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Employment Gazette

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Cover picture

Some important survey findings on the different employment characteristics of the black and white populations in England and Wales are described on pages 304-307.

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EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

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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 Mannower Services Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

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3	Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718	
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6	Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training	PL703	
7	Union membership rights and the closed shop	PL708(rev)	
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Employment of overseas workers

Information on the work permit scheme-not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians

Employment in the United Kinadom A guide for workers from non-EC

OW17(1980) countries

Training and work experience

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimun 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 EDL504(rev)

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors	PL726
The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages	PL728
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

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Young Workers Scheme Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment	
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in a split job Just what your company needs

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Skill shortage: Time running out for the engineering industry?

Three moves to correct the severe shortage of skilled engineering staff have highlighted the urgency of the problem.

The first is the formation of a special committee of academics, senior industrialists and others under the chairmanship of Mr John Butcher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry. It will look particularly at the emphasis being placed on electronics in university education and the general shortage of engineering employees with high technology qualifications.

power Services Commission to produce a programme of action by September aimed at combating the shortcomings of British industrial training. This follows the Institute of Manpower Studies' report that UK spending on industrial training is lagging behind our major international industrial

"It is no use just having fine words. The facts are known," commented the MSC's chairman, Mr David Young. "We have to come out with a programme for action—and we do not have too much time.

'The feeling is that if we do not do something as a nation, in four or five years it will probably be a waste of time.'

A similar warning came from Mr David Gardner, director of the Electronics Engineering Association: "If we don't get the skilled engineers soon, we may not need any at

The second is the decision by the Man- all in the long run because the industry will have died." Already, he revealed, there is a 20 per cent shortfall of electronic development engineers and all the signs are that things are getting worse.

Leading companies

That was the reason behind the third major initiative in recent weeks, the proposal by 14 leading engineering companies. for a Government-sponsored agency to identify and correct shortages of technological skills. They pointed out the relatively high cost to individual companies of this form of training and the difficulties of keeping personnel once they have been trained: some staff move to other companies, some to other countries and some to other industrial sectors

gists are employed but work could be found for another 700 if they were available. At British Aerospace about 50 draughtsmen and designers have been attracted abroad this year alone. At Marconi a recruiting team has been sent as far afield as Australia and New Zealand to find software experts. And at GEC there are currently "several hundred vacancies for technologists and technicians," according to personnel director, Mr Glyn Trollope

Another proposal—this time from the Engineering Council—envisages a programme of pump-priming exercises to help engineering departments, a secondment scheme to enable academic staff to spend up to a year in industry, and steps to create a 10 per cent swing towards the sciences in higher education places.

One obvious method of alleviating the engineering staff shortage would be to raise the very low proportion of women employed in the industry. Efforts in this direction have already started with the implementation of the WISE 84 campaign (Women into Science and Engineering); and the Manpower Services Commission has set up a £1 million fund to enable the Engineering Industry Training Board to give £6,000 grants this year to companies taking on ex-At Plessey, for instance, 3,500 technolotra girls to train as engineering technicians.

Job successes boost confidence

The numbers of young people coming off the Youth Training Scheme this summer and going straight into jobs give real confidence for the development of the scheme in the coming year, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, declared. Speaking to senior managers from large companies at a conference of some of the scheme's major managing agents at Whitbread's headquarters in London, Mr King said that it was certainly clear that youngsters who had had the benefit of yrs would do markedly better than those who had chosen not to take advantage of the scheme.

"It is as if within a year we had constructed an entire new system of further been given full-time jobs; and many of them education," he remarked.

Mr King's comments were endorsed by a report published this month by HM Inspectors. Irrespective of the intention that the YTS should operate as a training initiative, they said, "it was clear that most trainees saw the scheme as an avenue to employment." They also found that the introduction of the YTS had led to a heightened awareness in many further educational establishments of the implications and possibilities of work-based education and training for young people.

In the clothing industry the success of the YTS has meant that 98 per cent of trainees who completed their one-year courses have

have decided to continue their training through day-release courses leading to City and Guilds qualifications. And in the YTS scheme run by the Construction Industry Training Board, Mr King said he understood that virtually all the trainees-some 17,000—are expected to find jobs.

"There is no doubt," he stated, "that YTS is already—and will increasingly prove to be-the way to jobs for hundreds of thousands of youngsters. That must be good news for industry, which is obviously finding that the scheme trains the sort of youngsters it wants to employ.

"Most important of all," he added, "it is good news for the youngsters themselves."



Mr Tom King with Whitbread YTS trainees Andrew Tutton and Martin Rix (right) at Whitbread's headquarters in London

Employment initiatives in the North East

The Manpower Services Commission is run- Do You Know?", this year's school-leavers being run on a part-time basis by one or two ning a campaign to focus attention on the problems of youth unemployment in the North East.

"Nearly 50,000 young people between the six months or more in the North East," said Mr George Calder, regional director of the

Vacancies

"We are asking employers to do what they can to help and to get in touch with either the local careers office or Jobcentre if they have

By dialling 100 and asking for "Freefone

and their parents will also be able to find out more about the Youth Training Scheme.

Together with the Department of Education and Science (under the auspices of a ages of 16 and 24 have been out of work for Local Collaborative Project) the MSC is also giving a grant to the Northumbria Tourist Board to help it identify the possible training needs of thousands of people working in small tourist establishments throughout the

The board covers the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Tyne and Wear, and Cleveland where there is a large and increasing stock of small hotels, guest houses, tourist attractions and facility sectors which are widely dispersed. Most of these are small,

people or by the self-employed.

"Tourism in the North East has consider. able growth potential but is sometimes constrained by the lack of experience and awareness of the operator," said Mr Calder.

Courses for needs

"There is a need for the right type of training and we feel we can make a positive contribution by first helping the Northumbria Tourist Board to identify the exact training needs and then offering these people an appropriate college course. This should help strengthen this sector of the economy in the region."

More graduates getjobs

Indications are that the proportion of 1983 graduates who had not found work by the end of the year was lower than in 1982, according to figures from the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

More banking and insurance vacancies occurred than had been predicted and there was also increased demand for graduate entrants to jobs in the computing and engineering sectors.

As far as the employer was concerned, recruitment had been made that much harder by the growing reluctance of graduates to spend time actively looking for jobs until after they had finished their degree courses.



Unemployed people in Newcastle upon Tyne can take advantage of the free workshop facilities and basic instruction provided by the Toc H Ucanduit workshop. The workshop is sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission under the Voluntary Projects Programme. Earlier this month Mr Brian Emmett (left), chief executive of the MSC's employment division, visited the project.

He is pictured here examining some of the practice work on mitred joints with Mr Ken Rutherford (centre), who regularly uses the workshop, and workshop supervisor Mr Richard Lillico. Participants produce picture frames as well as doing other basic carpentry work and they can also carry out upholstery work. learn computer skills, make wooden toys, study motor vehicle maintenance and involve themselves in a variety of other activities of benefit to themselves or the community.

Community Enterprise Programme

Severe criticisms of the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP) have been made in a report by Youthaid. The report was sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission. which also ran the CEP itself

The CEP lasted for 11/2 years from April 1981 and, according to the report, gave very little support for sponsors to undertake training, had no publicity for its training budget and had ambiguities and discrepancies in the detailed information available to MSC staff, which led to varied interpretations and differences of opinion about suitable provision.

On the other hand, it was found that CEP workers were generally satisfied with the education and training they had done; and most of those who had not been offered education and training opportunities said they would have liked to have had them. Eighty-six per cent claimed to have learnt something from their CEP jobs.

As for the sponsors and managers, they found that the staff's limited experience of education and training led to difficulties in identifying employee needs and gaining familiarity with local resources and provision. Some schemes had problems in persuading individual employers or sponsors of the value of education and training; and in one case a scheme training officer had experienced prejudice against CEP workers by those running training courses.

BRIEF

Putting the imagination to work

setting up their own businesses, has inspired a variety of imaginative business projects in the last few weeks. In Northamptonshire. for instance, close to the Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire boundaries, Ms Jillian Woodford is busy producing the UK's latest addition to the cheese market-"Three Shires"-made from goats' milk.

She gained her cheese-making expertise working abroad in Finland, Israel and California and has also worked briefly for another English goat cheesemaker. "Despite the price of between £3.50 and £4 per lb, there is," she says, "a considerable market for goat cheese." She hopes to enter the export market soon and expects no greater problem than finding enough goats to keep the milk flowing in.

Another Enterprise Allowance Scheme for a new business.

The Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which beneficiary is Mr Bob Masters. By the end provides £40 a week for unemployed people of the year he is optimistic that his turnover will have exceeded £50,000 and "business couldn't be better", he enthuses. The business in question is a van hire and haulage company in Blackheath, West Midlands. From an original fleet of four vans it has now expanded to 17 vans and three cars, which he and his wife valet and service themselves.

> In the South West 19-year-old Miss Kathy Harris of Bristol (pictured right) has taken advantage of the EAS to start a company making novelty cushions known as 'Kath's Crazy Cushions". Earlier this month she had a visit from Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Alan Clark, who came to see for himself the help the scheme can give to those who have an imaginative and marketable idea



'British industry must invest in its people or lose out internationally'

'Neglect of our human resources has been one very obvious, extremely damaging and very long-standing aspect of our failure as a nation to devote sufficient energy, attention or professionalism to competing in world markets," declared Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, in a hard-hitting speech to a seminar of business managers and advisers at the Stock

"By international standards," he said, 'we have an under-educated, undertrained, under-motivated, inflexible and unadaptable workforce. That is, in itself, one aspect of a general disinclination to take industry and wealth-creation seriously."

He said a recent study showed that firms their own employees as time goes on. in West Germany, Japan and the United cent of sales revenue—to staff training and

Different league

"And how does the United Kingdom compare? Quite simply, we are not only not in the same game, we are not in the same league," said Mr Holland.

"The truth is that employers here have not pulled their weight. They have not played their part in preparing young people for work. They have not invested enough in

"When action is needed-for example States committed a substantial sum—2.5 per over skill shortages, to produce change in the universities or elsewhere in the education system-employers have looked to Government to act and foot the bill.

> "Rarely have they taken entrepreneurial action as have their competitors in the United States or been willing to make or sustain the commitment of the Germans or Japanese.'

Sound return

Stockbrokers, financial institutions and investors, said Mr Holland, should demand from companies a greater commitment to staff training if they want them to compete effectively against foreign competitors, and if they want a sound return on their investment.

"When a company is launched on the Stock Market or in the USM, it is a rare prospectus which spells out what it does and intends to do by way of financial and other investment in its human resource," he said. 'Very few annual reports even address the subject let alone give details of expenditure and activities. Brokers' circulars do not dwell on these aspects of a company's performance or prospects.

"It is odd, to say the least, that so much attention should be paid to the personalities and flair of top management and so little be given to what that management is investing in the workforce it leads. If people at the top can influence performance, so can people elsewhere.'

Steps to ensure right to work

To achieve the right to work in practice, as well as in theory, the International Labour Organisation's conference in Geneva has passed a resolution calling for the promotion of full, productive and freely chosen employment as the priority of national economic and

The conference was attended by some 1,850 government, employer and worker delegates from 139 countries.

Part of its resolution on employment urged for effective measures to be introduced to ensure that any negative effects of the investments of multinational enterprises on employment are avoided and that any positive effects encouraged. It also declared that national employment policies should aim to eliminate discrimination and ensure equal opportunity and treatment for all workers.

The conference delegates emphasised the importance of balanced regional development ithin national boundaries as a means of mitigating social and employment problems aused by unequal distribution of natural resources and inadequate mobility of the means of production. And they called upon countries to implement special public works programmes to create and maintain employment, reduce poverty and meet basic needs better in areas of widespread unemployment and underemployment.



Mr David Trippier chats to Laura Ashley machinist, Miss Menna Morris, who is working on the company's latest design of curtains. With them are (left to right) Mr Adam Lofthouse and Mr Dai Davies (both of Laura Ashley); Mr Leslie Morgan, chairman of Mid Wales Development; and Mr John James, Laura Ashley's managing director.

Curtains for new factory—but that's success

The new Laura Ashley curtain factory was officially opened by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry, Mr David Trippier, when he visited Newtown, Powys, as part of Britain's first "Small firms local enterprise week"

The factory has brought 66 jobs to the town so far and it is planned to double the advice. workforce within two years. Altogether Laura Ashley employs some 1,400 people in Wales and the Borders. It started manufacturing curtains three years ago at its production headquarters in Carno, Powys, but when orders began to total more than 250 a week, it was removed, they would each be able to take decided to move the business to the new site, a Mid Wales Development Unit on Newtown's Dyffryn Estate. Production there actually started last month and already it has time staff in addition to their present compexpanded to cope with around 600 orders a week.

Small business survey

Despite its claim that the Government has introduced more measures to help small firms than any other Government in living memory, the Forum of Private Business (which describes itself as "a non-profit seeking, non-partisan organisation whose objective is to promote free enterprise) believes that more should be done to help the private business community to boom and to reduce unemployment.

Problems

In a questionnaire sent to its 10,000 members, the Forum suggested that the major problems facing small businesses were lack of sales, lack of finance and too much legislation and Government paperwork. The results of the survey showed that the members agreed with this viewpoint but it also showed that fewer than one in four of them had made use of any of the 108 measures to help small businesses that have been introduced by the Government.

Launching the Forum's latest campaign, Mr David Trippier, Minister for Small Businesses, said how valuable he found it to hear a wide cross-section of comments and arguments, despite their often conflicting

According to the survey, if all the important problems facing small businesses were on an average of two full-time and 11/2 part-

'YTS must be wedded to further education through broader selection procedures'

Colleges' admission policies should reflect confidence in their own assessment and standards rather than being based upon narrow selection procedures, urged Dr George Tolley, head of the Manpower Services Commission's Quality Branch, in a call for improved access to vocational education.

He felt that the education world fails to reflect the flexibility aimed for in the Youth Training Scheme and that it is important for examining and validating bodies to open up their requirements so that YTS trainees have full opportunity to build upon what they have achieved in the one-year foundation training.

The YTS is still on trial for quality, Dr Tolley admitted, but he stressed that the MSC is working hard to deliver, and that the framework of the quality control is already

Speaking to the Association of Colleges of Further and Higher Education, he described the work that is under way to ensure that yts trainees are given transferable skills that will be of value in a changing, difficult job market. Core skills in number, communication, practical skills, planning, problem solving and computer literacy are being advanced through a programme of curriculum development to which both the MSC and the European Social Fund are giving high

For quality to be transferred to the trainees it must first start with the supervisors. Dr Tolley said. "The network of 55 Accredited Training Centres—centres for the training of trainers—is now in operation but it is clear that many supervisors cannot attend training courses at the centres. Video films and other training materials are in preparation to help them learn in the workplace or at home. Helping the supervisor towards a better appreciation of training needs is a vital aspect of quality.

But whatever the intrinsic merits of YTS, declared Dr Tolley, unless its outcome is recognised within the education world, it will not fully achieve its aims: "Unless the professional expertise in further education is evidently made use of within YTS, something will be lacking. It will be a tragedy if, for whatever reason, yts becomes effectively divorced from the further education sector. The trainees would suffer, so would the employees and so would further educa-

BRIEF

The changing shape of **British industry**

Britain's industrial landscape has begun to be transformed, commented Secretary of State or Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, in a speech to businessmen in Plymouth. Obsolete and surplus capacity is being shed but at the same time there has been a boom in new businesses "which promise to help create a leaner, more flexible and more competitive

reflected in significant falls in unemployment "but our economy is no longer in relaive decline and I believe we are moving in he right direction.'

We still need more new jobs, he said, and we need changes to our industrial structure: The revolutionary trends in micro-electronic technology, for example, appear especially conducive to the start-up of new small irms with new ideas."

However, Mr Tebbit made it clear that he did not consider high technology to be an end in itself, but rather a means of producing what people need, often from traditional sectors—only better and more cheapy. "There are very few redundant industries," he stated, "only outmoded production methods. And I am certainly not in the business of encouraging British companies to withdraw from any industrial sector.

More in work

"The level of unemployment in the economy remains tragically high, but this should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the number of people in work in the economy, including the self-employed, is estimated to have risen by about 200,000 between March in September. and December 1983. And the figures for west level for four years.'

Small firms, he said, have a role in the present transformation of the industrial andscape by, among other things, providing a breeding ground for the new talent not least in management—to innovate and create both new products and, most importantly, "new industries upon which nations depend for industrial renewal."

Another vital aspect of industrial trans- contracted.

Mr Tebbit admitted that there may still formation, according to Mr Tebbit, is that he some way to go before this begins to be of quality: "Quality is far from being an intangible or woolly concept—it is a practical management science in its own right. It not only ensures customer satisfaction but means sustained profits as well.

'The world," he added, "is climbing painfully but steadily out of recession and many exciting international trading oppor-

Demarcation deal wins pay award

A radical initiative in industrial relations, abolishing all demarcation among craftsmen in five trade unions employed at the Mobil oil refinery at Coryton, Essex, has led to one of the largest pay awards so far this year in British industry.

Employees, who already received a 4.5 per cent rise in May and a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in their basic working week in June, will get an extra 9.5 per cent plus £150 bonus. The deal also involves 86 job losses (with another 36 later) among the 278 manual maintenance workers and 20 among the 70 supervisory staff. It will come into effect

The basic weekly wage for craftsmen at hours lost through short-time working in the refinery will then be £211.32. They will manufacturing have been running at their each be known as a "refinery craftsman" rather than crane driver, boilermaker, fitter and so on, and will be allowed to do any task which they are sufficiently skilled to perform safely. As part of the agreement Mobil is putting more resources into training so as to broaden the range of skills possessed by each employee. Jobs not requiring skills specific to the refinery—scaffolding and vehicle maintenance, for example-will be sub-

tunities are starting to unfold. That's good news for us all-but only if we can consistently design, make and sell what today's sophisticated customers want. In short we must compete on quality—in terms of value for money, fitness for purpose and lasting satisfaction to the consumer.

This point was underlined by his Parliamentary Under Secretary, Mr John Butcher, at the opening of the World Quality Conference in Brighton. "Quality," said Mr Butcher, "is the key weapon in our fight back to gain a larger share of both home and overseas markets.

"One percentage point in world trade manufactures can help gain, or lose, around 1/4 million jobs. There is no reason why we cannot claim back three per cent of world trade through our endeavours on quality and design in this way and create up to 3/4 million new jobs. In my view this target should be attainable during the 1980s



Sir Nicholas Goodison (left) presents the Strongbow award to Mr Peter Earl of STC.

Equal information

Standard Telephones Cable are the third winners of the Strongbow award for the best annual report directed specifically at both employees and shareholders.

Awarded annually by H P Bulmer Holdings and sponsored by Accountancy age, in association with the Industrial Society, the silver trophy was handed to Mr Peter Earl, STC's director of public relations by Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock

The Strongbow Trophy is awarded on the basis that employees and shareholders are entitled to receive the same range of information about their company's annual

Mr Alex Fletcher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, presented two other major awards at the Industrial Society's Employee Report Conference. The Kilncraft Trophy, donated by Staffordshire Potteries, went to Britoil and the Mobile Training Cup from Mobile Training and Exhibitions was won by British Aerospace.

Drop in TUC membership

Membership of unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress has dropped to 10,076,173 the TUC revealed last month. This is almost 434,000 below the equivalent figure for 1983 and about two million lower than in 1980.

For the first time in more than a century the number of affiliated unions fell below the 100 evel, largely as a result of mergers.

Other than as a result of a merger, the only union with more than 100,000 members that anaged to increase its overall membership during the year was the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union. The largest trade union, the TGWU, lost nearly 100,000 members to total



Patterns of employment among black and white people in Britain

by Colin Brown

Policy Studies Institute

A PSI study in 1982 aimed to examine the differences between the employment and other characteristics of the black and white populations, and to find out what changes had occurred since previous PSI surveys. The author outlines some of the more important findings in the field of employment.

In 1982 the Policy Studies Institute conducted two linked national surveys, one of black people of Asian and West Indian origin and one of white people¹. The aim of the study was to examine the differences between the employment and other characteristics of the black and white populations, and to find out what changes had occurred since the Institute's previous surveys of this kind, conducted in 1974^{2,3}. A report of the survey results has recently been published by PSI⁴. This article outlines some of the more important findings in the field of employment.

The surveys comprised interviews with 5,001 black adults, selected from 3,083 households, and interviews with 2,263 white adults, all from separate households. The samples were selected from the populations of 264 electoral wards throughout England and Wales, and were designed to be nationally representative. A complex sample design was employed and the final results are therefore re-weighted to account for probabilities of selection that vary between areas and households: for this reason several of the tables show both the unweighted and weighted base for the percentages. The unweighted figure gives the actual number of interviews on which the analysis is based, while the weighted base is the figure used in the calculation incorporating the adjustments for the different selection probabilities. In the survey of black people the interviewers were ethnically and linguistically matched with the informants. Versions of the questionnaire were prepared in five Asian languages, and over a third of the interviews with informants of Asian origin were conducted in one of these languages.

Numbers in work

Table 1 shows the proportion of men and women who are economically active in the three ethnic groups, that is to say the proportion working, seeking work, or on a government scheme such as the Youth Opportunities Programme, the Community Enterprise Programme or the Training Opportunities Scheme. It can be seen that a higher percentage of black men than of white men are economically active; this is entirely the result of the difference between their age distributions. Over 15 per cent of white men (aged over 16) are aged 65 or over, compared with less than five per cent of men of Asian and West Indian origin. The table also shows the activity rates for men aged under 65: in their case the West Indian and Asian figures are very similar to the white figure. The difference between the age distributions of white and black women is even more marked than in the case of men, but this is only reflected in the higher activity rate of women of West Indian origin; the overall activity rate for women of Asian origin is lower than for white women. In fact the overall Asian figure hides a large difference between Muslim women and other women of Asian origin: for the Muslims the activity rate is very low, at 18 per cent, while for the others it is relatively high, at 54 per cent. The latter figure is the result of the young age profile. coupled with activity rates within age groups that are almost as high as for white women.

Unemployment rates among black men and women are. however, much higher than those among white men and women. Table 1 gives the rates found in the survey in a form comparable to the officially-produced statistics in

Table 1 Activity rates and unemployment rates (1982), by sex and ethnic group

Men			Women			
White	West Indian origin	Asian origin	White	West Indian origin	Asian origin	
80	88	87	46	74	39	
93 13	91 25	90 20	59 10	75 16	40 20	
	White 80 93	White West Indian origin 80 88 93 91	White West Indian origin Asian origin 80 88 87 93 91 90	White West Indian origin Asian origin White 80 88 87 46 93 91 90 59	White West Indian origin Asian origin White West Indian origin 80 88 87 46 74 93 91 90 59 75	

Table 2 Job levels of employees, by sex and ethnic group

THE PERSON NAMED IN	Men			Women		
-made and the	White	West Indian origin	Asian origin	White	West Indian origin	Asian origin
Professional, employer, manager	19	5	13	7	1	6
Other non-manual Skilled manual and	23	10	13	55	52	42
foremen	42	48	33	5	4	6
Semi-skilled manual	13	26	34	21	36	44
Unskilled manual	3	9	6	11	7	2
Base: (weighted)	1,490	972	2,167	1,050	1,020	760
(unweighted)	591	467	1,041	495	502	340

Table 3 Industry sector, by sex and ethnic group (1982)

and recognized the second	White	West Indian origin	Asian origin
Men Engineering and metals	15	9	13
Vehicles and shipbuilding	5	12	11
Textiles, clothing and leather	5 2	3	13
All manufacturing and mining industries	41	41	57
Transport and communications	10	24	12
Distributive trades	8	6	6
Other service industries	23	14	17
All service industries	41	45	35
Public administration and defence	7	3	2
Base: (weighted)	1,490	972	2,167
(unweighted)	591	467	1,041
Women			
Textiles, clothing and leather	4	4	21
All manufacturing and mining industries	21	20	4
Distributive trades	17	8	14
Professional and scientific services All service industries	25	41	16
Public administration and defence	70	72	41
rubiic administration and defence	6	6	8
Base: (weighted)	1,050	1,020	760
(unweighted)	495	502	340

1982. It shows that for West Indian men and Asian women the proportions of registered unemployed are twice as high as those among their white counterparts, and that for Asian men and West Indian women the rates are one-and-a-half times those among whites. These differences mean that lespite the much larger proportion of pensioners among the whites, there are proportionately as many white men in work as Asian men, and more white men in work than West Indian men.

Job levels

Overall, the job levels of white people are much higher han those of people of Asian and West Indian origin. Table 2 shows the proportions of men and women employees whose jobs fall in each of five basic socio-economic groups. Looking first at men, we see that the proportions of non-manual workers are smaller among blacks than among whites: 15 per cent among West Indian men and 26 per cent nong Asian men, compared with 42 per cent among white men. Within the manual worker group, proportionately more black men than white men are in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, and this is especially the case for Asian men. he overall proportion of skilled manual workers among West Indian men is higher than that among white men.

Turning to women employees, we see that for all three ethnic groups the total proportions in non-manual work are larger than they are for men, but that in each case the difference is located in the much larger "other non-manual" group, rather than the "professional/employer/manager" group, which is relatively small among women. The proportion of non-manual workers is higher among white women than among black women, although this difference is in proportionate terms not as large as among men. While the semi-skilled and unskilled groups taken together account for a larger proportion of the manual workforce among black women than among white women, the proportion of unskilled workers taken on its own is larger among whites. This is because part-time work is more common among white women, and part-time jobs are more frequently unskilled than full-time jobs: over 40 per cent of white women employees work less than 30 hours per week, compared with 30 per cent and about 15 per cent of West Indian and Asian women employees respectively.

Industry sector

The jobs of black and white workers also tend to differ with respect to the type of employer. Table 3 shows the proportions of employees found in selected industrial sectors. White and West Indian men and women are distributed between the manufacturing and service sectors in roughly the same way, but a substantially higher proportion of Asians is found in manufacturing, and this is particularly the case for women. Within each of the manufacturing and service sectors the distributions of the three ethnic groups are very different. Features of this pattern that stand out are the large proportions of black men in vehicle manufacture and in transport and communications; the large proportion of Asian men and women in the clothing and textile industries; and the large proportion of West Indian women in the "professional and scientific services" (many of whom are NHS employees). It should also be noted that among white men the proportion working in public administration is larger than among black men (seven per cent, compared with about three per cent).

Different employment patterns in different industries

The comparisons of job levels and industry sectors demonstrates that there are considerable differences between the jobs of black and white workers. Comparison of job levels within industry sectors shows that in some respects these differences are far greater than they seem at first sight. As an example, table 4 gives the proportion of non-manual workers separately for each ethnic group in selected industry sectors, in all public sector organisations and in all private sector organisations. It is immediately clear that the white men and women in the manufacturing industries occupy non-manual jobs far more commonly than black men and women, and that this difference is much stronger than when making comparisons for the workforce as a whole. White men in manufacturing industry are more than four times as likely as West Indian men, and more than three times as likely as Asian men, to be in non-manual jobs. In the service sector the pattern is more complicated: men and women of Asian origin are as likely as whites to have non-manual jobs (in fact the Asian figures tend to be a little higher than those for whites); the proportion of women of West Indian origin who have non-manual jobs is near to that among white women (60 per cent, compared with 68 per cent); the proportion of non-manual employees among West Indian men comes closest to the figure for whites in the transport and communications sector (11 per

able 4 Percentage of non-manual workers by ethnic group by industry sector (1982)

	White	West Indian origin	Asian origin
Men			
Engineering, metals, vehicles and shipbuilding	30	7	8
Other manufacturing	28	3	8
Transport and communications	16	11	19
Other services	66	39	66
Public sector (local authorities, NHS, state corporations, nationalised industry,			
civil service)	44	19	44
Private sector	40	14	22
Women			
All manufacturing	41	19	8
All services	68	60	79
Public sector	65	60	89
Private sector	61	44	33

Table 5 Percentage of non-manual workers: 1974 PEP survey and 1982 PSI survey compared

	Men	Men		Women	
	West Indian origin	Asian origin	West Indian origin	Asian origin	
1974 survey (employees, self-employed, unemployed)	8	18	43	32	
1982 survey	· ·	10		02	
(employees, self-employed, unemployed) 1982 survey (employees, self-employed,	16	23	53	39	
unemployed; excluding those entering the labour market since 1974)	11	21	48	35	
1982 survey (employees and self-employed					
entering the market since 1974)	31	29	62	45	

Notes: 1 1982 figures based on areas comparable to those in 1974 survey, and are not nationally

2 For unemployed people, job level refers to most recent job.

cent compared with 16 per cent), but in the other service industries there is still a large difference (39 per cent compared with 66 per cent). The classification of employers as private sector or public sector (including nationalised industries and state corporations) reveals further differences. In the public sector the percentage of Asian employees in non-manual occupations is, in the case of men, the same as for whites, and, in the case of women, higher than for whites. West Indian women employed in the public sector are almost as frequently in non-manual jobs as white women, but among men the difference between whites and West Indians remains. In the private sector, the proportion of white non-manual workers is only a little lower than in the public sector. Among blacks there is a much bigger difference between the two sectors, and within the private sector there are a much higher proportion of non-manual workers among whites than among blacks.

These comparisons are still fairly crude, but they serve to make the point that overall comparisons of socio-economic group classifications of white and black people show only part of the difference between the types of jobs they do.

Trends in employment patterns

One feature of the PSI study was that its design enabled comparison of the results with the earlier PEP survey findings, and from this comparision we can infer trends over the period 1974 to 1982. One of the most important changes has been the increase in the unemployment rate, and this has affected black people to a greater extent than white people. In 1974 the unemployment rate for whites and blacks was around three or four per cent (though there was evidence that young West Indian men and all black women already suffered a higher rate), but since then the rate has risen much faster among blacks than among whites. The differences between the overall economic activity rates of white, West Indian and Asian people have remained stable over this period.

There have also been changes in the overall job levels of black workers during this period, but they are complex to analyse. It is important that in making a simple comparison of the workforce in 1974 and 1982 we are not comparing the same group of people at two different points in time. The black adult population grew by over a third between these years, by natural increase and by immigration, and some adults became economically active while others left the labour market. Net changes in job distributions cannot therefore be interpreted simply as the result of individual job mobility; in fact, as we shall see, a large part of the net change has occurred as a result of the entry of new workers to the labour market.

Table 5 shows a comparison of the proportions of blacks in non-manual work found in the 1974 survey and in the 1982 survey. In order to achieve a satisfactory comparison we have based the 1982 figures on a restricted set of geographical areas that match with those covered by the 1974 survey. The 1974 survey excluded areas of very low concentrations of black residence, but the 1982 survey included these areas. Three-quarters of the black population were resident in 1974 in the areas covered by the PEP survey, and this is still the case today. The figures obtained in 1974 were based on all people economically active, including the selfemployed and unemployed (for the unemployed, the most recent job was recorded) and therefore the 1982 figures given in this table are also based on this group.

A comparison of the overall percentages of Asian and West Indian men and women with non-manual occupations shows an increase between the two surveys in the region of five to ten per cent of all those economically active. Over the same period, the same comparison shows an increase among white men of about two per cent⁵. Thus to a limited extent the distribution of occupations among black people. viewed overall, has moved towards that of white people. However, if we split the 1982 sample into the group of

Notes

- 1 There is always a difficulty of terminology when discussing ethnic and racial issues. In this article we use the term "black" to refer to non-white immigrants from the West Indies and the Indian sub-continent, and non-white people whose families came from these areas; we refer separately to black people with family origins in these two areas as "of West Indian origin" and "of Asian origin", although sometimes this is abbreviated, with no intended difference of meaning, to "West Indian" and "Asian". Our survey excludes black people of recent African family origin, but includes people of Asian origin who were living in Africa prior to migration to Britain ("African Asians").
- 2 See The facts of racial disadvantage: a national survey by David J. Smith, PEP Report 560, 1976. In 1979 PEP (Political and Economic Planning) merged with the Centre for Studies in Social Policy to become the Policy Studies Institute. PEP's first study of racial disadvantage and discrimination was carried out in the 1960s: see Racial discrimination in England by W. W. Daniel, Penguin, 1968.
- 3 The 1982 study was funded by a consortium of government departments (the Home Office, the Department of Environment, the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission, and the Department of Health and Social Security) together with the Greater London Council, the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Hilden Charitable Fund, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and the Wates Foundation.
- 4 Black and white Britain: the third PSI survey by Colin Brown, Heinemann Educational Books, 1984.
- 5 In the 1974 study the white survey only covered men, and therefore we cannot make the comparison for white women.

people who were economically active in 1974 and the group who have joined the labour market since then, we see that about half of this overall increase in the proportion of non-manual workers is the result of the different employment patterns of the newcomers. The rise in the proportion of non-manual workers among those active both in 1974 and in 1982, as measured by the two surveys separately, was only three per cent among Asians and among West Indian men, and five per cent among West Indian women. The newcomers to the labour market have a far larger proportion of non-manual jobs, particularly among West Indian men.

Further indications of the extent of job mobility between 1974 and 1982 were obtained by asking informants of their own previous occupations. The results of the analysis of these retrospective data are given in table 6. In the areas comparable to those covered by the 1974 survey, there was a net movement from manual to non-manual work of about three per cent among black men and black women, made up of moves into non-manual work of about four and a half per cent and moves out of non-manual work of one and a half per cent. This is closely in line with the estimate of between three and five per cent net movement obtained from the comparison of the two surveys. In table 6 we also show the individual movements between manual and nonmanual occupations for the national sample, including the geographical areas omitted from the 1974 survey; it can be seen that for black men the national picture is very similar to that described above, while among black women there appears to have been an even lower net rate of movement into the non-manual sector than that evident in the 1974 areas on their own.

Because the job levels of new entrants to the labour market are so different to those of other black workers, it is important to know whether there are any differences between the jobs of young black and white workers, for, even if the mobility of older black workers has been very limited, any convergence of the employment patterns of young blacks and young whites would show that the disadvantaged position of black workers was being gradually eroded. Table 7 shows that the proportions of non-manual employees among young blacks and young whites are much closer than for all age groups taken together, and the figure for West Indian women is the closest to the corresponding white figure. Unfortunately, this apparently encouraging finding cannot be seen in isolation from the fact that a much lower proportion of blacks than whites in this age group actually have jobs, and so we cannot conclude that there is an overall convergence of employment patterns. In our

Table 6 Reported job mobility among blacks 1974– 1982

	Asian an	Asian and West Indian origin		
	Men		Women	
	All areas	1974 survey areas	All areas	1974 survey areas
anual to non-manual on-manual to manual et manual to non-manual anual throughout on-manual throughout	5·1 2·1 3·0 72·3 20·4	4·3 1·7 2·6 78·0 16·1	4·0 3·0 1·0 49·6 43·3	4·3 1·3 3·0 52·3 42·0
ase: (weighted) (unweighted)	2,331 1,135	1,728 918	960 475	686 374

Percentage of non-manual workers among employees aged 16-25, by ethnic origin

	Men	Women
White	36	76
West Indian origin	31	73
Asian origin	28	63

surveys, the proportions of white, West Indian and Asian men in this age group who are working (either as employees or self-employed) are 61, 42 and 48 per cent respectively, and for women the corresponding figures are 56, 38 and 25 per cent. The drawing together of the job level distributions of young black and white employees may therefore be largely the result of the erosion of opportunities for young black people to obtain the manual jobs in which older black people are disproportionately employed: as a proportion of all those economically active, non-manual workers are in fact no more common among blacks aged under 25 than among the black population generally.

The growth of self-employment

Although there has been very limited individual occupational mobility by black workers over the period 1974 to 1982 in terms of movement from manual to non-manual jobs, there has been a substantial change in the proportion of Asian workers who are self-employed. Presently the proportion of all working Asian men who are self-employed is 18 per cent, compared with 14 per cent for whites and seven per cent for West Indians (table 8). The figures for women are lower, but follow the same pattern. In the 1974 survey it was found that Asians were less commonly found in self-employed occupations than whites. Unlike the change in overall job levels, this change has come about mainly as a result of individual movements from employed to self-employed occupations. The table shows that among those economically active both in 1974 and 1982 there has been a net movement of eight per cent of Asian men, and six per cent of Asian women, from employment to selfemployment. There has been very little of this kind of movement among men and women of West Indian origin. Two-thirds of self-employed workers of Asian origin have businesses classified under "distribution, catering, hotels and repairs", compared with about a quarter of white and West Indian self-employed workers.

The previous PSI surveys showed that there were very large differences between the employment patterns of white people and people of West Indian and Asian origin: in general, the jobs of black workers tended to be those in the lower socio-economic groups. Our analysis of the 1982 surveys shows that much of this pattern remains unchanged, and that the disparity between the job levels of whites and blacks is particularly acute in the private sector of industry and in manufacturing industry generally. The most important developments in the period between the 1974 and 1982 surveys have been the disproportionate growth of unemployment among black people and the growth of self-employment among people of Asian origin.

Table 8 Self-employment in 1982, by ethnic group, and growth of self-employment among blacks

	Men	Women
Self-employed as a percentage of all workers, 1982		TO THE PERSON OF
White	14	7
West Indian origin	7	1
Asian origin	18	14
Percentage net individual movement from employment to self-employment 1974–1982		
West Indian origin	1	
Asian origin	8	6

Note: The second part of the table is based on all informants working both in 1974 and in 1982.

Stoppages caused by industrial disputes in 1983

Provisional figures for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1983 have already been published in Employment Gazette. The present article gives more detailed tabulations of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

There were 3.8 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1983 in the United Kingdom, compared with 5.3 million in 1982 and an annual average of 10.2 million for the ten years 1973–82. This is the lowest annual total, with the exception

Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days

	1983	1982
Stoppages beginning in year	1,352	1,528
in progress in year	1,364	1,538
Workers involved in stoppages beginning in year of which directly involved indirectly involved	571,000 * 499,900 71,200	2,101,200 * 1,974,300 126,900
in progress in year of which directly involved indirectly involved	573,800 * 501,200 72,600	2,102,900 * 1,975,800 127,100
Working days lost through stoppages beginning in year in progress in year	3,736,000 † 3,754,000	5,258,000 ÷ 5,313,000

^{*} The figures for 1983 and 1982 exclude 42,700 and 1,500 workers respectively who became involved for the first time in the following year in stoppages which continued into

Table 2 Stoppages by industry

Industry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in progress in 1983		
		in 1983	Workers involved* (thou)	Working days lost* (thou)	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	2	0.1	1	
Coal extraction	11	355	133-2	484	
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and	12-14	4	3.7	108	
water	15-17	14	37.5	780	
Metal processing and manufacture	21+22	34	15.4	142	
Mineral processing and manufacture	23+24	23	4.4	32	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25+26	21	6.0	21	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	31-	6.1_	34 —	
Mechanical engineering	32	108	37.7	321	
Electrical engineering and equipment	33+34	55 👡	26.7	169-	
Instrument engineering	37	8	4.6	16	
Motor vehicles	35	90	111.8	545	
Other transport equipment	36	43	24.7	191	
Food, drink and tobacco	41+42	57	16.3	81.	
Textiles	43	14	1.7	15.	
Footwear and clothing	45	26	5.4	17.	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	9	0.9	4.	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	62	10.4	88	
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48	00	44.0	07	
	+49	29	11.9	97~	
Construction	50	45_	6.9	68	
Distribution, hotels and catering,	61-67	36	4.3	23	
repairs	71	11	1.8	3	
Railways	72	58	21.0	55	
Other inland transport	74	3	0.8	11	
Sea transport Other transport and communication	75+79	35	13.5	117	
Supporting and miscellaneous transport	76+77	43	10.5	109	
services	10+11	43	10.3	103	
Bankers, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	10	6.5	11	
Public administration, sanitary	91-94	81	40.2	115	
services and education Medical and health services	91-94	34	1.3	6	
Other services	96-99	34	1.0	3	
Other Services	+00	17	8.4	89	
All industries and services	100	1.352†	573.8	3,754	

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

Table 3 Incidence rates 1982 and 1983

Industry grouping (SIC 1980)	Workin lost pe employ	r 1.000	
	1982	1983	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		2	
Coal extraction Extraction and processing of coke, mineral	1,395	1,905	
oil and natural gas	49	1,822	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	148	2,274	
Metal processing and manufacture	406	630	
Mineral processing and manufacture	110	130	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	61	62	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	237	94	
Mechanical engineering	316	414	
Electrical engineering and equipment	276	243	
Instrument engineering	670	154	
Motor vehicles	1,710 480	1,760	
Other transport equipment	255	566 129	
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	113	58	
Footwear and clothing	97	55	
Timber and wooden furniture	35	20	
Paper, printing and publishing	200	185	
Other manufacturing industries	242	336	
Construction	39	68	
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	6	
Railways	6,641	20	
Other inland transport	393	137	
Sea transport	462	225	
Other transport and communication	541 415	249	
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	415	440	
Banking, finance, insurance, business	2	6	
services and leasing Public administration, sanitary services	_		
and education	109	32	
Medical and health services	618	4	
Other services	14	75	
All industries and services	249	180	

^{*} Based on the latest available estimates of employees in employment Gazette.

of 1976, since 1967 and is equivalent to the loss of less than one-fifth of a working day per employee during the year.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, are given in table 1, together with the corresponding figures for 1982. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given in table 9.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous year.

Coverage of the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the Department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment*.

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

Table 4 Stoppages by Ca	Pay			Duration	Redundancy	Trade	Working	Manning	Dismissal		Stoppages
	All	Of which	All govern	and pattern of hours	questions	union matters	conditions	and work allocation	and other disciplinar		involving sympatheti
mer or grandware and the control of	A Charles	Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits		Section 1		supervision		measures		action included in previous columns*
Stoppages beginning in 1983				100		ra pangala					
Stoppages beginning in the Stoppages beginning i	97	95	2	15	15	8	64	143	17	359	
coke, milleral on anufacture	14	14		4	8	1	04	6	1	34	
Metal processing and manufacture	22	22			1	2	1	4		31	
Metal goods not ciscumsta	106	105	1	2	26	13	2	9	13	171	
Engineering	23	23			3	7	10	30	17	90	
Motor vehicles Other transport equipment	24	22	2	1	5	1	2	9	1	43	
	21	21	-	100	7	3	4	4	1	40	
Textiles, footwear and sides of the All other manufacturing industries	95	92	3	10	26	17	13	16	24	201	The second second
All other manufacturing massives	24	23	1		5	3	3	5	5	45	
Construction Transport and communication	57	54	3	6	12	4	15	30	26	150	1
All other non-manufacturing industries									and the same	100	
	69	60	9	11	29	11	20	32	22	194	1
	548†	527†	21	49	136†	70	134	288	127†	1,352	
of which "sympathetic action"*	1	1	-	-		_	1			2	2
Workers‡§ directly involved in stoppa	aes beai	nning in 1983	(thou)								
	3										
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	100.0	99.5	0.5	5.1	34.3	1.0	8.2	10.7	16.0	175-3	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
	1.4	1.4	100 -	0.5	11.0	0.1		0.8		13.8	15 14 NO. 17
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4.3	4.3			_	0.2	0.4	1.2		6.1	
Metal goods not cise where appearing	35.1	34.9	0.2	0.2	11.7	2.0	2.4	4.8	3.6	59.9	
Engineering	22.4	22.4			10.5	3.0	3.4	22.9	7.4	69-6	
Motor vehicles Other transport equipment	11.8	11.5	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.3	21.6	1.00
	4.3	4.3			0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	6.0	
All other manufacturing industries	22.1	21.9	0.2	6.3	4.7	0.9	1.9	4.4	3.6	43.9	BEET GREET AND
All other manufacturing	2.6	2.4	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	5.8	F
Construction Transport and communication	19.9	19.9	0.1	0.9	7.4	1.5	3.6	6.9	4.5	44.9	0.1
All other non-manufacturing industries											
and services	66.2	63-4	2.7	7.2	10.3	0.6	4.8	3.8	2.9	95.7	3.8
All industries and services	290.1	286-0	4.2	20.3	93.7	9.9	27.0	63.0	38-6	542-6	
of which "sympathetic action"*	3.8	3.8	over the filter	as a - corn	-		0.1			3.9	3.9
Working days & lost by all workers in	volvedin	stoppages h	eginning in 19	983 (thou)							
Extraction and processing or coal,		otoppugoo 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	379	378	1	20	252	2	31	20	67	771	
Metal processing and manufacture	8	8		6	124			3		. 142	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	31		no the second		2		1		35	4 4
Engineering	341	340	4 1 1 1 1 1		54	11	68	42	23	542	
Motor vehicles	134	134	A- mann	5 11 7 3 3	19	6	18	170	199	545	1 to 100
Other transport equipment	150	149	A T STREET		7	2		23	1	183	AND PARTY OF
Textiles, footwear and clothing	24	24	TO STORY !	11 E-10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	3	2	1	2	UNI TE MILITA	32	The special of
All other manufacturing industries	159	158	1	63	56	13	14	11	25	342	
Construction	42	42	THE SERVICE	E PRETITO	7	2	8	7	2	69	
Transport and communication	153	153	1 - A C	2	107	2	8	15	9	295	A
All other non-manufacturing industries	- Side	BEIDER		THOUSAND.		Mary Jan Je St.		建设制设备出出	E BATTLE III	ALI DELE	
and services	891	881	11	12	28	34	23	27	9	1,024	4
All industries and services	2,311	2,297	15	104	658	78	172	321	336	3,981	11/2/2 17/04
of which "sympathetic action"	4	4	The second second	The state of the s		A STATE OF THE STA		THE REAL PROPERTY.		4	4

Information about stoppages is supplied by the Department's local unemployment benefit office managers and, in addition, information is available from other sources; for example, from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of some larger stoppages, from the organisations involved. There is no differentiation as far as the figures are concerned between 'strikes' and 'lock-outs'. Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Table 5 Stoppages by duration in working days

Durati	on in days	Stop-	Per	Workers*	Per	Aggregate	Per
Over	Not more than	pages begin- ning in 1983	cent of all stop- pages	involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	cent of all workers	number of working days lost* in these stoppages	cent of all working days lost
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 10	467 186 99 88 80 190 82	34·5 13·8 7·3 6·5 5·9 14·1 6·1	102,300 77,600 41,800 26,200 32,800 68,100 45,600	16·7 12·6 6·8 4·3 5·4 11·1 7·4	83,000 91,000 81,000 82,000 87,000 356,000 458,000	2·1 2·3 2·0 2·1 2·2 8·9 11·5
15 20 30 50 All sto	20 30 50 — Pppages	49 44 38 29 1,352	3·6 3·3 2·8 2·1 100·0	29,100 37,100 66,800 86,500 613,800 †	4·7 6·0 10·9 14·1 100·0	308,000 665,000 1,235,000 535,000 3,981,000†	7·7 16·7 31·0 13·5 100·0

es have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the The injures naive been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and with the totals shown, unus of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. Includes workers involved for the first time in 1984 and days lost in 1984 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

The number of stoppages of work beginning in 1983 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and were included in official statistics was 1,352 compared with the 1982 figures of 1,528. 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. This under-recording would of course bear most heavily on any industries particularly affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than on working days lost (as does the threshold for inclusion mentioned above). This can be seen in table 5 where recorded stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for 35 per cent of all stoppages yet only two per cent of all the working days lost.

Table 6 Stoppages by aggregate number of working days

IOST						
al reason ato	Stop- pages begin- ning in 1983	Per cent of all stop- pages	Workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of all workers	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 250 days	671	49.6	47,200	7.7	57,000	1.4
250 and under 500	176	13.0	37,400	6.1	63,000	1.6
500 and under 1,000	167	12.4	60,500	9.8	121,000	3.0
1,000 and under 5,000	0 244	18.0	142,900	23.3	536,000	13.5
5,000 and under 25,000		5.1	98,100	16.0	678,000	17.0
25,000 and under 50,0		0.7	25,800	4.2	305,000	7.7
50,000 days and over		1.2	202,000	32.9	2,223,000	55.8
All stoppages	1,352	100.0	613,800†	100.0	3,981,000+	100.0

^{* †} See footnotes to table 5.

[†] In addition stoppages which began in 1983 and 1982 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 246,000 and 18,000 working days in 1984 and 1983, respective-

^{*} The figures therefore exclude, for example, a stoppage on November 26 and 27 by about 7.500 members of the National Graphical Association employed by national newspapers, in protest against the sequestration of their union's funds to pay fines imposed under the Government's industrial relations legislation.

