker for one session, perhaps on the company's disciplinary and grievance procedure.

A distinct and more developed form of joint training is where there is not only an agreed syllabus but where management and union representatives, usually supervisors and shop stewards, jointly attend a course. It is these jointly agreed and jointly attended courses which are the concern of most of the literature on the subject (Lawrence, 1973).

Advocates of joint industrial relations training, whether of the first kind or the second, argue for it on several grounds. Some say that training which exposes the participants to the views of the other side must be beneficial in identifying "common ground" and need not undermine managers' and shop stewards' perceptions of their own fundamentally different roles. Supporters of jointly attended management/steward courses claim major benefits for them in the informal personal contacts which develop, which help break down "negative stereotypes" and increase the confidence each side has in the other.

In addition it is said that these courses allow a mutual exchange of information and views which can lead to a common understanding of procedures and policies which both sides will have to operate. Joint training is seen not as abolishing conflict but rather isolating those points of principle where there is disagreement (which may not be

the ones expected) from areas of board agreement¹. So for example, ICI saw many positive advantages in joint supervisor steward training at its large Wilton petrochemical site in the early '70s (Lawrence 1973) and found: "Jointly trained stewards and supervisors not only get to know each other better but learn to speak the same language; and they will speak objectively, unemotionally about issues—issues of conflict—which they may well have never dreamed of discussing together before."

Background

The Commission on Industrial Relations Study

The last national study of the extent and form of industrial relations training in Britain was undertaken by the Commission on Industrial Relations in 1970-71 (CIR, 1972). Respondents in some 6,000 places of employment across all industries reported that some 20 per cent of managers and supervisors and 15 per cent of shop stewards had attended a course which included industrial relations in 1970. At the time employers were the largest providers of IR training for both managers and stewards, with two-thirds of courses lasting for one day or less.

Ten per cent of managers, 12 per cent of supervisors and 31 per cent of shop stewards who had received training had attended joint courses involving management and union representatives together. Overall only about two per cent of all managers and supervisors and five per cent of all shop stewards had recently experienced this form of joint training. Joint courses were predominantly held in-company.

In its report the Commission stressed the inadequacy of existing provisions and saw improvement in both the quality and quantity of industrial relations training, particularly shop steward training, as an important element in workplace industrial relations reform. The Commission noted that, at least at the workplace level, "both sides have a joint interest in much of the industrial relations training that is required."

Its report argued that "the prime responsibility for training shop stewards rests, rightly, with the trade unions," but also added that "much of the responsibility for shop steward training can only be effectively carried

out in conjunction with employers." It recommended that "employers can contribute by working with the trade unions in drawing up industrial relations training plans as a complement to union training schemes organised outside the workplace".

The TUC and trade union position

As is well known, the recommendations of the CIR proved unacceptable to the TUC who claimed that the report took too narrow a view, seeing steward training almost entirely as a factor contributing to the efficiency of industrial enterprises rather than as something which could have wider purposes (TUC, 1973).

The TUC issued its own policy statement on shop steward training in February 1973. This emphasised that the primary purpose of training union workplace representatives must be to equip them to act more effectively as trade union officers in the furtherance of trade union aims and policies. In the TUC's view the responsibility for training of union workplace representatives rested as of right with the trade union movement; it was not a responsibility of employers, either jointly with unions or otherwise. The TUC stressed the indivisibility of "industrial relations training and trade union training" and argued that training could most effectively be conducted under educational auspices and on educational premises, free from undue influence by management.

Within this background over the last decade there has been a dramatic expansion in the TUC's and in individual union's provision of education and training for workplace representatives. Numbers of students attending TUC day release courses, for example, increased from 8,721 in 1973-74 to a peak of 43,856 in 1978-79 (TUC, 1981).

Over the 1970s the TUC actively encouraged the disentanglement of trade union studies from management and business studies training and the establishment of specialist teaching units. In 1981 the TUC education service was working with some 150 public education colleges, with some 550 tutors contributing to their courses, about half of whom devoted 75 per cent of their teaching time to trade union studies. Similarly, individual unions increased their education and training provision—30,278 students attended union residential courses, including short weekend courses, in 1979-80—and the number with their own residential colleges has grown.

With its anxiety to preserve the right to separate training of trade union representatives in the achievement of trade union objectives and its opposition to joint control of training for union representatives, the TUC has been hostile towards jointly attended management/union training. However, while many major unions have followed the TUC line, this is not true of all, and locally many unions have agreed to joint training exercises irrespective of their national position. The EETPU and the NUR, for example, have been sympathetic towards joint training and have regularly run such courses in their residential colleges.

Employers' associations and employers' position

The limited evidence which is available on employers' attitudes towards joint industrial relations training shows a variety of views. With regard to shop steward training, the CIR, for example, found that some employers wanted

to contribute to their shop stewards' training, particularly concerning company procedures, whereas others did not want to be involved and were happy to leave it to unions or the TUC (CIR, 1972).

The British Institute of Management, in its report *Industrial relations training for managers* published in 1971, argued that a major objective of industrial relations training for managers must be to enable them to gain an understanding of different viewpoints on industrial relations matters. It suggested, for example, that joint supervisor/steward training could be effective provided care was to be taken to ensure that supervisors' authority with stewards was not undermined.

In 1980 the Industrial Relations Training Resource Centre (IRTRC) undertook a survey of management industrial relations training needs in 600 establishments and asked respondents to indicate which items from a list provided were seen as priority training needs.

Skills training in communication and grievance handling and knowledge training in employment legislation were identified as the greatest management training priorities. The need for "joint training of managers and shop stewards" was given low priority, being mentioned by only 38 per cent of respondents. Over 80 per cent of organisations covered provided in-company industrial relations training for managers and supervisors but, while 76 per cent of employers provided paid leave for shop steward training, only 36 per cent provided such training in-house.

In its discussion document *Trade unions in a changing world: the challenge for management* the CBI considered the need for shop steward training and joint industrial relations training. While stressing the need for well-trained stewards, doubts were expressed about some existing TUC and union training on the ground that it lacked relevance to the stewards' workplace needs. It was also argued that some courses had become unnecessarily "conflict-based" and were concerned to teach stewards how to defeat management rather than solve problems (CBI, 1980).

The CBI went on to argue that management has a role to play in co-operation with trade unions in providing training in respect of the steward's industrial relations functions at the workplace. As it saw it, jointly agreed training should be substituted for—or at least run in addition to—external TUC or union courses. This advocacy of joint industrial relations training was taken a stage further with a commitment to joint courses attended by both management and union representatives: "Where possible all training ideally should be joint supervisor/steward courses to provide the maximum opportunity to understand each other's problems and gain equal knowledge."

Some survey results

Despite the considerable interest in joint industrial relations training revealed by this brief account of trade union and management views, it is clear that very little solid information exists on its extent and whereabouts in Britain today. Indeed the most recent major indication of the extent of joint training was the CIR's survey in 1970. To obtain a current picture in 1981 the Department of Employment commissioned the independent survey organisation, Social and Community Planning Research, to

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The views expressed in this article are the authors' and may not be shared by the Department of Employment or any other organisation.

carry out a study of the extent and form of joint industrial relations training in Britain². The remainder of this article briefly sets out the main results from the work.

In 1980 Social and Community Planning Research had undertaken the fieldwork for the first of the new DE/PSI/SSRC *Workplace industrial relations surveys*, covering some 2,040 establishments in all sectors of industry, commerce and the public services except mining and agriculture³. For the joint training survey a random sample of 600 establishments with 25 or more employees (across all industries except agriculture, mining and railways) was drawn from those establishments covered by the 1980 workplace survey in the two years prior to August 1980, in which industrial relations training courses of one day or more had been attended by either management with responsibilities for personnel and industrial relations or trade union representatives.

Telephone interviews with the most senior manager with industrial relations responsibilities at the establishment were carried out in July and August 1981. The achieved sample was approximately 450 establishments. A short questionnaire on industrial relations training in general was administered at all establishments contacted, supplemented by a more detailed schedule in establishments which reported experience of joint training of one day or more in the preceding two years⁴.

As has been noted above, joint courses can take various forms, so that definitions were needed to ensure consistency of understanding and response by interviewees. For the purpose of the survey three broad types were distinguished:

- **Management courses:** joint industrial relations courses purely for management which had some form of trade union input (for example, lectures or seminars conducted by trade union officers or workplace representatives).
- **Trade union courses:** joint industrial relations courses purely for trade unionists which had some form of management input.
- **Jointly attended courses:** joint industrial relations courses attended jointly by both management and trade unionists.

The survey findings were supplemented with information gathered from interviews with management, trade unionists and third parties who had experience of joint training. Employers' associations, trade union education officers, universities, regional management centres, business schools, management consultants and other organisations active in the IR field were also trawled for information about joint training practice and experience.

The extent and forms of joint training

Joint training activity of some type was said to have taken place during the last two years in one-third of the sampled establishments. These establishments were in turn a random sample of the 31 per cent of all establishments where IR training was identified as being undertaken in the original workplace survey. Assuming that the incidence of joint training among the unsampled 40 per cent of these IR training establishments and among non-respondents was the same as for those contacted and

that there was no joint training in the remainder of the original sample, this would mean that in 1981 joint training occurred in some form in about ten per cent of all establishments covered.

Management courses were the most common form of joint training, occurring in 24 per cent of establishments which conducted any form of industrial relations training or some 7.5 per cent of all establishments. Trade union courses were only half as common as management courses and occurred in 13 per cent of establishments with IR training, in other words about four per cent of all establishments. Jointly attended courses were rarest and occurred in eight per cent of establishments undertaking IR training, 2.5 per cent of all establishments.

Of the establishments with management courses, one-third also had experience of trade union courses but only six per cent had experience of jointly attended courses. Jointly attended courses co-existed more frequently with union courses than management courses. Almost four out of ten establishments with experience of jointly attended courses had also sent people to attend union courses, but fewer than one-fifth of them had experience of management courses.

About a quarter of respondents with experience of management or union courses reported that such courses accounted for half or more of all the industrial relations courses attended by people from their own establishment. Moreover, one-third of respondents with jointly attended courses estimated that such courses represented three-quarters or more of all industrial relations courses attended, with over half of them estimating that such courses accounted for a half or more of all courses taking place.

Clearly, although jointly attended courses were confined to a small proportion of all establishments, where they did occur they often constituted an important factor in the establishment's total industrial relations training effort.

Industrial differences

Considerable differences in the incidence of joint training activity were found between industries (see table 1). Manufacturing industry accounted for 37 per cent of establishments with joint training experience although it made up only 28 per cent of the whole sample employing establishments in the 1980 workplace survey; but within this broad group there were considerable variations between sectors. Thus electrical engineering and miscellaneous manufacturing ranked relatively highly in terms of joint training activity with six and 12 per cent of joint training establishments, though they constituted only two and seven per cent respectively of all employing establishments. On the other hand, the textiles and clothing sector, with four per cent of all establishments, accounted for only one per cent of joint training establishments.

Within non-manufacturing, public administration and utilities/transport/communications had 26 and 13 per cent respectively of all joint training establishments but each accounted for only eight or nine per cent of all employing establishments. In contrast the 12 per cent of all establishments in the miscellaneous services order provided only two per cent of joint training activity.

Certain inter-industry variations were thrown into even sharper relief when the incidence of particular types of

Table 1 Distribution of joint industrial relations training by industry

	All establishments	IR training establishments	Joint training establishments			
			All	Management course	Union course	Jointly attended course
Base: totals (unweighted)	2,040	446	149	123	73	54
(weighted)	2,000	452	149	108	57	34
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food/chemicals	4	6	7	6	4	12
Metals/mechanical engineering	9	6	9	12	12	3
Electrical engineering	2	4	6	6	4	6
Vehicles	1	1	2	3	1	3
Textiles/clothing	4	3	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	9	12	10	9	12
All manufacturing	28	29	37	38	28	35
Construction/extraction	7	6	3	3	4	—
Utilities/transport/communities	8	13	13	9	16	24
Distribution	13	6	7	6	9	15
Financial services	5	3	1	2	—	—
Professional scientific services	19	16	11	12	16	12
Miscellaneous services	12	7	2	1	4	—
Public administration and defence	9	19	26	31	23	18

Table 3 Distribution of joint training by size of establishment

	All establishments	IR training establishments	Joint training establishments			
			All	Management course	Union course	Jointly attended course
Base: totals (weighted)	2,000	452	(149)	123	73	54
				108	57	34
No of employees	%	%	%	%	%	%
25-49	39	18	6	8	9	—
50-99	26	21	21	17	18	32
100-199	17	23	23	28	26	9
200-499	10	22	23	23	21	26
500-999	4	9	15	14	16	12
1,000-1,999	2	4	6	5	5	12
2,000+	1	3	5	4	7	12

joint training was considered. Jointly attended courses were rare in the metals and mechanical engineering sectors, for example; only three per cent of establishments with experience of such courses being found there. By contrast the food/chemicals and distribution sectors each accounted for seven per cent of all joint training establishments whereas they accounted for 12 and 15 per cent respectively of all establishments with experience of jointly attended training. Again utilities/transport/communications accounted for eight per cent of all establishments but almost a quarter of all establishments with experience of jointly attended training.

The private and public sector

Joint training activity, like industrial relations training generally, was roughly equally divided between the private and public sectors, although only one-third of all employing establishments covered in the survey were in the public sector (see table 2). Within the private sector, all types of joint training were more common in foreign owned than in UK owned establishments. Within the public sector, management and union courses were most common in local and central government, whereas jointly attended training was popular in nationalised industries and other public corporations.

Establishment size

The larger an establishment covered by the survey, the greater was the incidence of industrial relations training. This relationship was even more marked for joint training

Table 2 Distribution of joint training by private and public sector

	All establishments	IR training establishments	Joint training establishments			
			All	Management course	Union course	Jointly attended course
Base: totals (weighted)	2,000	452	149	123	73	54
				108	57	34
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Private sector	67	48	48	45	44	50
UK owned	62	43	42	39	35	41
Foreign owned	5	5	7	6	9	9
Public sector	33	52	52	55	56	50
Nationalised industry	4	7	5	3	5	9
Other public corporation/Quango	1	3	3	1	5	9
Local/central government	28	42	44	51	46	32

Table 4 Distribution of sample by recognition of major unions

	All establishments	IR training establishments	Joint training establishments			
			All	Management course	Union course	Jointly attended course
Establishments with manual employees	1,834	419	133	96	51	30
Manual	%	%	%	%	%	%
TGWU	20	39	43	43	43	50
AUEW	14	30	37	32	31	53
GMWU	15	23	29	26	25	40
NUPE	12	24	26	30	31	30
EETPU	10	22	36	33	35	50
UCATT	6	12	15	14	14	23
Other craft unions	6	6	5	4	6	7
Establishments with non-manual employees	1,898	450	149	108	57	34
Non-manual	%	%	%	%	%	%
NALGO	15	34	32	34	33	24
USDAW	3	3	1	2	—	—
ASTMS	7	12	21	17	23	38

* Less than one per cent.

and quite pronounced for the jointly attended variety (see table 3). Thus establishments with 500 or more employees accounted for seven per cent of all establishments, 16 per cent of training establishments, 26 per cent of joint training establishments and 36 per cent of establishments with experience of jointly attended courses.

Management and union organisation

Certain characteristics in the management and union organisation of an establishment, no doubt themselves partly a function of the size of the establishment, were associated with both increased industrial relations training in general and joint training activity in particular. The presence of an industrial relations or personnel specialist on an establishment's top governing body (34 per cent of all establishments, 49 per cent of industrial relations training establishments, 70 per cent of establishments with experience of jointly attended courses) and the employment of a training manager (30 per cent of industrial relations training establishments, 47 per cent of establishments with experience of jointly attended courses) were both signs of a more developed, formal concern with industrial relations in larger establishments.

Similarly the system of union representation proved to be closely related to industrial relations training and joint training activity, with both increasing with the number of unions recognised and manual union density. Thus only 15 per cent of establishments had five or more recognised trade unions as opposed to 30 per cent of industrial relations training establishments and 42 per cent of

establishments with experience of jointly attended courses.

Union density among manual workers exceeded 80 per cent in only 28 per cent of all establishments, but this density was found in 50 per cent of industrial relations training establishments and in over 70 per cent of establishments with experience of jointly attended courses. The relationship with non-manual union density was not so clear.

The survey results also allowed analysis by recognition of some of the larger trade unions (see table 4). Most of the major unions listed in table 4 were recognised in approximately twice as many of the establishments with industrial relations training as of establishments in general, and this trend increased with joint training activity.

Form, content and frequency

In addition to these general questions, respondents were asked in the telephone interviews, for each type of joint training in which their establishment had been involved during the last two years, questions relating to the form, content and frequency of the most recent course which had been undertaken.

Courses for managers alone were more likely to be residential (in 54 per cent of establishments) and tended to be longer (44 per cent lasting four days or more) than other types of joint training. Union and jointly attended courses were more likely to involve day release (only 30 per cent of union courses and 17 per cent of jointly attended courses were residential) and to be shorter (29 per cent of union courses and 18 per cent of jointly attended courses lasting four days or more). Three-quarters of jointly attended courses lasted three days or less. All joint training courses used a wide range of teaching methods, with participative teaching techniques (group discussions, for example) and case study work being most popular on jointly attended courses.

A question was asked about "prominent" topics which took up more than a quarter of course time. Responses revealed that separate management and union courses tended to be general and wide ranging while attended courses were more specialised in nature. Health and

safety and legislative issues occupied a prominent position in 23 and 16 per cent of jointly attended courses. Communication and negotiating skills were most prominent on management courses (15 per cent of respondents) and disciplinary/grievance procedures on union courses (seven per cent of respondents).

A question about the frequency of joint training courses suggested that courses were held half-yearly or more frequently in 45 per cent of establishments with management courses, 25 per cent of establishments with union courses and 19 per cent of establishments with jointly attended courses. However, 41 per cent of establishments with jointly attended courses stated these occurred "as and when required", as opposed to 23 per cent of management courses and 19 per cent of union courses.

Organisation

In the case of the most recent joint training course of each type, respondents were also asked about who had originally had the idea of setting up the course, and who was responsible for its design, planning and running. As table 5 shows, management was involved in all joint training courses but was especially influential in management and jointly attended courses.

As was to be expected, the involvement of management and unions and the extent of joint participation varied with the type of joint training being considered. Management suggested most of the jointly attended training, with management and trade unions jointly being more involved in the designing and running of these courses. Professional associations had some involvement in jointly attended courses. Commercial training and consultancy organisations and educational bodies were much more active on management courses than on the other types.

Evaluation

When questioned about the last course affecting their establishment, 89 per cent and 83 per cent of respondents felt that management and jointly attended courses respectively had been either very useful or quite useful for management participants. This compared with four per cent and seven per cent respectively who felt the last

course had been not very useful or not at all useful. A similar picture of satisfaction emerged when respondents were asked their opinion of the usefulness of the last course for trade union representatives.

Trends

Finally, respondents were asked about future plans for joint training in their establishment. Whichever form of joint training they had been involved in, about half expected it would remain at the same level of provision in the future and about one-third thought it would increase. Only one per cent of respondents felt that management courses would decline whereas ten per cent felt that the provision of union and jointly attended courses would decline.

The findings overall

These findings suggest that in 1981 all forms of joint training—and jointly attended courses in particular—were still a minority experience. Industrial relations training generally and joint training, particularly jointly attended courses, tended to be more common in the public sector and to be concentrated in larger establishments with relatively complex industrial relations systems in certain industries.

Although joint training courses took a variety of forms, jointly attended courses tended to be short, non-residential and held "as and when required". Management suggested most jointly attended training, with trade unions being more involved in designing and running them. Educational bodies were involved on some scale in all aspects of both management and union courses, but their role in jointly attended courses seemed, in 1981 to have been limited and small in scale.

Conclusions

Comparing these results with those of previous inquiries suggests a number of broad conclusions. When compared to the CIR's inquiry, they suggest, for example, that if anything there may have been a drop in the incidence of jointly attended training over the last decade. If true, this might be explained through a combination of factors including the expansion in the trade union movement's own education and training provisions; the broadly unsympathetic attitude of the TUC; the low priority which employers have generally given to joint training; and not least the existence of more pressing problems facing management in the recession. At the same time, although jointly attended training was a minority activity in 1981, where it appeared it often provided a high proportion of all industrial relations training courses and was popular with both managements and unions.

Subsequently interviews with parties with experience of joint training put more flesh on these bones. They suggested, in line with claims noted at the beginning of this article, that jointly attended courses were often seen by the parties involved as one way of developing an understanding among managers and shop stewards of the different roles each could play in running the business and representing its employees.

In-house joint training exercises were often seen as helping to promote joint understanding and joint ownership of the problems which businesses faced and paving the way for joint problem solving initiatives. In particular, contacts who were personally involved in jointly attended programmes stressed the value of courses focused on the company or plant level and geared to the practical workplace needs of participants. In their view, jointly attended courses were often designed to be short, pragmatic exercises with the specific objective of introducing a new agreement or of "training in" a particular procedure. If they were to be successful in this, it was felt that a firm commitment from senior management was often necessary to overcome the initial suspicions of other managers and of union representatives.

More broadly too, jointly attended training was often seen as one element in a movement towards a more participative management style and the introduction of new industrial relations practices, for example on consultative and participative machinery, on communication and disclosure of financial information.

Interviews with trade union officials confirmed that considerable variations still remained both between and within major unions in attitudes towards jointly attended training. As has been noted, some (such as the EETPU and the NUR) have been sympathetic and a considerable proportion of all their residential training is organised on a jointly attended basis. Others (for example the AUEW Engineering Section and ASLEF) have been unsympathetic nationally. However, it is clear that much joint training has been arranged at the local level and many shop stewards and local full-time officials have agreed to relatively sophisticated joint training exercises independently of their official union or the TUC view.

Where opposition existed, this could normally be lessened if joint training was not presented as an alternative to TUC or union approved courses and if it was provided for representatives who had already attended TUC or union approved basic courses.

Recently the Government and the TUC have agreed guidelines on courses specifically directed to the improvement of industrial relations or health and safety in the workplace. The TUC is receiving a grant of £200,000 for such employer endorsed courses in addition to the £1.5 million Government grant for trade union education and training in 1983-84.

Notes

(1) The Industrial Participation Association held a discussion group on joint training in April 1982 which was attended by one of the present authors. Participants at this discussion group, both trade unionists and managers, felt that these were the main benefits of jointly agreed industrial relations training courses. Those with experience of joint training were, largely, enthusiastic about the results. Possible drawbacks identified were that joint training requires openness from management, which may not be welcomed by it, and there was the slight danger that at times joint training sessions could enter the area of collective bargaining.

(2) The authors are indebted to Social and Community Planning

Table 5 Setting up, designing and running most recent course

	Set up			Designed			Run		
	Management	Union	Joint	Management	Union	Joint	Management	Union	Joint
Base: all establishments with joint training in last two years (unweighted)	123	73	54	123	73	54	123	73	54
(weighted)	108	57	34	108	57	34	108	57	34
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Course was set up/created/run by:									
Respondent	13	10	18	11	9	15	9	3	11
Other managers at establishment	11	3	15	8	6	16	9	5	10
Managers elsewhere in organisation	40	17	39	38	12	30	36	12	27
Employers' association	6	*	—	7	*	1	7	*	1
Trade union representatives	1	33	1	2	24	4	2	28	2
TUC	1	28	4	1	21	—	1	19	—
Trade union representatives and management jointly	3	4	11	1	9	21	*	2	18
Commercial training or consultancy organisation	7	2	1	8	2	5	8	2	5
Professional association	1	—	8	1	1	11	1	—	10
Educational body	13	3	1	18	7	2	21	14	9
Somebody else	5	4	4	4	*	7	5	1	5
Not answered	6	*	7	7	19	8	7	19	11

* Less than one per cent.

Research for assistance in preparing the questionnaire and for conducting the interviews and producing a preliminary report on the survey findings. In particular we would like to record our thanks to Andrew Potts.

(3) Introductory results from this survey were published in the July 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* (Millward) and a full account has also appeared in book form (*Daniel and Millward, 1983*).

(4) Copies of the schedules used in the survey are available from

the Department of Employment's Research Administration Branch, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1.

(5) Although this table gives valuable information about which unions have been most involved in training, caution should be used in interpreting the results as although a particular union may have been recognised in an establishment, it may not have been involved in training and it may have, more so with craft unions, only a small number of members in a particular establishment.

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WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN BRITAIN

The DE/PSI/SSRC Survey

W.W. Daniel and Neil Millward

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LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Summary

The output measure of gross domestic product is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1 per cent in the third quarter of this year. Increasing optimism was shown in the most recent cbi quarterly survey and the cso's shorter-leading and coincident indicators have continued to rise. Taken together these indicators provide evidence of a continuing recovery in economic activity which is widely expected to continue into 1984, although there was a small fall in the cso's longer-leading index between July and October. Economic improvements have also occurred elsewhere in the OECD, especially in the United States.

The recovery in the domestic economy continues to be fuelled by consumers' expenditure which rose by half a per cent in the third quarter (on provisional figures), but investment also increased slightly.

Recent signs of improvement in the labour market are confirmed by the latest figures. These show some recovery in manufacturing employment: the rate of decline in numbers of employees continued to slow down, overtime working increased and short-time working decreased slightly in October. November saw a further small decrease in unemployment, the third in four months, indicating that the underlying trend in unemployment has levelled out for the present.

Average earnings in the year to October increased at an underlying rate of about 7¾ per cent. The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index was 4.8 per cent in November.

Economic background

The Industry Act forecast, published in November, expected economic growth to be 3 per cent in 1983 as a whole, with a similar rate of growth in 1984. This compares with growth of about 2 per cent in 1982. A stronger export performance, together with a further rise in consumers' expenditure in 1984, higher fixed investment and positive stock-

building are the elements of demand behind the predicted growth next year.

The *cso's cyclical indicators* supports the view that the current rate of economic growth should continue into next year. The shorter-leading and coincident indices continued to rise in October. Between July and October, however, the longer-leading index fell, with downturns in share prices, housing starts and a lower balance reporting increased optimism in the cbi quarterly survey. This fall in the index may be revised when later and more complete information becomes available.

GDP (output), on preliminary estimates, increased by about 1 per cent in the third quarter compared with the second quarter, to a level some 1¼ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. The rise in the third quarter reflected increased activity in the production industries, distribution and transport and communication, with little overall change in other service industries.

In the three months to October, output in the production industries is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1 per cent, while manufacturing output was unchanged. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, output in the production industries and manufacturing output had risen by 1½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively. Between the two latest three-month periods output increased in the minerals (other than metals) industries, in chemicals and man-made fibres and in other manufacturing, while output fell in the metals and food, drink and tobacco industries.

The results of the November *cbi Monthly Trends Enquiry* point to a continuation of the slow recovery in manufacturing output over the next few months. Order books were reported to have strengthened in November and, for the tenth successive month, firms expected the volume of output to rise over the next four months.

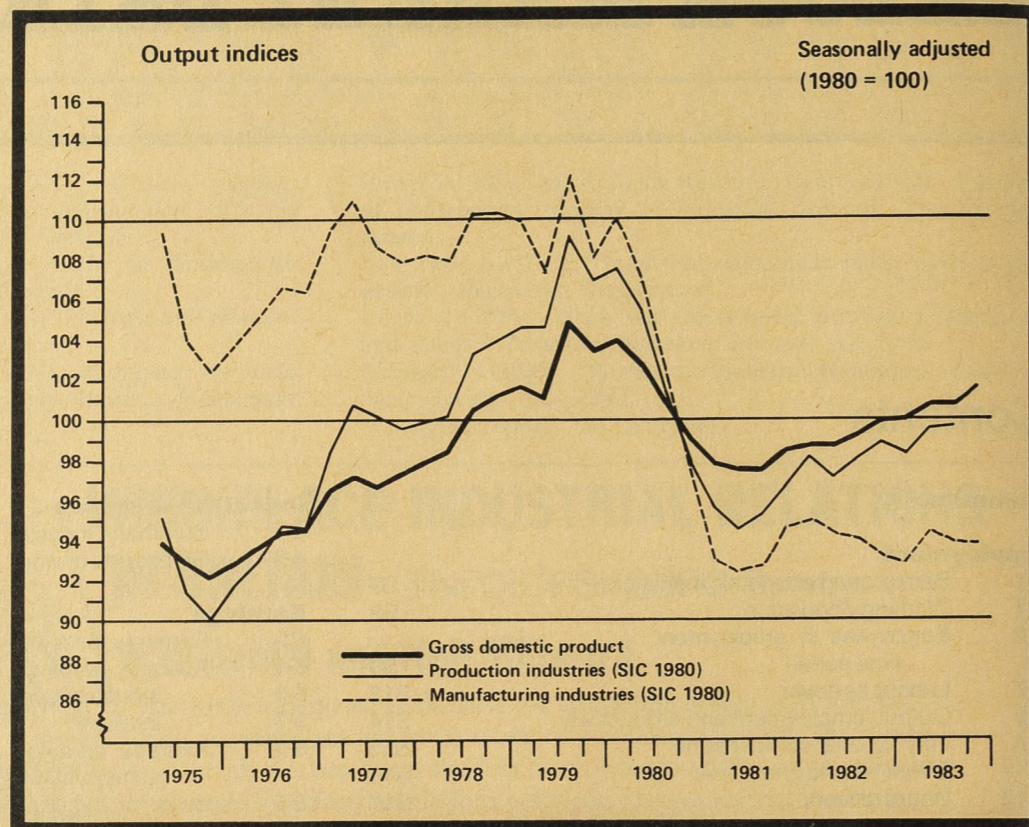
On the demand side, *consumers' expenditure* increased by

3½ per cent in the year to the third quarter. The Industry Act forecast predicted growth of 3½ per cent in consumers' expenditure in 1983 as a whole followed by a further 2½ per cent growth in 1984.

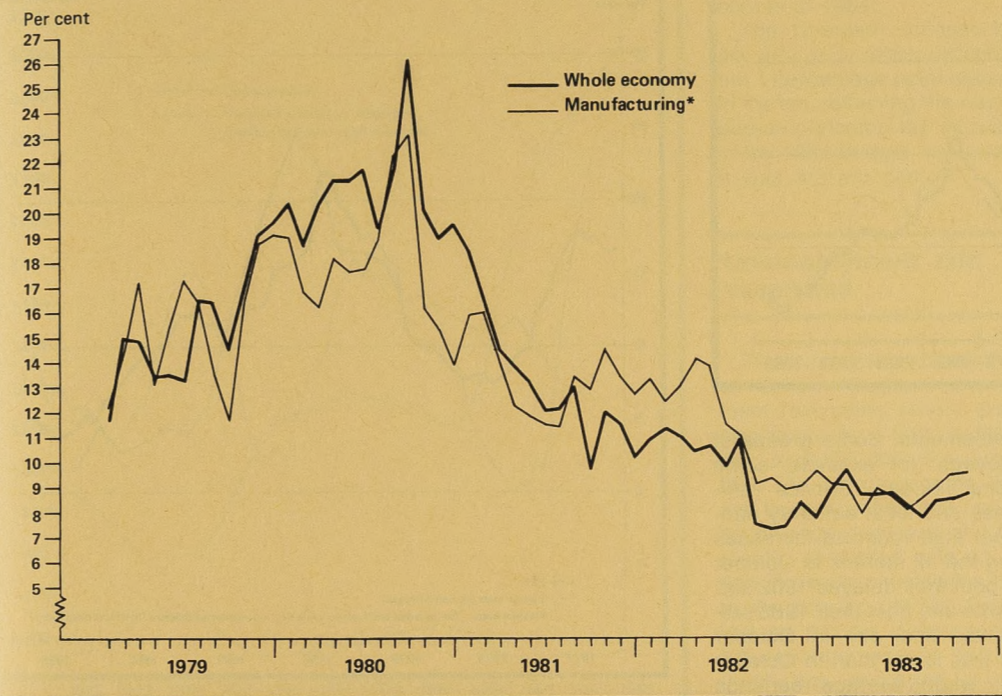
Retail sales have continued to rise. In the three months to November retail sales were 2½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and were 6½ per cent up on a year earlier.

The *volume of stocks* held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, on provisional estimates, fell substantially by £665 million in the third quarter. This rate of destocking was similar to that in the second half of 1982, but much greater than the £90 million destocking in the first half of this year. In the third quarter manufacturers' stocks fell by £400 million and wholesale stocks were reduced by £340 million, while retail stocks rose by £70 million.

Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries may now be beginning to rise,



EARNINGS: Average earnings index †: increases over previous year



† Revised

* SIC 1968 to 1980; SIC 1980 since 1981

after remaining broadly unchanged for two years. In the third quarter, capital expenditure by these industries, on provisional estimates, rose by 1 per cent and was 2¾ per cent higher than a year earlier.

In the three months August to October, housing starts were down 3 per cent (seasonally adjusted) on the previous three months but were 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. In the public sector, starts were down 4 per cent on the previous three months and were 25 per cent lower than a year ago, while private sector starts were down 3 per cent on the previous three months but 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The annual rate of growth in *sterling M3* of 10.5 per cent over the first nine months of the current target period on provisional figures lay just within the top end of the 7 to 11 per cent target range. Growth in *M1* and *PSL2* remained above the top end of the range.

The Government's public sector borrowing requirement forecast for the 1983-84 financial year was revised upwards from £8.2 billion to £10 billion in the Autumn statement. In the first seven months of the financial year the public sector borrowing requirement was £7.1 billion (not seasonally adjusted), compared with £5.1 billion in the same period in the last financial year.

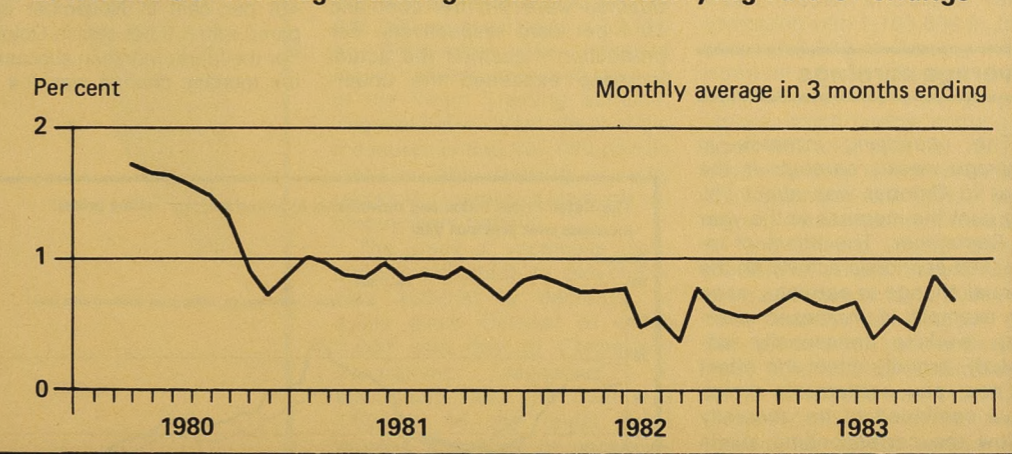
Public sector borrowing in the second half of the financial year tends to be substantially lower than in the first half.

Sterling's effective exchange rate fell by about 1 per cent over the six weeks to December 9, reflecting a 4 per cent weakening against the dollar. Compared with March this year the effective exchange rate has risen by 4½ per cent, while against the dollar sterling has weakened by 3½ per cent.

The current account of the *balance of payments* is estimated to

have been in surplus by £353 million in the three months to October, on revised figures, compared with a deficit of £57 million in the previous three month period. In the first ten months of the year the current account surplus amounted to £944 million, compared with a surplus of £5,378 million in 1982 as a whole. The Industry Act forecast saw a surplus for 1983 as a whole of £500 million, followed by rough balance on the current account in 1984. Export volume has been rising in recent months,

EARNINGS: Average earnings index †: underlying rate of change*



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

† Revised

returning to the level in the early months of this year, while import volume has continued to increase.

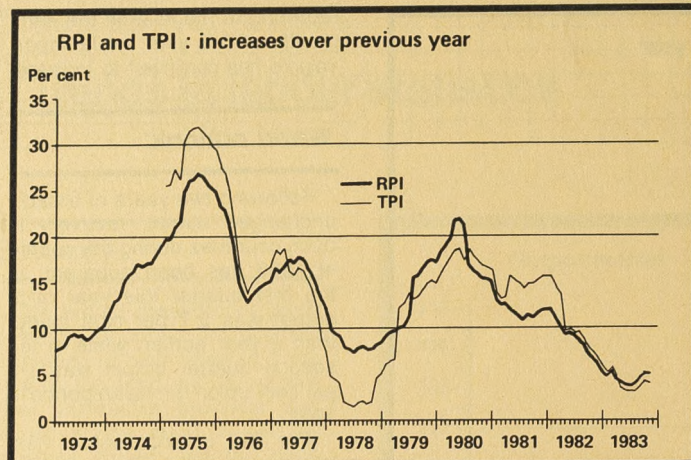
World outlook

Following two years of broadly unchanged output, recovery in OECD countries during the course of 1983 has been apparent. In the first quarter this year OECD output was 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, while in the second quarter output was 1.3 per cent up on the same period in 1982.

The rise in OECD output has, however, been heavily concentrated in North America, in particular the US, with a more hesitant recovery in Western Europe. The main driving force behind the recovery this year has been increased consumer spending, although stock movements have also played a part. In some countries, notably the US and West Germany as well as the UK, consumers appear to be spending an unusually high proportion of their disposable incomes. In contrast, growth in Japan this year has been mainly in response to a strong export performance.

The November National Institute Economic Review forecasts economic growth in OECD countries of over 2 per cent during 1983. Growth rates in excess of 3 per cent are predicted for the US, Canada and Japan. In Western Europe a growth rate of less than 1 per cent is expected, reflecting stagnation in France and a sharp fall in output in Italy, and growth in the UK and in West Germany.

The National Institute expects the international recovery to become more broadly based in 1984. A pick-up in fixed invest-



ment, a stronger contribution from stock movements and better export performance are generally predicted. OECD growth of around 3-3½ per cent is forecast for 1984 by the National Institute. Again growth in North America and Japan, is expected to outstrip that in Western Europe. By 1985 the area distribution of growth is expected to be much more even around the average of 2½ per cent.

The National Institute expect OECD consumer price inflation in 1983 to be 5-5½ per cent, compared with 7.8 per cent in 1982. Consumer price inflation of 5½-6 per cent in 1984 is forecast for the OECD area.

While the overall current account deficit of OECD countries is forecast by the National Institute to remain fairly stable over the next two years, significant changes in the balance of payments are expected for individual countries. The US deficit and the surpluses in Japan and West Germany are expected to increase substantially. The deficit in Italy is predicted to grow, while the deficit in France is likely to diminish.

Average earnings

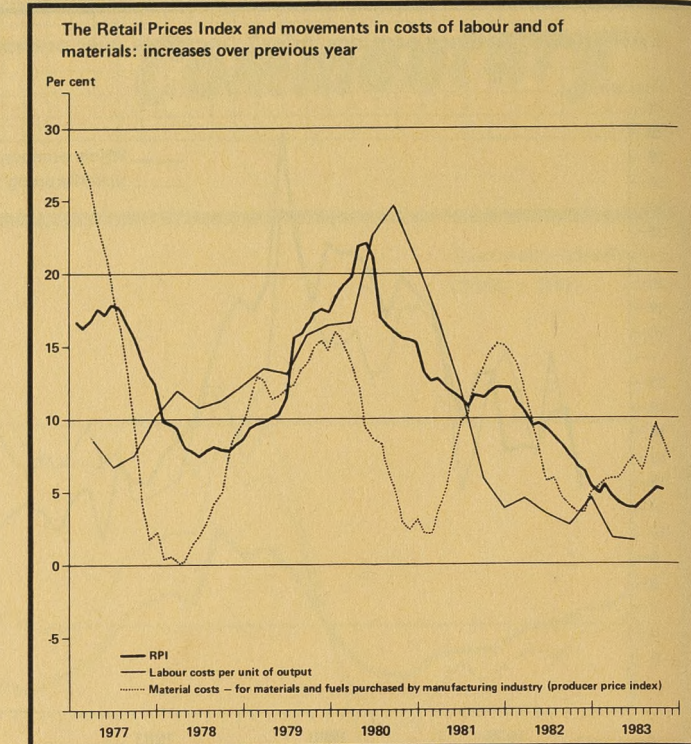
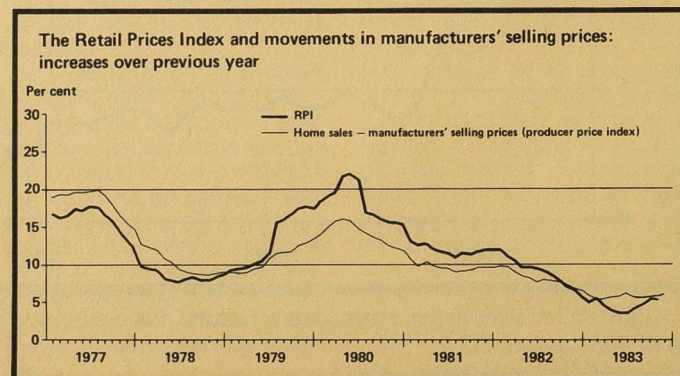
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 7¾ per cent the increase in the year to September. The effect of increased economic activity on the annual change in earnings, seen for example in increased overtime working (seasonally adjusted), broadly offset the effect of new pay settlements which have continued to be generally below the corresponding levels last year.

The actual increase of 8.7 per cent in the year to October, was inflated by changes in the timing

of settlements. Some groups of employees (for example, some National Health Service employees and local authority non-manual staff received increases during the 12 months to October from both their delayed 1982 settlements and from their 1983 settlements. Back-pay in October 1982, when average earnings were temporarily reduced mainly by the coal-miners' overtime ban.

The underlying monthly rate of increase averaged about ¾ per cent in the three months to October. This increase in part reflects an increase in the level of economic activity, during the period. In manufacturing industries and production industries, the underlying increases in the year to October were about 9½ per cent and 9¼ per cent respectively compared with 9¼ per cent and 9 per cent in the year to September. The buoyancy of earnings in these industries reflects increased economic activity which has led, for example, to more overtime working.

The actual increases in the year to October for manufacturing industries and production industries were 9.5 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively. For production industries the actual increase exceeded the under-



lying increase because back-pay in October this year was higher than in October 1982 and also because average earnings in October 1982 were temporarily reduced as a result of the coal-miners' overtime ban.

In the three months to October, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 4.2 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 (RPI) was 4.8 per cent in November compared with 5.0 per cent in October. For the fourth month in succession the monthly change was 0.4 per

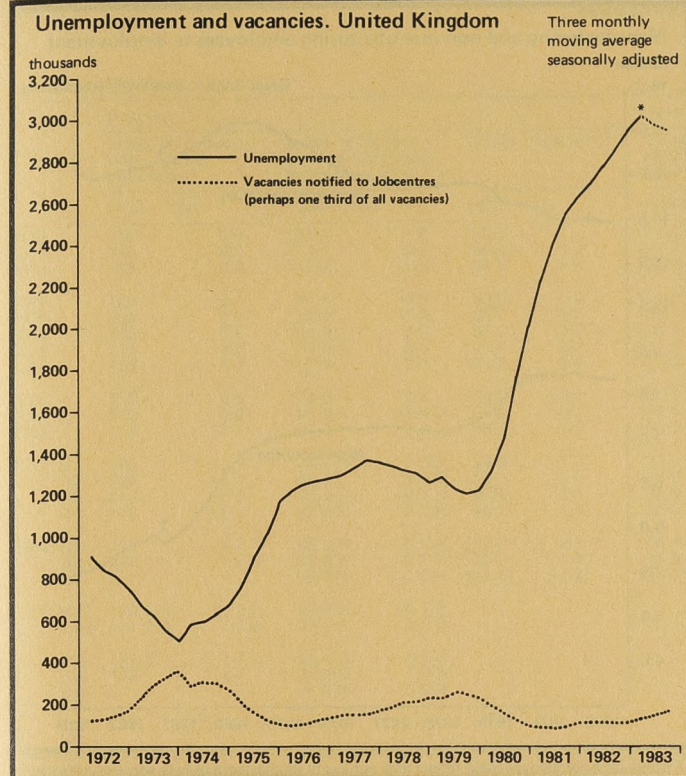
cent. In the 12-month calculation this replaces an increase of 0.5 per cent between October and November 1982, the difference accounting (with rounding) for the drop of 0.2 percentage points in the 12-month rate.