Sympathetic action stoppages, namely those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments, are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage. Four stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. Includes workers involved for the first time in 1984 and days lost in 1984 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

able 7 Stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

a become a series	Stop- pages begin- ning in 1983	Per cent of all stop- pages	Workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of all workers	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 25 workers	299	22.1	4,800	0.8	37.000	0.9
25 and under 50	206	15.3	7,000	1.1	36,000	0.9
50 and under 100	195	14.4	13,800	2.2	84.000	2.1
100 and under250	280	20.7	44,900	7.3	251.000	6.3
250 and under 500	157	11.6	55,500	9.1	330,000	8.3
500 and under 1,000	112	8.3	76,900	12.5	435.000	10.9
1,000 and under 2,50	0 64	4.7	92,000	15.0	517.000	13.0
2.500 and under 5.00		1.7	77.500	12.6	559,000	14.0
5,000 and under 10,00		0.8	72,700	11.9	424,000	10.7
1,000 workers and ove		0.4	168,600	27.5	1.308,000	32.9
All stoppages	1,352	100-0	613,800÷	100-0	3,981,000	100.0

^{* †} See footnotes to table 5.

Workers involved and working days lost

The figures include workers directly involved, and also those indirectly involved, at the establishments where the disputes occurred (that is, workers not themselves parties to the disputes) where they are unable to work as a result. The total numbers of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the year's total.

Excluded from the figures is any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Also excluded is any industrial action which falls short of a full stoppage, such as work to rule and overtime bans.

Stoppages by industry: incidence rates

Table 2 distinguishes 1983 stoppages by industry group (based on the revised SIC 1980). The electricity, gas, other energy and water industry group showed the largest number of working days lost (780,000)*, followed by motor vehicles (545,000) and coal extraction (484,000).

Comparison of the aggregate figures of working days lost does not allow for the considerable variation in numbers employed in the different industries. More useful comparisons for some purposes can be gained from incidence rates

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1963-83

Year	ages beginning n stoppages (000s)	Working	days lost les (000s)	in			
		Beginning	g in year		Beginni	ng in year	In pro-
		Directly	Indirectly		(a)	(b)	gress in year
1963 1964 1965	2,524	700÷	172	883†	1,731 2,011 2,906	1,997 2,030 2,932	1,755 2,277 2,925
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	2,116 2,378 3,116	551† 2,073† 1,426	180 182 228†	734† 2,258† 1,665†	2,372 2,765 4,672 6,799 10,854	2,395 2,783 4,719 6,925 10,908	2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	2,497 2,873 2,922	1,448† 1,103 1,161	274† 410 461	1,734† 1,528 1,626	13,497 23,816 7,089 14,694 5,861	13,589 23,923 7,145 14,845 5,914	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	2,703 2,471 2,080	785 725† 4,121	370 276† 463	1,166 1,041† 4,608	3,230 9,864 8,890 28,974 11,887	3,509 10,378 9,391 29,051 11,965	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964
1981 1982 1983					4,188 5,258 3,736	4,244 5,276 3,981	4,266 5,313 3,754

⁽a) The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the stoppages

that allow for industry size by showing the numbers of days lost per annum per 1,000 employees in each industry. Such incidence rates are given in table 3 for 1982 and 1983. Figures for earlier years are based on the 1968 sic and are therefore not fully comparable. Comparisons between industries may still be affected by other factors; for example, the total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved and this factor may vary between industries.

Causes of stoppages

The data for disputes in 1983 are set out in table 4, for 11 broad industry groups, according to the principal causes of

Table 8 Stonnages by region and broad industry group (SIC 1980)

Table 8 Stoppages by reg	gion and	proadi	naustry	group (SI	C 1980)							Thousand
Industry	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire & Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Workers* involved in 1983 in all sto	ppages in	progress	No Francisco	S. Harrison	W. T. Carlo				l classinger	919 72077	State Son	388570
Extraction and processing of coal,												
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2.4		HE THE	2.0	17.0	55.7	3.2	12-4	24.3	19.9		136-9
Metal processing and manufacture	0-1	-	-	1.7	0.1	10.1	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.0		15-4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.1		0.2	0.5	-	6-1
Engineering	14.1	2.2	4.6	10.6	3.2	3.3	7.5	9.6	3.7	9.3	1.0	69-1
Motor vehicles	49.0	303 - OGE	0.4	18.8	- 11	1.8	38-6		1.6	1.4	0.2	111.8
Other transport equipment	2.7	-	0.3	2.6		0.9	4.3	5.8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.2	3.0	24.7
extiles, footwear and clothing	_		1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	7-1
Il other manufacturing industries	8.0	0.9	0.8	8.7	2.4	8.4	7.4	3.5	4.6	4.4	0.9	49.9
Construction	0.3		-40	_	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0		2.4	0.3	6.9
ransport and communication	17.8	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.4	10.0	8.1	1.8	0.2	4.3	0.9	47.6
Il other non-manufacturing												
industries and services	31.8	2.0	3.1	8.8	5.7	8.8	15.1	6.2	5.7	4.3	6.8	98-3
All industries and services	127.0	5.9	12.4	56-8	30.8	103.4	86-6	41.4	42-1	53.3	14.0	573-8
Vorking days* lost in 1983 in all sto extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas detal processing and manufacture hetal goods not elsewhere specified ingineering hotor vehicles ther transport equipment extiles, footwear and clothing the transport expression of the construction	20 1 5 107 173 38 — 80 4	6	— — — 19 — 1 5 4	2 5 6 61 37 16 1 65	37 	140 60 16 29 14 6 4 34 8	91 40 1 87 299 35 5 39	36 — 41 — 78 3 11 10	197 30 1 24 7 — 2 27	69 6 		591 142 34 507 545 191 32 324 68
Transport and communication All other non-manufacturing	207	4	3	3	1	17	36	6	1	9	7	295
industries and services	327	41	55	93	101	89	116	56	65	38	43	1,024
II industries and services	962	57	88	289	196	415	765	241	353	308	79	3,754
ays lost per 1,000 employees												
All industries and services	138	86	58	152	140	236	331	232	395	162	170	180

^{*} The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore agree precisely with the totals shown. † Excludes 42,700 workers who became involved for the first time in 1984 in stoppages which continued into that year.

Prominent stoppages in 1983*

Industry and	Date when stoppage		Number of involved	fworkers	Number of working days	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
ocality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	- lost	Directly	Indirectly	transport to the second
coal extraction Workshop	31.1.83	11.2.83	1,305	-	13,000	Mineworkers and clerical staff		Over incentive bonus payments
Wales and some mines in	21.2.83	11.3.83	19,200		187,000	Mineworkers	-9	In protest against pit closure in South Wales
England Selby	1.4.83	11.5.83	1,305	_	7,400	Mineworkers and	_	Over incentive payments
	5.5.83	23.5.83	1,230	- 7 - 0720	11,300	contractors Mineworkers		Objection to pit deputy's alleged attitude and
Doncaster	9.5.83	20.5.83	1,280	-	8,700	Mineworkers		behaviour Dissatisfaction with incentive payments
Doncaster	5.7.83	15.7.83	2,280		5,700	Mineworkers		Objection to the transfer of miners from a pit
Bathgate/ Dunfermline/ Stirling								threatened with closure
Barnsley/ Huddersfield	5.9.83	26.9.83	12,965	And None	59,000	Mineworkers		For reinstatement of a mineworker dismissed for allegedly striking an official
Musselburgh and other areas of Scotland	14.9.83	7.11.83	10,000	-	53,000	Mineworkers	-	Over proposed redundancies at one pit leading to one day supportive action at other pits
South Shields	26.9.83	4.10.83	2,145	_ 100	10,400	Mineworkers	_	In protest at proposed change from a 7-shift to a 4-shift system
All areas in Great Britain	1.11.83	cont. †	75,690	-	207,700	Mineworkers	-	Various stoppages arising from national overtime ban in support of improved pay offer
Barnsley	7.11.83	11.11.83	1,590	_	6,100	Mineworkers	-	Over allowances following transfer of washery
Co Durham	28.11.83	2.12.83	2,335	_ 1083	9,300	Deputies overmen and miners		Over shift patterns
South Shields	28.11.83	2.12.83	1,800	- ec0/33	10,600	Managers and miners	_	Alleged breach of safety regulations
Mineral oil processing			Heli					
Stanford-le-Hope/ Amlwch/	12.10.83	8.12.83	3,770	_	108,500	Process workers, engineering craftsmen		For improved pay offer
Manchester						and drivers		
Electricity, gas and water England, Wales and Northern Ireland	24.1.83	23.2.83	35,000	-	766,200	Operators, electricians, fitters, storemen	=	For improved pay offer to achieve parity with gas and electricity workers
West Middlesex	4.8.83	2.9.83	370	James L	7,300	and plumbers Service		Over proposed compulsory transfer of workers to
Westmiddlesex	1.0.00	1111111	7,000		Succession of the succession o	engineers and technicians		another depot
Metal processing								
Newport	21.3.83	22.4.83	1,100	1748 (hr	25,200	Production workers, toolmakers, fitters, turners and		Over selection of workers for redundancy
Warrington	29.3.83	2.9.83	365	165	38,600	electricians Engineering, maintenance, clerical and supervisory	Clerical staff	Over proposed redundancies
Rotherham/ Sheffield/	4.4.83	25.4.83	8,680	400 months	51,400	staff Production workers and		Over proposed redundancies
Wolverhampton						clerical staff		
Mineral processing and manufacture Cleckheaton	4.1.83	24.1.83	650	100 100	9,800	Production	Total Sales	For back-dating of a pay award
Bolton	24.10.83	28.11.83	200		5,100	workers Production	10 ASA_	For improved pay offer
Chemicals	24.10.83	20.11.03	200		5,100	workers		r or improved pay oner
Belfast	31.8.83	29.9.83	260	into an	5,700	Production and maintenance workers	_GE Chaynes Chares Secretars	For improved pay offer
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Doncaster	22.3.83	11.4.83	800	_ dusc	10,400	Maintenance	82-907	Over disciplining of two workers during a work to
Total established a	22.3.03	11.4.03	000		ranecs) (A	and production workers		rule over pay
Mechanical engineering Wakefield/		100,000			de con			Protect at the quencies of two series
Castleford Luton	6.1.83	21.2.83	320	noite	10,000	Engineering workers	324	Protest at the suspension of two workers as a resu of a work to rule in support of a pay claim
	17.1.83	25.1.83	1,800	2004	12,600	Production and clerical workers	_	Over redundancy terms leading to suspension of workers
Coventry	26.1.83	10.2.83	90	680	6,800	Axle assembly	Production workers	Over piecework rate for introduction of new axle
* 5,000 or more working of Working days lost comp	days lost. uted to 29.2.84	(stoppage co	ntinued).			fitters		

⁽a) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in a year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

^{*} Almost exclusively in the water industry.

Table 10 (continued)

Industry and	Date who		Number of involved	f workers	Number of working days	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
ocality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	- lost	Directly	Indirectly	bears magas
otor vehicles (contd)	ne days	lest are	in gener	al less sh		To an Sharana	ISAN POWER	eus to 1002 ett prestimatest til 1999
Leeds	19.1.83	4.3.83	370		12,200	Electricians, fitters and setters	e salve de salve de cauch de c	For pay parity with workers at another plant
Halewood	8.2.83	11.2.83	600	7,000	12,600	Foremen and supervisors	Production workers	Over training arrangements
Dagenham	1.3.83	4.3.83	360	1,855	8,000	Assembly workers	Production workers	Revised manning levels
Cowley	7.3.83	8.3.83	3,220		6,200	Assembly and paint shop workers		Over new job assignments
Halewood	8.3.83	7.4.83	5,040	3,400	190,000	Assembly and maintenance workers and pipefitters	Body, production and trans- mission workers	Dismissal of worker for alleged vandalism
Longbridge	10.3.83	14.3.83	250	6,090	14,200	Storemen and fork lift drivers	Paint shop, stores and production workers	Over police search of workers' homes for alleged stolen property
Cowley	28.3.83	26.4.83	5,180	2,520	125,700	Assembly workers	Body workers	Withdrawal of "washing-up" time at end of each shift
Glasgow	6.5.83	25.5.83	1,350	20	15,800	Axle assembly workers	Maintenance staff	Protest against proposed compulsory redundancies
Ellesmere Port/ Luton/ Dunstable	25.8.83	4.10.83	15,770	greens A	35,500	Engineering and assembly workers	den jagens	For improved pay offer
Crewe	24.10.83	25.11.83	2,700		67,500	Fitters, coach builders and		For improved pay offer
other transport						machinists		
quipment Glasgow	6.1.83	7.1.83	4,000	in the sal	7,900	Shipwrights		Against management's refusal to employ a man who had been offered a job in error
Stevenage	31.1.83	18.2.83	2,500	- prin	34,400	Electronic and mechanical engineers, technical and clerical staff		For improved pay offer
Birmingham	23.3.83	11.5.83	85	90	5,000	Assembly workers	Test, process and inspection staff	Over pay and grading
Wolverhampton	6.4.83	15.4.83	1,000	au—epé en usus profaces	8,000	Production, assembly and inspection workers	0—1 0018 ex. 1986.13	Extra payments for introduction of new tool
Birkenhead	2.6.83	8.7.83	1,165	1,135	26,100	Welders, stagers, erectors, caulkers and platers	Various trades	For additional allowance for working on gas accommodation platform
Birkenhead	18.8.83	25.8.83	1,300		7,200	Boilermakers and shipwrights		Suspension of workers for refusing to handle material from outside contractor
Sunderland	16.9.83	4.11.83	1,900	40	60,100	Boilermakers, fitters and plumbers	Various trades	For pay agreement similar to that awarded to crane drivers at same yard
Food, drink and tobacco Widnes	13.6.83	27.6.83	130	470	6,600	Machinists	Packers, cooks and ancillary workers	For additional payment for working with modified machines
Paisley	22.6.83	15.7.83	530	olds_in th	9,000	Craftsmen, process and maintenance workers	Montero Ma_Streets	For improved pay offer
Gateshead	17.10.83	28.10.83	505	365	6,000	Production workers and warehousemen	Draymen, drivers, shunters and fork lift truck drivers	Over dismissal of worker for alleged breach of regulations
Corby	14.11.83	25.11.83	585	5	6,000	Production workers and storemen	Cleaners	Over pay and conditions relating to introduction of new machinery
Paper, printing and publishing								
London NW10	18.3.83	3.5.83	315	-bs	7,300	Printers, warehousemen and electricians	is — aq.£6. iib qirida da	Demand for full payment of retrospective pay award instead of interim payment with subsequent adjustment
London wc	31.5.83	9.8.83	270	205	19,700	Machine minders	Print workers	Over pay differentials

Table 10 (continued)

Industry and locality	Date wh stoppag		Number of involved	f workers	Number of working days - lost	Type of worke involved	er		Cause or object
, receive	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	1081	Directly	bada	Indirectly	heard heard
Other manufacturing									Teatron restaura
industries Llantrisant	2.3.83	15.3.83	720	-	6,500	Production workers		- 242	Against proposed redundancies
Stoke on Trent	11.7.83	8.8.83	2,050	1,750	54,400	Production, engineering		Production workers	Over the proposed introduction of a new shift system
						and dispatch workers			
London E17	29.7.83	23.9.83	200	- ytd Januario Angula	6,800	Injection moulders, die casters and		- tris,e	For improved pay offer
						assembly workers			
Construction Warrington	10.2.83	4.3.83	600	NAS NA	9,800	Bricklayers, carpenters and	90.8	Europen Rudyas Sunta	Overbonus payments
Redcar	3.6.83	19.8.83	215	130	9,100	Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers	58.5	Labourers	Dissatisfaction with bonus payments
Fife	2.8.83	16.8.83	1,115	- 46	7,800	Electricians			Dispute about working in bad weather
Inland transport Liverpool	31.8.83	10.10.83	185	— grite glatetas	5,400	Drivers and clerical staff	-	15 770 —	Over proposed redundancies
Manchester	3.12.83	30.12.83	4,500	4.57	18,000	Drivers and conductors		005,\$	For improved pay offer
Sea transport Felixstowe/ Cairnryan/ Larne	9.7.83	22.7.83	740	till erigi	10,400	Seamen		100000	For increase in pay
Communication Various areas in Great Britain	1.10.83	9.12.83	3,100	nices exp.	96,000	Engineering, executive and clerical workers		000,5	In protest against privatisation and the anticipated effects on employees' terms and conditions
All areas of UK	25.10.83	7.11.83	560	- 190 100 190	5,600	Installation and maintenance		- Alban	For improved pay offer
Supporting transport						engineers			
services Tilbury	14.3.83	5.5.83	2,835	- 46	78,300	Dock workers		- 000.1	For pay parity with tally clerks
Tilbury	20.6.83	7.7.83	430	610	9,900	Tally clerks		Dockers	For parity of bonus payments with dockers
Public administration,									
education Durham	7.3.83	27.5.83	1,035	_	7,800	Teachers		_	For refund of salary deducted during a previous dispute
London N22	15.9.83	22.9.83	2,500	nakers —	15,000	Clerical staff			Over dismissal of supervisor
Areas in England and Scotland	17.10.83	7.12.83	8,170	— eteralo brit ete	11,400	Administrative and clerical workers		— 000,r	Various one-day stoppages in support of resident social workers' claim for improved pay and conditions
Sandwell	8.11.83	27.1.84	240	= 2000	9,700	School secretaries		130	Demand for upgrading of job and pay scales
Various areas of England and Wales	11.11.83	9.12.83	510	=	10,100	Clerical staff		THE PARTY OF THE P	Over proposed new working practices
Other services Kent	3.8.83	7.2.84	320	hase base — expan	30,200	Social workers		Tradection	Protest over the dismissal of a shop steward for refusing to carry out certain duties during a pay dispute
London W12	6.10.83	15.11.83	400	noits — bassa	7,000	Technicians		on eyes	Dispute over allowances when working from base
Various areas in Great Britain	26.9.83	31.12.83 34 (stoppage	3,600	nememic -	52,000	Social workers		A MARKET COME	For improved pay and conditions

stoppages of work. Disputes over pay were again the main cause of stoppages, accounting for 53 per cent of workers involved in 1983 and 58 per cent of working days lost. These proportions compare with the 1982 figures of 74 per cent of workers involved and 66 per cent of days lost. The proportions of stoppages for other causes are very broadly in alignment with those for 1982.

Duration, working days lost and workers involved

Distributions of all reported stoppages beginning in 1983 are shown in tables 5, 6 and 7, grouped in terms of length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused and the total number of workers involved. The totals for work-

ers involved and for days lost take account of those stoppages which continued into 1984.

The numbers of working days lost cannot readily be derived from the other grouped figures in the tables. Apart from the imprecision of grouped data, the totals shown for aggregate working days lost are in general less than the totals obtained by multiplying the numbers of days each stoppage lasted by the numbers of workers involved, since some would not have been idle throughout the whole duration of the dispute.

Only one per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days, but in aggregate these accounted for 56 per cent of all the days lost. These large stoppages are usually characterised by the number of workers involved; the 16 stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers accounted for 44 per cent of all days lost, whilst disputes involving less than 100 workers accounted for less than five per cent of days lost. However, as mentioned earlier these small disputes are probably under-recorded, and the comparison must be regarded with caution.

Regional figures

Table 8 provides a breakdown by standard region of the number of workers involved and of the aggregate number of working days lost by broad industry groups. An incidence rate (days lost per 1,000 employees) is also given for each region in respect of "all industries and services". The industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages. Hence those regions with high numbers employed in the industries most affected by stoppages show up to have relatively high incidence rates.

Review 1963-83

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1963 are given in table 9. The number of working days lost from stoppages in progress in 1983 was 3.8 million, compared with the 1982 total of 5.3 million. The 1983 figure was well below the annual average of 10.2 million over the ten years 1973-82 and, apart from the very low figure of 3.3 million in 1976, was the lowest annual total since 1967. The number of working days lost varies considerably between one year and the next, and can be strongly affected by a small number of very large disputes as in the 1979 engineering workers dispute which cost 16 million lost working days.

The stoppage by water workers in January and February resulted in a loss of 766,000 days—the largest in the year. This stoppage, together with two in the car industry and one in coal mining, accounted for one-third of the days lost from stoppages in progress in 1983. It is estimated that the days lost were evenly divided between the public and private sectors, each contributing about 1.9 million days.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1983 (0.6 million) showed a considerable decrease from the 1982 figure of 2.1 million and compares with an annual average of 1.6 million for the ten year period 1973-82.

The number of stoppages recorded as beginning in 1983 (1,352) showed a drop from the 1982 figure of 1,528 and was low compared with the annual average of 2,154 over the ten years 1973-82. However, as noted above, such comparisons must be regarded with caution as the number of stoppages recorded is less well founded than the number of working days lost (the bulk of which result from large disputes).

International comparisons

International comparisons of stoppages for a number of countries for the years 1973 to 1982, showing working days lost per 1,000 employees, were published in the March 1984 issue of Employment Gazette (pp. 101-103). This showed the United Kingdom in a broadly middle-ranking position compared with other industrial countries.

Prominent stoppages

Table 10 gives the main details of those stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1983 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 94 such stoppages in 1983 compared with 101 in 1982 and 105 in 1981. The largest aggregate loss of working days (766,000) in the year resulted from the stoppage by employees in the water industry from January to February. Five other stoppages each accounted for more than 100,000 days lost—two in coal mining (208,000 and 187,000), two in motor vehicles (190,000 and 126,000) and one in oil refin-

Although the number of prominent stoppages was only seven per cent of the total recorded stoppages in the year they accounted for 80 per cent of all the working days lost.

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Appreciating the employer's approach

Contact between employers and the Careers Service has benefited from a new approach to background briefing. David Mattes reviews the pioneering steps that have led to today's higher level of constructive co-operation based on sympathetic understanding of the practical problems faced by those running a business.

Understanding employers' needs, priorities and attitudes is a vital element of a careers officer's approach

Since September 1983 the Special Programmes Unit (SPU) of the Confederation of British Industry has been helping the Careers Service to appreciate what makes employers tick by providing a series of workshop sessions in different parts of the country.

The day-long sessions, each attended by up to 16 people, are not aimed solely at helping the Careers Service improve its relationship with employers but also at helping individual careers officers to build confidence in themselves and in the service they have to offer.

The idea of the workshops germinated early last year when the SPU began to arrange a programme of assistance for the Manpower Services Commission's Training Divi-

These MSC sessions were specifically to provide help in the marketing of the Youth Training Scheme; for although the MSC itself supplied good basic in-house training in respect of employer contact and marketing, it was felt that it would be useful for staff to have the opportunity to meet people who could explain at first hand the background to certain attitudes held by employers and the particular problems and restrictions that employers face when dealing with the MSC. For instance, experience showed that employers are generally sympathetic towards the MSC but because of their concern for the way in which company time and money are utilised, they are often reluctant—or at least cautious—about getting involved.

Special Programmes Unit

The spu itself is staffed by senior executives seconded from commercial and public sector organisations as well as from large companies. It was established in 1980 to assist in the implementation of national employment policies and its members are all able to represent employers' thinking from personal experience. Thus those who attended the workshop sessions could both describe how employers were likely to react to various forms of approach and give an insight into the perceptions and attitudes underlying those reactions.

The expansion of the scheme from the MSC sessions to sessions targeted specifically at careers officers followed an approach from the Careers Service in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, who felt that the format of the programme—after suitable adaptation—might be beneficial to its own staff.

Mr Michael Wasley, Yorkshire and Humberside regional director of the SPU, who has chaired most of the workshop sessions, explained the alterations that had to be made: "With the Careers Service there is a rather different basic concept from the MSC sessions. We are not talking about marketing a straightforward product as we were with the MSC; we have a much wider remit. We are talking about helping them to influence employers and Youth Training Scheme managing agents to use the Careers Service to find jobs for young people and to encourage employers to provide information to the Service's staff to help them in their vocational guidance work.'

Altogether 37 workshops were held for the MSC, between January and October 1983. The Careers Service sessions began in September 1983 and up to now have involved more than 600 people.

Identify good and bad elements

They have not been aiming to produce a standard package for members of the Service to go out and use on every occasion; but rather to share useful experience and try to identify the elements of good practice and the avoidable pitfalls. So far only one per cent of those attending have said that they failed to find the workshop useful.

Mrs Helen Mulvaney, deputy principal careers officer for Strathclyde, claims to have found them valuable both for inexperienced staff and as a refresher course for experienced staff: "These employer contact workshops were practical and realistic with skilful use of role play by the SPU

"On the strength of the feedback from our staff we requested a further two." Strathclyde, in fact, accounts for 12 of the 58 workshop sessions that have either already taken place or have been definitely booked. Yorkshire and Humberside accounts for another 12 and the Midlands region for 11.

The individual sessions cover an examination of what the delegates consider to be their particular strengths and weaknesses, and also deal with their own perceptions of employers and of the differences between the interests and responsibilities of different-sized organisations. Usually there is also a detailed discussion about careers officers' objectives in their approach to employers and about the need for them to have sufficient command of their subject (continued on p. 318).

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Earnings

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

The underlying level of economic activity continues to improve, despite some recent hesitation, and the latest cso cyclical indicators still suggest that the upswing will continue into 1985. In the OECD as a whole. 4 per cent growth is expected for 1984, slowing to 3 per cent the following year.

In the UK, the average measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter was 23/4 per cent higher, on provisional estimates, than a year earlier. In the last 6 months, investment, including manufacturing industries, has been moving strongly, taking over from consumers expenditure as the main generator of growth.

Output rose slightly in the first quarter and was about 3 per cent higher than a year before

In the three months to May, output of manufacturing industries was broadly unchanged. However, output in the production industries as a whole is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 21/2 per cent, compared with the previous three months, reflecting the impact of the coal-mining dispute on output in the energy sector

Employment also continued to increase in the first quarter of 1984, and in the year to March the overall number of employees in employment in Great Britain had increased by some 187,000 (0.9 per cent). In the latest quarter, as in the year as a whole, increases in service employment were partly offset by declines in other sectors. Overtime and short-time working remained fairly steady in May.

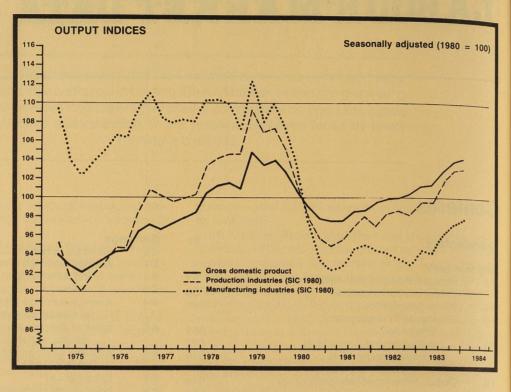
Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers) increased in June by 8,000; this was also the average monthly increase in the second guarter. The seasonally-adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies increased in June for the fourth. successive month

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 73/4 per cent, but the actual increase was lower than this, reflecting in particular the impact of the coal-mining dispute.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI) was 5.1 per cent in June, the same as in May.

Economic background

The average estimate of GDP in the first quarter was 23/4 per cent higher than a year earlier. After allowing for erratic quarterly movements in some component series and the effects of the miners' dispute, the underlying rate of growth



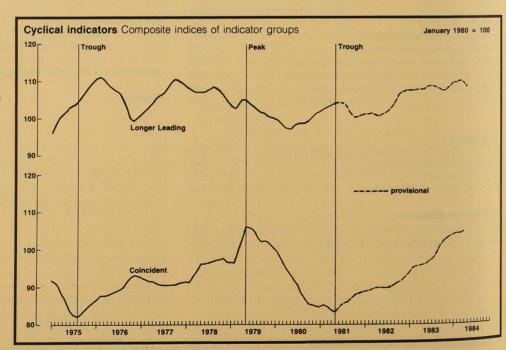
is thought to remain around 3 per cent per annum. The prospect for this year and next is for continued growth in the 2-3 per cent range.

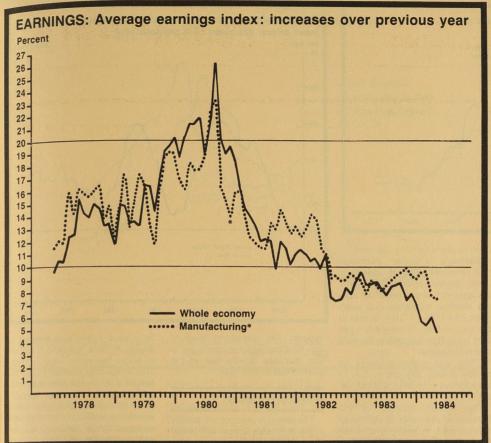
The cso's cyclical indicators continue to suggest that the upswing phase of the business cycle will continue into 1985. The longerleading index fell in April and May (following five months of continuous increase), largely reflecting lower share prices and higher interest rates. The shorter-leading index also fell between January and April, with movements below trend in new consumer credit and new car registrations being the main downward influences. This indicator is unlikely to reach a peak before the

longer-leading one, and the fall may

be reversed if the growth in consumer spending resumes

GDP (output), on revised but provisional estimates, rose to a level some 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, but the growth in the first quarter was slight, partly because of the coalmining dispute. The production, distribution and communication industries, did not show





much, if any, growth in the first quarter: while output in distribution. hotels and catering actually fell in the first quarter. There was, however, further slow growth elsewhere n the service industries.

In recent months, output has been affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, although the effects have been almost wholly confined to the industry itself. Output in the production industries was 1/2 per cent lower in the three months to May than in the previous three months, on provisional figures. While energy and water supolies fell by 8 per cent over this period (reflecting the impact of the coal dispute), output in manufacturng industries was broadly unanged; a 3 per cent increase in e output of the chemicals industry and a 1 per cent increase in "other nanufacturing" offset small falls in some other industries. In comparison with the same time last year, output in manufacturing was 31/2 per cent up in the three months to May, and there was a 1 per cent rise output in production industries as

The results of the June CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry suggested a continued increase in manufac-Iring output and indicated that the ecovery in manufacturing demand was being maintained. Total order books in June were reported to be similar to the previous month, while export orders were reported to have nade further slight improvements.

On the demand side, consumer

spending increased by 4 per cent in 1983, influenced by renewed growth in real personal disposable incomes and a reduction in the savings ratio. There was a fall of 11/4 per cent in the first quarter from the peak level of the previous quarter.

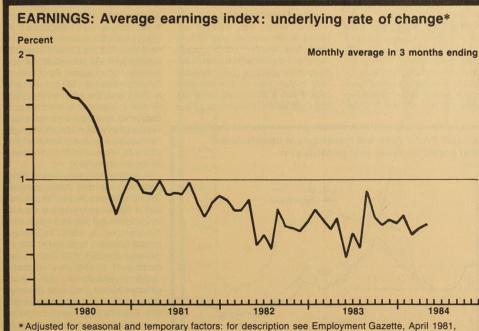
but expenditure remained 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Within the total, the fall in the first quarter in expenditure on retail sales goods was partly offset by increased spending on energy goods and on services. Retail sales have

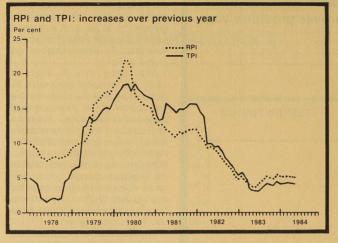
since recovered. In the three months to May, retail sales increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and were about 31/2 per cent higher than

After rising through much of 1983, real personal disposable income fell back by 11/2 per cent in the first quarter of this year to a level some 1/2 per cent above that in the third quarter and 3 per cent above that of the first quarter of 1983. The increase in total wages and salaries in the first quarter was lower than in the previous quarter, partly because of the industrial action in the coal industry. The savings ratio was broadly unchanged at about 9 per cent in the first quarter

The total volume of stocks in the economy fell by £0.2 billion in the first quarter, following stockbuilding of £0.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983 and of £0.7 billion in 1983 as a whole. This fall in stocks in the first quarter largely reflected a reduction in stocks in the energy and water suppy industries. Minor destocking by manufacturers and retailers in the latest quarter was partially offset by continued stockbuilding by wholesalers, after the previous quarter had seen net stockbuilding in all three sectors; stocks held by the energy and water supply industries fell by £0.5 billion in the halfyear to March.

Total fixed investment continues to rise. In the first quarter, capital expenditure increased by over 6 per cent to a level some 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing investment is now rising strongly (up 14 per cent in the year to the first quarter) and capital spending by the construction distribution and financial industries has continued its strong





growth (up 111/2 per cent in the year to the first quarter).

The results of the May investment intentions survey carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry point to further strong growth in business investment this year. For 1985, further, though smaller, increases are expected, both for manufacturing and for distribution and service industries

The financial situation of the company sector has been improving markedly, reflecting increases in both margins and turnover. In the six months to March this year, gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, net of stock appreciation and in current prices, rose by 12 per cent and were some 22 per cent higher than a vear earlier

Over the first four months (to June) of the 1984-85 target period. different measures of the money supply have grown at contrasting rates. Mo grew at an annual rate of 61/2 per cent, at the bottom of its target range of 4 to 8 per cent, while sterling M3 grew at an annual rate of 143/4 per cent, above its target range of 6 to 10 per cent.

Clearing bank base rates were raised by 2 percentage points to 12 per cent on July 11, following a 3/4 per cent rise earlier in the month. and are now at the highest level for two years. Mortgage interest rates were also increased by the building societies on July 13, by 21/4 per

The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers

selling prices: increases over previous year

cent, to stand at 121/2 per cent.

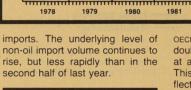
Sterling's effective exchange rate remained relatively steady in June, despite reaching an all-time low against a strong dollar. In June the effective exchange rate averaged 79.4 (1975 = 100), similar to the level in May, but some 61/2 per cent lower than the peak in the third quarter last year

There was further pressure on sterling in early July and by July 11 the effective exchange rate had fallen to 77.6.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in deficit by £0.6 billion in the three months to May, compared with a surplus of £1.5 bil lion in the previous three-month period. There was a deficit on visible trade of £1.4 billion in the three months to May, following a surplus of £0.5 billion in the previous threemonth period: the surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.8 billion and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods increased by £1.1 billion.

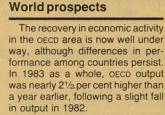
The volume of exports was 2 per cent lower in the three months to May than in the previous three months. The trend in non-oil export volume, which was strongly upwards in the second half of last year, has levelled out in recent months. Total import volume in the three months ended May was 7 per cent higher than in the previous period, with a particularly large rise of 44 per cent in the volume of fuel

1982



The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers

input prices: increases over previous year



The second half of last year saw an annual rate of expansion in the OECD area of 5 per cent. The July OECD Economic Outlook forecast average growth of just over 4 per cent this year and just under 3 per cent in 1985

The Outlook predicted different developments among regions over these two years. In 1983, growth in the us was the fastest of all OECD countries, but the Outlook forecast a slowing in the annual rate of expansion in the us from 7 per cent in the second half of 1983 to 6 per cent in 1984 and 21/2 per cent in 1985. Growth in business investment and consumer spending were expected to slow as a result of continuing high interest rates and as inflation edges upwards, while us exports are likely to remain depressed.

In Japan, the fastest period of expansion may also have passed. Growth of 5 per cent in the second half of 1983 was forecast to slow to 43/4 per cent in 1984 as a whole and 33/4 per cent in 1985. In Europe growth rates are expected to rise on average in 1984 and then to be maintained in 1985, as improvements in investment and export volumes offset a slowing-down in the growth in consumers' expenditure Growth of 21/4 per cent in 1984 and 1985 was predicted for the four major European economies, following growth of only 1 per cent last

The current account deficit in the

OECD as a whole was forecast to double in 1984, but then to remain at about the same level in 1985. This worsening position mainly reflected a continued deterioration in the us deficit. The main counterparts to the increasing us deficit were thought likely to be a marked increase in the Japanese surplus and improved current account balances (either reduced deficits or increased surpluses) in Furone

Average earnings

1982

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April.

The actual increase in the year to

May 1984 4.8 per cent, was substantially below the underlying trend because of a combination of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry depressed the level of average earnings recorded for the whole economy (which covers all employees, including those on strike) by about 11/4 per cent. Delays in some public sector settlements this year compared to a year ago, for example for civil servants and teachers, reduced the actual increase by about 3/4 per cent. The timing of the spring bank holiday, taken on the last Monday in May, was such that the survey pay period for weekly paid staff reflected holiday absences in 1984 but not in 1983 which depressed the actual increase by a further 1/2 per cent. Also, there was less back-pay in May 1984 than in May 1983.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average earnings was between 1/2 per cent and 3/4 per cent in the three months ending May.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was about 83/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April which has now been revised. Within this sector, the underlying increase in

United Kingdom _ EC excluding Greece _ EC including Greece All OECD OFCE 1980

Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year

average earnings in manufacturing industries was about 91/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April, also revised. These increases continue to reflect higher overtime and less short-time working in May 1984 than a year ago.

The actual increases in the year to May 1984 for production and manufacturing industries, per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively were significantly below the corresponding underlying increases because of the effects of the industrial action in the coal industry and the spring bank holiday described above.

In the three months to May wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 3.0 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 5.1 per cent June, the same as in May and marginally below the 5.2 per cent recorded in March and April. The increase between May and June was 0.3 per cent.

About a third of the increase in the latest month is attributable to food prices (particularly for fresh milk) and a further third to motoring costs (both for car purchase and

The 12-month increase in the tax and price index was 4.0 per cent in June, 1.1 percentage points below that in the RPI—a similar gap to that in the previous month.

The levels of the producer price ndices showed little change beween May and June. The index for nome sales of manufactured products rose by 0.2 per cent to stand 6.2 per cent higher than a year earier, while that for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing indus-

try fell by 0.1 per cent to stand 8.2 per cent higher than a year earlier (compared with 8.5 per cent in

The rate of inflation in the UK continues to compare favourably with the latest (May) figures for the European Community (average 6-4 per cent) and OECD countries as a whole (average 5.4 per cent).

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of (excluding UK unemployment school leavers) in June was 3.036.000 (12.6 per cent)-an increase of 8,000 on May. In the second quarter there was an average increase of 8,000 a month, compared with 22,000 in the first quarter, which included the exceptionally large increases in January and February. During the first half of the year the rise averaged 15,000 a month, compared with 1,000 a month during the second half of last year and 25,000 during the first half.

The recorded total in June decreased by 55.000 to 3.030.000 (12.6 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) a decrease of 54,000 from seasonal influences (h) a seasonally-adjusted increase of 8,000 and (c) a decrease of 9.000 in the number of claimant school leavers.

Included in the June total were 95,000 claimant school leavers aged under 18, compared with 104,000 in May and 119,000 in June 1983. The decrease of 9,000 between May and June compares with a decrease of 7,000 over the corresponding period in 1983. Not included in the above total were 124,000 non-claimant school leavers registered at Careers Offices who are not entitled to benefit until September: this was 5,000 fewer

than in June 1983 The number of people assisted by special employment measures at the end of May was 624,000, a net increase of 2,000 on April, Increased numbers on the Community Programme, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme were partially offset by fewer numbers on the Young Workers Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, about 440,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of

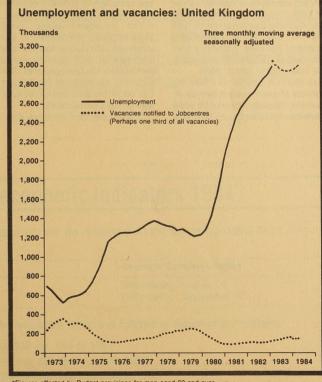
claiming unemployment benefit

Female unemployment rose faster than male unemployment in the second quarter of the year. The increase on the first quarter in the female seasonally adjusted percentage rate was 0.2 percentage points, compared with 0.1 for males.

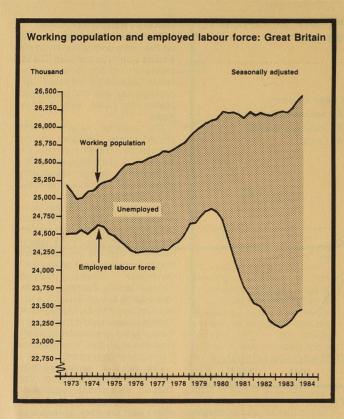
The regional pattern in the second quarter compared with the first quarter shows that only the North (+0.4 percentage points) experienced a change significantly different from the national average (+0.1 percentage points).

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months) compared with the previous three months) increased in France (+0.7 percentage points), Belgium +0.4). Canada, Germany and the Netherlands (all +0.2) and the United Kingdom (+0·1). There was no change in Japan and the unemployment rate fell in a number of countries including the United States -0.4 percentage points).

The stock of vacancies (seasonally-adjusted) in June was 159,000, an increase of 3,000 on the May level. In the second quarter of this year the stock of vacancies averaged 154,000 a month, compared with 147,000 in the first quarter; about half of this increase was due to Community Programme vacancies. The inflow of vacancies averaged 198,000 a month during the second quarter, slightly below the high level at the end of last year but significantly higher than the average of 184,000 a month in the first quarter of this year. There was a rise in the outflow in the second quarter but this was less marked than the rise in the inflow



1979



Employment

Employment estimates from September 1981 have been revised this month in the light of the results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey. An article describing these revisions is published on page 319 of this issue of Employment Gazette.

The overall number of emplovees in employment in Great Britain increased by 28,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1984. This follows an increase of 94,000 in the fourth quarter of 1983 and is the fourth consecutive quarterly increase, making a total increase of 187,000 employees in the year ending March 1984.

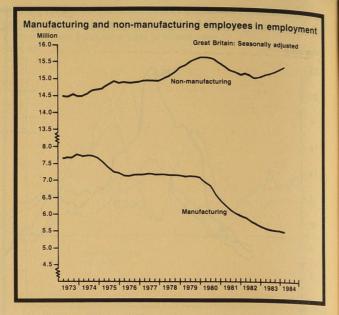
In the first quarter of 1984 the number of employees in service industries increased by 65,000 while there were decreases of 22,000 in

manufacturing and 15.000 altogether in other industriesenergy and water supply, agriculture, and construction. The number of employees in service industries has increased in each of the last six

Later figures for manufacturing employment show a decrease of 3,000 in May. In the three months ending in May the number of emplovees in manufacturing industries decreased by an average of 2,000 a month. This compares with an average reduction of 10,000 a month in the previous three-month period.

The employed labour force, which includes employees in employment, the self-employed and members of HM Forces increased by 47,000 in the first quarter of 1984 following increases of 65,000 and 112,000 in the third and fourth quarters of 1983 respectively.

The 0.9 per cent increase in the



overall numbers of employees in 11.38 million hours a week (seaemployment in Great Britain in the vear to March 1984 was accounted for by a substantial increase in service employment, of some 335,000 (2.6 per cent), partly offset by reductions in manufacturing and other industries, of 103,000 (1.8 per cent) and 44,000 (2·2 per cent), respectively

In absolute terms, growth in individual industries over the year was strongest in retail distribution (+87,000, 4·3 per cent); banking, finance and insurance (+82,000 4.6 per cent); other services (+64,000, 5·1 per cent) and hotels and catering (+53,000, 6·1 per cent). In the manufacturing sector, small increases were recorded for a number of industries, including office machinery, electrical engineering instruments and (+12,000, 1.5 per cent). The largest declines in the year to March were in mechanical engineering (-25,000, 3·1 per cent); transport equipment (-23,000, 7·1 per cent) and coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (-23,000, 7.2 per

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries was

sonally adjusted) in May 1984. The average for the three months ending in May was 11.32 million hours a week, marginally greater than the average of 11.19 in the previous three months.

0.55 million hours a week were lost by short-time working in May. In the three months ending in May an average of 0.55 million hours a week were lost, much the same as the average of 0.56 million hours a week in the previous three months.

Industrial stoppages

The number of days lost through stoppages of work due to industria disputes is provisionally estimated as 2,366,000—slightly higher than during May. The coal mining strike is again estimated to account for 2 million of the days lost in the month over 40 per cent of the remainder result from industrial action by teachers together with a strike in the car industry.

9.7 million working days were lost in the first half of 1984, compared with 2.2 million for the same period in 1983 and an average of 5.0 million for the comparable period in the ten years 1974-83.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

UNITED KINGDOM Demand Output Index of output of manufacturin industries, U.K. Index of production—OECD Whole economy Consumers Retail sales Real persona Fixed investexpenditure 1980 prices changes 5 1980 prices ment 4 5 1980 prices f billion 1980 = 100£ billion £ billio 1980 = 100 1980 = 1001980 = 1001980 = 1.08 2.64 2.09 2.49 35·5 36·1 36·5 36·7 96·1 R 98·0 R 100·6 R 102·6 R 3.0 11.0 10.0 [104-1] R [3-1] R . [36-2] R [2-0] R 108-5 9.3 97-7 3.0 105-0 1984 Q1 Q2 8.6 98-7 5.4 103-3 112·2 110·7 R 98-3 Apr May June

	Visible	trade	The state of the s												
	Export	volume 1	Import v	olume 1	Current balance 6	Effective rate† 1 7	exchange	Relative of		Tax and index 9	prices	Producer Materials	prices incame and fuels	dex ^{† 2 9 10} Home s	ales
	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00	£ billion	1975 = 10	0	1980 = 10	0	Jan 1978	B = 100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	77·8 85·4 92·1 94·5 99·1	-4·0 9·8 7·8 2·0 4·9	84·7 89·7 91·3 95·5 105·7	-8·6 5·9 1·8 4·6 10·7	-1·5 -0·8 0·0 1·2 -0·6	100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5 87·3	-7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4 7·1	73·7 R 67·4 R 65·7 R 70·9 R 82·5 R	3·0 -8·5 R -2·5 R 7·9 R 16·4 R	72·2 85·6 98·1 101·1 113·2	29·4 18·6 14·6 3·1 12·0	54·9 68·4 78·9 81·6 92·2	11·8 24·6 15·4 3·4 12·9	52·4 60·9 72·0 79·1 87·7	23·0 16·2 18·2 9·9 10·9
1980 1981 1982 1983	100·0 99·2 101·5 102·3	0·9 -0·8 2·3 0·4	100·0 96·1 100·7 107·6	-5·4 -3·9 4·8 6·9	3·6 7·3 R 5·8 2·9	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3	10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2	100·0 105·2 101·5 94·1	21.9 R 5.2 R -3.5 R -7.3	132·8 152·5 167·4 174·1	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0	100·0 109·2 117·2 125·4	8·5 9·2 7·3 7·0	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·5	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	102·3 100·3 99·3 107·4	1·4 -3·1 0·0 4·2	104·5 106·6 106·6 112·7	4·1 2·5 7·9 13·3	1.6 -0.1 0.8 0.6	80·5 84·3 84·9 83·2	-11·6 -6·6 -7·2 -6·6	89·8 R 95·3 R 96·1 R 95·1	-11·4 R -6·0 R -6·3 R -5·5	171·4 172·5 175·1 177·4	5·2 3·2 3·6 4·1	124·6 123·6 124·8 128·4	5·6 6·6 8·1 7·5	121·8 124·2 125·1 126·8	5·3 5·6 5·4 5·6
1984 Q1 Q2	109-5	7.0	113-2	8.3	0.8	81.7	1.5			178·7 179·5	4·3 4·1	133·5 [134·1]	[7·1] [8·5]	129·0 132·0	5·9 6·3
Dec	114-3	4-2	112-1	13-3	.0·7 R	82.5	-6.6			178-0	4.4	131-6	7.2	127-3	5.6
1984 Jan Feb Mar		4·8 9·0 7·0	111-7 110-2 117-9	8·9 7·4 8·3	-0.0 R -0.8 R 0.1 R	82·2 81·0	1·7 2·5		::	178·8 179·4	4·2 4·2 4·4	133·5 134·2 132·9	7·6 6·7 7·2	128·0 128·8 [130·2]	5·6 5·7 [5·9]
Apr May June	108-5	7·6 6·8	122·9 115·8	12·2 12·4	-0.6 R [0.1]	79·9 80·0 79·4	3·5 2·4 -3·4			178·8 179·6 180·1	4·1 4·1 4·1	[133·8] 134·3 134·2	[7·5] 7·9 [8·5]	[131·7] [132·1] [132·3]	[6·3] 6·4 [6·3]

year earlier.

(2) Manufacturing industries. i.e. Divisions 2 to 4 (SIC 1980).

(3) GDP at factor cost.

(4) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

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

taking positive and negative values.

(7) Averages of daily rates.

(8) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details, see Economic Trends 304, February 1979, p.80,
Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

(10) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

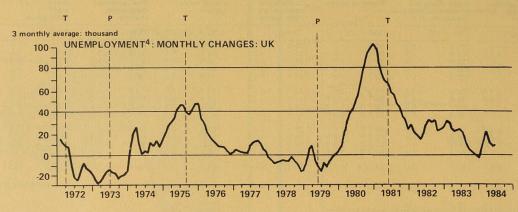
Publication dates of main economic indicators 1984

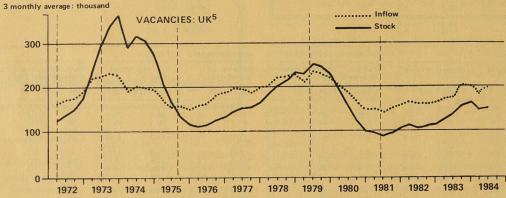
☐ The three main economic indicators published by the Department will be released on the following dates at 11.30 am.:

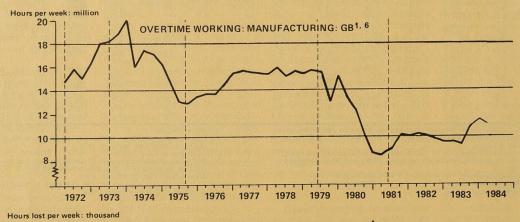
Average Earnings Index Unemployment **Retail Prices Index** Wednesday, August 15 Thursday, August 2 Friday, August 17 Wednesday, September 19 Friday, August 31 Friday, September 14

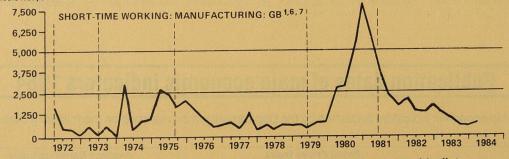
After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available from the following telephone numbers:

Unemployment: 0923 28500 ext. 403 or 349. Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412

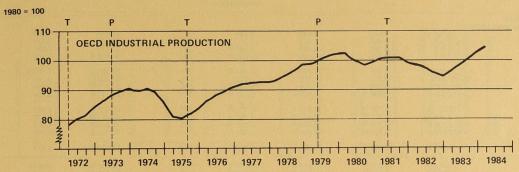


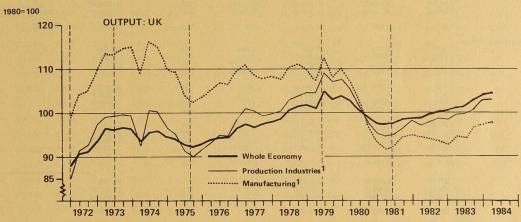




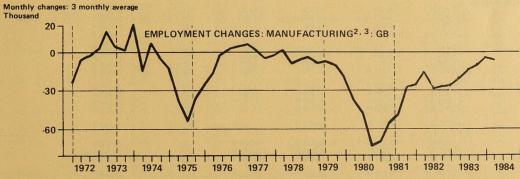


- 4 Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis, and excludes school leavers. They take account of the effects of 1983 Budget provisions. See notes to table 2.1.
- Notified to Jobcentres.
- Operatives only.
- Not seasonally adjusted.









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

- 2 Employees in employment: supplementary series. See Table 1.2 and footnote
- 3 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

EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter		Employees in	employment*		Self-employed	НМ	Employed	Unemployed**	Working
		Male	Female	All	mersons (with or without employees)	Forces:	labour force†		population
unadjuste	O KINGDOM ed for seasonal variatio Mar	n 13,325	9,629	22,953	1,984	321	25,258	1,376	26,634
1900	June Sep Dec	13,306 13,180 12,919	9,666 9,568 9,490	22,972 22,749 22,409	2,011 2,038 R 2,0653 R	323 332 334	25,306 25,118 24,808 R	1,513 1,891 2,100	26,819 27,009 26,908 R
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,656 12,547 12,496 12,330 R	9,301 9,323 9,303 9,296 R	21,957 21,870 21,799 21,626 R	2,092 R 2,118 2,136 R 2,154 R	334 334 335 332	24,383 R 24,323 24,270 R 24,112 R	2,333 R 2,395 2,749 2,764	26,716 26,718 27,019 R 26,876 R
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,222 R 12,215 R 12,192 R 12,058 R	9,197 R 9,259 R 9,192 R 9,190 R	21,419 R 21,473 R 21,384 R 21,248 R	2,172 R 2,190 R 2,207 R 2,225 R	328 324 323 321	23,919 R 23,987 R 23,914 R 23,794 R	2,821 2,770 3,066 3,097	26,740 R 26,757 R 26,980 R 26,891 R
1983	Mar	11,947 R	9,080 R	21,027 R	2,242 R	321	23,590 R	3,172	26,763 R
	June Sep Dec	11,982 R 12,057 R 12,004 R	9,228 R 9,259 R 9,345 R	21,210 R 21,316 R 21,349 R	2,260 R [2,278]R [2,296]R	322 325 325	23,792 R 23,919 R 23,969 R	2,984 3,167 3,079	26,776 R 27,086 R 27,049 R
1984	Mar	11,921	9,296	21,217	[2,313]R	326	23,856	3,143	26,999
Adjuste 1980	ed for seasonal variation Mar June Sep Dec	13,391 13,303 13,115 12,915	9,700 9,646 9,556 9,450	23,091 22,950 22,672 22,366	1,984 2,011 2,038 R 2,065 R	321 323 332 334	25,396 25,284 25,042 R 24,765 R		26,766 26,869 26,870 26,866 R
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,722 12,543 12,429 12,331 R	9,373 9,301 R 9,289 9,260 R	22,094 R 21,844 R 21,718 21,591 R	2,092 R 2,118 2,136 R 2,154 R	334 334 335 332	24,520 24,296 R 24,189 R 24,077 R		26,840 26,780 R 26,874 R 26,836 R
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,286 R 12,210 R 12,122 R 12,062 R	9,269 R 9,235 R 9,176 R 9,157 R	21,555 R 21,446 R 21,298 R 21,218 R	2,172 R 2,190 R 2,207 R 2,225 R	328 324 323 321	24,055 R 23,959 R 23,828 R 23,764 R		26,857 R 26,831 R 26,828 R 26,853 R
1983		12,010 R	9,152 R	21,161 R	2,242 R	321	23,725 R	W. 199	26,876 R
	June Sep Dec	11,977 R 11,986 R 12,009 R	9,205 R 9,242 R 9,314 R	21,182 R 21,229 R 21,323 R	2,260 R [2,278]R [2,296]R	322 325 325	23,765 R 23,831 R 23,943 R		26,856 R 26,928 R 26,938 R
1984	Mar	11,983	9,367 R	21,350 R	[2,313]	326	23,990		27,110
	T BRITAIN ested for seasonal varia	ition				100	24.000	4.040	05.005
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,036 13,018 12,895 12,641	9,402 9,440 9,344 9,269	22,438 22,458 22,240 21,910	1,923 1,950 1,977 R 2,004 R	321 323 332 334	24,682 24,731 24,549 R 24,248 R	1,313 1,444 1,806 2,011	25,995 26,176 R 26,355 R 26,259 R
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,384 12,278 12,229 12,064 R	9,082 9,107 9,085 9,077 R	21,466 21,386 21,314 21,142 R	2,031 R 2,057 2,075 R 2,093 R	334 334 335 332	23,831 R 23,777 23,724 R 23,566 R	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	26,070 R 26,076 26,368 R 26,229 R
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,960 R 11,957 R 11,936 R 11,804 R	8,980 R 9,044 R 8,976 R 8,973 R	20,941 R 21,000 R 20,911 R 20,778 R	2,111 R 2,129 R 2,146 R 2,164 R	328 324 323 321	23,379 R 23,453 R 23,380 R 23,263 R	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	26,097 R 26,117 R 26,331 R 26,248 R
1983	Mar	11,697 R	8,865 R	20,562 R	2,181 R	321	23,064 R	3,059	26,123 R
	June Sep Dec	11,733 R 11,808 R 11,755 R	9,011 R 9,041 R 9,126 R	20,744 R 20,849 R 20,882 R	2,199 R [2,217]R [2,235]R	322 325 325	23,265 R 23,391 R 23,441 R	2,871 3,044 2,961	26,136 R 26,434 R 26,402 R
1984	Mar	11,702	9,048	20,750	[2,252]	326	23,328	3,022	26,350
Adjusted 1980	for seasonal variation Mar June Sep Dec	13,103 13,015 12,831 12,637	9,473 9,421 9,332 9,229	22,576 22,436 22,163 21,866	1,923 1,950 1,977 R 2,004 R	321 323 332 334	24,820 24,709 24,472 R 24,204 R		26,127 26,226 R 26,217 R 26,217 R
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,449 12,274 12,162 12,065 R	9,154 9,085 9,071 9,041 R	21,603 21,359 21,233 21,106 R	2,031 R 2,057 2,075 R 2,093 R	334 334 335 332	23,968 R 23,751 R 23,643 R 23,531 R		26,194 R 26,138 26,223 R 26,189 R
1982		12,024 R 11,953 R 11,866 R 11,808 R	9,052 R 9,020 R 8,959 R 8,940 R	21,077 R 20,973 R 20,825 R 20,748 R	2,111 R 2,129 R 2,146 R 2,164 R	328 324 323 321	23,515 R 23,425 R 23,294 R 23,233 R		26,214 R 26,191 R 26,178 R 26,209 R
1983	Mar	11,759 R	8,937 R	20,696 R	2,181 R	321	23,199 R	11/190	26,236 R
	June Sep Dec	11,728 R 11,737 R 11,761 R	8,988 R 9,024 R 9,095 R	20,716 R 20,761 R 20,856 R	2,199 R [2,217]R [2,235]R	322 325 325	23,238 R 23,303 R 23,415 R		26,216 R 26,277 R 26,365 R
1984	Mar	11,765	9,119	20,884	[2,252]R	326	23,462		26,462

EMPLOYMENT 1 Employees in employment: industry*

	Alliado	estrias	Produ	ction and	Brodu	otion	Manuf		0- 1-	Berry Cons						TH	HOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indu	rvices		ruction	Produ		indust	acturing ries	Service	ies							
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	. All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	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
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	100	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
	21,648	21,640	9,867	9,882	8,699	8,717	7,910	7,927	11,361	11,334	421	400	388	822	436	1,125	1,018
1971 June 1972 June	21,650	21,644	9,592	9,607	8,390	8,408	7,640	7,657	11,641	11,614	416	383	366	787	424	1,048	983
1972 June	22,182	22,182	9,692	9,707	8,414	8,432	7,693	7,710	12,069	12,042	421	368	353	789	426	1,040	1,000
1973 June	22,297	22,297	9,675	9,690	8,442	8,460	7,737	7,754	12,217	12,190	404	352	354	782	438	1,053	1,035
1975 June	22,213	22,213	9,297	9,312	8,081	8,099	7,365	7,382	12,524	12,497	388	356	360	753	429	1,042	964
1976 June	22,048	22,028	9,054	9,069	7,841	7,859	7,131	7,148	12,604	12,577	382	350	360	716	421	1,012	917
1977 June	22,126	22,113	9,067	9,082	7,890	7,908	7,183	7,200	12,679	12,652	378	353	355	728	428	1,012	932
1978 June	22,274	22,259	9,024	9,037	7,853	7,870	7,147	7,163	12,877	12,848	373	358	348	707	431	1,025	934
1979 June	22,639	22,620	9,041	9,052	7,825	7,839	7,113	7,127	13,239	13,205	359	356	356	683	427	1,011	946
Sep	22,728	22,658	9,069	9,033	7,843	7,816	7,129	7,102	13,277	13,260	383	355	359	682	428	1,015	951
Dec	22,724	22,672	9,004	8,990	7,786	7,770	7,069	7,053	13,357	13,319	364	358	359	672	425	1,010	953
1980 Mar	22,438	22,576	8,851	8,884	7,641	7,664	6,923	6,945	13,239	13,331	349	359	359	660	421	998	938
June	22,458	22,436	8,737	8,746	7,520	7,533	6,804	6,816	13,370	13,331	352	357	360	637	414	986	931
Sep	22,240	22,163	8,562	8,522	7,349	7,320	6,631	6,603	13,296	13,277	382	356	363	616	406	967	914
Dec	21,910	21,866	8,302	8,293	7,132	7,121	6,420	6,408	13,249	13,216	358	352	361	582	395	937	892
1981 Mar	21,466	21,603	8,059	8,092	6,928	6,949	6,222	6,243	13,057	13,151	349	347	358	558	386	909	871
June	21,386	21,359	7,910	7,918	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857
Sep	21,314	21,233	7,842	7,800	6,753	6,722	6,057	6,028	13,101	13,080	371	341	355	534	377	889	851
Oct Nov Dec	R 21,142	R 21,106	R 7,797 7,744 7,691	R 7,767 7,724 7,686	R 6,722 6,684 6,645	R 6,700 6,667 6,637	R 6,029 5,992 5,957	R 6,007 5,976 5,949	R 13,096	R 13,068	355	340 338 337 R	R 354 353 352	531 527 522	R 377 373 372	R 883 879 872	R 848 843 840
1982 Jan Feb Mar	20,941	21,077	7,623 7,602 7,587	7,656 7,637 7,619	6,584 6,570 6,562	6,612 6,595 6,582	5,897 5,886 5,880	5,925 5,912 5,899	13,013	13,106	341	335 334 333	351 350 349	517 517 514 R	368 370 368	865 862 865	833 831 834
April May June	21,000	20,973	7,550 7,535 7,512	7,585 7,557 7,520	6,523 6,505 6,480	6,548 6,523 6,490	5,842 5,827 5,803	5,866 5,843 5,812	13,143	13,098	345	332 R 330 329	349 348 347	513 512 509	366 366 365	858 853 847	830 831 828
July Aug Sep	20,911	20,825	7,507 7,492 7,469	7,481 7,450 7,424	6,474 6,458 6,434	6,457 6,427 6,402	5,799 5,783 5,761	5,781 5,753 5,730	13,072	13,048	371	R 329 328 327	R 346 347 347	505 500 498	365 361 360	845 841 837	830 833 835
Oct Nov Dec	20,778	20,748	7,429 7,380 7,337	7,398 7,361 7,334	6,402 6,359 6,322	6,379 6,342 6,316	5,730 5,690 5,655	5,708 5,674 5,650	13,079	13,054	362	326 325 324	346 344 343	491 486 483	360 358 354	831 820 816	832 833 831
1983 Jan Feb Mar	20,562	20,697	7,264 7,245 7,223	7,299 7,280 7,254	6,258 6,246 6,232	6,287 6,272 6,251	5,592 5,583 5,571	5,622 5,608 5,589	12,999	13,092	339	323 321 320	343 342 341	478 475 473	349 349 351	806 802 798	826 825 824
April May June	20,744	20,717	7,204 7,187 7,183	7,237 7,208 7,191	6,213 6,196 6,191	6,237 6,213 6,201	5,554 5,541 5,539	5,578 5,557 5,547	13,222	13,177	339	318 316 314	340 339 339	468 466 465	346 347 346	797 788 789	827 825 824
July Aug Sep	20,849	20,762	7,202 7,214 7,202	7,178 7,172 7,157	6,206 6,214 6,196	6,190 6,183 6,164	5,554 5,563 5,547	5,537 5,532 5,516	13,281	13,257	366	312 310 309	340 340 340	463 461 462	348 350 348	786 792 786	829 831 830
Oct Nov Dec	20,882	20,856	7,178 7,176 7,149	7,146 7,156 7,148	6,175 6,177 6,153	6,152 6,161 6,149	5,529 5,533 5,511	5,507 5,518 5,507	13,385	13,362	348	306 304 304	340 339 339	459 459 457	346 346 344	782 782 782	831 833 835
1984 Jan Feb Mar	20,750	20,884	7,096 7,083 7,083	7,132 7,119 7,113	6,106 6,097 6,101	6,135 6,123 6,119	5,468 5,462 5,468	5,498 5,487 5,485	13,334	13,427	333	301 299 297	336 336 336	454 453 454	342 342 342	777 775 773	832 832 836
April May			7,075 7,081	7,108 7,101	6,094 6,099	6,117	5,460 5,465	5,483				297 297	336 337	455	343	774	834
* Estimator			7,001	7,101	0,099	6,115	5,405	5,480	ALCOHOLD BY		TENERS OF THE	291	33/	454	344	778	835

Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of this *Gazette*.

^{*} Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of this *Gazette*.

| Estimates of the self-employed have been updated to 1983 and assume that the rate of increase between 1981 and 1983 has continued subsequently. See article on page 319 of this *Gazette*.

† 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.

** From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment office.

	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+
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1971 June	503	433	576	774	1,016	614	593	1,167	964	1,951	691	1,092	435	1,318	1,733	1,260	939	979
1972 June	489	412	549	761	992	618	576	1,202	983	1,983	733	1,069	434	1,345	1,790	1,315	976	1,013
1973 June	509	407	562	759	981	647	571	1,278	1,021	2,063	795	1,047	436	1,422	1,839	1,387	1,002	1,054
1974 June	496	411	565	771	952	648	586	1,232	1,023	2,048	808	1,031	434	1,473	1,865	1,450	1,028	1,057
1975 June	456	410	532	733	881	603	562	1,217	1,024	2,048	830	1,038	439	1,468	1,941	1,520	1,108	1,110
1976 June	447	404	505	721	846	602	539	1,212	1,014	2,023	854	1,012	422	1,472	1,939	1,567	1,137	1,163
1977 June	463	391	516	721	854	602	534	1,177	1,034	2,050	867	1,017	411	1,496	1,938	1,548 1,554	1,146	1,172
1978 June	470	388	520	714	824	598	538	1,171	1,061	2,061	938	1,036	406	1,548	1,947	1,591	1,167	1,209
1979 June	433	432	516	715	809	595	547	1,216	1,102	2,133	940	1,039	421	1,676	1,928	1,547	1,188	1,264
Sep	434	432	515	725	799 780	597 587	551 552	1,218	1,130	2,212	893	1,042	423	1,694	1,911	1,601	1,197	1,255
Dec	430	425	511	723 705	747	566	547	1,209	1,128	2,129	889	1,032	423	1,691	1,903	1,598	1,202	1,244
1980 Mar	422	415	490	707	722	557	541	1,216	1,137	2,134	966	1,034	428	1,688	1,917	1,594	1,209	1,282
June Sep	399	399	468	701	688	537	535	1,213	1,126	2,101	957	1,025	432	1,734	1,885	1,522	1,219	1,294
Dec	385	391	448	693	656	515	526	1,170	1,114	2,124	904	999	433	1,721	1,876	1,565	1,229	1,285
1981 Mar	367	380	425	667	633	506	519	1,131	1,100	2,044	878	977	430	1,714	1,854	1,562	1,237	1,262
June	355	365	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,103	2,051	937	974	429	1,714	1,849	1,548	1,243	1,284
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 Nov Dec	343 340 337	360 356 356	R 408 406 407	666 665 R 660 R R	R 610 607 598	496 489 R 484 R R	- R 508 508 510	1,075 F 1,060 F 1,046 F	R	R 2,090	R 902	R 943	427	R 1,727	R 1,831	R 1,553	R 1,262	1,252
1982 Jan Feb Mar	334 333 331	355 354 R 352 R	401 402 401	649 647 646	592 589 587	477 475 475	506 507 507	1,039 1,032 F 1,025 F	3 1,108	2,014	890	931	R 426	1,728	1,820	1,561	1,271	R 1,263
April May June	326 322 318 R	R 348 345 343	400 398 401	646 647 649	581 578 575	469 473 469	505 503 499		7 1,115	2,018	969	926	428	1,758	1,816	1,539	1,276	1,298
July Aug Sep	320 R 317 314 R	341 340 341	396 397 393	655 654 650	573 569 566	469 471 468	502 500 499	1,033 F 1,034 F 1,034 F	3	2,018	956	919	425	1,764	1,816	1,479	1,283	1,295
Oct Nov Dec	311 R 310 309 R	338 336 333	392 388 385	648 642 636	566 561 555	463 462 459	498 494 493	1,028 F 1,021 F 1,015 F		2,067	884	900	424	1,761	1,814	1,553	1,282	1,277
1983 Jan Feb Mar	306 307 R 307 R	329 329 326	379 379 378	625 624 624	549 551 545	454 451 453	491 490 491	1,007 l 999 l 991 l		2,004	863	889	424	1,772	1,828	1,561	1,289	1,255
April May June	307 306 R 306 R	323 322 323	381 379 378	620 621 623	541 542 540	453 457 458	491 489 489	991 991 991		2,040	962	890	424	1,811	1,834	1,543	1,292	1,294
July Aug Sep	R 304 300 301	321 321 320	382 380 382	630 636 633	542 544 543	460 461 456	490 488 487	996 1,001 1,006	R R R 1,140	2,058	984	889	424	1,838	1,838	1,477	1,297	1,337
Oct Nov Dec	300 300 297	317 316 311	383 383 381	627 629 625	543 543 540	455 456 452	486 487 487	1,002 999 996		2,155	928	878	423	1,843	1,833	1,560	1,288	1,323
1984 Jan Feb Mar	297 296 296	308 306 303	378 380 381	610 607 608	537 536 534	446 447 451	486 487 487	991 986 981	R R 1,160	2,091	916	876	421	1,854	1,841	1,564	1,292	1,319
April May	295 293	302 301	381 383	607 609	533 533	451 451	485 485	981 982										

† Excludes private domestic service. ‡ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1·7.

Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	May 19	83		March 1	984	7.001	[April 1	984]	Section 1	[May 19	984]	
SIC 1980	class or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,414-2	1,773-1	7,187-3	5,321-9	1,760-8	7,082-7	5,320-3	1,755.0	7,075-3	5,324-2	1,756-8	7,081-0
Production industries	1-4	4,540-6	1,655-6	6,196-2	4,459.0	1,642-4	6,101-3	4,456-9	1,636-8	6,093-8	4,460-3	1,638-6	6,098
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,970-2	1,570-9	5,541-2	3,908-3	1,559-2	5,467-5	3,906.7	1,553-4	5,460-1	3,910-0	1,554-9	5,464
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas Watersupply	1 111 161 162 170	570·4 247·2 129·0 75·6 53·0	84·7 10·6 29·6 25·3 9·9	655·1 257·9 158·6 101·0 62·9	550·7 227·0 126·6 74·0 55·3	83·2 10·3 29·3 24·7 9·8	633-8 237-3 155-9 98-7 65-1	550·2 227·1 126·6 73·5 55·2	83·5 10·2 29·4 25·0 9·9	633-7 237-3 156-0 98-4 65-1	550·4 227·2 126·7 73·5 55·3	83·6 10·2 29·4 25·0 10·1	634-0 237-4 156-1 98-5 65-4
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	651-9	160-9	812-9	642-6	154-2	796-8	644-4	153-5	797-9	644-0	153-4	797
wetal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	22 221 222/223 224	202·2 93·9 50·1 58·2	22·9 6·5 7·3 9·1	225·1 100·3 57·4 67·4	194·1 89·9 47·4 56·8	19·3 5·3 6·3 7·7	213·4 95·2 53·8 64·5	195·4 89·8 48·6 57·0	18·8 5·1 6·1 7·7	214·2 94·8 54·7 64·7	195·3 89·5 49·0 56·9	18·1 4·9 5·8 7·5	213- 94- 54- 64-
extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38-3	3.3	41.7	38-8	3.1	41.9	38-9	3.0	41.9	38-9	3.0	41-
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	163·2 35·2	36·1 4·4	199.3 39.6	164·6 37·2	34·4 4·1	199·0 41·2	164·8 37·1	34·1 4·1	198·9 41·2	164-3 37-1	34·0 4·0	198- 41-
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	25 251 257 258	234·9 102·5 45·2 19·7	96·7 20·3 35·7 16·8	331·6 122·8 80·9 36·6	231·8 99·9 46·1 19·1	95·5 19·9 35·5 16·5	327·4 119·8 81·6 35·7	232·2 99·9 46·1 19·1	95·6 19·9 35·4 16·4	327·8 119·8 81·4 35·6	232·2 100·6 45·9 19·4	96·4 20·2 35·3 16·9	328- 120- 81- 36-
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,079-5	539-3	2,618-8	2,049-9	540-4	2,590-2	2,047-5	538-2	2,585.7	2,050-1	539-6	2,589
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 311 313 316	291·6 63·4 35·0 156·2	87·0 8·5 11·8 57·7	378·6 72·0 46·8 213·9	294·6 62·7 35·2 158·9	86·4 8·6 11·7 57·2	381·0 71·2 46·9 216·0	295·7 62·3 34·8 159·7	85·6 8·1 12·1 56·6	381·3 70·4 46·9 216·4	296·1 62·4 35·1 160·1	86·8 8·1 12·2 57·1	382 70 47 217
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries	32 320	663.6 66.9	124·2 8·5	787·8 75·4	651.0 65.1	122·3 8·7	773.3 73.8	651.9 63.4	121·7 8·4	773.6 71.8	655 ·1 64·6	122·5 8·6	777 73
etc Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321/324 322 325 326 328	69·4 62·7 76·0 26·2 310·2	10·9 12·9 12·7 5·3 59·6	80·3 75·6 88·6 31·5 369·7	69·1 64·3 72·2 23·8 305·1	12·4 13·3 10·2 4·6 58·2	81.5 77.5 82.4 28.5 363.3	71.5 64.2 72.5 23.9 304.7	11.8 12.7 10.2 4.7 58.9	83·3 76·9 82·7 28·6 363·6	71·1 65·0 74·7 23·9 304·8	11·7 13·1 10·3 4·7 59·3	82 78 85 28 364
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56-6	17.9	74-5	54.3	18-1	72.5	54-3	18-0	72.3	54-6	18-1	72
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	34 342 343 344 345 346	433·5 91·5 63·4 135·6 71·0 28·9	207·9 26·9 28·6 64·3 54·4 13·9	641·4 118·4 92·0 199·9 125·4 42·8	441·5 89·9 64·8 138·6 74·5 30·5	212·2 27·0 29·4 64·3 57·2 14·5	653·7 116·9 94·1 202·9 131·7 45·1	440·5 89·7 64·7 137·8 74·8 30·0	211·4 27·0 28·9 63·7 57·6 14·5	651.9 116.8 93.6 201.5 132.4 44.5	441·4 89·0 64·9 138·2 75·6 30·4	211·4 27·1 29·7 64·0 57·5 13·9	652 116 94 202 133 44
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 351 353	271·9 99·8 118·9	33·9 9·1 20·5	305-8 108-9 139-4	262·4 96·7 115·3	33·9 9·0 20·9	296·3 105·7 136·2	261·2 96·9 114·9	34·0 9·0 21·0	295·2 105·9 135·9	259·0 97·1 113·8	33·9 9·0 20·8	292 106 134
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 361 362 364	288·5 104·3 34·9 142·2	33·4 8·4 1·6 20·8	321·9 112·7 36·5 163·0	271·4 95·5 32·1 137·2	31·7 8·3 1·4 19·7	303·2 103·8 33·6 156·9	269·8 94·7 31·0 137·3	31·8 8·4 1·4 19·7	301·6 103·1 32·5 157·0	269·7 95·1 30·8 137·0	31·6 8·4 1·4 19·7	301 103 32 156
nstrument engineering	37	73.7	35.0	108-8	74.7	35.7	110-3	74-2	35-6	109-8	74-2	35-2	109
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,238-9	870-7	2,109-5	1,215-9	864-6	2,080-5	1,214-8	861.7	2,076-5	1,215-9	861-9	2,077
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	41/42 411/412 413 414	370·9 61·1 31·5 16·6	250·3 40·7 10·9 16·7	621·1 101·8 42·4 33·3	359·3 59·9 31·7 16·8	249·1 40·3 11·0 17·1	608-4 100-1 42-7 34-0	358-8 60-1 32-0 16-6	247·9 39·7 11·3 16·5	99·8 43·3 33·1	359·7 60·4 32·2 16·6	249·1 39·6 11·2 16·6	100 43 33
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	416/418 419 421 422/423	77·9 31·2 46·9	67·2 32·0 33·3	145·1 63·2 80·2	75·5 30·8 43·5	67·2 32·1 32·6	142·7 62·9 76·1	76·7 30·3 42·9	68·4 32·0 32·0	145·1 62·3 74·9	76·9 30·6 42·6	69·3 32·6 32·3	146 63 74
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426/ 427	61-4	19-9	81.3	59.9	19-6	79-6	60-4	19-5	79.9	60.0	19-2	79
Textiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hossiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing etc	43 431 432 436 433/434/	124·0 26·5 22·8 25·4	118·0 17·9 16·5 59·1	242-0 44-4 39-3 84-5	119·7 25·3 23·8 24·5	113·9 16·9 16·2 57·8	233·5 42·2 40·1 82·3	119·6 25·1 23·5 24·7	114·3 17·0 16·8 57·8	233-9 42-2 40-3 82-5	120·2 25·3 23·5 24·8	114·5 17·1 16·2 57·7	234 42 39 82
Footwear and clothing Footwear	435/437 45 451	24·6 72·0 22·9	9·4 204·0 27·1	34·0 275·9 50·0	22·7 70·7 22·8	8·9 205·4 27·4	31.6 276.2 50.2	22·9 70·5 23·2	9·0 204·7 27·9	31·8 275·2 51·1	23·4 69·6 23·4	28.0	32 274 51
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods imber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture,	453/456 46	38·5 162·8	161·1 40·2	199·6 203·0	37·7 162·5	161·4 40·3	199·1 202·8	36·9 163·0	160·1 39·8	197·0 202·8	36·3 163·0		196
builders carpentry and joinery Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	461/462/ 463 467	59·3 83·2	9·7 22·0	69·0 105·1	59·7 82·6	9·8 21·8	69·5 104·4	59·6 83·7	9·7 21·5	69·3 105·2	59·5 83·4		69
aper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	47 471 472 475	329·6 32·5 67·2 229·8	159·7 6·9 39·6 113·2	489·2 39·4 106·8 343·0	326·2 31·5 66·0 228·7	161·0 7·2 39·9 114·0	487·2 38·6 105·9 342·7		160·5 7·2 39·5 113·9	485·4 38·4 105·1 341·9	324·2 31·3 65·7 227·2	7·1 40·0	484 38 105 340
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	48 481/482 483	124·8 50·0 74·8	49·7 15·3 34·4	174·5 65·4 109·2	124·5 48·7 75·8	49·3 14·8 34·5	173·8 63·5 110·3		49·3 14·8 34·5	174-6 63-6 111-0	48.7	14.7	173 63 110
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 500/501 502 503 504	873-6 492-2 157-6 141-4 82-4	117·4 63·5 21·5 21·4 11·0	991·0 555·7 179·1 162·8 93·4	862·9 481·1 154·9 143·4 83·6	118-4 64-1 21-6 21-5 11-1	981·3 545·2 176·5 165·0 94·7	863·4 481·3 155·0	118·1 63·9 21·5 21·6	981·5 545·3 176·5 165·0 94·7	863·9 481·6 155·1 143·5	118·2 64·0 21·5 21·6	982 545 176 165

lote: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1.4 on a quarterly basis.

Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of this Gazette.

1 / EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 1983				Dec 1983				Mar 1984	Part of Second		
	Class or Group	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	агоар		All	Part- time		cipal) is	All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
All industries and services‡	1000	11,697	8,865	3,890	20,562	11,755	9,126	4,134	20,882	11,702	9,048	4,103	20,750
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	260.7	78-5	32.6	339-3	259-1	88-5	32.2	347.5	254-8	78-1	32-1	333
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	5,443-8	1,779-4	428-0	7,223-2	5,370-8	1,778-4	440.0	7,149-2	5,321.9	1,760-8	434-8	7,082
ndex of production industries	1-4	4,570-3	1,661-8	376-2	6,232-1	4,493-3	1,660-2	387-0	6,153-5	4,459.0	1,642-4	381-3	6,101
Of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,993.9	1,576-6	359-3	5,570-5	3,934-5	1,576-3	370-4	5,510-8	3,908-3	1,559-2	365-0	5,467
Service industries:	6-9	5,992.0		3,429.6	12,999.5	6,125.5	7,259-4	3,661.5	13,384·9 347·5	6,125·5 254·8	7,208.7		13,334
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	010	260·7 244·0	78.5 76.0	32.6 31.6	339·3 320·0	259·1 242·3	88.5 86.0	32·2 31·2	328-3	238-1	78·1 75·6	32·1 31·2	333 313
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Deep coal mines Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1 111 1113 130 140 152 161 162 170	576.4 251.6 244.1 25.5 21.3 14.0 129.1 76.0 53.9	85·2 10·7 9·9 3·9 3·1 2·1 29·7 25·6 10·0	16.9 2.6 2.5 0.2 0.4 0.1 6.7 4.9 2.0	661.6 262.3 254.0 29.4 24.4 16.1 158.8 101.6 63.9	558·7 232·9 225·6 28·3 21·0 13·8 128·0 74·5 55·4	83.9 10.4 9.6 3.8 3.1 2.0 29.6 24.9 9.9	16.6 2.6 2.4 0.2 0.3 0.1 6.7 4.7 2.0	642·7 243·2 235·2 32·1 24·1 157·5 99·4 65·4	550.7 227.0 219.7 28.3 20.7 13.8 126.6 74.0 55.3	83·2 10·3 9·5 3·7 3·1 2·1 29·3 24·7 9·8	16·3 2·5 2·4 0·2 0·3 0·1 6·6 4·6	633 237 229 32 23 15 155 98
Water supply Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	658-6	165.7	33.7	824-2	643.4	157-7	33.9	801-1	642-6	154-2	32.4	65 796
Metal manufacturing	22	205-2	24.4	5.2	229.6	196-4	20.9	5.0	217-3	194-1	19-3	4.7	213
Iron and steel Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming Non-ferrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	221 222 223 224 2245 2246	96·2 26·6 23·1 59·3 24·2 20·6	7·0 3·4 4·6 9·4 3·5 3·4	1·2 0·9 1·1 2·0 0·8 0·7	103·2 30·0 27·7 68·7 27·7 24·0	90·4 26·1 23·1 56·8 22·6 20·2	5·6 2·9 4·3 8·1 2·9 3·0	1·2 0·6 1·0 2·2 0·8 0·8	96·0 29·0 27·4 64·9 25·5 23·2	89·9 24·5 22·9 56·8 22·8 20·1	5·3 2·6 3·7 7·7 2·7 3·0	1·1 0·6 0·9 2·1 0·8	95 27 26 64 25 23
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38-2	3.4	0.9	41.6	38-7	3.1	0.9	41.8	38-8	3-1	0.9	41
Non-metallic mineral products Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement etc Asbestos goods Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	24 241 242 243 244 245/246 247 248	164·5 16·1 13·3 35·9 8·6 15·2 41·3 34·2	37·3 1·5 1·4 4·6 1·8 2·7 9·6 15·7	8·4 0·6 0·4 1·4 0·4 0·8 2·7 2·2	201·9 17·6 14·7 40·6 10·4 17·9 50·9 49·9	162·5 16·5 13·0 35·7 8·4 14·3 40·0 34·6	35·1 1·5 1·0 4·2 1·5 2·3 8·8 15·8	2.7	197·6 18·0 13·9 39·9 9·9 16·6 48·8 50·4	164·6 16·9 12·8 37·2 8·6 14·5 39·0 35·7	34·4 1·5 0·9 4·1 1·5 2·4 8·4 15·6	7·9 0·5 0·4 1·4 0·3 0·7 2·3 2·2	18 13 41 10 16 47
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except inds gases Paints, varnishes and printing ink Specialised industrial products Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Specialised house	25 251 2511 255 256 257 258 259	237·0 103·7 52·5 24·2 35·0 45·1 19·8 9·3	98·6 20·5 8·8 7·8 12·0 35·8 17·8 4·9	18·9 3·8 1·4 1·6 2·2 6·7 3·5 1·1	335-6 124-1 61-2 32-1 46-9 80-8 37-6 14-2	232·5 100·6 50·7 24·2 34·5 45·9 19·0 8·3	96·6 20·2 8·7 7·7 12·1 35·8 16·7 4·1	3·8 1·4 1·9 2·2	329·0 120·7 59·3 31·9 46·6 81·7 35·7 12·4	231·8 99·9 50·3 23·9 34·6 46·1 19·1 8·3	95·5 19·9 8·6 7·4 12·0 35·5 16·5 4·1	18·7 3·9 1·4 1·7 2·0 6·8 3·3 0·9	58 31 46 81 35
Man made fibres	26	13.5	1.9	0.2	15.5	13-3	2.0	0.3	15-2	13-2	1.9	0.3	15
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,093-1	539-8	105.5	2,632.9	2,063.0	542.2			2,049-9	540-4	111.6	
Metal goods nes Ferrous metal foundries Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 3111 3112 312 313 314 316	291·3 49·1 14·0 23·7 35·8 14·0 154·7	87·1 5·3 3·2 5·7 11·8 3·3 57·7	21.9 1.7 0.6 1.6 3.6 1.1 13.2	378·4 54·5 17·2 29·4 47·6 17·4 212·4	294·1 48·6 14·3 23·7 35·3 14·7 157·6	86.4 5.4 3.3 5.5 11.7 3.6 56.9	1·6 0·6 1·6 3·6 0·7	17·6 29·3 47·0 18·3	294·6 48·2 14·5 23·7 35·2 14·3 158·9	86·4 5·3 3·2 5·6 11·7 3·4 57·2	3·5 0·6	53 17 5 29 6 46 6 17
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers small tools Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries Mining machinery etc Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment Machinery for printing etc industries Other machinery and mechanical equipment Internal combustion engine except road	32 320 321 3221 3222 323 324 325 3255 326 327 328	674·1 67·8 34·5 27·6 39·1 9·7 35·5 77·9 45·5 26·8 22·9 313·1	123·5 8·6 4·5 4·3 9·3 1·8 6·5 10·4 6·8 5·4 60·3	26·5 2·4 0·9 1·1 3·1 0·4 1·9 1·4 0·7 1·4	797·6 76·4 38·9 31·9 48·4 11·4 41·9 88·3 52·4 32·2 28·3 373·4	658.8 65.2 34.6 25.7 38.8 9.8 34.3 75.0 44.2 24.6 22.3 309.0	123·1 8·6 4·5 4·2 9·3 1·7 7·9 10·4 6·9 4·8 5·8	3·1 1·2 1·0 5·0 0·4 6·2 2·0 1·5 0·5	73.9 39.1 29.9 48.1 11.5 42.3 85.3 51.1 29.4 28.1	651.0 65.1 34.2 25.3 39.0 9.6 34.9 72.2 43.6 23.8 22.2 305.1	122·3 8·7 4·4 4·2 9·1 1·7 8·0 10·2 7·0 4·6 5·8 58·2	3.0 1.3 1.0 4.6 0.4 7.3 1.9 1.5 0.5	73 38 38 39 48 41 11 33 42 42 55 56 56 58 363
vehicles etc Compressors and fluid power equipment	3281 3283	41·2 43·4	5·7 8·8	0·7 1·4	46·9 52·2	38·9 42·8	4·2 8·8		43·1 51·6	37·8 42·7	4·2 8·8		51
Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3284 329	34·5 19·5	7·4 7·0	1.7	41·9 26·5	34·7 19·5	7·5 7·4			34·2 19·5	7·4 7·4	1.7	
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	55-9	18-3	2.4	74-2	53.7	17-6	3.0	71.3	54.3	18-1	2.6	5 7
Electrical and electronic engineering Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment Telegraph and telephone appliance and	34 341 342 343 344	434·1 28·7 91·5 63·4 136·0	206·8 10·1 27·0 29·0 64·7	38·0 1·1 5·1 6·3 10·8	640·9 38·8 118·5 92·4 200·7	441·3 28·3 90·2 64·2 137·9	213·2 10·1 27·4 28·8 63·9	38·2 1·1 4·5 5·5 9·7	654·5 38·4 117·6 93·1 201·8	441·5 28·4 89·9 64·8 138·6	27·0 29·4 64·3	1. 4.2 5.8 9.6	3 2 11 3 9 5 20
equipment Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active components Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	3441 3443 3444 345 346	35·3 65·1 17·2 70·7 28·8	21·3 22·9 12·9 52·9 13·2	3·3 4·0 2·2 11·1 2·1	56·7 88·0 30·1 123·5 42·1	33.9 67.8 18.0 75.1 30.5	19·4 23·2 13·9 58·2 14·9	3·6 2·4 13·0	91·0 31·9 133·3		23·4 14·5 57·2	3.6 2.4 12.1	9 4 3 7 13 5 4
Electric lighting equipment and electrical	347, 348	15.0	9.9	1.5	24.9	15.0	9.9	1.7	24.9	14.8	9.7	1.6	3 2

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: March 1984

1.4 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Mar 1983				Dec 1983				Mar 1984			COSAND
	Class or Group	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	агоар		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 361 362 363, 365 364	291·8 106·3 35·5 7·2 142·9	34·2 8·8 1·7 2·7 21·1	4·4 2·0 0·3 0·3 1·9	326·0 115·1 37·1 9·9 163·9	278·5 99·4 33·2 7·2 138·7	32·7 8·5 1·5 2·4 20·2	4·3 2·0 0·2 0·3 1·8	311·1 107·9 34·8 9·5 158·9	271·4 95·5 32·1 6·7 137·2	31·7 8·3 1·4 2·3 19·7	4·1 1·9 0·2 0·3 1·7	303·2 103·8 33·6 9·0 156·9
Instrument engineering Measuring, precision instruments etc Medical and surgical equipment Optical precision instruments etc Clocks watches etc	37 371 372 373 374	73·6 42·3 12·9 14·5 3·9	35·2 17·0 7·1 7·9 3·2	8·2 3·4 1·9 2·8 0·2	108·9 59·3 20·1 22·4 7·2	73·9 43·3 13·3 13·9 3·4	35·3 18·0 7·0 7·5 2·8	8·1 3·7 1·9 2·3 0·2	109·2 61·3 20·3 21·4 6·2	74·7 43·7 13·5 14·1 3·4	35·7 18·0 7·2 7·7 2·7	8·8 4·1 2·2 2·4 0·2	110·3 61·7 20·7 21·8 6·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,242-3	871-1	220.0	2,113-4	1,228-2	876-4	224-0	2,104.5	1,215.9	864-6	221.0	2,080-5
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and	41/42	373.2	250.7	88-3	623-9	368-3	257-0	91.7	625-3	359-3	249-1	90-1	608-4
fats Bacon curing and meat processing Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing Fish processing Bread, biscuits and confectionery etc Sugar and sugar by-products Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous	411/412 4122 413 414 415 419 420 421 416/418/	61·3 33·7 31·4 16·7 5·1 70·1 6·8 31·0	40·6 25·7 10·9 17·1 8·4 64·8 2·0 32·1	11·3 7·8 3·1 5·8 4·0 32·5 0·4 14·8	101·9 59·4 42·2 33·8 13·5 134·9 8·8 63·1	60·6 34·2 31·6 17·5 4·8 68·4 8·3 30·9	41·8 27·9 11·2 18·3 8·7 68·3 2·3 32·4	11.7 9.0 2.7 5.2 4.0 35.6 0.4 14.9	102·4 62·1 42·8 35·8 13·5 136·7 10·6 63·3	59.9 33.3 31.7 16.8 4.7 66.5 6.4 30.8	40·3 26·6 11·0 17·1 8·9 65·4 1·9 32·1	10·9 8·2 2·9 5·4 4·0 35·3 0·4 15·0	100·1 59·9 42·7 34·0 13·6 131·9 8·3 62·9
food Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting, cider and perry Soft drinks Tobacco	422/423 424 426, 427 428 429	55·4 14·9 48·7 16·7 15·2	35·0 8·7 12·0 6·5 12·7	10·5 0·8 2·0 1·6 1·6	90·4 23·6 60·7 23·3 27·9	53·3 14·1 47·5 17·2 14·2	35·1 8·4 11·5 7·0 12·0	10·6 0·7 2·4 2·0 1·5	88·4 22·5 59·0 24·2 26·2	52·4 13·7 46·3 16·4 13·7	34·4 8·3 11·3 6·7 11·6	10·4 0·7 2·0 1·7 1·4	86·8 22·0 57·6 23·1 25·3
Textlles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing Carpets etc Other textiles	43 431 432 436 437 438 433, 434,	124·1 26·6 22·7 25·5 20·9 12·2	118-6 18-4 16-3 59-3 7-5 5-3	21·7 4·0 2·8 10·5 1·2 0·8	242·7 45·0 39·0 84·8 28·5 17·5	121.6 25.5 23.5 25.2 20.3 11.7	116·8 17·6 16·6 58·9 7·4 5·1	21.9 4.3 2.9 10.6 1.3 0.7	238·4 43·1 40·1 84·1 27·7 16·8	119-7 25-3 23-8 24-5 19-3 11-5	113·9 16·9 16·2 57·8 7·3 5·0	21·7 3·9 3·0 10·2 1·7 0·7	233·5 42·2 40·1 82·3 26·6 16·5
	435, 439	16-2	11-7	2-4	27.9	15-4	11.3	2.2	26.7	15-2	10.7	2.2	25.9
Leather and leather goods	44	14-6	10-4	2.9	24.9	14.9	10.0	2.9	24.9	14-8	9.7	2.7	24-5
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear Womens and girls tailored outerwear Work clothing and mens and boys jeans Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie	45 451 453, 456 4532 4533 4534	72.6 23.0 38.5 8.2 4.8 3.3	205·1 27·4 161·0 25·5 16·0 14·5	36·3 3·7 27·1 3·4 2·1 2·2	277·7 50·4 199·5 33·6 20·8 17·8	71·2 23·1 38·3 7·7 5·0 3·4	205-8 27-7 161-7 26-0 15-8 14-7	35·4 3·2 26·5 3·5 2·0 2·3	277·8 50·8 200·0 33·7 20·8 18·1	70·7 22·8 37·7 7·6 4·7 3·3	205·4 27·4 161·4 25·9 15·8 15·1	35·0 2·8 25·6 3·4 2·2 2·5	276-2 50-2 199-1 33-6 20-4 18-4
etc Household textiles etc	4536 455	11·0 11·0	62·1 16·8	10·8 5·5	73·1 27·8	11·1 9·8	62·0 16·4	11·0 5·7	73·1 26·2	11·1 10·2	62·5 16·7	10·1 6·5	73·5 26·9
Timber and wooden furniture Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood	46	163-1	39-3	11-1	202-3	163-2	40.7	12-2	203-9	162-5	40.3	12.0	202-8
products Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc	461, 462 463 464/465/ 466	25·4 33·6 20·2	3·7 5·4 8·2	1·3 1·8	29·1 39·0	26·3 34·0	3·7 6·2	1·5 2·3	30·1 40·2	26·4 33·3	3·6 6·2	1·6 2·3	30·0 39·5
Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting	4671 4672	63·1 20·8	18.2	4.4	28·4 81·3 24·5	20·2 61·9 20·8	8·7 18·3 3·7	2·6 4·6 1·3	28·9 80·2 24·5	20·3 61·9 20·7	8·6 18·1 3·7	2·4 4·3 1·3	28·9 80·0 24·4
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of books etc	47 471 472 4725 475 4751 4752/ 4753	330·8 33·1 67·0 29·9 230·6 73·3	160·5 6·8 40·1 15·7 113·5 25·2	38·8 1·3 8·7 3·5 28·8 7·4	491·2 39·9 107·1 45·6 344·2 98·5	326·2 31·9 66·4 29·6 227·9 72·7	160·5 6·9 40·1 15·5 113·6 25·1	39·8 1·3 8·3 3·5 30·2 8·1	486·7 38·7 106·4 45·1 341·5 97·7	326·2 31·5 66·0 29·4 228·7 73·4	161·0 7·2 39·9 15·3 114·0 25·9	40·0 1·5 8·3 3·6 30·2 8·0	487·2 38·6 105·9 44·7 342·7 99·3
Rubber and plastics Rubber products, tyre repair etc Processing of plastics	48 481, 482 483	125·3 50·6 74·7	49·5 15·5 34·0	12·4 2·7 9·7	174·8 66·1 108·7	124·4 49·0 75·5	49·6 15·0 34·6	2·8 11·3 2·8 8·5	38·3 174·0 63·9 110·1	22·4 124·5 48·7 75·8	15.9 49.3 14.8 34.5	2·6 11·6 2·7 8·9	38·3 173·8 63·5 110·3
Other manufacturing Jewellery and coins Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods Other manufacturing nes	49 491 493 494 492, 495	38·7 9·2 6·5 11·0 12·1	37·1 5·5 7·5 13·6 10·4	8.6 1.8 2.0 3.0 1.8	75.8 14.7 14.0 24.5 22.6	38·3 8·6 5·6 11·9 12·3	35·9 5·8 7·0 13·6 9·6	8·7 1·8 1·4 4·0 1·6	74·2 14·3 12·6 25·4 21·9	38·3 8·3 6·3 11·6 12·0	35·8 5·6 7·0 13·7 9·5	8·0 1·7 1·4 3·3 1·5	74-1 13-9 13-3 25-3 21-6
Construction Construction and repair of buildings,	5	873-6	117-5	51.7	991-1	877-5	118-2	53-0	995.7	862-9	118-4	53-4	981-3
demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	500/501 502 503 504	492-1 157-6 141-5 82-4	63-6 21-6 21-4 11-0	29·1 5·9 10·7 6·0	555-6 179-1 162-9 93-4	489·5 157·5 145·8 84·8	64·0 21·6 21·6 11·1	29·8 6·1 11·0 6·1	553·4 179·1 167·3 95·9	481·1 154·9 143·4 83·6	64·1 21·6 21·6 11·1	30·1 6·1 11·1 6·2	545-2 176-5 165-0 94-7
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,836-6	2,146-2	1,237-6	3,982-8	1,932-8	2,304-6	1,393-0	4,237-4	1,923-9	2,242.7	1,353-4	4,166-6
Wholesale distribution Agricultural and textile raw materials etc Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials Motor vehicles and parts Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Textiles, clothing, footwear etc Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and medical goods Other wholesale distribution	61 611 612 613 6148 6149 615 616 617 618 619	603·7 22·1 78·5 96·0 33·3 68·6 34·2 20·4 167·4 15·7 67·6	275·1 9·0 25·2 30·1 10·6 27·1 19·2 18·6 78·1 14·2 43·2	96·0 3·5 7·2 10·5 3·3 7·6 6·6 6·7 31·2 3·9 15·5	878·9 31·1 103·6 126·1 43·9 95·7 53·4 39·0 245·5 29·9 110·8	625.4 21.6 80.4 99.4 34.2 72.6 35.9 21.4 173.4 16.2 70.3	283-4 8-7 25-6 30-8 11-0 27-9 20-0 19-3 80-2 15-4 44-6	103·6 3·7 7·3 11·7 3·3 7·2 7·2 6·3 33·9 4·7 18·3	908·7 30·4 105·9 130·2 45·2 100·5 55·8 40·7 253·6 31·6 114·8	629.6 21.9 82.9 102.5 31.9 73.4 36.0 21.4 172.3 15.7 71.7	283·6 8·8 25·9 31·4 11·0 28·5 19·9 19·0 79·4 14·6 45·1	107·3 3·9 8·1 12·0 3·5 7·6 7·2 7·2 35·0 4·7 18·1	913.2 30.7 108.9 133.9 42.9 101.9 55.9 40.5 251.6 30.3 116.7
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	15.7	3.2	1.7	19-0	16.7	3.3	2.3	20.0	17-1	3.5	2.4	20.6
Commission agents Retail distribution	63	11.2	7.1	3.0	18-3	11-4	6.8	2.9	18-2	11-3	6.9	3.0	18-2
Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc Dispensing and other chemists Ciothing Footwar and leather goods Furnishing fabrics etc	64/65 641 642 643 645 646 647	757·1 203·8 49·4 16·7 33·0 10·0 11·8	1,246.9 354.9 104.7 105.6 115.5 48.0 12.3	706·0 224·7 74·3 44·8 65·1 31·0 6·7	2,004·0 558·7 154·1 122·3 148·5 58·0 23·1	798·4 215·5 52·4 17·9 35·4 11·6 11·2	1,356·8 381·4 108·8 118·0 127·1 56·8 12·2	806·1 255·8 77·8 50·3 75·5 40·1 7·2	2,155·2 596·9 161·2 135·9 162·5 68·3 23·4	789-6 214-2 53-3 17-4 34-6 10-5 11-2	1,300·9 372·7 106·1 108·8 121·6 53·6 12·6	770·2 248·5 76·3 46·8 72·3 37·9 8·1	2,090·5 586·8 159·5 126·2 156·2 64·1 23·9