Seasonal foods were a less important influence than in recent months, contributing less than a fifth of the "all items" increase between October and November, largely as a result of higher prices for vegetables (other than potatoes which showed little change). The largest price increase was for tomatoes, which were up by over a quarter (10 pence per pound) in November.

The largest contribution from a single item to the increase in November was telephone charges which were increased by about 3 per cent. Together with higher prices for some other services, these accounted for about a fifth of the "all items" increase. Other significant contributions were made by coal (up about 4 per cent), cigarettes (1 per cent), most items of clothing (½ per cent on average) and miscellaneous goods. There was some effect from small decreases in the prices of motor cars, wines and spirits.

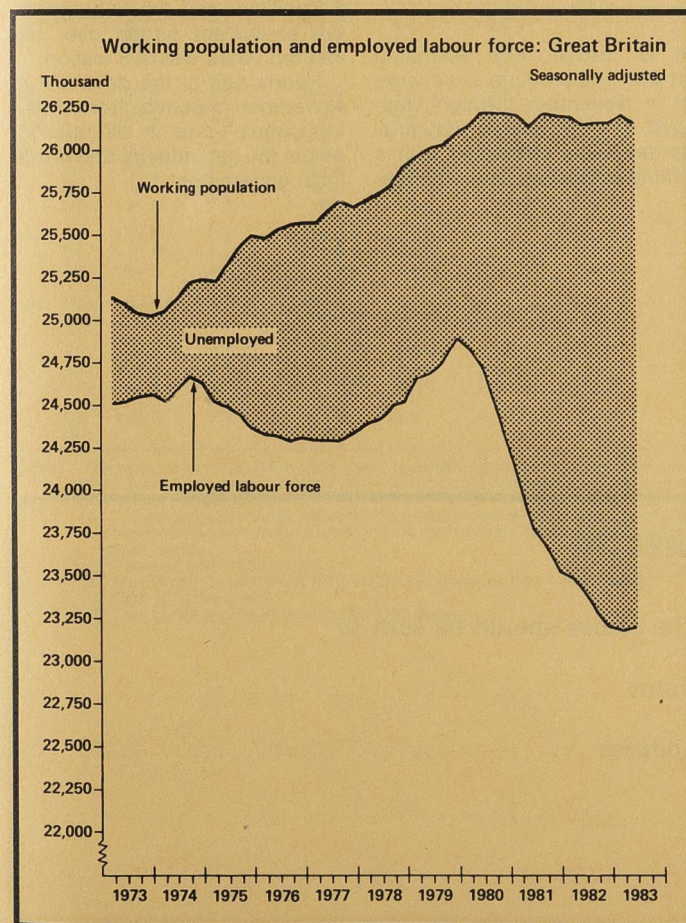
The increase over the latest six months excluding seasonal food was 2.1 per cent compared with 2.2 per cent in October, suggesting that the underlying position is stable.

The rate of increase in the producer price index for home sales of manufactured products



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

(5.7 per cent in the year to November) does not point to any immediate acceleration in retail prices but the somewhat faster increase in the cost of manufacturers' materials and fuel (up



7.2 per cent in the year to November) may lead to some upward pressure on prices in the course of 1984.

The 12-month increase in the tax and price index remains about 1 percentage point below that in the RPI, reflecting the raising of personal income tax allowances in the 1983 Budget. In November it was 3.9 per cent.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemployment (excluding school leavers) decreased by 4,000, in November, to 2,937,000; this was the third fall in four months. In the last three months there has been an average decrease of 1,000 a month, compared with an average increase of 10,000 a month in the previous three. Over the last six months, the seasonally-adjusted increase in unemployment has averaged 4,000 a month, compared with 28,000 a month in each of the two previous six-month periods.

The recorded total in November decreased by 10,000 to 3,084,000 (12.9 per cent of all employees) reflecting (a) a decrease of 30,000 in the number of unemployed school leavers, (b) an increase of 25,000 from seasonal influences, and (c) a seasonally-adjusted fall of 4,000.

Included in the November total were 138,000 school leavers, compared with 168,000 in October and 147,000 in November 1982. The decrease of 30,000 between October and November compares with a decrease of 27,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The number of people assisted by special employment measures at the end of October was 665,000, a net increase of 52,000 on September. The increase mainly reflects increased take-up of the Youth Training Scheme. The estimated direct effect of the measures is that 455,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit.

The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) in November was 163,000, a decrease of 4,000 since October of which 3,000 was due to Community Programme vacancies; in November 1982 the total was 114,000. In the latest three months the stock of vacancies averaged 164,000, an increase of 13,000 on the previous three months of which 4,000 were Community Programme vacan-

cies. Too much weight should not be given to one month's figures, but the rate of increase experienced earlier this year has slowed down in recent months. The monthly inflow of vacancies over the three months to November (seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,000 to an average of 200,000 a month.

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 a decrease of 0.1 for males (after making allowances for the effects of the Budget provisions).

The regional pattern in the latest three months, compared with the previous three months, shows seasonally-adjusted increases in Northern Ireland (+0.4 percentage points), the South East and South West (both +0.1). Unemployment fell in the West Midlands (-0.2) and Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales and Scotland (all -0.1), while the national average showed no change after adding back the budget effects.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that unemployment has levelled out or is falling in many countries. There were increases in the seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) in: the Netherlands and Ireland (both +0.4) and Belgium (+0.3), compared with no change in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan. On this basis unemployment fell in the United States (-0.6), Canada (-0.8) and Italy (-1.2).

The latest information on the duration of unemployment shows that the number recorded as unemployed for more than a year was 1,143,000 in October 1983, compared with 1,103,000 in July, and 1,029,000 in October 1982. However these figures have been affected by the Budget provisions which enable some men aged 60 and over to receive supplementary benefit or national insurance credits without signing on. After making allowances for the effects of the Budget provisions, there would have been an increase of 43,000 in the three months to October and 236,000 over the year to October 1983. The number unemployed for 13-26 weeks was 445,000 in October 1983; the number unemployed for 26-52 weeks was 571,000.

The latest information on the age of the unemployed shows that the number of unemployed

aged under 25 increased by 65,000 to 1,261,000 in October compared with 1,196,000 in July, and 1,196,000 in October 1982. This age group accounted for about one-third of unemployed males and just over a half of unemployed females.

Employment

Estimates of employees in employment from September 1981 have been provisionally revised this month, in the light of final results from the 1981 Census of Employment. They have also been reclassified to the revised Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 (sic 1980). (See table 1-2). An article describing the revised series and the timetable for the release of further estimates is published on pages 508 and 509 of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The revised estimate of the total number of employees in Great Britain in September 1981 is 21,314,000, 167,000 higher than the previously estimated figure. The consequent revisions for later dates have slightly reduced the estimated size of the decline in the number of employees since 1981.

The total number of employees in employment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 7,000 in the second quarter, and 294,000 in the year to June, to stand at 20,612,000, on the revised basis.

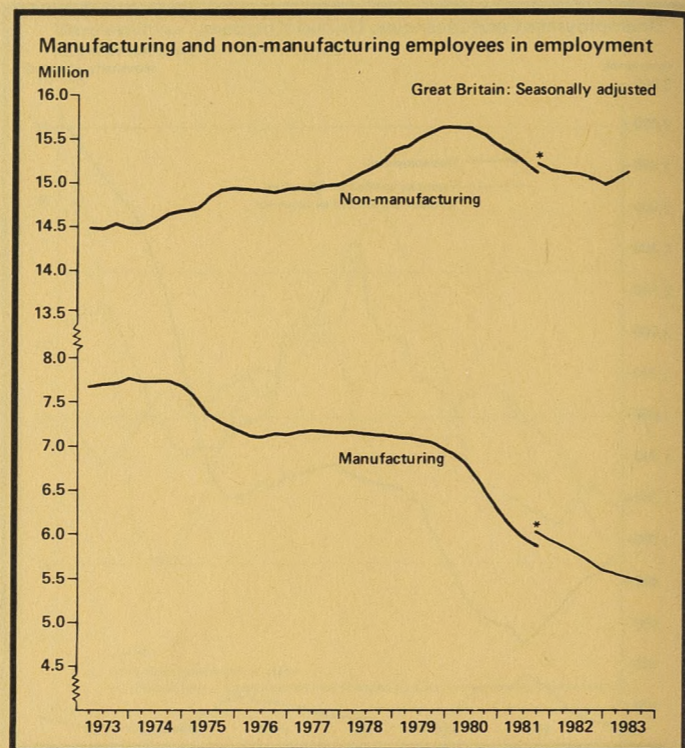
The number of employees in

the service sector* is estimated to have risen by 83,000 in the second quarter (79,000 over the year) to 13,132,000.

The latest figures suggest that the number of employees in manufacturing* industries increased by 6,000 (seasonally adjusted) in October—but this figure cannot on its own be regarded as indicating a change of trend since the series sometimes exhibits erratic changes. The rate of decline in the numbers employed in manufacturing has clearly slowed during the year, however: the average monthly rate of reduction in the four months from July to October was about 5,000 (seasonally adjusted), compared with averages of 20,000 in the first half of 1983 and 29,000 in the previous six months.

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing* industries) in October was about 11¼ million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) compared with 11 million in September. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase and takes the figure some 2 million above the average (about 9½ million hours a week) for the first half of the year. Short-time working decreased slightly in October, to under ½ million hours lost a week (not seasonally adjusted). The level of short-time working has been falling back from a peak of over 7,800 million hours a week on average in the first quarter of 1981, and is now

* SIC 1980.



* Figures from September 1981 reflect final census of employment results and are classified to SIC 1980, whereas figures for earlier dates are classified to SIC 1968. See footnotes to table 1-2.

at a level similar to that observed in the third quarter of 1979.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 242,000 working days were lost in November through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. This compares with a monthly average of 318,000 over

the previous ten months of the year. The cumulative total of days lost from January to November 1983 is 3.4 million. In 1982 the comparable figure was 5.2 million, and the average for the equivalent period over the last ten years was 9.8 million.

Nearly half of the days lost in November resulted from three stoppages—one in oil refining, one in the car industry and one in local government.

Seasonally adjusted

	Output			Demand			Retail sales volume ¹		Real personal disposable income ²		Fixed investment ^{5,6} 1980 prices		Stock building ^{7,8} 1980 prices		
	Index of production—OECD countries ¹	Index of output of manufacturing industries, U.K. ^{1,2,3}	Whole economy ^{2,4}	Consumers' expenditure 1980 prices ⁵	Retail sales volume ¹	Real personal disposable income ²	Fixed investment ^{5,6} 1980 prices	Stock building ^{7,8} 1980 prices							
	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	1978 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion							
1972	99	6.6	104.4	2.2	91.0	121.5	5.0	134.5	12.8	-5.2	-0.20				
1973	108	9.1	114.1	9.3	96.4	127.7	4.6	143.9	14.0	10.0	3.97				
1974	109	0.9	112.7	-1.2	94.8	125.6	-1.6	142.7	-0.8	14.7	5.1	2.48			
1975	100	-8.3	104.9	-6.9	93.0	124.8	-0.6	142.6	-0.1	13.0	-11.5	-2.48			
1976	109	9.0	106.9	1.9	94.7	125.1	0.2	141.6	-0.7	12.9	-1.5	1.09			
1977	113	3.6	108.9	1.9	97.3	124.6	0.4	139.3	-1.6	13.8	7.7	2.19			
1978	117	3.5	109.6 R	0.6	100.4	131.5	4.9	149.6	7.4	15.2	10.1	1.73			
1979	123	5.1	109.4	-0.1	103.3	137.9	5.5	158.3	5.8	16.8	10.4	2.10			
1980	123	0.0	100.0	-8.6	100.0	136.9	-0.7	160.6	1.5	15.8	-6.1	-3.21			
1981	123	0.0	93.6 R	-6.4 R	97.9	137.1	0.1	156.6	-2.5	14.2	-9.9	-1.52			
1982	118	-4.1	93.7	0.3	99.4	138.9	1.3	155.7	-0.6	14.8	3.4	-1.12			
1982 Q1	120	-2.4	94.2 R	1.9 R	98.6	1.2	34.1	-0.6	106.5	0.0	39.1	-2.0	3.7	2.5	-0.07
Q2	119	-3.3	94.1	1.5 R	99.1	1.7	34.3	0.3	106.8	1.7	38.9	-0.0	3.6	2.6	0.11
Q3	117	-5.6	93.5 R	-0.1 R	99.8	1.4	34.9	2.0	108.9	3.3	38.7	-0.3	3.7	3.3	-0.31
Q4	116	-4.9	92.8 R	-2.2 R	99.9	1.3	35.5	3.5	110.7	5.1	39.0	0.3	3.8	7.7	-0.85
1983 Q1	118	-1.7	94.4 R	0.2 R	100.7	2.1	35.4	3.8	111.1	4.5	39.1	0.0	3.7	-0.0	0.09 R
Q2	120	1.2 R	93.9 R	0.2 R	100.7	1.6	35.9	4.7	113.6	6.4	39.1	0.5	3.7	2.8	-0.18 R
Q3	118	1.2 R	94.3 R	0.8 R	101.6	[1.8]	[36.1]	[3.4]	114.9	5.5	...	...	[3.8]	[2.7]	[-0.67]
1983 May	120.3 R	-0.2 R	94.2 R	-0.7 R	...	...	...	...	113.7	5.8	...	...	...	...	...
June	121.2 R	1.2 R	93.7 R	0.2 R	...	...	...	...	114.0	6.4	...	...	...	...	...
July	122.7	2.7	94.4 R	0.3 R	...	...	...	...	113.9	6.0	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	123.1	4.1	94.2 R	1.0 R	...	...	...	...	112.8	5.0	...	...	...	...	...
Sep	...	...	94.3 R	0.9 R	...	...	...	...	117.3	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
Oct	...	...	94.0	0.8	...	...	...	...	115.2	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[116.5]	[6.2]	...	...	...	...	...

Notes: * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. † not seasonally adjusted. (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. (2) 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.

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1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†		HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡		Unemployed excluding students	Working population‡	
	Male	Female	All	Basic series	Supplementary series		Basic series†	Supplementary series†		Basic series‡	Supplementary series‡
A. UNITED KINGDOM§											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Jun			R 23,157			314	R 25,374	1,235		R 26,609	
Sep			23,246		1,903	319	25,495	1,292		26,787	
Dec			23,244		1,957	319	25,520	1,261		26,781	
1980 Mar			22,953		1,984	321	25,258	1,376		26,634	
Jun			22,972		2,011	323	25,306	1,513		26,819	
Sep			22,748		2,037	332	25,117	1,891		27,008	
Dec			22,409		2,064	334	24,807	2,100		26,907	
1981 Mar			21,956		2,091	334	24,381	2,334		26,715	
Jun			21,871		2,118	334	24,323	2,395		26,718	
Sep			21,799		2,118	335	24,252	2,749		27,001	R 27,026
Dec			21,589	R 21,629	2,118	332	24,039	2,764		26,803	26,893
1982 Mar			21,288	21,368	2,118	328	23,734	2,889	2,821	26,555	26,710
Jun			21,289	21,409	2,118	324	23,731	2,951	2,770	26,501	26,721
Sep			21,165	21,325	2,118	323	23,606	2,891	3,066	26,672	26,957
Dec			20,970	21,170	2,118	321	23,409	2,759	3,097	26,506	26,856
1983 Mar			20,707	20,947	2,118	321	23,146	3,172	3,172	26,318	26,733
Jun			20,827	21,107	2,118	322	23,267	2,984		26,251	26,731
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Jun			R 23,138			314	R 25,355			R 26,647	
Sep			23,178		1,903	319	25,427			26,658	
Dec			23,186		1,957	319	25,462			26,735	
1980 Mar			23,094		1,984	321	25,399			26,769	
Jun			22,949		2,011	323	25,283			26,867	
Sep			22,678		2,037	332	25,047			26,871	
Dec			22,358		2,064	334	24,756			26,861	
1981 Mar			22,096		2,091	334	24,521			26,846	
Jun			21,846		2,118	334	24,298			26,775	R 26,884
Sep			21,726	R 21,581	2,118	335	24,179	24,204		26,859	26,884
Dec			21,541	21,581	2,118	332	23,991	24,081		26,757	26,847
1982 Mar			21,426	21,506	2,118	328	23,872	24,027	26,685	26,840	
Jun			21,259	21,379	2,118	324	23,701	23,921	26,562	26,782	
Sep			21,091	21,251	2,118	323	23,532	23,817	26,528	26,813	
Dec			20,926	21,126	2,118	321	23,365	23,715	26,461	26,811	
1983 Mar			20,845	21,085	2,118	321	23,284	23,699	26,447	26,862	
Jun			20,797	21,077	2,118	322	23,237	23,717	26,314	26,794	
B. GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Jun			R 22,638			314	R 24,794	1,175		R 25,969	
Sep			22,728		1,842	319	24,916	1,226		26,142	
Dec			22,724		1,896	319	24,939	1,201		26,140	
1980 Mar			22,438		1,923	321	24,682	1,313		25,995	
Jun			22,458		1,950	323	24,731	1,444		26,175	
Sep			22,239		1,976	332	24,547	1,806		26,353	
Dec			21,910		2,003	334	24,247	2,011		26,258	
1981 Mar			21,465		2,030	334	23,829	2,239		26,068	
Jun			21,385		2,057	334	23,776	2,299		26,075	R 26,374
Sep			21,314	R 21,144	2,057	335	23,706	23,731	2,643	26,349	26,374
Dec			21,104	21,144	2,057	332	23,493	23,583	2,663	26,156	26,246
1982 Mar			20,808	20,888	2,057	328	23,193	23,348	2,718	25,911	26,066
Jun			20,816	20,936	2,057	324	23,197	23,417	2,718	25,861	26,081
Sep			20,692	20,852	2,057	323	23,072	23,357	2,950	26,022	26,307
Dec			20,500	20,700	2,057	321	22,878	23,228	2,985	25,863	26,213
1983 Mar			20,241	20,481	2,057	321	22,619	23,034	3,059	25,678	26,093
Jun			20,363	20,643	2,057	322	22,742	23,222	2,871	25,613	26,093
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979 Jun			R 22,619			314	R 24,775			R 26,007	
Sep			22,661		1,842	319	24,849			26,013	
Dec			22,667		1,896	319	24,882			26,094	
1980 Mar			22,579		1,923	321	24,823			26,130	
Jun			22,435		1,950	323	24,708			26,223	
Sep			22,169		1,976	332	24,477			26,217	
Dec			21,858		2,003	334	24,195			26,212	
1981 Mar			21,604		2,030	334	23,968			26,199	
Jun			21,360		2,057	334	23,751			26,132	R 26,233
Sep			21,241	R 21,096	2,057	335	23,633	23,658		26,208	26,233
Dec			21,056	21,096	2,057	332	23,445	23,535		26,109	26,199
1982 Mar			20,946	21,026	2,057	328	23,331	23,486	2,718	26,041	26,196
Jun			20,786	20,906	2,057	324	23,167	23,387	2,664	25,922	26,142
Sep			20,618	20,778	2,057	323	22,998	23,283	2,950	25,878	26,163
Dec			20,455	20,655	2,057	321	22,833	23,183	2,985	25,817	26,167
1983 Mar			20,379	20,619	2,057	321	22,757	23,172	2,871	25,807	26,222
Jun			20,332	20,612	2,057	322	22,711	23,191	2,871	25,676	26,156

* Estimates of employees in employment have been revised in line with the final 1981 Census of Employment results, published in a supplement to this Gazette. Minor revisions and figures for males and females will be given in the February 84 Gazette. The supplementary series include an allowance at the rate of 40,000 per quarter for underestimation. See article on page 508.

† 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-employment has increased by 25,000 a quarter since then. See the article on page 242 of Employment Gazette, June 1983.

‡ 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.

§ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. ** New basis (claimants) see footnotes to table 2-1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment*: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Index of production and construction industries	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries												
	0-9†		1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9‡	0	1	1	2	2	3	3					
	Divisions	All employees	All employees	All employees	All employees	All employees	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments					
SIC 1980 Classes																		
1981 Sep	21,314	21,241	7,842	7,800	6,753	6,723	6,057	6,029	13,101	13,089	371	341	355	534	377	889	851	
Oct			7,795	7,759	6,720	6,691	6,028	6,005					340	354	532	377	878	847
Nov			7,742	7,721	6,682	6,664	5,991	5,975					338	353	527	373	876	840
Dec	21,104	21,096	7,682	7,677	6,637	6,629	5,948	5,938	13,068	13,026	354	337	352	521	371	869	836	
1982 Jan			7,607	7,636	6,569	6,592	5,884	5,906					336	351	518	367	861	827
Feb			7,579	7,615	6,548	6,576	5,865	5,890					334	350	517	368	855	822
Mar	20,808	20,946	7,560	7,594	6,536	6,558	5,855	5,876	12,908	13,001	340	333	349	514	367	856	823	
April			7,519	7,560	6,493	6,527	5,814	5,841					332	347	513	362	848	819
May			7,503	7,532	6,475	6,502	5,799	5,821					330	346	514	362	839	816
June	20,816	20,786	7,487	7,490	6,457	6,463	5,782	5,787	12,984	12,944	345	328	346	511	362	836	814	
July			7,474	7,444	6,443	6,419	5,770	5,750					328	345	507	360	834	816
Aug			7,454	7,415	6,427	6,393	5,751	5,724					328	344	501	357	830	818
Sep	20,692	20,618	7,433	7,391	6,402	6,372	5,732	5,704	12,888	12,876	371	326	345	498	356	827	819	
Oct			7,386	7,349	6,361	6,332	5,693	5,670					326	343	491	359	814	813
Nov			7,346	7,327	6,328	6,311	5,662	5,647					324	342	487	356	807	814
Dec	20,500	20,455	7,292	7,288	6,281	6,274	5,616	5,608	12,847	12,806	361	323	340	483	350	801	811	
1983 Jan			7,209	7,238	6,206	6,229	5,545	5,567					322	339	477	344	788	803
Feb			7,189	7,226	6,194	6,222	5,536	5,561					321	338	476	344	784	802
Mar																		

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

SIC 1980	GREAT BRITAIN																		
Divisions	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9		
	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance insurance	Public administration etc.	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services	
SIC 1980 Classes	35	36	31	41-42	43-45	46-49	47	50	61-63 67	64-65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98	
1981 Sep	345	361	412	669	611	498	510	1,089	1,109	2,049	940	969	430	1,731	1,840	1,487	1,255	1,289	
Oct	342	360	409	667	612	494	509	1,075											
Nov	341	357	406	665	610	489	508	1,060											
Dec	337	356	406	658	601	485	508	1,045	1,108	2,079	900	941	426	1,717	1,830	1,552	1,259	1,256	
1982 Jan	335	355	399	647	594	478	503	1,038											
Feb	333	354	399	643	593	477	503	1,031											
Mar	331	352	397	641	593	478	502	1,024	1,094	1,994	883	925	424	1,701	1,819	1,559	1,265	1,244	
April	327	349	396	641	589	471	500	1,026											
May	323	346	392	641	590	476	499	1,028											
June	320	344	395	644	590	471	496	1,030	1,088	1,992	952	919	425	1,717	1,817	1,536	1,266	1,272	
July	320	340	389	648	588	471	498	1,030											
Aug	317	340	391	646	585	473	495	1,031											
Sep	316	340	385	642	583	471	494	1,031	1,085	1,983	932	913	422	1,716	1,817	1,474	1,270	1,276	
Oct	310	336	385	642	585	465	494	1,025											
Nov	311	335	381	637	582	464	489	1,018											
Dec	310	333	376	630	575	462	487	1,011	1,077	2,022	860	892	420	1,702	1,812	1,546	1,266	1,250	
1983 Jan	305	329	371	617	571	457	483	1,003											
Feb	306	329	369	615	575	455	482	994											
Mar	306	325	369	614	570	457	483	986	1,068	1,953	832	883	419	1,701	1,826	1,553	1,269	1,236	
April	306	322	371	611	567	457	482	984											
May	306	321	367	611	570	462	478	983											
June	305	321	366	611	568	461	477	981	1,072	1,983	927	891	418	1,728	1,833	1,535	1,268	1,266	
July	303	318	370	617	572	463	477	981											
Aug	299	318	366	622	575	465	475	981											
Sep	301	316	368	617	575	463	473	981											
Oct	302	312	368	611	587	468	468												

EMPLOYMENT 1.7

Manpower in the local authorities

Service	Mar 13, 1982			Jun 12, 1982			[Sep 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	490,029	144,818	520,018	489,582	132,649	518,232	483,185	90,423	506,587
—Others	175,169	444,905	368,055	173,174	438,856	363,442	173,517	427,580	358,545
Construction	108,875	465	109,079	107,803	477	108,014	107,483	469	107,689
Transport	18,212	345	18,363	18,261	348	18,413	18,294	358	18,451
Social Services	131,182	162,218	199,540	130,338	162,551	198,841	130,712	163,477	199,570
Public libraries and museums	23,122	15,877	30,958	23,021	16,050	30,932	23,160	16,163	31,130
Recreation, parks and baths	59,965	18,095	67,787	63,997	19,674	72,506	64,116	19,859	72,701
Environmental health	19,338	1,555	20,005	19,626	1,578	20,303	19,423	1,571	20,097
Refuse collection and disposal	43,401	287	43,523	42,862	311	42,994	43,021	321	43,159
Housing	44,233	12,654	49,806	44,226	12,783	49,862	44,643	12,689	50,240
Town and country planning	19,435	574	19,729	19,314	571	19,606	19,404	568	19,694
Fire Service—Regular	33,791	4	33,793	33,790	3	33,792	33,764	3	33,766
—Others (a)	4,012	1,933	4,841	3,991	1,936	4,820	4,003	1,938	4,834
Miscellaneous services	213,697	41,699	231,918	213,220	41,872	231,543	214,794	41,848	233,123
All above	1,384,461	845,429	1,717,415	1,383,205	829,659	1,713,300	1,379,519	777,267	1,699,586
Police service—Police (all ranks)	113,390	—	113,390	113,931	—	113,931	114,206	—	114,206
—Others (b)	38,317	6,425	41,090	38,063	6,405	40,827	37,976	6,356	40,719
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	16,759	4,709	19,060	16,761	4,827	19,117	16,937	4,987	19,363
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,552,927	856,563	1,890,955	1,551,960	840,891	1,887,175	1,548,638	788,610	1,873,874

Service	Mar 13, 1982			Jun 12, 1982			[Sep 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,371	4,459	33,183	32,445	4,272	33,236	32,038	2,796	32,684
—Others	10,453	27,086	21,891	10,403	26,806	21,733	10,345	26,469	21,486
Construction	9,840	8	9,843	8,925	10	8,929	9,651	10	9,655
Transport	1,847	32	1,860	1,860	34	1,874	1,853	33	1,867
Social Services	8,043	9,761	12,111	8,193	9,536	12,163	8,142	9,707	12,188
Public libraries and museums	1,113	774	1,491	1,118	767	1,494	1,126	782	1,509
Recreation, parks and baths	4,159	1,516	4,803	4,684	1,688	5,401	4,645	1,748	5,388
Environmental health	1,143	223	1,235	1,171	238	1,270	1,158	228	1,252
Refuse collection and disposal	2,060	5	2,062	2,071	5	2,073	2,075	6	2,077
Housing	1,826	529	2,067	1,781	502	2,010	1,837	526	2,076
Town and country planning	1,409	26	1,421	1,395	27	1,408	1,387	26	1,399
Fire Service—Regular	1,814	—	1,814	1,805	1	1,806	1,790	1	1,791
—Others (a)	251	128	304	251	126	303	244	127	297
Miscellaneous services	17,839	3,406	19,275	18,809	3,450	20,265	18,182	3,435	19,632
All above	94,168	47,953	113,360	94,911	47,462	113,965	94,473	45,894	113,301
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,370	—	6,370	6,390	—	6,390	6,385	—	6,385
—Others (b)	1,668	335	1,813	1,677	333	1,821	1,657	333	1,801
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	991	218	1,093	994	221	1,097	1,004	212	1,103
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,197	48,506	122,636	103,972	48,016	123,273	103,519	46,439	122,590

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

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	[Dec 11, 1982]			[Mar 12, 1983]			[Jun 11, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	483,300	150,107	513,267	485,293	150,836	516,217	485,440	137,831	514,933
—Others	172,530	437,483	362,391	172,666	442,838	364,850	171,416	439,267	362,097
Construction	107,496	468	107,703	107,993	479	108,205	106,970	473	107,181
Transport	17,852	363	18,011	17,861	333	18,007	18,127	337	18,275
Social Services	131,136	165,406	200,825	132,575	165,844	202,488	132,932	166,483	203,145
Public libraries and museums	23,086	15,939	30,954	23,132	16,300	31,184	23,201	16,442	31,317
Recreation, parks and baths	60,524	19,055	68,774	60,873	19,071	69,149	65,334	20,644	74,281
Environmental health	19,099	1,523	19,754	19,090	1,518	19,744	19,489	1,538	20,152
Refuse collection and disposal	41,570	318	41,706	41,294	311	41,427	40,258	319	40,394
Housing	45,245	12,855	50,912	46,204	12,911	51,896	46,978	12,876	52,661
Town and country planning	19,343	575	19,637	19,408	584	19,707	19,465	560	19,753
Fire Service—Regular	33,895	4	33,897	33,836	2	33,837	33,973	2	33,974
—Others (a)	4,034	1,945	4,869	4,027	1,946	4,863	4,003	1,942	4,838
Miscellaneous services	214,108	41,641	232,339	214,668	41,509	232,859	215,904	41,860	234,280
All above	1,373,218	847,682	1,705,039	1,378,920	854,482	1,714,433	1,383,490	840,574	1,717,281
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,324	—	114,324	114,559	—	114,559	114,660	—	114,660
—Others (b)	38,247	6,360	40,992	38,307	6,283	41,018	38,394	6,232	41,084
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,164	4,933	19,578	17,248	5,107	19,746	17,326	5,017	19,776
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,542,953	858,975	1,879,933	1,549,034	865,872	1,889,756	1,553,870	851,823	1,892,801

Service	[Dec 11, 1982]			[Mar 12, 1983]			[Jun 11, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,984	5,182	32,893	32,079	5,190	33,031	31,827	4,460	32,699
—Others	10,491	27,575	22,163	10,566	27,886	22,390	10,679	27,310	22,232
Construction	9,768	9	9,772	8,928	10	8,932	8,762	12	8,767
Transport	1,808	35	1,823	1,795	38	1,811	1,802	38	1,818
Social Services	8,148	9,928	12,285	8,430	9,953	12,578	8,522	10,115	12,736
Public libraries and museums	1,129	780	1,510	1,129	809	1,523	1,149	809	1,545
Recreation, parks and baths	4,238	1,712	4,966	4,209	1,671	4,921	4,742	1,883	5,543
Environmental health	1,124	231	1,220	1,139	239	1,238	1,178	241	1,277
Refuse collection and disposal	2,002	6	2,004	2,026	8	2,029	1,987	9	1,991
Housing	1,819	536	2,063	1,796	509	2,029	1,805	510	2,039
Town and country planning	1,401	25	1,413	1,404	24	1,415	1,413	26	1,425
Fire Service—Regular	1,798	—	1,798	1,796	—	1,796	1,786	—	1,786
—Others (a)	243	130	297	253	148	315	256	148	318
Miscellaneous services	17,999	3,399	19,434	18,838	3,411	20,279	19,016	3,492	20,490
All above	93,952	49,548	113,641	94,388	49,896	114,287	94,924	49,053	114,666
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,384	—	6,384	6,387	—	6,387	6,390	—	6,390
—Others (b)	1,708	332	1,851	1,704	342	1,852	1,705	342	1,853
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,015	207	1,111	1,019	223	1,124	1,024	233	1,132
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,059	50,087	122,987	103,498	50,461	123,650	104,043	49,628	124,041

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

Service	Mar 13, 1982			Jun 12, 1982			Sep 11, 1982		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (g) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	61,460	4,695	63,338	60,589	4,585	62,423	60,098	3,667	61,565
—Others (e)	24,706	36,761	41,669	24,576	36,173	41,276	24,335	36,046	40,969
Construction	20,622	89	20,658	20,086	77	20,121	19,009	70	19,041
Transport	8,479	77	8,516	8,439	75	8,474	8,350	73	8,384
Social Services	19,989	21,892	30,058	20,142	21,862	30,204	20,304	21,988	30,424
Public libraries and museums	3,046	1,431	3,797	3,065	1,455	3,828	3,112	1,479	3,887
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,118	2,517	12,301	12,455	2,780	13,763	12,449	2,690	13,710
Environmental health	2,190	455	2,398	2,363	479	2,581	2,205	544	2,452
Cleaning	9,764	195	9,852	9,805	197	9,894	9,975	202	10,066
Housing	4,661	399	4,854	4,703	450	4,919	4,784	416	4,984
Physical planning	1,590	18	1,600	1,589	23	1,601	1,583	21	1,594
Fire Service—Regular	4,504	—	4,504	4,512	—	4,512	4,486	—	4,486
—Others (a)	499	107	548	513	102	560	503	107	552
Miscellaneous services	31,921	3,018	33,381	32,091	3,014	33,544	32,695	3,018	34,151
All above	204,549	71,654	237,474	204,928	71,272	237,700	203,888	70,321	236,265
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,191	—	13,191	13,206	—	13,206	13,183	—	13,183
—Others (b)	3,272	2,444	4,378	3,346	2,453	4,455	3,333	2,480	4,455
Administration of District Courts	85	11	91	92	12	99	92	12	98
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	221,097	74,109	255,134	221,572	73,737	255,460	220,496	72,813	254,001

Service	Dec 11, 1982			Mar 12, 1983			Jun 11, 1983		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f)* equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f)* equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	60,242	4,663	62,107	60,395	4,988	62,390	60,085	4,785	61,999
—Others (e)	23,661	37,161	40,829	22,936	38,061	40,571	22,576	37,812	40,126
Construction	20,207	153	20,278	19,967	66	19,998	19,626	67	19,658
Transport	8,308	72	8,341	8,222	72	8,256	8,173	77	8,209
Social Services	20,013	22,004	30,147	19,754	22,413	30,064	20,177	22,031	30,314
Public libraries and museums	3,034	1,471	3,806	3,045	1,473	3,811	3,083	1,480	3,854
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,178	2,409	12,309	11,155	2,460	12,307	12,356	2,763	13,642
Environmental health	2,142	427	2,337	2,172	389	2,349	2,233	483	2,453
Cleaning	9,631	194	9,719	9,546	209	9,641	9,786	208	9,880
Housing	4,778	406	4,973	4,852	393	5,040	5,057	395	5,245
Physical planning	1,554	17	1,563	1,570	20	1,581	1,646	63	1,680
Fire Service—Regular	4,479	—	4,479	4,501	—	4,501	4,507	—	4,507
—Others (a)	511	107	560	460	157	531	464	157	535
Miscellaneous services	31,381	2,901	32,782	31,652	2,929	33,056	31,674	3,015	33,125
All above	201,119	71,985	234,230	200,227	73,630	234,096	201,443	73,336	235,227
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,185	—	13,185	13,201	—	13,201	13,174	—	13,174
—Others (b)	3,330	2,451	4,439	3,323	2,443	4,426	3,334	2,446	4,438
Administration of District Courts	93	11	99	96	10	101	99	10	104
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	217,727	74,447	251,953	216,847	76,083	251,824	218,050	75,792	252,943

Notes: (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.
(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0.59 * (0.58); manual employees 0.45.
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing Industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	100.4	99.4 R	101.0 R	103.1 R			109.6 R	106.3 R	103.2 R	100.6 R
1979	103.3	100.7 R	102.6 R	107.0			109.4 R	105.4 R	103.8 R	101.2 R
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	97.9	96.6 R	101.4 R	96.3 R			93.6 R	91.0 R	103.1 R	104.4 R
1982	99.4	94.9 R	104.8	98.0 R			93.7 R	86.1 R	108.9 R	108.9 R
1983								82.3		
1980 Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1 R	101.3			102.3 R	101.7	100.7	99.9 R
Q3	98.9	99.8 R	99.2 R	97.8			97.4 R	99.0 R	98.5 R	99.2 R
Q4	97.7	98.7 R	99.0 R	95.7 R			93.5 R	95.9 R	97.5 R	99.7 R
1981 Q1	97.4	97.7 R	99.7 R	94.9 R			92.4 R	93.5 R	98.9 R	101.6 R
Q2	97.4	96.8 R	100.6 R	95.5 R			92.7 R	91.5 R	101.4 R	103.0 R
Q3	98.4	96.2 R	102.3	96.9 R			94.6 R	90.0 R	105.2 R	105.8 R
Q4	98.6	95.8 R	102.9 R	98.0 R			94.9 R	88.9 R	106.8 R	107.1 R
1982 Q1	98.6	95.5 R	103.2	97.0 R			94.2 R	87.8 R	107.4 R	107.5 R
Q2	99.1	95.1 R	104.3	98.3 R			94.1	86.7 R	108.6 R	108.7 R
Q3	99.8	94.7 R	105.5 R	98.7 R			93.5 R	85.5 R	109.4 R	109.5 R
Q4	99.9	94.3 R	106.0 R	98.2 R			92.8 R	84.3 R	110.1 R	109.9 R
1983 Q1	100.7	94.1 R	107.1 R	99.6			94.4 R	83.2 R	113.5 R	113.4 R
Q2	100.7	94.2 R	107.0	99.5 R			93.9 R	82.5 R	113.9 R	113.8 R
Q3	101.6 R			100.3 R			94.3 R	82.0 R	115.1 R	114.7 R

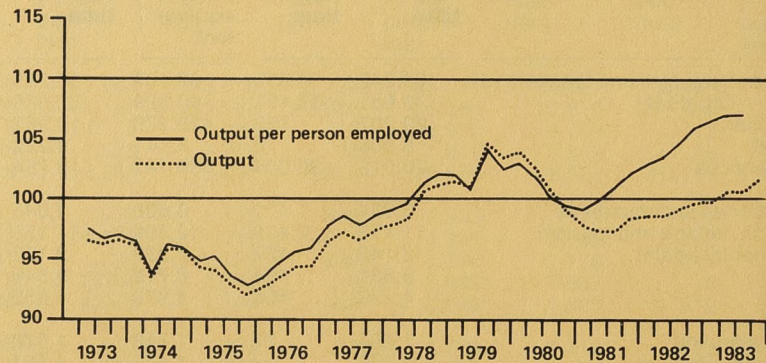
† The indices have been rebased to 1980 = 100.

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

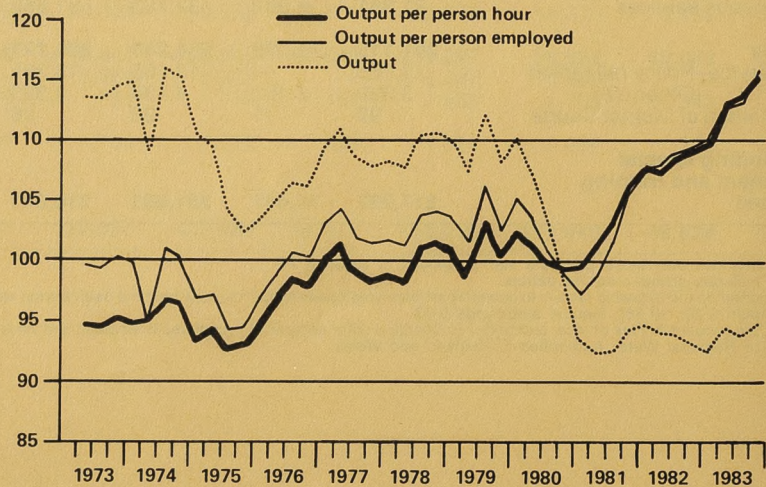
* Estimates of the employed labour force have been provisionally revised in line with the final 1981 Census of Employment results, published in a supplement to this Gazette. Data used in this table are those inclusive of any allowance for underestimation.