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: March 1984

GREAT BRITAIN		Mar 1983				Dec 1983				Mar 1984		TH	HOUSAND
	Class	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	Appendi	All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	All
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	648 651 652 653 654 656	93·4 139·8 54·3 25·5 42·4 76·9	79·5 42·7 23·7 40·8 55·3 264·9	44·2 15·8 10·7 26·7 24·2 137·8	172·9 182·5 78·0 66·3 97·7 341·8	98·5 144·8 54·4 27·6 46·8 82·3	86·0 44·6 26·4 44·2 61·8 289·4	49·8 16·5 15·0 27·8 31·3 158·9	184·5 189·5 80·8 71·8 108·6 371·7	97·7 145·0 53·8 27·2 46·9 77·7	87·0 44·9 26·4 42·2 57·4 267·5	50·4 16·4 14·8 27·2 28·5 143·0	184·7 189·9 80·2 69·4 104·3 345·2
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	66 661 662 663 664 665 667	291.5 61.8 63.1 52.9 26.3 77.3 9.9	571.0 101.1 160.8 85.8 84.2 130.3 8.8	411.0 68.6 141.4 74.4 49.4 72.1 5.0	862-5 162-9 224-0 138-7 110-5 207-7 18-7	319·3 67·6 71·8 58·4 30·0 81·8 9·7	609·0 115·0 166·3 90·2 84·7 145·1 7·6	456.6 82.0 150.1 79.8 51.9 88.7 4.0	928·3 182·6 238·2 148·6 114·7 226·9 17·3	314·5 66·6 69·7 56·9 30·5 80·5 10·3	601·4 113·9 163·0 90·9 85·7 138·4 9·4	448-2 80-4 145-9 81-7 52-6 82-9 4-7	916·0 180·5 232·8 147·8 116·2 218·9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	67 671 672, 673	157·2 137·5 19·7	42.9 34.3 8.6	19-9 16-3 3-6	200·1 171·8 28·3	161·7 139·8 21·9	45·3 34·9 10·4	21·5 17·2 4·3	207·0 174·7 32·3	161·7 139·8 21·9	46·4 36·0 10·5	22·4 18·1 4·4	19.7 208.1 175.7 32.4
Transport and communication	7	1,053-5	258-7	52-2	1,312-2	1,041.0	259-3	54.7	1,300-4	1,037-6	260-3	54.0	1,297-8
Railways	71	150-9	10-4	0.6	161-3	147-1	10.2	0.7	157-3	147-2	10.2	0.7	157-4
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage Other inland transport nes	72 721 723 722, 726	338·3 163·2 163·2 11·9	49·7 22·6 22·5 4·6	15·4 4·3 9·4 1·7	388-0 185-8 185-7 16-5	342·7 163·1 166·2 13·4	50·1 23·0 22·6 4·4	16·3 4·9 9·6 1·8	392·8 186·1 188·8 17·9	340·6 162·0 165·8 12·8	49·6 23·1 22·2 4·4	15·2 4·7 8·9 1·6	390·3 185·1 188·0 17·1
Sea transport	74	45.7	5.5	0.5	51-2	41.0	4.9	0.4	45.9	41.0	4.9	0.4	45.9
Air transport	75	30.8	13-1	0.5	44.0	29.1	12-8	0-4	42.0	29-2	12-8	0.4	42.0
Supporting services to transport Inland transport Sea transport Air transport	76 761 763 764	83·1 13·5 41·8 27·8	14·6 2·9 4·4 7·3	2·7 1·1 1·4 0·2	97·7 16·4 46·2 35·1	79·3 12·6 39·4 27·4	14·1 2·8 4·2 7·1	2·4 1·0 1·2 0·2	93·4 15·4 43·5 34·5	79·3 13·3 38·6 27·5	14·7 3·4 4·1 7·3	2·6 1·1 1·3 0·2	94·0 16·7 42·6 34·7
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	87·1 160·0 157·8	59·4 35·8 70·1	10·1 12·5 9·9	146-6 195-8 227-7	85·4 160·2 156·1	60·9 35·8 70·5	11·9 12·7 9·8	146·4 196·0 226·6	84·8 160·2 155·1	61·9 36·0 70·2	12·1 12·7 9·8	146-8 196-2 225-3
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	919-8	851-8	228-5	1,771-6	951-3	891-6	249.7	1,842-9	957-8	895-9	253-1	1,853-7
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 814 815	207·9 162·3 45·6	278·5 212·8 65·7	50·2 33·9 16·3	486-4 375-1 111-3	213·5 166·7 46·7	292·6 217·7 74·9	59·4 36·7 22·8	506·0 384·4 121·6	214·6 167·4 47·2	293·7 217·9 75·8	60·9 37·5 23·4	508·3 385·4 123·0
Insurance, except social security	82	129-6	97.9	15.8	227.5	131-0	99.5	17-2	230-5	134-6	99.7	17-4	234-3
Business services Auxiliary to banking and finance Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Professional services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable	83 831 832 834 837 838 8394 8395 8396	456·3 11·7 31·7 33·9 121·3 21·6 37·6 78·9 27·3	417·1 8·1 35·6 40·5 51·7 17·5 76·8 15·6	139·9 1·9 10·2 17·5 17·8 5·3 4·0 33·0 2·5	873·4 19·8 67·3 74·4 173·0 39·0 55·0 155·6 42·9	475.0 12.6 32.3 35.5 128.5 22.0 39.5 83.8 26.5	437·0 9·2 36·4 44·5 55·9 17·8 17·7 83·3 15·2	151·5 2·1 11·5 19·6 21·3 5·2 4·0 34·8 2·5	912·0 21·8 68·7 80·0 184·4 39·9 57·2 167·1 41·8	477-6 12-9 32-8 35-9 127-8 22-1 40-0 84-8 26-3	438·7 9·3 37·3 43·7 55·1 18·2 18·3 84·1 14·8	151·9 2·2 11·7 19·6 20·6 5·5 3·8 34·8 2·5	916.3 22.2 70.0 79.6 182.9 40.3 58.3 168.9 41.1
Renting of movables Construction machinery etc Consumer goods	84 842 846	65·2 32·8 17·2	23·0 5·4 10·5	6·8 2·0 3·5	88·2 38·2 37·7	68·0 34·3 18·2	24·9 5·5 11·3	7·8 2·6 3·8	92·9 39·8 29·4	68·1 33·9 17·9	25·3 5·6 11·3	8·4 2·1 4·3	93·4 39·5 29·2
Transport and movables nes	841, 843, 848, 849	15.3	7.1	1.3	22.4	15.6	8-1	1.9	23.7	16-2	8-4	1.9	24.7
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	60.7	35-4	15.9	96-1	63.8	37-6	13-8	101-3	63.0	38-4	14-6	101-4
Other services	9	2,182-1		1,911-3	5,932.9	2,200-4	3,803.9		6,004-3	2,206-3	The second	1,975-4	6,016-1
Public administration and defence† National government nes Local government services nes Justice Police Fire services National defence Social security	91 9111 9112 912 913 914 915 919	830.0 191.7 279.4 35.9 141.4 55.3 92.8 33.6	716·3 212·5 322·1 14·7 49·2 5·1 42·7 70·0	222·4 41·7 153·3 3·6 13·8 2·3 4·7 3·1	1,546·3 404·2 601·4 50·6 190·7 60·4 135·4 103·6	835-5 191-8 284-8 36-2 143-1 56-1 90-8 32-6	709·4 211·1 322·8 14·6 49·0 5·1 39·9 66·9	218·9 40·6 151·3 3·6 13·6 2·2 4·7 3·0	1,544·9 402·9 607·6 50·9 192·1 61·2 130·7 99·5	838·0 192·4 285·6 36·3 143·6 56·3 91·0 32·7	708·0 210·7 322·2 14·6 48·8 5·1 39·8 66·8	218·3 40·5 150·9 3·5 13·6 2·2 4·6 3·0	1,546.0 403.1 607.8 51.0 192.4 61.4 130.9 99.5
Sanitary services Refuse disposal etc Cleaning services	92 921 923	112·4 72·7 39·6	169-6 11-2 158-5	158·2 4·6 153·7	282·0 83·9 198·1	112·1 71·8 40·4	175·8 10·9 164·9	163·0 4·4 158·6	287·9 82·7 205·2	115·0 72·0 43·0	180·3 10·9 169·4	166·1 4·4 161·7	295·3 82·9 212·4
Education	93	517.7	1,042-8	624.7	1,560-5	517-3	1,043-2	636-7	1,560-5	518-5	1,045-5	640-9	1,564-0
Research and development	94	84-2	33.5	5.6	117-7	86.7	37.4	5.8	124-0	89-9	37.5	5.6	127-4
Medical and other health services Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical care institutions Medical practices Dental practices Other health services	95 951 952 953 954 955, 956	266·6 221·1 35·1 4·2 3·7 2·5	1,022·2 838·1 84·3 50·0 32·1 17·7	474.6 371.5 41.2 38.4 12.7 10.7	1,288·8 1,059·2 119·4 54·2 35·8 20·3	266·7 221·0 35·2 4·2 3·8 2·5	1,021·7 834·8 84·1 51·9 32·9 17·9	473.9 368.8 40.9 40.1 13.2 10.9	1,288·4 1,055·8 119·3 56·2 36·7 20·5	266·8 221·1 35·2 4·2 3·8 2·5	1,025·0 837·4 84·4 52·2 33·0 18·0	477.3 371.5 41.2 40.4 13.3 11.0	1,291-8 1,058-5 119-6 56-5 36-7 20-5
Other services Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	96 961 969	132·2 80·5 17·8	428·5 376·3 20·3	267·6 241·8 14·3	560·7 456·9 38·2	144·6 93·2 17·5	468·3 416·0 19·8	294·2 269·1 13·4	612·9 509·2 37·4	141·0 90·0 17·2	469·7 416·3 20·8	296.4 269.8 14.7	610·7 506·3 38·0
Recreational and cultural services Film production, authors etc Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	97 971, 976 974 977 979	196·6 13·8 41·8 18·3 122·7	206·0 13·8 28·3 36·6 127·3	112·2 8·2 8·2 14·9 80·9	402·6 27·6 70·1 54·9 250·0	194·2 11·4 41·6 17·9 123·3	213·1 14·9 29·9 36·8 131·5	122·3 9·8 8·4 16·7 87·4	407·4 26·3 71·5 54·8 254·8	192.6 12.5 41.2 18.6 120.4	212·8 15·3 30·5 37·2 129·8	122·7 9·5 9·5 16·1 87·6	
Personal services‡ Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9811 982 989	40·9 17·2 12·8 9·6 14·1	130·5 43·3 30·2 78·7 8·5	45·9 18·4 11·3 22·0 5·5	171·4 60·5 43·0 88·3 22·6	41·9 17·7 12·9 10·6 13·5	133-6 44-2 30-6 80-0 9-4	49·1 18·9 11·5 24·9 5·2	175·5 61·9 43·5 90·6 22·9	43·0 17·7 12·9 11·5 13·7	129·7 44·5 30·9 76·2 9·0	47·9 18·5 11·0 24·6 4·8	43·8 87·7

Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; these are included in class and division totals.

* Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of this Gazette.

† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published at table 1-7.

‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

EMPLOYMENT Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1983 and March 1984

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Division or	Dec 19	83					Mar 19	84				
	class of SIC	Engage	ement rate		Leaving	g rate		Engage	ement rate	The second	Leaving	g rate	
SIC 1980		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	0·8 0·9 0·9 0·7	1·4 1·5 1·5 1·4	0·9 1·0 1·0 0·9	1·1 1·1 1·8 0·9	2·3 1·7 2·7 2·3	1·4 1·2 2·0 1·3	0·9 0·8 1·3 0·7	1·6 1·4 1·7 1·7	1·0 0·8 1·4 1·0	0·9 0·9 1·1 0·9	1·8 2·2 1·6 1·8	1·1 1·0 1·2 1·2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	0·9 1·2 0·9 0·8 0·9 0·5 0·6 1·4	1.6 1.6 1.5 1.7 1.2 1.4 1.8	1·0 1·3 1·0 1·0 1·2 0·5 0·7 1·6	1·4 1·7 1·5 0·7 1·0 1·1 2·1 1·9	1.8 1.9 1.9 2.2 1.5 2.2 2.2 2.1	1.5 1.7 1.6 1.1 1.1 1.2 2.1 2.0	1·2 1·7 1·5 1·3 1·0 0·7 0·7 1·3	1.8 1.8 1.7 2.1 1.9 1.4 1.1 2.7	1·3 1·7 1·5 1·5 1·3 0·8 0·8 1·8	1.6 1.7 2.1 1.6 1.3 0.8 1.8	2·0 2·0 1·9 2·6 2·1 1·8 1·9 2·1	1.7 1.8 2.1 1.9 1.5 0.9 1.8 1.7
Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	1·1 1·2 1·3 1·3 1·8 1·3 0·8 1·0 1·5	2·0 2·0 1·9 2·5 2·3 1·7 1·5 1·7	1.5 1.6 1.8 2.2 1.3 1.0 1.2 2.0	1.6 1.7 1.7 2.0 1.7 1.6 1.0 1.4	2.8 3.3 2.4 1.5 2.6 1.8 1.7 2.9 9.0	2·1 2·3 2·0 1·8 2·3 1·6 1·2 1·9 6·9	1.6 1.4 1.8 1.6 1.9 2.8 0.9 1.4 2.3	2·2 2·3 2·2 2·7 2·2 2·5 1·8 2·2 2·3	1.8 1.8 2.0 1.5 2.1 2.7 1.2 1.6 2.3	1.5 1.7 1.6 0.9 2.1 2.2 1.1 1.0 2.0	2·3 2·2 2·6 2·7 2·5 2·3 1·8 2·1 3·1	1.9 1.9 2.1 1.6 2.4 2.2 1.3 1.3 2.5
Total all manufacturing industries		0.9	1.8	1.2	1-4	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	2-1	1.7

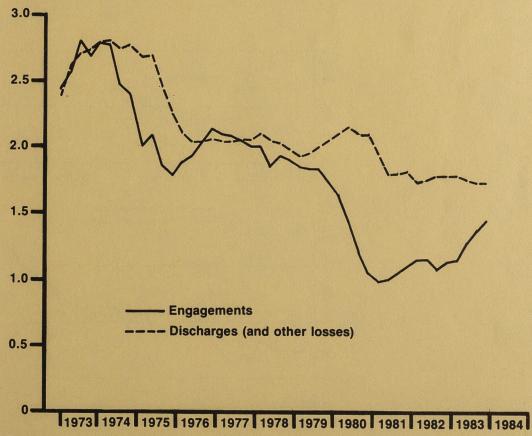
Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended December 10, 1983 and March 10, 1984 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

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

			Per cer
Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1982	Nov	1.13	1.78
1983	Feb	1.15	1-78
	May	1.28	1.75
	Aug Nov	1.38	1.73
	Nov	1.45	1.73

* On which the moving average is centred.

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



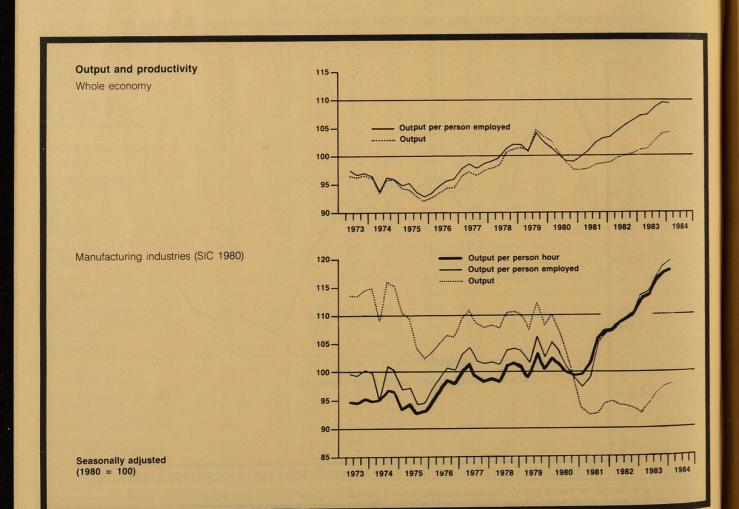
The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally	/ adi	usted	11000	

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econ	omy	resident or shad	Production Divisions 1		Annual Control of the	Manufacturi Divisions 2	ing industries to 4	- In Concession to Concession	No. 196
	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	100·4	99·4	101·1	103·1	104·8	98-4	109·6	106·1	103·4	100-8
1979	103·3	100·7	102·6	107·0	104·2	102-7	109·4	105·3	103·9	101-3
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
1981	98·1 R	96·6	101·6 R	96·3	91·3 R	105-6 R	93·6	91·0	103·0	104-3
1982	99·7 R	95·1 R	104·9 R	98·0	86·8 R	113-0 R	93·7	86·3 R	108·7 R	108-8 R
1983	102·2 R	94·5 R	108·2 R	100·9	83·2 R	121-4 R	95·5	82·7 R	115·5 R	114-8 R
1978 Q1	98·4	98·9 R	99·5	100·3	105·1	95·5	108-0	106·4	101-5	98·8
Q2	100·5	99·2	101·3	103·3	104·8	98·6	110-3	106·2	104-0	101·4
Q3	101·3	99·5	101·8	104·2	104·6	99·6	110-3	106·0	104-1	101·6
Q4	101·6	100·0	101·7	104·6	104·6	100·0	109-9	105·9	103-8	101·2
1979 Q1	101·0	100·3	100·8	104·6	104·5	100·1	107·3	105·7	101·6	99·0
Q2	104·8	100·6	104·2	109·3	104·4	104·7	112·2	105·6	106·3	103·5
Q3	103·4	100·9	102·5	106·9	104·2	102·6	108·0	105·4	102·5	100·4
Q4	103·9	101·1	102·8	107·3	103·7	103·5	110·0	104·7	105·1	102·5
1980 Q1	102-6 R	101-0	101-6 R	105·1	102·8	102·3	106·8	103-5	103-3	101·2
Q2	100-7	100-6	100-2	101·3	101·4	100·0	102·3	101-6	100-7	99·9
Q3	99-0 R	99-8	99-2 R	97·8	99·2	98·6	97·4	98-9	98-5	99·2
Q4	97-7	98-7	99-0	95·7	96·6	99·1	93·5	95-9	97-5	99·7
1981 Q1	97.5 R	97·7	99-8	94·9	93-8 R	101-2 R	92·4	93·5	98-9	101-5
Q2	97.7 R	96·8	100-9 R	95·5	91-6 R	104-3 R	92·7	91·5	101-3	103-0
Q3	98.5	96·2	102-4	96·9	90-4 R	107-2 R	94·6	90·0	105-2	105-8
Q4	98.7 R	95·8	103-1 R	98·0	89-3	109-8	94·9	88·9	106-7 R	107-0 R
1982 Q1	98·9 R	95-6 R	103·4 R	97·0	88-4 R	109-8 R	94·3	88-0 R	107-3 R	107-3 R
Q2	99·6 R	95-3 R	104·5 R	98·3	87-4 R	112-5 R	94·1	86-9 R	108-4 R	108-5 R
Q3	100·0 R	94-8 R	105·5 R	98·6	86-2 R	114-4 R	93·5	85-6 R	109-3 R	109-5 R
Q4	100·4 R	94-5 R	106·3 R	98·2	85-1 R	115-4 R	92·9	84-5 R	110-0 R	109-8 R
1983 Q1	101-0 R	94-3 R	107-1 R	99-6 R	84·1 R	118-4 R	94-5	83-5 R	113-2 R	112-9 R
Q2	101-2 R	94-3 R	107-3 R	99-5	83·3 R	119-5 R	94-1	82-9 R	113-6 R	113-3 R
Q3	102-8 R	94-6 R	108-7 R	101-6	82·8 R	122-8 R	96-2 R	82-4 R	116-8 R	116-0 R
Q4	103-9 R	94-9 R	109-5 R	103-0 R	82·4 R	125-0 R	97-3 R	82-2 R	118-5 R	116-9 R
1984 Q1	104·1 R	95-2	109-4	103-1 R	82-1 R	125-6 R	97-7 R	81-9 R	119-5 R	117-9 R

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1-1.



EMPLOYMENT Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

	Whole	Total produc-	Manufactu	ring industr	ies						1980 = 10 Construc-
	economy	tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man- made fib- res	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing &leather	Other manufac- turing	tion
Class		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output‡ 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	100·4 103·3 100·0 98·1 R 99·7 R 102·2 R	103-1 107-0 100-0 96-3 98-0 100-9	109-6 109-4 100-0 93-6 93-7 95-5	126·8 132·1 100·0 107·0 105·2 104·6 R	114·2 111·8 100·0 89·5 95·0 94·4	108-5 111-2 100-0 99-8 99-9 106-4 R	109·6 107·2 100·0 91·1 92·2 93·7 R	99·4 100·9 100·0 97·8 98·9 100·5	119-4 117-9 100-0 91-5 88-4 90-1	109·2 1111·7 100·0 93·2 89·5 91·2	105·0 105·6 100·0 89·9 91·6 95·3
1980 Q1	102-6 R	105·1	106·8	81·7	110·0	111·4	108·0	101·3	108·9	108·6	105·0
Q2	100-7	101·3	102·3	116·2	104·3	101·8	102·5	99·6	103·2	100·4	101·6
Q3	99-0 R	97·8	97·4	104·6	95·7	93·4	97·4	99·6	97·3	97·3	100·5
Q4	97-7	95·7	93·5	97·5	90·0	93·4	92·1	99·5	90·6	93·7	92·9
1981 Q1	97·5 R	94·9	92·4	100·3	88·7	97·1	89·3	98·6	90·3	93·7	92·5
Q2	97·7 R	95·5	92·7	104·9	87·9	98·8	89·9	96·5	91·1	93·1	89·6
Q3	98·5	96·9	94·6	108·1	90·4	102·6	92·5	97·5	91·6	93·4	90·9
Q4	98·7 R	98·0	94·9	114·5	90·9	100·9	92·6	98·6	92·9	92·7	86·8
982 Q1	98·9 R	97·0	94·3	111·8	91·7	100·1	93·4	98·4	89·5	89·8	89·2
Q2	99·6 R	98·3	94·1	109·9	94·2	100·1	92·7	99·0	88·8	89·7	90·1
Q3	100·0 R	98·6	93·5	103·6	97·5	100·0	91·7	99·3	88·1	89·3	92·6
Q4	100·4 R	98·2	92·9	95·7	96·6	99·4	91·3	99·1	87·3	89·1	94·3
983 Q1	101-0 R	99-6 R	94·5	100-0 R	92·7	103·7	93·2	99·7	88·8	90·5	93.6 R
Q2	101-2 R	99-5	94·1	104-4 R	91·1 R	105·7	92·2	98·5	88·8	90·2	92.3 R
Q3	102-8 R	101-6	96·2 R	105-7 R	97·1 R	108·5	93·9	101·4	90·4	91·3	97.6 R
Q4	103-9 R	103-0 R	97·3 R	108-4 R	96·6 R	107·6 R	95·3 R	102·4 R	92·3 R	92·8 R	97.5 R
1984 Q1	104-1 R	103-1 R	97·7 R	113-4 R	95-0	111-9 R	95·9 R	100-8 R	90·4 R	93-2 R	96-6
Employed labo 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	ur force* 99.4 100-7 100-0 96-6 95-1 R 94-5 R	104·8 104·2 100·0 91·3 R 86·8 R 83·2 R	106·1 105·4 100·0 91·0 86·3 R 82·8 R	R 113-7 109-2 100-0 84-4 77-5 70-6 R	R 107·0 106·4 100·0 90·0 84·7 80·2	104-4 104-0 100-0 92-1 R 87-2 R 83-5 R	104·9 104·4 100·0 90·8 85·9 R 82·3 R	101·6 101·7 100·0 95·1 R 92·0 R 89·3 R	115-2 112-0 100-0 86-7 R 78-7 R 74-6 R	104·3 104·0 100·0 94·7 R 92·4 R 90·2 R	95·3 99·0 100·0 94·6 R 90·3 R 89·1 R
980 Q1	101·0	102·8	103-5	106·3	102·3	102·7	103·0	101·8	106·4	102·5	100·4
Q2	100·6	101·4	101-6	102·6	99·8	101·2	101·7	100·9	102·6	101·1	100·5
Q3	99·8	99·2	98-9	98·0	99·1	99·2	99·2	99·3	97·9	99·2	100·1
Q4	98·7	96·6	95-9	93·1	98·8	96·9	96·1	98·0	93·1	97·2	99·0
981 Q1	97·7	93·8 R	93·5	88·6	92·9	94·6	93·9	96·8	90·2	96·1	97·5
Q2	96·8	91·6 R	91·5	85·4	89·7	92·6	91·6	95·4	87·8	94·9	95·6
Q3	96·2	90·4 R	90·0	82·9	89·1	91·4	89·6	94·5	85·8	93·7	93·7
Q4	95·8	89·3	88·9	80·7	88·4	89·9 R	88·2	93·5 R	82·9 R	94·0 R	91·6 R
982 Q1	95-6 R	88·4 R	88·0 R	79·9	86·5	88-8 R	87·4	93-1 R	80·9 R	93·7 R	90·6 R
Q2	95-3 R	87·4 R	86·9 R	78·7	86·1	88-0 R	86·5 R	92-6 R	79·6 R	92·7 R	90·5 R
Q3	94-8 R	86·2 R	85·6 R	76·6	84·3	86-6 R	85·4 R	91-6 R	77·9 R	92·0 R	90·2 R
Q4	94-5 R	85·1 R	84·5 R	74·6	82·0	85-4 R	84·2 R	90-6 R	76·5 R	91·3 R	89·9 R
983 Q1	94-3 R	84·1 R	83·5 R	72·7	80·8	84·4 R	83·1 R	90·2 R	75·5 R	90.6 R	89·5 R
Q2	94-3 R	83·3 R	82·9 R	71·3	79·8	83·7 R	82·5 R	89·4 R	74·4 R	90.4 R	88·9 R
Q3	94-6 R	82·8 R	82·4 R	69·7	80·1	83·2 R	81·9 R	88·9 R	74·2 R	90.1 R	88·8 R
Q4	94-9 R	82·4 R	82·2 R	68·8	80·0	82·7 R	81·6 R	88·7 R	74·3 R	89.8 R	89·0 R
984 Q1	95·2 R	82-1 R	81-9 R	68-2	79-9	82-4 R	81-5 R	88-2 R	73-9 R	89-8 R	89-2 R
Output per pers 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	on employed* 101-1 102-6 100-0 101-6 R 104-9 R 108-2 R	98-4 102-7 100-0 105-6 R 113-0 R 121-4 R	103-4 103-9 100-0 103-0 R 108-8 R 115-5 R	R 111.2 120.5 100.0 :26.6 135.2 147.8	R 106-8 105-3 100-0 99-5 112-3 117-8	104·0 107·1 100·0 108·5 R 114·7 R 127·5 R	104·7 102·8 100·0 100·5 107·5 R 114·0 R	97·8 99·3 100·0 102·9 107·6 R 112·5 R	103-8 105-4 100-0 105-7 R 112-5 R 120-9 R	104-8 107-5 100-0 98-5 R 96-9 R 101-1 R	110·2 106·8 100·0 95·1 R 101·4 R 107·0 R
980 Q1	101-6 R	102·3	103·3	76·5	107-6	108·6	104·9	99·5	102·4	106·1	104·6
Q2	100-2	100·0	100·7	112·8	104-6	100·7	100·9	98·7	100·7	99·4	101·1
Q3	99-2 R	98·6	98·5	106·3	96-6	94·2	98·3	100·3	99·5	98·1	100·5
Q4	99-0	99·1	97·5	104·4	91-2	96·5	95·9	101·5	97·4	96·5	93·9
081 Q1	99·8	101·2 R	98·9	112·8	95·6	102-7	95·2	101-8	100·2	97·5	94·9
Q2	100·9 R	104·3 R	101·3	122·4	98·1	106-8	98·3	101-1	103·8	98·2	93·7
Q3	102·4	107·2 R	105·2	129·9	101·5	112-3	103·3	103-2	106·8	99·7	97·1
Q4	103·1 R	109·8	106·7 R	141·4	102·9	112-3 R	105·1	105-5 R	112·1 R	98·7 R	94·8 R
982 Q1	103-4 R	109-8 R	107·3 R	139·3	106·1	112-8 R	106·9	105-6 R	110·7 R	95·9 R	98·5 R
Q2	104-5 R	112-5 R	108·4 R	139·2	109·4	113-8 R	107·2 R	106-9 R	111·7 R	96·9 R	99·6 R
Q3	105-5 R	114-4 R	109·3 R	134·7	115·7	115-6 R	107·4 R	108-4 R	113·2 R	97·1 R	102·7 R
Q4	106-3 R	115-4 R	110·0 R	127·7	117·8	116-5 R	108·5 R	109-4 R	114·2 R	97·6 R	104·9 R
983 Q1	107-1 R	118-4 R	113-2 R	137·1	114·8	123·0 R	112·3 R	110.5 R	117·7 R	99.9 R	104-6 R
Q2	107-3 R	119-5 R	113-6 R	145·9	114·2	126·4 R	111·9 R	110.1 R	119·5 R	99.8 R	103-8 R
Q3	108-7 R	122-8 R	116-8 R	151·1	121·3	130·5 R	114·8 R	114.0 R	121·9 R	101.4 R	110-0 R
Q4	109-5 R	125-0 R	118-5 R	156·9	120·9	130·2 R	116·9 R	115.4 R	124·3 R	103.4 R	109-6 R
984 Q1	109-4	125-6 R	119-5 R	165.7	119-0	135-9 R	117-8 R	114-3 R	122-4 R	103-4 R	109·6 H

Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1-1. Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. Gross domestic product for whole economy.

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	France	Germany (FR)	Italy	Japan (2) (5)	Nether- lands	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzer- land i(2)	United States (2)
	(1) (2)	(2) (3) (4)	(2) (5)	(1)	(2)		(2)	(2)	(2) (5)	_ (7)	(2) (5)	(5) (8)	- (2)		ces: 1980 = 100
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT Years 1980 1981 1982 1983	100·0 96·0 93·7 92·8	100·0 102·0 102·6 R 100·8 R	100·0 100·7 103·9 102·8	100·0 97·8 	100·0 102·8 99·4 100·2	100·0 99·2 99·3 98·8	100·0 99·2 97·4 95·6	100·0 100·4 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·8 101·8 103·6	100·0 99·8 	100·0 100·9 101·7 102·2	100·0 97·1 96·6 96·0	100·0 99·8 99·7 99·8	100·0 101·3 100·6 99·3 R	100·0 101·1 100·2 101·5
Quarters 1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·5 99·1 98·1 97·0	99·7 100·4 100·9 101·4	100·4 R 99·0 100·4 R 100·5 R		99·4 99·9 101·3 102·6	99.6 	100·0 100·1 100·0 99·8 R	99-7 100-5 100-6 101-1	99·8 100·5 100·4 100·6		99·4 99·9 101·0 101·8	101·3 100·9 100·0 98·8	100·5 100·1 99·9 100·4	99·8 100·3 99·9 R 100·8	99·7 99·6 100·2 101·0
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·0 95·1 94·6 94·1	102·0 102·1 102·2 103·3 R	100·5 100·9 100·7 R 104·5 R		103·1 103·0 102·5 101·3	98.8	99·4 99·0 R 98·5 98·1 R	100·2 99·9 100·2 100·1	100·6 100·9 101·2 101·6	::	100·3 100·9 100·8 101·5	98·0 97·9 97·1 96·8	99·3 100·1 99·4 99·5	101·2 R 101·5 101·2 101·0	101·6 101·2 100·7 100·4
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94·0 93·6 93·1 92·8	103·0 R 102·5 R 101·6 R 100·6 R	103·6 R 104·1 103·5 R 102·5 R		99·9 98·6 98·0 98·5	99.4	97·7 97·2 R 96·6 95·9 R	100·6 99·6 99·6 99·8	101·6 101·7 102·6 103·4	::	102·4 101·7 101·2 100·5	96·8 96·7 96·6 95·6	99·7 99·8 99·8 99·8	100·6 100·0 100·0 99·6	100·5 100·2 99·7 99·9
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	92·6 92·7 92·9 93·3 R	100·3 R 100·3 R 101·9 R 102·2	102·9 R 103·0 R 102·7		99·9 101·1 101·5 101·6	98.1	95·7 R 95·5 R 95·5 95·4	100·2 99·9 100·1	103·4 103·7 103·8 103·5		102·6 102·7 103·2 103·4	96·2 96·4 96·0 94·1	99·8 99·8 99·9 100·0	99·1 98·9 99·1 R 98·9	100·7 102·2 103·2 104·5
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1980 1981 1982	25,218 24,214 23,637 23,398	6,242 6,364 6,403 R 6,289 R	3,071 3,091 3,189 3,155	3,751 3,669	10,708 11,006 10,644 10,734	21,051 20,950 20,984 20,868	25,771 25,566 25,100 24,649	20,551 20,623 20,542 20,557	55,360 55,810 56,380 57,330	4,932 4,922	1,914 1,932 1,946 1,957	11,254 10,931 10,876 10,805	4,235 4,225 4,219 4,224	3,016 3,054 3,033 2,994 R	Thousan 99,303 100,397 99,526 100,834
Civilian employment: proportions by sector 1983 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	2·7 33·6 63·7 100·0	6·6 28·5 64·9 100·0	10·0 39·3 51·8 100·0	3·0* 33·4* 63·6* 100·0	5·5 25·5 R 69·0 100·0	8·1 33·9 58·0 100·0	5·6 42·0 52·4 100·0	12·4 36·0 51·6 100·0	9·3 34·8 56·0 100·0	5·0* 30·2* 64·8* 100·0	7·5 28·1 64·3 100·0	18·0 33·5 48·4 100·0	5·4 29·9 64·7 100·0	7·1 37·6 R 55·3 R 100·0	9-5 Per cer 3.5 28.0 68.5 100.0
Manufacturing 1972 1973 1974 1975	32·9 32·3 32·4 30·9	25·5 25·6 25·2 23·4	29·7 30·2 30·1	31·9 31·8 31·5 30·1	21·8 22·0 21·7 20·2	28·1 28·3 28·4 27·9	36·8 36·7 36·4 35·6		27·0 27·4 27·2 25·8	25.0	23·8 23·5 23·6 24·1	25·1 25·6 25·8 26·7	27·1 27·5 28·3 28·0	35·5 35·0 34·8 33·7	Per cer 24·3 24·8 24·2 22·7
1976 1977 1978 1979	30·2 30·3 30·0 29·5	23·5 23·1 21·8 20·2	29·6 29·8 29·7 29·5	29·1 28·1 27·0 25·9	20·3 19·6 19·6 20·0	27·4 27·1 26·6 26·1	35·1 35·1 34·8 34·5	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·5 25·1 24·5 24·3	23·8 23·2 23·0 22·3	23·2 22·4 21·3 20·5	24·0 24·1 24·1 23·7	26·9 25·9 24·9 24·5	32·8 32·7 32·6 32·3	22·8 22·7 22·7 22·7 22·7
1980 1981	28.4	19·8 19·4	29·5 29·7	25·4 24·7	19·8 19·4	25·8 25·1	34·3 33·6	26·7 26·1	24·7 24·8	21·6 21·1	20·3 20·2	26·5 25·7	24·2 23·3	32·2 32·0	22·1 21·7

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

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

[7] Data in terms of man-years.
 [8] Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
 1981
 1982.
 Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
 † 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
 — Break in series

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries * 1 · 1 1

GREAT	OVERTIM	VE.		contraction of	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	SHORT-	TIME	ne produced	STATE OF THE PARTY	edes established in the	and the same	The latest and the latest and		anistania de la	unidominida.
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole o	or part of v	veek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent- age of all	Hourslo	st	
			operative working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,806 1,744 1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209	34·8 34·2 29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5	8·6 8·7 8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5	15·61 15·07 11·76 9·37 9·98 10·30		5 8 21 16 8 6	200 320 823 621 320 244	32 42 258 320 134 71	358 460 3,183 3,720 1,438 741	11.0 10.6 12.1 11.4 10.7 10.2	38 51 279 335 142 77	0·7 1·0 5·9 7·8 3·5 2·0	558 781 4,006 4,352 1,769 985		15·1 15·0 14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9
Week ended 1980 May 17 June 14	1,559 1,533	31·8 31·4	8·3 8·3	12·98 12·73	12·69 12·54	17 14	664 557	157 196	1,726 2,265	11·0 11·6	173 210	3·5 4·3	2,389 2,822	2,777 3,570	13·8 13·5
July 12	1,393	28·7	8·5	11·79	11·43	11	443	215	2,563	11·9	227	4·7	3,010	3,575	13·3
Aug 16	1,193	24·9	8·4	10·01	11·02	20	788	250	3,069	12·3	270	5·6	3,856	5,480	14·3
Sep 13	1,231	25·9	8·2	10·13	10·29	34	1,334	344	4,177	12·1	378	8·0	5,512	5,528	14·6
Oct 11	1,195	26·0	8·1	9·66	9·55	39	1,550	441	5,831	13·2	480	10·4	7,381	7,313	15·4
Nov 15	1,171	25·8	8·1	9·43	9·01	27	1,079	515	6,528	12·7	542	12·0	7,607	6,643	14·0
Dec 13	1,183	26·3	7·9	9·36	8·66	33	1,311	482	6,304	13·1	515	11·4	7,615	7,805	14·8
1981 Jan 17	1,016	23·0	7·7	7·86	9·05	42	1,668	568	7,009	12·4	610	13·7	8,678	7,090	14·2
Feb 14	1,076	24·5	7·9	8·55	8·61	31	1,205	566	6,995	12·4	596	13·6	8,200	6,288	13·8
Mar 14	1,075	24·7	8·1	8·68	8·48	20	786	504	6,179	12·3	524	12·0	6,965	5,915	13·3
April 11	1,126	26·1	8·3	9·34	9·32	19	740	429	5,085	11·9	447	10·3	5,825	5,848	13·0
May 16	1,126	26·2	8·0	9·11	8·82	18	718	345	3,903	11·4	363	8·4	4,621	5,303	12·7
June 13	1,156	27·1	8·1	9·42	9·15	10	398	299	3,347	11·2	309	7·2	3,744	4,551	12·1
July 11	1,134	26·6	8·3	9·51	9·22	9	371	208	2,342	11·3	218	5·1	2,713	3,452	12·5
Aug 15	1,062	24·9	8·7	9·18	10·03	9	338	194	2,083	10·7	203	4·8	2,421	3,521	11·9
Sep 12	1,150	27·6	8·5	9·74	9·86	9	364	194	2,060	10·6	203	4·9	2,424	2,578	11·9
Oct 10	1,192	28·3	8·5	10·02	9·88	8	301	185	1,989	10·7	193	4·5	2,335	2,276	11·8
Nov 14	1,266	30·2	8·2	10·41	10·03	8	272	191	2,005	10·6	197	4·7	2,368	2,056	11·4
Dec 12	1,265	30·3	8·4	10·61	10·02	7	285	153	1,643	10·8	160	3·8	1,928	1,850	12·1
1982 Jan 16	1,106	26·8	8·1	8·99	10·14	8	304	167	1,904	11·5	174	4·2	2,300	1,917	12·6
Feb 13	1,219	29·5	8·4	10·29	10·32	14	556	163	1,741	10·6	177	4·3	2,343	1,828	13·0
Mar 20	1,265	30·7	8·2	10·41	10·25	11	439	156	1,663	10·6	167	4·1	2,102	1,776	12·6
April 24	1,203	29·4	8·1	9·79	9·85	7	296	145	1,568	10·8	153	3·7	1,864	1,823	12·3
May 22	1,238	30·5	8·5	10·55	10·23	8	300	130	1,388	10·6	138	3·4	1,688	1,911	12·2
June 19	1,243	30·7	8·4	10·50	10·22	6	220	123	1,342	10·9	128	3·2	1,562	1,841	12·2
July 17	1,195	29·6	8·5	10·12	9·89	5	182	89	912	10·2	93	2·3	1,094	1,505	11·7
Aug 14	1,094	27·2	8·4	9·26	9·96	6	219	97	1,024	10·5	103	2·5	1,243	1,779	12·0
Sep 11	1,167	29·5	8·3	9·66	9·75	7	289	109	1,159	10·6	116	2·9	1,448	1,597	12·4
Oct 16	1,228	31·3	8·2	10·11	9·89	9	376	129	1,425	11·2	139	3·5	1,801	1,763	13·0
Nov 13	1,207	31·3	8·3	9·97	9·64	9	359	154	1,690	11·0	163	4·1	2,048	1,765	12·5
Dec 11	1,209	31·2	8·4	10·13	9·66	7	294	140	1,443	10·3	147	3·8	1,737	1,605	11·8
1983 Jan 15	1,068	28·2	7·8	8·35	9·45	6	242	139	1,488	10·8	145	3·8	1,731	1,456	11·9
Feb 12	1,147	30·2	8·2	9·49	9·51	11	434	127	1,378	10·9	138	3·7	1,812	1,436	13·2
Mar 12	1,189	31·3	8·2	9·80	9·68	6	238	119	1,260	10·6	125	3·3	1,498	1,261	12·0
April 16	1,139	30·0	8·1	9·34	9·45	9	365	96	1,048	11·0	105	2·8	1,414	1,362	13·5
May 14	1,234	32·7	8·3	10·28	9·94	6	256	77	774	10·1	83	2·2	1.030	1,158	12·3
June 11	1,168	30·9	8·4	9·85	9·60	7	297	69	714	10·4	76	2·0	1,011	1,170	13·3
July 16	1,201	31·4	8·7	10·47	10·29	7	267	44	477	10·9	51	1·3	743	1,064	15·1
Aug 13	1,122	29·0	8·8	9·88	10·51	4	142	38	368	9·8	41	1·1	510	718	12·6
Sep 10	1,238	31·9	8·9	10·98	11·03	5	199	39	372	9·6	44	1·1	571	644	13·0
Oct 15	1,326	33·7	8·9	11·74	11·45	4	152	36	325	9·0	40	0·9	477	471	12·0
Nov 12	1,345	34·5	8·7	11·68	11·38	5	180	37	341	9·2	42	1·1	521	446	12·5
Dec 10	1,327	34·5	8·9	11·78	11·36	4	161	35	341	9·9	39	1·0	502	459	13·0
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31·1	8·4	9·89	10·97	6	245	42	493	11.9	48	1·3	738	623	15·5
Feb 11	1,305	34·3	8·7	11·24	11·25	8	306	44	437	9.9	51	1·4	742	593	14·5
Mar 10	1,294	34·0	8·7	11·21	11·11	4	174	47	528	11.2	52	1·4	702	590	13·6
April 14	1,309	34·5	8·7	11·33	11·47	4 5	146	43	386	8·9	47	1·3	531	508	11·4
May 19	1,331	35·0	8·9	11·73	11·38		183	39	312	8·1	43	1·2	495	555	11·5

^{*} The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

1.12 EMPLOYI

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WO	RKED PER O	PERATIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1976	113-2	113.7	Group 361	125.7	111-3	103.0	103.2	Group 361 106-9	104-2	100.0
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	114-2 112-6 110-4 100-0 89-1 84-2 81-8	115-6 113-5 110-2 100-0 89-2 84-0 81-9	114-7 115-0 114-0 100-0 86-8 80-9 76-5	125.7 122.8 119.7 100.0 89.5 85.8 86.5	109·6 106·1 104·5 100·0 93·8 90·0 88·0	103-8 103-5 103-4 100-0 98-7 100-5 101-5	103-8 103-8 103-3 100-0 98-9 100-9 102-0	107·1 106·0 106·6 100·0 98·9 100·9 103·1	104-4 104-4 104-2 100-0 101-5 103-9 105-5	100·6 101·1 101·1 101·4 100·0 99·1 99·6 100·2
Week ended 1979 Dec 8	109-3	110-0	114-8	115-2	104-6	103-5	104-2	108-2	103-4	101-2
1980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 18	108·6 107·4 105·5	106.7	108-7	109-2	102-4	103·3 102·9 102·1	102-9	104-4	102-0	100-5
April 19 May 17 June 14	104·1 102·9 101·8	103-8	104-7	103-2	101-4	101·5 101·2 100·7	101.5	102.3	100-4	100-4
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	99·8 98·1 95·9	97.5	96-8	96-0	98.7	99·8 99·3 98·3	98-9	98.7	98-9	99.7
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	93·4 92·1 91·2	92·1	89.7	91.8	97.6	97·3 96·9 96·8	96-8	94.8	98-6	99-3
1981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	90·3 89·5 89·3	89.8	87.8	89.7	96.0	96·7 96·5 96·8	96.5	95-6	98-9	98.9
April 11 May 16 June 13	89·6 89·2 89·0	89-2	87-0	89.5	94-4	97·8 98·1 98·6	98-2	98-2	101.4	98.7
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	89·0 89·5 89·2	90-2	87-0	89-8	92.7	99·1 99·8 100·2	100.5	100-6	102-5	99-0
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	88·9 88·1 87·4	87-6	85-2	88-8	92.2	100·3 100·0 100·2	100.3	101-0	103-2	99-6
1982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	87·0 86·8 86·3	87-1	84-1	87.8	91-3	100·3 100·6 100·7	101-1	101.8	103-4	99-5
April 24 May 22 June 19	85·4 85·1 84·3	84-4	80.7	85-6	90.9	100·3 100·5 100·6	100-7	100.7	103-5	99-5
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	83·5 83·1 82·6	82.6	80-1	84.8	89.6	100·3 100·4 100·4	100-6	100-4	104-1	99-5
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	82·8 82·2 81·9	81.8	78-8	84-8	88-4	100·7 100·7 100·8	101-2	100-8	104-6	99.7
1983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	81·7 81·7 81·6	81-6	77-7	85.3	88.9	100·9 100·9 101·2	101-4	102-3	104.9	100-0
April 16 May 14 June 11	81·2 81·4 80·9	80-8	75.9	85-2	87-3	101·0 101·1 100·9	101-0	101-3	105-2	99-8
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	81·3 81·8 82·1	82.3	76-8	87-5	88-3	101·3 101·6 101·8	102-0	103-8	105-8	100-6
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·5 82·7 82·2	82.9	76-1	88-2	87.4	102·5 102·7 102·6	103-5	104-9	106-2	100-5
1984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	81·9 81·9 81·6	82.8	75-1	88-2	86-2	102·6 102·8 102·5	103-7	104-4	106-2	100-1
Apr 14 May 19	81·5 81·4		o or the other states			102·6 102·4				

^{*} The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing Industries: Great Britain

		March 19	983					March 19	984				
		Number	(Thousand)	200	As prop	ortion of em	ployees	Number	(Thousand)	- Albaneston	As prop	ortion of emp	oloyees
Industry	SIC80 class	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores and minerals not elsewhere specified and metal manufacturing Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	21, 22 and 23	4·6 1·5 6 ·1	0·1 0·3 0·4	4·7 1·9 6·6	2·0 0·7 2·6	0·3 1·0 1·3	1·8 0·7 2·5	3·4 1·0 4·5	0·1 0·3 0·4	3·5 1·3 4·8	1·5 0·5 2·0	0·3 1·0 1·2	1·4 0·5 1·9
Chemical Industry and production of man made fibres Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	25 and 26	2·6 1·7 4·3	0.9 0.9	2·6 2·6 5·3	1·1 0·7 1·8	 0.9 1.0	0·8 0·8 1·5	2·5 1·3 3·8	0·1 0·9 1·0	2·6 2·2 4·8	1·0 0·5 1·6	0·1 0·9 1·0	0·8 0·7 1·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	31	6·5 2·9 9·4	0·1 0·7 0·8	6·6 3·6 10·1	2·3 1·0 3·3	0·1 0·8 0·9	1·8 1·0 2·8	4·5 2·2 6·7	0·1 0·5 0·6	4·7 2·7 7·3	1·6 0·8 2·4	0·2 0·6 0·8	1·3 0·7 2·0
Mechanical engineering Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	32	25·6 6·4 31·9	0·4 1·5 1·9	26·0 7·9 33·9	3·9 1·0 4·8	0·3 1·3 1·6	3·3 1·0 4·3	17·2 4·1 21·3	0·4 1·0 1·4	17·6 5·1 22·7	2·7 0·7 3·4	0·4 0·8 1·2	2·4 0·7 3·1
Office machinery and data processing equipment and electrical and electronic engineering Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	33 and 34	13-5 4-8 18-2	0.6 2.9 3.5	14·1 7·6 21·7	2·8 1·0 3·9	0·3 1·3 1·6	2·0 1·1 3·1	11.5 4.0 15.5	0.9 2.0 2.9	12·4 6·0 18·4	2·5 0·9 3·3	0·4 0·9 1·3	1·8 0·9 2·7
Motor vehicles and parts thereof Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	35	6·4 1·3 7·7	0·3 0·3 0·6	6·6 1·7 8·3	2·3 0·5 2·8	0·7 0·9 1·6	2·2 0·5 2·7	5·9 1·3 7·2	0·3 0·3 0·6	6·2 1·6 7·8	2·2 0·5 2·7	0·9 0·7 1·6	2·1 0·5 2·6
Other transport equipment Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	36	19·3 1·3 20·5	0·7 0·4 1·1	19:9 1:7 21:6	6·6 0·4 7·0	1-9 1-1 3-0	6·1 0·5 6·6	15·6 1·1 16·7	0·5 0·3 0·8	16·2 1·3 17·5	5·7 0·4 6·1	1·6 0·8 2·4	5·3 0·4 5·7
Instrument engineering Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	37	1·8 1·1 2·9	0·1 0·5 0·5	1·8 1·6 3·4	2·5 1·6 4·1	0·2 1·3 1·5	1.7 1.5 3.2	1·8 0·9 2·7	0·1 0·4 0·6	1·9 1·3 3·3	2·5 1·3 3·8	0·3 1·3 1·6	1·8 1·3 3·1
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	41 and 42	2·8 1·4 4·2	0·2 0·9 1·1	2·9 2·3 5·3	0·8 0·4 1·1	0·1 0·4 0·4	0·5 0·4 0·9	2·2 0·8 3·0	0·3 0·7 1·0	2·5 1·6 4·1	0·6 0·2 0·9	0·1 0·3 0·4	0·4 0·3 0·7
Leather and leather goods and footwear and, clothing industries Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	44 and 45	0·4 0·9 1·3	0·2 4·7 4·8	0·6 5·6 6·2	0·4 1·0 1·5	0·1 2·1 2·1	0·2 1·8 1·9	0·5 0·8 1·2	0·5 4·8 5·4	1.0 5.6 6.6	0·5 0·8 1·4	0·2 2·1 2·3	0·3 1·7 2·1
Timber and wooden furniture industries Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	46	4·1 1·9 5·9	0·1 0·4 0·5	4·2 2·2 6·4	2·5 1·1 3·6	0·3 1·0 1·3	2·1 1·1 3·1	4·0 1·7 5·7	0·2 0·3 0·5	4·3 1·9 6·2	2·4 1·0 3·4	0·6 0·6 1·2	2·1 0·9 3·0
Paper and paper products printing and publishing Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	47	5·8 2·2 8·0	0·6 2·5 3·1	6·4 4·7 11·1	1·8 0·7 2·5	0·4 1·6 2·0	1·3 1·0 2·3	3·4 1·4 4·8	0·7 1·4 2·0	4·1 2·8 6·9	1·1 0·4 1·5	0·4 0·9 1·3	0·9 0·6 1·5
Other manufacturing industries Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	24, 43 48 and 49	5·6 3·1 8·6	0·1 2·4 2·5	5·7 5·6 11·1	1·1 0·7 1·8	0·1 0·9 1·0	0·7 0·8 1·5	4·6 2·8 7·4	0·4 3·4 3·8	5·0 6·3 11·2	0·9 0·6 1·5	0·2 1·3 1·5	0·6 0·9 1·5
All manufacturing industries Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	21 to 49	98·7 30·7 129·3	3·4 18·3 21·7	102·1 49·0 151·0	2·5 0·8 3·2	0·2 1·1 1·4	1·8 0·9 2·7	77-3 23-4 100-7	4·7 16·2 20·9	82·0 39·7 121·6	2·0 0·6 2·6	0·3 1·0 1·3	1·5 0·7 2·2

Note: Many of those receiving training under the Youth Training Scheme, specifically those without a contract of employment, are not counted as employees and so will not appear in this table. With progress towards reform of apprenticeships some long duration training schemes of a type which could previously have involved apprenticeship may now be classified as "other training."

UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

JNITED	MALEAN	DFEMALE			antonio debilata	Military D. Sendre	en en al Maria Spilos	Manual Survey		toon including		THOUSA
CINGDOM	UNEMPL	OYED			UNEMPLO	YEDEXCLUE	DING SCHO	OLLEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Percent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	weeks aged 60 and over
978 979 980 981 981 982	1,382·9 1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·9	5·7 5·3 6·8 10·4 12·1	83·9 68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5		1,299·1 1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		5·5 5·1 6·4 9·9 11·5					
983††	3,104.7	12-9	134-9		2,969.7		12-3	W 18				
979 June 14	1,234.5	5-1	114-8		1,119·7 1,160·9	1,232·7 1,227·0	5·1 5·0	-20·8 -5·7	-18·9 -8·8	•		
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347·3 1,344·9 1,292·3	5·5 5·5 5·3	186·4 158·2 96·7		1,186·7 1,195·6	1,213·9 1,211·8	5·0 5·0	-13·1 -2·1	-3.6 -13.2 -7.0			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5		1,211·0 1,219·0 1,230·4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·0 5·0 5·0	10·5 -6·5 8·4	-1.6 0.6 4.1	 	 ::	
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·6 5·7 5·6	34·6 28·2 22·7		1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·1 5·3 5·4	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3	:: ::		992.75
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·8 5·8 6·2	39·3 36·3 142·8	:: **	1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·6 5·8 6·0	46·3 46·0 55·3	39·4 41·3 49·2	in. 19	##	
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6	7·1 7·6 7·8	251·0 227·4 176·7		1,485·6 1,618·8 1,714·0	1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1	6·3 6·7 7·0	66-4 96-1 81-8	55·9 72·6 81·4			
Oct 9 Nov 13	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	7·9 8·3 8·6	121·9 91·5 77·1	41 Bo	1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·4 7·9 8·3	93·6 112·2 95·5	90·5 95·9 100·4		e ion	
Dec 11 981 Jan 15 Feb 12	2,271·1 2,312·4	9·4 9·5 9·6	80·5 8·9 58·1	W	2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·6 8·9 9·2	79·6 72·0 72·1	95·8 82·4 74·6			
Mar 12 April 9 May 14	2,333·5 2,372·7 2,407·4	9·8 9·9	53·3 82·7	100 C	2,319·4 2,324·7	2,301·1 2,368·0	9·5 9·8	63·0 66·9	69·0 67·3			
June 11 July 9§ Aug 13§	2,395·2 2,511·8 2,586·3	9·9 10·4 10·7	77·5 76·5 85·5	1 n	2,435·3 2,500·8	2,417·4 2,476·5 2,514·2	10·0 10·2 10·4	49·4 59·1 37·7	59·8 58·5 48·7	**		
Sep 10§ Oct 8§ Nov 12	2,748·6 2,771·6 2,769·5	11·3 11·4 11·4	178·8 179·4 143·8		2,569·9 2,592·2 2,625·8	2,554·6 2,582·8 2,615·5	10·5 10·6 10·8	40·4 28·2 32·7	45·7 35·4 33·8		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
Dec 10 982 Jan 14 Feb 11	2,764·1 2,896·3 2,870·2	11·4 12·0 11·9	122·2 127·3 111·3	\$	2,642·0 2,769·0 2,758·9	2,629·0 2,670·5 2,679·8	10·8 11·0 11·1	13·5 41·5 9·3	24·8 29·2 21·4	::		
Mar 11 April 15	2,820·8 2,818·5	11·7 11·7	94·9 86·9		2,725·9 2,731·6 2,695·9	2,687·9 2,715·1 2,739·8	11·1 11·2 11·3	8·1 27·2 24·7	19·6 14·9 20·0			i il
May 13 June 10 July 8	2,800·5 2,769·6 2,852·5	11.6 11.5	104·5 99·0 99·4	120·2 196·9	2,670·6 2,753·2	2,772·7 2,813·8	11·5 11·6	32·9 41·1	28·3 32·9		:: ::: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	
Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14	2,898·8 3,066·2 3.049·0	12·0 12·7	102·5 203·8 174·2	193.7	2,796·3 2,862·3 2.874·6	2,832·4 2,866·4 2,885·4	11.7 11.9	18·6 34·0 19·0	30·9 31·2 23·9	362	2,460	226
Nov 11 Dec 9	3,063-0 3,097-0	12·7 12·8	147·5 130·6		2,915·6 2,966·4	2,905·5 2,948·8 2,982·7	12·0 12·2 12·4	20·1 43·3 33·9	24·4 27·5 32·4	331 299 311	2,503 2,563 2,675	229 234 240
83 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,225·2 3,199·4 3,172·4	13·4 13·3 13·2	137-8 123-8 112-2		3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	3,000·6 3,025·7	12.5	17·9 25·1	31·7 25·6	296 272	2,664 2,656	239 245
April 14†† May 12 June 9	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·2 12·7 12·4	134·5 125·6 118·9	128-4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 2,967·7	12·6 12·3 12·3	-4.6(24.8) 1 -51.2(23.0) -1 -2.2(26.7) -1	0.2(24.3)	323 275 266	2,629 2,626 2,596	218 148 122
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	3,020·6 3,009·9 3,167·4	12·6 12·5 13·2	115·5 112·1 214·6	211·1 211·9	2,905·0 2,897·8 2,952·8	2,957·3 2,940·9 2,951·3	12·3 12·2 12·3	-10·4(9·8) -2 -16·4(-7·3) - 10·4 -	1·3(19·8) 9·7 (9·7) 5·5 (4·3)	352 304 461	2,565 2,611 2,613	103 95 94
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	3,094·0 3,084·4 3,079·4	12·9 12·8 12·8	168·1 137·7 118·1		2,925·9 2,946·7 2,961·3	2,941·0 2,938·5 2,946·1	12·2 12·2 12·2	-10·3 -2·5 7·6	5·4(-2·4) -0·8 -1·7	361 317 291	2,642 2,680 2,703	91 87 86
84 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,199·7 3,186·4 3,142·8	13·3 13·2 13·1	116·8 105·5 94·8		3,082·9 3,080·9 3,048·0	2,976·0 3,005·1 3,011·6	12·4 12·5 12·5	29·9 29·1 6·5	11·7 22·2 21·8	308 295 260	2,804 2,809 2,801	87 87 82
April 5 May 10 June 14	3,107·7 3,084·5 3,029·7	12·9 12·8 12·6	85·3 104·2 95·3	123-6	3,022·4 2,980·3 2,934·5	3,010·9 3,027·9 R 3,036·2	12·5 12·6 12·6	-0·7 17·0 8·3	11·6 7·6 8·2	272 277 267	2,755 2,730 2,688	80 78 75

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

MALE					Syan or	FEMALE		10000000				national air	UNITED
UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLI	JDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	No.	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent	10.2		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
1,009·5 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2	7·0 6·5 8·3 12·9 15·0	43·4 36·0 55·0 55·6 70·1	966·2 894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2		6·8 6·3 7·9 12·4 14·5	373·4 365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	3·8 3·7 4·8 6·8 7·8	40·5 32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	332·9 333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2		3·5 3·4 4·3 6·3 7·3		1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 averages
2,218-6	15.9	77-2	2,141.4		15-3	886-0	8.8	57.7	828-3		8-2		1983÷÷ Į
888.3	6·2 6·5	62·9 100·8	825·4 835·0	894·3 886·8	6·2 6·2	346·2 411·5	3·5 4·1	51·9 85·6	294-3	338-4	3.4		1979 June 14
935·8 933·1 899·0	6·5 6·3	86·7 49·0	846·4 850·0	877·1 874·8	6·1 6·1	411·8 393·3	4·1 3·9	71·5 47·7	325·9 340·3 345·6	340·2 336·8 337·0	3·4 3·4 3·4	:: ::	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
890·2	6·2	27·4	862·8	881·7	6·1	377·3	3·8	29·1	348·1	340·6	3·4		Oct 11†
890·5	6·2	19·2	871·3	875·9	6·1	368·2	3·7	20·6	347·6	339·9	3·4		Nov 8
900·6	6·3	15·0	885·5	879·2	6·1	360·4	3·6	15·5	344·9	345·0	3·4		Dec 6
980·1	6·9	17·1	963·0	895·0	6·3	393·7	3·9	17·5	376·1	354·4	3·5		1980 Jan 10
994·6	7·0	14·0	980·6	923·7	6·5	394·0	3·9	14·2	379·7	366·0	3·6		Feb 14
986·5	7·0	11·2	975·2	944·0	6·6	389·2	3·9	11·5	377·7	377·2	3·7		Mar 13
1,017·0	7·2	20·9	996·1	979·1	6·8	401·1	4·0	18·5	382·6	388·4	3·9		April 10
1,008·0	7·1	19·3	988·7	1,010·4	7·1	396·4	3·9	17·1	379·4	403·1	4·0		May 8
1,071·5	7·5	77·5	994·1	1,053·1	7·4	441·4	4·4	65·4	376·1	415·7	4·1		June 12
1,197·9	8·4	134·2	1,063·7	1,104·7	7·7	538·6	5-4	116·8	421·8	430·5	4·3		July 10
1,277·2	8·9	123·3	1,153·9	1,176·2	8·2	568·9	5-7	104·1	464·9	455·1	4·5		Aug 14
1,317·1	9·2	91·9	1,225·2	1,240·5	8·7	573·5	5-7	84·7	488·8	472·6	4·7		Sep 11
1,352·7	9·5	62·8	1,289-9	1,309·7	9·2	563·7	5·6	59·1	504·5	497·0	4·9		Oct 9
1,443·0	10·1	47·4	1,395-6	1,398·5	9·8	573·0	5·7	44·2	528·8	520·4	5·2		Nov 13
1,522·0	10·6	40·6	1,481-4	1,472·6	10·3	577·8	5·7	36·4	541·4	541·8	5·4		Dec 11
1,649·7	11·5	42·9	1,606·8	1,534·8	10·7	621·3	6·2	37·6	583·7	559·2	5·6	200	1981 Jan 15
1,689·0	11·8	37·0	1,652·0	1,591·1	11·1	623·4	6·3	31·9	591·5	574·9	5·8		Feb 12
1,714·4	12·0	31·7	1,682·7	1,648·2	11·5	619·1	6·2	26·4	592·7	589·9	5·9		Mar 12
1,749·0	12·2	29·4	1,719·6	1,697·6	11.9	623·7	6·3	23·9	599·8	603·5	6·1		April 9
1,779·3	12·4	46·6	1,732·7	1,753·4	12.2	628·1	6·3	36·1	592·0	614·6	6·2		May 14
1,775·2	12·4	43·6	1,731·6	1,791·9	12.5	620·0	6·2	33·9	586·1	625·5	6·3		June 11
1,845·1	12·9	43·0	1,802·1	1,834·2	12·8	666·7	6·7	33·5	633·2	642·3	6·5	698	July 9\$
1,890·2	13·2	48·2	1,842·0	1,861·7	13·0	696·1	7·0	37·3	658·8	652·5	6·6		Aug 13\$
1,983·4	13·8	98·7	1,884·8	1,890·0	13·2	765·2	7·7	80·1	685·1	664·6	6·7		Sep 10\$
2,005·4	14·0	98·5	1,906·9	1,912·3	13·4	766·1	7·7	80·8	685·3	670·5	6·7		Oct 8§
2,014·2	14·1	79·2	1,935·0	1,935·2	13·5	755·4	7·6	64·6	690·8	680·8	6·8		Nov 12
2,025·3	14·1	68·0	1,957·2	1,945·4	13·6	738·9	7·4	54·1	684·7	683·6	6·9		Dec 10
2,122·8	15·0	71·0	2,051·8	1,978·4	13·9	773·5	7·7	56·3	717·2	692·1	6·9		1982 Jan 14
2,106·5	14·8	62·3	2,044·2	1.982·1	14·0	763·8	7·6	49·0	714·7	697·7	7·0		Feb 11
2,073·5	14·6	53·8	2,019·7	1,984·8	14·0	747·3	7·5	41·2	706·1	703·1	7·0		Mar 11
2,075·0	14·6	50·0	2,025·0	2,004·7	14·1	743·5	7·4	36·9	706-6	710·4	7·1		April 15
2,063·4	14·5	60·3	2,003·1	2,024·1	14·3	737·0	7·4	44·2	692-8	715·7	7·2		May 13
2,042·9	14·4	57·2	1,985·7	2,047·4	14·4	726·7	7·3	41·8	684-9	725·3	7·3		June 10
2,088·3	14·7	57·4	2,030·9	2,076·7	14·6	764·2	7·6	42·0	722·2	737·1	7·4		July 8
2,113·8	14·9	59·8	2,054·0	2,090·0	14·7	785·0	7·9	42·7	742·3	742·4	7·4		Aug 12
2,208·6	15·6	114·9	2,093·7	2,113·2	14·9	857·6	8·6	89·0	768·6	753·2	7·5		Sep 9
2,207·4 2,228·4 2,268·0	15·5 15·7 16·0	97·3 82·8 74·1	2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9	2,129·8 2,146·1 2,178·5	15·0 15·1 15·3	841·6 834·6 829·0	8·4 8·4 8·3	76·9 64·7 56·5	764·7 769·9 772·5	755·6 759·4 770·3	7·6 7·6 7·7	307·6 308·9	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
2,354·9	16·8	77·5	2,277·4	2,199·5	15·7	870·4	8·6	60·3	810·0	783·2	7·8	321·1	1983 Jan 13
2,336·6	16·7	70·1	2,266·6	2,208·5	15·8	862·8	8·6	53·7	809·1	792·1	7·9	321·4	Feb 10
2,319·5	16·6	63·8	2,255·6	2,223·6	15·9	852·9	8·5	48·4	804·5	802·1	8·0	321·7	Mar 10
2,306·4	16·5	77·4	2,229·0	2,210·1	15·8	863·5	8·6	57·1	806·4	811·0	8·0	325·7	April 14††
2,199·4	15·7	72·5	2,126·9	2,148·6	15·4	849·9	8·4	53·1	796·8	821·3	8·1	324·8	May 12
2,144·7	15·3	68·6	2,076·1	2,137·1	15·3	839·2	8·3	50·3	788·9	830·6	8·2	323·9	June 9
2,144·0	15·3	66·9	2,077·1	2,117·7	15·1	876·6	8·7	48·7	827·9	839·6	8·3	328·2	July 14
2,125·0	15·2	65·4	2,059·6	2,100·6	15·0	884·9	8·8	46·6	838·2	840·3	8·3	335·1	Aug 11
2,204·6	15·8	121·6	2,083·1	2,101·1	15·0	962·8	9·6	93·0	869·8	850·2	8·4	339·2	Sep 8
2,162·4	15·5	95·7	2,066·6	2,089·9	14-9	931·6	9·2	72·4	859·2	851·1	8·4	340·9	Oct 13
2,159·0	15·4	78·9	2,080·1	2,081·9	14-9	925·4	9·2	58·8	866·6	856·6	8·5	344·5	Nov 10
2,166·9	15·5	68·1	2,098·8	2,082·7	14-9	912·4	9·1	50·0	862·5	863·4	8·6	347·5	Dec 8
2,245·4	16·1	66·9	2,178·4	2,098·6	15·0	954·3	9·5	49·8	904·5	877·4	8·7	362·8	1984 Jan 12
2,236·9	16·0	60·6	2,176·3	2,117·4	15·1	949·5	9·4	44·9	904·6	887·7	8·8	363·9	Feb 9
2,205·1	15·8	54·5	2,150·6	2,117·4	15·1	937·7	9·3	40·4	897·3	894·2	8·9	364·8	Mar 8
2,180·1	15·6	49·2	2,130·9	2,114·2	15·1	927·6	9·2	36·2	891·5	896·7	9·0	366·4	April 5
2,161·1	15·5	60·2	2,100·9	2,124·4 R	15·2	923·3	9·2	44·0	879·3	903·5	9·0	368·3	May 10
2,119·6	15·2	55·1	2,064·5	2,126·4	15·2	910·1	9·0	40·2	870·0	909·8	9·0	376·1	June 14

Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August.

The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as the result of industrial action at benefit offices. The seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2:3 (regions) and 2:19 (unemployment flows).

The recorded unemployment figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2:3 (regions) and 2:19 (unemployment flows).

The recorded unemployment figures have been reduced to allow for this particular tables 2:3 (regions) and 2:19 (unemployment flows).

The recorded unemployment figures have been reduced to allow for this particular tables 2:3 (regions) and 2:19 (unemployment flows).

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

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GREAT BRITAIN	MALE AN	DFEMALE					CONTRACTOR FEATURE				and the same of th	THOUS
	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	ING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally Number	Per cent	Change since	Average change ove	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
978 979 980 Annual 981 982	1,320·7 1,233·9 1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	5·6 5·2 6·7 10·2 11·9	78·6 63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		1,242·0 1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3		5·4 5·0 6·3 9·8 11·4	previous month	3 months ended			
983††	2,987-6	12.7	130-7		2,856-8	40	12-2					
979 June 14	1,174-9	4.9	108-8		1,066-1	1,176-6	5.0	-19-8	-18-4	4.5		
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·4 5·4 5·2	176·1 148·7 89·1		1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	4·9 4·9 4·9	-6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-9·0 -13·2 -7·3			2 ::
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·0 5·1	51·7 35·9 27·3	::	1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4·9 4·9 4·9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1·6 0·7 3·9		· ·	
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,310·8 1,325·1 1,312·9	5·5 5·7 5·5	31·6 25·5 20·4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5·0 5·2 5·3	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5		: :	::
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353·4 1,340·3 1,444·3	5·7 5·6 6·1	36·0 32·9 135·8		1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305·8 1,350·8 1,404·6	5·5 5·7 5·9	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9	::		::
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,656·9 1,763·2 1,806·4	7·0 7·4 7·6	238·9 215·7 166·7		1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·2 6·6 6·9	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4			
Oct 9 Nov 13	1,831·6 1,929·4 2,011·3	7·7 8·1 8·5	114·1 84·8 70·8		1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	7·3 7·7 8·1	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1			
Dec 11 81 Jan 15 Feb 12	2,177·5 2,218·1	9·2 9·4 9·5	74·5 63·2 53·1		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0	2,008·6 2,079·0 2,149·1	8·5 8·8 9·1	77·3 70·4 70·1	93·0 80·2 72·6			
Mar 12 April 9 May 14	2,239·1 2,279·2 2,311·5	9·6 9·8	48·9 76·5		2,230·3 2,235·1	2,211·7 2,276·3	9·3 9·6 9·8	62·6 64·6	67·7 65·8			
June 11 July 9§ Aug 13§	2,299·3 2,413·9 2,488·3	9·7 10·2 10·5	71·5 70·8 80·2	::	2,227·8 2,343·1 2,408·2	2,324·8 2,383·4 2,421·0	10·1 10·2	48·5 58·6 37·6	58·6 57·2 48·2			
Sep 10§ Oct 8§ Nov 12	2,643·2 2,667·7 2,667·7	11·2 11·3 11·3	167·8 169·9 136·1		2,475·4 2,497·8 2,531·6	2,460·9 2,488·5 2,520·7 2,534·1	10·4 10·5 10·6 10·7	39·9 27·6 32·2 13·4	45·4 35·0 33·2 24·4			
Dec 10 82 Jan 14 Feb 11	2,663·0 2,790·5 2,765·5	11·2 11·8 11·7 11·5	115·3 120·7 105·2 89·9		2,547·6 2,669·8 2,660·3 2,627·7	2,573·7 2,582·9 2,590·1	10·9 10·9 11·0	39·6 9·2 7·2	28·4 20·7 18·7			
Mar 11 April 15 May 13 June 10	2,717·6 2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8	11·5 11·4 11·3	81·9 98·4 93·1		2,632·4 2,596·9 2,570·6	2,615·6 2,638·8 2,670·0	11-1 11-2 11-3	25·5 23·2 31·2	14·0 18·6 26·6	 291 264	2,201 2,196	203
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3	11·6 11·8 12·5	93·5 97·0 193·3	192·2 187·6	2,650·8 2,692·7 2,757·0	2,710·8 2,728·7 2,761·8	11·5 11·6 11·7	40·8 17·9 33·1	31·7 30·0 30·6	344 298 429	2,190 2,282 2,307	210 210 214
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·4 12·5 12·6	166·5 141·7 125·8		2,768·7 2,809·1 2,858·9	2,779·6 2,798·5 2,840·7	11·8 11·9 12·0	17·8 18·9 42·2	22·9 23·3 26·3	354 322 291	2,358 2,403 2,462	223 226 231
83 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·2 13·1 13·0	133·4 119·8 108·8		2,975·6 2,964·8 2,950·0	2,873·4 2,891·1 2,915·7	12·2 12·3 12·4	32·7 17·7 24·6	31·0 30·9 25·0	303 288 264	2,570 2,561 2,553	237 236 242
April 14 †† May 12 June 9	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·0 12·5 12·2	129·8 121·6 115·3	125-6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 2,855·4	12·4 12·2 12·2	-6·5(22·9) -51·9(22·3) -1·9(25·9)	11·9(21·7) -11·3(23·3) -20·1(23·7)	312 267 258	2,526 2,522 2,493	215 145 120
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	2,903·5 2,892·9 3,043·7	12·4 12·3 13·0	112·2 109·0 208·5	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9 2,835·2	2,843·3 2,826·4 2,834·6	12·1 12·0 12·1	-12·1(7·8) -16·9(-7·9) 8·2	-22.0(18.7)		2,458 2,504 2,505	102 93 92
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,974·2 2,964·7 2,960·9	12·7 12·6 12·6	162·8 133·1 114·3		2,811·4 2,831·6 2,846·7	2,826·5 2,822·8 2,830·7	12·0 12·0 12·1	-8·1 -3·7 7·9	-5.6(-2.6 -1.2 -1.3	351 308 283	2,534 2,571 2,594	89 86 84
34 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,077·4 3,063·8 3,021·9	13·1 13·0 12·9	113·2 102·2 91·9	974	2,964·3 2,961·7 2,930·0	2,859·8 2,887·1 2,893·6	12·2 12·3 12·3	29·1 27·3 6·5	11·1 21·4 21·0	299 286 252	2,692 2,697 2,689	86 81 80
April 5 May 10 June 14	2,987·6 2,963·9 2,910·8	12·7 12·6 12·4	82·7 100·6 92·3		2,904·9 2,863·3 2,818·6	2,893·0 2,909·4 R 2,918·2	12·3 12·4 12·4	-0·6 16·4 8·8	11·1 7·4 8·2	264 268 258	2,645 2,619 2,579	79 76 74

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

MALE				FEMALE	All same or street	e de la companya de l			GEOGRAPHICA CO.	ergelessiew, J	GREAT		
UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCLUS LEAVERS	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	BRITAIN
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number	
No.		leavers included in unem- ployed	Market St.	Number	Per cent			leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
965·7 887·2 1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	6·9 6·3 8·1 12·7 14·8	40·4 33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	925·3 854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		6·7 6·2 7·7 12·3 14·4	354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3·7 3·6 4·7 6·7 7·7	38·3 30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	316·7 316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6		3·4 3·3 4·2 6·2 7·2		1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 Annual average
2,133.5	15.6	74.6	2,059.0		15-1	854.0	8.7	56-1	797-9		8.1		1983
846-7	6.0	59-3	787.5	855-0	6-1	328-2	3.4	49-6	278-6	321-6	3.3		1979 June 14
890·6 887·9 854·8	6·4 6·3 6·1	95·1 81·3 44·4	795·5 806·7 810·4	847·0 837·5 835·2	6·0 6·0	388·5 389·0 371·5	4·0 4·0 3·8	81-0 67-4 44-7	307·4 321·6 326·8	322·9 319·4 319·5	3·3 3·3 3·3	:: <u> </u>	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
848·6	6·1	24·5	824·1	842·2	6·0	357·4	3·7	27·2	330·2	323·0	3·3	::	Oct 11†
849·5	6·1	16·8	832·7	836·4	6·0	349·6	3·6	19·1	330·5	322·6	3·3		Nov 8
858·5	6·1	13·0	845·5	838·7	6·0	342·1	3·5	14·3	327·9	327·7	3·4		Dec 6
935·9 949·8 942·2	6·7 6·8 6·7	15·3 12·3 9·9	920·6 937·5 932·3	854·4 882·2 902·0	6·1 6·3 6·5	374·9 375·3 370·7	3·8 3·8 3·8	16·4 13·2 10·6	358-6 362-1 360-2	337·0 348·1 359·0	3·4 3·5 3·7	:: ::	1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13
971·6	7·0	18·8	952·8	936·2	6·7	381·8	3·9	17·2	364·6	369·6	3·8		April 10
962·9	6·9	17·1	945·8	966·7	6·9	377·4	3·8	15·8	361·5	384·1	3·9		May 8
1.024·0	7·3	73·2	950·8	1,008·4	7·2	420·3	4·3	62·6	357·7	396·2	4·0		June 12
1,144·8	8·2	127·3	1,017-6	1,058·0	7·6	512·0	5·2	111·6	400·4	410·1	4·2		July 10
1,221·6	8·7	116·4	1,105-1	1,127·2	8·1	541·6	5·5	99·2	442·4	433·8	4·4		Aug 14
1,259·9	9·0	85·9	1,174-0	1,189·1	8·5	546·5	5·6	80·8	465·8	450·8	4·6		Sep 11
1,294·0	9·3	58·0	1,236·0	1.255·2	9·0	537·5	5·5	56·1	481-5	474·4	4·8		Oct 9
1,382·8	9·9	43·3	1,339·6	1,341·7	9·6	546·6	5·6	41·5	505-1	496·6	5·1		Nov 13
1,459·8	10·4	36·8	1,422·9	1,413·8	10·1	551·5	5·6	34·0	517-5	517·5	5·3		Dec 11
1,58·4 1,621·6 1,646·7	11·3 11·6 11·8	39·2 33·5 28·5	1,544·2 1,588·1 1,618·1	1,474·0 1,529·0 1,584·6	10·5 10·9 11·3	594·2 596·2 592·5	6·1 6·1 6·1	35·3 29·7 24·6	558·9 566·7 567·9	534-6 550-0 564-5	5·5 5·7 5·8	 	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
1,681·6	12·0	26·6	1,655·0	1,633·4	11·7	597·7	6·2	22·3	575·4	578·3	6·0		April 9
1,710·3	12·2	42·6	1,667·7	1,687·5	12·1	601·2	6·2	33·9	567·4	588·8	6·1		May 14
1,706·1	12·2	39·7	1,666·4	1,725·0	12·3	593·2	6·1	31·8	561·4	599·8	6·2		June 11
1,775·1	12·7	39·4	1,735·7	1,766·8	12·6	638·7	6·6	31·4	607·3	616·6	6·4		July 9\$
1,819·8	13·0	44·8	1,775·0	1,793·9	12·8	668·6	6·9	35·4	633·2	627·1	6·5		Aug 13\$
1,908·8	13·6	91·8	1,817·0	1,821·9	13·0	734·5	7·6	76·0	658·4	639·0	6·6		Sep 10\$
1,932·0	13·8	92·8	1,839·2	1,844·2	13·2	735·7	7·6	77·1	658-6	644·3	6·6	:: 1	Oct 8§
1,941·7	13·9	74·5	1,867·2	1,866·7	13·3	726·0	7·5	61·6	664-4	654·0	6·7		Nov 12
1,952·9	14·0	63·8	1,889·1	1,877·1	13·4	710·0	7·3	51·5	658-5	657·0	6·8		Dec 10
2,047·3	14·8	66·9	1,980·3	1,908·9	13·8	743·3	7·6	53·7	689·5	664·8	6·8		1982 Jan 14
2,031·6	14·7	58·6	1,973·0	1,912·7	13·8	734·0	7·5	46·6	687·3	670·2	6·9		Feb 11
1,999·4	14·4	50·6	1,948·8	1,914·8	13·8	718·1	7·4	39·3	678·9	675·3	6·9		Mar 11
2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1	14·4 14·3 14·2	46·8 56·4 53·6	1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6	1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6	13·9 14·1 14·2	714·0 707·2 696·7	7·3 7·3 7·1	35·0 41·9 39·6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·0 7·1 7·1	280·6 278·6	April 15 May 13 June 10
2,011·6	14·5	53·7	1,957·9	2,002·5	14·4	732·8	7·5	39·8	693-0	708·3	7·3	282·5	July 8
2,036·6	14·7	56·3	1,980·3	2,015·5	14·5	753·1	7·7	40·7	712-5	713·2	7·3	287·7	Aug 12
2,127·3	15·3	108·2	2,019·1	2,038·3	14·7	823·0	8·4	85·1	737-9	723·5	7·4	291·6	Sep 9
2,127·4	15·3	92·7	2,034·6	2,054·0	14·8	807·9	8·3	73·8	734·1	725·6	7·4	291·6	Oct 14
2,147·6	15·5	79·3	2,068·3	2,068·3	14·9	803·2	8·2	62·4	740·8	730·2	7·5	294·0	Nov 11
2,186·4	15·8	71·1	2,115·2	2,099·7	15·1	798·3	8·2	54·7	743·6	741·0	7·6	295·5	Dec 9
2,270·6	16·6	74·8	2,195·9	2,120·0	15·5	838·4	8·5	58·6	779·8	753·4	7·7	307·2	1983 Jan 13
2,252·7	16·5	67·6	2,185·1	2,128·5	15·6	832·0	8·5	52·2	779·7	762·6	7·8	308·0	Feb 10
2,236·0	16·4	61·6	2,174·4	2,143·1	15·7	822·7	8·4	47·1	775·6	772·6	7·9	308·5	Mar 10
2,221·1	16-3	74·4	2,146·7	2,128·2	15·6	832·5	8·5	55·4	777·0	781-0	7·9	312·2	April 14 ††
2,115·0	15-5	69·9	2,045·1	2,066·1	15·1	819·4	8·3	51·7	767·7	791-2	8·0	311·4	May 12
2,061·8	15-1	66·3	1,995·5	2,055·1	15·1	808·7	8·2	49·0	759·7	800-3	8·1	310·7	June 9
2,059-4	15·1	64·7	1,994·7	2,034·6	14·9	844·1	8·6	47·5	796·6	808-7	8·2	314·3	July 14
2,040-6	14·9	63·4	1,977·1	2,017·1	14·8	852·4	8·7	45·5	806·8	809-3	8·2	321·1	Aug 11
2,116-3	15·5	117·9	1,998·5	2,016·2	14·8	927·4	9·4	90·6	836·8	818-4	8·3	325·2	Sept 8
2,075·9	15·2	92·4	1,983·5	2,006·0	14·7	898·3	9·1	70·3	827·9	820·5	8·3	327·4	Oct 13
2,072·4	15·2	76·0	1,996·4	1,997·8	14·6	892·2	9·1	57·1	835·2	825·0	8·4	330·7	Nov 10
2,080·7	15·2	65·7	2,015·0	1,998·7	14·6	880·3	9·0	48·6	831·7	832·0	8·5	334·1	Dec 8
2,156-6	15·8	64·7	2,091·9	2,014·0	14·8	920·9	9·4	48·5	872·3	845·8	8·6	349·1	1984 Jan 12
2,147-4	15·7	58·5	2,088·9	2,031·5	14·9	916·5	9·3	43·7	872·7	855·6	8·7	350·2	Feb 9
2,116-6	15·5	52·6	2,064·0	2,031·4	14·9	905·3	9·2	39·3	866·0	862·2	8·8	351·3	Mar 8
2,092·5	15·3	47·5	2,045·0	2,028·5	14-9	895·2	9·1	35·2	859·9	864·5	8·8	352·7	April 5
2,073·4	15·2	57·9	2,015·5	2,038·4 R		890·5	9·1	42·7	847·8	871·0	8·9	354·6	May 10
2,033·5	14·9	53·2	1,980·4	2,041·1		877·3	8·9	39·1	838·2	877·1	8·9	353·5	June 14

		NUMBI	ER UNEMP	LOYED	W Alata	PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDII	NG SCHOOL L	EAVERS		HOUSAN
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	AII d	Male	Female	Actual	Season: Number		nt Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH E	AST							-		_			Cilded		
1979† 1980 1981	Annual	257·7 328·1 547·6	192·3 241·0 407·5	65·4 87·1 140·1	7·8 14·6 16·5	3·4 4·2 7·0	4·3 5·4 9·0	2·0 2·8 4·3	249-9 313-5 531-0		3·3 4·1 6·8			191·2 233·1 398·1	63·1 80·5 132·9
982	averages	721.4	490·8 514·5	173·8 206·9	22.4	9.3	10.9	5·3 6·3	696.9		9.0			477·9 500·7	164-2
983 Juni	e 9	689.8	496-4	193-4	21.2	8.9	11.2	5.8	668-6	693-9	8.9	0.3(7.6)	-4.9(5.5)	498-5	195.4
July Aug Sep	11	702·3 706·1 735·1	497·3 495·4 509·4	205·0 210·7 225·8	20·3 19·2 37·2	9·1 9·1 9·5	11·2 11·1 11·4	6·2 6·4 6·8	682·1 686·9 697·9	692·0 690·8 694·2	8·9 8·9 8·9	-1.9(3.2) -1.2(0.6) 3.4	-4·9(5·2) -0·9(3·8) 0·1(2·4)	493·0 490·7 490·9	199·0 200·1 203·3
Oct Nov Dec	10	726·2 725·4 723·5	503·3 502·9 504·1	223-0 222-5 219-3	32·7 26·7 22·8	9·4 9·4 9·3	11·3 11·3 11·3	6·7 6·7 6·6	693·6 698·6 700·6	693·7 697·0	8.9	-0·5 3·3	0·6(1·2) 2·1	488·9 489·8	204-8 207-2
984 Jan Feb	12	750·9 748·7	522·0 519·3	228·9 229·4	20·9 18·8	9·7 9·7	11·7 11·7	6·9 6·9	730·0 729·8	700·7 707·8 713·4	9·0 9·1 9·2	3·7 7·1 5·6	2·2 4·7 5·5	490·6 492·9 495·5	210·1 214·9 217·9
Mar Apri	15	740·1 732·6	513·0 507·2	227·1 225·4	16·9 15·0	9·5 9·4	11.5	6.9	723·2 717·6	715·7 715·8	9.2	2·3 0·1	5·0 2·7	495.7	220.0
May June		725·4 716·6	500·3 493·1	225·1 223·5	17·8 16·8	9.4	11·2 11·1	6·8 6·8	707·6 699·8	719·2 R 725·2	9.3	3·4 6·0	1.9 3.2	494-7 R 498-1	224·5 227·1
979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	126·0 157·5 263·5 323·3	96·1 117·1 195·8 238·5	29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	3·4 6·0 9·0 10·7	3·4 4·2 6·9 8·5	4·3 5·4 8·7 10·6	1·9 2·6 4·3 5·4	122·6 151·5 254·5 312·6		3·3 4·1 6·7 8·2			95·9 114·0 190·4 232·3	29·0 37·6 64·0 80·3
983**		359-9	258-8	101-1	12.0	9.5	11.8	6.3	347-9		9-2			251.8	96-1
983 June July		348·6 355·8	253·0 255·0	95·5 100·8	10.5	9.2	11.5	6·0 6·3	338·1 345·7	347·2 348·8	9.2	1.6(4.4)	0·3(4·3) 0·1(3·8)	251·6 251·2	95·6 97·6
Aug Sep	11 8	359·2 370·9	255·3 261·0	103·8 109·9	9·5 16·6	9·5 9·8	11·6 11·9	6·5 6·9	349·6 354·3	348·3 349·8	9·2 9·2	-0·5(0·2) 1·5	0.9(2.9) 0.9(1.9)	250·4 250·7	97·9 99·1
Oct Nov Dec	10	367·8 367·3 366·0	258·9 258·6 258·7	108·9 108·7 107·3	16·2 13·7 11·9	9·7 9·7 9·6	11·8 11·8 11·8	6·8 6·8 6·7	351·6 353·5 354·0	351·5 353·7 356·4	9·3 9·3 9·4	1·7 2·2 2·7	0·9(1·1) 1·8 2·2	251·2 252·0 253·3	100·3 101·7 103·1
984 Jan Feb Mar	9	375-6 375-5 373-5	264·7 264·2 263·0	110·9 111·3 110·6	10·9 9·8 9·0	9·9 9·9 9·8	12·0 12·0 12·0	7·0 7·0 6·9	364·7 365·7 364·6	358·9 361·6 363·4	9·5 9·5 9·6	2·5 2·7 1·8	2·5 2·6 2·3	253·8 255·2 256·0	105·1 106·4 107·4
April May June	10	371·9 370·5 369·6	261·8 260·2 259·5	110·0 110·3 110·1	7·9 8·9 8·6	9·8 9·8 9·7	11.9 R 11.8 11.8	6-9 6-9 6-9	363·9 361·6 361·0	363·9 364·7 R 369·7	9·6 9·6 9·7	0·5 0·8 5·0	1.7 1.0 2.1	256·0 255·6 R 259·0	107·9 109·1 110·7
AST AND	SLIA														
979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	22·7 28·5 45·9 53·2	8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1·1 2·0 2·0 2·4	4·2 5·3 8·3 9·7	5·2 6·5 10·3 12·0	2·8 3·6 5·2 6·3	32·6 37·2 59·4 69·8		4·1 5·0 8·0 9·4			22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9	7·7 9·7 14·5 17·9
983††)	0	77.5	54-8	22.6	2.7	10.2	12-3	7-2	74.7	74.0	9.9	0.0/.0.0	1.0(0.0)	53.4	21.4
983 June July Aug	14	73·6 73·2 72·4	52·3 51·4 50·5	21·8 21·9	2·4 2·3 2·2	9·7 9·6 9·5	11·7 11·5 11·3	6·8 7·0 7·0	71·1 70·9 70·3	74·3 73·5 73·1	9·8 9·7 9·6	-0.8(-0.3) -0.8(-) -0.4(-0.1)	-1.2(0.1)	52·9 52·1 51·6	21·4 21·4 21·5
Sep Oct 1	8	76·0 76·2	52·0 52·0	23.9	3.5	10.0	11.7	7·6 7·7	71·5 72·6	73·5 73·5	9.7	0-4	-0·3(0·1) -(0·1)	51.6	21.9
Nov Dec	10	75·6 76·2	51·7 52·5	23·9 23·7	2·8 2·5	10·0 10·0	11.6 11.8 R	7·6 7·5	72·8 73·7	73·1 73·0	9.6 R 9.6	-0·4 -0·1	-0.2	50·7 50·5	22·4 22·5
984 Jan Feb 9 Mar 8	9	80·0 80·7 79·1	54·9 55·6 54·4	25·0 25·1 24·7	2·3 2·0 1·8	10·5 10·6 10·4	12·3 12·5 12·2	8·0 8·0 7·9	77·7 78·6 77·2	74·0 74·9 74·4	9·7 9·9 9·8	1·0 0·9 -0·5	0·2 0·6 0·5	50·9 51·5 51·0	23·1 23·4 23·4
April May June	10 14	77-5 76-1 73-1	53·1 51·7 49·4	24·4 24·4 23·7	1·6 2·1 1·9	10·2 10·0 9·6	11·9 11·6 11·1	7·8 7·8 7·6	75·8 74·0 71·2	74·0 74·5 74·5	9·7 9·8 9·8	-0.4 0.5 —	-0 <u>·1</u>	50·6 50·8 R 50·4	23·4 23·7 24·1
979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	90·5 106·9 155·6 179·0	64·9 75·3 112·0 128·0	25·6 31·6 43·6 51·0	3·6 5·5 4·4 5·7	5·4 6·4 9·2 10·6	6·6 7·7 11·3 13·1	3·7 4·5 6·3 7·2	86·9 101·5 151·2 173·3		5·2 6·0 9·0 10·2			63·9 72·4 109·7 124·8	24-2 29-1 41-5 48-4
983††		188-6	129-3	59.3		11.2	13.4	8.3	182-3		10-8 R	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN		125-9	56-5
983 June July 1	14	174·1 175·9	120·4 119·7	53·6 56·2	5·4 5·2	10.3	12·5 12·4	7·5 7·8	168·7 170·8	180·4 179·0	10.7	0·1(2·8) -1·4(0·3)	-2·9(1·4) -2·3(1·6) -0·8(0·8)	124-1	56·3 57·3
Aug 1 Sep 8	1	175·7 186·4	118·6 124·1	57·0 62·3	5·1 10·1	10·4 11·1	12·3 12·8	7·9 8·7	170·6 176·3	177·8 180·1	10·6 10·7	-1·2(-0·6) 2·3	-0.1(-0.7)		57·0 58·1 59·1
Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec 8	0	187·8 190·0 191·2	124·1 125·1 126·8	63·7 64·8 64·4	8·0 6·4 5·5	11·1 11·3 11·4	12·8 12·9 13·1	8·9 9·0 9·0	179·8 183·5 185·8	180·0 179·9 180·8	10·7 10·7 10·7	-0·1 -0·1 0·9	0·3(0·5) 0·7 0·2	120·9 120·3 120·7	59·6 60·1
984 Jan 1 Feb 9 Mar 8		199-3 198-6 195-1	132-1 131-3 129-0	67·2 67·3 66·0		11.8 11.8 11.6	13·7 13·6 13·3	9·4 9·4 9·2	194·3 194·0 191·0	182·8 185·1 185·5	10-9 11-0 11-0	2·0 2·3 0·4	0·9 1·7 1·6	121·5 122·8 122·9	61·3 62·3 62·6
April May	5	191·2 185·7	126·5 123·0	64·7 62·7	3.6	11·3 11·0	13·1 12·7	9·0 8·7	187-6 181-3	185-6 185-9 R	11-0	0·1 0·3	0.9	122-6 122-8 R	63·0 63·1
June		179-3	118-9	60.4		10.6	12.3	8.4	175.2	186-9	11-1	1.0	0.5	123-3	63-6