Output and productivity

Whole economy



Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted
(1980 = 100)

9. EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

1

	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Netherlands (7)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzerland (2)	United States (2)
Indices: 1975 = 100																	
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT																	
Years																	
1974	100.3	100.3	102.3	101.4	98.3	101.0	101.2	103.0	99.8	99.4	100.3	..	97.2	101.8	97.5	105.6	101.1
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	99.1	101.0	100.2	99.2	102.1	102.6	100.7	99.1	99.1	100.8	100.9	100.3	104.8	98.8	100.6	96.7	103.4
1977	99.3	102.6	101.6	99.0	103.9	103.5	101.6	98.9	100.9	101.8	102.3	101.3	106.9	98.0	100.9	96.7	107.2
1978	99.9	102.2	102.5	99.0	107.4	106.0	101.9	99.5	103.5	102.3	103.5	102.5	108.6	95.3	101.3	97.3	111.9
1979	101.4 R	103.4	103.7	100.2	111.7	107.1	102.0	100.9	106.7	103.4	104.9	103.9	109.7	93.3	102.9	98.2	115.1
1980	101.1 R	106.4	104.3	100.1	114.8	..	102.0	101.9	108.5	104.9	106.0	106.3	112.1	90.2	104.2	100.0	115.7
1981	97.1 R	108.5	105.0	97.9	117.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	107.4	105.3	106.9	106.1	113.2	87.6	104.0	101.2	117.0
1982	94.8 R	108.7	108.4	..	113.9	..	101.2	99.2	..	104.8	107.9	..	114.0	87.2	103.9	100.5	115.9
Quarters																	
1981 Q1	97.1 R	107.7	104.7	..	117.5	..	..	101.7	..	106.0	106.8	..	113.9	89.2	104.6	100.8	116.7
Q2	96.2 R	108.5	104.8	..	118.2	..	..	101.3	..	105.1	106.7	..	112.7	88.4	103.5	101.1	117.4
Q3	95.7 R	108.7	105.2	..	118.2	..	..	101.0	..	104.8	106.9	..	113.1	88.3	104.4	101.4	117.1
Q4	95.2 R	109.0	105.2	..	117.2	..	100.9	100.4	..	105.1	107.2	..	113.1	87.6	103.6	101.1	116.6
1982 Q1	95.0 R	109.1	108.8	..	115.9	..	..	99.8	..	105.0	107.7	..	113.6	87.3	103.6	100.9	116.1
Q2	94.6 R	109.0	107.9	..	114.5	..	..	99.5	..	105.5	107.7	..	115.0	87.2	103.9	100.6	116.2
Q3	94.2 R	108.5	108.6	..	113.2	..	..	99.1	..	104.4	107.6	..	114.0	87.2	104.0	100.0	116.0
Q4	93.8 R	108.1	108.2	..	112.2	..	101.3	98.4	..	104.4	108.8	..	113.5	87.2	104.0	100.0	115.5
1983 Q1	93.8 R	106.6	106.7	..	112.5	..	..	97.6	..	104.9	109.8	..	112.3	86.2	103.9	99.5	115.4
Q2	93.8	106.5	..	..	114.1	..	..	97.3	..	105.2	109.7	..	115.2	86.8	104.1	99.1	116.4
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT																	
1975	24,936 R	5,841	2,942	3,748	9,284	2,332	20,714	25,285	1,058	19,594	52,230	4,640	1,707	12,692	4,062	3,017	85,846
1980	25,218 R	6,242	3,070	3,751	10,655	..	21,127	25,771	1,148	20,551	55,360	4,932	1,914	11,254	4,232	3,016	99,303
1981	24,214 R	6,364	3,091	3,669	10,933	2,369	20,959	25,569	1,136	20,623	55,810	4,922	1,932	10,931	4,225	3,054	100,397
1982	23,627 R	6,376	3,189	..	10,574	..	20,969	25,090	..	20,542	56,380	..	1,946	10,876	4,219	3,033	99,526
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																	
1982 Agriculture†	2.7	6.5	10.0	3.0*	5.3	7.3*	8.4	5.5	16.7*	12.4	9.7	5.0*	8.0	18.3	5.6	7.1	3.6
Industry††	34.3	29.8	39.9	33.4*	26.5	29.3*	34.6	42.7	31.8*	37.0	34.9	30.2*	29.4	33.9	30.3	38.4	28.4
Services	63.0	63.7	50.0	63.6*	68.2	63.3*	57.0	51.7	51.6*	50.6	55.4	64.8*	62.5	47.8	64.1	58.0	68.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing																	
1972	32.9	25.5	29.7	31.9	21.8	24.9	28.1	36.8	..	..	27.0	..	23.8	25.1	27.1	35.5	24.3
1973	32.3	25.6	..	31.8	22.0	24.7	28.3	36.7	20.7	..	27.4	..	23.5	25.6	27.5	35.0	24.8
1974	32.4	25.2	30.2	31.5	21.7	23.6	28.4	36.4	21.0	..	27.2	..	23.6	25.8	28.3	34.8	24.2
1975	30.9	23.4	30.1	30.1	20.2	22.7	27.9	35.6	21.2	..	25.8	25.0	24.1	26.7	28.0	33.7	22.7
1976	30.2	23.5	29.6	29.1	20.3	23.9	27.4	35.1	20.8	..	25.5	23.8	23.2	24.0	26.9	32.8	22.8
1977	30.3	23.1	29.8	28.1	19.6	23.5	27.1	35.1	21.2	27.5	25.1	23.2	22.4	24.1	25.9	32.7	22.7
1978	30.0	21.8	29.7	27.0	19.6	22.8	26.6	34.8	21.1	27.1	24.5	23.0	21.3	24.1	24.9	32.6	22.7
1979	29.5	20.2	29.5	25.9	20.0	23.3	26.1	34.5	21.3	26.7	24.3	22.3	20.5	23.7	24.5	32.3	22.7
1980	28.4	19.8	29.5	25.4	19.8	..	25.8	34.3	21.2	26.7	24.7	21.6	20.3	26.5	24.2	32.2	22.1
1981	..	19.4	29.7	24.7	19.4	21.3	25.1	33.6	21.0	26.1	24.8	21.1	20.2	25.7	23.3	32.0	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.
 † Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
 †† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
 — Break in series

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1977	1,801	34.6	8.7	15.58	13	495	35	362	10.2	48	0.9	857	17.4	
1978	1,793	34.8	8.6	15.50	5	199	32	355	11.0	37	0.7	554	15.1	
1979	1,733	34.2	8.7	14.98	8	317	42	457	10.6	50	1.0	776	15.0	
1980	1,413	29.5	8.3	11.89	21	818	256	3,163	12.1	277	5.9	3,981	14.3	
1981	1,139	26.7	8.2	9.40	15	607	315	3,659	11.3	330	7.7	4,266	12.5	
1982	1,208	30.1	8.4	10.13	8	309	127	1,357	10.7	134	3.4	1,666	12.4	
Week ended														
1979 Oct 13 R	1,705	33.7	8.6	14.71	14.57	23	926	63	715	11.4	86	1.7	1,640	19.1
Nov 10 R	1,849	36.7	8.6	15.90	15.46	8	301	57	652	11.4	65	1.3	953	14.7
Dec 8 R	1,877	37.3	8.6	16.18	15.38	4	156	62	718	11.5	66	1.3	874	13.2
1980 Jan 12 R	1,644	33.0	8.3	13.59	14.84	5	184	81	1,007	12.4	86	1.7	1,190	13.8
Feb 16 R	1,718	34.7	8.4	14.42	14.52	13	543	108	1,208	11.2	121	2.4	1,751	14.5
Mar 15 R	1,659	33.7	8.4	13.89	13.66	22	882	154	1,880	12.2	177	3.6	2,762	15.7
April 19 R	1,545	31.7	8.3	12.81	12.64	13	530	145	1,599	11.0	159	3.3	2,130	13.4
May 17 R	1,549	31.8	8.3	12.90	12.63	16	659	156	1,715	11.0	172	3.5	2,374	13.8
June 14 R	1,523	31.4	8.3	12.65	12.43	14	554	195	2,251	11.6	209	4.3	2,804	13.5
July 12 R	1,384	28.7	8.5	11.71	11.36	11	440	214	2,547	11.9	225	4.7	2,991	13.3
Aug 16 R	1,186	24.9	8.4	9.94	10.98	19	783	249	3,049	12.3	268	5.6	3,832	14.3
Sep 13 R	1,223	25.9	8.2	10.07	10.17	34	1,326	341	4,151	12.1	375	8.0	5,477	14.6
Oct 11 R	1,188	26.0	8.1	9.59	9.57	39	1,541	439	5,794	13.2	477	10.4	7,335	15.4
Nov 15 R	1,164	25.8	8.1	9.37	8.97	27	1,072	512	6,487	12.7	539	12.0	7,559	14.0
Dec 13 R	1,176	26.3	7.9	9.31	8.59	33	1,302	479	6,264	13.1	512	11.4	7,567	14.8
1981 Jan 17 R	1,010	23.0	7.7	7.81	9.02	42	1,658	564	6,965	12.4	606	13.7	8,623	14.2
Feb 14 R	1,069	24.5	7.9	8.50	8.57	30	1,197	563	6,951	12.4	593	13.6	8,148	13.8
Mar 14 R	1,068	24.7	8.1	8.62	8.41	20	781	501	6,140	12.3	520	12.0	6,922	13.3
April 11 R	1,119	26.1	8.3	9.28	9.18	19	735	426	5,053	11.9	444	10.3	5,789	13.0
May 16 R	1,119	26.2	8.0	9.05	8.79	18	713	343	3,878	11.4	361	8.4	4,592	12.7
June 13 R	1,149	27.1	8.1	9.36	9.03	10	395	297	3,326	11.2	307	7.2	3,721	12.1
July 11 R	1,127	26.6	8.3	9.45	9.15	9	369	207	2,327	11.3	216	5.1	2,696	12.5
Aug 15 R	1,056	24.9	8.7	9.12	10.02	8	336	193	2,070	10.7	202	4.8	2,406	11.9
Sep 12 R	1,194	28.1	8.5	10.14	10.23	8	325	186	1,992	10.7	194	4.6	2,317	11.9
Oct 10 R	1,207	28.6	8.4	10.14	10.15	6	262	171	1,834	10.7	177	4.3	2,096	11.7
Nov 14 R	1,277	30.4	8.3	10.55	10.20	7	265	178	1,825	10.2	185	4.4	2,091	11.1
Dec 12 R	1,275	30.6	8.4	10.76	10.13	6	251	144	1,541	10.7	150	3.6	1,791	11.9
1982 Jan 16 R	1,108	26.9	8.1	9.05	10.22	7	276	152	1,705	11.2	159	3.9	1,981	12.5
Feb 13 R	1,226	29.8	8.4	10.36	10.40	12	495	152	1,610	10.6	164	4.0	2,104	12.8
Mar 20 R	1,274	31.1	8.3	10.52	10.34	11	440	147	1,570	10.6	158	3.9	2,010	12.7
April 24 R	1,211	29.7	8.2	9.86	9.81	6	243	138	1,500	10.8	144	3.7	1,743	12.1
May 22 R	1,253	30.8	8.6	10.75	10.48	7	285	122	1,285	10.5	129	3.2	1,570	12.2
June 19 R	1,261	31.1	8.5	10.71	10.31	5	205	115	1,252	10.9	120	3.0	1,457	12.2
July 17 R	1,212	29.9	8.6	10.39	10.14	4	174	84	866	10.2	88	2.2	1,040	11.8
Aug 14 R	1,113	27.6	8.6	9.59	10.39	5	213	94	997	10.6	99	2.4	1,209	12.2
Sep 11 R	1,189	30.1	8.4	9.95	10.04	7	282	109	1,139	10.5	116	2.9	1,421	12.3
Oct 16 R	1,230	31.4	8.3	10.20	10.21	8	337	123	1,326	10.8	132	3.3	1,663	12.7
Nov 13 R	1,208	31.1	8.3	10.06	9.74	12	471	147	1,607	11.0	158	4.1	2,078	13.2
Dec 11 R	1,209	31.2	8.4	10.17	9.61	7	292	139	1,425	10.3	146	3.8	1,717	11.8
1983 Jan 15 R	1,068	27.9	7.9	8.38	9.54	7	258	137	1,465	10.8	143	3.7	1,723	12.1
Feb 12 R	1,146	30.1	8.3	9.51	9.53	11	438	126	1,358	10.8	136	3.6	1,796	13.2
Mar 12 R	1,188	31.3	8.3	9.83	9.65	6	234	118	1,245	10.6	124	3.3	1,479	12.0
April 16 R	1,143	30.2	8.3	9.38	9.36	10	386	96	1,056	11.0	105	2.8	1,442	13.6
May 14 R	1,233	32.7	8.3	10.28	10.00	7	270	76	782	10.2	83	2.2	1,052	12.6
June 11 R	1,168	31.0	8.4	9.87	9.44	7	295	67	702	10.4	75	2.0	997	13.3
July 16 R	1,194	31.5	8.7	10.45	10.22	7	269	44	467	10.7	50	1.4	736	15.0
Aug 13 R	1,117	29.4	8.7	9.83	10.57	5	180	37	363	9.7	41	1.2	543	13.2
Sep 10 R	1,234	31.9	8.8	10.90	10.98	5	197	39	372	9.5	44	1.1	569	12.9
Oct 15	1,320	34.2	8.9	11.70	11.72	4	146	33	310	9.3	37	1.0	456	12.6

* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification, revised to reflect final results of the 1981 census of employment. Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries 1.12

Seasonally adjusted
1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except vehicles)	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except vehicles)	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Orders III-XIX	Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Orders III-XIX	Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4	80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4
1976	73.8	76.7	74.6	58.9	79.8	93.0	91.3	93.0	93.8	95.2
1977	74.5	77.7	76.4	58.9	78.6	93.7	91.9	93.2	94.0	95.6
1978	73.7	77.3	75.9	56.6	77.9	93.5	91.9	92.2	94.0	95.6
1979	72.4	76.0	74.6	54.5	78.7	93.4	91.4	92.7	93.8	95.9
1980	65.6	69.0	65.5	45.5	75.3	90.3	88.5	87.0	90.0	94.6
1981	58.5	61.7	56.3	40.7	71.4	89.1	87.3	85.4	91.5	93.8
1982	55.5	58.6	51.0	39.1	68.7	90.7	88.9	86.8	93.5	94.0
Week ended	R	R	R	R	R					
1979 Oct 13	71.6					93.2				
Nov 10	72.1					93.7				
Dec 8	71.7	75.9	75.2	52.4	78.8	93.5	92.2	94.1	93.1	95.7
1980 Jan 12	71.2					93.3				
Feb 16	70.4					93.0				
Mar 15	69.2	73.6	71.2	49.7	77.1	92.2	91.1	90.8	91.8	95.1
April 19	68.3					91.6				
May 17	67.5					91.3				
June 14	66.8	71.6	68.6	47.0	76.3	90.9	89.8	89.0	90.4	95.0
July 12	65.5					90.1				
Aug 16	64.3					89.6				
Sep 13	62.9	67.3	63.4	43.7	74.3	88.8	87.5	85.9	89.0	94.3
Oct 11	61.3					87.8				
Nov 15	60.4					87.5				
Dec 13	59.8	63.6	58.8	41.8	73.5	87.4	85.7	82.5	88.7	93.9
1981 Jan 17	59.2					87.3				
Feb 14	58.7									

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent					
1977	1,344.9	5.7	84.7	1,260.2	5.5							
1978	1,320.7	5.6	78.6	1,242.0	5.4							
1979	1,233.9	5.2	63.6	1,170.3	5.0							
1980	1,590.5	6.7	97.8	1,492.7	6.3							
1981	2,422.4	10.3	94.0	2,328.4	9.9							
1982	2,808.5	12.1	117.3	2,691.3	11.5							
1978	Nov 9	1,244.7	5.3	43.3	1,201.4	1,219.9	5.2	-20.1	-15.7			
	Dec 7	1,222.0	5.2	31.6	1,190.4	1,206.1	5.1	-13.8	-15.5			
1979	Jan 11	1,311.6	5.5	34.1	1,277.5	1,214.6	5.1	8.5	-8.5			
	Feb 8	1,307.7	5.5	27.0	1,280.8	1,236.0	5.2	21.4	5.4			
	Mar 8	1,260.7	5.3	20.6	1,240.1	1,231.8	5.2	-4.2	8.6			
	April 5	1,202.9	5.1	17.0	1,185.9	1,196.9	5.0	-34.9	-5.9			
	May 10	1,160.8	4.9	26.4	1,134.4	1,196.4	5.0	-0.5	-13.2			
	June 14	1,174.9	4.9	108.8	1,066.1	1,176.6	5.0	-19.8	-18.4			
	July 12	1,279.0	5.4	176.1	1,102.9	1,169.9	4.9	-6.7	-9.0			
	Aug 9	1,276.9	5.4	148.7	1,128.2	1,156.9	4.9	-13.0	-13.2			
	Sep 13	1,226.3	5.2	89.1	1,137.2	1,154.7	4.9	-2.2	-7.3			
	Oct 11†	1,206.0	5.1	51.7	1,154.4	1,165.2	4.9	10.5	-1.6			
	Nov 8	1,199.1	5.0	35.9	1,163.1	1,159.0	4.9	-6.2	0.7			
	Dec 6	1,200.7	5.1	27.3	1,173.4	1,166.4	4.9	7.4	3.9			
1980	Jan 10	1,310.8	5.5	31.6	1,279.2	1,191.4	5.0	25.0	8.7			
	Feb 14	1,325.1	5.7	25.5	1,299.5	1,230.3	5.2	38.9	23.8			
	Mar 13	1,312.9	5.5	20.4	1,292.5	1,261.0	5.3	30.7	31.5			
	April 10	1,353.4	5.7	36.0	1,317.4	1,305.8	5.5	44.8	38.1			
	May 8	1,340.3	5.6	32.9	1,307.3	1,350.8	5.7	45.0	40.2			
	June 12	1,444.3	6.1	135.8	1,308.5	1,404.6	5.9	53.8	47.9			
	July 10	1,656.9	7.0	238.9	1,417.9	1,468.1	6.2	63.5	54.1			
	Aug 14	1,763.2	7.4	215.7	1,547.5	1,561.0	6.6	92.9	70.1			
	Sep 11	1,806.4	7.6	166.7	1,639.8	1,639.9	6.9	78.9	78.4			
	Oct 9	1,831.6	7.7	114.1	1,717.5	1,729.6	7.3	89.7	87.2			
	Nov 13	1,929.4	8.1	84.8	1,844.7	1,838.3	7.7	108.7	92.4			
	Dec 11	2,011.3	8.5	70.8	1,940.5	1,931.3	8.1	93.0	97.1			
1981	Jan 15	2,177.5	9.3	74.5	2,103.1	2,008.6	8.5	77.3	93.0			
	Feb 12	2,218.1	9.4	63.2	2,154.9	2,079.0	8.8	70.4	80.2			
	Mar 12	2,239.1	9.5	53.1	2,186.0	2,149.1	9.1	70.1	72.6			
	April 9	2,279.2	9.7	48.9	2,230.3	2,211.7	9.4	62.6	67.7			
	May 14	2,311.5	9.8	76.5	2,235.1	2,276.3	9.7	64.6	65.8			
	June 11	2,299.3	9.8	71.5	2,227.8	2,324.8	9.9	48.5	58.6			
	July 9§	2,413.9	10.3	70.8	2,343.1	2,383.4	10.1	58.6	57.2			
	Aug 13§	2,488.3	10.6	80.2	2,408.2	2,421.0	10.3	37.6	48.2			
	Sep 10§	2,643.2	11.2	167.8	2,475.4	2,460.9	10.5	39.9	45.4			
	Oct 8§	2,667.7	11.3	169.9	2,497.8	2,488.5	10.6	27.6	35.0			
	Nov 12	2,667.7	11.3	136.1	2,531.6	2,520.7	10.7	32.2	33.2			
	Dec 10	2,663.0	11.3	115.3	2,547.6	2,534.1	10.8	13.4	24.4			
1982	Jan 14	2,790.5	12.0	120.7	2,669.8	2,573.7	11.0	39.6	28.4			
	Feb 11	2,765.5	11.9	105.2	2,660.3	2,582.9	11.1	9.2	20.7			
	Mar 11	2,717.6	11.7	89.9	2,627.7	2,590.1	11.1	7.2	18.7			
	April 15	2,714.3	11.6	81.9	2,632.4	2,615.6	11.2	25.5	14.0			
	May 13	2,695.3	11.6	98.4	2,596.9	2,638.8	11.3	23.2	18.6	291	203	
	June 10	2,663.8	11.4	93.1	2,570.6	2,670.0	11.5	31.2	26.6	264	205	
	July 8	2,744.4	11.8	93.5	2,650.8	2,710.8	11.6	40.8	31.7	344	210	
	Aug 12	2,789.7	12.0	97.0	2,692.7	2,728.7	11.7	17.9	30.0	298	210	
	Sep 9	2,950.3	12.7	193.3	2,757.0	2,761.8	11.9	33.1	30.6	429	214	
	Oct 14	2,935.3	12.6	166.5	2,768.7	2,779.6	11.9	17.8	22.9	354	223	
	Nov 11	2,950.8	12.7	141.7	2,809.1	2,798.5	12.0	18.9	23.3	322	226	
	Dec 9	2,984.7	12.8	125.8	2,858.9	2,840.7	12.2	42.2	26.3	291	231	
1983	Jan 13	3,109.0	13.3	133.4	2,975.6	2,873.4	12.3	32.7	31.0	303	237	
	Feb 10	3,084.7	13.2	119.8	2,964.8	2,891.1	12.4	17.7	30.9	288	236	
	Mar 10	3,058.7	13.1	108.8	2,950.0	2,915.7	12.5	24.6	25.0	264	242	
	April 14††	3,053.3	13.1	129.8	2,923.7	2,909.2	12.5	-6.5(22.9)	11.9(21.7)	312	256	
	May 12	2,934.4	12.6	121.6	2,812.8	2,857.3	12.3	-51.9(22.3)	-11.3(23.3)	267	252	
	June 9	2,870.5	12.3	115.3	2,755.2	2,855.4	12.3	-1.9(25.9)	-20.1(23.7)	258	249	
	July 14	2,903.5	12.5	112.2	2,791.3	2,843.3	12.2	-12.1(7.8)	-22.0(18.7)	343	245	
	Aug 11	2,892.9	12.4	109.0	2,783.9	2,826.4	12.1	-16.9(-7.9)	-10.3(8.6)	295 R	250 R	
	Sept 8	3,043.7	13.1	208.5	2,835.2	2,834.6	12.2	8.2	-6.9(2.7)	447 R	250 R	
	Oct 13	2,974.2	12.8	162.8	2,811.4	2,826.5 R	12.1	-8.1	-5.6(-2.6)	351 R	253 R	
	Nov 10	2,964.7	12.7	133.1	2,831.6	2,821.3	12.1	-5.2	-1.7	308	252	

See footnotes to table 2.1.

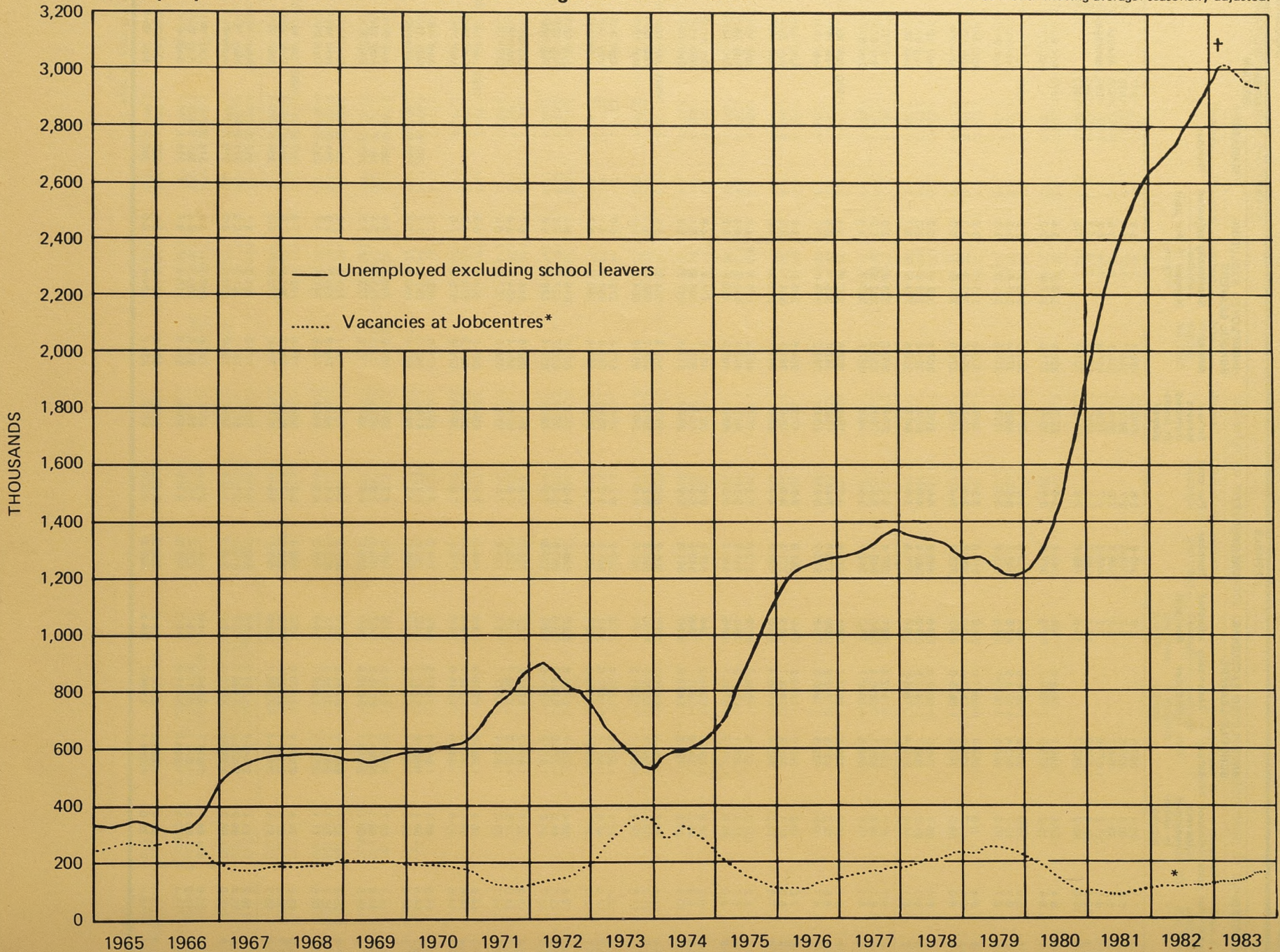
UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary 2.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent					
1977	1,004.0	7.1	43.4	960.5	6.9							
1978	965.7	6.9	40.4	925.3	6.7							
1979	887.2	6.3	33.1	854.1	6.2							
1980	1,129.1	8.1	51.2	1,077.9	7.7							
1981	1,773.3	12.8	51.4	1,721.9	12.4							
1982	2,055.9	15.0	66.2	1,989.7	14.5							
1978	Nov 9	901.3	6.4	20.6	880.7	899.6	6.4	343.4	3.6	22.7	320.7	
	Dec 7	894.1	6.4	15.2	878.9	888.2	6.3	327.9	3.5	16.4	311.5	
1979	Jan 11	963.1	6.9	16.9	946.2	896.6	6.4	348.5	3.6	17.1	331.3	
	Feb 8	967.1	6.9	13.7	953.4	914.6	6.5	340.7	3.5	13.3	327.4	
	Mar 8	934.9	6.7	10.3	924.5	910.1	6.5	325.8	3.3	10.2	315.6	
	April 5	890.9	6.4	8.6	882.4	881.0	6.3	312.0	3.2	8.4	303.6	
	May 10	853.6	6.1	13.7	839.9	873.4	6.2	307.2	3.1	12.7	294.6	
	June 14	846.7	6.0	59.3	787.5	855.0	6.1	328.2	3.4	49.6	278.6	
	July 12	890.6	6.4	95.1	795.5	847.0	6.0	388.5	4.0	81.0	307.4	
	Aug 9	887.9	6.3	81.3	806.7	837.5	6.0	389.0	4.0	67.4	321.6	
	Sep 13	854.8	6.1	44.4	810.4	835.2	6.0	371.5	3.8	44.7	326.8	
	Oct 11†	848.6	6.1	24.5	824.1	842.2	6.0	357.4	3.7	27.2	330.2	
	Nov 8	849.5	6.1	16.8	832.7	836.4	6.0	349.6	3.6	19.1	330.5	
	Dec 6	858.5	6.1	13.0	845.5	838.7	6.0	342.1	3.5	14.3	327.9	
1980	Jan 10	935.9	6.7	15.3	920.6	854.4	6.1	374.9	3.8	16.4	358.6	
	Feb 14	949.8	6.8	12.3	937.5	882.2	6.3	375.3	3.8	13.2	362.1	
	Mar 13	942.2	6.7	9.9	932.3	902.0	6.5	370.7	3.8	10.6	360.2	
	April 10	971.6	7.0	18.8	952.8	936.2	6.7	381.8	3.9	17.2	364.6	
	May 8	962.9	6.9	17.1	945.8	966.7	6.9	377.4	3.8	15.8	361.5	
	June 12	1,024.0	7.3	73.2	950.8	1,008.4	7.2	420.3	4.3	62.6	357.7	
	July 10	1,144.8	8.2	127.3	1,017.6	1,058.0	7.6	512.0	5.2	111.6	400.4	
	Aug 14	1,221.6	8.7	116.4	1,105.1	1,127.2	8.1	541.6	5.5	99.2	442.4	

Unemployment and vacancies : United Kingdom 1965—1983

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted.



* Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
SOUTH EAST														
1978	296.0	222.3	73.7	11.0	3.9	5.0	2.4	285.0	3.8				220.7	70.3
1979†	257.7	192.3	65.4	7.8	3.4	4.3	2.0	249.9	3.3				191.2	63.1
1980	328.1	241.0	87.1	14.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	313.5	4.1				233.1	80.5
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.1	9.1	4.3	531.0	6.5				398.1	132.9
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.7	11.1	5.4	642.3	8.4				477.9	164.2
1982 Nov 11	704.1	513.9	190.3	29.9	9.2	11.6	5.9	674.2	673.0	8.8	8.8	7.8	498.4	174.6
Dec 9	711.0	522.8	188.2	26.1	9.3	11.8	5.9	684.9	684.9	9.0	11.9	9.0	507.6	177.3
1983 Jan 13	739.3	542.4	196.9	24.9	9.7	12.3	6.1	714.3	693.2	9.1	8.3	9.7	512.1	181.1
Feb 10	738.2	540.9	197.3	22.4	9.7	12.2	6.2	715.8	699.9	9.2	6.7	9.0	515.1	184.8
Mar 10	734.6	539.1	195.5	20.2	9.6	12.2	6.1	714.5	708.7	9.3	8.8	7.9	521.3	187.4
April 14††	731.3	533.6	197.6	23.2	9.6	12.1	6.2	708.0	706.6	9.3	-2.1(4.3)	4.5(6.6)	516.3	190.3
May 12	704.8	509.6	195.2	22.5	9.2	11.5	6.1	682.3	693.6	9.1	-13.0(4.7)	-2.1(5.9)	500.5	193.1
June 9	689.8	496.4	193.4	21.2	9.0	11.2	6.0	668.6	693.9	9.1	0.3(7.6)	-4.9(5.5)	498.5	195.4
July 14	702.3	497.3	205.0	20.3	9.2	11.2	6.4	682.1	692.0	9.1	-1.9(3.2)	-4.9(5.2)	493.0	199.0
Aug 11	706.1	495.4	210.7	19.2	9.3	11.2	6.6	686.9	690.8	9.1	-1.2(0.6)	-0.9(3.8)	490.7	200.1
Sep 8	735.1	509.4	225.8	37.2	9.6	11.5	7.0	697.9	694.2	9.1	3.4	0.1(2.4)	490.9	203.3
Oct 13	726.2	503.3	223.0	32.7	9.5	11.4	7.0	693.6	693.7 R	9.1	-0.5	0.6(1.2)	488.9 R	204.8 R
Nov 10	725.4	502.9	222.5	26.7	9.5	11.4	6.9	698.6	695.4	9.1	1.7	1.5	488.2	207.2
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1978	142.9	109.6	33.3	4.7	3.7	4.8	2.1	138.1	3.7				109.2	32.0
1979†	126.0	96.1	29.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	1.9	122.6	3.3				95.9	29.0
1980	157.5	117.1	40.4	6.0	4.2	5.4	2.6	151.5	4.1				114.0	37.6
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	7.0	8.8	4.4	254.5	6.7				190.4	64.0
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.6	10.8	5.5	312.6	8.3				232.3	80.3
1982 Nov 11	341.1	249.0	92.1	14.6	9.1	11.3	6.0	326.5	326.7	8.7	2.0	2.2	241.6	85.1
Dec 9	343.8	252.5	91.4	13.0	9.2	11.4	6.0	330.8	332.4	8.9	5.7	3.5	246.1	86.3
1983 Jan 3	354.9	260.2	94.6	12.2	9.5	11.8	6.2	342.7	335.7	9.0	3.3	3.7	247.8	87.9
Feb 10	357.4	261.9	95.5	11.0	9.5	11.8	6.2	346.4	341.3	9.1	5.6	4.9	251.3	90.0
Mar 10	357.8	262.7	95.1	10.0	9.6	11.9	6.2	347.9	346.4	9.3	5.1	4.7	254.9	91.5
April 14††	359.9	263.2	96.8	10.9	9.6	11.9	6.3	349.0	349.2	9.3	2.8(5.4)	4.5(5.4)	225.7	93.5
May 12	353.4	257.1	96.3	11.0	9.4	11.6	6.3	342.4	345.6	9.2	-3.6(3.0)	1.4(4.5)	250.9	94.7
June 9	348.6	253.0	95.5	10.5	9.3	11.4	6.2	338.1	347.2	9.3	1.6(4.4)	0.3(4.3)	251.6	95.6
July 14	355.8	255.0	100.8	10.2	9.5	11.5	6.6	345.7	348.8	9.3	1.6(4.0)	0.1(3.8)	251.2	97.6
Aug 11	359.2	255.3	103.8	9.5	9.6	11.5	6.8	349.6	348.3	9.3	-0.5(0.2)	0.9(2.9)	250.4	97.9
Sep 8	370.9	261.0	109.9	16.6	9.9	11.8	7.2	354.3	349.8	9.3	1.5	0.9(1.9)	250.7	99.1
Oct 13	367.8	258.9	108.9	16.2	9.8	11.7	7.1	351.6	351.5 R	9.4	1.7	0.9(1.1)	251.2	100.3
Nov 10	367.3	258.6	108.7	13.7	9.8	11.7	7.1	353.5	352.9	9.4	1.4	1.5	251.2	101.7
EAST ANGLIA														
1978	34.1	25.7	8.4	1.5	4.8	5.9	3.0	32.6	4.7				25.4	7.9
1979†	30.8	22.7	8.1	1.1	4.2	5.2	2.8	32.6	4.1				22.4	7.7
1980	39.2	28.5	10.7	2.0	5.3	6.5	3.6	37.2	5.0				27.5	9.7
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.4	10.4	5.3	59.4	8.1				44.9	14.5
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.9	12.1	6.4	69.8	9.5				51.9	17.9
1982 Nov 11	77.3	56.4	20.9	3.1	10.5	12.9	7.1	74.1	74.5	10.2	1.8	1.6	55.3	19.2
Dec 9	78.7	57.9	20.8	2.7	10.7	13.2	7.0	76.0	75.6	10.3	1.1	1.4	56.1	19.5
1983 Jan 13	82.7	60.4	22.2	2.6	11.3	13.8	7.5	80.1	77.0	10.5	1.4	1.4	56.7	20.3
Feb 10	82.6	60.3	22.3	2.4	11.3	13.8	7.6	80.2	76.8	10.5	-0.2	0.8	56.2	20.6
Mar 10	81.9	60.0	21.9	2.2	11.2	13.7	7.4	79.8	77.2	10.5	0.4	0.5	56.5	20.7
April 14††	81.8	59.4	22.4	2.8	11.2	13.6	7.6	79.0	77.2	10.5	—(0.7)	0.1(0.3)	56.2	21.0
May 12	77.3	55.3	22.0	2.6	10.6	12.6	7.4	74.7	75.1	10.2	-2.1(-0.1)	-0.6(0.3)	53.8	21.3
June 9	73.6	52.3	21.3	2.4	10.0	12.0	7.2	71.1	74.3	10.1	-0.8(-0.3)	-1.0(0.3)	52.9	21.4
July 14	73.2	51.4	21.8	2.3	10.0	11.7	7.4	70.9	73.5	10.0	-0.8(—)	-1.2(0.1)	52.1	21.4
Aug 11	72.4	50.5	21.9	2.2	9.9	11.5	7.4	70.3	73.1	10.0	-0.4(-0.1)	-0.7(-0.1)	51.6	21.5
Sep 8	76.0	52.0	23.9	4.4	10.4	11.9	8.1	71.5	73.5	10.0	0.4	-0.3(0.1)	51.6	21.9
Oct 13	76.2	52.0	24.1	3.5	10.4	11.9	8.2	72.6	73.5 R	10.0	—	—(0.1)	51.4	22.1 R
Nov 10	75.6	51.7	23.9	2.8	10.3	11.8	8.1	72.8	72.8	9.9	0.7	-0.1	50.5	22.3

See footnotes to table 2.1.

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT* Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
SOUTH WEST														
1978	102.4	75.3	27.1	4.9	6.2	7.6	4.0	97.5	6.0				73.9	25.3
1979†	90.5	64.9	25.6	3.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	86.9	5.2				63.9	24.2
1980	106.9	75.3	31.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	4.5	101.5	6.0				72.4	29.1
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.3	11.5	6.3	151.2	9.1				109.7	41.5
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.8	13.2	7.3	173.3	10.4				124.8	48.4
1982 Nov 11	191.0	134.7	56.3	6.7	11.5	13.9	8.1	184.2	180.5	10.8	1.4	2.1	129.4	51.1
Dec 9	194.8	138.4	56.4	6.0	11.7	14.3	8.1	188.9	184.0	11.1	3.5	2.1	132.0	52.0
1983 Jan 13	203.4	144.2	59.2	6.2	12.2	14.9	8.5	197.2	187.0	11.2	3.0	2.6	134.1	52.9
Feb 10	202.1	143.0	59.1	5.7	12.1	14.8	8.5	196.4	188.1	11.3	1.1	2.5	134.3	53.8
Mar 10	199.3	141.2	58.1	5.1	12.0	14.6	8.3	194.2	189.1	11.4	1.0	1.7	134.8	54.3
April 14††	194.4	137.3	57.2	6.2	11.7	14.2	8.2	188.2	185.8	11.2	-3.3(-0.4)	-0.4(0.6)	131.6	54.2
May 12	182.4	126.5	55.9	5.8	11.0	13.1	8.0	176.6	180.3	10.8	-5.5(1.7)	-2.6(0.8)	124.9	55.4
June 9	174.1	120.4	53.6	5.4	10.5	12.5	7.7	168.7	180.4	10.8	0.1(2.8)	-2.9(1.4)	124.1	56.3
July 14	175.9	119.7	56.2	5.2	10.6	12.4	8.1	170.8	179.0	10.8	-1.4(0.3)	-2.3(1.6)	121.8	57.3
Aug 11	175.7	118.6	57.0	5.1	10.6	12.3	8.2	170.6	177.8	10.7	-1.2(-0.6)	-0.8(0.8)	120.8	57.0
Sep 8	186.4	124.1	62.3	10.1	11.2	12.8	8.9	176.3	180.1	10.8	2.3	-0.1(-0.7)	122.0	58.1
Oct 13	187.8	124.1	63.7	8.0	11.3	12.8	9.1	179.8	180.0 R	10.8	-0.1	0.3(0.5)	120.9	59.1 R
Nov 10	190.0	125.1	64.8	6.4	11.4	12.9	9.3	183.5	179.2	10.8	-0.8	0.5	119.7	59.5
WEST MIDLANDS														
1978	122.5	88.0	34.5	8.9	5.3	6.2	3.8	113.6	5.0				85.1	30.3
1979†	120.2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8	113.0	4.9				82.7	31.6
1980	170.1	119.4	50.7	12.2	7.3	8.5	5.4	157.9	6.8				113.3	44.6
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.7	15.4	8.4	278.3	12.1				207.3	71.0
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.9	18.4	9.8	323.0	14.3				241.6	81.4
1982 Nov 11	353.0	260.3	92.7	18.1	15.6	19.1	10.3	334.9	334.2	14.8	2.7	3.3	250.4	83.8
Dec 9	355.6	263.6	92.0	16.1	15.7	19.4	10.2	339.6	338.7	15.0	4.5	2.3	253.7	85.0
1983 Jan 13	367.3	272.0	95.3	16.1	16.3	20.0	10.6	351.3	343.4	15.2	4.7	4.0	257.2	86.2
Feb 10	365.1	270.6	94.5	14.5	16.2	20.9	10.5	350.6	345.7	15.3	2.3	3.8	258.5	87.2
Mar 10	364.5	270.6	93.8	13.3	16.1	19.9	10.4	351.2	349.2	15.5	3.5	3.5	260.8	88.4
April 14††	366.8	270.8	96.1	16.5	16.2	19.9	10.7	350.3	349.8	15.5	0.6(2.2)	2.1(2.7)	260.4	89.4
May 12	353.8	259.1	94.7	15.3	15.7	19.0	10.5	338.4	343.7	15.2	-6.1(3.0)	-0.7(2.9)	253.0	90.7
June 9	347.5	253.4	94.1	14.4	15.4	18.6	10.5	333.1	341.8	15.2	-1.9(1.2)	-2.5(2.1)	250.5	91.3
July 14	348.8	251.7	97.1	13.9	15.4	18.5	10.8	334.9	338.0	15.0	-3.1(-)	-3.7(1.9)	247.1	91.6
Aug 11	345.7	248.4	97.3	13.6	15.3	18.2	10.8	332.1	333.8	14.8	-4.2(-3.1)	-3.3(-0.6)	243.0	90.8
Sep 8	361.8	255.5	106.4	25.0	16.0	18.8	11.8	336.8	334.1	14.8	0.3	-2.6(-0.9)	242.1	92.1
Oct 13	350.0	248.0	102.0	19.7	15.5	18.2	11.4	330.3	330.5 R	14.6	-3.6	-2.5(-2.1)	238.6 R	91.9 R
Nov 10	343.6	243.9	99.7	16.1	15.2	17.9	11.1	327.5	326.6	14.5	-3.9	-2.4	235.1	91.5
EAST MIDLANDS														
1978	75.9	56.4	19.5	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.0	71.8	4.5				55.0	17.9
1979†	70.9	52.5	18.5	3.2	4.4	5.4	2.8	67.7	4.2				51.3	17.2
1980	98.7	71.6	27.1	6.3	6.1	7.4	4.1	92.4	5.7				68.4	24.1
1981	155.3	115.3	39.9	5.6	9.6	12.0	6.2	149.7	9.3				112.3	37.4
1982	176.6	130.7	45.9	6.4	11.0	13.8	7.0	170.2	10.6				127.0	43.2
1982 Nov 11	184.4	135.5	48.9	7.7	11.5	14.3	7.5	176.7	177.2	11.1	2.2	2.1	131.7	45.5
Dec 9	187.7	138.9	48.9	6.7	11.7	14.6	7.5	181.1	180.4	11.3	3.2	2.0	134.1	46.3
1983 Jan 13	197.0	145.4	51.7	6.7	12.3	15.3	7.9	190.4	184.9	11.5	4.5	3.3	137.3	47.6
Feb 10	196.9	145.6	51.3	6.1	12.3	15.3	7.8	190.7	186.1	11.6	1.2	3.0	138.1	48.0
Mar 10	195.9	145.1	50.8	5.5	12.2	15.3	7.8	190.4	188.5	11.8	2.4	2.7	139.6	48.9
April 14††	195.0	142.6	52.4	7.1	12.2	15.0	8.0	187.9	186.5	11.6	-2.0(1.6)	0.5(1.7)	136.7	49.8
May 12	185.5	134.1	51.4	6.4	11.6	14.1	7.9	179.1	181.2	11.3	-5.3(1.3)	-1.6(1.8)	131.2	50.0
June 9	180.6	129.8	50.8	6.0	11.3	13.7	7.8	174.6	179.8	11.2	-1.4(1.0)	-2.9(1.3)	129.6	50.2
July 14	182.4	129.2	53.2	5.8	11.4	13.6	8.1	176.6	179.4	11.2	-0.4(0.7)	-2.4(1.5)	128.5	50.9
Aug 11	180.5	127.1	53.4	5.7	11.3	13.4	8.2	174.9	177.3	11.1	-2.1(-1.2)	-1.3(0.2)	126.5	50.8
Sep 8	190.0	131.9	58.1	11.4	11.9	13.9	8.9	178.6	178.3	11.1	1.0	-0.5(0.2)	127.0	51.5
Oct 13	184.4	128.6	55.8	8.5	11.5	13.6	8.5	175.9	177.9 R	11.1	-0.4	-0.5(-0.2)	126.0 R	51.9
Nov 10	183.6	128.4	55.3	7.1	11.5	13.5	8.5	176.6	176.9	11.0	-1.0	-0.1	124.8	52.1

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1978	119.2	87.6	31.6	7.3	5.7	6.9	3.8	111.8	5.4				85.2	28.4
1979†	114.6	82.2	32.3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108.2	5.2				80.1	29.4
1980	154.6	109.9	44.7	11.0	7.3	8.7	5.3	143.7	6.8				104.5	39.2
1981	237.2	175.9	61.3	9.8	11.5	14.1	7.5	227.4	11.0				170.7	56.7
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	13.4	16.4	8.9	260.1	12.7				193.9	66.1
1982 Nov 11	288.9	211.6	77.3	16.6	14.1	17.2	9.5	272.3	271.5	13.3	3.7	2.8	202.4	69.1
Dec 9	292.2	215.6	76.6	14.6	14.3	17.5	9.4	277.6	275.6	13.5	4.1	3.4	205.6	70.0
1983 Jan 13	302.9	222.9	80.0	14.4	14.8	18.1	9.8	288.5	279.4	13.7	3.8	3.9	208.2	71.2
Feb 10	300.2	221.1	79.1	12.8	14.7	18.0	9.7	287.4	280.4	13.7	1.0	3.0	208.3	72.1
Mar 10	296.7	218.6	78.1	11.6	14.5	17.8	9.6	285.1	281.7	13.8	1.3	2.0	208.9	72.8
April 14††	297.5	217.6	79.9	15.6	14.6	17.7	9.8	282.0	281.2	13.8	-0.5(3.0)	0.6(1.8)	207.5	73.7
May 12	284.6	206.0	78.6	14.2	13.9	16.7	9.7	270.4	274.1	13.4	-7.1(-)	-2.1(1.4)	199.7	74.4
June 9	277.6	199.9	77.7	13.4	13.6	16.2	9.6	264.2	273.8	13.4	0.3(3.6)	-2.6(2.2)	198.3	75.5
July 14	279.4	199.1	80.3	13.7	13.7	16.2	9.9	266.8	271.8	13.3	-2.0(-0.2)	-3.6(1.1)	196.0	75.8
Aug 11	277.6	196.6	81.0	12.2	13.6	16.0	10.0	265.4	270.1	13.2	-1.7(-0.9)	-1.3(0.8)	194.5	75.6
Sep 8	296.9	206.8	90.1	25.4	14.5	16.8	11.1	271.5	271.1	13.3	1.0	-0.9(-)	194.3 R	76.8
Oct 13	284.4	199.7	84.7	18.7	13.9	16.2	10.4	265.7	267.5 R	13.1	-3.6	-1.4(-1.2)	191.4	76.1 R
Nov 10	283.4	199.9	83.5	14.9	13.9	16.2	10.3	268.4	267.0	13.1	-0.5	-1.0	190.7	76.3
NORTH WEST														
1978	197.7	145.0	52.6	14.1	6.9	8.6	4.5	183.6	6.5					