The supplement of the	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED	- 28kg /	PER C	ENT	2020	UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	LUDING SO	CHOOL LEAV	ERS		USAND
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	AII	Male	Female	Actual		ly adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
79°)	113·7 140·8 192·0	81·0 99·9 141·0	32·6 40·8 50·9	7·1 9·8 8·9	8·3 10·4 14·7	9·9 12·3 17·9	6·0 7·6 9·9	106·5 130·9		7·9 9·7			77·6 94·8	29.6
Annual averages	214-6	158-8	55.8	10.9	16-5	20.3	10.9	183·0 203·9		14·0 15·7			136·2 152·6	46·8 51·3
33 ⁺⁺) 33 June 9	225·7 218·6	164·7 160·3	61·0 58·3	11.8	17·7 17·1	21-6	11.9	213.9	215-3	16.8	0.4(2.0)	-0.6(3.0)	157-7	56·0 56·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	218-4 216-5 234-1	158·7 156·6 165·9	59·7 59·9 68·2	10·2 10·3 21·2	17·1 17·0 18·4	20·8 20·5 21·7	11·7 11·7 13·3	208·2 206·2 212·9	212·0 210·1 211·4	16·6 16·5 16·6		-1.7(1.5)	155·8 3)154·0	56·2 56·1 56·9
Oct 13 Nov 10	225·2 224·7 224·2	161·5 161·5 162·1	63·6 63·2 62·1	14·6 11·9 10·2	17·7 17·6 17·6	21·2 21·2 21·2	12·4 12·4 12·1	210·5 212·9 214·0	210·9 212·2 212·5	16·5 16·6 16·7	-0·5 1·3 0·3	-0.4(-0.1 0.7 0.4	154.7	56·9 57·5
Dec 8 34 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	230·9 228·8 226·8	166·8 165·5 164·4	64·1 63·3 62·3	9·3 8·4 7·6	18·1 17·9 17·8	21·9 21·7 21·5	12·5 12·4 12·2	221·5 220·5 219·2	213·0 215·4 218·0 R	16·7 16·9 17·1	0·5 2·4 2·6	0·7 1·1 1·8	154·5 156·3 158·6	58·5 59·1 59·4
April 5 May 10 June 14	225·6 226·7 223·9	163·9 164·4 162·3	61·7 62·3 61·6	6·9 8·8 8·1	17·7 17·8 17·6	21·5 21·5 21·3	12·1 12·2 12·0	218·7 217·9 215·8	218-6 221-2 R 223-2	17·1 17·3 17·5	0·6 2·6 2·0	1·9 1·9 1·7	159·1 161·0 162·4	59·5 60·2 F 60·8
79† 30 Annual	80·5 102·7 145·9	57·1 72·0 106·8	23·4 30·7 39·1	5·3 7·4 6·5	7·3 9·4 13·5	8·5 10·9 16·3	5·4 7·1 9·2	78·4 95·3 139·4		6·9 8·7 12·9			55·0 68·3 103·3	21·1 27·0 36·1
averages asia	170-4	120-9	43·8 47·5	7·7 8·3	15.4	18-8	10.3	157-1		15.2			116.5	40.5
33 June 9	162-2	117-6	44.5	7.3	15-2	18-6	10-2	154-9	161-6	15-1	-1.5(0.2)	-1.9(0.7)	117-4	44.2
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	162-9 161-2 173-8	117·2 115·3 121·8	45·7 46·0 52·1	6·9 6·8 14·7	15·2 15·1 16·3	18·5 18·2 19·2	10·5 10·5 11·9	156·0 154·5 159·1	160·0 158·7 159·0	15·0 14·8 14·9	-1.6(-0.7) -1.3(-0.9) 0.3	-2·2(—) -1·5(-0·6 -0·9(-0·4	116·0 6)114·7 4)114·4	44·0 44·0 44·6
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	169·1 168·5 168·7	119-5 119-4 120-1	49·7 49·0 48·6	10·3 8·2 7·0	15·8 15·8 15·8	18·9 18·9 19·0	11·4 11·2 11·1	158·9 160·2 161·7	159·0 158·3 159·1	14·9 14·8 14·9	-0·7 -0·8	-0·3(-0·2 -0·1	2)114·2 113·6 114·1	44·8 44·7 45·0
94 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	174-7 173-9 171-6	124·5 124·3 122·7	50·2 49·6 48·9	6·5 5·8 5·2	16·3 16·3 16·1	19·7 19·7 19·4	11·5 11·4 11·2	168·2 168·1 166·5	160·8 163·2 163·9	15·0 15·3 15·3	1·7 2·4 0·7	0·6 1·6 1·6	115·3 117·3 117·8	45·5 45·9 46·1
April 5 May 10 June 14	169-6 168-8 162-9	121·5 121·0 116·9	48·1 47·8 46·0	4·6 6·6 5·5	15·9 15·8 15·2	19-2 19-1 18-5	11·0 10·9 10·6	165·0 162·2 157·5	164·1 165·5 R 164·1	15·4 15·5 15·4	0·2 1·4 -1·4	1·1 0·8 0·1	117·7 119·1 R 117·6	46·1 46·4 46·5
OTLAND	168·3 207·9	114·4 140·3	53·9 67·6	10·1 13·2	7·4 9·1	8.7	5.7	158-2		7.1			110.0	50.2
Annual averages	282·8 318·0	197·6 223·9	85·2 94·1	14·6 17·8	12·4 14·0	10·7 15·0 17·1	7·1 8·9 9·8	194·7 268·2 300·2		8·6 11·8 13·2			133·2 189·4 213·7	61·6 78·7 86·4
13††) 13 June 9	335-6 323-9	232·1 224·2	103·4 99·7	20.6	14-9	18·0 17·4	10·7 10·3	315·0 306·1	215.0	14.0	0.0(0.5)	0.0(0.0)	220.3	94.7
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	330·3 328·7 339·8	225·8 224·8 230·8	104·6 103·9 109·0	18·0 17·6 28·9	14·7 14·6 15·1	17·5 17·5 17·9	10·8 10·8 11·3	312·3 311·1 310·9	315·8 315·0 313·0 313·2	14·0 14·0 13·9 13·9	0.6(2.5) -0.8(0.6) -2.0(-1.4) 0.2	-0.8(2.3) -0.9(1.9) 0.7(0.6) -0.9(0.2)	218·8 217·1	95·3 96·2 95·9 96·3
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	333·3 333·2 332·5	228·0 228·6 230·0	105·2 104·6 102·6	23·3 19·5 17·1	14·8 14·8 14·8	17·7 17·8 17·9	10·9 10·8 10·6	310·0 313·7 315·4	312·1 312·3 312·7	13·8 13·9 13·9	-1·1 0·2 0·4	-1·0(-0·2) -0·2 -0·2		95·7 95·8 95·7
4 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	353-4 351-1 343-3	243·1 242·3 236·3	110·3 108·8 107·0	23·6 21·2 19·2	15·7 15·6 15·2	18·9 18·8 18·4	11·4 11·3 11·1	329·8 329·9 324·1	318·6 322·3 321·7	14·1 14·3 14·3	5·9 3·7 -0·6	2·2 3·3 3·0	220·6 224·0 223·5	98·0 98·3 98·2
April 5 May 10 June 14	337·2 331·6 329·1	232·4 230·0 227·7	104-9 101-6 101-4	17·3 16·0 15·1	15·0 14·7 14·6	18·1 17·9 17·7	10·9 10·5 10·5	320·0 315·6 314·0	319·7 322·7 R 323·3	14·2 14·3 14·3	-2·0 3·0 0·6	0·4 0·1 0·5	221·8 225·1 R 225·2	97.9
RTHERN IRELAND	61.0	40.0	10.0		40.7	10.0							100	
Annual averages	61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43·0 51·5 70·0 77·3	18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0	4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	10·7 12·8 16·8 18·7	12·8 15·3 20·7 23·2	7·7 9·3 11·5 12·6	57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		9·8 11·7 15·7 17·7			40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5	16.9 20.4 25.6 28.7
13††) 13 June 9††	117-1	85·1 82·9	32·0 30·5	4·2 3·6	20·2 19·6	25·5 24·9	13.0	112.9	112.2	19.5	-0.3(0.9)	0.9(1.1)	82.5	30.5
July 14 Aug 11	117·1 117·0	84-6	32·6 32·5	3.3	20.2	25·4 25·4	13-2	113-8	112·3 114·0	19.4	-0·3(0·8) 1·7(2·0)	0.8(1.1)	82.0	30.9
Sep 8 Oct 13	123·7 119·8	84·5 88·3 85·5	35.4	3·1 6·1 5·4	20·2 21·4 20·7	26·5 26·0	13·2 14·4 13·6	113·9 117·6 114·5	114·5 116·7	19·8 20·2 19·8	0·5(0·6) 2·2 -2·2	0·6(1·1) 1·5(1·6) 0·2(0·2)	83·5 84·9 83·9	31·0 31·8 30·6
Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12	119-7 118-4	86·6 86·2	33·2 32·2	4·6 3·8	20·7 20·5	26·0 25·9	13·5 13·1	115·1 114·6	115·7 115·4	20-0 19-9	1·2 -0·3	0.4	84·1 84·0	31·6 31·4
Heb 9 Mar 8	122·5 122·2 120·9	88·8 89·5 88·4	33·5 33·0 32·4	3·6 3·3 2·9	21·1 21·2 20·9	26·7 26·9 26·6	13·6 13·4 13·2	118·7 119·2 118·0	116·2 118·0 118·0	20·1 20·4 20·4	0·8 1·8 —	0·6 0·8 0·9	84·6 85·9 86·0	31·6 32·1 32·0
April 5 May 10	120-1 120-6	87·6 87·7	32·5 32·8	2·6 3·6	20.7	26·3 26·4	13·2 13·4	117·5 117·0	117·9 118·5 R	20·4 20·5	-0·1 0·6	0·6 0·2	85·7 86·0 R	32·2 32·5

June 14
See footnotes to table 2·1.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at June 14, 1984

And the second second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	1690 C.	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
SSISTED REGIONS				per cent					per cei
outh West					*St Albans Stevenage	3,617 2,535	1,790 1,520	5,407 4,055	6·1 10·6
SDA	4,186 20,329	1,711 10,897	5,897 31,226	17·4 13·6	Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	3,764	1,918	5,682	6.8
Other DA	9,922	4,955	14,877	13-4	*Watford *Worthing	5,918 3,445	2,801 1,521	8,719 4,966	7·0 8·3
A Jnassisted	84,440 118,877	42,869 60,432	127,309 179,309	9·9 10·6		3,445	1,321	4,900	0.3
ALL	110,077	00,432	173,303	10.0	East Anglia *Beccles	621	334	955	9.5
ast Midlands	200 E				Bury St Edmunds	1,246	716	1,962	6.9
DA	3,586	1,363	4.949	16.4	Cambridge	3,498	1,675	5,173	5.8
Other DA	3,219	1,304	4,523	15.7	Cromer Dereham	905 750	385 424	1,290 1,174	15·6 13·9
Inassisted	122,189 128,994	53,911 56,578	176,100 185,572	11·3 11·6	Diss	709	312	1,021	9.3
,					Downham Market Ely	741 651	432 342	1,173 993	17·9 10·0
rkshire and Humberside	E	The state of			Fakenham	510	270	780	10.6
DA ther DA	47,743	18,231	65,974	16-0	Great Yarmouth Halesworth	3,454 238	1,508 141	4,962 379	13.5
	47,218 102,127	20,120 44,634	67,338 146,761	15·3 11·7	Haverhill	732	434	1,166	10.9
nassisted	197,088	82,985	280,073	13.7	Hunstanton Huntingdon	659 1,257	350 821	1,009	26.3
					*Ipswich	6,105	2,880	2,078 8,985	9.2
rth West	99,321	35,974	135,295	18-8	Kings Lynn	2,326	1,032	3,358	11.8
DA ther DA	24,349	10,870	35,219	16-8	Leiston Lowestoft	368 2,528	179 1,351	547 3,879	11·0 13·4
	38,838 139,941	17,767 58,050	56,605 197,991	14·7 12·8	March	697	333	1,030	12.6
nassisted	302,449	122,661	425,110	15.4	*Newmarket North Walsham	749	486	1,235	7.2
II .					*Norwich	593 8,742	231 3,870	824 -12,612	9.8
rth	125,136	43,773	168,909	18-4	Peterborough	6,566	2,774	9,340	14-2
DA ther DA	18,161	8,441	26,602	13-7	St Neots Sudbury	556 758	350 409	906 1,167	8.4
	10,190	4,009	14,199	15-2	*Thetford	1,639	997	2,636	13.2
nassisted	8,770 162,257	5,422 61,645	14,192 223,902	8·9 17·6	Wisbech	1,805	688	2,493	15.9
			,002		South West				
les	33,406	13,191	46,597	16-9	*Axminster	366	167	533	10.6
DA ther DA	63,222	24,503	87,725	14.6	Barnstaple Bath	1,496 2,667	809 1,289	2,305	10·3 8·4
	15,486	6,123	21,609	14-4	Bideford	993	519	3,956 1,512	13-0
nassisted	4,782 116,896	2,228 46,045	7,010 162,941	10·4 15·2	Blandford	378	314	692	9.3
					Bodmin *Bournemouth	594 11,129	235 4,797	829 15,926	11·8 11·1
otland	146,824	60,508	207,332	17-1	*Bridgwater Bridport	2,266	1,155	3,421	11.7
DA ther DA	33,095	15,714	48,809	15.4	*Bridport	516 23,726	236 10,626	752	11.3
	7,430	3,895	11,325	12.8	Bude	457	247	34,352 704	10.4
nassisted II	40,364 227,713	21,270 101,387	61,634 329,100	9·8 14·6	Camelford	215	90	305	12-4
	22.,	101,001	025,100		Chard *Cheltenham	491	285 1,992	776 6,000	9·3 8·1
ASSISTED REGIONS					*Chippenham	1,498	1,028	2,526	8.9
uth Foot	493,147	222 494	716,631	9-2	*Cinderford (Forest of Dean) Cirencester	2,055	1,125	3,180	15.0
uth East st Anglia	49,403	223,484 23,724	73,127	9.6	Dartmouth	564 214	315 125	879 339	7·6 13·8
st Midlands	236,697	98,364	335,061	14-7	Devizes	362	226	588	6.5
EAT BRITAIN					Dorchester Dursley	507 583	271 378	778 961	4·8 8·5
DA	408,873	155,157	564,030	17-8	*Exeter	4,513	2,216	6,729	9.3
ther DA	210,485	90,019	300,504	15-1	Falmouth	1,539	624	2,163	19.0
nassisted	132,303 1,281,860	58,173 573,956	190,476 1,855,816	14·7 10·8	Frome Gloucester	583 4,393	352 1,946	935 6,339	10·5 9·4
	2,033,521	877,305	2,910,826	12-4	Helston	648	423	1,071	18-0
rthern Ireland	86,088	32,809	118,897	20.5	Honiton Ilfracombe	625 627	307 254	932 881	11.4
	00,000	02,000	110,001		Kingsbridge	335	162	497	12.0
cal areas (by region) oth East					Launceston *Liskeard	339	171	510	9.7
dershot	3,859	2,451	6,310	7.3	Midsomer Norton	612 799	299 497	911 1,296	13·8 10·9
ton	280	149	429	4.7	Minehead	588	310	898	11.2
ndover shford (Kent)	873 1,955	485 994	1,358 2,949	7·0 10·7	Newquay Okehampton	1,037 404	525 214	1,562 618	16·8 14·1
lesbury	1.936	1,020	2,956	6.5	Penzance	1,670	608	2,278	18-8
nbury singstoke	1,911	1,203	3,114	11.0	*Plymouth	10,304	6,298	16,602	13.3
dford	2,380 4,616	1,451 2,462	3,831 7,078	8.0	*Redruth *Salisbury	2,647 2,217	1,087 1,521	3,734 3,738	16.5
aintree	2,312	1,405	3,717	10-5	Shaftesbury	299	170	469	8.3
ghton ckingham	11,175 224	4,907 159	16,082 383	11·7 7·4	St Austell St Ives	1,669 491	832 160	2,501	11·5 18·8
nterbury	3,274	1,430	4,704	11.7	*Stroud	1,666	867	651 2,533	10.1
atham elmsford	13,523	6,181	19,704	16-4	*Swanage/Wareham	457	267	724	8.3
ichester	3,170 2,361	1,822 1,222	4,992 3,583	7·1 7·4	Swindon Taunton	5,698 2,337	3,034 1,367	8,732 3,704	10.3
acton-on-Sea	2,297	931	3,228	17-8	Tiverton	889	470	1,359	11.5
Ichester anbrook	4,578 434	2,510 197	7,088 631	12·0 9·5	*Torbay *Trowbridge	6,884 1,374	3,340	1,359 10,224 2,319	14.5
awley	5,349	3,089	8,438	5.1	Truro	1,374	945 599	2,319 1,921	8.4
ver stbourne	1,241	776	2,017	7.9	Wadebridge	344	156	500	13.8
lkestone	2,471 2,692	1,101	3,572 3,885	8·3 13·7	Warminster *Wells	558 945	411	969 1,474	8·4 7·2
ildford	3,384	1,572	4,956	5.3	Weston-Super-Mare	2,376	529 1,282	3,658	14.1
rlow	3,963	2,355	6,318	8-6	Weymouth	1,483	916	2,399	11-3
stings	550 3,893	266 1,606	816 5,499	9·0 12·2	*Yeovil	1,683	1,302	2,985	7.2
rtford	1,556	956	2,512	5.9	West Midlands				
gh Wycombe chin	3,890	1,915	5,805	6.1 '	*Birmingham	78,994	29,442	108,436	15-3
ton	2,736 10,050	1,486 4,807	4,222 14,857	7·7 10·9	Burton-on-Trent *Coventry	2,131 24,623	1,054 10,676	3,185 35,299	8·3 14·8
mington	740	349	1,089	8-7	*Dudley/Sandwell	34,074	13,399	35,299 47,473	14.8
idstone Irgate	3,829	1,809	5,638	6.8	Evesham	705	390	1,095	7.8
Iton Keynes	2,279 5,427	937 2,624	3,216 8,051	18·4 16·7	Hereford *Kidderminster	2,818	1,525	4,343	11·6 13·5
white	1,403	762	2,165	7.5	Leamington	3,509 3,018	1,823 1,675	5,332 4,693	9.2
twport (IoW)	3,506	1,597	5,103	12-2	Ledbury	277	120	397	10.5
rtsmouth	8,263 15,943	4,734 7,571	12,997 23,514	7·2 11·9	Leek Leominster	806	437 220	1,243	9.2
Imsgate	3,542	1,700	5,242	14-8	Ludlow	433 799	359	653 1,158	14.0
eading neerness	8,152	3,833	11,985	7.0	Market Drayton	514	297	811	15.9
ttinghourne	1,499 2,163	680 981	2,179 3,144	19·6 12·5	*Oakengates Oswestry	8,726	3,567	12,293	19.7
ough outhampton	5,265	2,692	7,957	6.6	Redditch	1,063 3,790	563 1,971	1,626 5,761	12·1 16·1
	40 -00		10 -00		Ross on Wye	500		-,, -,	
outhend-on-Sea	13,709 21,107	6,021 8,782	19,730 29,889	8·8 15·2	Rugby	532 2,522	233 1,357	765 3,879	14-8

		NUMBE	ER UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING SO	HOOL LEAD	VERS	STEP OF	OUSAN
		AII	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Fema
WEST N	MIDLANDS						-						ended	_	_
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	120·2 170·1 290·6 337·9	85·4 119·4 213·9 249·9	34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9	7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8	5·2 7·3 12·5 14·7	6·1 8·5 15·2 18·0	3·8 5·4 8·3 9·7	113·0 157·9 278·3 323·0		4·9 6·8 11·9 14·1			82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	31.6 44.6 71.0 81.4
1983††)	354-7	257-3	97.4	16-0	15.6	18-9	10-7	338-6		14-9			248-5	90.3
1983 Ju Ju	ine 9 Ily 14	347·5 348·8	253·4 251·7	94·1 97·1	14-4	15·3 15·3	18·6 18·5	10.3	333-1	341·8 338·0	15·0 14·9	-1·9(1·2) -3·1(—)	-2.5(2.1) -3.7(1.9)		91-3
	ig 11 ep 8	345·7 361·8	248·4 255·5	97·3 106·4	13·6 25·0	15·2 15·9	18·2 18·8	10·7 11·7	332·1 336·8	333·8 334·1	14·7 14·7	-4·2(-3·1) 0·3	-3·3(-0·6 -2·6(-0·9	6)243-0	91.6 90.8 92.1
N	ct 13 ov 10 ec 8	350·0 343·6 341·4	248·0 243·9 243·3	102·0 99·7 98·1	19·7 16·1 14·1	15·4 15·1 15·0	18·2 17·9 17·9	11·2 10·9 10·8	330·3 327·5 327·4	330·5 328·2 327·2	14·5 14·4 14·4	-3·6 -2·3 -1·0	-2·5(-2· -1·9 -2·3	1)238-6 236-2 234-8	91-9 92-0 92-4
	n 12 eb 9 ar 8	349·6 346·8 343·1	248·8 246·5 243·4	100·8 100·4 99·7	12·8 11·6 10·5	15·4 15·3 15·1	18·3 18·1 17·9	11·1 11·0 10·9	336·8 335·2 332·6	327·9 329·9 330·2	14·4 14·5 14·5	0·7 2·0 0·3	-0.9 0.6 1.0	234·7 235·5 235·6	93·2 94·4 95·2
Ma	oril 5 ay 10 ne 14	340·5 339·8 335·1	241·5 240·3 236·7	98·9 99·5 98·4	9·5 12·0 10·7	15·0 15·0 14·7	17·7 17·6 17·4	10·0 10·9 10·8	331·0 327·8 324·3	330·0 332·4 R 332·7	14·5 14·6 14·6	-0·2 2·4 0·3	0·7 0·8 0·8	234·9 236·1 R 235·8	95-1
	IDLANDS	70.5	F0.5	10.5	2.0		· .	0.0							
979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	70·9 98·7 155·3 176·6	52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7	18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9	3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4	4·4 6·1 9·6 10·9	5·4 7·4 11·9 13·7	2·8 4·1 6·1 7·0	67·7 92·4 149·7 170·2		4·2 5·7 9·3 10·5			51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0	17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
983†† 983 Ju)	188·0 180·6	134·8 129·8	53·2 50·8		11.8	14.5	8·0 7·6	181·2 174·6	179-8	11-4	1.4(1.0)	2.0(1.2)	131.0	50.4
Ju	ly 14 g 11	182·4 180·5	129·2 127·1	53·2 53·4	5.8	11.4	13·9 13·7	8·0 8·0	176·6 174·9	179·4 177·3	11·2 11·1	-1.4(1.0) -0.4(0.7) -2.1(-1.2)	-2·9(1·3) -2·4(1·5) -1·3(0·2)		50.9
Se	t 13	190-0	131.9	58·1 55·8	11.4	11.9	14.2	8.7	178·6 175·9	178·3 177·9	11.2	1.0	-0.5(0.2) -0.5(-0.2)	127-0	50·8 51·5
No De	v 10 c 8	183·6 184·5	128·4 129·7	55·3 54·8	7·1 6·0	11·5 11·6	13-8 14-0	8·3 8·2	176·6 178·6	177·8 178·4	11·1 11·2	-0·1 0·6	0.2	125·5 125·7	52·3 52·7
	n 12 b 9 ar 8	193·8 194·2 192·8	135·7 136·1 135·1	58·1 58·1 57·7	5.1	12·1 12·1 12·0	14·6 14·6 14·5	8·7 8·7 8·6	188·3 189·1 188·2	181·6 184·2 185·5	11·4 11·5 11·6	3·2 2·6 1·3	1·2 2·1 2·4	127·2 129·0 129·5	54·4 55·2 56·0
Ma	ril 5 y 10 ne 14	191·1 189·4 185·6	133·6 131·9 129·0	57·5 57·5 56·6	5.7	11.9 11.8 11.6	14·4 14·2 13·9	8·6 8·6 8·5	186-9 183-6 180-3	185·3 185·5 R 185·4	11.6 11.6 11.6	-0·2 0·2 -0·1	1·2 0·4 —	129·3 129·2 R 129·0	56·0 56·3 56·4
ORKS F 979†	IIRE AND HUMBE	114-6	82-2	32.3	6-4	5-4	6.5	3.8	108-2		5-2			80-1	29.4
980 981 982	Annual averages	154-6 237-2 273-2	109·9 175·9 201·1	44·7 61·3 72·0		7·3 11·4 13·2	8·7 14·0 16·2	5·3 7·4 8·7	143·7 227·4 260·1		6·8 10·9 12·6			104·5 170·7 193·9	39·2 56·7 66·1
983†† 983 Jui) ne 9	288·7 277·6	207·4 199·9	81·3 77·7		14-1	17-0 R 16-4	9-8 R 9-3	273·8 264·2	273-8	13-4	0.3(3.6)	-2.6(2.2)	199·1 198·3	74·8 75·5
Jul Au	y 14 g 11	279·4 277·6	199·1 196·6	80·3 81·0	13 7 12·2	13·6 13·5	16·3 16·1	9·7 9·7	266·8 265·4	271·8 270·1	13·3 13·2	-2·0(-0·2) -1·7(-0·9)	-3·6(1·1) -1·3(0·8)	196·0 194·5	75·8 75·6
Oc	p 8 t 13 v 10	296·9 284·4 283·4	206·8 199·7 199·9	90·1 84·7 83·5	18.7	14·5 13·9 13·8	17·0 16·4 16·4	10·8 10·2 10·0	271·5 265·7 268·4	271·1 267·5 267·8	13·2 13·0 13·1	1·0 -3·6 0·3	-0·9(—) -1·4(-1·2 -0·8	194·3 2)191·4 191·2	76·8 76·1 76·6
	c 8	282·7 293·7	200-3	82·5 85·7	12.4	13.8	16·4 17·1	9.9	270·4 282·3	268·1 271·8	13-1	0·3 3·7	-1·0 1·4	190·7 193·2	77·4 78·6
Fel Ma	0 9 r 8	293-2 288-0	207·7 203·7	85·5 84·3	9.2	14·3 14·0	17·1 16·7	10·3 10·1	283·0 278·8	275·6 275·7	13·4 13·4	3·8 0·1	2·6 2·5	195·8 195·5	79.8 80.2 80.6
Ma	ril 5 y 10 ie 14	285·8 286·4 280·1	202·0 201·8 197·1	83·8 84·5 83·0	12.1	13·9 14·0 13·7	16·6 16·6 16·2	10·1 10·2 10·0	277·5 274·3 269·3	276·8 278·7 278·6	13·5 13·6 13·6	1·1 1·9 -0·1	1·7 1·0 1·0	196·2 197·6 R 196·9	
ORTH \	WEST	187-0	134.9	52.1	11.2	6-5	8-1	4-4	175-8		6-2			130-2	47.6
980 981 982	Annual averages	242·1 354·9 407·8	171·5 257·9 298·6	70·6 97·0 109·2	15·4 13·9	8·5 12·7 14·7	10·3 15·7 18·5	5·9 8·3 9·4	226-7 341-0 391-2		7·9 12·2 14·1			163·3 250·2 289·2	63.5 90.8 102.0
983††	Javoragoo	437-1	315.7	121-4		15.8	19-8	10-4	418-2		15-1			305.0	113-3
83 Jur	ne 9 y 14	422·8 429·7	307·4 309·3	115·4 120·3		15·3 15·5	19·2 19·4	9.9	405·8 412·7	418·7 415·6	15·1 15·0	0·2(2·8) -3·1(-0·4)	-2·0(2·9) -3·1(1·4)		113-5
	11	428·5 449·7	307·3 318·1	121·2 131·6	16·6 30·1	15·5 16·3	19·2 19·9	10·4 11·3	412·0 419·6	413·6 413·5	15·0 14·9	-2·0(-0·9) -0·1	-1.6(0.5) -1.7(-0.5	300·0 5)299·1	113-6
Oct Nov Dec	/ 10	437·6 436·7 435·9	311·1 311·0 311·8	126·5 125·7 124·2	19-3	15-8 15-8 15-8	19·5 19·5 19·5	10·8 10·8 10·6	414·2 417·4 419·2	414·7 417·4 419·7	15·0 15·1 15·2	1·2 2·7 2·3	-0·3(0·1) 1·3 2·1	299·4 300·2 301·3	115-3 117-2 118-4
84 Jan Feb Mai	9	451·0 447·8 442·1	320·6 318·7 314·6	130·4 129·1 127·5	14.4	16·2 16·1 15·9	20·1 19·9 19·7	11·2 11·0 10·9	435·4 433·5 429·2	423·5 427·0 427·7	15·3 15·4 15·5	3·8 3·5 0·7	2·9 3·2 2·7	303·1 305·5 305·5	120·4 121·5 122·2
Apr May		436-5 434-0 425-1	310·8 308·8 302·4	125·7 125·2 122·7	14.9	15·7 15·6 15·4	19·4 19·3 18·9	10·8 10·7 10·5	424-8 419-1 411-2	425-1 425-4 423-8	15·4 15·4 15·3	-2·6 0·3 -1·6	0·5 -0·5 -1·3	303·2 303·7 R 301·6	121.9 121.7 122.2

12 Carried State	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	(A) TO CAR A SECTION OF THE PARTY OF T	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Shroughung	2.079	1 407	4.405	per cent 10·5	North			20000	per cent
Shrewsbury Stafford	2,978 2,706	1,427 1,605	4,405 4,311	8.2	*Alnwick	954	589	1,543	15-1
Stoke-on-Trent Stratford on Avon	15,677 1,064	7,876 654	23,553 1,718	11·7 8·9	Barnard Castle Berwick on Tweed	267 536	161 289	428 825	9.5
Uttoxeter	396	206	602	7.9	Carlisle	3,319	1,854	825 5,173	10·1 10·1
Walsall Whitchurch	20,077 549	8,100 237	28,177 786	16·7 14·5	*Central Durham *Consett	6,731 5,672	2,828 1,983	9,559 7,655	13.7
Wolverhampton	17,823	6,443 2,708	24,266 8,801	16·4 12·2	*Darlington and S/West Durham	9,236	3,420		
Worcester	6,093	2,700	0,001	12.2	*Furness	2,327	1,776	12,656 4,103	15·2 9·4
ast Midlands Alfreton	2,117	880	2.997	14.0	Haltwhistle Hartlepool	215 7.336	150 2,318	365 9,654	13.9
Boston	1,964	1,115	3,079	12-3	Hexham	569	285	854	22-8 8-1
Buxton Chesterfield	1,291 7,917	801 3,396	2,092 11,313	9·3 13·1	*Kendal Keswick	791 155	418 59	1,209 214	5.2
Coalville	3,680	1,773	5,453 4,949	11·6 16·4	*Morpeth	6,022	2,805	8,827	7-7
Corby Derby	3,586 11,939	1,363 4,480	16,419	11-1	*North Tyne Penrith	28,227 591	10,172 430	38,399 1,021	14-1
Gainsborough	1,323 1,612	605 836	1,928 2,448	14·9 11·3	*Peterlee	3,520	1,365	4,885	7·9 18·7
Grantham Hinckley	1,799	1,066	2,865	11-1	*South Tyne *Teeside	24,855 34,069	8,918 11,315	33,773 45,384	18·7 20·1
Holbeach	612 235	248 108	860 343	14·0 11·0	*Wearside	21,457	7,702	29,159	20.9
Horncastle Kettering	2,287	1,083	3,370	10-9	*Whitehaven *Workington	2,179 3,229	1,238 1,570	3,417 4,799	11.7 15.5
Leicester	17,916 5,778	7,593 2,390	25,509 8,168	10·7 12·5				,,	13.5
Lincoln Loughborough	2,270	1,132	3,402	7-4	Wales Aberdare	2,854	1,091	3,945	18-0
Louth Mablethorpe	563 535	289 194	852 729	10·3 18·8	Aberystwyth	769	415	1,184	10.3
Mansfield	5,170	2,178	7,348	11.8	*Bargoed Barmouth	3,881 307	1,357 134	5,238 441	19·6 11·8
Market Harborough Matlock	300 767	181 433	481 1,200	5·0 6·7	Blaenauffestiniog Brecon	219 424	102 205	321 629	13-6
Melton Mowbray	951	530	1,481	11.0	*Caernarvon	2,663	904	3,567	8·8 14·6
Newark Northampton	2,184 7,522	1,130 3,426	3,314 10,948	14·8 9·8	*Cardiff Cardigan	20,025	7,074	27,099 725	13.5
Nottingham	29,584	11,716	41,300	12.0	Carmarthen	808	355	1,163	6.6
Retford Rushden	840 716	578 444	1,418 1,160	9·0 6·7	Denbigh *Ebbw Vale	470 4,021	278 1,481	748 5,502	10·9 20·5
Skegness	1,361	505	1,866	15.5	Fishquard	259	109	368	12.1
Sleaford Spalding	571 990	361 696	932 1,686	10·0 11·0	*Holyhead *Lampeter	2,973 1,084	1,181	4,154 1,468	21·6 25·4
Stamford	1,635	1,086 1,069	2,721 3,746	12·2 10·9	Llandeilo	325	145	470	14.7
Sutton-in-Ashfield Wellingborough	2,677 2,191	1,068	3,259	13-2	Llandrindod Wells *Llandudno	592 2,351	1,106	939 3,457	12-4
Vorksop	2,727	1,200	3,927	13.6	*Llanelli	3,958	1,675	5,633	15.0
orkshire and Humberside					Llangollen Llanrwst	457 183	203 85	660 268	13·8 10·2
Barnsley Bradford	9,082 18,421	4,170 6,388	13,252 24,809	16·0 14·6	Machynlleth	182	63	245	14-1
Bridlington	1,094	535	1,629	15-3	*Merthyr Tydfil *Milford Haven	3,013 2,738	1,077 1,081	4,090 3,819	14·2 16·8
Castleford Dewsbury	6,000 6,650	2,857 2,706	8,857 9,356	13·7 14·0	Monmouth *Neath	397 2,684	214 1,265	611 3,949	14.7
Doncaster	12,565	6,040	18,605	16-5	*Newport	9,074	3,490	12,564	14·6 14·0
Driffield Filey	393 256	245 106	638 362	9.7	Newtown Pembroke Dock	725 1,148	257 338	982 1,486	12·5 24·5
Goole	1,392	623	2,015	15-5	*Pontypool	4,786	2,139	6,925	13.5
Grimsby Halifax	8,148 6,171	2,973 2,457	11,121 8,628	14·5 11·4	*Pontypridd *Port Talbot	8,024 8,135	3,059 3,242	11,083 11,377	15·5 14·1
Harrogate	1,790	963	2,753	7.6	*Pwllheli	701	306	1,007	10-8
Huddersfield Hull	6,629 19.820	3,576 7,608	10,205 27,428	11·4 15·2	Rhyl *Shotton	2,388 5,379	1,015 2,308	3,403 7,687	18·1 16·4
Keighley	2.586	1,140	3,726	13-0	*Swansea	12,090	4,567	16,657	15.1
Leeds Maltby	27,717 1,177	11,351 588	39,068 1,765	11·5 18·6	Tenby Tywyn	457 135	169 49	626 184	19·1 18·9
Malton	326	179	505	6.7	Welshpool	515	258	773	12-3
Mexborough Northallerton	4,460 770	1,783 489	6,243 1,259	22·7 8·0	*Wrexham	5,219	2,275	7,494	16-6
Pickering	292	165	457 1,259	5.6	Scotland				
Richmond Ripon	636 363	623 217	580	13·3 8·4	*Aberdeen Anstruther	5,473 229	3,299 137	8,772 366	6·6 20·5
Rotherham	8,207	3,275	11,482	19.1	Arbroath	1,303	832	2,135	20.7
Scarborough Scunthorpe	2,043 7,108	2,592	2,916 9,700	11.1	*Ayr Banff	4,928 437	2,222	7,150 650	15·2 8·7
Selby Sheffield	682	587 11,249	1.269	10·3 13·6	*Bathgate	6,645	3,096	9,741	18-9
Skipton	29,146 633	415	40,395 1,048	6-8	Blairgowrie Buckie	502 244	247 218	749 462	15.4
Thirsk	419	273 454	692 1,253	9·0 12·8	Campbeltown	565	265	830	16·8 12·2
Fodmorden Wakefield	799 5,884	2,609	8,493	11.5	Castle Douglas Cummock	551 1,977 482	304 672	855 2,649	18-0
Vhitby 'ork	808 4,621	280 2,596	1,088 7,217	19-3 8-6	Cupar	482 2,254	346 774	828 3,028	9·8 22·7
	4,021	2,390	7,217	0.0	*Dingwall *Dumbarton	3,890	2,181	6,071	19.7
orth West accrington	2,692	1,292	3,984	13-6	*Dumfries Dundee	2,488 10,339	1.464	3.952	11-4
shton-Under-Lyne	10,099	4,494	14,593	15-3	*Dunfermline	4,695	5,212 2,536	15,551 7,231	13.8
lardnoldswick lirkenhead	437 21,733	292 8,770	729 30,503	10·0 19·0	Dunoon *Edinburgh	382 21.995	204 10,105	586 32,100	12-9
lackburn	6,656	2,627	9,283	12-9	Elgin	1,240	842	2,082	11.3
Blackpool Bolton	10,666 11,829	4,896 4,936	15,562 16,765	14·0 15·2	Eyemouth *Falkirk	185 7,137	141 3,589	326 10,726	9·6 16·7
Burnley	3,920	1,850	5,770	12-2	Forfar	601	453	1.054	10.6
Bury Chester	5,995 4,477	2,878 1,852	5,770 8,873 6,329 702	13·4 10·9	Forres Fort William	375 844	322 387	697 1,231 920	21·1 15·9
Clitheroe	394	308	702	6.3	Fraserburgh	615	305	920	11.6
Crewe ancaster	4,076 4,245	2,315 2,129	6,391 6,374	9·2 13·4	Galashiels Girvan	626 540	382 252	1,008 792	7·0 17·6
.eigh	4,605	2.173	6,778	15.1	*Glasgow	68,919	25,680	94,599	16-2
iverpool Macclesfield	65,778 1,620	22,841 952	88,619 2,572	18-5 8-9	*Greenock Haddington	6,523 380	2,330 230	8,853 610	18-3 8-0
lanchester	68,784	25,016	93,800	13-1	Hawick	612	310	922	8-1
lelson Iorthwich	2,408	1,184 1,780	3,592 5,528	13·1 14·6	Huntly Inverness	168 2,734	104 1,262	272 3,996	9·8 11·3
ldham	3,748 8,724	3,689	12,413	13.4	*Irvine	6,735	2,609	9,344	22.1
rmskirk reston	4,923 11,763	1,982 5,773	6,905 17,536	21·5 11·8	Kelso .	344 3,847	215 1,687	559 5,534	10·2 16·0
ochdale	5,610	2,409	8,019	16-3	Kilmarnock *Kirkcaldy	6,012	3,189	9,201	13.7
ossendale	1,647	842	2,489	12-3	Kirkwall	474	200	674	10·6 18·1
outhport t Helens	3,745 8,056	1,853 3,191	5,598 11,247	16·6 16·6	*Lanark Lerwick	1,583 400	901 243	2,484 643	5.5
Varrington	7,904	3,423	11,327	14·0 20·2	Lochgilphead	235	116	351 1,327	11.4
Vidnes	8,263	3,111	11,374 13,464	18-5	Montrose	740	587 132	1,321	15.8

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

poloyment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at June 14, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	***	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
1 mg 1 mg				per cent					per cer
Newton Stewart	382	230	612	16-3	West Midlands				
North Lanarkshire	21,788	9,198	30,986	19-9	Hereford and Worcester	19,993	9.843	29,836	12.7
Oban	438	269	707	9.9	Shropshire	14,629	6,450	21,079	15-4
Paisley	10,291	4,455	14,746	15.8	Staffordshire	31,404	16,127	47,531	12.2
eebles	299	138	437	9.8	†Warwickshire	12,374	6,603	18,977	
erth	2,369	1,175	3,544	9-1	West Midlands Metropolitan	158,297	59,341	217,638	15.5
eterhead	775 406	518	1,293	11.3					
ortree	310	122	528	19-1	East Midlands				
othesay	215	145 110	455	19-2	Derbyshire	32,891	14,037	46,928	11-5
anquhar	291		325	16.4	Leicestershire	25,697	11,882	37,579	10.3
Andrews	5.083	225 2,557	516	8.1	Lincolnshire	16,833	8,130	24,963	12.5
tirling	1,281	447	7,640 1,728	13-8	Northamptonshire	16,302	7,384	23,686	11-0
tornoway	809	369	1,178	20·0 15·0	Nottinghamshire	37,271	15,145	52,416	12.0
ranraer	518	299	817	13.0					
hurso	892	335	1,227	14-2	W. d. blos and Hombanda				
lick	002	000	1,221	14.2	Yorkshire and Humberside	37,955	14,576	52,531	14.8
thern Ireland					Humberside	13,639	7,766	21,405	8.9
-moch	2,177	957	3,134	24-6	North Yorkshire	64,637	27,105	91,742	15.6
rmagh allymena	7,039	2.803	9,482	20.8	South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan	80,857	33,538	114,395	12.4
elfast	37,423	15,218	52,641	17-2	west forkshire wetropolitan	00,007	00,000	111,000	
oleraine	4,549	1,380	5,929	22.9					
ookstown	1,527	616	2,143	35.3	North West				
raigavon	5,540	2,555	8,095	19-3	Cheshire	34,058	15,555	49,613	13.1
ownpatrick	2,638	1,347	3,985	22.5	Greater Manchester				
ungannon	2,676	994	3,670	33.8	Metropolitan	120,936	48,220	169,156	14.0
nniskillen	3,213	1,145	4,358	26.8	Lancashire	49,751	23,175	72,926	13.1
ondonderry	9,508	2,621	12,129	29.0	Merseyside Metropolitan	97,704	35,711	133,415	18.4
lewry	4,606	1,592	6,198	33-2					
magh	2,184	859	3,043	23.7	North				
strabane	3,008	722	3,730	40.3	Cleveland	41,405	13,633	EE 020	20.5
					Cumbria	12,591	7 3 4 5	55,038	10.3
unties (by region)					Durham	28,046	7,345 10,954	19,936 39,000	16.4
uth East				A STATE OF THE STA	Northumberland	8,723	4,302	13.025	13.0
edfordshire	14,191	7,033 7,287	21,224	9.9	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	71,492	25,411	96,903	17.1
erkshire	14,820	7,287	22,107	6.9	Tyric and Wear Metropolitan	11,402	25,711	30,303	17
uckinghamshire	11,477 17,218	5,718	17,195	8.8					
ast Sussex	39,966	7,487 18,852	24,705	11.2	Wales				
reater London (GLC area)	259,524	110,081	58,818 369,605	12-2	Clwyd	15,080	6,707	21,787	16.3
	36,586	17,732	54,318	9.7	Dyfed	12,029	4,913	16,942	14.8
ampshire ertfordshire	20,088	10,297	30,385	9·4 7·1	Gwent	19,420	7,771	27,191	14.9
le of Wight	3,506	1,597	5,103	12-2	Gwynedd	8,365	3,239	11,604	14.9
ent	42,594	19,943	62.537	11.7	Mid Glamorgan	23,628	8,866	32,494	16.4
xfordshire	10,174	5,937	16,111	7-8	Powys	2,438 17,589	1,130	3,568	11.7
urrey	12,919	6.304	19,223	5-3	South Glamorgan	18,347	6,166 7,253	23,755 25,600	13.5
est Sussex	10,084	5,216	15,300	6.2	West Glamorgan	10,347	7,255	25,600	14.7
st Anglia					Scotland				
ambridgeshire	15,030	6,983	22,013	9.9	Borders	2,066	1,186	3,252	8.3
orfolk	20,780	9,667	30,447	11.5	Central	12,220	6,146	18,366	15.3
uffolk	13,593	7,074	20,667	9.1	Dumfries and Galloway	4,445	2,477	6,922	12.5
					Fife	11,709	6,433	18,142	13.3
uth West	00 555				Grampian	9,327	5,821	15,148	8-1
/on	29,568	13,694	43,262	10-5	Highland	7,966	3,311	11,277	14-7
ornwall	14,043	6,433	20,476	14-6	Lothian	29,020	13,431	42,451	12.2
evon	27,191	14,504	41,695	12-4	Orkney	474	200	674	10.6
orset	14,478	6,877	21,355	10.3	Shetland	400	243	643	5.5
loucestershire	13,269	6,623	19,892	9.4	Strathclyde	132,951 15,854	53,186	186,137	17.1
omerset iltshire	8,621 11,707	5,136 7,165	13,757 18,872	9·0 9·3	Tayside Western Isles	1,281	8,506 447	24,360 1,728	13.9

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single Jobcentre areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more Jobcentre areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for Jobcentre areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1978 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1983 estimates. See also footnotes to table 2-1.

^{*} Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.

† A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating an unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.