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
WALES														
1978	84.8	61.6	23.2	6.4	7.7	9.2	5.5	78.4	7.3			59.2	20.3	
1979+	80.5	57.1	23.4	5.3	7.3	8.5	5.4	78.4	6.9			55.0	21.1	
1980	102.7	72.0	30.7	7.4	9.4	10.9	7.1	95.3	8.7			65.3	27.0	
1981	145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.6	16.4	9.2	139.4	13.0			103.3	36.1	
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.6	19.0	10.5	157.1	14.9			116.5	110.5	
1982 Nov 11	172.4	125.3	46.1	8.8	16.3	29.9	11.0	163.6	161.4	15.3	0.8	1.2	120.0	41.4
Dec 9	174.6	128.5	46.0	7.7	16.5	20.2	11.0	166.9	164.3	15.6	2.9	1.6	122.2	42.1
1983 Jan 13	180.7	133.1	47.6	7.9	17.1	20.9	11.4	172.7	166.3	15.8	2.0	1.9	124.0	42.3
Feb 10	178.1	131.1	47.0	7.1	16.9	20.6	11.2	171.0	166.5	15.8	0.2	1.7	123.7	42.8
Mar 10	175.8	129.4	46.4	6.5	16.7	20.4	11.1	169.3	167.2	15.8	0.7	1.0	124.1	43.1
April 14++	176.2	129.0	47.2	8.9	16.7	20.3	11.3	167.3	166.7	15.8	-0.5(1.4)	0.1(0.8)	123.0	43.7
May 12	167.5	121.5	46.0	8.0	15.9	19.1	11.0	159.5	163.1	15.5	-3.6(0.9)	-1.1(1.0)	119.0	44.1
June 9	162.2	117.6	44.5	7.3	15.4	18.5	10.6	154.9	161.6	15.3	-1.5(0.2)	-1.9(0.7)	117.4	44.2
July 14	162.9	117.2	45.7	6.9	15.4	18.4	10.9	156.0	160.0	15.2	-1.6(-0.7)	-2.2(-)	116.0	44.0
Aug 11	161.2	115.3	46.0	6.8	15.3	18.1	11.0	154.5	158.7	15.0	-1.3(-0.9)	-1.5(-0.6)	114.7	44.0
Sep 8	173.8	121.8	52.1	14.7	16.5	19.1	12.4	159.1	159.0	15.1	0.3	-0.9(-0.4)	114.4	44.6
Oct 13	169.1	119.5	49.7	10.3	16.0	18.8	11.8	158.9	159.0 R	15.1		-0.3(-0.2)	114.2 R	44.8
Nov 10	168.5	119.4	49.0	8.2	16.0	18.8	11.7	160.2	157.8	15.0	-1.2	-0.3	113.3	44.5
SCOTLAND														
1978	172.0	120.1	52.0	11.6	7.7	9.1	5.7	160.4	7.3			115.3	47.8	
1979+	168.3	114.4	53.9	10.1	7.4	8.7	5.7	158.2	7.1			110.0	50.2	
1980	207.9	140.3	67.6	13.2	9.1	10.7	7.1	194.7	8.6			133.2	61.6	
1981	282.8	197.6	85.2	14.6	12.6	15.1	9.0	268.2	11.9			189.4	78.7	
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	14.2	17.3	10.0	300.2	13.4			213.7	86.4	
1982 Nov 11	329.1	231.5	97.6	18.8	14.7	17.9	10.4	310.3	309.1	13.8	2.0	2.1	220.5	88.6
Dec 9	333.2	235.7	97.5	17.3	14.9	18.2	10.4	315.9	313.0	14.0	3.9	2.5	223.0	90.0
1983 Jan 13	352.8	247.9	104.8	25.3	15.8	19.2	11.2	327.5	317.1	14.2	4.1	3.3	225.2	91.9
Feb 10	347.4	243.7	103.7	22.4	15.6	18.8	11.0	325.0	316.9	14.2	-0.2	2.6	224.3	92.6
Mar 10	341.5	239.1	102.4	20.5	15.3	18.5	10.9	318.4	318.3	14.3	1.4	1.8	225.2	93.1
April 14++	337.3	236.2	101.1	18.9	15.1	18.3	10.8	318.0	317.6	14.2	-0.7(1.7)	0.2(1.0)	224.5	93.1
May 12	326.3	226.9	99.4	17.9	14.6	17.5	10.6	308.4	315.2	14.1	-2.4(2.7)	-0.6(1.9)	220.9	94.3
June 9	323.9	224.2	99.7	17.7	14.5	17.3	10.6	306.1	315.8	14.1	0.6(2.5)	-0.8(2.3)	220.5	95.3
July 14	330.3	225.8	104.6	18.0	14.8	17.5	11.1	312.3	315.0	14.1	-0.8(0.6)	-0.9(1.9)	218.8	96.2
Aug 11	328.7	224.8	103.9	17.6	14.7	17.4	11.1	311.1	313.0	14.0	-2.0(-1.4)	0.7(0.6)	217.1	95.9
Sep 8	339.8	230.8	109.0	28.9	15.2	17.8	11.6	310.9	313.2	14.0	0.2	-0.9(0.2)	216.9	96.3
Oct 13	333.3	228.0	105.2	23.3	14.9	17.6	11.2	310.0	312.1 R	14.0	-1.1	-1.0(-0.8)	216.4 R	95.7
Nov 10	333.2	228.6	104.6	19.5	14.9	17.7	11.1	313.7	311.5	13.9	-0.6	-0.5	216.1	95.4
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1978	62.3	43.8	18.4	5.2	11.0	13.2	7.9	57.0	10.1			40.9	16.2	
1979+	61.8	43.0	18.9	4.8	10.8	13.0	7.8	57.0	9.9			40.1	16.9	
1980	74.5	51.5	22.9	6.4	13.0	15.7	9.3	68.1	11.9			47.7	20.4	
1981	98.0	70.0	27.9	6.6	17.3	21.6	11.6	91.4	16.2			66.0	25.6	
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	19.4	24.5	12.8	102.1	18.3			73.5	28.7	
1982 Nov 11	112.2	80.8	31.4	5.7	20.1	25.6	13.0	106.5	107.0	19.2	1.3	1.1	77.8	29.2
Dec 9	112.3	81.6	30.7	4.8	20.1	25.8	12.7	107.5	108.1	19.4	1.1	1.2	78.8	29.3
1983 Jan 13	116.2	84.2	32.0	4.4	20.8	26.7	13.2	111.8	109.3	19.6	1.2	1.2	79.5	29.8
Feb 10	114.7	83.9	30.8	4.0	20.6	26.6	12.7	110.8	109.5	19.6	0.2	0.8	80.0	29.5
Mar 10	113.7	83.4	30.2	3.5	20.4	26.4	12.5	110.2	110.0	19.7	0.5	0.6	80.5	29.5
April 14++	116.4	85.3	31.1	4.7	20.9	27.0	12.9	111.7	111.9	20.1	1.9	0.9	81.9	30.0
May 12	115.0	84.4	30.6	4.0	20.6	26.8	12.6	110.9	112.6	20.2	0.7	1.0	82.5	30.1
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	117.1	84.6	32.6	3.3	21.0	26.8	13.5	113.8	114.0	20.5	1.7(2.0)	0.7(1.2)	83.1	30.9
Aug 11	117.0	84.5	32.5	3.1	21.0	26.8	13.5	113.9	114.5	20.5	0.5(0.6)	0.6(1.1)	83.5	31.0
Sep 8	123.7	88.3	35.4	6.1	22.2	28.0	14.6	117.6	116.7	20.9	2.2	1.5(1.6)	84.9	31.8
Oct 13	119.8	85.5	33.4	5.4	21.5	27.4	13.8	114.5	114.5	20.5	-2.2	0.2(0.2)	83.9	30.6
Nov 10	119.7	86.6	33.2	4.6	21.5	27.4	13.7	115.1	115.6	20.7	1.1	0.4	84.1	31.5

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at November 10, 1983

	Male				Female				All unemployed			
	Number	Per cent	Rate	per cent	Number	Per cent	Rate	per cent	Number	Per cent	Rate	per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS												
South West												
SDA	4,300	1,840	6,140	18.1	**Newport (IoW)	4,391	2,174	6,565	15.6			
Other DA	21,848	12,530	34,378	15.0	**Oxford	8,704	4,695	13,399	7.5			
IA	11,003	5,788	16,791	15.1	**Portsmouth	15,784	7,695	23,479	11.9			
Unassisted	87,977	44,675	132,652	10.3	**Ramsgate	3,834	1,710	5,544	15.6			
All	125,128	64,833	189,961	11.4	**Reading	8,793	3,762	12,555	7.3			
East Midlands												
SDA	—	—	—	—	**Sheerness	1,553	667	2,220	20.0			
Other DA	3,946	1,470	5,416	17.9	**Sittingbourne	2,256	897	3,153	12.5			
IA	3,795	1,746	5,541	19.2	**Southampton	5,727	2,790	8,517	7.0			
Unassisted	120,621	52,047	172,668	11.0	**Southend-on-Sea	13,560	5,971	19,531	8.7			
All	128,362	55,263	183,625	11.5	**St Albans	20,814	8,356	29,170	14.9			
Yorkshire and Humberside												
SDA	—	—	—	—	**Stevenage	3,955	1,889	5,844	6.6			
Other DA	49,906	18,426	68,332	16.6	**Tunbridge Wells	2,640	1,556	4,196	11.0			
IA	47,280	20,383	67,663	15.4	**Watford	4,249	1,932	6,181	7.4			
Unassisted	102,678	44,684	147,362	11.8	**Worthing	6,240	2,690	8,930	7.2			
All	199,864	83,493	283,357	13.9	East Anglia							
North West												
SDA	101,068	37,255	138,323	19.2	**Beccles	660	278	938	9.3			
Other DA	25,100	10,805	35,905	17.1	**Bury St Edmunds	1,184	686	1,870	6.6			
IA	41,043	18,987	60,030	15.6	**Cambridge	3,479	1,607	5,086	5.7			
Unassisted	143,825	58,660	202,485	13.1	**Cromer	994	447	1,441	17.5			
All	311,036	125,707	436,743	15.7	**Dereham	777	383	1,160	13.8			
North												
SDA	122,803	44,437	167,240	18.2	**Diss	716	316	1,032	9.4			
Other DA	18,677	8,736	27,413	14.2	**Downham Market	622	352	974	14.9			
IA	10,473	3,980	14,453	15.5	**Ely	564	346	910	9.1			
Unassisted	9,580	3,063	12,643	9.8	**Fakenham	532	280	812	11.1			
All	161,533	63,216	224,749	17.2	**Great Yarmouth	4,298	1,916	6,214	16.9			

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡], in travel-to-work areas and in counties at November 10, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
West Midlands					North West				
**Birmingham	81,764	30,021	111,785	15.8	**Accrington	2,794	1,350	4,144	14.2
Burton-On-Trent	2,195	991	3,186	8.3	**Ashton-Under-Lyne	10,589	4,683	15,272	16.1
**Coventry	26,029	10,737	36,766	15.4	Barnoldswick	436	286	722	9.9
Dudley/Sandwell	34,166	13,627	47,793	15.8	**Birkenhead	21,841	8,994	30,835	19.2
Evesham	772	353	1,125	8.0	**Blackburn	6,608	2,521	9,129	12.7
Hereford	2,785	1,533	4,318	11.6	**Blackpool	11,480	5,522	17,002	15.3
**Kidderminster	3,722	1,895	5,617	14.2	**Bolton	12,172	4,932	17,104	15.6
Leamington	3,280	1,600	4,880	9.6	**Burnley	4,090	1,799	5,889	12.5
Ledbury	239	122	361	9.5	**Bury	6,273	2,900	9,173	13.9
Leek	774	402	1,176	8.7	Chester	4,609	1,965	6,574	11.3
Leominster	446	229	675	12.3	Clitheroe	422	290	712	6.4
Ludlow	811	329	1,140	13.8	**Crewe	4,351	2,324	6,675	9.6
Market Drayton	541	279	820	16.1	**Lancaster	4,648	2,195	6,843	14.4
**Oakengates	9,200	3,741	12,941	20.8	**Leigh	4,895	2,390	7,285	16.3
Oswestry	1,000	517	1,517	11.2	**Liverpool	67,245	23,883	91,128	19.1
Redditch	4,250	2,072	6,322	17.7	Macclesfield	1,675	978	2,653	9.2
Ross on Wye	521	240	761	14.7	**Manchester	70,706	25,578	96,284	13.4
Rugby	2,513	1,422	3,935	11.8	**Mancun	2,374	1,125	3,499	12.8
Shrewsbury	2,969	1,404	4,373	10.4	**Northwich	3,777	1,841	5,618	14.9
**Stafford	2,702	1,550	4,252	8.1	**Oldham	8,767	3,569	12,336	13.3
**Stoke-on-Trent	16,528	7,974	24,502	12.2	**Ormskirk	5,006	1,962	6,968	21.7
Stratford on Avon	1,252	655	1,907	9.8	**Preston	11,886	5,620	17,506	11.7
Uttoxeter	424	195	619	8.2	Rochdale	5,836	2,501	8,337	16.9
**Walsall	20,604	8,179	28,783	17.0	**Rossendale	1,690	848	2,538	12.5
Whitchurch	500	243	743	13.7	Southport	4,071	2,107	6,178	18.3
**Wolverhampton	17,687	6,560	24,247	16.4	St Helens	8,148	3,093	11,241	16.6
**Worcester	6,236	2,806	9,042	12.5	**Warrington	8,318	3,557	11,875	14.6
					**Widnes	8,425	3,185	11,610	20.7
					**Wigan	9,426	4,363	13,789	18.9
East Midlands					North				
Allreton	1,970	799	2,769	12.9	**Alnwick	965	648	1,613	15.8
Boston	1,770	958	2,728	10.9	Barnard Castle	242	180	422	9.4
**Buxton	1,392	796	2,188	9.7	Berwick on Tweed	599	331	930	11.4
**Chesterfield	7,722	3,408	11,130	12.9	Carlisle	3,454	1,934	5,388	10.6
**Coalville	3,552	1,516	5,068	10.8	**Central Durham	6,701	2,825	9,526	13.7
Corby	3,946	1,470	5,416	17.9	**Consett	5,679	2,017	7,696	23.2
**Derby	11,424	4,309	15,733	10.6	**Darlington and S/West				
Gainsborough	1,311	647	1,958	15.2	Durham	9,508	3,332	12,840	15.4
Grantham	1,502	838	2,340	10.8	**Furness	2,598	2,023	4,621	10.6
Hinckley	1,833	1,002	2,835	11.0	Haltwhistle	221	157	378	14.4
Holbeach	584	228	812	13.2	Hartlepool	7,234	2,597	9,831	23.2
Horncastle	227	121	348	11.2	Hexham	1,066	503	1,569	6.8
Kettering	2,438	1,142	3,580	11.6	**Kendal	189	126	315	11.3
**Leicester	18,319	7,461	25,780	10.8	Keswick	6,056	2,765	8,821	13.8
Lincoln	5,887	2,430	8,317	12.8	**Morpeth	27,267	10,124	37,391	13.8
Loughborough	2,423	1,175	3,598	7.8	North Tyne	645	487	1,132	8.7
Louth	577	293	870	10.6	**Peterlee	3,264	1,387	4,651	17.8
Mablethorpe	668	296	964	24.9	**South Tyne	24,773	8,934	33,707	18.7
Mansfield	4,720	2,098	6,818	11.0	**Teesside	33,011	11,550	44,561	19.7
Market Harborough	319	173	492	5.1	**Weardside	21,575	7,838	29,413	21.1
**Matlock	858	467	1,325	7.4	**Whitehaven	2,402	1,320	3,722	12.7
Melton Mowbray	939	512	1,451	10.8	**Workington	3,518	1,826	5,344	17.2
Newark	2,213	1,083	3,296	14.7	Wales				
**Northampton	7,412	3,208	10,620	9.5	Aberdare	2,728	1,226	3,954	18.0
**Nottingham	28,958	11,332	40,290	11.7	Aberystwyth	790	410	1,200	10.5
Retford	988	547	1,535	9.7	**Bargoed	3,723	1,401	5,124	19.2
Rushden	710	384	1,094	6.4	Barmouth	328	188	516	13.9
Skegness	1,816	803	2,619	21.7	Blaenau-festiniog	223	135	358	15.2
Sleaford	517	362	879	9.5	Brecon	464	209	673	9.4
Spalding	969	624	1,593	10.3	**Caernarvon	2,846	919	3,765	15.4
**Stamford	1,666	1,010	2,676	12.0	**Cardiff	20,794	7,280	28,074	14.0
Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,470	918	3,388	9.8	Cardigan	471	232	703	19.5
Wellingborough	2,204	1,022	3,226	13.1	Carmarthen	705	401	1,106	6.3
Worsop	2,536	1,177	3,713	12.8	Denbigh	450	254	704	10.3
Yorkshire and Humberside					**Ebbw Vale	4,018	1,649	5,667	21.1
**Barnsley	8,506	4,076	12,582	15.2	Fishguard	250	111	361	11.9
**Bradford	18,580	6,142	24,722	14.5	**Holyhead	3,102	1,268	4,370	22.7
Bridlington	1,262	614	1,876	17.7	Lampeter	1,051	402	1,453	25.1
**Castleford	5,567	2,651	8,218	12.7	Llandello	296	150	446	13.9
**Dewsbury	6,742	2,519	9,261	13.9	Llandrindod Wells	592	351	943	12.5
**Doncaster	12,476	6,168	18,644	16.5	**Llandudno	2,610	1,336	3,946	14.5
Driffield	378	234	612	9.3	**Llanelli	3,789	1,724	5,513	14.7
Filey	327	185	512	9.7	Llangollen	492	230	722	15.0
Goole	1,396	635	2,031	15.7	Llanrwst	210	129	339	12.9
Grimsby	8,686	2,908	11,594	15.1	Lyng	170	77	247	14.2
**Halifax	6,255	2,487	8,742	11.5	**Merthyr Tydfil	3,016	1,099	4,115	14.3
Harrogate	1,824	908	2,732	7.5	**Milford Haven	2,888	1,190	4,078	17.9
Huddersfield	6,933	3,612	10,545	11.8	Monmouth	422	219	641	15.4
Hull	21,429	7,831	29,260	16.2	**Neath	2,705	1,330	4,035	14.9
Keighley	2,592	1,123	3,715	12.9	**Newport	9,255	3,607	12,862	14.3
**Leeds	28,078	11,671	39,749	11.7	Newtown	764	267	1,031	13.2
Malton	1,076	564	1,640	17.3	Pembroke Dock	1,024	372	1,396	23.0
Malton	296	191	487	6.5	**Pontypool	4,723	2,172	6,895	13.4
**Mexborough	4,263	1,683	5,946	7.9	**Pontypridd	7,797	3,170	10,967	15.3
Northallerton	767	478	1,245	7.1	**Port Talbot	8,289	3,461	11,750	14.6
Pickering	237	180	417	5.1	**Pwllheli	994	544	1,538	16.5
Richmond	657	538	1,195	12.6	Rhyl	2,714	1,368	4,082	21.7
Ripon	388	257	645	9.3	**Shotton	5,837	2,577	8,414	18.0
Rotherham	8,109	3,347	11,456	19.0	**Swansea	12,002	4,512	16,514	15.0
Scarborough	2,385	1,272	3,657	13.9	Tenby	608	339	947	28.9
**Scunthorpe	7,419	2,657	10,076	15.2	Tywyn	142	76	218	22.4
Selby	647	498	1,145	9.3	Welshpool	550	265	815	12.9
**Sheffield	29,808	11,490	41,298	13.9	**Wrexham	5,608	2,366	7,974	17.7
Skipton	664	433	1,097	7.1					
Thirsk	418	268	686	9.0					
Todmorden	854	496	1,350	13.8					
**Wakefield	5,667	2,320	7,987	10.8					
Whitby	942	374	1,316	23.3					
York	4,236	2,683	6,919	8.2					

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted areas status[‡], in travel-to-work areas and in counties at November 10, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
Scotland					East Sussex				
**Aberdeen	5,767	3,270	9,037	6.8	Essex	17,727	7,586	25,313	11.4
Anstruther	241	176	417	23.3	Greater London (GLC area)	40,582	18,191	58,773	12.1
Arbroath	1,303	853	2,156	20.9	Hampshire	258,553	108,713	367,266	9.8
**Ayr	5,276	2,281	7,557	16.1	Hertfordshire	36,738	17,876	54,614	9.5
Banff	475	216	691	9.2	Isle of Wight	21,185	10,388	31,573	7.5
**Bathgate	6,926	2,995	9,921	19.2	Kent	4,391	2,174	6,565	15.6
Blairgowrie	566	273	839	17.2	Oxfordshire	44,405	19,744	64,149	12.0
Buckie	282	182	464	14.4	Surrey	10,745	5,863	16,608	8.0
Campbeltown	623	285	908	18.4	West Sussex	14,434	6,631	21,065	5.7
Castle Douglas	591	328	919	13.2		11,512	5,605	17,117	7.0
Cumnock	2,041	735	2,776	18.9	East Anglia				
Cupar	524	351	875	10.4	Cambridgeshire	15,421	7,016	22,437	10.1
**Dingwall	1,294	771	2,065						

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
MALE AND FEMALE																
1981 Jan	638.5	201.4	91.1	931.0	688.0	216.1	234.1	1,138.2	155.7	64.4	130.1	350.2	1,482.2	481.8	455.4	2,419.5
April	562.6	241.8	112.7	917.2	672.4	291.4	266.1	1,229.9	153.8	87.2	137.2	378.2	1,388.9	620.4	515.9	2,525.2
July	769.5	245.8	155.0	1,170.2	618.6	339.8	320.6	1,279.1	149.5	102.0	151.2	402.8	1,537.6	687.6	626.9	2,852.1
Oct	752.0	238.9	204.1	1,195.0	611.0	344.4	401.3	1,356.7	151.5	106.3	179.2	437.0	1,514.5	689.5	784.6	2,988.6
1982 Jan	662.0	255.8	235.8	1,153.6	655.4	333.2	478.2	1,466.8	149.7	109.4	191.1	450.2	1,467.1	698.5	905.1	3,070.6
April	564.4	283.0	256.6	1,104.1	595.7	327.8	530.3	1,453.8	133.0	109.5	207.5	450.0	1,293.1	720.3	994.4	3,007.8
July	760.9	257.3	278.8	1,297.0	560.7	315.8	566.7	1,443.3	122.5	102.8	225.1	450.4	1,444.1	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
Oct	758.0	233.1	312.0	1,303.1	603.9	305.5	611.0	1,520.5	130.8	94.3	246.5	471.6	1,492.7	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
Oct †	721.6	217.5	257.6	1,196.3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375.3	138.9	101.2	237.5	477.5	1,447.7	612.1 †	989.3 †	3,049.0
1983 Jan	691.6	248.8	285.5	1,226.0	643.5	293.2	557.4	1,494.1	145.5	95.8	263.9	505.2	1,480.6	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
April ††	583.0	307.7	301.1	1,191.8	589.3	313.0	591.6	1,493.8	135.3	98.2	250.8	484.3	1,307.6	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
July	602.8	272.6	321.0	1,196.4	548.7	297.3	618.0	1,463.9	114.8	81.8	163.6	360.2	1,266.3	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
Oct	701.3	221.0	339.0	1,261.3	561.4	273.6	638.9	1,473.9	117.0	76.8	165.0	358.8	1,379.7	571.4	1,142.9	3,094.0
MALE																
1981 Jan	383.0	117.9	58.5	559.4	510.5	152.8	184.3	847.6	138.0	56.7	114.7	309.3	1,031.4	327.4	357.6	1,716.4
April	342.0	148.6	74.3	564.9	495.5	213.0	211.2	919.7	136.8	77.2	121.0	335.1	974.4	438.9	406.5	1,819.8
July	442.8	155.3	102.6	700.7	444.3	254.2	254.4	952.8	132.9	90.8	133.6	357.3	1,020.0	500.2	490.6	2,010.8
Oct	428.7	150.1	137.5	716.4	431.4	252.4	319.1	1,002.9	133.8	94.8	158.5	387.1	993.9	497.3	615.1	2,106.4
1982 Jan	388.6	156.6	162.8	708.0	471.1	240.2	385.9	1,097.1	132.0	97.9	168.3	398.2	991.8	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
April	334.5	170.3	178.9	683.7	418.7	233.4	428.5	1,080.6	117.3	97.3	183.0	397.6	870.5	501.1	790.4	2,162.0
July	434.6	155.9	193.0	783.5	386.3	223.0	456.6	1,065.9	107.6	91.4	198.7	397.7	928.5	470.2	848.4	2,247.1
Oct	433.2	142.1	212.5	787.8	415.5	211.2	488.3	1,115.1	114.6	83.7	217.5	415.7	963.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
Oct †	418.1	135.5	182.5	735.8	419.1	212.2	417.0	1,047.9	122.6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959.4	438.0 †	810.2 †	2,207.4
1983 Jan	405.3	154.4	202.9	762.6	464.3	208.5	470.1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235.3	449.2	998.4	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
April ††	344.2	187.1	213.4	744.5	415.1	222.5	496.5	1,134.1	120.0	86.5	220.9	427.5	879.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
July	351.4	163.5	225.6	740.5	373.7	209.1	516.4	1,099.3	100.5	70.6	133.1	304.2	825.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
Oct	400.3	131.7	233.7	765.7	379.2	186.2	531.2	1,096.6	101.7	66.5	131.9	300.1	881.2	384.4	896.8	2,162.4
FEMALE																
1981 Jan	255.5	83.5	32.6	371.6	177.5	63.3	49.8	290.6	17.8	7.7	15.4	40.9	450.8	154.4	97.8	703.1
April	220.6	93.2	38.4	352.2	176.9	78.3	54.9	310.2	17.0	10.0	16.1	43.1	414.5	181.5	109.5	705.5
July	326.6	90.5	52.4	469.5	174.4	85.7	66.2	326.2	16.7	11.3	17.6	45.6	517.6	187.4	136.2	841.3
Oct	323.3	88.7	66.5	478.6	179.6	92.0	82.2	353.8	17.8	11.4	20.7	49.9	520.6	192.2	169.5	882.3
1982 Jan	273.3	99.2	73.0	445.6	184.3	93.1	92.4	369.7	17.7	11.6	22.8	52.1	475.3	203.8	188.2	867.3
April	229.9	112.7	77.8	420.4	177.0	94.4	101.7	373.1	15.6	12.2	24.5	52.3	422.6	219.2	204.0	845.8
July	326.3	101.4	85.7	513.5	174.4	92.8	110.1	377.4	14.9	11.5	26.3	52.7	515.7	205.7	222.1	943.6
Oct	324.8	91.0	99.5	515.3	188.4	94.3	122.7	405.4	16.2	10.6	29.1	55.9	529.3	195.9	251.2	976.5
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	174.1 †	179.1 †	841.6
1983 Jan	286.4	94.4	82.5	463.3	179.1	84.7	87.3	351.1	16.7	10.7	28.6	55.9	482.2	189.7	198.4	870.4
April	238.8	120.5	87.7	447.0	174.1	90.5	95.1	359.7	15.3	11.7	29.9	56.9	428.2	222.7	212.6	863.5
July	251.4	109.1	95.4	455.9	175.0	88.1	101.6	364.7	14.3	11.2	30.6	56.1	440.7	208.5	227.5	876.6
Oct	301.1	89.3	105.3	495.7	182.1	87.4	107.7	377.3	15.3	10.4	33.0	58.7	498.5	187.0	246.1	931.6

Note: The figures prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the figures after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See also footnotes to table 2.1.

† The claimant duration figures for October 1982 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 Age and duration: October 13, 1983 †† 2.6

UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age groups											All	
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
MALE													
One or less	5,939	3,541	3,065	12,500	7,559	5,595	8,362	3,130	2,835	3,098	2,375	11	58,010
Over 1 and up to 2	6,643	4,109	3,471	14,671	8,568	6,163	9,422	3,764	3,825	4,915	4,145	8	69,704
2	13,437	7,752	5,732	22,398	12,392	8,895	13,483	5,058	4,794	5,795	4,063	13	103,812
4	43,348	17,655	6,754	19,483	10,787	7,967	12,013	4,422	4,298	5,088	3,872	12	135,699
6	6,337	4,814	3,900	14,845	8,587	6,487	9,765	3,852	4,018	5,360	3,631	8	71,604
8	12,138	9,786	8,318	32,109	18,619	14,066	21,016	8,050	8,007	10,478	7,711	13	150,311
13	21,087	18,624	15,749	62,053	35,026	26,926	39,329	15,759	16,380	22,789	18,289	29	292,040
26	16,115	14,085	10,050	36,919	25,249	20,677	30,200	12,525	13,514	19,193	16,162	45	214,734
39	6,839	9,557	8,263	29,912	20,502	16,546	25,232	10,595	11,127	16,739	14,324	29	169,665
52	8,560	9,393	10,299	27,385	18,043	14,136	21,166	8,775	9,662	13,913	6,564	42	147,938
65	1,858	6,563	7,269	22,129	14,297	11,483	17,459	7,372	7,866	11,283	2,146	37	109,762
78	371	6,058	10,333	33,156	24,122	20,436	32,228	13,202	13,778	18,839	3,541	62	176,126
104	156	4	3,993	8,805	41,992	29,814	25,956	41,029	17,334	19,898	26,784	125	221,092
156	208	—	2	2,032	25,517	20,696	17,462	27,942	12,446	14,172	2,741	59	135,647
208	260	—	1	5,951	6,530	6,035	10,827	5,387	5,148	5,655	1,092	20	46,647
260	—	—	5	1,983	3,968	4,837	11,719	7,088	10,600	15,411	3,962	110	59,683
All	142,676	115,933	104,046	403,003	264,759	213,667	331,192	138,759	148,228	199,512	99,976	623	2,162,374
FEMALE													
One or less	4,768	3,113	2,433	8,599	4,478	2,254	3,013	1,185	1,002	793	9	31,647	
Over 1 and up to 2	5,429	3,623	2,818	10,028	5,341	2,767	3,576	1,366	1,312	1,206	4	37,470	
2	10,653	7,186	4,708	15,190	7,899	4,280	5,308	2,037	1,777	1,515	17	60,570	
4	36,163	20,515	5,960	13,380	7,507	3,924	5,104	1,973	1,682	1,593	8	97,809	
6	4,548	3,944	2,949	10,124	5,744	3,041	3,917	1,498	1,713	1,631	4	39,113	
8	8,233	6,966	6,096	21,588	12,436	6,545	7,995	3,260	2,930	2,565	12	78,626	
13	14,217	12,990	11,523	43,338	24,717	12,403	15,321	6,697	6,142	5,890	22	153,260	
26	11,391	9,245	6,753	25,389	18,249	9,527	11,929	5,661	5,394	5,461	27	109,026	
39	5,098	6,731	5,989	18,664	13,071	6,891	8,354	4,134	4,199	4,834	35	78,000	
52	6,497	6,542	7,310	12,629	7,125	3,981	5,845	3,253	3,733	4,469	22	61,406	
65	1,268	4,012	4,327	8,392	3,914	2,288	4,045	2,597	2,893	3,317	34	37,990	
78	229	3,665	5,523	11,406	4,760	3,102	5,565	3,958	4,728	5,802	91	48,829	
104	15												

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: October 13, 1983

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male						Female																									
	South East			Greater London†			East Anglia			South West			Wales			Scotland			West Midlands			East Midlands										
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over								
2 or less	15,597	15,827	4,169	35,593	11,612	7,485	607	19,704	4,754	5,425	1,284	11,463	3,436	1,945	151	5,532	4,639	5,015	1,297	10,951	3,520	2,214	149	5,883	5,163	6,269	1,335	12,767	4,035	2,922	217	7,174
Over 2 and up to 4	14,095	11,452	2,399	27,946	10,735	6,098	462	17,295	4,056	4,063	1,006	9,125	3,338	1,711	104	5,153	4,296	3,947	1,026	9,269	3,374	1,730	134	5,238	4,789	4,902	906	10,597	3,463	2,318	155	5,936
8	28,486	19,162	4,925	52,573	22,210	9,814	948	32,972	11,638	6,442	1,905	19,985	9,914	2,905	235	13,054	7,622	5,069	1,490	14,181	6,580	2,801	264	9,645	7,029	4,066	904	11,999	5,937	1,866	198	8,001
13	15,898	19,087	4,896	39,881	11,183	9,142	797	21,122	5,429	6,231	2,099	13,759	3,834	2,809	189	6,832	4,053	4,589	1,286	9,928	3,114	2,341	193	5,648	3,446	3,776	825	8,047	2,281	1,522	72	3,875
26	28,691	35,826	10,529	75,046	19,532	16,890	1,808	38,230	10,424	11,656	4,050	26,130	7,753	5,462	448	13,663	6,824	8,050	2,786	17,560	5,350	4,400	413	10,163	6,738	6,727	1,596	15,061	4,234	3,029	206	7,469
52	30,164	48,088	17,452	95,704	18,461	21,227	3,041	42,729	12,455	17,004	6,572	36,031	9,079	7,840	838	17,757	6,575	10,326	5,156	22,057	5,280	5,817	799	11,896	7,324	9,968	2,837	20,129	5,053	4,190	409	9,652
104	28,945	57,174	14,867	100,986	13,793	15,294	3,610	32,697	13,927	20,338	5,409	39,674	7,269	5,159	1,175	13,603	6,323	11,871	3,771	21,965	3,786	4,153	1,027	8,966	8,188	12,531	2,482	23,201	4,190	2,988	579	7,757
156	8,534	26,635	6,911	42,080	3,210	5,095	1,907	10,212	5,322	12,150	3,411	20,883	2,102	1,821	735	4,658	436	1,599	468	2,503	152	273	127	552	2,675	7,706	1,263	11,644	859	941	300	2,100
208	3,234	14,234	3,337	20,805	1,219	2,493	982	4,694	2,831	8,791	1,630	13,252	888	1,033	444	2,365	69	497	158	724	23	108	52	183	767	3,960	632	5,359	249	474	153	876
260	427	3,768	1,305	5,500	215	771	388	1,374	555	3,275	607	4,437	282	490	180	952	23	624	513	1,160	60	463	350	873	148	2,797	1,194	4,139	105	453	232	790
All	174,195	255,305	73,769	503,269	112,253	95,356	15,355	222,964	71,504	98,211	30,016	199,731	47,982	31,697	4,984	84,663	17,758	25,904	8,372	52,034	12,707	9,790	1,624	24,121	57,567	81,648	22,301	161,516	36,203	23,981	3,455	63,639

† Included in South East. See footnotes to table 2.5.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.7

Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1981 July	363.7	275.0	531.5	601.6	355.1	322.4	191.7	211.1	2,852.1
1981 Oct	295.9	317.6	581.5	638.7	376.9	341.1	207.9	229.1	2,988.6
1982 Jan	230.1	318.2	605.3	688.8	410.4	367.5	221.3	229.0	3,070.6
1982 April	193.4	316.0	594.8	676.8	408.9	368.1	223.8	226.2	3,007.8
1982 July	370.5	333.4	593.1	668.1	406.9	368.3	224.3	226.0	3,190.6
1982 Oct	274.0	381.3	647.8	703.5	428.9	388.0	236.4	235.2	3,295.1
1983 Jan	221.7	369.8	634.4	682.9	429.1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225.2
1983 April††	207.5	359.2	625.1	679.0	429.8	385.0	253.8	230.5	3,169.9
1983 July	188.0	355.9	652.6	666.6	419.9	377.4	247.4	112.8	3,020.6
1983 Oct	251.2	383.5	626.7	668.9	421.6	383.3	257.5	101.3	3,094.0
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981 July	12.8	9.6	18.6	21.1	12.5	11.3	6.7	7.4	100.0
1981 Oct	9.9	10.6	19.5	21.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	7.7	100.0
1982 Jan	7.5	10.4	19.7	22.4	13.4	12.0	7.2	7.5	100.0
1982 April	6.4	10.5	19.8	22.5	13.6	12.2	7.4	7.5	100.0
1982 July	11.6	10.4	18.6	20.9	12.8	11.5	7.0	7.1	100.0
1982 Oct	8.3	11.6	19.7	21.3	13.0	11.8	7.2	7.1	100.0
1983 Jan	6.9	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
1983 April ††	6.5	11.3	19.7	21.4	13.6	12.1	8.0	7.3	100.0
1983 July	6.2	11.8	21.6	22.1	13.9	12.5	8.2	3.7	100.0
1983 Oct	8.1	12.4	20.3	21.6	13.6	12.4	8.3	3.3	100.0
MALE									
1981 July	197.6	159.7	343.4	434.6	275.4	242.8	148.4	208.9	2,010.8
1981 Oct	163.2	180.8	372.4	457.8	289.9	255.2	160.3	226.8	2,106.4
1982 Jan	128.5	186.0	393.6	501.0	319.1	277.0	171.6	226.6	2,203.3
1982 April	110.3	186.5	386.9	489.7	315.8	275.1	173.8	223.9	2,162.0
1982 July	203.9	194.9	384.7	480.5	311.6	273.8	174.2	223.5	2,247.1
1982 Oct	152.3	218.9	416.7	502.2	326.2	286.8	183.2	232.5	2,318.7
1983 Jan	141.9	203.5	390.4	464.3	313.3	270.3	185.9	238.1	2,207.4
1983 April ††	123.8	217.9	420.9	506.5	344.1	292.5	199.0	250.2	2,354.9
1983 July	118.5	212.7	413.5	499.5	342.3	292.4	198.0	229.5	2,306.4
1983 Oct	108.4	210.3	421.8	483.7	331.1	284.5	192.2	112.0	2,144.0
1983 Oct	142.7	220.0	403.0	478.4	331.2	287.0	199.5	100.6	2,162.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981 July	9.8	7.9	17.1	21.6	13.7	12.1	7.4	10.4	100.0
1981 Oct	7.7	8.6	17.7	21.7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10.8	100.0
1982 Jan	5.8	8.4	17.9	22.7	14.5	12.6	7.8	10.3	100.0
1982 April	5.1	8.6	17.9	22.7	14.6	12.7	8.0	10.4	100.0
1982 July	9.1	8.7	17.1	21.4	13.9	12.2	7.8	9.9	100.0
1982 Oct	6.6	9.4	18.0	21.7	14.1	12.4	7.9	10.0	100.0
1983 Jan	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14.2	12.2	8.4	10.8	100.0
1983 April ††	5.1	9.2	17.9	21.7	14.8	12.7	8.6	10.0	100.0
1983 July	5.1	9.8	19.7	22.6	15.4	13.3	9.0	5.2	100.0
1983 Oct	6.6	10.2	18.6	22.1	15.3	13.3	9.2	4.7	100.0
FEMALE									
1981 July	166.0	115.3	188.1	167.0	79.7	79.5	43.3	2.2	841.3
1981 Oct	132.7	136.8	209.1	180.9	87.0	85.9	47.6	2.4	882.3
1982 Jan	101.6	132.2	211.8	187.8	91.3	90.5	49.7	2.4	867.3
1982 April	83.0	129.4	207.9	187.2	93.1	92.9	50.0	2.3	845.8
1982 July	166.6	138.6	208.3	187.6	95.3	94.4	50.2	2.5	943.6
1982 Oct	121.7	162.4	231.1	201.4	102.7	101.2	53.2	2.7	976.5
1983 Jan	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
1983 April	98.0	151.9	213.5	176.4	85.0	89.6	55.0	0.9	870.4
1983 July	89.0	146.5	211.6	179.5	87.6	92.6	55.9	1.0	863.5
1983 Oct	79.6	145.6	230.7	183.0	88.8	92.9	55.2	0.8	876.6
1983 Oct	108.5	163.5	223.7	190.5	90.5	96.4	58.0	0.7	931.6
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981 July	19.7	13.7	22.4	19.9	9.5	9.4	5.1	0.3	100.0
1981 Oct	15.0	15.5	23.7	20.5	9.9	9.7	5.4	0.3	100.0
1982 Jan	11.7	15.2	24.4	21.7	10.5	10.4	5.7	0.3	100.0
1982 April	9.8	15.3	24.6	22.1	11.0	11.0	5.9	0.3	100.0
1982 July	17.7	14.7	22.1	19.9	10.1	10.0	5.3	0.3	100.0
1982 Oct	12.5	16.6	23.7	20.6	10.5	10.4	5.4	0.3	100.0
1983 Jan	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	100.0
1983 April	11.3	17.5	24.5	20.3	9.8	10.3	6.3	0.1	100.0
1983 July	10.3	17.0	24.5	20.8	10.1	10.7	6.5	0.1	100.0
1983 Oct	9.1	16.6	20.9	18.0	10.1	10.6	6.3	0.1	100.0
1983 Oct	11.6	17.5	24.0	20.4	9.7	10.3	6.2	0.1	100.0

See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
Thousand									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1981	July	196.3	189.1	354.8	266.4	531.0	687.6	626.9	2,852.1
	Oct	160.5	170.7	332.0	279.7	571.6	689.5	784.6	2,988.6
1982	Jan	146.6	118.1	281.7	312.8	607.8	698.5	905.1	3,070.6
	April	130.2	137.0	242.0	260.9	522.9	720.3	994.4	3,007.8
	July	201.1	188.1	324.3	241.9	488.8	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
	Oct	157.0	163.7	363.6	271.5	537.0	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
	Oct †	196.1	166.3	350.3	242.4	492.5	612.1†	989.3†	3,049.0
1983	Jan	195.7	115.3	259.7	297.2	612.7	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
	April ††	184.6	138.0	224.6	245.5	514.9	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
	July	194.5	157.7	219.3	223.7	471.1	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
	Oct	196.8	164.4	344.2	228.9	445.3	571.4	1,142.9	3,094.0
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	July	6.9	6.6	12.4	9.3	18.6	24.1	22.0	100.0
	Oct	5.4	5.7	11.1	9.4	19.1	23.1	26.3	100.0
1982	Jan	4.8	3.8	9.2	10.2	19.8	22.7	29.5	100.0
	April	4.3	4.6	8.0	8.7	17.4	23.9	33.1	100.0
	July	6.3	5.9	10.2	7.6	15.3	21.2	33.6	100.0
	Oct	4.8	5.0	11.0	8.2	16.3	19.2	35.5	100.0
	Oct †	6.4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	20.1†	32.4†	100.0
1983	Jan	6.1	3.6	8.1	9.2	19.0	19.8	34.3	100.0
	April ††	5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
	July	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100.0
	Oct	6.4	5.3	11.1	7.4	14.4	18.5	36.9	100.0
Thousand									
MALE									
1981	July	119.9	117.7	229.0	181.9	371.5	500.2	490.6	2,010.8
	Oct	106.3	108.1	208.0	185.6	385.8	497.3	615.1	2,106.4
1982	Jan	94.4	81.0	196.6	211.7	408.1	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
	April	85.9	92.0	161.0	171.3	360.3	501.1	790.4	2,162.0
	July	120.1	114.8	205.8	160.3	327.5	470.2	848.4	2,247.1
	Oct	103.6	105.5	224.5	179.5	350.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
	Oct †	131.1	108.9	217.6	165.9	336.0†	438.0†	810.2†	2,207.4
1983	Jan	122.2	77.1	180.5	205.4	413.1	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
	April ††	120.3	92.0	150.9	163.8	352.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
	July	121.6	99.6	144.3	147.6	312.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
	Oct	127.7	103.8	207.3	150.3	292.0	338.4	896.8	2,162.4
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	July	6.0	5.9	11.4	9.0	18.5	24.9	24.4	100.0
	Oct	5.0	5.1	9.9	8.8	18.3	23.6	29.2	100.0
1982	Jan	4.3	3.7	8.9	9.6	18.5	22.4	32.5	100.0
	April	4.0	4.3	7.4	7.9	16.7	23.2	36.6	100.0
	July	5.3	5.1	9.2	7.1	14.6	20.9	37.8	100.0
	Oct	4.5	4.5	9.7	7.7	15.1	18.8	39.6	100.0
	Oct †	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19.8†	36.7†	100.0
1983	Jan	5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17.5	19.0	38.6	100.0
	April ††	5.2	4.0	6.5	7.1	15.3	21.5	40.4	100.0
	July	5.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	14.6	20.7	40.8	100.0
	Oct	5.9	4.8	9.6	7.0	13.5	17.8	41.5	100.0
Thousand									
FEMALE									
1981	July	76.3	71.4	125.8	84.5	159.5	187.4	136.2	841.3
	Oct	54.1	62.6	124.0	94.1	185.8	192.2	169.5	882.3
1982	Jan	52.2	37.1	85.2	101.0	199.8	203.8	188.2	867.3
	April	44.3	45.0	81.0	89.6	162.6	219.2	204.0	845.8
	July	80.9	73.3	118.5	81.6	161.3	205.7	222.1	943.6
	Oct	53.4	58.2	139.1	92.0	186.6	195.9	251.2	976.5
	Oct †	65.0	57.5	132.7	76.6	156.5	174.1†	179.1†	841.6
1983	Jan	73.5	38.2	79.2	91.7	199.6	189.7	198.4	870.4
	April	64.3	45.9	73.8	81.7	162.6	222.7	212.6	863.5
	July	72.8	58.2	75.0	76.1	158.5	208.5	227.5	876.6
	Oct	69.1	60.6	136.9	78.6	153.3	187.0	246.1	931.6
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	July	9.1	8.5	15.0	10.0	19.0	22.3	16.2	100.0
	Oct	6.1	7.1	14.1	10.7	21.1	21.8	19.2	100.0
1982	Jan	6.0	4.3	9.8	11.6	23.0	23.5	21.7	100.0
	April	5.2	5.3	9.6	10.6	19.2	25.9	24.1	100.0
	July	8.6	7.8	12.6	8.6	17.1	21.8	23.5	100.0
	Oct	5.5	6.0	14.2	9.4	19.1	20.1	25.7	100.0
	Oct †	7.7	6.8	15.8	9.1	18.6	20.7†	21.3†	100.0
1983	Jan	8.4	4.4	9.1	10.5	22.9	21.8	22.8	100.0
	April	7.4	5.3	8.5	9.5	18.8	25.8	24.6	100.0
	July	8.3	6.6	8.6	8.7	18.1	23.8	25.9	100.0
	Oct	7.4	6.5	14.7	8.4	16.5	20.1	26.4	100.0

See footnote to table 2.1.
† See footnotes to table 2.5.
†† See footnotes to table 2.5.

UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions 2.13

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1982	Nov 11	3,651	1,948	233	740	1,343	729	1,072	1,630	704	691	2,062	12,855	391
	Dec 9	2,456	1,094	277	749	390	488	591	465	298	401	6,577	—	13,246
1983	Jan 13	7,363	3,387	751	2,976	2,206	1,393	1,982	1,739	536	1,052	21,161	696	21,857
	Feb 10	1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046	4,046
	Mar 10	658	343	41	144	182	104	159	220	77	79	198	1,862	1,862
	April 14	22,786	11,303	1,635	6,050	7,051	5,940	7,662	7,980	6,018	6,746	74,258	900	75,158
	May 12	3,480	1,391	103	612	1,198	1,080	661	1,914	252	994	10,615	—	10,615
	June 9	1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	2,686	13,946
	July 14	46,027	18,647	4,658	11,815	16,427	10,520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	8,925	182,076
	Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	8,842	188,736
	Sep 8	58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	9,761	223,741
	Oct 13	8,512	3,920	555	1,692	2,083	1,175	1,867	2,928	926	3,509	24,475	2,168	26,643
	Nov 10	1,869	1,036	87	319	255	120	181	352	70	141	312	—	3,706

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

Temporarily stopped: regions 2.14

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1982	Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369
	Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266
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
	Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155
	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
	April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281
	May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082
	June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997
	July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874
	Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740
	Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820
	Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827
	Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933

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

2.15 UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1980 Jan	13.1	10.9	9.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	8.3	6.1
April	13.4	11.1	9.2	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	8.6	6.3
July	33.5	14.2	10.2	6.3	4.2	4.1	5.2	8.8	7.8
Oct	24.5	16.2	12.6	7.7	5.0	4.9	6.1	10.0	8.5
1981 Jan	21.8	18.1	14.9	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.6	11.3	10.1
April	17.9	18.8	15.6	10.4	7.0	6.7	8.4	12.0	10.6
July	33.9	20.2	16.3	10.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	12.8	11.9
Oct	29.6	22.8	17.9	11.5	7.7	7.4	9.7	13.8	12.5
1982 Jan	24.8	22.9	18.7	12.6	8.5	8.1	10.4	14.0	12.9
April	21.8	22.9	18.4	12.3	8.4	8.1	10.5	13.9	12.6
July R	35.0	24.0	18.3	12.2	8.4	8.1	10.6	13.9	13.4
Oct R	28.6	26.7	20.0	12.8	8.9	8.6	11.1	14.4	13.8
Oct R	27.0	25.1	18.7	11.7	8.2	7.9	11.2	14.6	12.8
1983 Jan R	24.6	26.2	20.0	12.7	8.9	8.5	11.9	15.3	13.5
April ^{††} R	23.5	25.8	19.7	12.6	9.0	8.6	11.9	14.0	13.3
July R	21.8	25.6	20.6	12.4	8.8	8.4	11.6	6.9	12.7
Oct	27.1	27.1	19.8	12.4	8.8	8.5	12.1	6.2	13.0
MALE									
1980 Jan	12.5	11.4	9.4	6.5	5.1	5.0	6.0	11.6	7.1
April	13.3	11.8	9.8	6.7	5.3	5.2	6.3	11.9	7.4
July	33.8	14.8	11.0	7.0	5.5	5.4	6.4	12.2	8.9
Oct	24.6	17.4	13.7	8.6	6.7	6.4	7.6	13.9	9.9
1981 Jan	22.4	19.9	16.8	11.2	8.7	8.3	9.7	15.8	12.1
April	19.0	21.1	17.9	12.1	9.4	9.0	10.8	16.9	12.8
July	34.8	22.5	18.7	12.5	9.8	9.4	11.5	17.9	14.2
Oct	30.7	24.9	20.2	13.1	10.3	9.9	12.5	19.5	14.9
1982 Jan	26.1	25.7	21.5	14.6	11.5	11.0	13.5	19.8	15.5
April	23.5	25.9	21.2	14.3	11.4	10.9	13.7	19.5	15.2
July R	36.4	26.9	21.1	14.0	11.3	10.9	13.7	19.5	15.8
Oct R	30.1	29.4	22.8	14.7	11.8	11.4	14.4	20.3	16.3
Oct R	28.7	27.9	21.7	13.7	11.4	10.8	14.5	20.5	15.7
1983 Jan R	26.1	29.5	23.4	15.0	12.5	11.7	15.5	21.6	16.8
April ^{††} R	25.5	29.2	22.9	14.7	12.4	11.6	15.5	19.8	16.5
July R	23.8	29.0	23.4	14.3	12.0	11.3	15.0	9.7	15.3
Oct	29.1	29.9	22.4	14.1	12.0	11.4	15.6	8.7	15.4
FEMALE									
1980 Jan	13.7	10.5	8.3	4.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	0.3	4.6
April	13.5	10.3	8.4	4.9	2.2	2.4	3.2	0.3	4.7
July	33.3	13.5	9.3	5.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.4	6.4
Oct	24.5	15.0	11.1	6.1	2.8	2.9	3.8	0.4	6.5
1981 Jan	21.1	16.2	12.5	7.2	3.4	3.5	4.5	0.4	7.3
April	16.7	16.2	12.7	7.7	3.6	3.7	4.8	0.4	7.3
July	32.9	17.7	13.3	8.1	3.8	3.9	5.1	0.5	8.7
Oct	28.3	20.4	14.8	8.8	4.2	4.2	5.6	0.5	9.1
1982 Jan	23.3	20.0	15.0	9.1	4.4	4.5	5.8	0.5	8.9
April	19.9	19.7	14.7	9.1	4.5	4.6	5.9	0.5	8.7
July R	33.3	20.9	14.8	9.1	4.6	4.7	5.9	0.5	9.7
Oct R	26.9	23.7	16.4	9.8	4.9	5.0	6.2	0.6	10.1
Oct R	25.4	22.0	14.8	8.2	3.8	4.2	6.2	0.2	8.7
1983 Jan R	22.9	22.6	15.6	8.8	4.2	4.5	6.5	0.2	8.8
April R	21.3	22.0	15.5	8.9	4.3	4.7	6.6	0.2	8.8
July R	19.5	21.9	16.9	9.1	4.3	4.7	6.5	0.2	8.9
Oct	24.9	24.0	16.4	9.5	4.4	4.9	6.9	0.1	9.7

†† See footnote to table 2.1

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

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

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	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	THOUSAND
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
1978	1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	..	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047	
1979	1,296	1,227	405**	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	281 R	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963	
1980	1,665	1,561	406	53	322	867	180	1,451	900	37	101	1,778	1,140	325 R	22.3	1,277	86**	6.2	7,449	
1981	2,520	2,420	390	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,296	41	128	1,979	1,259	480 R	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,211	
1982	2,917	2,793	491	105	457	1,305	258	2,008	1,855	51	157	2,375	1,360	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
Quarterly averages																				
1982 Q3	2,939	2,804	472	72	460	1,372	230	1,981	1,792	33	159	2,340	1,320	681	40.3	1,834	158	12.2	10,814	
Q4	3,070	2,919	588	130	475	1,440	266	2,156	2,061	61	172	2,543	1,360	735	52.8	2,061	134	20.0	11,349	
1983 Q1	3,199	3,074	724	172	504	1,614	310	2,076	2,470	84	188	2,726	1,660	774	67.4	2,192	150	27.2	12,259	
Q2	3,068	2,941	706	111	496	1,505	275	1,913	2,177	53	188	2,688	1,590	768	58.3	2,147	138	25.8	11,123	
Q3	3,066	2,919	696	90	511	1,344	256	1,972	2,177	40	193	2,630	1,530	822	63.6	2,188	170	23.9	10,316	
Monthly																				
1983 Mar	3,172	3,060	732	152	506	1,658	302	2,017	2,387	75	189	2,742	1,720	768	67.4	2,172	149	25.9	11,879	
Apr	3,170	3,035	707	133	502	1,570	297	1,950	2,254	65	188	2,706	1,700	757	61.4	2,175	122	25.9	11,035	
May	3,049	2,924	719	110	495	1,493	271	1,913	2,149	50	187	2,678	1,580	753	56.0	2,128	135	26.4	10,765	
June	2,984	2,865	691	91	491	1,452	257	1,878	2,127	45	189	2,632	1,480	793	57.5	2,138	158	25.1	11,570	
July	3,021	2,905	685	89	511	1,409	241	1,893	2,202	41	192	2,597	1,440	810	60.7	2,156	154	23.4	10,707	
Aug	3,010	2,898	684	88	511	1,365	260	1,934	2,196	39	194	2,605 R	1,580	828	68.7	2,187	179	23.9	10,411	
Sept	3,167	2,953	719	93	511	1,257	268	2,087	2,134	39	193	2,690 R	1,570	827	61.4	2,222	177	24.5	9,830	
Oct	3,094	2,926	652	114	512	1,238		2,165	2,148	48	196	2,744		825			149		9,383	
Nov	3,084	2,947																	9,129	
Percentage rate latest month																				
	12.9		9.3	4.0	18.6	10.3	10.2	11.3	8.7	2.9	15.5	12.1	2.6	17.6	3.1	17.1	3.4	0.8	8.1	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1982 Q3	2,838	490	122	471	1,452	250	2,043	48	162	1,986	1,370	678	42.9	1,876	149				11,025	
Q4	2,913	603	113	461	1,520	261	2,038	58	172	2,083	1,410	722	52.0	2,045	137				11,839	
1983 Q1	3,003	670	116	492	1,498	273 R	2,018	2,197	63	184	2,245	1,580	62.3	2,156	145				11,439	
Q2	2,987	719	147	512	1,497	282 R	2,024	2,300	62	190	2,429 R	1,560	61.6	2,158	150				11,222	
Q3	2,950	721	153	522	1,421	280	2,034	2,328 R	55	196	2,117	1,590	66.2	2,237	161				10,571	
Monthly																				
1983 Mar	3,026	702	131	503	1,515	277	2,014	2,249	60	187	2,428	1,530	64.6	2,138	155				11,381	
Apr	3,021	715	139	510	1,507	284	2,004	2,279	63	187	2,428	1,580	60.8	2,152	135				11,328	
May	2,970	721	145	510	1,500	282	2,029	2,299 R	63	190	2,428	1,580	60.6	2,141	153				11,192	
June	2,968	722	158	516	1,485	281	2,038	2,321 R	59	192	2,428	1,510	63.4	2,181	163				11,146	
July	2,957	719	154	517	1,460	277 R	2,033	2,324 R	56	194	2,116	1,470	65.4	2,204	154				10,590	
Aug	2,941	713	156	523	1,429	281	2,035	2,330 R	56	195	2,116	1,640	68.4	2,254	165				10,699	
Sep	2,951	730	150	530	1,373	281	2,033	2,329	54	198	2,116	1,660	64.8	2,253	163				10,423	
Oct	2,941	694	126	511 e	1,346		2,035	2,301	60 e	200		825			149				9,886	
Nov	2,937											825							9,364	
Percentage rate:																				
latest month	12.3	9.9	4.4	18.6 e	11.1	10.7	10.6	9.3	3.7 e	15.7	9.3	2.8	17.6	3.3	17.3	3.4			8.4	
latest three months																				
change on previous three months	—(-)	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	-0.8	-0.1	—	—	-0.2	+0.4	-1.2	+0.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.6	+0.1			-0.8	

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2-1.

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

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.

§ Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for 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.

XX Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

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

* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. They exclude a minority still covered by clerical counts in Unemployment Benefit Offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. The figures on the old basis (registrations) have now been discontinued. They were included for the last time in the issue for October 1983. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month. † Adjustments have been made in the outflows for April to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men—see footnote ** to table 2.1. ‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

2.20 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,240	493,766
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,393	6,471	24,643	38,914	28,589	45,957	67,117	32,424	324,415	24,647	48,944	398,006
1982 Q1	20,803	13,220	1,117	5,843	9,352	5,130	10,067	17,025	6,553	75,890	6,530	13,070	95,490
Q2	21,803	12,851	1,177	6,112	8,005	6,417	10,100	17,983	9,116	80,713	5,305	10,876	96,894
Q3	19,172	12,503	1,614	5,676	9,328	7,063	10,210	15,648	7,306	76,017	4,973	13,240	94,230
Q4	18,522	10,819	2,563	7,012	12,229	9,979	15,580	16,461	9,449	91,794	7,839	11,758	111,392
1983 Q1	15,432	8,803	1,420	7,058	10,814	5,902	10,685	13,387	6,783	71,481	4,541	10,444	86,466
Q2	13,413	9,167	1,080	4,612	8,936	5,196	8,920	13,938	7,620	63,715	3,730	8,979	76,424
Q3	14,175	7,512	732	4,973	8,141	4,653	7,586	11,700	7,013	58,973	3,271	9,827	72,071
1983 May	3,972	2,943	245	1,266	3,247	1,504	3,099	5,222	2,189	20,744	1,059	3,404	25,207
June	3,701	2,557	401	1,293	2,512	1,362	2,636	5,050	2,040	18,995	825	2,077	21,897
July	5,012	3,166	229	1,487	2,681	1,736	2,729	4,082	3,160	21,116	1,032	4,687	26,835
Aug	4,769	2,280	349	1,686	1,958	1,377	2,636	2,947	1,853	17,575	870	2,346	20,791
Sep	4,394	2,066	154	1,800	3,502	1,540	2,221	4,671	2,000	20,282	1,369	2,794	24,445
Oct†	6,373	3,556	658	2,133	1,467	1,348	2,260	3,137	2,231	19,953	1,185	2,114	23,252
Nov†	3,199	2,012	40	2,109	1,242	1,140	1,793	1,900	1,624	13,047	716	1,595	15,358

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*. ** Included in the South East. † Provisional figures as at December 1, 1983; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final totals for Great Britain are projected to be about 25,000 in October, and 22,000 in November.

VACANCIES 3.1

Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1978 Nov 3	104.8	56.1	7.2	15.5	14.3	15.9	15.8	18.4	11.0	8.8	20.6	232.7	1.4	234.1
Dec 1	106.1	56.3	7.1	15.4	14.2	16.0	16.3	18.5	11.1	8.8	20.8	234.4	1.4	235.8
1979 Jan 5	106.3	55.1	7.1	15.6	14.2	16.2	16.3	18.5	10.5	8.3	21.1	233.7	1.3	235.0
Feb 2	106.5	56.0	6.9	15.9	13.2	14.8	15.2	17.9	10.2	8.6	20.5	228.9	1.2	230.1
Mar 2	108.6	56.9	6.8	14.5	13.5	14.8	15.7	18.6	10.3	9.0	19.8	231.4	1.2	232.6
Mar 30	111.1	58.2	7.9	16.2	15.3	16.3	16.3	20.1	10.6	8.9	20.4	242.6	1.4	244.0
May 4	112.9	58.2	7.9	17.5	15.7	16.2	17.3	20.4	10.9	10.4	22.1	251.1	1.4	252.5
June 8	115.1	59.4	8.9	18.3	15.9	16.0	17.4	21.1	11.4	10.7	22.5	257.4	1.3	258.7
July 6	114.3	57.8	8.8	17.7	15.6	15.8	16.7	20.7	11.6	10.4	22.1	253.6	1.4	255.0
Aug 3	109.3	54.7	8.6	17.1	15.5	15.4	16.8	20.5	10.7	10.2	22.3	247.5	1.3	248.8
Sep 7	108.5	53.9	8.3	17.7	14.9	15.4	16.1	20.6	10.3	9.7	22.5	244.0	1.3	245.3
Oct 5	106.5	53.0	8.3	17.5	14.0	14.7	15.7	19.5	10.0	9.8	21.9	237.8	1.3	239.1
Nov 2	105.0	52.6	8.3	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.9	18.7	9.7	9.5	21.8	232.9	1.3	234.2
Nov 30	99.4	50.4	7.8	15.8	13.2	12.9	13.2	17.2	9.4	9.0	21.0	218.6	1.3	219.9
1980 Jan 4	92.8	47.2	7.1	14.5	12.4	12.1	12.3	16.2	8.7	8.4	19.8	203.9	1.2	205.1
Feb 8	86.7	44.4	6.6	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	15.1	7.8	7.7	19.2	191.6	1.2	192.8
Mar 7	81.1	40.8	6.2	14.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	14.2	7.4	7.3	18.5	180.4	1.3	181.7
Apr 2	76.2	38.6	5.6	12.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	13.7	6.9	6.9	17.6	168.0	1.2	169.2
May 2	71.5	35.8	5.6	12.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	13.1	6.7	6.7	17.5	159.5	1.2	160.7
June 6	65.0	33.0	5.0	10.4	8.0	8.5	7.9	11.6	6.1	6.1	16.8	145.8	1.1	146.9
July 4	56.4	28.6	4.3	9.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	9.8	5.4	5.5	15.7	127.9	1.0	128.9
Aug 8	51.5	26.0	4.1	8.4	6.2	6.9	6.2	9.4	5.3	5.1	15.6	119.7	1.0	120.7
Sep 5	48.3	24.4	3.8	7.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	8.8	5.1	5.2	15.1	111.4	0.8	112.2
Oct 3	43.3	21.2	3.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.0	4.7	4.7	13.6	100.9	0.8	101.7
Nov 6	38.9	18.7	3.2	7.1	5.2	4.9	5.6	8.1	4.6	4.6	13.7	96.0	0.7	96.7
Dec 5	38.7	18.4	3.3	7.6	5.3	5.1	6.1	8.4	4.7	5.0	14.3	98.3	0.8	99.1
1981 Jan 9	40.8	19.3	3.7	7.9	5.1	5.4	6.0	8.6	4.5	4.9	13.9	100.3	0.8	101.1
Feb 6	37.4	17.2	3.7	7.9	5.0	5.0	5.7	8.8	4.4	5.4	13.6	97.0	0.7	97.7
March 6	37.1	17.4	3.5	7.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	9.1	4.2	5.2	12.7	95.3	0.6	95.9
April 3	35.5	16.5	3.5	7.6	5.7	5.5	5.1	8.9	4.3	5.1	11.9	92.7	0.7	93.4
May 8	33.1	15.7	3.1	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.0	8.5	4.1	5.2	11.7	89.5	0.6	90.1
June 5	31.6	14.9	2.9	5.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	8.0	3.9</					

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Notified to Jobcentres														
1981 Nov 6	37.9	18.9	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	8.8	4.5	4.7	13.5	100.1	0.9	100.9
Dec 4	33.9	16.1	4.1	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.8	8.2	4.1	4.4	12.3	91.4	0.8	92.2
1982 Jan 8	34.2	16.7	4.0	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.1	8.5	4.2	4.5	11.3	91.7	0.8	92.4
Feb 5	36.3	17.6	4.3	8.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	8.8	5.1	4.8	12.1	97.9	0.8	98.7
Mar 5	38.5	18.2	4.0	9.7	6.4	6.6	6.9	9.4	5.5	5.6	12.2	104.7	0.9	105.6
April 2	42.4	20.3	4.5	10.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	11.1	5.5	7.0	13.1	115.1	0.9	116.0
May 7	45.2	21.8	4.3	11.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	11.7	5.5	6.9	14.2	122.4	0.9	123.3
June 4	45.8	21.4	4.4	12.0	6.9	7.6	8.0	11.2	5.4	6.7	14.7	122.7	1.0	123.7
July 2	44.1	20.6	4.2	10.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	10.2	5.0	6.0	13.7	114.3	1.0	115.3
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
Nov 4	56.3	25.8	5.3	13.0	13.5	9.2	11.9	16.6	8.8	7.3	16.7	158.5	1.1	159.5
Notified to careers offices														
1981 Nov 6	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.1	4.5
Dec 4	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.6
1982 Jan 8	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.1	4.4
Feb 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.4
Mar 5	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.7	0.2	5.8
April 2	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.8	0.2	6.0
May 7	4.5	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	8.5	0.2	8.7
June 4	4.0	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.9	0.2	8.1
July 2	3.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.2	6.5
Aug 6	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.8
Sep 3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
Oct 8	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.2	6.3
Nov 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.3
Dec 3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
1983 Jan 7	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
Feb 4	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.5
Mar 4	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.2	5.9
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
Nov 4	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.4	7.8

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

* Included in South East.

VACANCIES 3.3 Notified to Jobcentres on November 4, 1983: Industry group

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres
All industries and services	133,835	Clothing and footwear	4,514
Index of production industries	37,784	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	654
All manufacturing industries	25,855	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,914
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	792	Paper, printing and publishing	1,472
Mining and quarrying	125	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	416
Coal mining	18	Printing and publishing	1,056
Food, drink and tobacco	2,111	Other manufacturing industries	1,293
Coal and petroleum products	18	Construction	11,227
Chemicals and allied industries	957	Gas, electricity and water	577
Metal manufacture	457	Transport and communication	4,338
Mechanical engineering	2,880	Distributive trades	28,361
Instrument engineering	563	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,663
Electrical engineering	3,082	Professional and scientific services	10,375
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	216	Miscellaneous services	33,265
Vehicles	821	Entertainments, sports, etc	2,163
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,551	Catering (MLH 884-888)	16,622
Textiles	2,063	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	552
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	199	Public administration	11,257
Woolen and worsted	178	National government service	3,900
Leather, leather goods and fur	289	Local government service	7,357

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 25,704.

VACANCIES 3.4 Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Sep	16.6	18.2	15.6	21.2	3.7	44.1	Thousand
Dec	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29.4	119.3
1981 Mar	14.5	16.2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	15.6	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104.9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105.6
June	16.5	20.1	18.6	17.4	4.3	46.8	123.7
Sep	15.7	18.2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114.6
Dec	14.6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36.1	102.5
1983 Mar	16.4	22.0	16.7	18.4	4.5	43.1	121.1
June†	10.4	26.0	19.4	21.0	4.4	55.6	136.8
Sep†	11.0	23.7	21.2	24.9	4.5	56.6	141.8
Proportion of vacancies in all occupations							
1980 Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	Per cent
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
1981 Mar	16.0	17.9	15.2	13.2	2.6	35.1	100.0
June	15.1	17.0	14.9	12.6	3.3	37.2	100.0
Sep	14.2	16.4	16.1	14.9	3.3	35.1	100.0
Dec	15.2	15.7	16.5	14.8	2.6	35.4	100.0
1982 Mar	14.1	16.6	15.1	14.6	3.4	36.3	100.0
June	13.3	16.2	15.0	14.1	3.5	37.8	100.0
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16.8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	100.0
1983 Mar	13.5	18.2	13.8	15.2	3.7	35.6	100.0
June†	7.6	19.0	14.2	15.4	3.2	40.6	100.0
Sep†	7.7	16.7	14.9	17.6	3.1	39.9	100.0

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

3.5 VACANCIES Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

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

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work *

Stoppages: November 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month of which:			
beginning in month	124	38,000	242,000
continuing from earlier months	81	21,700	57,000
	43	16,300‡	185,000

‡ includes 1,900 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	Beginning in Nov 1983		Beginning in the first eleven months of 1983	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	36	10,900	485	188,400
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	300	19	3,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	—	45	13,200
Redundancy questions	9	1,700	123	88,300
Trade union matters	9	1,100	62	9,100
Working conditions and supervision	8	2,300	98	18,500
Manning and work allocation	8	1,300	256	61,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	6	900	110	39,100
All causes	81	18,500	1,198	422,000

Stoppages: industry*

United Kingdom	SIC 1980	Class	Jan to Nov 1983		
			Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
			Workers involved	Working days lost	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	4	600	1,000
	Coal extraction	11	298	90,400	416,000
	Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	4	2,800	79,000
	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	12	37,400	780,000
	Metal processing and manufacture	21-22	35	15,600	143,000
	Mineral processing and manufacture	23-24	20	3,400	29,000
	Chemicals and man-made fibres	25-26	19	5,500	18,000
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	28	5,700	33,000
	Engineering	32-34, 37	162	66,400	494,000
	Motor vehicles	35	77	105,600	543,000
	Other transport equipment	36	42	24,700	191,000
	Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	53	15,300	78,000
	Textiles	43	13	1,600	14,000
	Footwear and clothing	45	24	5,000	16,000
	Timber and wooden furniture	46	9	800	3,000
	Paper, printing and publishing	47	57	8,000	72,000
	Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	28	11,100	88,000
	Construction	50	41	7,000	70,000
	Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	33	4,000	22,000
	Transport services and communication	71-75, 79	86	25,900	55,000
	Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76-77	37	9,200	106,000
	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	8	400	5,000
	Public administration, education and health services	91-95	94	32,000	99,000
	Other services	96-00	14	7,400	63,000
	All industries and services		1,198	485,700	3,419,000

* Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries or services", January-November 1982 were 1,455 stoppages, 2,050,700 workers and 5,202,000 working days lost.

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)							
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
SIC 1968				(All orders)	(II)	(VI-XII)	(XIII, XV)	(XX)	(XXII)	(All other orders)	
1976	2,016	2,034	666 ‡	668 ‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830 ‡	834 ‡	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101 ‡	2,103 ‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
1981 Nov	136	164	142	153	506	6	404	1	1	18	75
1981 Dec	76	110	47	82	160	10	79	—	2	26	44
1982 Jan	1,528	1,538	130	131	710	21	199	4	3	434	49
1982 Feb	148	197	62	143	851	10	269	3	1	469	98
1982 Mar	164	200	78	92	355	21	142	7	6	73	106
1982 Apr	164	194	102	117	321	24	146	10	11	22	106
1982 May	133	177	82	120	273	20	74	8	6	12	152
1982 June	135	168	285	358	611	108	94	8	6	190	206
1982 July	93	123	74	150	444	18	37	2	4	213	170
1982 Aug	102	127	52	122	219	2	43	—	4	4	165
1982 Sep	111	136	856	1,024	753	118	222	1	3	100	309
1982 Oct	116	141	283	322	428	11	84	12	—	141	180
1982 Nov	133	163	45	69	239	11	132	6	—	13	77
1982 Dec	73	93	52	55	111	10	15	4	—	3	79
SIC 1980‡					All industries and services	Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals engineering, motor vehicles and other transport equipment (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982	1,582	1,538	2,101 ‡	2,103 ‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983 Jan	96	108	69	70	327	10	73	1	2	6	236
1983 Feb	100	130	56	96	740	39	93	2	10	5	590
1983 Mar	147	180	76	96	527	167	283	5	6	30	35
1983 April	118	153	41	65	385	10	278	3	4	54	36
1983 May	114	149	36	43	138	29	61	1	3	19	25
1983 June	119	137	28	30	118	3	59	1	7	12	37
1983 July	105	143	34	47	183	11	61	1	5	14	76
1983 Aug	106	136	40	46	201	13	116	2	16	2	53
1983 Sep	108	152	41	59	297	90	140	1	2	9	55
1983 Oct	104	136	41	63	260	62	141	1	2	6	49
1983 Nov	81	124	24	38	242	60	101	6	5	3	67

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1983 are provisional.

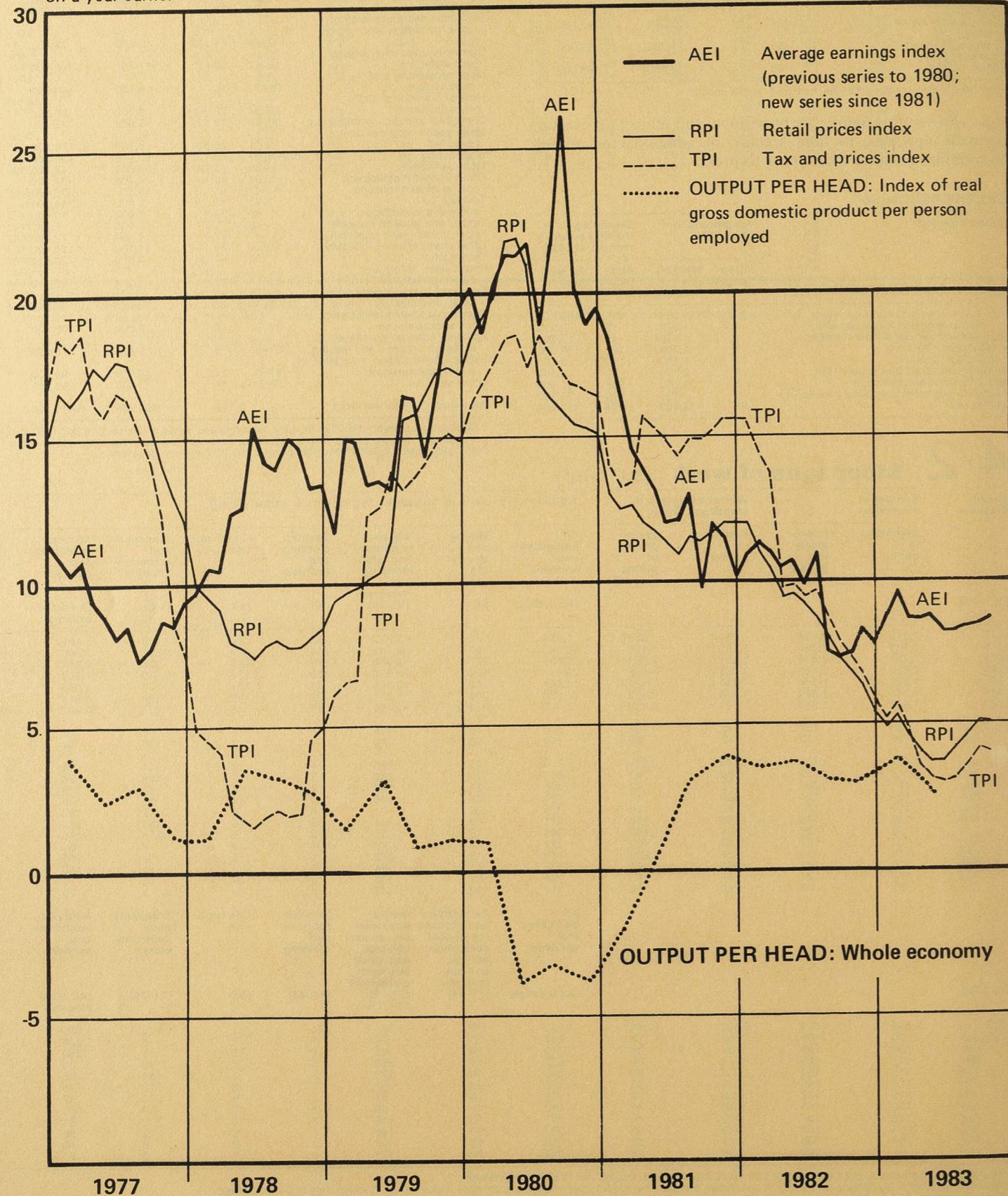
‡ Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

C2 EARNINGS

Earnings, prices, output per head

Percentage changes
on a year earlier



EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Division 0-9)			Manufacturing industries (Division 2-4)		Production industries (Revised definition) (Division 1-4)		Production and construction industries [†] (Division 1-5)				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months		
											JAN 1980 = 100	
SIC 1980												
1980 Annual averages	111.4	100.0		109.1	100.0	109.4	100.0	109.7	100.0			
1981 Annual averages	125.8	102.6		123.6	101.2	124.1	101.8	124.4	101.6			
1982 Annual averages	137.6	105.9		137.4	104.4	138.2	105.1	138.1	105.7			
1980 Jan*	100.0	101.1		100.0	100.5	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.9			
Feb*	102.6	103.7		101.2	101.9	101.1	101.8	101.6	102.4			
Mar*	105.9	105.9		104.4	104.3	105.5	105.1	105.7	105.2			
April	107.1	107.7		105.7	106.1	106.1	106.3	106.3	106.6			
May	109.2	109.2		108.3	107.3	108.6	107.5	108.3	107.5			
June	112.5	111.4		111.6	110.0	111.7	110.2	111.4	110.0			
July	113.3	112.2		112.5	111.5	112.7	111.6	113.0	111.7			
Aug	114.0	114.1		110.8	111.9	111.9	112.1	111.3	112.4			
Sep	117.9	118.0		111.7	112.8	111.9	113.1	112.6	113.5			
Oct	116.0	116.2		112.2	113.0	112.5	113.4	113.1	113.8			
Nov	117.8	117.3		115.2	114.5	115.2	114.5	115.7	115.0			
Dec	120.8	119.6		116.1	115.5	115.9	115.5	117.1	116.4			
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	115.7	116.5	15.9	116.4	117.3	16.6	116.7	117.9	16.8
Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	117.3	118.2	16.0	117.8	118.7	16.6	118.2	119.2	16.4
Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	118.9	118.9	14.0	119.9	119.4	13.6	120.6	120.1	14.2
April	121.9	122.6	13.8	118.4	119.2	12.3	119.1	119.7	12.6	119.6	120.2	12.8
May	123.5	123.6	13.2	121.0	120.0	11.8	121.5	120.5	12.1	121.6	121.0	12.6
June	126.0	124.8	12.0	124.5	122.6	11.5	125.2	123.5	12.1	125.5	123.8	12.5
July	126.9	125.8	12.1	125.4	124.2	11.4	126.2	124.8	11.8	126.2	124.7	11.6
Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	126.0	126.9	13.4	126.3	127.3	13.6	126.1	127.2	13.2
Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	126.2	127.4	12.9	126.6	127.9	13.1	126.8	127.9	12.7
Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	128.6	129.4	14.5	128.9	129.9	14.6	128.8	129.6	13.9
Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	130.8	129.9	13.4	130.9	130.0	13.5	130.8	130.0	13.0
Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	130.8	130.2	12.7	130.9	130.5	13.0	131.7	130.9	12.5
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	131.1	132.0	13.3	131.6	132.6	13.0	131.4	132.7	12.6
Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	131.8	132.8	12.4	133.7	134.7	13.5	133.6	134.7	13.0
Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	134.4	134.4	13.0	135.2	134.6	12.7	135.4	134.7	12.2
April	134.5	135.4	10.4	134.8	136.0	14.1	135.2	136.1	13.7	135.2	136.1	13.2
May	136.5	136.7	10.6	137.5	136.5	13.8	137.8	136.9	13.6	137.6	137.1	13.3
June	138.3	137.0	9.8	138.8	136.7	11.5	139.6	137.6	11.4	139.4	137.6	11.1
July	140.7	139.5	10.9	139.2	137.8	11.0	140.1	138.5	11.0	140.1	138.4	11.0
Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	137.6	138.4	9.1	138.4	139.3	9.4	138.1	139.2	9.4
Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	137.9	139.3	9.3	138.7	140.2	9.6	138.7	139.9	9.4
Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	140.0	140.9	8.9	139.9	141.1	8.6	139.8	140.8	8.6
Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	142.5	141.6	9.0	143.7	142.8	9.8	143.4	142.6	9.7
Dec	143.3	141.8	7.7	143.2	142.7	9.6	144.0	143.8	10.2	144.1	143.3	9.5
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	142.9	144.0	9.1	143.5	144.6	9.0	143.1	144.6	9.0
Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	143.7	144.8	9.0	144.1	145.2	7.8	143.8	145.0	7.6
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	145.1	145.0	7.9	145.9	145.3	7.9	146.2	145.4	7.9
April	146.0	147.0	8.6	146.7	148.1	8.9	147.4	148.5	9.1	147.1	148.2	8.9
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	149.2	148.2	8.6	149.3	148.4	8.4	148.8	148.3	8.2
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	150.2	147.8	8.1	150.4	148.2	7.7	150.4	148.4	7.8
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	151.2	149.7	8.6	151.8	150.0	8.3	151.5	149.6	8.1
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	149.9	150.8	9.0	150.4	151.3	8.6	150.0	151.1	8.5
Sep	150.5	150.7	8.5	150.9	152.4	9.4	151.4	153.0	9.1	151.0	152.3	8.9
[Oct]	151.7	152.0	8.7	153.3	154.3	9.5	154.1	155.4	10.1	153.6	154.7	9.9

Average earnings index (previous series): all employees: main industrial sectors—JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy			Manufacturing industries		Index of production industries			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	
									JAN 1976 = 100
SIC 1968									
1982 Aug	226.9	228.0	7.8	229.8	233.7	9.3	231.7	235.5	9.7
Sep	226.2	226.7	6.8	229.8	232.9	9.0	232.3	234.5	9.3
Oct	228.0	229.0	7.3	233.8	236.4	8.8	234.5	236.2	8.6
Nov	232.2	232.3	8.4	237.7	236.4	9.1	240.3	239.1	9.7
Dec	233.8	233.1	7.7	239.5	237.8	9.8	242.1	240.6	9.7
1983 Jan	232.4	234.9	8.6	237.9	239.1	8.6	239.6	242.3	8.8
Feb	237.1	239.7	9.3	238.9	240.7	8.4	240.6	243.2	7.4
Mar	238.2	238.3	8.4	242.2	241.9	7.8	245.3	244.2	8.0
April	237.7	237.9	8.2	244.6	243.9	8.6	246.5	246.0	8.6
May	241.1	239.3	8.4	248.3	244.6	8.3	248.9	246.0	7.9
June	243.8	241.7	7.9	250.1	247.1	7.9	252.0	249.1	7.8
July	247.8	245.1	7.6	252.8	251.1	8.8	254.2	251.8	8.3
Aug [‡]	245.4	246.6	8.2	250.1	254.4	8.9	251.5	255.6	8.5

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series. The seasonal adjustment factors used for the SIC 1968 series are based on data up to December 1980.
[†]The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.
[‡]Revised definition: production and construction industries, divisions 1-5 on SIC 1980, are broadly equivalent to index of production industries on SIC 1968.
[§]The last month for which the SIC 1968 series are available.

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980 Annual averages	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.2	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981 Annual averages	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	124.9	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.8	120.2
1982 Annual averages	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.7
1980 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980 Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	103.2	99.4	101.1	102.7
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
1980 April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
1980 May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
1980 June	119.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
1980 July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
1980 Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
1980 Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
1980 Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
1980 Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
1980 Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.2	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 [Oct]		140.0	143.9	169.7	163.9	149.9	152.8	144.8	157.6	140.3	145.6	144.2	152.5	146.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur
SIC 1968														
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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 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
1983 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
1983 Feb	234.1	265.2	245.4	270.8	245.4	230.0	231.9	257.8	243.6	224.9	230.1	236.2	224.7	225.7
1983 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
1983 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
1983 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
1983 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
1983 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
1983 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.