‡ Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

UNITE		Under 2	25			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			HOUSA
		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE	AND F	EMALE															
	Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201-4 241-8 245-8 238-9	91·1 112·7 155·0 204·1	931·0 917·2 1,170·2 1,195·0	688·0 672·4 618·6 611·0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155·7 153·8 149·5 151·5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481·8 620·4 687·6 689·5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419- 2,525- 2,852- 2,988-
	Jan April July Oct	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255.8 283.0 257.3 233.1	256·6 278·8	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655·4 595·7 560·7 603·9	333-2 327-8 315-8 305-5	478·2 530·3 566·7 611·0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109-4 109-5 102-8 94-3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070- 3,007- 3,190- 3,295-
	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
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
	April † July Oct	583·0 602·8 701·3	307·7 272·6 221·0	321.0	1,191·8 1,196·4 1,261·3	589·3 548·7 561·4	313·0 297·3 273·6	591·6 618·0 638·9	1,493·8 1,463·9 1,473·9	135·3 114·8 117·0	98·2 81·8 76·8	250·8 163·6 165·0	484·3 360·2 358·8	1,307·6 1,266·3 1,379·7	718·8 651·7 571·4	1,143-4 1,102-6 1,142-9	3,169 3,020 3,094
1984	Jan Apr	674·9 530·2	237·7 300·9		1,259·7 1,180·5	625-6 574-5	277·3 296·0	670·2 690·4	1,573·0 1,560·9	121·3 108·9	74·9 78·9	170·7 178·4	366·9 366·3	1,421·7 1,213·7	589·9 675·8	1,188·0 1,218·2	3,199 3,107
MALE																	
	Jan April July Oct	383·0 342·0 442·8 428·7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152-8 213-0 254-2 252-4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847·6 919·7 952·8 1,002·9	138·0 136·8 132·9 133·8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114·7 121·0 133·6 158·5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031·4 974·4 1,020·0 993·9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357-6 406-5 490-6 615-1	1,716 1,819 2,010 2,106
	Jan April July Oct	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156·6 170·3 155·9 142·1	162·8 178·9 193·0 212·5	708·0 683·7 783·5 787·8	471·1 418·7 386·3 415·5	240-2 233-4 223-0 211-2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132·0 117·3 107·6 114·6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991·8 870·5 928·5 963·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203 2,162 2,247 2,318
	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
983	Jan	405-3	154-4	202-9	762-6	464-3	208-5	470-1	1,143-0	128-8	85-1	235-3	449-2	998-4	448-1	908-4	2,354
	April † July Oct	344·2 351·4 400·3	187·1 163·5 131·7	213·4 225·6 233·7	744·5 740·5 765·7	415·1 373·7 379·2	222·5 209·1 186·2	496·5 516·4 531·2	1,134·1 1,099·3 1,096·6	. 120.0 100-5 101-7	86·5 70·6 66·5	220·9 133·1 131·9	427·5 304·2 300·1	879·4 825·6 881·2	496·1 443·2 384·4	930-8 875-2 896-8	2,306 2,144 2,162
984	Jan Apr	390·2 310·8	142·4 176·0	238·2 238·8	770·8 725·7	428·5 387·1	185·1 195·4	555·2 569·1	1,168-8 1,151-6	105-3 94-5	64·8 67·7	135·7 140·6	305·8 302·8	924·0 792·5	392·2 439·1	929·1 948·5	2,245 2,180
EMA	LE																
	Jan April July Oct	255·5 220·6 326·6 323·3	83·5 93·2 90·5 88·7	32·6 38·4 52·4 66·5	371.6 352.2 469.5 478.6	177·5 176·9 174·4 179·6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290.6 310.2 326.2 353.8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7·7 10·0 11·3 11·4	15·4 16·1 17·6 20·7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450·8 414·5 517·6 520·6	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703 705 841 882
	Jan April July Oct	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99·2 112·7 101·4 91·0	73·0 77·8 85·7 99·5	445.6 420.4 513.5 515.3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	17·7 15·6 14·9 16·2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	203·8 219·2 205·7 195·9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867 845 943 976
	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
	Jan April July Oct	286-4 238-8 251-4 301-1	94·4 120·5 109·1 89·3	82·5 87·7 95·4 105·3	463·3 447·0 455·9 495·7	179·1 174·1 175·0 182·1	84·7 90·5 88·1 87·4	87·3 95·1 101·6 107·7	351·1 359·7 364·7 377·3	16·7 15·3 14·3 15·3	10·7 11·7 11·2 10·4	28·6 29·9 30·6 33·0	55·9 56·9 56·1 58·7	482·2 428·2 440·7 498·5	189·7 222·7 208·5 187·0	198·4 212·6 227·5 246·1	870 863 876 931
984	Jan	284-6	95-4	108-9 110-5	489·0 454·9	197-0 187-4	92·2 100·6	115·0 121·3	404·3 409·3	16·1 14·4	10·1 11·2	35·0 37·8	61·1 63·5	497·7 421·2	197·7 236·8	258·9 269·7	95 92

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 6,000 and 9,000 respectively were affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.7

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									Thousand
1982 Jan	230·1 193·4	318·2 316·0	605·3 594·8	688·8 676·8	410·4 408·9	367·5 368·1	221·3 223·8	229·0 226·2	3,070-6
April July	370·5 274·0	333·4 381·3	593·1 647·8	668·1 703·5	406·9 428·9	368·3 388·0	224·3 236·4	226.0	3,007·8 3,190·6
Oct	252-9	350-7	592-7	629-2	391-9	354-2	238-3	235-2	3,295-1
1983 Jan	221.7	369-8	634-4	682.9	429-1	382-1	254.0	251.1	3,049·0 3,225·2
	207-5	359-2	625-1	679-0	429.8	205.0			The state of the s
April* July Oct	188·0 251·2	355·9 383·5	652·6 626·7	666·6 668·9	419·9 421·6	385·0 377·4 383·3	253·8 247·4 257·5	230·5 112·8 101·3	3,169·9 3,020·6 3,094·0
1984 Jan Apr	204·3 160·6	391·1 368·6	664·4 651·3	718·3 711·5	451·0 445·9	403·8 403·5	269·9 276·0	97·0 90·3	3,199·7 3,107·7
1982 Jan	7.5	f number unemp	19.7	22.4	13.4	12-0	7.2	7.5	Per cent
April July Oct	6·4 11·6 8·3	10-5 10-4 11-6	19·8 18·6 19·7	22·5 20·9 21·3	13·6 12·8 13·0	12·2 11·5 11·8	7·4 7·0 7·2	7·5 7·1 7·1	100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct	8-3	11-5	19-4	20.6	12.9	11-6	7-8	7-8	100.0
1983 Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13-3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100.0
April * July Oct	6·5 6·2 8·1	11·3 11·8 12·4	19·7 21·6 20·3	21·4 22·1 21·6	13·6 13·9 13·6	12·1 12·5 12·4	8·0 8·2 8·3	7·3 3·7 3·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
1984 Jan Apr	6·4 5·2	12·2 11·9	20·8 21·0	22·4 22·9	14·1 14·3	12·6 13·0	8·4 8·9	3·0 2·9	100·0 100·0
MALE 1982 Jan	128-5	186-0	393-6	501.0	319-1	277.0	171.6	226.6	Thousand
April July Oct	110·3 203·9 152·3	186·5 194·9 218·9	386·9 384·7 416·7	489·7 480·5 502·2	315·8 311·6 326·2	275·1 273·8 286·8	173-8 174-2 183-2	226·6 223·9 223·5 232·5	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
Oct	141-9	203-5	390.4	464-3	313-3	270.3	185-9	238-1	2,207-4
983 Jan	123-8	217-9	420.9	506-5	344-1	292.5	199-0	250-2	2,354.9
April * July Oct	118·5 108·4 142·7	212·7 210·3 220·0	413·5 421·8 403·0	499·5 483·7 478·4	342·3 331·1 331·2	292·4 284·5 287·0	198·0 192·2 199·5	229·5 112·0 100·6	2,306·4 2,144·0 2,162·4
1984 Jan Apr	115·9 91·5	226·9 215·6	428·0 418·6	512·4 503·1	354·5 348·5	301·9 300·0	209·4 213·2	96·4 89·6	2,245·4 2,180·1
	Proportion of	f number unemp	oloyed						Per cent
982 Jan April July Oct	5·8 5·1 9·1 6·6	8·4 8·6 8·7 9·4	17·9 17·9 17·1 18·0	22·7 22·7 21·4 21·7	14·5 14·6 13·9 14·1	12·6 12·7 12·2 12·4	7·8 8·0 7·8 7·9	10·3 10·4 9·9 10·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct	6-4	9.2	17-7	21.0	14-2	12-2	8.4	10.8	100-0
983 Jan	5.3	9.3	17-9	21.5	14-6	12-4	8.5	10-6	100-0
April * July Oct	5·1 5·1 6·6	9·2 9·8 10·2	17·9 19·7 18·6	21·7 22·6 22·1	14·8 15·4 15·3	12·7 13·3 13·3	8·6 9·0 9·2	10·0 5·2 4·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
984 Jan Apr	5·2 4·2	10·1 9·9	19·1 19·2	22·8 23·1	15·8 16·0	13·4 13·8	9·3 9·8	4·3 4·1	100·0 100·0
EMALE							3.0	7	Thousand
982 Jan April July Oct	101·6 83·0 166·6 121·7	132·2 129·4 138·6 162·4	211·8 207·9 208·3 231·1	187·8 187·2 187·6 201·4	91·3 93·1 95·3 102·7	90·5 92·9 94·4 101·2	49·7 50·0 50·2 53·2	2·4 2·3 2·5 2·7	867·3 845·8 943·6 976·5
Oct	111-0	147-2	202-3	164-9	78-6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841-6
983 Jan	98.0	151-9	213-5	176-4		89.6	55.0	0.9	870-4
April July Oct	89·0 79·6 108·5	146·5 145·6 163·5	211·6 230·7 223·7	179·5 183·0 190·5	85-0 87-6 88-8 90-5	92·6 92·9 96·4	55·9 55·2 58·0	1·0 0·8 0·7	863·5 876·6 931·6
984 Jan Apr	88·4 69·1	164·2 153·0	236·4 232·7	205·9 208·4	96·5 97·4	101·9 103·5	60·4 62·7	0·7 0·7	954·3 927·6
982 Jan	11.7	number unemp 15·2	loyed 24-4	21.7	10.5	10-4	5.7	0.3	Per cent
April July Oct	9-8 17-7 12-5	15·3 14·7 16·6	24·6 22·1 23·7	22·1 19·9 20·6	11·0 10·1 10·5	11·0 10·0 10·4	5·9 5·3 5·4	0·3 0·3 0·3	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
Oct	13-2	17-5	24-0	19-6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	1000
983 Jan April July Oct	11·3 10·3 9·1 11·6	17·5 17·0 16·6 17·5	24-5 24-5 26-3 24-0	20·3 20·8 20·9 20·4	9·8 10·1 10·1 9·7	10·3 10·7 10·6 10·3	6·3 6·5 6·3 6·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0
984 Jan Apr	9·3 7·4	17·2 16·5	24·8 25·1	21·6 22·5	10·1 10·5	10·7 11·2	6·3 6·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	100-0 100-0 100-0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.5.

"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

UNITE	ED 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 to 52 weeks	up Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE 1982	AND FEMALE	146-6	118-1	281.7	312-8	607-8	698-5	90E 1	Thouse
	April	130.2	137.0	242.0	260.9	522.9	720.3	905·1 994·4	3,007-8
	July Oct	201·1 157·0	188·1 163·7	324·3 363·6	241·9 271·5	488·8 537·0	676·0 632·9	1,070·5 1,169·6	3,190·6 3,295·1
	Oct *	196-1	166-3	350-3	242.4	492-5	612·1†	989·3†	3,049-0
983	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 Oct	194·5 196·8	157·7 164·4	219·3 344·2	223·7 228·9	471·1 445·3	651·7 571·4	1,102·6 1,142·9	3,020-6
984		192.9	115.4	248-3	275.5	589-6	589-9	1,188-0	3,094-0
	Apr	156.9	116-4	206-8	248-3	485.3	675.8	1,218.2	3,199.7 3,107.7
982	1		mber unemployed		10.0	10.0	20.7	00.5	Perc
	April	4·8 4·3	3·8 4·6	9·2 8·0	10·2 8·7	19·8 17·4	22·7 23·9	29·5 33·1	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	6·3 4·8	5·9 5·0	10·2 11·0	7·6 8·2	15·3 16·3	21·2 19·2	33·6 35·5	100·0 100·0
	Oct	6-4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16-2	20.1†	32·4†	100.0
983		6-1	3.6	8-1	9.2	19-0	19-8	34-3	
		5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16-2	22.7	36.1	100.0
	April † July	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15-6	21.6	36.5	100·0 100·0
	Oct	6.4	5.3	11.1	7.4	14-4	18.5	36.9	100.0
984	Jan Apr	6·0 5·0	3·6 3·7	7·8 6·7	8·6 8·0	18-4 15-6	18·4 21·7	37·1 39·2	100·0 100·0
ALE			152		F . J. 30	Selection of the select			
982	Jan	94.4	81.0	196.6	211.7	408-1	494-6	716.9	2,203-3
	April July	85·9 120·1	92·0 114·8	161·0 205·8	171·3 160·3	360·3 327·5	501·1 470·2	790·4 848·4	2,162·0 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
983	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
j	July Oct	121·6 127·7	99·6 103·8	144·3 207·3	147-6 150-3	312·6 292·0	443·2 338·4	875·2 896·8	2,144·0 2,162·4
984	Jan	118-5	75-5	168-2	183-0	378-8	392-2	929-1	2,245-4
	Apr	103.0	75-8	134.8	157.9	321.0	439-1	948-5	2,180·1
000	lan	Proportion of nur	mber unemployed 3·7	8.9	9-6	18-5	22.4	32.5	Per
982	April	4.0	4.3	7.4	7-9	16-7	23-2	36.6	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	5·3 4·5	5·1 4·5	9·2 9·7	7·1 7·7	14·6 15·1	20·9 18·8	37·8 39·6	100·0 100·0
	Oct	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19·8†	36·7†	100.0
983 .		5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17-5	19.0	38-6	100.0
	April † July	5·2 5·7	4·0 4·6	6·5 6·7	7·1 6·9	15·3 14·6	21·5 20·7	40·4 40·8	100·0 100·0
(Oct	5.9	4.8	9.6	7.0	13-5	17-8	41.5	100.0
984	Jan Apr	5·3 4·7	3·4 3·5	7·5 6·2	8·2 7·2	16·9 14·7	17·5 20·1	41·4 43·5	100·0 100·0
									Thous
EMAI 982 .	Jan	52.2	37-1	85.2	101-0	199-8	203-8	188-2	867-3
	April July	44·3 80·9	45·0 73·3	81·0 118·5	89·6 81·6	162-6 161-3	219·2 205·7	204·0 222·1	845·8 943·6
(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
983		73.5	38·2 45·9	79·2 73·8	91·7 81·7	199·6 162·6	189·7 222·7	198·4 212·6	870·4 863·5
	April July	64·3 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
984	Jan Apr	74·4 53·9	40·0 40·6	80·1 72·0	92·5 90·4	210·8 164·3	197·7 236·8	258·9 269·7	954·3 927·6
			nber unemployed						Per
982		6.0	4·3 5·3	9·8 9·6	11·6 10·6	23·0 19·2	23.5	21·7 24·1	100·0 100·0
J	April July	5·2 8·6	7.8	12-6	8.6	17-1	25·9 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
983 J		8.4	4·4 5·3	9·1 8·5	10·5 9·5	22·9 18·8	21·8 25·8	22·8 24·6	100·0 100·0
J	April July	7·4 8·3	6.6	8.6	8.7	18-1	23.8	25·9 26·4	100·0 100·0
(Oct	7-4	6·5 4·2	14.7	8-4	16-5	20.1		100.0
				8·4 7·8	9.7	22·1 17·7	20.7	27-1	

See footnotes to tables 2·1 and 2·5.

* See footnotes to table 2·5.

† See footnotes to table 2·5.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.13

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1983 June 9	1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	11,260	2,686	13,946
July 14	46,027	18,647	4,658	11,815	16,427	10,520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	173,151	8,925	182,076
Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736
Sep 8	58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	213,980	9,761	223,741
Oct 13	8,512	3,920	555	1,692	2,083	1,175	1,867	2,928	926	1,228	3,509	24,475	2,168	26,643
Nov 10	1,869	1,036	87	319	255	120	181	352	70	141	312	3,706		3,706
Dec 8	1,398	573	457	157	176	101	157	230	259	127	201	3,263		3,273
1984 Jan 12	8,939	3,415	719	3,166	2,211	1,936	3,304	3,730	806	1,129	958	26,898	618	27,516
Feb 9	814	327	44	184	121	173	135	193	67	102	297	2,130		2,130
Mar 8	421	216	31	106	104	79	109	153	74	86	155	1,298		1,298
April 5	14,571	5,643	1,631	2,697	2,034	2,561	3,909	3,540	1,092	2,615	4,358	39,008	552	39,560
May 10	1,870	1,116	131	526	534	507	878	958	299	256	918	6,877		6,877
June 14	2,273	1,207	247	563	826	485	918	1,608	681	428	8,550	16,579	6,325	22,904

Note: Students seeking vacational 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	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1983 June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518
Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827	10,045
Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933	9,495
Dec 8	911	119	168	245	1,137	1,324	1,221	1,161	429	408	1,437	8,441	1,018	9,459
1984 Jan 12	913	176	130	721	1,363	1,410	1,463	1,316	460	483	3,228	11,487	1,213	12,700
Feb 9	947	199	161	683	1,481	1,768	2,473	1,680	1,650	666	4,737	16,246	1,728	17,974
Mar 8	892	224	176	400	1,615	1,769	1,676	1,262	650	511	1,722	10,673	1,385	12,058
April 5	877	246	210	379	1,759	1,764	4,514	1,253	945	1,346	1,691	14,738	1,129	15,867
May 10	727	208	108	327	1,672	920	5,226	905	905	965	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
June 14	1,038	243	131	308	8,220	1,157	5,334	1,071	922	1,391	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304

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

UNEMPLOYMENT N Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United K	ingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada x		France*	Germany	Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	III AA		gruin;		mark§		(FR)*		Republic*			lands*				land*	Statesxx
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages	YED																		11 8 %
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917 3,105	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793 2,970	408 409 394 495 697	57 53 69 105 127	294 322 392 457 505	838 867 898 1,305 1,436	159 180 241 258 281	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008 2,042	876 900 1,296 1,855 2,264	32 37 42 51 62	90 101 128 157 193	1,653 1,776 1,993 2,379 2,707	1,170 1,140 1,260 1,360 1,560	281 325 480 655 801	24·1 22·3 28·4 41·4 63·6	1,037 1,277 1,566 1,873 2,207	88 86** 108 137 151	10·3 6·2 5·9 13·2 24·1	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678 10,717
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,199 3,068 3,066 3,086	3,074 2,941 2,919 2,945	726 708 698 656	171 111 90 137	504 496 511 509	1,614 1,505 1,344 1,280	310 275 256 281	2,076 1,913 1,972 2,205	2,470 2,177 2,177 2,230	84 53 40 70	188 188 193 201	2,731 2,672 2,630 2,797	1,660 1,590 1,530 1,460	774 768 822 839	67·4 58·3 63·6 64·9	2,192 2,147 2,188 2,302	150 138 170 146	27·2 25·8 23·9 28·3	12,259 11,123 10,316 9,168
1984 Q1	3,176	3,071	719	179	520	1,497	319	2,252	2,490	85	215	2,992	1,710	852	75.6	2,443	145	34.2	9,406
Monthly 1983 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	3,010 3,167 3,094 3,084 3,079 3,200 3,186 3,143 3,108 3,084 3,030	2,898 2,953 2,926 2,947 2,961 3,083 3,081 3,048 3,022 2,980 2,934	687 721 653 625 690 719 738 701 677 637	88 93 114 136 160 191 189 158 133 110	511 512 508 508 523 523 515 509 503	1,365 1,257 1,238 1,281 1,321 1,473 1,476 1,541 1,468 1,460 1,362	260 268 277 280 286 329 320 309	1,934 2,087 2,165 2,223 2,227 2,252 2,258 2,247 2,235 2,168	2,196 2,134 2,148 2,193 2,349 2,539 2,537 2,393 2,253 2,133 2,113	39 42 49 71 90 95 84 77 68 54	194 193 196 200 208 216 216 214 214 208 211	2,605 2,690 2,755 2,805 2,830 2,960 3,003 3,012 2,960 2,938	1,580 1,570 1,490 1,470 1,430 1,650 1,710 1,780 1,680	828 827 825 837 856 863 858 835	68·7 61·4 60·2 62·6 71·9 79·7 76·9 70·3 69·0 59·2	2,187 2,222 2,266 2,298 2,342 2,433 2,453 2,442 2,444	179 177 149 142 147 162 139 134 137	23.9 24.5 25.4 29.0 30.4 34.5 34.6 33.5 33.5	10,411 9,830 9,383 9,129 8,992 9,755 9,407 9,057 8,525 8,154 8,582
Percentage rate latest month	12.6		8.9	3.9	18-3	10.7	11.8	11.3	8.5	3-2 e	16-6	13.0	2.8	17.9	2·9 e	18⋅5 e	2.7	1-1	7.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Quarterly averages	YED, SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED																
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		3,003 2,987 2,950 2,941	669 718 724 680	117 144 148 123	490 507 517 508	1,498 1,497 1,421 1,348	273 282 280 278	2,018 2,024 2,034 2,084	2,206 2,298 2,315 2,247	63 61 56 67	184 190 196 201	2,245 2,428 2,116	1,580 1,540 1,590 1,520	756 796 818 828	62·3 61·6 66·1 64·1	2,156 2,158 2,237 2,280	145 150 161 149		11,486 11,240 10,529 9,507
1984 Q1		2,998	633	122	505	1,389	281	2,191	2,226	64	210		1,610 e	838	70-6	2,383	140 e		8,866
Monthly 1983 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun		2,941 2,951 2,941 2,939 2,946 2,976 3,005 3,012 3,011 3,028 R 3,036	719 730 697 679 664 667 661 662 679 635	151 144 129 123 118 111 119 135 137 141 e	519 520 516 511 496 503 503 510 511 513 e	1,429 1,373 1,346 1,347 1,352 1,374 1,395 1,399 1,397 1,442 1,379	281 282 281 278 276 277 282 284	2,035 2,033 2,035 2,097 2,119 2,136 2,193 2,244 2,296 2,296	2,319 2,309 2,271 2,240 2,229 2,209 2,220 2,250 2,271 2,280 2,297	56 58 61 66 74 68 61 62 66 e 66 e	195 198 200 201 204 208 211 213 211 214	2,343	1,640 1,660 1,540 1,520 1,510 1,610 1,620 e 1,590 e 1,540 e	822 825 825 830 829 834 838 841	68·4 64·7 62·0 62·8 67·5 72·3 71·8 67·8 67·6 64·6	2,254 2,253 2,258 2,266 2,316 2,370 2,380 2,398 2,417	165 163 149 146 152 142 137 140 e 150 e 133 e		10,633 10,353 9,896 9,429 9,195 9,026 8,801 8,772 8,843 8,514 8,130
Percentage rate: latest month		12-6	8.9	4-9 e	18-6 e	11.2	10.8	12.0	9-2	3-9 e	16-9	10-1	2-6 e	18-0	3-2 e	18-3 e	3⋅1 e		7-1
latest three months change on previous three months		+0.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.4	+0-1	+0.1	+0.7	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8		+0.2	-0.2	_			-0.4

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

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

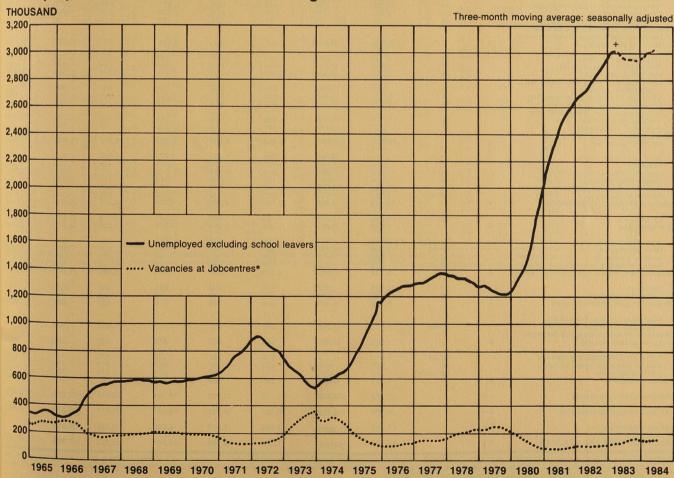
XX Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted* 2.

UNIT	TED	INFLOW	INFLOW								OUTFLOW						
KING	TED GDO M ø ith ending	Malean	d female	Male		Female	100 00000		Male and	d female	Male		Female				
		All	School leavers‡	All	School leavers:	All	Married	School leavers:	All	School leavers‡	All	School leavers:	All	Married	School leavers:		
1983	Jan 13	356·0	30·5	230·1	16·4	125·9	44·3	14·1	244·9	18·3	154·8	9·9	90·1	33·7	8·4		
	Feb 10	362·6	25·0	236·9	13·7	125·7	47·9	11·3	390·6	32·5	256·7	17·3	133·9	47·6	15·2		
	Mar 10	333·9	19·3	222·0	10·8	111·9	45·0	8·5	363·1	24·6	240·6	13·4	122·5	44·7	11·2		
	Apr 14†	362·6	41·9	238·8	24·0	123·8	46·2	17·8	394·8	17·6	250·2	9·4	114·6	42·8	8·2		
	May 12†	334·2	22·1	220·5	13·0	113·6	46·3	9·1	464·7	23·2	336·4	13·3	128·4	47·3	9·9		
	June 9†	319·5	16·2	211·4	9·3	108·1	43·6	6·8	389·2	16·7	269·4	9·5	119·7	44·6	7·2		
	July 14†	400·1	18·3	253·5	10·3	146·6	47·1	8·0	368·0	14·5	253·9	7·9	114·1	43·4	6·6		
	Aug 11	368·0	17·5	236·5	10·3	131·6	50·3	7·2	379·5	14·0	256·8	7·6	122·6	42·9	6·4		
	Sep 8	521·1	121·5	314·8	66·6	206·3	50·5	54·9	350·5	15·8	228·6	8·9	121·9	46·0	7·0		
	Oct 13	468·4	49·9	294·7	27·6	174·2	54-5	22·2	532·5	72·4	331·3	40·0	201-2	53·0	32·5		
	Nov 10	388·4	16·2	250·8	9·2	137·6	52-6	7·1	398·8	39·6	254·5	21·8	144-3	48·8	17·7		
	Dec 8	351·8	12·2	233·6	6·9	118·2	48-4	5·2	357·3	25·2	225·0	13·8	132-2	45·1	11·4		
1984	Jan 12	354-3	17·4	225·2	9·5	129·1	49-3	7·9	250·1	11·9	157·3	6·6	92·8	36·0	5·2		
	Feb 9	362-3	14·8	234·9	8·3	127·4	52-2	6·4	376·2	19·2	244·1	10·7	132·6	51·1	8·4		
	Mar 8	318-5	10·6	206·8	6·1	111·6	48-8	4·4	365·7	15·0	241·3	8·5	124·4	47·8	6·5		
	Apr 5	328·7	9·0	215·2	5·2	113·5	50·3	3·7	366·8	12·3	242·3	6·8	124·5	48·6	5·5		
	May 10	336·3	31·1	215·4	18·1	120·8	50·9	13·0	356·4	10·2	231·8	5·9	124·6	49·3	4·3		
	June 14	316·6	13·3	204·9	7·7	111·7	47·2	5·7	364·0	14·7	240·9	8·4	123·2	48·2	6·3		

UNEMPLOYMENT C2

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1965—1984



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

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

Now including Northern Ireland. This table has previously been provided showing figures for Great Britain only (cf table 2·19 in *Employment Gazette*, March 1984).

pe dell'accessoration	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire 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	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	36,807	51,019	30,274	268,059	16,041	41,538	325,638
1982 Q4	18,522	10,819	2,563	6,995	13,702	10,361	15,580	16,461	9,449	93,633	7,839	11,758	113,230
1983 Q1	15,432	8,803	1,420	7,058	12,135	6,705	10,685	13,387	7,087	73,909	4,541	10,955	89,405
Q2	13,413	9,167	1,080	4,612	10,352	5,349	8,920	13,938	7,952	65,616	3,730	10,160	79,506
Q3	14,175	7,512	732	4,940	10,322	5,191	7,624	11,700	7,824	62,508	3,271	11,975	77,754
Q4	15,325	8,596	933	7,167	7,604	6,014	9,578	11,994	7,411	66,026	4,499	8,448	78,973
1984 Q1	8,458	4,106	814	3,286	3,915	4,244	7,830	10,138	5,721	44,406	3,031	6,707	54,144
Q2†	(10,266)	(4,232)	(230)	(3,472)	(4,768)	(4,223)	(4,746)	(7,145)	(8,498)	(43,378)	(2,178)	(8,711)	(54,237)
1983 Sep	4,394	2,066	154	1,798	4,284	1,996	2,221	4,671	2,502	22,020	1,369	3,379	26,768
Oct	6,598	3,684	658	2,148	2,129	1,495	2,748	3,337	2,492	21,605	1,192	2,359	25,156
Nov	3,445	2,161	168	2,575	1,879	1,975	2,301	3,425	2,157	17,925	1,265	3,081	22,271
Dec	5,282	2,751	107	2,444	3,596	2,544	4,529	5,232	2,762	26,496	2,042	3,008	31,546
1984 Jan	2,839	1,758	197	980	979	977	2,241	3,459	1,702	13,374	1,014	2,616	17,004
Feb	2,445	1,228	419	854	1,236	1,172	2,731	2,451	1,946	13,254	948	1,854	16,056
Mar	3,174	1,120	198	1,452	1,700	2,095	2,858	4,228	2,073	17,778	1,069	2,237	21,084
Apr	5,047	2,162	119	1,106	1,716	1,546	2,056	2,937	3,112	17,639	794	4,341	22,774
May †	(2,653)	(1,014)	(47)	(1,115)	(1,807)	(1,310)	(1,416)	(2,151)	(2,581)	(13,060)	(727)	(3,496)	(17,283)
June †	(2,586)	(1,056)	(64)	(1,251)	(1,245)	(1,367)	(1,274)	(2,057)	(2,805)	(12,649)	(657)	(874)	(14,180)

2.21 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

SIC 1980		Olean	1984		1984					
	Division	Class group	Q1	Q2†	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr †	May *	Junt
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	70 70	(42) (42)	32 32	11 11	27 27	24 24	(1) (1)	(17) (17)
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	20 1 :01:2	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	2,794 95 122 0 252 3,263	(2,114) (0) (95) (0) (287) (2,496)	1,098 24 31 0 82 1,235	778 58 48 0 57 941	918 13 43 0 113 1,087	884 0 31 0 224 1,139	(678) (0) (38) (0) (11) (727)	(552) (0) (26) (0) (52) (630)
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other		21-23 22 24 25 26	49 2,034 1,386 1,493 90	(22) (2,684) (792) (719) (0)	0 461 402 604 30	20 528 333 450 30	29 1,045 651 439 30	0 403 358 236 0	(11) (1,567) (277) (232) (0)	(11) (714) (157) (251) (0)
than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals	2		5,052	(4,217)	1,497	1,361	2,194	997	(2,087)	(1,133)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	3,167 1,669 6,189	(744) (1,754) (8,824)	541 465 2,381	2,297 674 1,393	329 530 2,415	521 729 3,874	(123) (600) (3,353)	(100) (425) (1,597)
Manufacture of office machinery and department equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	373 3,002 2,337	(769) (3,580) (2,585)	209 698 815	132 967 574	32 1,337 948	401 991 1,205	(180) (1,594) (795)	(188) (995) (585)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering		36 37	1,720 387	(4,274) (150)	586 161	506 88	628 138	1,188 63	(1,270) (63)	(1,816) (24)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		18,844	(22,680)	5,856	6,631	6,357	8,972	(7,978)	(5,730)
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	3,710 1,364 1,632 636 1,288 1,780 10,410	(4,423) (1,218) (1,851) (397) (1,015) (952) (9,856)	899 198 464 149 372 1,052 3,134	1,038 275 366 244 519 348 2,790	1,773 891 802 243 397 380 4,486	2,635 408 1,033 119 304 349 4,848	(754) (554) (287) (205) (151) (327) (2,278)	(1,034) (256) (531) (73) (560) (276) (2,730)
Construction Construction	5	50	5,042 5,042	(4,864) (4,864)	1,265 1,265	1,506 1,506	2,271 2,271	2,239 2,239	(1,571) (1,571)	(1,054) (1,054)
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	2,012 2,798 680 236 5,726	(1,847) (2,142) (688) (132) (4,809)	720 1,327 238 128 2,413	637 520 192 48 1,397	655 951 250 60 1,916	630 953 231 48 1,862	(376) (645) (340) (30) (1,391)	(841) (544) (117) (54) (1,556)
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	1,429 143 1,572	(902) (201) (1,103)	474 72 546	409 41 450	546 30 576	362 158 520	(253) (42) (295)	(287) (1) (288)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking, finance, insurance business		81-85	1,023	(1,296)	346	307	370	506	(306)	(484) (484)
services and leasing	8		1,023	(1,296)	346	307	370	506	(306)	(360
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nec Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99, 00	1,851 520 771 3,142	(1,715) (396) (763) (2,874)	378 126 176 680	251 167 244 662	1,222 227 351 1,800	945 309 413 1,667	(410) (53) (186) (649)	(34) (164) (558)
All production industries	1-4		37,569	(39,249)	11,722	11,723	14,124	15,956	(13,070)	(10,223)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		34,306	(36,753)	10,487	10,782	13,037	14,817	(12,343)	(9,593)
All service industries	6-9		11,463	(10,082)	3,985	2,816	4,662	4,555	(2,641)	
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		54,144	(54,237)	17,004	16,056	21,084	22,774	(17,283)	(14,180)

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 Manpoer Services Commission figures is given in article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

** Included in the South East.

† Provisional figures as at July 1, 1984; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 19,000 in May and 20,000 in June.

Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3 · 1

THOUSAND

TO SECURE	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1979 June 8	115-1	58.4	8.9	18.3	15.9	16.0	17.4	21.1	11.4	10.7	22.5	257.4	1.3	258.7
July 6	114·3	57·8	8·8	17·7	15·6	15·8	16·7	20·7	11·6	10·4	22·1	253·6	1·4	255·0
Aug 3	109·3	54·7	8·6	17·1	15·5	15·4	16·8	20·5	10·7	10·2	22·3	247·5	1·3	248·8
Sep 7	108·5	53·9	8·3	17·7	14·9	15·4	16·1	20·6	10·3	9·7	22·5	244·0	1·3	245·3
Oct 5	106-5	53·0	8·3	17·5	14·0	14·7	15·7	19·5	10·0	9·8	21·9	237·8	1·3	239·1
Nov 2	105-0	52·6	8·3	16·5	14·0	14·3	14·9	18·7	9·7	9·5	21·8	232·9	1·3	234·2
Nov 30	99-4	50·4	7·8	15·8	13·2	12·9	13·2	17·2	9·4	9·0	21·0	218·6	1·3	219·9
1980 Jan 4	92·8	47·2	7·1	14·5	12·4	12·1	12·3	16·2	8·7	8·4	19·8	203·9	1·2	205·1
Feb 8	86·7	44·4	6·6	14·0	11·5	11·5	11·5	15·1	7·8	7·7	19·2	191·6	1·2	192·8
Mar 7	81·1	40·8	6·2	14·3	10·8	10·6	10·5	14·2	7·4	7·3	18·5	180·4	1·3	181·7
April 2	76·2	38·6	5·6	12·6	9·7	9·4	9·8	13·7	6·9	6·9	17·6	168·0	1·2	169·2
May 2	71·5	35·8	5·6	12·0	9·0	8·8	8·8	13·1	6·7	6·7	17·5	159·5	1·2	160·7
June 6	65·0	33·0	5·0	10·4	8·0	8·5	7·9	11·6	6·1	6·1	16·8	145·8	1·1	146·9
July 4	56·4	28·6	4·3	9·5	6·9	7·1	7·2	9·8	5·4	5·5	15·7	127·9	1·0	128-9
Aug 8	51·5	26·0	4·1	8·4	6·2	6·9	6·2	9·4	5·3	5·1	15·6	119·7	1·0	120-7
Sep 5	48·3	24·4	3·8	7·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5·2	15·1	111·4	0·8	112-2
Oct 3	43·3	21·2	3·4	7·0	5·6	4·9	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·7	13·6	100-9	0·8	101·7
Nov 6	38·9	18·7	3·2	7·1	5·2	4·9	5·6	8·1	4·6	4·6	13·7	96-0	0·7	96·7
Dec 5	38·7	18·4	3·3	7·6	5·3	5·1	6·1	8·4	4·7	5·0	14·3	98-3	0·8	99·1
1981 Jan 9	40·1	19·1	3·5	7·7	5·2	5·4	5·7	8·4	4·5	4·7	13·7	98·9	0·7	99·6
Feb 6	36·6	17·1	3·3	7·9	5·1	5·2	5·5	8·7	4·3	5·1	13·7	95·4	0·6	96·0
March 6	36·5	17·3	3·5	7·4	5·6	5·3	5·4	8·9	4·1	4·9	13·2	94·6	0·6	95·2
April 3	35·1	16·5	3·3	7·6	5·8	5·4	5·1	8·6	4·1	4·5	12·8	92·2	0·7	92·9
May 8	33·9	16·2	3·3	7·0	5·9	6·0	5·0	8·4	4·2	4·8	12·5	91·1	0·7	91·8
June 5	32·8	15·6	3·1	5·6	5·5	5·7	5·2	8·1	4·0	4·3	12·1	85·8	0·6	86·4
July 3	34·9	16·8	3·0	6·9	6·0	6·6	5·3	8·7	4·2	4·1	12·8	92·6	0·7	93·3
Aug 7	37·3	18·1	3·3	8·0	6·3	6·0	5·8	8·7	4·2	4·9	12·4	97·2	0·7	97·9
Sep 4	38·3	18·7	3·6	8·2	6·4	5·8	6·1	8·6	4·4	4·7	12·8	99·1	0·8	99·9
Oct 2	37·9	18·0	3·6	8·2	6·5	5·7	6·5	9·3	4·6	5·0	13·1	100·4	0·8	101·2
Nov 6	38·6	18·4	4·2	8·8	6·6	5·8	6·4	9·3	4·7	5·3	13·6	103·3	0·9	104·2
Dec 4	39·3	18·5	4·4	8·8	6·6	6·1	6·6	9·5	4·7	5·3	13·4	104·8	0·9	105·7
1982 Jan 8	39·9	19·1	4·4	9·2	6·8	6·4	6·8	9·7	4·8	5·4	13·6	106·9	0·9	107·8
Feb 5	41·1	19·4	4·7	9·1	6·7	6·5	6·8	9·7	5·5	5·4	13·5	108·9	0·9	109·8
Mar 5	41·4	19·7	4·1	9·4	6·5	6·6	7·1	9·5	5·4	5·6	12·7	108·2	0·9	109·1
Apr 2	40·9	20·1	4·4	9·1	6·4	6·9	7·0	9·9	5·5	5·8	12·4	107·8	0·9	108·7
May 7	40·4	19·9	3·9	9·5	6·7	7·0	7·2	10·1	5·0	5·6	12·7	108·1	0·9	109·0
June 4	40·1	16·9	4·0	9·6	6·7	6·9	7·1	9·9	5·2	5·8	13·1	107·6	0·9	108·5
July 2	42·3	20·1	4·0	10·2	6·8	6·8	7·0	10·0	4·9	5·8	13·3	111·1	1·0	112·1
Aug 6	42·7	20·8	4·0	9·9	7·0	6·9	7·0	10·2	5·0	5·7	13·6	112·0	1·0	113·0
Sep 3	40·7	19·9	3·9	10·0	6·8	7·3	7·0	10·0	4·9	5·7	13·1	109·6	1·1	110·7
Oct 8	41·7	20·9	4·0	11·0	7·4	7·2	6·5	11·0	5·3	6·1	13·6	114·2	1·2	115·4
Nov 5	42·0	20·1	3·9	11·0	7·3	7·3	6·8	11·3	5·3	5·9	13·4	114·1	1·1	115·2
Dec 3	42·3	20·1	4·0	10·6	7·3	7·3	7·2	11·7	5·4	5·8	13·8	115·4	1·1	116·5
1983 Jan 7	42·2	19·6	4·1	10·7	7·7	7·4	7·8	11·6	5·4	6·0	14·3	117·2	1·1	118·3
Feb 4	44·1	20·2	4·2	10·7	8·2	7·1	8·3	11·7	5·5	5·7	14·4	120·1	1·2	121·3
Mar 4	44·0	20·0	4·6	10·9	8·6	8·0	8·4	12·7	5·5	6·0	15·0	123·7	1·2	124·9
Apr 8	45·9	20·2	4·4	11·5	9·9	8·2	8·8	14·1	6·3	6·6	16·5	132·5	1·1	133·7
May 6	45·7	20·1	4·3	11·8	10·2	7·6	9·3	14·2	6·5	6·7	16·5	132·8	1·2	134·0
Jun 3	49·2	22·2	4·6	12·3	11·6	7·9	9·5	15·3	7·4	7·1	17·7	142·0	1·3	143·3
July 8	52·3	23·2	5·2	13·1	12·5	8·8	10·6	16·2	8·4	8·0	17·6	152·6	1·3	153·9
Aug 5	55·1	24·1	5·3	14·1	13·4	8·9	11·4	16·9	8·7	8·2	17·3	159·2	1·3	160·5
Sep 2	56·5	24·2	5·3	14·5	14·1	9·4	12·3	18·2	9·1	8·9	17·3	165·7	1·3	167·0
Oct 7	57·6	24·9	5·7	14·3	13·5	9·5	12·8	18·3	9·5	8·4	17·5	166·9	1·2	168·1
Nov 4	57·3	25·4	5·4	14·0	13·3	9·2	12·1	17·2	8·9	7·8	16·8	162·1	1·1	163·2
Dec 2	55·5	24·4	5·1	13·1	12·4	8·9	10·5	15·5	8·0	7·4	15·6	152·1	1·2	153·3
1984 Jan 6	55·2	24·3	4·9	12·7	11·6	8·2	10·0	14·6	7·2	7·1	15·1	146·4	1·2	147·6
Feb 3	54·7	24·4	5·1	12·7	10·8	8·0	9·6	14·7	6·9	7·0	14·6	144·2	1·2	145·4
Mar 2	54·8	24·5	5·4	12·9	10·3	8·3	9·8	15·3	7·5	7·1	15·0	146·0	1·3	147·3
Mar 30	54·7	25·3	5·3	12·7	10·7	8·6	9·3	14·8	7·6	6·9	15·8	146·6	1·3	147·9
May 4	57·8	25·7	5·7	14·5	11·0	8·0	9·8	16·1	8·0	7·6	15·7	154·2	1·5	155·7
June 8	60·3	27·1	5·6	13·4	12·1	7·9	10·0	16·8	8·5	7·9	15·1	157·0	1·7	158·7

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

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

† Included in South East.

VACANCIESRegions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1982 June 4	Notified 45·8	to Jobcentr	res 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
Dec 2	50·0	21·8	4·7	11·3	11·9	8·3	9·7	14·3	7·4	6·5	14·5	138·7	1·1	139-8
1984 Jan 6	49·7	21·9	4·6	10·6	10·9	7·5	9·3	13·3	6·5	6·1	13·1	131·7	1·1	132·8
Feb 3	49·9	22·5	4·8	11·5	10·3	7·5	9·1	13·8	6·5	6·4	13·3	133·2	1·2	134·4
Mar 2	52·1	23·0	5·3	12·6	10·2	8·3	9·6	15·2	7·5	7·0	14·4	142·4	1·3	143·7
Mar 30	56·3	25·5	5·5	13·9	10·9	8·8	9·5	16·1	8·2	8·1	16·3	153·8	1·3	155·1
May 4	62·2	27·4	6·1	16·4	11·5	9·0	10·5	17·7	8·4	8·9	17·0	167·8	1·5	169·4
June 8	65·4	29·3	6·0	15·7	12·3	8·6	10·7	18·0	9·0	8·8	16·7	171·0	1·8	172·8
1982 June 4	Notified 4.0	to careers of	offices 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
Dec 2	3·1	1·5	0·2	0·4	0·8	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	6·2	0·3	6·6
984 Jan 6	3·1	1·4	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·9	0·3	6·3
Feb 3	3·5	1·8	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	6·7	0·3	7·1
Mar 2	3·7	1·8	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·0	0·4	7·4
Mar 30	3·8	1·8	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·2	0·3	0·3	8·1	0·4	8·5
May 4	5·2	2·6	0·3	0·7	1·0	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·4	10·0	0·5	10·5
June 8	5·7	2·9	0·4	1·1	1·2	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·4	11·6	0·6	12·2

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

* Included in South East.

Notified to Jobcentres on May 4, 1984: Industry group 3.3

UNITED KINGDOM			At Jobcentres	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980		elessi :	At Jobcentres
SIC 1980	Division	Class	May 84	3IC 1900	Division	Class	May 84
All industries and services	0-9		148,956	Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	4		13,357
Index of production and construction	1-5		39,048	Textiles, leather, footwear and		41, 42	2,378
index of production	1-4		28,670	clothing Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastic, etc		43-45	5,767
Manufacturing industries	2-4		27,949	Paper products, printing and publishing		46, 48–49 47	3,492 1,720
Service industries	6-9		108,670				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		1,238	Construction	5		10,378
t mater aupply industries	1		721				
Coal, oil and natural gas, extraction and		11-14	140	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6		54,185
Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply		15-17	581	Wholesale distribution and repairs Retail distribution Hotels and catering		61–63, 67 64–65	6,802 23,298
extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral				notels and catering		66	24,085
avaducts and chemicals	2		2,194	Transport and communication	7		4,231
Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction		21-24	1,181	Transport Postal services and telecommunications		71–77 79	3,710 521
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	1,013	r Ostar services and telecommunications		1.5	521
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle	3		12,398	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		11,503
industries Mechanical engineering		32	4,264	services and leasing	Ů		11,503
Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments		33-34, 37	4,425	Other services	9		38,751
Motor vehicles and parts		35 36	621 818	Public administration and defence Medical and other health services		91–94 95	19,553 6,978
Other transport equipment Other metal goods n.e.s.		31	2,270	Other services		96-00	12,220

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; these totalled 20,104 in May 1984.

VACANCIES Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

GREAT BRITAIN	Average	Average of 3 months ended													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
nflow	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR									The state of the s					
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			
980	214	207	202	201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149			
981	152	150	147	142	142	144	144	147	151	155	157	157			
982	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	163	162	162	164			
983	166	170	171	172	172	178	185	198	201	203	200	200			
984	193	188	184	191	195	198									
Outflow															
978	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230			
979	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233			
980	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152			
981	152	150	148	144	143	147	145	145	146	152	155	155			
982	157	160	163	164	165	164	164	163	163	161	162	163			
983	165	167	167	170	172	176	180	189	194	198	200	205			
984	199	192	185	189	191	194					200	200			
excess inflow															
over outflow															
978	7	9	8	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	The past			
979	-1	9 -3	8 -3	6 2	4 7	5 8	5 4	5 -2	-4	-6	-5	4 -9			
980	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-5 -7	-4			
981	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	2	5	3	2	2			
982	3	2	1	ō	Ö	0		1	0	3	ő	-			
983	1	2 3	4	2	Ö	2	0 5	9	7	5	0	-5			
984	-6	-4	-1	2 2	4	4	3	3	STATE OF THE PARTY	3	U	-5			

* 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 41/3 week month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: June 1984

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month of which:	91	208,200	2,366,000
Beginning in month	61	26,400÷	109,000
continuing from earlier months	30	181,800‡	2,257,000

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn June 1			ing in the x months 4
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	27	9,000	285	337,600
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	_	_	20	4,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	_		- 28	9,900
Redundancy questions	7	1,800	67	237,600
Trade union matters	5 3 8	2,600	34	237,600
Working conditions and supervision	3	1,200	38	17,300
Manning and work allocation	8	1,200	77	16,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	9.600	83	29,200
All causes	61	25,300	632	890,400

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to	June 1984		Jan to	June 1983	
	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppages	s in	Stop- pages	Stoppage	es in
SIC 1980	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry		000	4 000			
and fishing	1	300	1,000	1	_ 100	MARK
Coal extraction Coke, mineral oil	69	267,400	7,853,000	189	47,000	264,000
and natural gas				3	100	
Electricity, gas, other				3	400	2,00
energy and water	12	5,400	31,000	9	36,900	
Metal processing		0,.00	0.,000	Salah Maran	30,900	771,000
and manufacture	13	2,600	11,000	20	13,300	110.00
Mineral processing					10,000	116,00
and manufacture	17	2,800	17,000	9	1,700	14,00
Chemicals and man-ma						14,00
fibres	17	11,900	46,000	10	2,800	7,00
Metal goods not						1,00
elsewhere specified	24	2,700	14,000	17	3,900	22,00
Engineering	78	55,900	249,000	94	29,700	185.00
Motor vehicles	65	64,400	220,000	53	76,500	428,00
Other transport equipment	25	30,300	122,000	26	15 400	
Food, drink and	23	30,300	122,000	20	15,400	98,00
tobacco	37	16,700	140,000	25	6,600	00
Textiles	13	3,500	11,000	7	800	29,00
Footwear and clothing	9	5,600	41,000	7	2,200	7,00
Timber and wooden					-,200	6,00
furniture	9	1,600	21,000	4	500	3,00
Paper, printing and						0,00
publishing	26	9,700	65,000	30	4,000	32,00
Other manufacturing				10000		
industries	17	4,500	36,000	18	6,400	27.00
Construction	14	8,800	37,000	26	3,600	28,00
Distribution, hotels	20	1 200	10 000	17	0.000	
and catering, repairs Transport services	20	1,300	10,000	17	2,900	12,00
and communication	74	97,200	184,000	45	19 000	00.00
Supporting and		37,200	104,000	45	18,000	32,00
miscellaneous transpo	ort					
services	15	13,500	12,000	24	7,600	95.00
Banking, finance,					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00,00
insurance, business						
services and leasing	4	10,800	18,000	4	200	2,00
Public administration,						
education and						
health services	57	390,400	476,000	57	22,400	60,00
Other services	18	4,200	72,000	8	3,800	5,00
All industries	coos	1 011 400	9,685,000	7028	206 700	0.040
and services	632§	1,011,400	9,000,000	1028	306,700	2,242,00

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

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1984

Industry and locality	Date when	stoppage	Number of	workers involved	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	97 97
Coal extraction Various areas in Great Britain	12.3.84	Cont.	130,000		6,000,000	Protest at pit closures.
Engineering			0.500		04.000	For improved now offer
Peterborough Sheffield Liverpool	13.4.84 8.5.84 9.3.84	24.4.84 Cont. 19.4.84	3,500 370 1,700	130	21,000 13,800 23,800	For improved pay offer. Objection to proposed introduction of new bonus scheme. Protest over redundancy terms (Total working days lost 51,000).
Vehicles and other trans	sport equipme	ent				
Longbridge Longbridge Bathgate Longbridge Glasgow Preston	9.4.84 30.4.84 22.5.84 24.5.84 7.6.84 25.6.84	13.4.84 9.5.84 1.6.84 15.6.84 29.6.84 Cont.	700 2.000 1,650 300 3,000 2,500	2,300 2,900 140 9,000 —	9,600 28,300 12,700 80,000 17,700 11,300	Proposed reduction in manning levels. Disciplining of six workers following dispute over manning levels. Protest against proposed closure of plant. Dismissal of worker following alleged assault on foreman. Dismissal of dockside engineer for refusing to return to his place of work. For extra payment for working with new technology.
Food, drink and tobacco Kilmarnock Gt Yarmouth/	9.4.84	11.5.84	30	750	17,800	Objection to proposed work study.
Lowestoft/Kirkby/ Pontefract	2.5.84	Cont.	3,210	_	22,200	Objection to the conditions of closure planned for 1986.
Paper printing and publi	ishing					
New Malden/Saltash/ Crawley/Aylesbury	14.5.84	13.6.84	1,070		16,400	Against closure of London factory.
Construction Cowdenbeath	23.3.84	9.4.84	2,380	-	14,100	Over altercation between foreman and worker (Total working days lost 24,400).
Transport and communic	cations					
Scotland Sheffield/Doncaster	8.4.84 3.5.84	23.4.84 Cont.	1,520 2,550	Ξ	15,700 29,000	For improved pay and conditions. For improved pay offer.
South and West Yorkshire	14.6.84	Cont.	2,000		19,000	Pay parity with maintenance staff at another company.
Public administration England, Wales						La control
and Northern Ireland London S.E.1	11.4.84 19.3.84	22.6.84 17.4.84	170,000 940		240,000 11,200	National and selective stoppages in support of claim for improved pay offe Dismissal of social worker for refusing to work to her contract
Newcastle	14.5.84	Cont.	300		9,500	(Total working days lost 20,600). Over pay levels for new working arrangements and shift patterns.
Other services Bolton	2.5.84	Cont.	210	_	8,650	For improved pay offer
Various industries All areas						
Great Britain	3.4.84	Cont.	15,000	230	25,000	Various stoppages in support of coal miners.