EARNINGS 5.3

(not seasonally adjusted) Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77, 79)	(81-82, 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	107.9	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.4	111.4	JAN 1980 = 100
121.4	115.2	128.3	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.4	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	111.4	1980 Annual averages
1													

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
October												
MALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
												£
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12
Hours worked												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1976	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.6	43.2	43.2	39.9	41.8	42.4	43.3
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
Hourly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
												pence
1976	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	288.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335.8	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2
FEMALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
												£
1976	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39
Hours worked												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1981	38.1	39.3	39.1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.7
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
Hourly earnings												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
												pence
1976	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167.4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166.4	154.4	184.9	161.6	144.1	135.2
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193.8	199.2	189.1	196.2	201.0	214.1	188.6	164.6	163.2
1981	218.0	240.9	224.1	213.1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	178.1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication §	All industries covered
53-30	68-82	61-48	73-88	66-27	67-83	66-36	65-80	68-42	71-22	£
61-61	75-15	67-66	82-09	71-04	73-56	74-96	72-91	72-72	76-96	66.97
67-50	87-48	77-85	96-79	83-51	84-77	84-52	81-77	87-78	88-03	72.89
80-37	102-32	91-05	114-88	96-89	98-28	99-82	94-06	104-30	103-30	83.50
90-62	114-47	101-16	137-73	108-09	111-64	116-58	113-36	126-12	123-77	£
98-67	127-96	111-31	154-22	113-15	123-23	126-08	121-55	142-28	138-19	66.97
106-59	141-91	124-38	162-63	124-08	134-26	138-54	131-53	157-69	150-67	72.89
40-9	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	£
41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	66.97
41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	72.89
41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6	83.50
40.1	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47.1	£
41.1	43.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40.1	46.9	66.97
41.4	44.2	43.0	41.2	41.8	42.0	47.9	43.8	40.0	46.7	72.89
130.3	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	pence
149.2	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	152.2
163.4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	164.9
196.0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	188.9
226.0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8	pence
240.1	293.5	263.8	368.1	270.7	293.4	274.1	277.5	354.8	294.6	152.2
257.5	321.1	289.3	394.7	296.8	319.7	289.2	300.3	394.2	322.6	164.9
33.59	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	£
38.08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	40.61
41.94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	44.31
50.43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38	50.03
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14	£
64.02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76	68.73
69.58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	114.12	76.44
36.0	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	£
36.1	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	40.61
36.1	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	44.31
36.0	36.8	36.7	38.3	37.4						

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay and overtime hours		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose 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	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	
April of each year									
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over									
Manual occupations									
1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0
1983	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5
Non-manual occupations									
1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	223.8	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2
1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	258.9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.9
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1
1982*	181.4	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5
1983	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5
1983	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4
All occupations									
1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	177.1	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1
1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	202.2	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.4
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6
1983	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6
1983	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over									
Manual occupations									
1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0
1983	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0
1983	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3
Non-manual occupations									
1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	129.8	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8
1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58.5	59.1	36.7	157.9
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	168.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0
1983	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0
1983	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0
All occupations									
1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	119.6	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0
1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	135.4	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1
1983	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1
1983	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5
FULL-TIME ADULTS									
(a) MEN, 21 years and over									
WOMEN, 18 years and over									
All occupations									
1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	164.3	67.8	70.2	41.3	168.0
1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	187.0	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214.2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6
1983	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over									
All occupations									
1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	162.3	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7
1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	184.7	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	211.3	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3
1983	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5

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.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		1968	Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Gas,	Index of	Whole	
			facturing	quarrying		electricity and water	production industries	economy	
Labour costs								Pence per hour	
		1968	58.25	73.80	60.72	66.55	59.58	...	
		1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	...	
		1975	161.68	249.36	158.95	217.22	166.76	...	
		1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	...	
		1979	295.1	431.1	263.9	377.1	298.9	...	
		1980	361.0	532.7	333.6	495.1	368.6	...	
		1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	...	
Percentage shares of labour costs *								Per cent	
Wages and salaries †		1968	91.3	82.8	87.7	87.1	90.2	...	
		1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	...	
		1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	...	
		1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	...	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay		1968	7.4	8.6	5.2	10.5	7.3	...	
		1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	...	
		1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	...	
		1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	...	
Statutory national insurance contributions		1968	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	...	
		1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	...	
		1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	...	
		1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	...	
Private social welfare payments		1968	3.2	5.7	1.4	6.3	3.2	...	
		1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	...	
		1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	...	
		1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	...	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡		1968	1.1	7.7	6.7	2.7	2.3	...	
		1973	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	...	
		1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	...	
		1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	...	
			Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries**	Whole economy	
SIC 1980									
Labour costs per unit of output §				% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier	
								1980 = 100	
		1978	70.7	15.0	78.5	73.8	71.1	73.4	72.1
		1979	82.5	16.7	79.3	83.1	82.3	83.0	82.7
		1980	100.0	21.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		1981	107.4	7.4	106.4	105.7	111.6	106.5	109.4
		1982	111.8	4.1	106.9	108.5	108.5	108.6	113.4
		1981 Q1	107.6
		Q2	109.5
		Q3	110.3
		Q4	109.7
		1982 Q1	112.3
		Q2	113.0
		Q3	113.2
		Q4	114.6
		1983 Q1	114.9
		Q2	115.5
Wages and salaries per unit of output §		1978	71.2	13.4	79.3	74.5	71.9	74.1	72.5
		1979	82.0	15.2	79.6	83.4	82.8	83.3	82.7
		1980	100.0	2					

5.8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS see note below

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	UNITED KINGDOM	
SIC 1968		I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	SIC 1968	
JULY 1972 = 100													
Basic weekly wage rates													
Weights		210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186	Weights	
Annual averages		1978: 273 1979: 310 1980: 371 1981: 410 1982: 451	1978: 247 1979: 276 1980: 324 1981: 372 1982: 403	1978: 250 1979: 285 1980: 325 1981: 361 1982: 388	1978: 240 1979: 265 1980: 324 1981: 367 1982: 396	1978: 271 1979: 314 1980: 369 1981: 400 1982: 421	1978: 254 1979: 288 1980: 330 1981: 359 1982: 379	1978: 243 1979: 280 1980: 318 1981: 349 1982: 363	1978: 255 1979: 300 1980: 355 1981: 395 1982: 416	1978: 242 1979: 276 1980: 321 1981: 349 1982: 373	1978: 248 1979: 279 1980: 335 1981: 363 1982: 388	Annual averages	
1981 Nov		411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363	1981 Nov	
1981 Dec		411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363	1981 Dec	
1982 Jan		445	397	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	360	388	1982 Jan	
1982 Feb		451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388	1982 Feb	
1982 Mar		451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388	1982 Mar	
1982 April		451	399	384 **	379	418	369	363	415	368	388	1982 April	
1982 May		451	399	384 **	390	418	382	363	415	375	388	1982 May	
1982 June		451	399	387 **	406	418	383	363	415	375	388	1982 June	
1982 July		451	399	387 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388	1982 July	
1982 Aug		451	399	388 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388	1982 Aug	
1982 Sep		451	399	388 **	406	420	384	374	419	377	388	1982 Sep	
1982 Oct		451	399	389 **	406	420	385	374	419	377	388	1982 Oct	
1982 Nov		451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388	1982 Nov	
1982 Dec		451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388	1982 Dec	
1983 Jan		478	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408	1983 Jan	
1983 Feb		483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408	1983 Feb	
1983 Mar		483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	437	390	408	1983 Mar	
1983 April		483	427	407 **	407	437	388	381	437	394	408	1983 April	
1983 May		483	427	407 **	417	437	402	381	437	394	408	1983 May	
1983 June		483	427	409 **	427	438	403	381	437	394	408	1983 June	
1983 July		483	427	409 **	427	439	403	386	437	394	408	1983 July	
1983 Aug		483	427	409 **	427	439	403	386	437	394	408	1983 Aug	
1983 Sep		506	427	409 **	427	439	403	386	438	394	408	1983 Sep	
1983 Oct		507	427	410 **	427	439	404	386	438	394	408	1983 Oct	
1983 Nov		507	427	410 **	427	439	404	386	438	394	408	1983 Nov	
Hours													
Annual averages		1978: 40.2 1979: 40.2 1980: 40.2 1981: 40.2 1982: 40.2	1978: 36.0 1979: 36.0 1980: 36.0 1981: 36.0 1982: 36.0	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 40.0 1982: 40.0	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 39.9 1982: 39.8	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 39.9 1982: 39.1	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 40.0 1982: 40.0	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 40.0 1982: 40.0	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 40.0 1981: 40.0 1982: 40.0	1978: 40.1 1979: 40.1 1980: 40.1 1981: 39.9 1982: 39.6	1978: 40.0 1979: 40.0 1980: 39.5 1981: 39.1 1982: 39.1	Annual averages	
1983 Nov		40.2	36.0	39.6	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	39.1	1983 Nov	
Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours													
JULY 1972 = 100													
Annual averages		1978: 286 1979: 326 1980: 390 1981: 431 1982: 473	1978: 247 1979: 276 1980: 334 1981: 372 1982: 403	1978: 251 1979: 286 1980: 327 1981: 362 1982: 389	1978: 240 1979: 265 1980: 324 1981: 367 1982: 398	1978: 271 1979: 314 1980: 369 1981: 402 1982: 430	1978: 254 1979: 288 1980: 330 1981: 359 1982: 379	1978: 243 1979: 280 1980: 318 1981: 349 1982: 363	1978: 255 1979: 300 1980: 355 1981: 395 1982: 416	1978: 243 1979: 276 1980: 321 1981: 350 1982: 379	1978: 248 1979: 279 1980: 340 1981: 372 1982: 398	Annual averages	
1981 Nov		432	397	377 **	378	424	365	356	399	362	372	1981 Nov	
1981 Dec		432	397	377 **	378	424	365	356	399	362	372	1981 Dec	
1982 Jan		467	397	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	365	397	1982 Jan	
1982 Feb		474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	397	1982 Feb	
1982 Mar		474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	398	1982 Mar	
1982 April		474	399	385 **	381	427	369	363	415	375	398	1982 April	
1982 May		474	399	385 **	393	427	382	363	415	382	398	1982 May	
1982 June		474	399	388 **	408	427	383	363	415	382	398	1982 June	
1982 July		474	399	388 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398	1982 July	
1982 Aug		474	399	389 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398	1982 Aug	
1982 Sep		474	399	389 **	408	429	384	374	419	384	398	1982 Sep	
1982 Oct		474	399	390 **	408	429	385	374	419	384	398	1982 Oct	
1982 Nov		474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	391	398	1982 Nov	
1982 Dec		474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	392	398	1982 Dec	
1983 Jan		502	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418	1983 Jan	
1983 Feb		508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418	1983 Feb	
1983 Mar		508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	437	398	418	1983 Mar	
1983 April		508	427	412 **	420	447	388	381	437	402	419	1983 April	
1983 May		508	427	412 **	439	447	402	381	437	402	419	1983 May	
1983 June		508	427	415 **	449	448	403	381	437	402	419	1983 June	
1983 July		508	427	415 **	449	449	403	386	437	402	419	1983 July	
1983 Aug		508	427	415 **	449	449	403	386	437	402	419	1983 Aug	
1983 Sep		532	427	415 **	449	449	403	386	438	402	419	1983 Sep	
1983 Oct		533	427	415 **	449	449	404	386	438	402	419	1983 Oct	
1983 Nov		533	427	415 **	450	449	404	386	438	402	419	1983 Nov	

* 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 = $\left(\frac{\text{Existing index} - 74.445}{0.802} \right)$. 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.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5.8

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries	All industries and services	UNITED KINGDOM			
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III-XIX		SIC 1968			
JULY 1972 = 100												
Basic weekly wage rates												
Weights		403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights	
Annual averages		1978: 232 1979: 270 1980: 310 1981: 351 1982: 383	1978: 290 1979: 321 1980: 374 1981: 417 1982: 450	1978: 261 1979: 301 1980: 384 1981: 458 1982: 495	1978: 232 1979: 266 1980: 318 1981: 351 1982: 378	1978: 272 1979: 320 1980: 380 1981: 423 1982: 462	1978: 252 1979: 281 1980: 329 1981: 361 1982: 382	1978: 253 1979: 319 1980: 386 1981: 419 1982: 455	1978: 258.8 1979: 297.5 1980: 348.5 1981: 381.7 1982: 404.1	1978: 259.3 1979: 298.1 1980: 351.8 1981: 387.7 1982: 414.3	Annual averages	
1981 Nov		363	431	463	358	432	371	425 *	394.0	398.7	1981 Nov	
1981 Dec		363	431	466	358	432	371	425 *	394.0	398.8	1981 Dec	
1982 Jan		365	431	480	368	432	371	445	397.2	403.6	1982 Jan	
1982 Feb		371	431	480	368	433	371	452	397.8	404.5	1982 Feb	
1982 Mar		371	431	497	371	433	371	452	397.9	405.3	1982 Mar	
1982 April		386	433	497	379	463	382	452	400.1	410.6	1982 April	
1982 May		386	433	497	379	472	382	452	402.0	412.3	1982 May	
1982 June		386	462	497	379	472	382	456	403.4	416.1	1982 June	
1982 July		386	462	497	382	472	385	456	403.9	416.9	1982 July	
1982 Aug		390	463	497	382	472	385	456	404.4	417.2	1982 Aug	
1982 Sep		390	463	498	383	472	385	456	405.3	417.8	1982 Sep	
1982 Oct		390	463	498	383	473	385	460	405.4	418.2	1982 Oct	
1982 Nov		390	463	498	383	473	392	460	415.8	424.8	1982 Nov	
1982 Dec		390	463	503	383	473	392	460	415.8	425.0	1982 Dec	
1983 Jan		391	463	512	391	473	392	476	418.8	428.6	1983 Jan	
1983 Feb		396	463	512	391	473	392	476	419.1	429.2	1983 Feb	
1983 Mar		396	463	526	393	475						

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

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)	
Annual averages																			Indices 1975 = 100
1973	67.8	65.8	76.2	69	76	69.1	71.5	84	64	65	64.5	71.1	74	71	61.8	78.4	81.8	85	
1974	79.4	83.8	88.2	83	86	83.9	85.3	92	80	78	78.9	89.7	88	83	77.8	87.1	93.1	92	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1976	116.5	114.4	109.0	111	114	112.7	114.1	107	129	117	120.9	112.3	109	117	130.3	117.9	101.6	108	
1977	128.5	127.6	118.4	121	126	124.3	128.5	114	156	135	154.6	121.9	117	129	169.8	125.8	103.3	118	
1978	147.1	136.6	125.1	130	135	137.1	145.2	120	193	155	179.6	129.1	123	139	214.2	136.6	106.9	128	
1979	169.9	147.1	132.4	140	147	152.6	164.1	127	232	179	213.7	138.5	128	143	265.2	147.2	109.2	139	
1980	200.3	163.2	142.8	153	162	169.8	188.8	135	295	217	261.7	148.8	134	157	314.1	160.2	114.8	151	
1981	226.9	179.8	151.7	168	181	185.9	216.2	142	376	252	323.6	157.2	138	173	376.7	177.0	120.6	165	
1982	252.3	209.6	161.0	179	203	204.2	249.2	149	501	289	379.1	164.8	148	190	433.9	191.0	128.2	176	
Quarterly averages																			
1982 Q2	250.4	203.7	161.6	177	200	203.3	244.3	149	501	286	371.0	163.5	146	188	423.2	192.7	127.5	175	
Q3	254.3	217.7	160.5	178	205	205.7	252.0	150	523	293	386.1	166.8	148	198	437.8	192.3	127.9	177	
Q4	260.1	219.8	162.4	186	208	213.0	252.3	150	545	305	401.3	166.7	149	198	459.1	193.3	128.9	178	
1983 Q1	265.5	..	165.0	181	212	212.9	262.6	151	538	308	415.8	169.0	148	199	468.5	203.4 R	137.4	181	
Q2	271.8	..	169.3	183	..	218.4	270.9	154	..	..	..	170.7	148	205	480.5	206.6 R	136.1	182	
Q3	277.2	..	..	..	..	..	277.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205.3	..	183	
Monthly																			
1983 Apr	271.9	..	166.9	..	..	218.0	270.9	154	..	..	..	170.6 R	148	..	..	206.4 R	..	182	
May	272.1	..	169.5	..	..	219.2	..	..	..	..	..	166.5	148	..	..	207.7	..	182	
Jun	271.3	..	171.6	183	..	218.1	..	..	..	..	..	174.9	148	..	..	205.8 R	..	182	
Jul	274.8	..	161.8	..	..	225.3	277.8	..	..	..	..	168.5	148	..	..	209.6	..	183	
Aug	276.9	..	..	..	..	215.6	..	..	..	..	..	170.0	148	..	..	202.6	..	182	
Sep	279.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203.7	..	184	
Increases on a year earlier																			Per cent
Annual averages																			
1973	13	13	13	17	9	19	15	11	16	20	24	23	12	11	19	8	..	8	
1974	17	27	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8	
1975	26	19	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9	
1976	17	15	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	30	18	2	8	
1977	10	11	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	30	7	2	9	
1978	14	7	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	26	9	3	8	
1979	15	8	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	24	8	2	9	
1980	18	11	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	18	9	5	9	
1981	13	10	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9	
1982	11	17	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7	
Quarterly averages																			
1982 Q2	13	14	7	5	12	11	18	6	37	14	17	6	7	11	14	9	7	7	
Q3	10	20	6	7	12	10	17	4	36	14	15	5	5	11	14	8	6	6	
Q4	9	18	4	4	9	10	12	4	37	16	16	4	6	11	16	7	6	5	
1983 Q1	9	..	4	3	8	9	12	4	24	14	16	5	1	12	13	5	7	5	
Q2	9	..	5	3	..	7	11	3	..	..	..	4	1	9	14	5	7	4	
Q3	9	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Monthly																			
1983 Apr	9	..	2	..	..	7	11	3	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	4	
May	9	..	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	4	
Jun	8	..	6	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	14 R	7	..	4	
Jul	9	..	3	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	5	0	..	..	8	..	4	
Aug	9	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	-2	0	..	..	6	..	3	
Sep	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for November 15

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

The rise in the index for November was caused mainly by increased charges for telephones and some other services and higher prices for food, cigarettes, clothing and coal. Small falls were recorded in the prices of second-hand motor cars, wines and spirits.

Food: Although sprouts and cabbage prices were lower, prices for other vegetables were higher. This resulted in a rise in the index for vegetables of almost three per cent. The seasonal food index rose by about 2¼ per cent and the food index rose by about a half of one per cent.

Alcoholic drinks: Beer prices were higher but the fall in the prices of wines and spirits caused the index for this group to fall by less than a quarter of one per cent.

Tobacco: Cigarette prices increased and the effect on the group index was a rise of about one per cent.

Housing: Falls in local authority rents and charges for repairs and maintenance partly offset the rise in the amount of interest paid on mortgages. Overall there was a rise of about a quarter of one per cent in the group index.

Fuel and light: Higher prices for coal were mainly responsible for the increase of rather less than a half of one per cent in the group index.

Clothing and footwear: Most items of clothing rose in price during the month, particularly women's outerwear. Prices for women's and children's shoes were slightly lower and had very little effect on the overall rise in the group index of a little over a half of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: A small rise in bus fares slightly offset the effect of lower prices for second-hand cars in the group index which fell by less than a quarter of one per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: Increased prices for most items included in this group caused the index for the group to rise by rather less than one per cent.

Services: Increases in telephone charges and some other services were mainly responsible for most of the rise in the index for the group of about 1¼ per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise in the index for this group of rather less than one per cent. This reflects the higher prices for meals and snacks generally.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX 6.2

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 15

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	341.9		0.4	4.8
All items excluding food	349.0	0.3	4.6			
Seasonal food	311.0	2.2	27.9			
Food excluding seasonal	317.5	0.3	2.7			
I Food	316.1	0.5	5.8			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	322.5		3			
Bread	302.0		2			
Flour	260.4		-2			
Other cereals	381.2		6			
Biscuits	310.0		4			
Meat and bacon	258.6		2			
Beef	317.4		1			
Lamb	235.8		-4			
Pork	230.3		3			
Bacon	236.8		0			
Ham (cooked)	228.9		2			
Other meat and meat products	240.1		4			
Fish	261.2		5			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	325.9		2			
Butter	413.2		-2			
Margarine	239.6		9			
Lard and other cooking fats	215.7		3			
Milk, cheese and eggs	318.1		2			
Cheese	358.4		0			
Eggs	173.3		11			
Milk, fresh	378.4		0			
Milk, canned, dried etc	413.1		5			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	351.0		10			
Tea	371.0		15			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	386.8		12			
Soft drinks	331.9		6			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	419.5		2			
Sugar	429.2		4			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	318.0		5			
Sweets and chocolates	412.2		2			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	395.8		30			
Potatoes	526.5		46			
Other vegetables	318.5		18			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	292.9		17			
Other food	325.9		2			
Food for animals	278.3		0			
II Alcoholic drink	372.7	-0.2	6.0			
Beer	432.5		7			
Spirits, wines etc	294.3		5			
III Tobacco	448.6	1.0	5.6			
Cigarettes	449.1		6			
Tobacco	440.9		5			
IV Housing	380.5	0.2	5.4			
Rent	362.5		5			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	325.9		4			
Rates and water charges	462.9		7			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	387.3		5			
V Fuel and light	468.8	0.4	2.3			
Coal and smokeless fuels	477.6		5			
Coal	483.2		5			
Smokeless fuels	466.4		6			
Gas	374.3		3			
Electricity	492.1		0			
Oil and other fuel and light	641.3		8			
VI Durable household goods	252.3	0.1	2.2			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	263.0		2			
Radio, television and other household appliances	210.1		0			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	353.0		7			
VII Clothing and footwear	218.0	0.6	2.4			
Men's outer clothing	237.0		1			
Men's underclothing	305.8		0			
Women's outer clothing	165.7		3			
Women's underclothing	276.0		1			
Children's clothing	245.2		6			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	238.3		4			
Footwear	222.3		0			
VIII Transport and vehicles	372.3	-0.2	5.5			
Motoring and cycling	360.9		6			
Purchase of motor vehicles	318.1		9			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	393.2		7			
Petrol and oil	442.2		5			
Motor licences	338.5		6			
Motor insurance	321.6		2			
Fares	452.0		-1			
Rail transport	459.7		-3			
Road transport	450.2		0			
IX Miscellaneous goods	352.3	0.7	4.9			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	488.2		7			
Books	513.2		20			
Newspapers and periodicals	479.8		4			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	346.8		3			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	367.9		4			
Soap and detergents	319.8		6			
Soda and polishes	446.6		5			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	295.8		4			
X Services	349.1	1.2	4.1			
Postage and telephones	370.8		2			
Postage	457.0		2			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	346.4		2			
Entertainment	280.0		7			
Entertainment (other than TV)	414.5		2			
Other services	423.4		8			
Domestic help	447.3		7			
Hairdressing	430.1		8			
Boot and shoe repairing	413.9		5			
Laundry	390.4		7			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	373.4	0.7	6.2			

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

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on November 15, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article 'Technical improvements in the retail prices index' on page 148 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*.

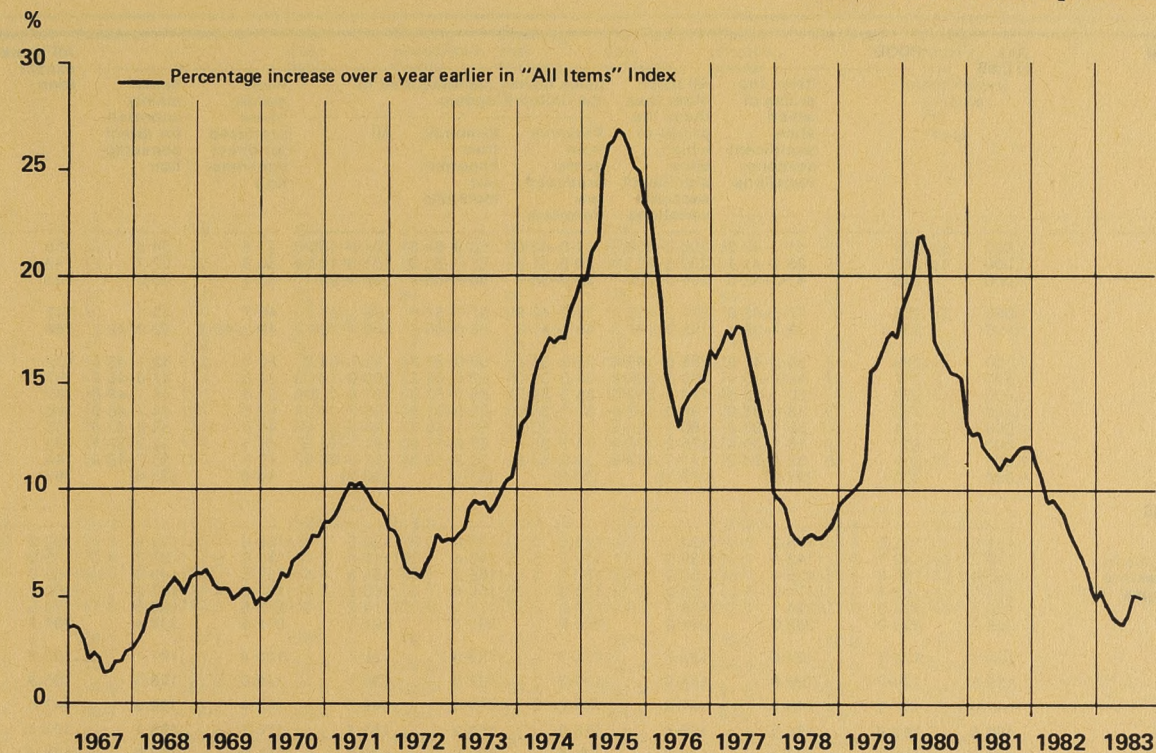
Average prices on November 15, 1983

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		p	p	Bread		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	673	166.6	150-183	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	602	37.1	30-42
Sirloin (without bone)	589	286.4	222-360	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	345	43.6	40-47
Silverside (without bone) †	676	212.4	192-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	416	28.5	26-31
Best beef mince	648	118.5	98-150	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	515	29.6	29-31
Fore ribs (with bone)	520	148.4	120-180	Flour			
Brisket (without bone)	625	146.0	122-177	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	613	42.0	34-50
Rump steak †	679	284.1	242-330	Butter			
Stewing steak	644	146.8	128-168	Home-produced, per 500g	589	98.3	90-110
Lamb: home-killed				New Zealand, per 500g	501	95.4	90-102
Loin (with bone)	613	162.5	138-192	Danish, per 500g	552	105.7	98-114
Breast †	542	43.8	30-66	Margarine			
Best end of neck	501	106.7	60-162	Standard quality, per 250g	114	18.2	16-21
Shoulder (with bone)	588	94.0	76-130	Lower priced, per 250g	95	16.9	16-18
Leg (with bone)	616	147.1	130-174	Lard, per 500g	647	31.2	26-37
Lamb: imported				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	304	130.1	110-150	Cheddar type	609	116.5	98-134
Breast †	305	34.3	26-45	Eggs			
Best end of neck	267	92.0	58-134	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	415	86.5	78-94
Shoulder (with bone)	331	77.3	68-88	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	408	75.0	68-82
Leg (with bone)	343	133.3	120-146	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	111	61.9	50-78
Pork: home-killed				Milk			
Leg (foot off)	589	105.8	90-138	Ordinary, per pint	—	21.0	—
Belly †	637	76.0	66-88	Tea			
Loin (with bone)	678	125.8	112-153	Higher priced, per 125g	263	37.4	36-41
Fillet (without bone)	467	162.5	120-242	Medium priced, per 125g	1,186	35.6	34-39
Bacon				Lower priced, per 125g	631	31.5	30-35
Collar †	324	104.3	80-128	Coffee			
Gammon †	371	159.0	130-204	Pure, instant, per 100g	640	113.4	108-122
Middle cut †, smoked	336	124.6	106-142	Sugar			
Back, smoked	295	150.7	134-174	Granulated, per kg	693	47.5	46-49
Back, unsmoked	397	147.4	128-168	Fresh vegetables			
Streaky, smoked	224	105.2	88-120	Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder)	520	198.6	156-238	White	371	12.1	10-15
Sausages				Red	209	13.6	11-16
Pork	662	74.5	62-88	Potatoes, new loose			
Beef	500	66.9	56-84	Tomatoes	576	45.9	39-54
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	428	47.6	39-56	Cabbage, greens	391	19.6	13-28
Corned beef, 12 oz can	548	85.8	74-98	Cabbage, hearted	412	19.1	12-28
Chicken: roasting				Cauliflower	383	31.0	18-44
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	432	60.4	56-68	Brussels sprouts	479	25.3	20-32
Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	509	75.8	68-84	Carrots	563	15.3	10-22
Fresh and smoked fish				Onions	573	16.5	13-22
Cod fillets	342	128.3	106-150	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	580	27.1	23-31
Haddock fillets	353	128.9	104-150	Fresh fruit			
Haddock, smoked whole	300	130.1	102-153	Apples, cooking	611	26.6	21-31
Plaice fillets	313	146.0	122-177	Apples, dessert	646	30.3	24-37
Herrings	275	66.6	50-80	Pears, dessert	618	29.3	23-35
Kippers, with bone	364	90.5	78-108	Oranges	488	31.0	22-39
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	583	112.5	98-128	Bananas	632	37.4	34-41

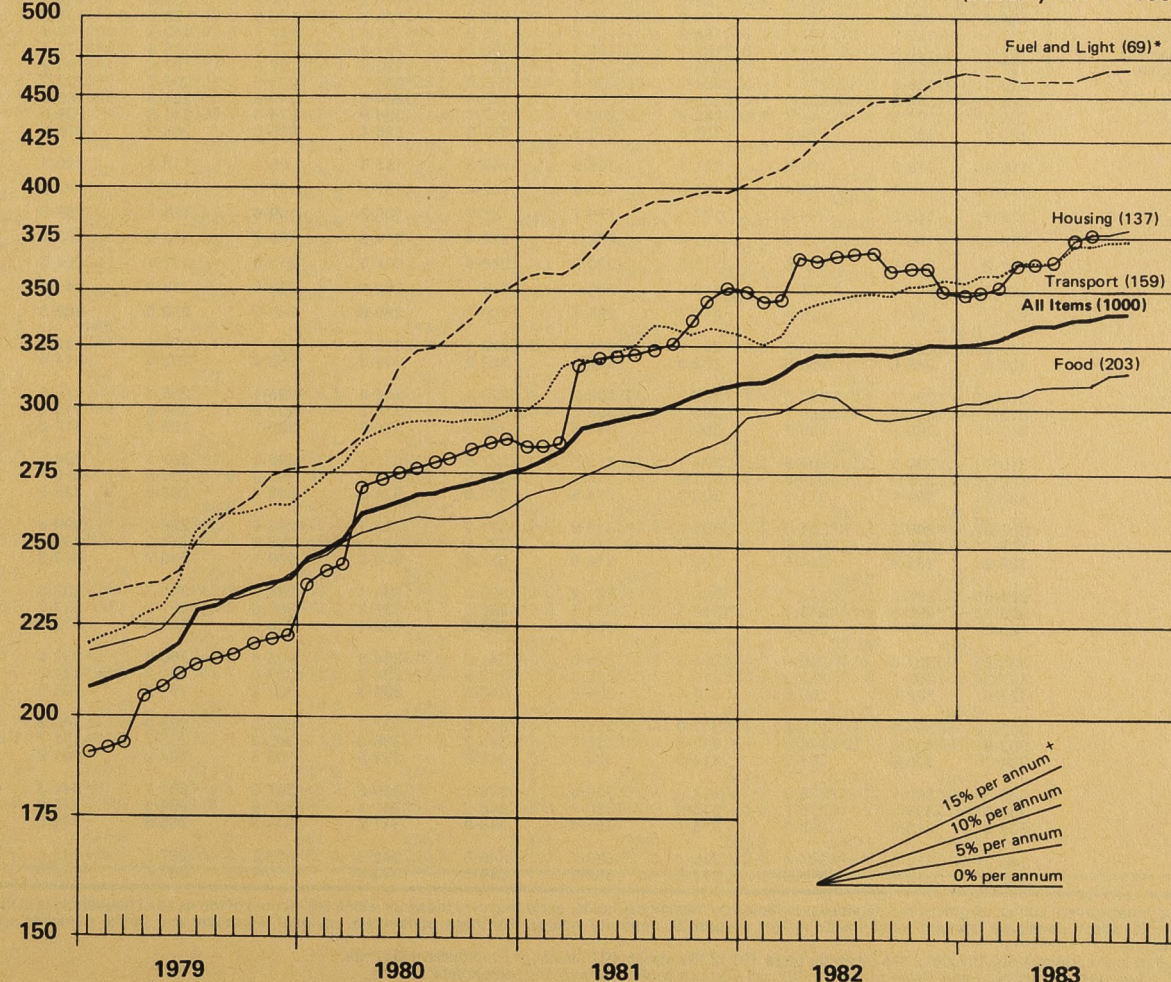
* Per lb unless otherwise stated.
† Or Scottish equivalent.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of retail prices C3



Log Scale Selected Groups and "All Items" Index (January 1974 = 100)



* Figures in brackets are the 1983 group weights † Annual growth rate

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom		Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption				
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
Weights 1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	750	956.8-958.3		
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.1	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	749	958.6-960.4		
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	752	957.5-958.7		
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	747	951.2-952.5		
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	768	961.9-966.3		
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	772	958.0-960.8		
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	753	953.3-955.8		
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	767	966.5-969.6		
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	768	964.0-966.6		
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	786	966.8-969.6		
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	793	969.2-971.9		
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	794	965.7-967.6		
1983	1,000	203	[27.3]	[175.7]	[36.3]	[57.0]	[93.3]	46.8	797	[972.7]		
Jan 16, 1962 = 100												
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	Annual averages	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	162.1	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974		208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1969 Jan 14		129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970 Jan 20		135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971 Jan 19		147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972 Jan 18		159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973 Jan 16		171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974 Jan 15		191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
Jan 15, 1974 = 100												
1974		108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2	135.1
1976	Annual averages	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	158.5
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8
1979		223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	207.6	222.2	224.1
1980		263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
1981		295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982		320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1975 Jan 14		119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13		147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18		172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17		189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16		207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15		245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13		277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
Nov 17		306.9	285.5	256.8	291.1	301.6	322.1	313.8	281.1	251.6	312.9	308.9
Dec 15		308.8	288.5	266.8	292.8	303.1	322.0	314.3	285.6	252.4	314.4	310.4
1982 Jan 12		310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
Feb 16		310.7	297.2	285.7	299.2	309.0	324.9	318.5	297.6	256.6	314.4	311.6
Mar 16		313.4	299.8	296.5	300.1	311.6	325.8	320.0	298.1	256.8	317.2	314.1
Apr 20		319.7	302.6	308.9	301.1	313.0	327.5	321.6	298.5	257.1	324.5	320.2
May 18		322.0	305.6	322.8	301.9	314.2	329.5	323.3	299.0	256.6	326.6	322.0
June 15		322.9	304.1	311.5	302.3	314.8	330.6	324.2	298.7	256.8	328.2	323.4
July 13		323.0	299.5	281.0	303.0	315.2	331.9	325.1	298.6	258.0	329.4	324.6
Aug 17		323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
Sep 14		322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	318.9	337.6	330.0	299.1	260.7	330.3	325.9
Oct 12		324.5	296.5	244.1	306.7	321.2	338.0	331.1	299.1	260.7	332.2	327.6
Nov 16		326.1	298.8	243.1	309.3	324.5	338.6	332.9	305.3	261.0	333.7	329.2
Dec 14		325.5	300.1	248.2	309.9	324.6	339.4	333.4	306.5	261.2	332.5	328.4
1983 Jan 11		325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
Feb 15		327.3	302.1	258.2	310.4	325.6	342.9	335.9	303.8	261.2	332.2	329.8
Mar 15		327.9	302.4	260.6	310.4	326.6	342.9	336.3	302.2	261.8	335.0	330.4
Apr 12		332.5	304.6	270.8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337.3	302.3	262.3	340.3	334.8
May 17		333.9	305.6	270.8	312.2	328.6	345.3	338.5	303.2	263.7	341.7	336.2
June 14		334.7	308.8	281.5	314.0	329.1	346.6	339.5	306.8	264.9	341.9	336.7
July 12		336.5	308.7	279.9	314.0	330.0	339.6	307.2	307.2	264.7	344.3	338.7
Aug 16		338.0	309.4	279.7	315.0	330.7	348.7	341.4	307.6	264.6	345.9	340.2
Sep 13		339.5	313.0	298.2	315.7	331.4	348.9	341.8	308.6	265.8	346.9	341.0
Oct 11		340.7	314.5	304.4	316.7	333.7	348.6	342.5	309.2	267.3	347.9	342.1
Nov 15		341.9	316.1	311.0	317.5	335.5	349.1	343.6	310.1	267.6	349.0	343.1

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

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

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

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM	
												1971	Weights
	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	Weights
	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
	89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
	77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
	90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
	91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977	
	96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978	
	93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979	
	93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980	
	104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981	
	99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982	
	109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983	
Jan 16, 1962 = 100													
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	1969	
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.6	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	

6.5

RETAIL PRICES

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

Per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
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
Nov 15	0	6	6	6	5	2	2	2	6	5	4	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-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1	JAN 16, 1962 = 100
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1	JAN 15, 1974 = 100
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	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.4	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	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.

6.8 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
Annual averages																				
1973	69.4	75.5	84.2	78.7	81.4	79	78.7	88.2	69.5	70.7	71.8	71.9	82.7	81	73.9	83	85.4	82.5	79.2	
1974	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	91.6	89.8	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	116.5	113.5	107.3	109.2	107.5	109	109.6	104.5	113.3	118.0	116.8	109.3	108.8	109	117.7	110	101.7	105.8	108.7	
1977	135.0	127.5	113.2	116.9	116.1	121	119.9	108.4	127.1	134.1	138.3	118.1	115.8	119	146.5	123	103.0	112.6	118.3	
1978	146.2	137.6	117.3	122.1	126.5	133	130.8	111.3	143.0	144.3	155.1	122.6	120.5	129	175.4	135	104.1	121.2	127.7	
1979	165.8	150.1	121.6	127.6	138.1	146	144.8	115.9	170.2	163.5	178.0	127.0	125.6	135	203.0	145	107.9	134.9	140.2	
1980	195.6	165.4	129.3	136.1	152.1	164	164.5	122.3	212.5	193.2	215.7	137.2	133.8	150	234.5	165	112.2	153.1	158.2	
1981	218.9	181.4	138.1	146.5	171.0	183	186.5	129.5	264.6	232.7	257.8	143.9	142.8	170	268.8	185	119.5	169.0	174.8	
1982	237.7	201.6	145.7	159.2	189.5	202	208.5	136.4	320.0	272.5	300.5	147.8	151.3 R	189	307.4	201	126.2	179.3	188.4	
Quarterly averages																				
1982 Q2	238.5	197.8	145.4	157.4	188.1	199	207.4	135.8	318.2	272.2	292.9	147.4	150.9	187	303.8	199	125.3	178.3	187.7	
Q3	239.6	204.7	146.5	161.3	192.1	204	210.2	137.4	323.1	278.0	305.0	148.1	152.4	192	312.7	201	127.9	181.6	190.4	
Q4	241.4	210.6	147.2	164.4	195.3	209	214.2	138.3	341.4	282.4	319.4	149.4	153.4	196	319.9	206	128.9	182.0	192.5	
1983 Q1	242.6	215.3	149.0	167.2	196.4	211	219.8	138.9	359.9	289.5	330.2	149.0	153.5	200	331.8	213	128.9	181.9	194.1	
Q2	247.6	219.9	149.3	169.4	199.2	214	225.9	139.8	384.6	297.4	339.8	150.7	154.5	204	340.1	216	129.7	184.2	197.3	
Q3	250.7	223.6	151.0	173.6	202.4	217	230.8	141.2	387.7	305.8	347.6	150.2	156.1	207	347.2	220	130.2	186.4	199.8	
Monthly																				
1983 Jun	248.3	..	149.6	170.4	200.8	215	227.3	140.3	387.0	..	342.0	150.5	154.7	205	341.9	217	130.1	184.9	198.1 R	
Jul	249.6	..	150.4	172.1	201.7	215	229.3	140.8	383.5	..	344.9	149.8	155.5	206	343.1	219	129.9	185.7	198.9	
Aug	250.7	223.6	151.2 R	173.7	202.7	216	230.6	141.2	382.5	305.8	346.6 R	149.4	156.0	206	347.7	220	130.2	186.3	199.6	
Sep	251.9	..	151.5	174.9	202.7	219	232.4	141.5	397.0	..	351.2	151.3	156.7	208	350.7	222	130.4	187.2	201.0	
Oct	252.7	..	152.4	175.0	203.8	220	234.3	141.6	404.8	..	356.4	152.7	157.3	209	355.2	223	130.6	187.7	202.3	
Nov	253.6
Increases on a year earlier																				
Annual averages																				
1973	9.2	9.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.9	15.5	11.4	10.8	11.7	8.0	7.5	11.4	6.7	8.7	6.2	7.8	
1974	16.1	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.1	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	13.5	
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.5	7.3	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.6	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.7	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.0	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	18.4	8.1	6.4	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.7	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	5.9	24.5	20.4	19.5	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0 R	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
Quarterly averages																				
1982 Q2	9.4	10.8	5.9	9.2	11.5	9.5	13.8	5.4	22.2	21.0	15.5	2.4	6.5	11.3	15.1	8.7	5.9	6.8	8.4	
Q3	8.0	12.3	5.2	9.1	10.6	9.6	10.9	5.3	21.7	17.0	16.7	2.6	5.8	10.9	14.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	7.4	
Q4	6.2	10.9	4.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.5	4.7	19.7	12.3	16.9	2.3	4.6	11.5	13.7	8.9	5.7	4.5	6.5	
1983 Q1	4.9	11.4	3.9	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3	3.7	21.0	12.5	16.1	2.1	3.3	9.7	13.2	8.8	4.9	3.6	5.6	
Q2	3.8	11.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	7.5	8.9	2.9	20.9	9.3	16.0	2.2	2.4	9.0	11.9	8.7	3.5	3.3	5.4	
Q3	4.6	9.2	3.1	7.6	5.4	6.1	9.8	2.8	20.0	10.0	14.0	1.4	2.4	7.8	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	5.0	
Monthly																				
1983 Jun	3.7	..	2.5	7.3	5.6	7.1	8.8	2.4	19.1	..	15.5	2.0	2.5	8.8	11.3	8.9	2.8	2.6	5.0	
Jul	4.2	..	2.8	7.5	5.5	6.2	9.4	2.5	18.7	..	15.0	2.2	2.4	7.9	10.3	9.0	2.2	2.4	5.0	
Aug	4.6	9.2	3.2	7.9	5.5	6.0	9.7	3.0	20.0	10.0	13.6	1.2	2.6	7.6	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	4.9	
Sep	5.1	..	3.3	7.3	5.0	6.0	10.1	2.9	21.3	..	13.3	0.7	2.3	7.8	11.8	9.5	1.4	2.9	5.1	
Oct	5.0	..	3.6	6.5	4.9	5.3	10.4	2.6	20.8	..	13.1	1.4	2.5	7.5	12.1	8.8	1.4	2.9	5.2	
Nov	4.8

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.

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1980	1981	1982	Standard error (per cent)	1980	1981	1982	Standard error (per cent)	
Characteristics of households					Household expenditure averaged over all households				
Number of households	6,944	7,525	7,428		Average per week £				
Number of persons	18,844	20,535	20,022		Food (continued)				
Number of adults	13,408	14,685	14,386		Eggs	0.49	0.53	0.53	1.1
Average number of persons per household					Potatoes	0.70	0.82	0.98	1.1
All persons	2.71	2.73	2.70		Other and undefined vegetables	1.34	1.47	1.53	1.0
Males	1.31	1.33	1.32		Fruit	1.15	1.30	1.36	1.3
Females	1.41	1.40	1.38		Sugar	0.31	0.33	0.35	1.4
Adults	1.93	1.95	1.94		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.1
Persons under 65	1.56	1.59	1.58		Sweets and chocolates	0.72	0.77	0.81	1.7
Persons 65 and over	0.37	0.37	0.35		Tea	0.35	0.37	0.37	1.4
Children	0.78	0.78	0.76		Coffee	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.8
Children under 2	0.08	0.08	0.08		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.04	0.05	0.05	4.3
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0.11	0.12		Soft drinks	0.48	0.55	0.61	1.6
Children 5 and under 18	0.59	0.59	0.56		Ice cream	0.17	0.18	0.18	2.8
Persons working	1.36	1.36	1.35†		Other food, foods not defined	1.34	1.41	1.89	1.5
Persons not working	1.36	1.37	1.35		Meals bought away from home	4.31	4.46	4.25	1.8
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Alcoholic drink	5.34	6.06	6.13	1.7
Rented unfurnished	2,843	3,134	2,899		Beer, cider, etc	3.04	3.45	3.60	2.1
Local authority**	2,419	2,696	2,519		Wines, spirits, etc	1.60	1.94	1.81	2.7
Other	424	438	380		Drinks not defined	0.70	0.67	0.73	4.7
Rented furnished	183	184	201		Tobacco	3.32	3.74	3.85	1.7
Rent-free	151	167	146		Cigarettes	3.05	3.42	3.54	1.8
Owner-occupied	3,767	4,040	4,182		Pipe tobacco	0.14	0.17	0.17	6.0
In process of purchase	2,294	2,444	2,619		Cigars and snuff	0.13	0.15	0.15	8.1
Owned outright	1,473	1,596	1,563		Clothing and footwear	8.99	9.23	9.69	1.9
Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group††					Men's outer clothing	1.50	1.49	1.45	4.3
Rented unfurnished					Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.53	0.56	0.60	3.8
Rent, rates and water	10.02	12.88	15.15	0.8	Women's outer clothing	2.67	2.75	2.93	2.9
Local authority**	10.38	13.34	15.57	0.8	Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.59	0.64	0.64	3.0
Other					Boys' clothing	0.40	0.43	0.43	5.6
Rent, etc	7.94	10.09	12.36	3.2	Girls' clothing	0.45	0.45	0.49	5.7
Rented furnished					Infants' clothing	0.35	0.31	0.39	4.9
Rent, rates and water	17.43	22.84	21.17	4.7	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.41	0.45	0.48	3.4
Rent-free					Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.17	0.19	0.22	12.4
Rates and water together with the equivalent of the rateable value	14.55	15.37	13.94	4.5	Footwear	1.91	1.96	2.07	2.6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	11.34	11.83	12.22	4.8	Durable household goods	7.70	9.40	9.65	3.6
Owner-occupied					Furniture	1.52	2.03	1.70	9.2
Rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	17.07	20.37	22.02	0.7	Floor coverings	0.77	0.97	1.01	15.7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	11.97	14.02	14.79	0.8	Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.76	0.79	0.82	6.9
In process of purchase	17.99	21.47	23.50	0.9	Television, radio, etc including repairs	1.30	1.82	2.04	7.1
Owned outright	12.53	14.66	15.64	0.9	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	1.73	2.00	2.13	7.1
Rates, etc	15.64	18.69	19.54	1.4	Appliances (other than gas or electric)	0.10	0.11	1.49	3.3
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	11.09	13.03	13.37	1.4	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	1.23	1.30	0.46	5.8
Household expenditure averaged over all households					Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.30	0.38	0.46	5.8
Housing	16.56	19.76	22.29	1.1	Other goods	8.75	9.45	10.06	1.4
Rent, rates, etc (as defined in preceding section)	14.14	17.20	19.16	0.6	Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	1.59	1.42	1.45	4.8
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	2.43	2.56	3.14	6.8	Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	1.71	2.01	2.15	1.3
Fuel, light and power	6.15	7.46	8.35	0.9	Toys, stationery goods, etc	1.24	1.20	1.36	2.9
Gas and hire of gas appliances	1.75	2.17	2.78	1.3	Medicines and surgical goods	0.48	0.56	0.57	2.3
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	2.95	3.65	3.85	0.8	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1.17	1.26	1.36	1.7
Coal	0.83	0.89	1.06	4.9	Optical and photographic goods	0.51	0.63	0.73	8.0
Coke	0.14	0.18	0.66	5.9	Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0.75	0.83	0.88	1.1
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.49	0.58	0.66	5.9	Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.49	0.58	0.62	4.1
Food	25.15	27.20	28.19	0.7	Animals and pets	0.83	0.96	0.94	3.3
Bread, rolls, etc	1.24	1.33	1.35	0.8	Transport and vehicles	16.15	18.70	19.79	1.9
Flour	0.11	0.11	0.12	3.4	Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	5.94	6.41	6.88	3.2
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.22	1.34	1.34	1.1	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	7.17	8.64	9.26	1.8
Breakfast and other cereals	0.36	0.40	0.45	1.8	Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.30	0.30	0.53	29.9
Beef and veal	1.60	1.72	1.70	2.0	Railway fares	0.79	0.77	0.78	6.1
Mutton and lamb	0.63	0.68	0.69	2.5	Bus and coach fares	1.10	1.09	1.20	3.3
Pork	0.57	0.62	0.65	2.3	Other travel and transport	0.86	1.11	1.14	10.2
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.68	0.75	0.77	1.4	Services	11.96	13.84	15.37	3.0
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.25	0.25	0.26	1.9	Postage, telephone, telegrams	1.69	2.16	2.30	1.0
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.03	2.20	2.38	1.3	Cinema admissions	0.12	0.14	0.10	6.2
Fish	0.65	0.70	0.70	1.6	Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments	0.93	1.05	1.03	3.6
Fish and chips	0.35	0.39	0.27	2.6	Television licences and rental	1.35	1.44	1.51	0.9
Butter	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.7	Domestic help, etc	0.37	0.45	0.46	6.9
Margarine	0.23	0.25	0.26	1.5	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.75	0.81	0.85	2.4
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.17	0.16	0.17	3.0	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.28	0.33	0.24	8.6
Milk, fresh	1.83	2.03	2.15	1.0	Laundry cleaning and dyeing	0.22	0.22	0.23	4.3
Milk products including cream	0.32	0.37	0.37	1.9	Educational and training expenses	0.77	0.95	1.15	7.5
Cheese	0.58	0.68	0.70	1.1	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.31	0.40	0.43	18.2
					Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	5.18	5.89	7.06	6.0
					Miscellaneous				
					Expenditure not assignable elsewhere, including pocket money to children	0.53	0.58	0.53	5.8
					Total average household expenditure	110.60	125.41	133.92	0.9

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

* For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p.122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report.

† Numbers of persons working based on a revised method of classification are shown in the 1982 FES Report and in *Employment Gazette*, December 1983, p. 517

** Includes housing association dwellings.

†† From 1981, receipts from letting and sub-letting rank as investment income and are not deducted from housing costs. The average amounts involved are very small.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

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

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 three-quarters 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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				GB latest quarter			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Dec 83:	1-1	Industry	Q	Oct 83	483
Labour force estimates, 1981		Feb 83:	49			June 83	254
Employees in employment				Earnings and hours			
Industry: GB				Average earnings			
All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 83:	1-4	Whole economy (new series) index	M	Dec 83:	5-1
Time series, by order group	M	Dec 83:	1-2	Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 83:	5-3
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Dec 83:	1-3	Industry		Nov 83:	494
Occupation				Underlying trend			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 83:	1-10	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Local authorities manpower	Q	Dec 83:	1-7	Latest key results	A	Oct 82:	444
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Time series	M	Dec 83:	5-6
Region: GB				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Oct 83:	1-5	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Self employed, 1981: by region		Feb 83:	55	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Dec 83:	5-4
: by industry		June 83:	257	Detailed results	A	Feb 83:	66
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				Manufacturing			
GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61	Indices of hours	M (A)	Dec 83:	5-6
on SIC 1968 (provisional)				International comparisons of wages per head			
GB and regions by industry		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Aerospace	M	Dec 83:	5-9
on SIC 1980 (final)				Agriculture	A	Aug 83:	368
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Coal mining	A	Apr 83:	204
International comparisons	M (Q)	Dec 83:	1-9	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Feb 83:	78
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		June 83:	1-14	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)		Dec 83:	5-5
Manufacturing industries	A			wage rates and hours (index)	M	Dec 83:	5-8
Apprentices and trainees by region:		July 83:	1-15	Normal weekly hours	A	April 83:	147
Manufacturing industries	A	Apr 83:	149	Holiday entitlements	A	April 83:	147
Registered disabled in the public sector		July 83:	315	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		Nov 83:	1-6	Latest figures: industry	M	Dec 83:	1-11
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Jan 83:	26	Region: summary	Q	Nov 83:	1-13
Trade union membership	A	Mar 82:	108	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Dec 83:	1-12
Work permits issued							
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head			
Unemployment				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Dec 83:	1-8
Summary: UK	M	Dec 83:	2-1	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
GB	M	Dec 83:	2-2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Dec 83:	5-7
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Dec 83:	2-5	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 83:	5-7
Broad category: UK	M	Dec 83:	2-1	Labour costs			
Broad category: GB	M	Dec 83:	2-2	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Dec 83:	2-6	Per unit of output	M	Dec 83:	5-7
Region: summary	Q	Dec 83:	2-6	Retail prices			
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Dec 83:	2-7	General index (RPI)			
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 83:	2-15	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Dec 83:	6-2
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Dec 83:	2-8	percentage changes	M	Dec 83:	6-2
Region and area				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Dec 83:	6-1
Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 83:	2-3	Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 83:	6-4
: assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Dec 83:	2-4	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Dec 83:	6-5
Occupation	D	Nov 82:	2-12	Annual summary	A	Mar 83:	107
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 83:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 83:	115
Industry				Pensioner household indices			
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2-10	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Dec 83:	6-6
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2-9	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Dec 83:	6-7
Occupation:				Revision of weights	A	May 83:	195
Broad category: time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11	Food prices	M	Dec 83:	6-3
Flows:				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
GB, time series	M	Dec 83:	2-19	International comparisons	M	Dec 83:	6-8
Region:		Nov 83:	354	Household spending			
Age		Nov 83:	354	All expenditure: per household	Q	Nov 83:	7-1
Students: by region	M	Dec 83:	2-13	: per person	Q	Nov 83:	7-1
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Composition of expenditure			
Disabled workers: GB	M	Dec 83:	528	: quarterly summary	Q	Nov 83:	7-2
International comparisons	M	Dec 83:	2-18	: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 83:	7-3
Temporarily stopped: UK				Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 83:	7-3
Latest figures: by region	M	Dec 83:	2-14	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Summary: latest figures	M	Dec 83:	4-1
Region				: time series	M	Dec 83:	4-2
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 83:	3-1	Latest year and annual series	A	July 83:	297
: unadjusted	M	Dec 83:	3-2	Industry			
Industry: UK	Q	Dec 83:	3-3	Monthly			
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Dec 83:	3-4	Broad sector: time series	M	Dec 83:	4-1
Region summary	Q	Nov 83:	3-6	Annual			
Flows: GB, time series	M	Dec 83:	3-5	Detailed	A	July 83:	297
Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	Prominent stoppages	A	July 83:	299
Redundancies				Main causes of stoppage			
Confirmed				Cumulative	M	Dec 83:	4-1
GB latest month	M	Dec 83:	2-20	Latest year for main industries	A	July 83:	298
Regions	M	Dec 83:	2-20	Size of stoppages	A	July 83:	302
Industries		June 83:	252	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 83:	304
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Oct 83:	450	International comparisons	A	Mar 83:	105
Payments							

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

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

SPECIAL FEATURE

Pattern of household spending in 1982

The *Report of the 1982 Family Expenditure Survey (FES)* published recently* provides detailed information on the way households in the UK spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents a small selection of results included in the report.



Summary results on the pattern of average household spending in 1982 from the FES, together with corresponding results for 1980 and 1981, were published in the August 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp S61-62 and 369). This article draws attention to a few of the aspects of household finances on which the FES throws light.

Table 1 analyses the extent to which expenditure and income vary according to the size and family composition of households. Patterns of household expenditure and their variation with household size and composition are examined in table 2. Table 3 shows how, within those households with an employee head, expenditure and income vary with occupational class and current employment status.

Another factor affecting the pattern of expenditure and income is whether married women are working or not, and table 4 illustrates this issue. Although the FES is primarily a record of the current spending and income of households, it also collects information on the availability of certain durable goods and table 5 shows how this availability varied between households of different size and composition and in different regions. The variation in the pattern of household expenditure and income according to region is presented in table 6, based on results for the two years 1981 and 1982.

Household composition and levels of spending (table 1)

The average number of persons per household in the 1982 survey was 2.70 compared with 2.73 the previous year. Although average household size has tended to decline since household survey records began, falling from 3.18 in 1953-54 to 3.04 in 1960 and 2.70 in 1979, there has been little change since then. The numbers of members of the household classified as workers in 1982 was 1.22†

Average weekly expenditure per household and per person was £133.92 and £49.69 respectively in 1982. These averages conceal a considerable variation among households of different sizes and compositions. "Low income pensioner" households (which derive three-quarters or more of their total income from state pensions and

benefits) comprising one person spent £40.84 per week on average in 1982 and those with two persons spent £65.16. Expressed as averages per person, these expenditures were 82 and 66 per cent respectively of the average for all households, a relative increase in each case for the third successive year.

For other retired households, spending per person in 1982 was above the average for all households, and also showed a relative increase on the position in each of the three previous years. On the other hand, for households comprising one adult with children (primarily one-parent families but including cases where one parent was away from home) relative expenditure per person and per household was lower than the corresponding figure for 1981.

The households with the lowest relative spending per person were those with two adults and four or more children: expenditure for this group in 1982 was about half the spending per person for households as a whole. When households are classified by broad income level it can be seen that average expenditure per person in households with the lowest 20 per cent of incomes was three-quarters of the average for all households.

Patterns of expenditure (table 2)

Table 2 shows the pattern of household spending for households of different composition and broad income level. For one person "low income pensioner" households, 70 per cent of all expenditure was on housing, fuel and food (compared to 44 per cent for all households). Housing accounted for 30 per cent of expenditure, having risen in successive years from a level of 25 per cent in 1979. For other retired single person households, housing expenditure accounted for 28 per cent on average, a fall from 30 per cent the previous year. It should be remembered, however, that, as far as possible, in the FES full (unrebated) rent and rates are included as expenditure for persons receiving Supplementary Benefit.

The high proportion of total spending devoted to housing by other retired households is influenced by the

* Copies of the Report can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT or from Government bookshops. An order form appears on p. 523 of this issue.

† See footnote to table 1 for the definition of a worker in the 1982 survey.

Table 1 Average weekly income and expenditure, by household composition and income level

	Number of households in sample	Average number of persons	Average weekly gross income		Average weekly expenditure		Average number of workers*
			per person	per household	per person	per household	
All UK households**	7,428	2.70	£65.70	£176.67	£49.69	£133.92	1.22
			Relative to all households = 100				
Household composition							
One adult:							
Low income pensioner†	523	1	67	25	82	30	0.02
Other retired	402	1	112	41	139	51	—
Non-retired	714	1	175	65	172	64	0.76
One adult, one child	115	2	69	52	83	62	0.59
One adult, two or more children	146	3.44	44	56	54	69	0.57
One man, one woman:							
Low income pensioner†	272	2	51	38	66	49	0.03
Other retired	433	2	91	68	108	80	0.22
Non-retired	1,350	2	156	116	142	106	1.52
Two men or two women	166	2	125	93	120	89	0.98
One man, one woman with:							
One child	694	3	105	118	103	115	1.53
Two children	1,024	4	80	119	80	119	1.56
Three children	321	5	64	119	69	127	1.50
Two adults, four or more children	137	6.33	49	115	51	120	1.23
Three adults	453	3	127	142	129	144	1.98
Three adults, one or more children	368	4.57	100	170	94	160	2.58
Four or more adults	148	4.14	128	197	119	182	3.07
Four or more adults, one or more children	130	6.14	83	189	85	194	3.07
Income level:							
Households with gross household income in the:							
Lowest 20%	1,486	1.59	52	31	75	44	0.19
Middle 60%	4,456	2.80	86	89	91	94	1.24
Highest 20%	1,486	3.49	156	202	134	174	2.19

* In the 1982 survey, "workers" were taken as those currently employed or self-employed (excluding those deriving small amounts from activities such as mail order agency), together with those not currently employed who have worked within the last year and who intend to seek work. This definition differs from that used in earlier surveys; details appear in the 1982 Annual Report (annex A, paragraph 9), which also includes analyses based on both old and new definitions.
 ** Includes 32 households in compositions not shown separately.
 † Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions.

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure, by household composition and income level

	Percentage of expenditure allocated to:								
	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household and other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services and miscellaneous groups*	Total of all groups*
All UK households	16.6	6.2	21.1	7.5	7.2	14.7	14.8	11.9	100
Household composition									
One adult:									
Low income pensioner†	29.7	14.1	26.4	4.0	4.9	10.0	1.8	9.1	100
Other retired	27.8	10.3	17.4	4.0	3.9	9.6	5.0	22.0	100
Non-retired	22.2	6.2	16.5	8.9	5.1	13.4	16.2	11.5	100
One adult, one child	21.0	8.2	22.9	5.8	7.7	15.0	8.7	10.7	100
One adult two or more children	19.0	9.5	27.7	6.0	8.7	10.3	7.9	10.9	100
One man one woman:									
Low income pensioner†	20.2	10.9	30.3	6.5	5.7	11.2	5.8	9.4	100
Other retired	21.2	8.0	21.6	6.1	6.0	13.3	11.7	12.1	100
Non-retired	17.1	5.5	19.0	7.6	6.2	16.1	17.1	11.4	100
Two men or two women	16.7	6.6	19.7	8.2	7.4	15.8	13.7	11.9	100
One man one woman with:									
One child	16.7	5.9	20.2	7.2	7.7	14.9	15.4	12.0	100
Two children	15.9	5.9	22.5	6.2	7.9	15.8	15.1	10.7	100
Three children	14.9	6.2	23.2	6.3	8.1	15.7	13.0	12.6	100
Two adults four or more children	14.3	6.8	27.1	6.6	7.8	15.4	12.7	9.3	100
Three adults	13.1	4.9	19.2	9.5	6.9	14.5	17.0	14.9	100
Three adults, one or more children	12.1	5.1	22.4	8.2	9.3	14.5	16.9	11.5	100
Four or more adults	12.3	4.8	19.9	10.4	8.5	14.2	18.2	11.7	100
Four or more adults, one or more children	9.0	4.8	23.2	11.6	10.2	15.2	16.6	9.4	100

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure, by household composition and income level (continued)

Chart 2 p.19.

	Proportion of expenditure allocated to:								
	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household and other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services and miscellaneous	Total of all groups*
Income level:									
Households with gross household income in the:									
Lowest %	23.3	11.1	25.5	6.6	5.3	11.2	6.5	10.5	100
Middle %	17.2	6.5	22.2	7.8	7.1	14.5	14.1	10.6	100
Highest %	14.1	4.6	18.1	7.0	8.0	16.0	17.9	14.3	100

* Total expenditure in cash terms and sample sizes are shown in table 1.
 † See footnote to table 1.

inclusion of an imputed rental equivalent as expenditure: many of these households own their dwellings outright, so their cash outlay on housing will (on average) be lower than the imputed rent.

As household income rises, the proportion of expenditure allocated to each of the three commodity groups of housing, fuel and food decreases. For households in the lowest fifth of the income distribution, these three groups in 1982 accounted for 60 per cent of total spending, a little less than in the two preceding years. For households with the highest fifth of incomes, the corresponding proportion

was 37 per cent. For households comprising one adult with two or more children, housing, fuel, food and clothing and footwear accounted for almost two thirds of total expenditure.

Employment (table 3)

One of the topics covered in the 1982 Report is the pattern of expenditure and income in households where the head was an employee, distinguishing whether the employee was currently working or not. Those not

Table 3 Average expenditure and income of households with employee heads*

	Currently employed			Not currently employed*			All households with employee heads
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Unemployed	Out of job through sickness/injury**	All	
Number of households in sample	2,273	1,791	4,064	184	55	22	261
Average number of persons per household:							
All persons	3.21	2.89	3.07	3.18	2.58	3.77	3.11
Adults	2.14	2.01	2.08	2.05	1.96	2.23	2.05
Children	1.07	0.88	0.99	1.13	0.62	1.55	1.06
Under 2	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.05	0.12
2 and under 5	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.14
5 and under 18	0.79	0.65	0.72	0.82	0.47	1.45	0.80
Average age of head of household	42	41	42	41	42	44	42
Average weekly household expenditure (£)	143.7	180.7	160.0	108.0	153.3	110.5	117.7
Commodity or service:							
Housing	21.2	29.0	24.6	17.2	27.6	15.7	19.3
Fuel, light and power	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.5	8.6
Food	32.3	33.2	32.7	26.5	26.1	30.1	26.7
Alcoholic drink	7.9	7.6	7.8	5.2	5.6	10.4	5.7
Tobacco	5.4	3.1	4.4	6.0	4.3	7.5	5.8
Clothing and footwear	10.5	14.1	12.1	7.4	9.6	8.3	7.9
Durable household goods	9.6	15.7	12.3	5.9	16.0	4.1	7.9
Other household goods	10.9	14.1	12.3	7.6	11.8	7.3	8.4
Transport and vehicles	23.5	30.7	26.7	15.8	32.0	7.4	18.5
Services	13.6	23.4	17.9	7.6	11.4	10.0	8.6
Miscellaneous	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Average weekly income (£)	199.9	261.7	227.1	122.4	147.1	121.9	127.5
Gross income of household members:							
Head	140.9	197.8	166.0	78.1	105.4	69.9	83.1
Wife	34.6	43.2	38.4	25.6	21.2	19.2	24.2
Others	24.4	20.7	22.8	18.6	20.5	32.9	20.2
Sources of income:							
Wages and salaries	174.9	226.2	197.5	71.5	81.6	58.2	72.5
Social security benefits	12.2	8.8	10.7	39.5	30.4	51.3	38.6
Other	12.8	26.6	18.9	11.4	35.1	12.4	16.5

* Based on revised FES classification of "workers", see footnote to table 1. "Not currently employed" covers employees who have worked within the last year and who are seeking or are intending to seek work. Further comparisons appear in the 1982 Annual Report. For those not currently employed who (when interviewed) had been away from work without pay for no more than 13 weeks, incomes are taken to include normal earnings in preference to unemployment or sickness benefit.
 ** Small sample size: results should be treated with caution.

working in this context include all persons without a job at the time of the survey interview but who had worked within the last year and who were seeking or were intending to seek work. This differs from the definition used in earlier surveys, as the footnote to table 3 indicates.

About six per cent of employee heads of household were not currently employed at the time of the 1982 survey. Average weekly expenditure in 1982 for such households was £117.7, about 74 per cent of the corresponding expenditure of households whose heads were currently employed. It should be noted that the samples of "currently employed" and "not currently employed" households are not matched in terms of occupations, levels of skill, etc, and that comparisons between these groups do not necessarily indicate the changed circumstances which would apply if any individual household switched from one group to the other. The analysis by commodity group shows that the average expenditure for households whose heads were not currently employed (relative to those with currently employed heads) was greatest for tobacco and fuel, and also well above average for food: relative spending was lowest in services, durable household goods, and clothing and footwear.

Table 3 also includes an analysis of average weekly incomes showing components attributable to different household members and income sources. The disparity between households whose employee heads were currently employed or not was greater for average gross income than for average expenditure—weekly gross income where the head was not currently employed (£127.5) being only 56 per cent of that where the head was employed, compared with 74 per cent for expenditure.

Married women (table 4)

Another of the topics illustrated in the 1982 FES Report is the pattern of expenditure and income in households with a non-retired head where a married woman was either working or not working, both where there were dependent children and where there were not. This table is not comparable with those given in earlier articles (for example, p 573 of *Employment Gazette*, December 1982) because of the change in definition of a worker (see table 1 and technical notes). Average weekly expenditure of such households where the married woman was working was £180.4, about 21 per cent higher than where the

Table 4 Average expenditure and income of non-retired households with married women working and not-working*

	With dependent children		Without dependent children		All working	All not working	All non-retired households with married women
	Working	Not working	Working	Not working			
	I	II	III	IV	I & III	II & IV	
Number of households in sample	1,345	1,114	1,204	630	2,549	1,744	4,293
Average number of persons per household:							
Adults	4.09	4.24	2.49	2.44	3.33	3.59	3.44
Children	2.23	2.16	2.39	2.38	2.30	2.24	2.28
Under 2	1.86	2.08	0.10	0.06	1.03	1.35	1.16
2 and under 5	0.12	0.34	—	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.13
5 and under 18	0.20	0.48	0.01	—	0.11	0.31	0.19
Persons working*	1.54	1.25	0.09	0.05	0.86	0.82	0.84
Persons not working*	2.21	1.03	2.30	1.05	2.25	1.04	1.76
Average age of head of household	1.88	3.21	0.19	1.39	1.08	2.55	1.68
	39	36	46	56	42	43	43
Average weekly household expenditure (£)	182.9	152.7	177.6	141.5	180.4	148.6	167.5
Commodity or service:							
Housing	26.3	24.7	26.0	22.5	26.1	23.9	25.2
Fuel, light and power	9.9	9.9	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.3
Food	40.0	35.1	33.0	29.3	36.7	33.0	35.2
Alcoholic drink	8.2	5.6	9.7	6.9	8.9	6.1	7.8
Tobacco	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.8
Clothing and footwear	15.3	12.5	12.7	8.7	14.1	11.1	12.9
Durable household goods	14.2	10.4	14.9	12.8	14.5	11.3	13.2
Other household goods	13.8	12.1	13.8	9.8	13.8	11.3	12.8
Transport and vehicles	28.3	22.2	31.2	23.4	29.7	22.6	26.8
Services	20.6	15.1	22.1	14.6	21.3	14.9	18.7
Miscellaneous	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8
Average weekly income (£)	249.1	196.8	258.5	183.7	253.5	192.1	228.6
Gross income of household members:							
Head	169.5	170.7	153.1	142.3	161.7	160.4	161.2
Wife	61.8	14.3	73.6	10.5	67.4	12.9	45.3
Others	17.8	11.7	31.9	31.0	24.4	18.7	22.0
Sources of income:							
Wages and salaries	195.0	132.2	214.5	118.4	204.2	127.2	172.9
Social security benefits	15.2	23.6	7.8	22.7	11.7	23.3	16.4
Other	38.9	40.9	36.3	42.7	37.7	41.5	39.2

* Based on revised FES classification of "workers", see footnote to table 1.

married woman was not working. Expressed as expenditure per person the difference between these two categories was greater, 31 per cent.

For households with dependent children, the corresponding differences between the two categories were smaller, 20 per cent for average household expenditure and 24 per cent for average spending per person. Among the main commodity groups, the differences in average household expenditure were relatively small for housing and fuel, but proportionately greater for alcoholic drink, durable household goods and services.

The average gross weekly income of households with a non-retired head and a married woman working was £253.5 in 1982, about 32 per cent higher than where the married woman was not working. The additional weekly income attributable to the wife at work averaged £54.5, some 28 per cent of household income where the married woman was not working. For households with children this additional weekly income was on average lower, £47.5 (24 per cent), while for households without children the

corresponding figure was £63.1 (34 per cent).

Availability of durable goods (table 5)

The durable goods and facilities illustrated in table 5 comprise a selection of those most frequently found in households. The main category in which there was a significant increase in availability in 1982 was central heating, which existed in 63 per cent of households compared with 61 per cent in 1981 and 55 per cent in 1979. Table 5 has been extended to include for the first time separate figures on durable goods ownership for households comprising one adult with one child and one adult with two or more children. These categories have markedly fewer cars and telephones than households generally, but for the other goods and facilities considered, availability is close to the overall average.

The regional analysis in table 5 is based on averages of the 1981 and 1982 survey results (to reduce the random variation due to sampling) and shows marked variations in availability. For example, in the Northern region 48 per

Table 5 Households with certain durable goods, in 1982 by household composition and in the two years 1981 and 1982 by region

	Number of households in sample	Percentage of households with							
		Car/van			Central heating (full or partial)	Washing machine	Refrigerator	Television	Telephone
		One	Two	Three or more					
Household composition									
One adult:									
Low income pensioner*	523	3	—	—	49	43	84	93	44
Other retired	402	21	—	—	57	62	94	95	76
Non-retired	714	46	2	—	54	53	90	86	62
One adult one child	115	25	1	—	61	73	95	99	57
One adult two or more children	146	18	1	—	62	88	95	99	59
One man, one woman:									
Low income pensioner*	272	22	1	—	45	72	94	99	61
Other retired	433	54	4	—	58	79	97	98	80
Non-retired	1,350	60	15	1	66	88	99	98	83
Two men or two women	166	39	8	1	43	62	93	93	73
One man, one woman with:									
One child	694	59	18	1	71	96	99	98	81
Two children	1,024	64	17	1	78	96	100	100	85
Three children	321	60	15	1	71	96	99	99	80
Two adults, four or more children	137	46	12	2	62	85	99	98	69
Three adults	453	43	30	6	61	91	98	99	83
Three adults, one or more children	368	49	25	7	64	96	99	99	86
Four or more adults	148	36	29	20	66	93	99	100	86
Four or more adults, one or more children	130	36	35	10	59	93	100	98	81
All UK households†	7,428	47	13	2	63	81	96	97	76
Regions‡									
North	926	41	7	1	69	85	94	96	65
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,369	40	10	2	57	86	94	97	70
North West	1,758	44	13	2	60	83	96	97	77
East Midlands	1,044	49	12	1	62	87	96	96	72
West Midlands	1,381	47	15	2	61	80	96	98	73
East Anglia	553	54	15	3	63	83	97	97	75
South East	4,441	49	15	3	65	74	98	96	82
Greater London	1,726	43	12	2	58	66	98	95	81
Rest of South East	2,715	52	17	3	69	80	98	97	82
South West	1,112	51	17	2	65	78	97	97	77
Wales	799	49	12	2	59	86	97	98	73
Scotland	1,295	42	10	1	55	87	96	97	76
Northern Ireland	275	43	10	1	43	73	89	92	64
All regions	14,953	46	13	2	62	81	96	97	76

* See footnote to table 1.

† Includes 32 households in compositions not shown separately.

‡ Figures by region are based on the averages of 1981 and 1982 survey results.

Table 6 Average household expenditure and income in the two years 1981 and 1982 by region

	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom* (1981-82) (1982)	
Number of households in sample	926	1,369	1,758	1,044	1,381	553	4,441	1,726	2,715	1,112	799	1,295	275	14,953	7,428
Average number of persons per household															
all persons	2.62	2.72	2.76	2.70	2.79	2.83	2.65	2.53	2.73	2.57	2.81	2.80	3.06	2.71	2.70
Adults	1.93	1.91	1.96	1.92	1.97	1.94	1.93	1.88	1.96	1.92	2.03	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.94
Children	0.68	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.81	0.89	0.72	0.65	0.76	0.65	0.78	0.83	1.11	0.77	0.76
Under 2	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08
2 and under 5	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.11	0.12
5 and under 18	0.52	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.70	0.53	0.46	0.57	0.49	0.59	0.63	0.80	0.58	0.56
Average age of head of household	51	50	50	49	50	50	50	49	50	52	51	51	53	50	50
Average weekly household expenditure (£)	116.1	115.2	126.3	121.7	126.2	127.4	144.7	147.2	143.1	127.7	126.2	125.2	115.9	129.6	133.9
Commodity or service:															
Housing	17.0	17.3	21.1	18.1	21.7	20.5	26.0	27.2	25.2	22.4	17.7	14.9	13.7	21.0	22.3
Fuel, light and power	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.6	8.8	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.4	12.4	7.9	8.3
Food	25.8	26.2	27.2	26.5	27.5	28.2	29.0	29.4	28.7	25.8	28.2	28.8	29.6	27.7	28.2
Alcoholic drink	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.1	4.2	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.3	6.3	6.3	3.5	6.1	6.1
Tobacco	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.9
Clothing and footwear	8.9	8.8	9.8	8.1	9.9	8.5	9.8	10.3	9.5	8.5	10.2	10.1	10.8	9.5	9.7
Durable household goods	9.3	7.7	8.3	11.0	8.8	9.7	10.7	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	6.0	9.5	9.7
Other household goods	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.6	9.3	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.3	9.6	9.5	9.1	6.7	9.8	10.1
Transport and vehicles	17.2	14.7	18.4	18.4	18.2	20.6	22.1	22.0	22.1	19.2	19.1	19.1	14.8	19.2	19.8
Services	11.2	13.7	13.3	12.3	12.9	12.9	17.9	18.1	17.8	15.4	12.5	13.6	13.8	14.6	15.4
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Average weekly income (£)	150.1	152.9	169.8	163.1	166.3	166.4	196.6	197.0	196.4	166.9	161.4	162.3	134.1	172.1	176.7
Gross income of household members:															
Head	107.9	110.1	121.0	118.1	120.8	121.0	142.7	138.8	145.2	122.7	112.8	114.2	90.4	124.0	127.3
Wife	23.2	24.0	28.1	25.8	28.1	27.5	31.0	31.2	30.9	26.4	26.4	26.3	23.9	27.7	28.9
Others	19.1	18.8	20.6	19.2	17.5	17.9	22.9	27.0	20.2	17.8	22.2	21.8	19.8	20.5	20.5
Sources of income:															
Wages and salaries	101.6	103.8	114.6	118.4	110.9	107.1	136.1	136.2	136.1	102.2	106.4	110.3	72.3	116.3	118.5
Social security benefits	26.6	25.1	24.8	20.6	23.4	23.7	20.3	20.6	20.1	22.5	26.7	24.6	34.2	23.2	24.6
Other	21.9	23.9	30.4	24.1	32.1	35.5	40.2	40.2	40.2	42.2	28.3	27.4	27.6	32.5	33.6

* Figures by region are based on the averages of 1981 and 1982 survey results. National figures are also shown for 1982.

cent of households had the use of a car or van, whereas in East Anglia and the South East (excluding Greater London) the figure was 72 per cent. The highest incidence of households with two or more cars occurred in the South East (outside Greater London), just over one household in five. Central heating was most widespread in the South East (excluding Greater London) and in the North, and least in use (by a considerable margin) in Northern Ireland. However, the Northern Ireland figure of 43 per cent of households with central heating in 1981-82 showed a marked increase from the 36 per cent in 1980-81.

The availability of washing machines remained lower in Greater London than elsewhere in 1981-82, although the percentage of households having one increased to 66 per cent from 62 per cent in 1980-81. The availability of refrigerators in Northern Ireland remained lower than elsewhere, although the percentage of households with this facility increased to 89 per cent in 1981-82 from 86 per cent in 1980-81. The regions with the lowest proportions of households having a telephone in 1980-81, viz Northern Ireland, the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, and Wales, all showed a relative increase by 1981-82.

Regional expenditure (table 6)

The regional analysis of household characteristics, expenditure and income in table 6 is also based on averages of the 1981 and 1982 survey results: national figures for 1982 are, however, included. Average household size ranged from 2.53 persons in Greater London to 3.06 in Northern Ireland. The average number of adults per household was greatest in Wales at 2.03, while the average number of children was greatest in Northern

Ireland (1.11 per household) and least in Greater London and the South West (0.65 per household).

The lowest average weekly expenditure per household was reported in Yorkshire and Humberside (£115.2) with household spending in Northern Ireland and the North only slightly higher. The highest average weekly expenditures were found in the South East (£144.7), particularly in Greater London (£147.2)—expenditure on transport and vehicles and on services was particularly high in the South East. Housing expenditure was comparatively low in Northern Ireland and Scotland, and high in the South East. In contrast fuel and food expenditure in Northern Ireland was significantly higher than elsewhere, though to some extent this reflects the higher average household size.

Table 6 also analyses average weekly household income by region, showing both the contribution made by different household members (a previously unpublished analysis) and the average amounts derived from different sources. In the UK as a whole the head of household's contribution to total household income was some 72 per cent, the remainder coming from the wife of the head of household (16 per cent) and from other members of the household (12 per cent). In cash terms the head of household's contribution was highest in the South East (excluding Greater London) and lowest in Northern Ireland (£90.4). The income from the wife of head of household varied between £23.2 per week in the North and £31.2 per week in Greater London. The contribution of other members of the household ranged from £17.5 per week in the West Midlands to £27.0 per week in Greater London. In percentage terms, however, there was comparatively little regional variation in the contributions to

Technical notes

The Family Expenditure Survey is a voluntary survey covering the expenditure and income of a sample of private households in the United Kingdom. In the 1982 survey 7,428 households co-operated, representing 71 per cent of those approached, compared with 72 per cent in 1981 and 67 per cent in 1980.

Definitions

Expenditure on housing includes, for owner-occupier and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable value as an estimate of the rent that would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented; mortgage payments are therefore ignored. Receipts from letting or sub-letting are not deducted from housing costs but appear as investment income.

Estimates of expenditure are based on information reported by households (with adjustments only for housing as mentioned above), although it is recognised that what is reported for alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tends to be low. A comprehensive list of definitions used in the survey is given in the published annual reports.

Effect of new classification of workers: In the 1982 survey there was a change in the definition of persons working and not working, as indicated in the footnote to table 1. Full details appear in the 1982 Annual Report (annex A, paragraph 9) which also includes analyses based on both old and new definitions. The overall average number of workers per household was 1.35 on the earlier basis (as shown in Labour Market Data table 7.3,

Employment Gazette, August 1983) compared with 1.22 on the new basis (as shown in table 1). The biggest contribution to this difference is through the exclusion from the new definition of those whose only earnings are small amounts (less than £3.50 per week) from activities such as mail order agency. Such persons are now classified as unoccupied rather than self-employed and the earnings involved have been reclassified as earnings from "other sources" rather than self-employment income.

In the analysis in table 3, there was a sample of 487 households with an employee head not currently employed on the previous definition, compared with 261 on the current definition; the difference mainly arising from the exclusion of those who have not worked for at least a year from the current definition. For the former category, average weekly household expenditure and income were respectively £109.1 and £111.6, compared to £117.7 and £127.5 for the latter category as shown in table 3.

Treatment of joint accounts: In the 1982 survey, there was a very small change in the treatment of joint accounts in the FES: the income from interest (treated as investment income) from such accounts is now regarded as accruing proportionately to each holder rather than to one of the holders (for example, the head of household) as in earlier surveys. The number of persons reported as having income from investments was therefore greater in 1982, most particularly among wives of heads of household (as illustrated in table 22 of the 1982 Report); the amounts of money per household are not affected by this change.

total income made by the head of household, the wife of head and other members.

In the UK as a whole, wages and salaries accounted for just over two-thirds of average total household income, but the proportion varied (in the two year period 1981-82) between 73 per cent in the East Midlands and 61 per cent

in the South West and 54 per cent in Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, income from social security benefits was greatest (26 per cent of the total) but in the South West income from other sources (for example, investments and annuities) made a particularly large contribution (25 per cent).

The Family Expenditure Survey 1982

The Family Expenditure Survey provides a wealth of information about private households and how they spend their money. The survey, which is based on a representative sample of private households in the United Kingdom, has been in continuous operation since 1957, and represents a unique and reliable source of household data, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past two and a half decades. The survey provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data of interest not only to central government but to local authorities, employers, trade unions and research workers in universities and independent research workers.

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QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between November 4 and November 28 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.

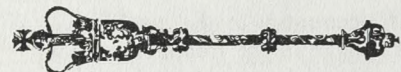
Youth training scheme

Mr Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the progress of the Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Morrison: I am encouraged by the progress of the scheme so far. The response by employers, local authorities, trade unions and others has been excellent.

By the end of October some 240,000 youngsters had entered the scheme.

(November 4)



Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Riverside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would state the reason for the question on the Youth Training Scheme form YTS 2 asking for personal details of ethnic groupings of: (a) White-European, (b) Asian, (c) African-West Indian and (d) other applicants.

Mr Morrison: Managing agents are required to provide information about the ethnic origins of young people joining the Youth Training Scheme in order to help the Manpower Services Commission assess the extent to which it is meeting its commitment to secure equality of opportunity for all young people eligible to enter the scheme.

(November 7)

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement about the shortfall of school leavers entering the Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Morrison: By the beginning of November over a quarter of a million young people had entered the Youth Training Scheme.

Some 86,000 youngsters—more than had previously been anticipated—entered the scheme during the month of October.

(November 10)

Mr Ray Powell (Ogmore) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, why driving tuition for motor cars was excluded from the training programme of the Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Morrison: Driving tuition can be part

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **Tom King**

Ministers of State: **Peter Morrison**
John Selwyn Gummer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: **Alan Clark**

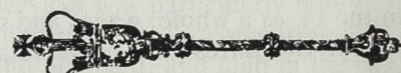
Health and Safety Executive that every workplace where a Youth Training Scheme trainee had on-the-job training should be visited by a Manpower Services Commission officer.

Mr Gummer: The Health and Safety Executive will continue to monitor workplaces according to their hazard-rating systems. The presence of young people in the workplace is a factor that is considered in the assessments made.

In addition to statutory obligations managing agents have a contractual commitment with the Manpower Services Commission to secure the health, safety and welfare of all young people participating in their training programme to the same extent and in the same manner as an employer is required to do in relation to his employees under current legislation.

Both organisations will continue to play their part in seeking to reduce accidents. In this context it is not appropriate for the Health and Safety Executive to seek to direct the Manpower Services Commission in the way indicated by the hon member.

(November 23)



Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan) asked if a trainee employed under the Youth Training Scheme was paid full reimbursement for travel and lodging costs when the employment was away from his normal place of residence; and if any other allowances were also paid when costs were incurred by the trainee.

Mr Morrison: Young people can take part in the Youth Training Scheme as either employees or trainees. The conditions of service for those who are employees are a matter for their employers. The cost of lodgings for trainees who have to live away from home is met, but their allowance of £25 per week is reduced by up to £8.35. Travel costs between lodgings and the place of training in excess of £4 a week are also met. In addition, trainees can get help to travel home at weekends.

(November 24)

of a training programme within the Youth Training Scheme provided it is consistent with the broad criteria on content and design of schemes and is integrated with the rest of the programme.

(November 14)

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan) asked what methods were adopted to ensure that instructors who were engaged to oversee the training of young persons on the Youth Training Scheme had the necessary qualifications for the equipment.

Mr Clark: It is the responsibility of the Manpower Services Commission Area Manager, guided by the Area Manpower Board, to satisfy himself prior to entering into a contract with a Managing Agent that the Agent and any sub-contractors are capable of delivering the Youth Training Scheme programme in accordance with the criteria specified by MSC.

Schemes will be monitored by the Manpower Services Commission to identify any shortcomings in instructional/supervisory staff, and managing agents will be advised on the action to take to counter any such shortcomings. Training for staff involved in the delivery of Youth Training Schemes is available through a network of 55 accredited centres (one in each MSC area) appointed by the MSC for that purpose.

(November 23)

Mr Dave Nellist (Coventry South East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make it the policy of the

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Wages councils

Mr John Townend (Bridlington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had any further proposals for disbanding wages councils.

Mr King: Our obligations under International Labour Convention 26 preclude the abolition of the wages council system before June 1986. All options will be considered when the Government is free to act.

(November 8)

Wage rates

Mr Gordon Brown (Dumfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been, for the most recent year for which statistics were available, the numbers of employers found to be paying wages below the Wages Council rates; how many employees had been affected; and if he would estimate the amount of wages, in total, that went unpaid.

Mr Gummer: In 1982, pay rates at 39,514 establishments in wages council trades were checked and 9,269, or 23.4 per cent, were found to have underpaid one or more workers; the number of workers covered by these checks was 327,627, of whom 20,406, or 6.2 per cent, were found to have been underpaid. The total arrears assessed as due were £2,286,893.

(November 23)

Accident liability

Mr Gordon Brown (Dumfermline East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the procedures that were undertaken to establish whether companies fulfil their statutory responsibilities regarding accident liability insurance.

Mr Brown went on to ask whether he was satisfied with the present procedures to ensure that employers fulfilled their responsibilities to take out statutory accident liability insurance; and whether he would consider measures to ensure that legislation in this field was more adequately enforced.

Mr Gummer: The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 requires that employers display copies of certificates of insurance in each workplace thus enabling individual employees and trade union representatives to monitor compliance with the Act. Complaints concerning non-compliance are investigated by the Health and Safety Executive who take further action including prosecution where appropriate. These enforcement arrangements were discussed with the TUC when the Act was enacted. The Government has no plans to change these arrangements.

(November 14)

Lost jobs

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked what percentage of the respective workforces lost jobs in the following industries in 1982: (a) metal manufacturing, (b) vehicles, (c) mechanical engineering, (d) construction and (e) textiles.

Mr Clark: Information about job gains and job losses is not available from the Department's statistics but an indication of the net changes can be seen by comparing the levels of employees in employment at different dates. On this basis, the following table gives, for Great Britain, the percentage decreases in the numbers of employees in employment in the industries specified between December 1981 and December 1982. The figures are provisional.

Order of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification	Percentage decrease
Metal manufacture (Order VI)	10.0
Vehicles (Order XI)	8.1
Mechanical engineering (Order VII)	7.2
Construction (Order XX)	3.6
Textiles (Order XIII)	5.8

(November 9)

Equal pay

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked how many applications to Equal Pay Tribunals had been brought to hearing in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 and to the nearest available date in 1983; and what had been the percentage success rate of their outcomes.

Mr Clark: The number of cases under the Equal Pay Act heard by tribunals and the percentage decided in favour of the applicant in each year was as follows:

	Heard by tribunals	% decided in favour of applicant
1979	78	17
1980	26	15
1981	27	22
1982	13	15
1983 (to end Sep)	11	64

(November 10)

Apprentices

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked how many apprentices had been taken on by the engineering industry in 1978-79; and what are the comparable figures for 1982-83.

Mr Morrison: The number of first year off-the-job craft and technician trainees registered with the Engineering Industry Training Board was 24,525 in 1978/79 and

10,559 in 1982/83. Progress by employers and trade unions towards reforming existing training arrangements, and public funding of first-year training under the Youth Training Scheme, will mean that figures for those entering traditional apprenticeships will increasingly fail to reflect the extent of skill training being undertaken in industry.

(November 10)

Workplace visits

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what had been the number of workplace visits carried out by Health and Safety Executive factory inspectors in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and to the nearest available date in 1983.

Mr Gummer: The number of visits made by the Factory Inspectorate from 1979 to 1982 were:

1979	215,000
1980	216,000
1981	203,000
1982	190,000

A figure for 1983 is not available.

(November 28)

Micro-electronics

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information he had available regarding the names of hazardous chemicals and gases used in the micro-electronics industry.

Mr Gummer: Many chemicals are used in the micro-electronics industry, which includes the production and manufacture of semi-conductors or "chips". While many of the chemicals are commonly encountered in other industries there is a specific number of elements and compounds, of high purity, which are only used or produced in the micro-electronics industry and these are mainly associated with the small scale production and manufacture of semi-conductor devices.

Some of the more toxic chemical elements include arsenic, indium and tellurium which are used to form single crystal compounds such as gallium arsenide and indium phosphide. Subsequent treatment of the chips requires the use of single and mixed gases, some of which are extremely toxic, such as arsine and phosphine; irritant gases such as boron trifluoride and chloro silanes; and spontaneously flammable gases such as silane. Other chemicals used in polishing and etching processes include bromine, hydrofluoric acid and various solvents.

(November 28)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Coach operators

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State for Transport, whether he would seek to make compulsory the insurance by coach operators of the lives of their drivers.

Mr Gummer: The law at present requires that coach operators insure against risks to their drivers arising from the operator's negligence or fault. Any extension of such insurance cover is for negotiation between employers and work people.

(November 7)

Industrial relations

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he planned to introduce legislation to curb strikes in the essential services such as gas, water, electricity and hospitals; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Gummer: We intend to fulfil the Government's manifesto commitment to hold consultations about the need for industrial relations, in particular essential services, to be governed by adequate procedure agreements, breach of which would deprive industrial action of immunity. We shall consider what measures might be taken in the light of those consultations.

(November 14)

Enterprise Allowance

Mr Iain Mills (Meriden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement about the enterprise allowance scheme and other special employment measures in 1984-85.

Mr Clark: The Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people to set up their own businesses, was extended to the whole of Great Britain from August 1983 with 25,000 grants available in the period ending March 1984. The response to this extension has been encouraging, as have the results to date of the earlier pilot experiments. The Government is providing a further £37 million in 1984/85 to the Manpower Services Commission to extend the scheme until March 1985. This is intended to provide grants to a further 35,000 people on broadly the same basis as the current scheme. Any changes in the scheme's rules thought necessary in the light of operating experience will be announced later.

We are also extending the Voluntary Projects Programme which provides a variety of opportunities which unemployed people can take up on a voluntary unpaid basis. Currently some 200 projects are operated under this scheme, and in 1984-

85 an additional £2 million will be provided to enable applications to be received up to March 1985.

We also propose to continue in 1984-85 the experimental job splitting scheme, under which grants are available to employers to offset additional costs incurred in splitting jobs to provide part-time opportunities for the unemployed.

In addition, as already announced, the Young Workers' Scheme and the Job Release Scheme will continue in 1984-85, as will the Part-time Job Release Scheme which started last month.

The Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme will close for new applications at the end of March 1984.

(November 17)

Health and safety

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if, due to their workload and the sensitivity of their task, he would now consider increasing the number of inspectors employed by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate as a means of improving the quality of the service.

Mr Gummer: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the number of Nuclear Installations Inspectors currently in post, at 100, is higher than it has ever been and that the Inspectorate plan a further recruitment campaign in 1984.

(November 23)

Small factories

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was considering legislation to improve safety standards in small factories commonly known as sweat shops.

Mr Gummer: Extensive legal powers, including those in the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation, already exist to deal with the kind of hazards found in these establishments.

(November 24)

Job Release Scheme

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the future of the Job Release Scheme.

Mr Clark: The existing full time Scheme will be open until March 31, 1984 to men from the age of 62, to disabled men from the age of 60 and to women aged 59. From April 1984 to March 31, 1985 the qualifying age for men will be raised from 62 to 64; women will continue to be eligible at 59 and disabled men from the age 60.

The part-time Job Release Scheme, open to the same age group covered by the present full-time schemes, will continue until March 31, 1985.

Like all special employment measures the Scheme is extended on a year by year basis. Any decision on its future after March 1985 will be announced during the course of next year.

(November 25)

Workers fees

Mr Terry Fields (Liverpool, Broadgreen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many cases of prospective emigrants having paid fees to unscrupulous agencies for bogus employment opportunities in Commonwealth countries, and in New Zealand in particular, had been brought to the attention of Her Majesty's Government; whether Her Majesty's Government would take measures to curtail this practice; if he would consider safeguards for such prospective emigrants; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: One case of an agency charging workers fees for information about job opportunities in Commonwealth countries and elsewhere without authority from the employers concerned has been referred to my Department. The agency was successfully prosecuted for this offence under the Employment Agencies Act and associated Regulations. Evidence of similar abuse will always be investigated by my inspectors and prosecutions brought where appropriate.

(November 25)

Riding establishments

Miss Joan Maynard (Sheffield, Brightside) asked how many horse riding stables were registered with the Health and Safety Executive; and how many safety inspections had been carried out on horse riding establishments in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively.

Mr Gummer: There is no obligation on horse riding stables to register with the Health and Safety Executive. However a search of our records has revealed that the number of inspections carried out on riding establishments over the last four years are as follows:

1979	17
1980	33
1981	117
1982	187

* Riding establishment includes premises used for training, dressage, show-jumping, livery stables and riding schools.

(November 28)

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series.

Copies of research papers can be obtained, free of charge, on request from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

Forthcoming titles

Research 1982-83

The annual report on Department of Employment research in the period 1 April 1982 - 31 March 1983 lists the research projects in progress during the year and reviews the main areas of research activity in the Department.

Issued July 1983

Screening in the recruitment of young workers

R Livock, Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, University of Sheffield
Based on local labour market analysis the extent and characteristics of the methods used by employers to 'screen' young people for recruitment and the implications for young people's employment are examined, along with various aspects of screening procedures.

November 1983

The relative pay and employment of young people

W Wells, Department of Employment
A study of how and why the earnings of young people relative to those of adults have moved over the post-war period, and what effect this might have had on the employment prospects of young people. The study uses evidence drawn from national statistics.

November 1983

Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Field, Social and Community Planning Research
An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of other studies in the Department's research programme on homeworking.

December 1983

Employment topics

Youth Training Scheme

□ Youth Training Scheme (YTS) *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 without work;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who will be brought within YTS.

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

YTS *approved places* are those that have been negotiated between sponsors/managing agents and the Area Offices of the Training Division of the Manpower Services Commission Area Manpower Boards. Also included are schemes that have been negotiated centrally by Training Division Large Companies Unit, accepted by Training Division Area Officers and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of September 94 per cent of the places required between now and next March had been approved. The rate of

approval during September was over 4,500 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 October is less than half at the end of September because of approvals. During the next few months the remaining places in this category will be cleared, mainly through approval.

The number of *approved* and *firmly anticipated places* at the end of October totals 449,107 (98 per cent of the planned number of places for 1983/84 of 459,770) of which 433,879 were approved (94 per cent of the planned number of places). The number of entrants to training by the end of October (246,817) had increased by over 77,000 since the end of September. A major commitment in 1983 is to arrange for sufficient places to be available so that every 16-year-old unemployed school leaver this year, who requires a year of training, will receive a suitable offer of a place by Christmas 1983.

The number of entrants to *Mode A* schemes, nearly 174,000, has increased by over 61,000 since the end of September. The *Mode A* entrants figure represents 70 per cent of the total number of *entrants to training* and continues the rapid build up of *Mode A* which started in July.

A telephone survey on December 16 revealed that the number of entrants to training had risen to 295,167.

Youth Training Scheme; all schemes as at October 31, 1983

Region	Plan for 1983-84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
Scotland	48,560	43,537	4,133	20,026
Northern	30,520	28,977	381	19,425
North West	46,810	61,540	3,047	38,533
Yorks & Humberside	65,550	44,092	1,166	25,719
Midlands	92,340	89,774	2,003	54,869
Wales	25,200	23,595	435	15,487
South West	33,660	33,999	149	19,696
South East	78,300	73,355	1,237	40,744
London	38,830	35,010	2,677	12,318
Great Britain	459,770	433,879	15,228	246,817

Note: Columns two and three are exclusive, so at the end of October the total of approved and firmly anticipated places was 449,107.

Disabled jobseekers

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

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

Returns of disabled jobseekers—Jobcentres (November 1983)

Registered for employment at November 4, 1983	154,946
Employment registrations taken from October 8 to November 4, 1983	6,803
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service October 8 to November 4, 1983	2,610

* These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on to Community Programme. Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 1983 but were not separately identified.

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

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1982 Sep	68.6	119.8	7.5	4.4
Dec†	76.4	132.2	8.1	5.2
of whom unemployed	68.1	115.2	7.2	4.3
1983 Mar†	74.7	125.5	8.0	5.0
of whom unemployed	65.9	107.8	7.1	4.1
June	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9
of whom unemployed	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1
Sep	64.6	105.7	7.5	4.7
of whom unemployed	56.7	91.0	6.6	3.9

† 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 not 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.

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

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

Measuring disputes

□ Following completion at the Institute of Manpower Studies of research on the measurement of industrial disputes at a national level*, the Leverhulme Trust will provide financial support for a more detailed comparative study of industrial disputes with the close co-operation of selected case study firms.

The IMS project director, Kenneth Walsh, said: "Strikes, though by far the most pronounced manifestation of industrial unrest, are not the sole type of action resorted to. Overtime bans, work-to-rules, and non-co-operative measures are also quite common in response to an industrial grievance and their role and importance need to be fully understood alongside strike action. Unfortunately, regular statistics are only available on strikes (and lockouts) so our knowledge of the other types of action is limited to the findings of the occasional ad hoc survey."

"This new study will attempt to overcome this gap in our knowledge, by examining where possible all types of industrial action, exploring their cause, spread (from plant to plant), possible interchangeability and potential cost to the company or organisation. Fundamental to this will be the methods of recording all such information and on the basis of the chosen case studies, it is hoped to provide some useful guidance to all firms on the type of information most useful to collect and the best way of going about it."

In-depth analysis

Many firms go through some periods of worker-management conflict, but it is only the more severe conflicts which become public knowledge and then usually only when a substantial strike has been called. Some of the case study firms will therefore be drawn from the service sector such as distribution and banking and insurance, frequently neglected in industrial relations research.

An important component of the study will also be to compare the actual record of industrial action in the case study firms with the official picture of disputes recorded and subsequently published by the Department of Employment. The majority of individual disputes escape the recording mechanism of the official statistics even though the vast majority of working days lost are captured, and it will be an essential component of the study to focus on this non-recorded portion. Here, use will also be made of the

data accumulated by the 1980 DE/PSI/SSRC *Workplace Industrial Relations Survey* on the recording of disputes by the participating firms.

Further information on this new study can be obtained from Kenneth Walsh at IMS.

The grant from the Leverhulme Trust amounts to £23,350 for a 12-month period, with work starting immediately.

* *Strikes in Europe and the United States: measurement and incidence* by Kenneth Walsh. (Frances Pinter, London, 1983).

Confirmed redundancies

□ From this month, statistics on redundancies confirmed by the Manpower Services Commission as due to occur will be published in more detail than hitherto, and in the *Labour Market Data* section in the centre of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 2.20, introduced this month, gives regional redundancy statistics. The 1980 Standard Industrial Classification will be introduced to this series, beginning with figures for January 1984, and monthly redundancy statistics by industry will be published in another new table soon after.

Social Security

□ A new Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom and Cyprus has been ratified by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of Social Security, and Mr Pavlos Papageorghiou, the Cypriot Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

The Convention, up-dating that of 1969, will take effect from January 1, 1984. It takes account of changes in legislation, notably the introduction of earnings-related contributions in both countries, and the introduction of invalidity benefit and easier maternity grants in the UK.

Like its predecessors going back to 1957, it provides for pensions to be paid in full in the other country, for contributions paid in one country to count for sickness or unemployment benefit in the other, and for special contribution arrangements for workers temporarily sent to the other country.

Among those covered by the Convention will be some 1,400 UK pensioners in Cyprus and an average of 600 persons a year who come from Cyprus to work in the UK.

Vocational training a new system

□ A new system of training designed to help those people already in jobs just as those out of work was outlined in a major speech by Mr Geoffrey Holland, the director of the Manpower Services Commission.

Giving the 19th Richard Tawney Memorial Lecture at Matlock*, Mr Holland said the focus must also shift to take account of the needs of older workers just as much as young people.

He said Britain's present system of vocational education and training was still obsessed by youth, concerned with that once-and-for-all start to life, seen to be for the few rather than the many and regarded as second best by a very large number of people.

Backcloth

Against a backcloth of unemployment which was likely to remain high for the foreseeable future, and of a volatile labour market—where some six million jobs changed hands last year and one million unskilled jobs had disappeared in the past five years with another 1½ million forecast to go in the next five years—Mr Holland told his audience that "the country must build a new system based on the assumption that the skills, knowledge, experience and competence of people can create jobs. There is no reason why there should not be work for everyone."

It was true that the immediate impact of new technologies was to destroy jobs but equally certain, Mr Holland said, "every new major technology had created as many, if not more, jobs than it had destroyed. There are new opportunities to be exploited but if the new system of training fails to equip individuals or the country to exploit those opportunities then indeed the future is bleak."

Like its predecessors going back to 1957, it provides for pensions to be paid in full in the other country, for contributions paid in one country to count for sickness or unemployment benefit in the other, and for special contribution arrangements for workers temporarily sent to the other country.

Specific needs

He said such a system should first and foremost be adaptable and responsive, offering vocational education and training which meet specific needs, built on previous education and experience but focusing on competence as well as assisting both occupational and geographical mobility.

"It must be a cost effective system, where facilities and competencies are used fully and effectively and where the new technologies and innovations in learning methods are seized with enthu-

siasm and used to reduce costs for individuals and employers as well as giving access to people to train or retrain in a way which has never been possible before," he said.

Above all, it must be a coherent system because the present array and diversity of providers, of programmes, of facilities, of services and of human resources available in each and every locality led to activities being carried on in water-tight compartments, he added.

Competence

In planning this new system the emphasis must be on competence and the value of competence. "To secure that, we need much greater awareness of that value by all concerned—employers, individuals and providers alike. We need recognition and reward for competence. We need established and recognised standards of competence not least in the growing commercial and service sectors of the economy. And we need a means of access to testing of competence in each locality."

"Hence the need for local planning and local provision to meet local needs."

"We need, too, support and understanding for those without jobs who would like to be in jobs. But we need to face up to the fact that what an unemployed person wants most is not training, but a job," he said.

Resources available

Mr Holland said that unemployed people would not be thankful for education and training which led nowhere. While it was tempting perhaps to argue that more resource from Government was needed to help the unemployed he was conscious of the fact that some of the existing resource was wasted because vocational education and training led nowhere and we could do a great deal better with that resource.

Mr Holland emphasised that any new system of education and training for the world of work must necessarily look to the future rather than to the past and be so designed as to respond quickly and positively to the changing needs of the age.

The present system catered for a minority whereas the changes he envisaged in a new system would affect everyone, everywhere, he said.

* Richard Tawney 1880-1962 was a pioneer in adult education and was instrumental in setting up the Workers' Educational Association.

Health and safety

□ Two important documents on the reference to and use of British Standards in the promotion of safety at work have been published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC).

The first is a statement of the HSC's future policy towards the use of product and user standards in its work. It follows the publication last autumn of the Consultative Document *Reference to standards in safety at work* in which the Commission invited comments on its suggested overall approach.

The invitation was partly in response to the Government's intention, published in the White Paper *Standards, quality and international competitiveness* (Cmd 8621) to enhance the status of standards and quality assurance in the UK, as well as helping to clarify the Commission's own expectations. It also reflected the considerable use the Commission and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) have made of standards for many years, whether produced nationally or internationally or by British industry, in promoting practice and design that is sound for safety purposes.

List of standards

The second document is a booklet, drawn up by the HSE, containing a list of standards significant to health and safety at work.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 imposes general duties on a wide range of persons, including employers, employees, self-employed, manufacturers and suppliers who, in turn, often approach the HSE for consistent, practical and effective advice. The Executive has found from experience that British Standards not only can, if appropriately drafted, form convenient and effective reference points for those on whom the law places general duties, but they have also proved to be important yardsticks for inspectors.

"It seems right," says the booklet, "that all those concerned should know so far as possible what these standards are; and, in particular, that suppliers and employers should be aware of broadly, what is being expected of them and their competitors." The relevant standards (product and user) are, therefore, listed in the booklet.

Copies of the Health and Safety Commission's statement on future policy towards reference to standards in safety at work, can be obtained from: Mr P. Mash, Room 422, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

HSE list of standards significant to health and safety at work, available free from the Public Enquiry Point, Library, Health and Safety Executive, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Liverpool 20 3QY.

Lifting plant

□ Five priority areas for improving safety in the use of lifting plant have been designated by the Health and Safety Executive. These consist of cranes, lifting gear, permanently installed passenger and goods lifts, hoists and access and working platforms used in construction work, and rationalisation of forms for certification and examination of lifting plant.

Selective action

The HSE has chosen to take this policy of selective action, focusing on the specific areas of activity or the items of plant where most of the current incidents occur, in preference to across-the-board guidance and new regulations, which it feels would be too general and would add little to the clear and comprehensive responsibilities for the proper use and maintenance of plant already laid down in the Health and Safety at Work Act. The exception to this involves docks and mines, for which new regulations are already under way.

The HSE is well aware that there remain certain anomalies and gaps in the legal cover; some plant is not covered at all by specific legislation, but in these gaps the general requirements of the HSW Act are being used to good effect to produce adequate standards of initial integrity and periodic thorough examination. For the areas it covers the HSE considers that the specific legislation is adequate and should be maintained.

It believes that its selection of priority areas for action is a flexible approach, enabling it to respond to new priorities as they are identified.

Image of Careers Service

□ The Careers Service has the reputation with some employers of not encouraging young people to take up job or training opportunities which do not match up to its own preconceptions. Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment told the annual conference of the Institute of Careers Officers in Eastbourne.

"This is an image you must overcome," he said, "not least because what the Careers Service is and what it is seen to be by some can be different, and in your case that perception does you no good."

Mr Morrison continued: "I firmly believe that to help young people the Careers Service must develop positive and good relations with employers and training providers.

and makes demands on industry only in those areas where the evidence indicates these are justified.

The initial programme of work proposed for the period to March 1986 mainly involves the production of specific HSE guidance, together with the more effective use of standards and codes of practice developed jointly with industry. The HSE believes that this will give industry a clear picture of what the law requires in relation to safe use and maintenance of the plant concerned and provide a yardstick for compliance with the law. It is intended that a further programme of work would be developed after March 1986 and that the policy itself would be reviewed after five years. If before that point the continuing flow of information on accidents and dangerous occurrences indicated that some "across-the-board" measures had become desirable, then proposals to this effect would be brought by the HSE before the Health and Safety Commission.

Fatalities

The number of people killed by lifting plant each year is generally double that killed by process machinery. Thirty-five people were killed in 1981 and 46 in 1982. This represents 10-15 per cent of all fatal accidents that happen at work. The reported accidents associated with lifting plant have shown a reduction from 5,500 injuries per year in 1976 to about 3,500 injuries per year in 1980, following the downward trend of accidents generally.

Staff must be prepared to work with market forces, and understand that employers operate in the real world of profit and enterprise. Employers want the Careers Service to encourage young people to display a positive attitude to the world of work, accept necessary work disciplines, and be prepared to take up opportunities on offer at realistic rates of pay."

Create conditions

Mr Morrison pointed to signs that jobs were available for young people, and that the Government's strategy to create the conditions for actual jobs was working. Vacancies at careers offices were 27 per cent

up in August compared to the previous year; between May and August the Careers Service placed 25 per cent more school leavers under 18 than in the same period of 1982; and in the second quarter of 1983 total employment rose by some 20,000. "If young people show determination, flexibility and willingness to work hard their prospects must improve," he said.

Important part

Recognising the enormously important part the Careers Service could play in making the Youth Training Scheme a success—not least by co-operating to the full with the Manpower Services Commission, employers, local authorities, schools, colleges, voluntary organisations, trade unions and all others involved—Mr Morrison confirmed his own interest in the work of the Careers Service. His decision personally to send inspection reports produced by his Department to chairmen of education committees, and to follow up such reports by meetings, was part of his determination to make the Careers Service a really effective bridge between education and working life.

"When in contact with employers I leave them in no doubt about Government intentions to develop a Careers Service that can really help them. I urge employers to make demands of the Careers Service which, in turn, I expect the Careers Service to do everything practicable to meet."

Medical committee

□ The medical advisory committee, set up to advise the Health and Safety Commission on aspects of occupational health, has been given a further three-year term of office.

The committee's terms of reference which remain the same, are to consider and advise the HSE on biomedical aspects of occupational health, including the identification of health hazards, biological monitoring, epidemiological studies, mental health and rehabilitation as well as other associated matters referred to it by the HSC or the Health and Safety Executive.

Dr Tim Carter, the recently appointed director of medical services of the Health and Safety Executive, is the new chairman. The committee also has eight new members, replacing retiring members. Of its 17 members, seven are nominated by professional bodies, four by the TUC, four by the CBI and two by local authority organisations.

Jib falls

□ The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has warned crane owners to check cast iron components following their failure on several occasions in recent years.

In a circular letter to insurers, manufacturers and users, the Executive said that the failures in Scotch derrick crane mechanisms had resulted in falls of the jibs. One had caused a fatality. The HSE strongly recommends that action be taken by crane owners to reduce the risk of further failures.

Components which have failed have all been on old cranes which incorporate both hoisting and derricking motions driven by a single motor. Failures of cast iron bearing blocks which support the derricking and hoisting drum shafts have occurred but the component which appears to be most at risk is the sliding part of the clutch which engages the drive to the derricking motion.

Sick pay computer system

□ A computer system able to calculate statutory sick pay at the rate of 50 to 90 seconds per employee is being produced by AP Systems Ltd of Surbiton, Surrey, in conjunction with business software specialist, Circuitplan Ltd.

Known as Seeplan ssp, the system is claimed to surpass existing computer methods for calculating sick pay both in its speed of operation and in that it does not require any setting up because it uses a critical reference number, not a database. It is supplied programmed and ready-to-use on an Epson HX-20 portable micro which has its own built-in printer, LCD, and full-sized keyboard contained within the size of an A4 notepad.

The programs handle the principal ssp problems without the need for any detailed operator knowledge of the Act of Regulations. This can remove some of the burden of ssp administration and also guard against expensive errors. In particular, the software enables the "Sick Pay Machine" (as it has been dubbed) to:

Count and identify periods of incapacity for work (PIWs); pin-point and handle waiting days; identify linked PIWs; accept direct input of, or calculate, average weekly earnings; trace back to average weekly earnings at the beginning of the earliest-linked PIW; identify and handle unexhausted waiting days from a linked PIW; accept and handle contract pay on a day-by-day basis; calculate daily contract

Primary care

□ Grants to improve health care—family doctors and community nursing services—in inner cities have been announced by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. Totalling £9 million over the next four years, they have been made in response to the Acheson and Harding Reports of 1981.

In addition to providing extra funds for training health visitors and district nurses there will also be incentives to GP group practice and the problem of unsatisfactory practice premises will be tackled in a number of ways. All Family Practitioner Committees, not just those in inner cities, are being asked to adopt a more active role in advising doctors on premises, monitoring standards through regular visiting of surgeries, and promoting improvements, for which higher levels of grants are being made available.

pay if necessary; offset contract pay and ssp on a day-by-day basis; identify when ssp entitlement is about to or has become exhausted; specify when certain transfers should take place; calculate the consequences of exclusions; print a record that meets statutory standards; and identify amounts of ssp and contract sick pay for transfer to payroll.

Additional benefits of the system include a capability which will allow users to maximise recoverable ssp and an in-built monitoring facility to check the accuracy of ssp handling.

The complete system costs £1,085 and includes not only the software and HX-20 hardware but also a manual for guidance and reference, all necessary documentation including input forms and tabbed binders for holding records and a 24-hour back-up service including a software and general ssp advisory hotline.

Ionising radiations

□ Guidance on the use of ionising radiations in the paper and board industry has been published by the Health and Safety Commission.

The new guidance, by the Paper and Board Industry Advisory Committee (PABIAC), is aimed especially at safety advisers,

managers, safety representatives, machine crews, instrument technicians and laboratory staff. It provides practicable and comprehensive advice on protecting people from exposure to ionising radiations.

The paper industry uses ionising radiations for monitoring the density of the paper as it is made, checking paper quality, measuring the levels of stock in storage vessels and eliminating static electricity from sheets and reels of paper.

The first part of the guidance deals with the general concept of radiation, explaining what it is and how it is harnessed. Potential risks are discussed and internationally agreed dose limits are set out. Technical terms are fully defined in a glossary. Legal requirements relating to radiation are summarised and the duties of employers, employees and suppliers of equipment are clearly explained in a check-list form. The drawing-up of emergency procedures is also considered.

The second part of the guidance describes how the standard principles of protection are applied in practice to the various types of gauging systems and other processes found in the industry. Recommended materials and dimensions are given while photographs show good practice in installing equipment. The advice is also supported by several tables and figures.

PABIAC, a tripartite body consisting of representatives from the industry, trades unions and the Health and Safety Executive will monitor the interpretation and development of the new guidance.

The guidance has no legal status but the foreword emphasises that HSE inspectors have been instructed to take account of the guidance when considering whether there is compliance with statutory requirements.

Paper and Board IAC Ionising Radiations, available from HM Stationery Office, price £2.60 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 8836765.

Escalator guidelines

□ With the January sales about to begin and increased traffic on escalators in department stores, new guidelines on escalator safety serve as a timely reminder to prevent tragedy. Issued by the Health and Safety Executive, the guidelines stress that although escalators provide a relatively safe form of transport there have been some nasty accidents, particularly to children and elderly people.

The guidelines, which are aimed at designers, manufacturers and owners of escalators, summarise

the main risks and recommend the safety standards which should be adopted. In particular they recommend precautions which should be taken to avoid falls and trapping.

Falls, by far the most common cause of injuries on escalators, may be associated with such factors as inadequate or incorrect lighting, poor judgement at entry/exit points, overcrowding and jostling, not only when the escalator is running but also when it is stationary and being used as a fixed staircase.

Although severe trapping injuries to very young children have been few, they have included bone fractures and extensive skin tissue or muscle damage. These injuries are invariably associated with soft footwear—PVC boots or trainer type shoes, for example—being drawn into the very small gap between the step riser and the side of the escalator.

Safety in the use of escalators Guidance Note PM 34. Available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £1. ISBN 0 11 883572 6.

Organic peroxides

□ Certificates of Exemption Nos 1 and 2 of 1983 under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 (Conveyance by Road Regulations Exemptions) Regulations 1980 have been issued by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Regulation 11(1) of the Organic Peroxides (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1973 prohibits the conveyance of 2-ethyl hexyl perdicarbonate other than a solution consisting of an inert solvent and not more than 42 per cent by weight of the peroxide in a receptacle which contains more than one kilogram of the peroxide.

The two certificates of exemption allow this peroxide, in the first case in the pure form, and in the second as a frozen emulsion containing not more than 42 per cent of the peroxide, to be conveyed in packages and in quantities which have been recommended by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

Both certificates require the peroxide to be conveyed below specified temperatures. Certificate No 2 also revokes Certificate No 1 of 1980 which allowed this peroxide to be conveyed by a specific company in the form of a frozen emulsion containing not more than 32 per cent of the peroxide.

Copies of the exemption certificates are available from: Mr C Cooper, HSD A3, Health and Safety Executive, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT.

Styrene limit

□ The Health and Safety Commission has agreed to adopt a two-part control limit for the exposure of persons at work to styrene as follows:

100 parts per million (ppm), 8 hour time weighted average (TWA), together with 250 ppm, 10 minute TWA.

The control limit takes effect on April 1, 1984. It represents the exposure levels which have been judged, after detailed consideration of the available scientific and medical evidence, to be "reasonably practicable" for the whole range of work activities in Great Britain. The control limit may require process controls to be tightened or respiratory protective equipment to be worn in certain sectors of industry.

It is an upper limit of permitted exposure. At exposure levels below the control limit, because of residual risk, there is still a statutory duty to reduce exposure to the lowest level that is reasonably practicable. A statutory duty qualified in this way involves weighing the risks associated with that level of exposure against the costs of reducing that level of risk. The difficulties, and consequently the costs, of reducing exposure (and thus the risk) will naturally vary from industry to industry and from process to process. Only where the cost of further reduction is disproportionate is the obligation considered to be discharged.

The evidence presented to the HSC by its advisory committee on toxic substances shows that in all sectors of industry apart from the manufacture of glass reinforced plastics, styrene exposure levels well below 50 ppm, 8 hour TWA are readily achievable. The HSC therefore expects this practice to continue.

and terms of reference of the Asbestos Industry Working Group (AIWG). It will be chaired by Miss Beryl Leighton, area director, West and North Yorkshire area. She is in charge of the HM Factory Inspectorate National Responsibility Group for the asbestos manufacturing industry. Membership of the AIWG will be kept small with the CBI and TUC each being invited to nominate members. The chairman will provide the Commission with a draft work programme and will make regular progress reports.

Business planning

□ "Many recent business failures could have been avoided by careful planning," says Dr Richard Hargreaves, author of *Starting A Business*, a guide to business planning for those about to undertake start-up business ventures.

The author, who runs his own venture capital agency, Baronsmead Associates Ltd, writes from the basis of his own experience in planning and advising on new ventures.

The book contains practical guidance and gives a detailed description of the problems that may arise and the mistakes that should be avoided. It is essentially written for the businessman about to start his own business but should prove equally helpful as a reference book for those who need to improve their existing business and also for professional advisers, such as accountants, solicitors or stock-brokers.

Starting A Business is published by Heinemann. Price: £9.95.

Wool machines

□ Guidelines on the safety of machinery used in the wet and dry finishing of woollen and worsted fabrics have been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Guarding standards are set out for all the major categories of machinery used in wool finishing processes and special mention is made of the need to fit adequate extraction ventilation to solvent dry cleaning machines. Advice is also given on risks relating to other processes where hazardous solvents are used.

Safeguarding of woollen and worsted finishing machines is available from HM Stationery Office. Price: £2.40 plus postage. ISBN 011 883704 4.

Explosive charges

□ A new scale of charges has been introduced for licensing and approvals by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in connection with the manufacture and storage of explosives, and the manufacture of acetylene and cylinders for certain compressed gases.

The Explosives and Related Matters (Fees) Regulations will affect charges for licensing and approvals under the Explosives Act 1875 (and subsidiary legislation) and the Gas Cylinders (Conveyance) Regulations 1931.

The regulations are in line with Government policy requiring that the full cost of licensing and similar work should be recovered.

In some cases the charges have not been increased since they were first set more than 100 years ago. Other charges are being introduced for the first time for services previously provided free.

Since the cost to HSE of operating the services has increased considerably since the new scale was first calculated, it is proposed that a further revision should be made in 1984 to bring charges completely into line with contemporary costs. Thereafter an annual review will take place

Slurry storage

□ The recent deaths of a farmer and his young employee who were overcome by gas in an underground slurry store, emphasise the dangers connected with slurry storage.

Asphyxiation, drowning and machinery-associated injuries during slurry storage and handling operations have claimed 17 lives in the last ten years. People at risk or controlling slurry operations should be alert to the hazards and avoid delaying any remedial action necessary to ensure a safe system of work. The following action is recommended by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and will be appropriate to most situations:

- Safety signs warning of the gas hazard should be placed at slurry store access points.

- A store should not be entered unless it is really necessary. When entry is necessary, first check for dangerous gases. (A wide range of atmospheric testing and sampling equipment is commercially available.) Where there is no means of clearing the

gases and providing continuous ventilation, then suitable breathing apparatus approved by the HSE should be worn together with a safety harness and lifeline. The free end of the line should be held by two persons who are trained and practised in rescue techniques. These precautions should be taken at all subsequent entries to the store as further dangerous concentrations of gas could be produced.

- Child restraint fences, gates or covers should be fitted to storage areas to deter unauthorised access and protect youngsters from drowning.

- Tractor power take-offs and power take-off shafts of slurry pumps and tankers should be fitted with fully effective and well maintained guards.

Further advice on this subject is available from HM Agricultural Inspectorate or may be found in Guidance Note GS 12 *Effluent storage on farms* produced by the HSE and available from HM Stationery Office Price: 50p.

Electrical guide

□ The common causes of electric shock and burns associated with portable electrical apparatus are reviewed in a guidance note published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Many accidents, it says, result from the flexible cable rather than the equipment itself; cables become damaged and are not repaired as they should be; and plugs are sometimes wrongly connected and the wire is not clamped firmly enough. Apparatus is occasionally misused or covers left off, and some accidents arise because repairs are attempted with the equipment still connected and alive.

The guidance also refers to methods by which the risk of accidents can be minimised, for example by proper earthing or the use of all-insulated or double insulated tools, or the use of lower voltages and sensitive earth leakage protection.

Advice on the use of portable and small mobile generators is also included, together with recommendations on inspection and maintenance procedures.

The safe use of portable electrical apparatus (electrical safety), Guidance Note PM32. Available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers. Price: £1.50 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 883563 7.

Enterprise Allowance Scheme—the pioneers

by Susie Hughes, Manpower Services Commission

□ From chimney sweeps in Clwyd to engineering in Exeter; from Kissograms in Kent to mechanics in Manchester—budding entrepreneurs are taking advantage of the latest Government initiative to encourage the unemployed to set up their own business.

In early 1982 the Enterprise Allowance Scheme was introduced in five pilot areas—Medway Towns, Burnley, Coventry, Wrexham/Shotton and Kilmarnock—at a cost of £5.2 million. Examples from these areas show that with a great deal of hard work, rewards are there to be had.

The scheme, which is run by the Manpower Services Commission, was extended nationally on August 1, 1983. Would-be self-employed have been applying for the 60,000 places available up to March 1985, which entitle them to a £40 a week grant for their first year in business.

The Government is providing funding of £91 million, which is allocated broadly in line with unemployment levels in each region.

It is still too early to judge the performance of the 13,000 people who have set up companies since the scheme was introduced nationwide in August, but these new

bosses can take heart from some of their predecessors, who are already climbing the ladder to success.

Leather wear

After a holiday job in a chain store, Donna Flint of Gravesend vowed that she would never work for anyone else. Now, three years later, Donna 21, has kept to that promise and is working hard to build up her own designer leather wear business.

After two years studying couture and tailoring at Medway College of Design, she felt ready to join the competitive world of fashion. Her first garments were made for herself and friends in her mother's front room, while she developed her individual style.

Then her first breakthrough came when her mother told her about the Enterprise Allowance Scheme operating as a pilot venture in Medway. Donna was one of the first people chosen to receive the £40 a week Government grant to help her through the first year of business.

She used her own £1,000 investment to buy second-hand equipment and the grant helped her to

advertise and rent a small workshop. A week before she was due to move into the new premises in Gillingham, she was involved in a serious road accident which put her in the intensive care unit for several weeks. During this time she still had to pay the rent on her workshop and, as she was unable to work, the Enterprise Allowance helped her to keep her head above water.

When she was fully recovered, she set about rebuilding her business. At this time, her 12-month grant expired but she acquired an overdraft and borrowed some money from her family rather than abandon the business.

Her perseverance is now beginning to reap rewards. She has had a collection shown at a Knightsbridge store, is supplying a boutique in London's Kings Road and is having to work long hours to keep up with the demands from two Kent shops, which regularly sell her goods. This is all in addition to the demand from the many individual orders from customers wanting her unique designs.

"In February the business was in serious trouble," Donna admitted, "but I have managed to keep going. Initially the grant helped me to pay for the advertising that got my name known.

"I'd like to concentrate on making exclusive items. People come to me with their ideas for clothes and I add my suggestions and then make up the articles. This is not as expensive as people think and it is worth paying for individuality in a gar-

How to qualify for the EAS

Anyone wishing to apply has to meet the following criteria:

- be receiving unemployment or supplementary benefit;
- have been out of work or under notice of redundancy for at least 13 weeks;
- be over 18 and under retirement age;
- have at least £1,000 available or in the form of an overdraft facility to invest in the business;
- propose a business that is suitable for public support.

The first stage for those who qualify is to go along to the Jobcentre for a half-day information session comprising an explanation of the workings of the scheme followed by advice and information about setting up in business by a business advisor.

(continued) ▶

→ CASE STUDY

ment. In fact, one London shop I dealt with was marking up my goods by more than 100 per cent."

Though she specialises in leather goods, Donna is also branching out into designer clothes in other fabrics and during 1984 she hopes to start an exclusive bridal wear service.

Bicycles

At the turn of the century Coventry led the world in the cycle trade. It was from there that James Starley, the father of the bicycle transformed the old bone-shaker into the modern machine we know today.

Now, like many other Midlands industries, the cycle trade is dying and only a handful of skilled craftsmen remains. One of these men is Tom Bromwich, who has worked in the cycle trade for more than 25 years and has recently started his own business, Puma Cycles.

After serving his time as a toolmaker, Tom realised he did not want to spend his life working for other people. His first venture was a small cycle shop, which survived for more than 20 years, but in the early 1970s the demand for cycles fell and he was forced to try another.

A keen cyclist himself, Tom went into the field of making bikes but was unable to compete with the cheaper models imported from the Far East. After several false starts in this line of work, he decided, at the age of 58, to move into the more specialised area of manufacturing high-quality racing and touring frames.

It was while he was looking for premises for his new venture that he heard about the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. He applied and within a week was accepted. The next step was to move into a workshop where he used his old skills as a toolmaker to construct his own machinery. What he couldn't make himself, he bought from scrap-yards and second-hand shops and modified to suit his needs.



Tom Bromwich at work on a cycle frame.

"It was in these early days that the £40 a week grant came in most useful," said Tom. "I had no work coming in while I was making the tools and I needed this money to tide me over. Then I had to go out and find business."

Rather than sit around and wait for the work to come to him, he visited wholesalers and suppliers and gradually built up a steady workload. When the grant finished in July, Tom had enough regular orders not only to continue the business but to expand his premises and take on an assistant, Joe Nerney, whom he had trained in another firm ten years previously.

Now Tom is planning on employing more staff: "I have plenty of work coming in and I need more staff, but it is difficult to find

someone already trained. I am looking into the possibility of taking on a youngster under the MSC's Youth Training Scheme, because once he has learnt this trade his skills will always be in demand."

Now, with business booming, Tom has just one regret—that all this didn't happen 15 years ago, when he had time to build up a large business before he retires.

Sheet metal engineering

When an Irvine sheet metal works closed down, putting 200 workers on the dole, three of its long-term staff decided they had to make a decision if they wanted to

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continue working in their trade. They could either uproot their families and look for a job in a less depressed part of the country or they could take a gamble and try to set up their own business.

Robert Richmond, David Dunhope and Bill Sneddon had worked for Dunlop West Ayr, which later became Erskine West Ayr, for about 20 years, working their way up from apprentices to departmental managers.

When they were faced with redundancy, they realised that there was still room in the area for a precision sheet metal firm, specialising in prototype equipment for computers.

"We were all offered other jobs," explained Robert "but in an area with 25 per cent unemployment, it was possible that six months later, we would be back on the dole. We heard about the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which would provide us with a steady income while we tried to make our own business succeed. We used our redundancy payments to provide the £1,000 each to invest in the venture in

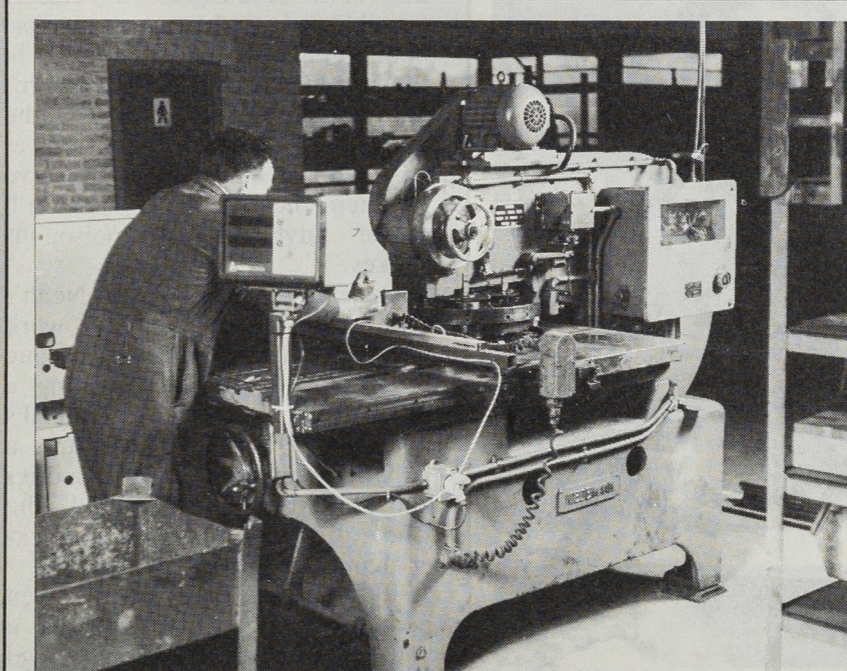
order to qualify for the grant and then set about finding premises.

So it was that Pierceton Engineering Ltd was born, and three months later Peter Baird, another former manager from Erskine West Ayr joined the business as the fourth director.

They were able to buy some equipment from their former firm's closing down sale and they used some of their old building contacts to get their first orders. In the beginning they built up their reputation by doing rush jobs that their established competitors could not handle.

Robert admitted that there was a considerable amount of risk involved: "We were warned about the pitfalls, but it was the only thing we knew how to do. We knew how to run a business; however, assistance was required to overcome the various formalities of setting up a private company, but we had plenty of helpful advice. It was a gamble, but the Enterprise Allowance Scheme gave us a guaranteed £40 a week each to fall back on."

When the 12-month grant expired in March, Pierceton Engineering had taken on four more staff and was able to continue operating without the allowance.



A turret press at Pierceton Engineering. This uses a template to punch out flat components that will later be folded.

Robert spoke for all four directors when he said: "It has been hard work, but it has been worth it. It makes a big difference when you know that you are working for your own business and not for someone else's profit."

Restaurant

At the age of 55 and with two years redundancy behind him, Roy Kempson sat down to evaluate his future. He felt that he had two options—he could spend the next ten years "vegetating" or he could do something about it. But the chances of finding work in his home town of Bacup in the foothills of Lancashire seemed remote, so he set about creating his own business.

Roy and his wife Eileen had been dreaming of owning a restaurant for many years, but when Roy was made redundant, he abandoned hope and threw his carefully prepared plans in the dustbin.

But then their fortune took a turn for the better. As they lived in the Rossendale Valley, they were entitled to assistance under two Government schemes. Eileen saw a notice on a bus about the Rossendale Enterprise Trust, which was set up to advise and help small businesses. They contacted the director, who steered their ideas favourably through the banks and then suggested they apply for a grant under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

The next stop was the Burnley Jobcentre, where Roy was accepted onto the area's pilot scheme, guaranteeing him £40 a week for a year.

"The steady income was a great help," he reflected. "We were in a good position of being able to eat out of the business and live on the premises, so we could put all the money into building up the business."

Eileen had worked in the catering

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trade, but Roy's only previous experience was making footwear. They bought a 200-year-old building near the centre and did all the renovation work themselves.

In November 1982 the Heritage Wine Bar and Restaurant was ready to open, serving lunches in their 30-place dining room. Now they have extended the business to cater for 120 people, serving traditional home-made lunches, à la carte dinners and snacks in the cellar wine bar. And in November 1983 they added another string to their bow by opening a bed and breakfast service in the flats they have rented next door.

The business now employs five people but in the beginning Roy and Eileen did all the work themselves. In fact, on the day that their daughter Sarah was born, Eileen had spent the morning peeling the potatoes for lunch.

In the months leading up to Christmas it was not unusual to see a "Restaurant Full" sign outside the

door and Roy is delighted with his new found success. "This is like a dream come true and everyone has benefited from it. We received good financial advice from the Enterprise Trust and a steady income from the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. And the Government has received a good return for its investment, because instead of having to pay me unemployment benefit, I am an employer, keeping another five people off the dole."

Taxidermy

Two of the more recent recruits to the EAS are Kevin Wilmott and Barry Marshall. Unlike the other examples, they had not been eligible until the scheme went national on August 1, as Hartlepool was not among the original five pilot areas.

Their prize possession at the moment is a huge black panther and so far it's their biggest asset in a business which first began as a joke.

When friends laughingly suggested that 22-year-old Kevin try his hand at taxidermy, little did they think he would do just that. But after four years' unemployment he was ready to try just about anything.

"Taxidermy has been a hobby of mine since I was seven. But as for making a living out of it—well, that was something I had never really thought seriously about."

Kevin's next step was to find out if he was likely to have any customers. After placing an advert in the local paper, he was amazed at the response. He received inquiries from schools, colleges, museums and private clubs: "Believe it or not, there's a great demand for stuffed birds and animals in the North East.

To meet that demand Kevin and his partner, 27-year-old Barry Marshall, have set up as artistic taxidermists from their Noah's Ark shop in Murray Street, Hartlepool. Their unusual business has been given a welcome boost through the EAS. For up to a year, both of them will receive a £40 a week allowance to help them make the move from enthusiastic amateurs to businessmen.

Noah's Ark boasts a positive menagerie of birds and animals. As well as the black panther, customers can take their pick from owls, foxes, baby bulldogs, macaws and parrots and even a South American iguana.

Kevin keeps both his suppliers and his techniques a closely guarded secret: "Let's just say most of the animals come from a zoo in the North East. But we do get birds and pets brought into us by the public. If someone's favourite pet has died and they want to preserve it, then they come to us—we'll tackle anything but poisonous snakes."

Once an animal comes to Noah's Ark, Kevin and Barry set to work using a technique they say is unique in Britain. It involves making a glass fibre mould of the animal's body and filling it with a polyurethane foam which then dries and expands to fill the mould. The whole process is cleaner and quicker than traditional methods.

"I get some funny looks when people ask me what I do for a living, but I know we can make a go of it. There's a market waiting out there for us," said Kevin. ■



Kevin Wilmott (left) puts the finishing touches to a curlew while his partner Barry Marshall tackles a widgeon duck.

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