^{*} See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1984 are provisional.

Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

Inited Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in s	stoppages (thou)	Working days lost in in period (thou)	all stoppages in progress
Milled 11. 5	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
974‡	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002
975	2,016	2,034	666§	668§	3,284	2,308
976	2,703	2.737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
977	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
978	2.080	1,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
979	1,330	1,348	830§	834\$	11,964	10,896
980	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
981	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	2,292
982	1,520		5718	2,1038		1,919
983	1,352	1,364	5/18	574§	3,754	1,776
982 April	164	194	102	117	321	209
May	133	177	82	120	273	127
June	135	168	285	358	611	130
July	93	123	74	150	444	59
Aug	102	127	52	122	219	53
Con	111	136	856	1,024	753	261
Aug Sep Oct	116	141	283	322	428	107
Nov	133	163	45	69	239	153
Dec	73	93	52	55	111	43
-00 lon	97	109	69	70	327	98
983 Jan Feb	99	129	56	96	746	108
	150	182	76	97	527	314
Mar	119	154	41	65	386	298
April	118	153	36	44	139	70
May	119	137	28	30	118	84
June	108	146	34	48	186	136
July	109	139	41	47	206	158
Aug	114	159	41	59	298	166
Sep	118	153	47	70	303	166
Oct	147	195	71	89	366	
Nov	54	86	32	68	153	147
Dec	34	00	32		153	31
984 Jan	143	158	127	156	298	122
Feb	136	181	292	359	508	179
Mar	118	162	242	261	1,932	225
April	93	126	121	256	2,240	135
May	81	113	162	374	2,341	131
June	61	91	37	208	2,366	200

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal	Mechanical, instrument and electrical	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non- manufacturing industries
		goods nes	engineering				III–V,		tion	I, XXI
SIC 1968	II .	VI–XII	VII, VII and IX	X	XI	XII–XV	XVI–XIX	XX	XXII	XXIII-XXVII
1974 ‡ 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	5,628 56 78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,106 564 478 981 585 1,910 8,884 113 199	2,005 1,737 543 1,895 1,193 13,341 586 433 486	693 509 62 163 160 303 195 230 116	2,033 1,121 895 3,095 4,047 4,836 490 956 656	255 350 65 264 179 110 44 39 66	1,406 720 266 1,660 1,514 2,053 698 522 395	252 247 570 297 416 834 281 86 44	705 422 132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	666 286 196 1,390 750 4,541 367 1,293 1,301
1982 April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	24 20 108 18 2 118 11 11 10	12 39 19 4 4 14 55 14	43 22 47 25 31 114 12 58 4	3 1 8 1 2 38 8 —	88 12 19 6 6 56 9 61	10 8 8 2 — 1 1 12 6 4	52 45 28 20 9 37 12 15	11 6 6 4 4 3 —	22 12 190 213 4 100 141 13 3	54 107 178 150 156 271 168 62 55
	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982 1983	380 591	197 177	538 507	551 545	172 191	61 32	400 324	41 68	1,675 295	1,299 1,024
1983 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	10 46 167 10 29 3 11 13 90 62 109 40	1 4 22 80 12 18 9 18 1 3 7	37 25 22 62 24 14 35 84 120 44 29	17 29 234 122 19 5 3 4 5 46 56 4	17 34 5 14 5 23 12 10 15 47	1 2 5 3 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 6	24 13 25 17 9 22 70 40 24 25 40 14	2 10 6 4 3 5 17 14 2 2 5	6 5 30 54 19 12 17 2 8 45 61 34	212 577 10 20 17 14 5 20 32 27 43
1984 Jan Feb Mar April May June	96 148 1,606 2,002 2,001 2,000 8 for notes on cove	3 3 6 11 1	40 30 62 64 29 24	12 29 27 17 49 86	11 7 47 8 11 38	3 32 9 2 4	53 78 75 33 36 48	5 3 14 7 2 7	12 21 42 24 52 45	63 158 44 73 155

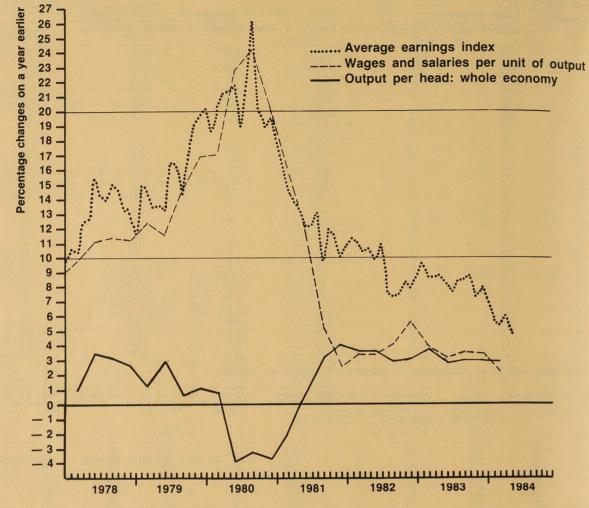
Seepage 308 for notes on coverage. The figures for 1984 are provisional.

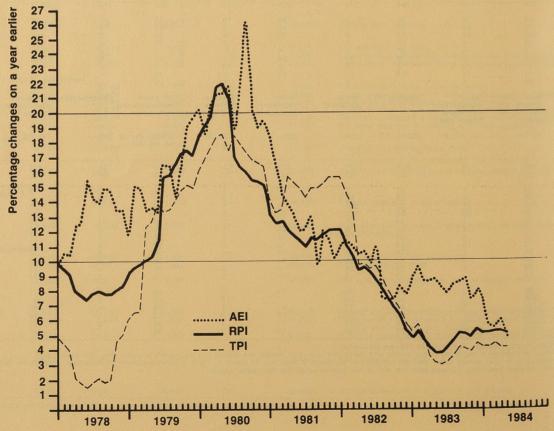
Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

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

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy





Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors 5 · 1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ed		SALES CONTRACTOR		Manufact (Revised (Division	turing indus definition) is 2–4)	tries			on industrie: definition) s 1–4)	S	
	Actual		lly adjusted		Actual		lly adjusted		Actual	<u> </u>	lly adjusted	
SIC 1980			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0		Ja	an 1980 = 100
1983 J 1980 Jan* Feb* Mar*	100·0 102·6 105·9	101·1 103·7 105·9			100·0 101·2 104·4	100·5 101·9 104·3			100·0 101·1 105·5	100·6 101·8 105·1		
April May June	107·1 109·2 112·5	107·7 109·2 111·4			105·7 108·3 111·6	106·1 107·3 110·0			106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2		
July Aug Sep	113·3 114·0 117·9	112·2 114·1 118·0			112·5 110·8 111·7	111.5 111.9 112.8			112·7 111·1 111·9	111-6 112-1 113-1		
Oct Nov Dec	116·0 117·8 120·8	116·2 117·3 119·6			112·2 115·2 116·1	113·0 114·5 115·5			112·5 115·2 115·9	113·4 114·5 115·5		
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118·2 119·3 121·2	119·7 120·7 121·3	18·4 16·4 14·5	17 15½ 15½	115·7 117·3 118·9	116-5 118-2 118-9	15·9 16·0 14·0	14½ 14 14	116·4 117·8 119·9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16·6 16·6 13·6	15 14½ 14½
April May June	121·9 123·5 126·0	122·6 123·6 124·8	13·8 13·2 12·0	14 13½ 12½	118·4 121·0 124·5	119·2 120·0 122·6	12·3 11·8 11·5	14 13½ 13½	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12·6 12·1 12·1	14½ 14 14
July Aug Sep	126·9 129·0 129·4	125·8 128·9 129·5	12·1 13·0 9·7	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½	125·4 126·0 126·2	124·2 126·9 127·4	11·4 13·4 12·9	13½ 13½ 13½ 13½	126·2 126·3 126·6	124·8 127·3 127·9	11·8 13·6 13·1	14 13¾ 13¾
Oct Nov Dec	130·0 131·4 133·1	130·2 130·8 131·7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11 11	128-6 130-8 130-8	129·4 129·9 130·2	14·5 13·4 12·7	13½ 13¼ 13	128·9 130·9 130·9	129·9 130·0 130·5	14·6 13·5 13·0	13¾ 13½ 13
1982 Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10¾ 10¾	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13-3 12-4 13-0	12 ³ / ₄ 12 11 ³ / ₄	131·6 133·7 135·2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12
April May June	134·5 136·5 138·3	135·4 136·7 137·0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138·8	136·0 136·5 136·7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135·2 137·8 139·6	136·1 136·9 137·6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11
July Aug Sep	140·7 138·8 138·7	139·5 138·6 138·9	10·9 7·5 7·3	9½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	139·2 137·6 137·9	137-8 138-4 139-3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138-5 139-3 140-2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½ 9½
Oct Nov Dec	139-6 142-4 143-6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8¾ 8½ 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140·9 141·6 142·7	8·9 9·0 9·6	9½ 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8·6 9·8 10·2	9½ 9¼ 9
1983 Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 73/4	142·9 143·7 145·1	144-0 144-8 145-0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8¾ 8½	143·5 144·1 145·9	144·6 145·2 145·3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂
April May June	146·0 148·3 149·7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8·6 8·7 8·2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148·1 148·2 147·8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148·5 148·4 148·2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8
July Aug Sep	151·7 150·4 150·5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7·7 8·4 8·5	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9
Oct Nov Dec	151·7 152·8 155·1	152·0 152·1 153·4	8·7 7·3 8·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9·6 9·9 9·7	9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾	154·1 155·7 155·9	155·4 154·7 155·8	10·1 8·3 8·3	91/4 91/4 91/4
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155·9 157·5 159·3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9·0 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156·0 157·8 153·7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9
April [May]	154·7 155·5	155·8 155·8	6·0 4·8	73/4 73/4	158·0 160·4	159·5 159·3	7·7 7·5	9½ 9½	153-4 155-5	154·5 154·5	4·0 4·1	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄

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

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

† For the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Gazette*, May 1984, p243.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals and manmade fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 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)
1980 1981 1982 1982 1983	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5	106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7	104·4 119·8 135·8 147·8	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2	** 124·9 137·3 150·7	109-2 121-6 136-8 148-5	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0	106·9 117·3 130·6 142·3	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9	100·5 111·4 125·3 138·6	111·4 124·0 137·3 143·2	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3	109·0 123·8 136·7 149·6	1980 = 100 107·3 120·2 131·7 143·5
980 Jan	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	**	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb	108·3	100·1	106·4	100·2		101·6	100·6	101·9	101·2	99·2	103·2	99·4	101·1	102·7
Mar	111·4	109·5	100·8	120·7		102·0	104·5	104·0	105·2	99·9	121·5	99·2	107·0	104·2
April	117·9	106·9	100·5	112·1	100·0	106·0	102·5	104·9	105·8	98·7	108·8	101·3	104·2	105·0
May	117·2	103·0	99·8	117·8	117·1	108·9	103·3	106·1	107·4	99·5	106·8	103·0	106·7	105·9
June	118·5	106·0	105·0	119·4	112·5	114·3	114·5	107·8	109·8	103·6	111·5	104·3	109·9	109·2
July	117-5	107·9	105·6	121-6	117·9	111·8	113·7	108·5	112·6	102·6	113.5	105·3	109·6	109·0
Aug	124-0	106·1	105·9	119-6	109·4	110·3	111·9	108·3	110·9	98·3	113.0	103·7	110·2	107·2
Sep	131-6	107·6	104·8	119-7	109·5	111·8	113·4	108·9	111·6	99·3	111.5	104·8	110·7	109·3
Oct	127·9	108·8	106·2	121·8	107·2	111·7	111·9	109·5	113·3	98·9	114·5	105·5	112·9	111-0
Nov	120·1	108·8	106·9	121·6	114·1	114·0	119·2	110·5	114·8	103·0	117·2	108·9	116·3	113-2
Dec	118·5	108·5	110·4	119·5	115·0	116·7	121·9	112·3	115·5	102·4	115·2	108·6	119·4	111-0
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
Feb	119·9	118·5	116·7	121·9	116·6	113·4	115·8	112·3	116·6	109·5	118·9	110·8	116·8	116·8
Mar	125·9	120·7	116·4	130·5	118·4	116·0	119·2	114·0	119·6	109·7	118·4	113·3	117·3	117·1
April	132·9	117·0	116·9	128·9	118·3	116·0	117·4	113·7	118·9	108·2	119·5	111·1	118·7	112·8
May	130·2	113·7	120·2	132·4	121·6	119·7	120·9	115·7	121·7	101·9	124·0	114·4	121·7	118·0
June	131·7	116·3	117·9	140·7	123·0	125·3	124·3	117·0	123·9	112·1	123·8	116·3	126·0	122·6
July	130·0	118·8	123·3	140·6	131-8	123·7	123·7	117·0	126·5	114-6	126·7	116·7	125·2	122·4
Aug	143·8	117·5	121·0	135·5	128-4	124·1	134·4	117·7	124·5	112-3	129·2	117·7	125·9	122·7
Sep	147·7	118·4	121·1	136·7	131-3	123·9	126·9	119·9	125·3	112-2	123·5	119·7	126·1	122·5
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
Nov	131·4	121·0	123·0	138·5	133·9	127-2	133·2	122·9	129·3	121·4	127·7	126·4	131·6	126·1
Dec	126·5	120·2	126·2	138·3	132·2	131-9	135·6	123·8	131·3	117·8	126·1	124·8	132·6	122·6
982 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
Feb	134·6	146·6	131·7	142·0	134·3	130·4	131·1	125·7	132·5	121·4	131·0	125·2	129·9	127·5
Mar	138·9	132·7	132·7	140·7	134·6	134·6	133·0	128·0	136·7	123·7	133·4	128·6	131·5	130·0
April	144·2	128·8	132·0	139·3	137·4	134·8	134·4	127·7	136·9	119·7	137·4	127·3	133-6	130·0
May	140·6	130·7	132·8	141·3	136·9	137·6	135·0	130·1	137·6	124·9	137·8	131·0	139-3	133·2
June	144·0	128·0	135·6	153·2	135·7	141·6	140·8	131·6	140·5	125·7	141·4	129·5	137-9	134·1
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Oct	173-6	140·1	143·9	169·7	163-8	150·2	153·1	145·3	157·5	139·8	146·1	144·1	152·0	146·6
Nov	160-4	123·9	140·9	165·1	154-3	156·8	164·7	148·6	156·8	146·0	150·6	147·9	155·5	147·2
Dec	156-7	123·6	151·9	161·5	155-8	156·6	166·1	152·8	158·7	147·2	147·4	146·6	159·7	146·1
1984 Jan	155·3	121·5	158·1	162·7	167·3	151·4	155·8	148·8	158·3	145·7	148·4	145·2	153·9	149·8
Feb	158·6	125·2	159·9	163·0	159·3	153·8	158·1	151·3	160·0	147·4	154·5	149·0	155·5	151·6
Mar	156·6	54·4	161·6	164·9	162·6	155·5	158·2	153·7	163·4	147·0	154·2	151·2	155·5	153·4
April	165-2	55·7	164·0	167·0	171·2	154·1	157·6	150·5	166·9	148·0	151·9	147·9	155·7	145·2
[May]		50·8	159·4	171·1	161·4	158·8	160·3	153·7	164·2	149·5	152·7	150·8	157·4	154·7

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	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
107-6 121-4 134-1 145-2	105·9 115·2 126·9 139·9	110·4 128·3 142·8 156·6	107·6 121·1 134·0 144·0	111·5 125·8 137·6 148·0	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6	107·9 120·4 127·6 137·9	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3	112·7 128·9 144·6 157·5	114-2 129-6 140-0 149-5	123-8 140-8 147-9 163-6	113·4 128·0 143·8 156·0	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages
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 Jan
102·1	105·5	100·9	103·0	104·1	102·0	99·7	99·2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101·0	103·8	104·6	106·8	103·3	101·2	99·0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104·8	101·7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107·2	104·1	106·3	110·2	112-6	108·6	107·1	April
106·0	102·2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109·0	106·2	106·1	115·2	114-8	109·5	109·2	May
107·6	104·2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106·0	114·3	123·5	113·8	118-1	107·4	112·5	June
109·1	111·9	113·4	109·1	114·7	109-2	106·5	108·2	115.6	116·2	120·8	117·6	113·3	July
107·2	109·9	113·0	110·1	112·5	108-0	111·7	106·9	114.5	120·1	132·7	117·1	114·0	Aug
109·8	109·4	115·6	109·6	116·5	108-9	109·9	115·7	113.5	120·1	154·7	116·1	117·9	Sep
110·5	106·8	116·0	110·3	116·5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113-9	118-5	137·1	119·0	116·0	Oct
112·4	108·1	118·1	113·3	118·3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118-2	118-5	134·0	122·8	117·8	Nov
117·7	110·1	117·4	111·6	124·1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127-1	129-4	137·5	126·5	120·8	Dec
115·1	115·9	117·6	114·7	118·0	114·3	113·4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130-8	122·4	118·2	1981 Jan
117·2	112·6	118·3	115·1	120·5	115·4	113·0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131-3	122·9	119·3	Feb
119·9	108·7	120·7	116·0	124·9	116·1	114·7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131-3	123·4	121·2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121·9	115·0	122·5	118-9	119·6	117·2	122·7	126-6	135·7	123·6	121·9	April
120·2	112·5	125·7	120·2	122·3	118-3	121·4	116·3	127·7	123-6	142·5	128·5	123·5	May
122·3	114·3	134·0	122·6	126·8	120-5	120·3	119·9	132·7	124-6	141·2	126·3	126·0	June
121·3	114·8	132·6	123·1	126·2	121·7	121·8	122·4	128·6	125·8	143·5	126·6	126·9	July
121·1	117·8	131·3	122·7	125·1	121·0	122·8	121·4	129·3	140·4	149·2	127·2	129·0	Aug
123·0	117·7	132·8	123·9	128·1	121·6	121·2	128·0	128·1	137·5	146·2	130·7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118·6	133·7	125·4	128·2	122·4	122·9	123·3	128-8	135·8	147·8	129·2	130·0	Oct
126·9	123·6	134·5	126·7	130·6	124·9	121·9	127·7	134-8	135·1	144·1	134·9	131·4	Nov
128·2	114·9	135·8	127·9	136·0	129·0	132·4	128·8	143-6	133·0	146·2	139·8	133·1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135·8	128·4	130·0	128·1	123·0	127·7	133·2	133·4	141·7	138·1	131·2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136·0	130·2	132·9	127·1	123·7	126·1	135·6	136·2	144·4	140·0	132·8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140·3	131·8	136·6	130·1	124·7	127·6	149·4	135·1	142·7	138·4	134·6	Mar
132·1	123·7	140·8	131·5	135·2	130·9	126·0	129·6	140·7	135·8	141·9	140·0	134·5	April
132·9	128·1	145·0	133·2	136·6	131·4	128·5	129·2	141·6	142·7	142·9	142·2	136·5	May
133·6	124·8	145·7	137·2	138·6	131·7	129·0	134·4	151·6	139·2	145·6	140·9	138·3	June
134·0	126·8	145·0	135·0	140·0	133·1	127·0	137·3	143·1	140·3	161·6	144·6	140·7	July
134·3	128·0	143·1	135·3	136·7	132·6	127·4	131·9	143·0	140·1	156·6	146·2	138·8	Aug
135·2	133·4	141·4	135·0	138·6	133·2	127·2	133·3	143·1	142·1	148·6	150·0	138·7	Sep
135·8	131·9	145·1	136·0	139·0	134·6	127·7	133·5	144·3	142·7	150·5	148-6	139·6	Oct
138·8	133·0	147·9	138·7	141·8	136·7	128·0	138·2	149·0	148·9	148·6	148-9	142·4	Nov
141·2	126·0	147·3	136·1	144·7	141·2	139·2	137·2	160·8	143·5	150·0	146-6	143·6	Dec
141·2	141·7	146·4	137·6	140·7	138·6	130·9	135·2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
143·0	143·8	147·3	139·3	142·3	138·9	131·6	137·6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
144·2	133·9	149·7	139·6	147·9	140·0	132·8	140·3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
143·7	138·3	156·4	141·3	145·5	142·3	133·1	142·3	150·9	147·0	156·2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138·5	156·3	145·2	145·7	147·3	136·7	141·4	158·2	150·7	158·1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134·7	159·3	144·2	150·7	143·3	137·1	144·4	162·0	150·2	163·2	154·5	149·7	June
145·4	138·5	157·7	144·6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157·4	150·6	169·2	156·1	151·7	July
145·0	143·7	157·3	143·3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156·3	150·8	168·7	163·3	150·4	Aug
145·1	141·2	159·9	146·1	148·6	144·4	141·0	147·3	153·3	151·7	162·6	157·9	150·5	Sep
146·3	141·2	162·2	147·2	150·3	143·4	141·2	146·3	155·9	153·0	163·8	158·0	151·7	Oct
147·7	151·0	163·4	151·0	152·9	145·6	140·4	149·5	159·3	152·4	161·2	166·9	152·8	Nov
148·8	132·8	163·1	148·2	153·7	151·3	150·6	151·2	177·8	152·1	162·8	165·3	155·1	Dec
150·4	151·3	160·3	150·4	148·0	149·0	142·6	146·8	162·3	153-6	162·3	164·5	152·7	1984 Jan
152·7	146·5	161·4	152·3	152·5	148·3	141·2	148·7	160·6	154-8	162·8	163·2	153·8	Feb
157·5	152·2	163·6	152·4	155·3	150·6	141·5	149·6	177·3	154-1	161·3	169·1	154·2	Mar
149·3	137·0	162·9	150·4	155·5	155·3	147·6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163-5	163·1	154-7	April
155·6	145·1	169·8	156·7	155·0	151·5	146·4	151·1	167·6	160·2	164-3	165·7	155-5	[May]

^{&#}x27;Because of a dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal processing and manufacturing" to be calculated for these months, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for manufacturing and whole economy. The index series for this group has a base of April 1980 = 100.

^{*} England and Wales only.
† Excluding sea transport.
‡ Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

											and the second second	SIC 1968
UNITED KINGDOM October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
MALE												
Weekly earnings	s (21 years and	over)										
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67-93 76-41	69·13 80·35	76·37 88·64	75·59 84·88	70-65	65-32	£ 61.91
1978 1979	83·91 99·79	95·65 116·51	90·78 107·95	91·93 103·58	83·39 96·39	90-34	92-34	95.46	98.01	81·69 93·92	75-96 87-35	61.91 71.20 80.82
	les on adult ra	ates*	100.00	440.00	100.01	404.05	407.44	400.00	100.44	400.05		
1980 1981	115-61 126-36	136·07 151·26	123-36 138-48	118·20 132·96	109·34 119·51	101·95 114·17	107-41 118-31	109·63 127·04	109·41 119·08	103·05 114·64	97-90 106-60	92·74 105·39
1982 1983	138·28 148·55	175·01 196·68	148·46 163·53	139·01 154·23	130-01 140-70	121-30 133-83	128-47 138-54	141-81 148-55	132·73 146·81	123·74 136·90	113·78 126·47	107-12
Hours worked											.20 4/	115.09
Full-time mer	n (21 years a	nd over) 43.0	44-4	43-8	43-3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42-2	43-1	40.4	
1977 1978	46.2	43.0	44-6	43-7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41-4	43-1	43·1 43·6	42·9 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 mai	es on adult ra	ates*	42-9	41-6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40-1	41-1	42.2	40.5
1981	44.8	42-4	43-1	42-3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43-2	39.9	41.8	42-4	42·5 43·3
1982 1983	44·9 45·3	43·2 45·3	43·1 43·0	41·4 42·2	41·4 41·9	41·4 41·4	41·8 41·9	43·7 42·8	39·7 40·7	41·3 42·1	42·5 43·8	42·3 43·1
Hourly earnings												
Full-time men 1977		over) 191-5	175-2	181-3	169-5	158-0	162-3	174-8	179-1	163-9	151-6	pence 144-3
1978	181-6	222-4	203.5	210-4	193-9	179-8	187-3	202-4	205-0	189·5 220·0	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 mal 1980	es on adult ra 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 1982	282·1 308·0	356·7 405·1	321.3	314·3 335·8	288·0 314·0	274·4 293·0	284·4 307·3	294·1 324·5	298·4 334·3	274-3 299-6	251·4 267·7	243-4
1983	327.9	434-2	380-3	365.5	335.8	323-3	330-6	347-1	360.7	325-2	288.7	253·2 267·0
EMALE												
Weekly earnings Full-time wor	nen (18 years a	ind over)	1.202	0.8000	14021		150					2
1977 1978	47·51 53·85	55·97 59·54	48·64 54·85	47·21 54·33	51·14 56·79	45·49 52·06	47·04 53·96	49·55 56·59	53·68 60·50	45·28 52·04	40·95 46·02	36-90 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
	ales on adult		77.60	73-64	75-29	72-41	73.98	71-57	80.71	69-61	61-06	61.00
1980 1981	74·60 83·06	86·29 94·69	77.68 87.62	79.07	82-67	81-21	81-18	85-06	89-97	77-34	65·96 71·35	61·02 67·16
1982 1983	90·76 99·56	120·04 108·61	94·36 101·13	88·12 96·16	90·39 99·14	87·73 97·63	89·32 97·77	94·02 100·20	97·67 108·62	84-27 91-40	71·35 77·75	71-39 74-41
Hours worked												
Full-time wor	men (18 years 38-1	and over) 37.7	38-2	37-3	37-8	37.7	37-8	38-1	38-0	37.0	36-4	36-2
1978	37-9	38.7	38-2	37-8	37.9	38-3	37-9	37-9	37-4	37-2	36-7	36·2 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 fem	ales on adult 37.9	rates* 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 37·6	38-0	37·6 37·6	37·8 37·4	37·1 37·6	37·4 37·7
1982 1983	38·4 39·0	41·3 39·4	39·0 38·4	37·8 38·3	38·4 39·0	38·4 39·3	38.0	38·2 37·4	38-3	37.9	38-1	37·6 37·6
Hourly earnings												
Full-time wom 1977	nen (18 years a 124-7	nd over) 148-5	127-3	126-6	135-3	120-7	124-4	130-1	141-3	122-4	112-5	pence 101-9
1978	142-1	153-9	143-6	143-7	149-8	135-9	142·4 166·4	149-3	161·8 184·9	139·9 161·6	125·4 144·1	114·5 135·2
1979	165.0	176.7	167-4	166-5	170-3	160-5	100.4	154-4	104.9	101.0	144-1	100.2
Full-time fem 1980	ales on adult 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 1982	218·0 236·4	240·9 290·7	224·1 241·9	213·1 233·1	214·7 235·4	209·8 228·5	213·1 237·6	223·8 246·1	239·3 259·8	204·6 225·3	177-8 189-8	178·1 189·9
1983	255-3	275.7	263.4	251.1	254-2	248-4	257.3	267-9	283-6	241.2	204.1	197-9

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

5.5 EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries	r 1						
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†
Men Women	689 311	225·6 276·2	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4
Men and women	1,000	233-9	258-1	298-1	340-6	418-7	469-1	525-6	569-3

* 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

SIC 1968									Comment of the state of the sta	
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
61·61 67·50 80·37	75·15 87·48 102·32	67·66 77·85 91·05	82·09 96·79 114·88	71·04 83·51 96·89	73·56 84·77 98·28	74·96 84·52 99·82	72·91 81·77 94·06	72·72 87·78 104·30	76-96 88-03 103-30	£ 72·89 83·50 96·94
90·62	114·47	101·16	137-73	108·09	111·64	116·58	113-36	126·12	123·77	113-06
98·67	127·96	111·31	154-22	113·15	123·23	126·08	121-55	142·28	138·19	125-58
106·59	141·91	124·38	162-63	124·08	134·26	138·54	131-53	157·69	150·67	137-06
113·70	154·28	135·47	183-28	138·06	147·23	150·14	140-40	169·12	162·46	149-13
41·3	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47·2	44·7	42·4	48·0	44·2
41·3	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47·2	44·9	42·8	48·8	44·2
41·0	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46·8	44·9	43·4	48·6	44·0
40·1	43·2	41.7	42·5	41·7	41·9	47·9	44·0	42·2	47·1	43·0
41·1	43·6	42.2	41·9	41·8	42·0	46·0	43·8	40·1	46·9	43·0
41·4	44·2	43.0	41·2	41·8	42·0	47·9	43·8	40·0	46·7	42·9
41·5	44·5	43.5	42·1	43·0	42·6	47·4	43·6	40·8	46·7	43·3
149·2 163·4 196·0	164·4 192·7 227·4	157·3 181·0 210·8	184·5 217·0 262·3	163·7 192·9 223·2	168·7 194·9 227·5	158-8 179-1 213-3	163·1 182·1 209·5	171·5 205·1 240·3	160-3 180-4 212-6	pence 164·9 188·9 220·3
226·0	265·0	242·6	324·1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257·6	298-9	262-8	262·9
240·1	293·5	263·8	368·1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277·5	354-8	294-6	292·0
257·5	321·1	289·3	394·7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300·3	394-2	322-6	319·5
274·0	346·7	311·4	435·3	321·1	345·6	316·8	322·0	414-5	347-9	344·4
38·08 41·94 50·43	45·59 52·12 60·06	46·20 53·62 61·84	48-87 55-33 67-15	43·44 49·15 56·08	44·45 50·08 58·44	Ξ	39·14 42·97 48·23	47·94 58·10 70·29	53·25 63·79 72·38	£ 44-31 50-03 58-24
58-62	71·01	74·01	82·15	64·95	68-40		61·45	81·75	92·14	68·73
64-02	79·13	81·55	92·83	70·58	75-71		66·49	99·07	105·76	76·44
69-58	85·78	90·75	102·44	78·51	83-17		69·33	103·22	114·12	83·96
73-22	92·51	99·65	111·70	86·80	90-29		78·57	111·72	123·32	91·18
36·1	36·8	37·2	38·5	37·5	37·2	Ξ	37·9	36·0	41·3	37·4
36·1	36·7	37·5	38·1	37·0	37·2		38·5	36·8	43·5	37·4
36·0	36·8	36·7	38·3	37·4	37·2		37·2	37·6	43·3	37·4
36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3	Ξ	38·5	37·0	42·3	37·5
36·5	37·5	37·6	37·4	37·5	37·5		39·1	36·3	42·8	37·7
37·5	38·3	38·2	37·7	38·1	37·8		37·9	35·1	42·6	38·0
37·0	38·4	38·2	38·4	38·6	38·1		39·2	35·8	41·7	38·2
105·5 116·2 140·1	123·9 142·0 163·2	124·2 143·0 168·5	126·9 145·2 175·3	115-8 132-8 149-9	119·5 134·6 157·1		103·3 111·6 129·7	133·2 157·9 186·9	128·9 146·6 167·2	pence 118·5 133·8 155·7
161-0	190·4	201·1	215-1	174·1	183-4	=	159·6	220·9	217·8	183·3
175-4	211·0	216·9	248-2	188·2	201-9		170·1	272·9	247·1	202·8
185-5	224·0	237·6	271-7	206·1	220-0		182·9	294·1	267·9	220·9
197-9	240·9	260·9	290-9	224·9	237-0		200·4	312·1	295·7	238·7

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees 5.5

Industries and Service	es								
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
en omen	575 425	232·6 276·6	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6
e: These corie	1,000	244-5	267-3	300-0	336-2	420-7	487-4	533-0	581.9

34) and April 1976 (page 19). These series were published in Employment Gazette as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pages 431 to

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFAC	TURING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings	(2)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£		Hours	Hourly earnings (Pence)
			excluding affected	those whose by absence	e pay was			excluding t	hoen when	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pa was affected b absence	was		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	West of the second	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludin overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations										-
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	71.8 81.8 94.5 111.2 119.3 { 134.8 134.4 142.8	74·2 84·7 97·9 115·2 124·7 138·1 137·8 147·4	45.6 45.8 46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7	162.6 184.8 212.8 255.5 286.0 315.1 313.7 336.7	160·0 181·8 208·7 250·0 279·8 307·9 306·7 329·2	69·5 78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4	71.5 80.7 93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6	45·7 46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9	156.5 175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5	154-3 172-8 197-5 240-5 269-1 294-7 319-0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	88·2 102·4 116·8 143·6 159·6 { 180·1 178·5	88·9 103·0 117·7 144·8 161·8 181·4 179·8	39·2 39·4 39·6 39·4 38·8 38·8 38·9	223·4 258·1 293·8 362·3 411·9 457·9 453·4	223·8 258·9 294·7 362·0 411·5 457·0 452·5	88·4 99·9 112·1 140·4 161·2 177·9	88·9 100·7 113·0 141·3 163·1 178·9	38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4 38·2	227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1 462·5	227·9 257·9 289·5 361·3 419·7 462·3
All occupations	193.2	194.6	39.1	491-6	491.0	193.7	194-9	38-4	503-4	502-9
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	76·1 87·3 100·5 120·3 131·3 { 148·8 147·9 158·6	78·5 90·0 103·7 124·3 137·1 152·6 151·8 163·3	43·8 44·0 44·2 43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3 42·2	177·7 202·9 233·1 284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2 383·0	177·1 202·2 231·8 281·8 320·8 354·0 351·4 380·0	76.8 86.9 98.8 121.5 136.5 151.5	78.6 89.1 101.4 124.5 140.5 154.5	43.0 43.1 43.2 42.7 41.7 41.7	181·1 204·3 232·2 288·2 332·0 365·6 399·1	181·5 204·9 232·4 287·6 331·2 364·6
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations						100 0	107-5	41.5	299.1	398-0
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	43·0 49·3 55·4 66·4 72·5 79·9 79·6 86·7	45·0 51·2 57·9 69·5 76·3 82·9 82·6 90·3	39·8 39·9 39·8 39·6 39·6 39·6 39·7	113·4 128·5 145·4 174·5 192·8 209·5 208·9 227·3	112·7 127·5 144·2 172·8 191·4 207·1 206·6 224·9	42·2 48·0 53·4 65·9 72·1 78·3 85·6	43·7 49·4 55·2 68·0 74·5 80·1 87·9	39·4 39·6 39·6 39·4 39·3 39·3	111·2 125·3 139·9 172·1 189·8 205·0 224·3	110·7 124·4 138·7 170·4 188·2 202·7 222·0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	48·1 54·9 62·3 76·7 86·4 97·2 97·0 105·5	48·4 55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3 97·6 97·4	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·3 37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2	130-1 148-0 168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3	129·8 147·5 168·0 204·9 233·4 259·0 258·5 281·9	53·4 58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6 104·3	53·8 59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9	36·7 36·7 36·7 36·7 36·5 36·5	143-8 158-1 176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0	143·7 157·9 176·6 220·7 259·2 282·2 309·0
All occupations 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981	44-9 51-3 57-9 70-3 78-1	46·4 52·8 60·0 72·8 81·5	38·7 38·8 38·8 38·7 38·4	120·0 136·1 154·6 187·3 211·6	119·6 135·4 153·7 186·1 210·6	50·0 55·4 61·8 77·3 89·3	51·0 56·4 63·0 78·8 91·4	37·5 37·5 37·5 37·5 37·5	134·0 148·2 166·0 207·0 241·8	133·9 148·0 165·7 206·4 241·2
1982* 1983	{ 87·1 86·8 94·5	89·7 89·4 97·6	38·5 38·5 38·6	232·1 231·4 251·8	230·4 } 229·7 } 250·1	97·5 106·9	99·0 108·8	37·1 37·2	263·1 288·5	262·1 287·5
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	68·9 78·8 90·4 108·4 118·6 { 134·0 133·3	138·0 137·2	42·7 42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3 41·4	165·8 188·7 216·7 263·3 299·0 329·6 327·2	164·3 187·0 214·2 259·8 295·6 325·4 323·1	68·7 77·3 87·4 107·7 121·6	70·2 79·1 89·6 110·2 124·9	41·3 41·4 41·5 41·1 40·3 40·2	168-0 188-6 213-6 264-8 305-1 334-6	167·5 187·9 212·4 262·8 303·2 332·1
1983 (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over	143-2	148-0	41.4	354-1	349.9	145-4	148-3	40.0	365-1	362-5
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	68·0 77·8 89·1 106·9 116·8 { 132·0 131·2	80·5 92·5 110·9 122·5 135·9	42·7 42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3 41·4	163-8 186-5 213-9 259-8 294-7 324-6 322-3	162·3 184·7 211·3 256·2 291·2 320·3 318·2	67·8 76·3 86·2 106·3 119·8	69·3 78·1 88·4 108·7 123·1	. 41.3 41.4 41.5 41.1 40.3	165-7 186-1 210-7 261-1 300-4 329-3	165·1 185·3 209·3 259·0 298·4 326·7

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 All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
Labourcosts	1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34 430-8	143·45 249·36 365·12 431·1 532·7 603·34 689·4	107·32 156·95 222·46 263·9 333·6 357·43 382·6	129·61 217·22 324·00 377·1 495·1 595·10 660·8	109-37 166-76 249-14 298-9 368-6 405-57 443-6	Pence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Percent
Wages and salaries †	1973 1978 1981 1982	89·9 84·3 82·1 82·5	82·5 76·2 73·3 72·1	91·1 86·8 85·0 85·2	84·7 78·2 75·8 75·3	89·3 83·9 81·6 81·7	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1973 1978 1981 1982	8·4 9·2 10·0 10·1	12·0 9·3 8·7 8·5	6·4 6·8 7·8 7·7	9·8 11·2 11·5 11·5	9·2 9·0 9·7 9·8	
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1973 1978 1981 1982	4·9 8·5 9·0 8·8	4·3 6·7 7·0 6·7	4·9 9·1 9·9 9·7	4·5 6·9 7·0 6·9	4·9 8·4 8·9 8·7	
Private social welfare payments	1973 1978 1981 1982	3·5 4·8 5·2 5·3	5·9 9·4 10·1 10·0	1.6 2.3 2.8 2.7	8·0 12·2 13·1 13·5	3·7 5·1 5·6 5·7	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1973 1978 1981 1982	1·6 2·3 3·7 3·4	7·3 7·7 9·6 11·2	2·4 1·9 2·3 2·4	2·9 2·6 4·1 4·3	2·2 2·6 3·9 3·9	

training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	19 19	81 82	3·7 3·4	9·6 11·2	2·3 2·4	4·1 4·3	2.6 3.9 3.9	* * *	
SIC 1980		Manufact	turing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §	102 B	10 mg 10	% change over a year earlier	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH				3.44	% change over a year earlier
1	978 979 980 981 982 983	70·7 82·5 100·0 107·4 111·8	15·0 16·7 21·2 7·4 4·1	78·5 79·3 100·0 106·4 106·9	73-8 83-1 100-0 105-7 108-5	71·1 82·3 100·0 111·6 108·5	73·4 83·0 100·0 106·5 108·6	72·1 82·7 100·0 109·5 112·9 116·1	1980 = 10 11.6 14.7 20.9 9.5 3.1 2.8
1	981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					1 11 1889		107·7 110·0 110·2 109·6	16·9 12·6 5·8 3·4
1	982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4				Tilleman de			112·0 112·6 113·0 113·6	4·0 2·4 2·5 3·6
1	983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4							114·6 115·6 116·4 117·1	2·3 2·7 3·0 3·1
	1984 Q1		egye c		<u> </u>			116-6	1.7
	§ 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	71·1 81·9 100·0 109·7 115·6 118·1	13·2 15·2 22·1 9·7 5·3 2·2	79·3 79·6 100·0 105·6 107·9	71·5 81·9 100·0 109·8 105·5	71·9 82·8 100·0 111·0 108·9	74·1 83·3 100·0 106·4 109·1	72·6 82·8 100·0 109·0 113·5 117·5	10·8 14·0 20·8 9·0 4·1 3·5
1	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113·4 115·0 115·8 118·2	4·0 5·7 5·6 6·3					111·4 113·3 113·9 114·8	3·5 3·5 4·1 5·6
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116·4 118·6 117·8 119·6	2·6 3·1 1·7 1·2					115·8 116·9 118·0 118·9	3·9 3·2 3·6 3·6
	1984 Q1	121.3	4-2			理3.3 分級		118-3	2.2
	1983 Dec	119-2	1.2						
	1984 Jan Feb Mar	120·5 122·1 121·3	4·4 4·6 3·6						
	Apr May	121·4 122·4	1·8 3·4						
³ months ending:	1983 Dec	119.7	1.3						
	1984 Jan Feb Mar	119·9 120·6 121·3	2·1 3·4 4·2						

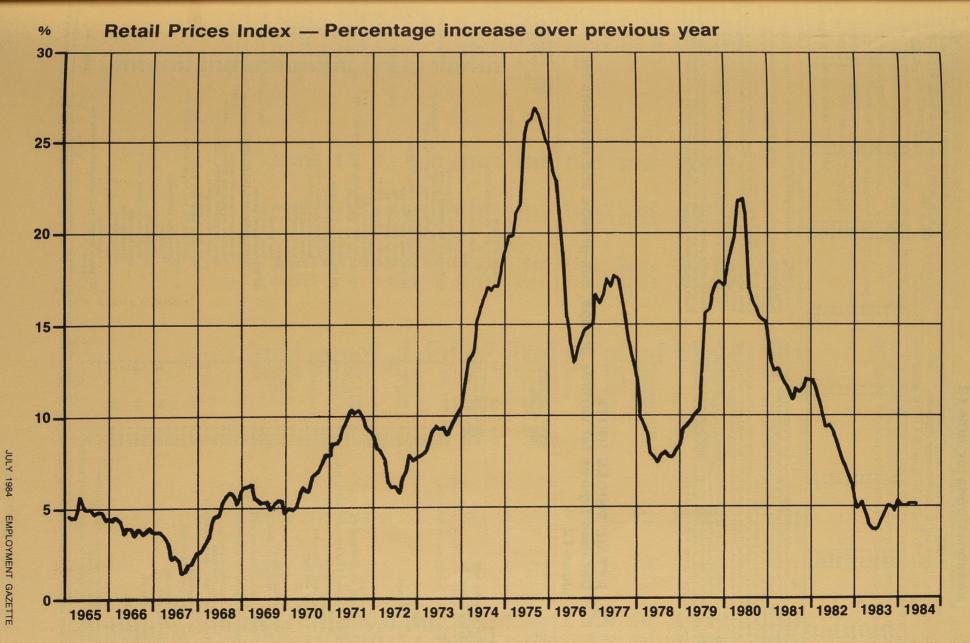
* Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
† Including holiday bonuses up to 1973...* Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable).

* Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

* Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

* Not available.

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1)(2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8) (10)
nnual averages 974	39.5	61-8	54	53	49.4	45.2	68	27	36	30.1	60-3	66	53	24.8	54.4	Indice 81·1	es 1980 = 100 61
975 976 977 978 979	49·9 58·2 64·2 73·4 84·9	70·0 76·3 82·9 87·6 92·1	65 73 79 85 92	62 70 78 83 91	58·9 66·4 73·2 80·7 89·9	53·0 60·4 68·1 76·9 86·9	74 79 84 89 94	34 44 53 65 79	46 54 62 71 83	38·2 46·2 59·1 68·6 81·9	67·2 75·5 81·9 86·8 93·0	78 81 87 92 96	64 75 82 89 91	31·8 41·5 54·1 68·2 84·4	62·4 73·6 78·5 85·3 91·9	87·1 88·5 90·0 93·1 95·1	66 72 78 85 92
980 981 982 983	100·0 113·3 126·0 137·4	100·0 106·2 112·7 117·8	100 110 117 122	100 112 125 130	100·0 109·5 120·3 128·5	100·0 114·5 131·9 146·7	100 105 110 114	100 127 170 201	100 116 133	100·0 123·7 144·9 166·3	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0	100 103 110 113	100 110 121 132	100·0 124·7 144·5	100·0 110·5 119·2 128·6	100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	100 110 117 122
Quarterly averages 982 Q4	129.9	113.7	122	129	125.4	133.6	112	185	140	153-3	112.0	112	127	152.7	120.7	112-3	119
983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	132·6 135·7 138·5 142·6	115·5 118·6 118·4 118·4	118 120 122 126	130 128 129 132	125·4 128·6 129·5 130·5	139·1 143·4 147·1 150·1	112 114 115 115	182 197 206 219	142 145 150	158·6 162·9 169·7 174·0	113·5 114·4 114·7 116·8	113 113 113 113	127 131 133 136	155·7 160·2 168·7	127·0 129·0 128·5 129·9	119·7 118·5 119·5 119·1	120 121 122 124
984 Q1	145-2		125		1	153-0	115			1 1	15.55	114				1	125
Monthly 1983 Nov Dec	142·7 143·6	116·2 116·5	126	132 133	129·8 132·0					175·2 175·2	117·9 116·0	113 113			129·4 131·1		124 125
984 Jan Feb Mar	144·0 145·5 146·0	120·3 124·9	125	135 135		153.0	115				117·8 114·4	114 114 114		 Herein	130·7 130·6		125 125 125
Apr	146-3										1	114					125
ncreases on a year	earlier																
Annual averages 974	17	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18		11	14	Per cent
975 976 977 978 979	26 17 10 14 16	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16	11 12 9 6	14 9 7 5	20 17 10 8	::	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3	9 8 9
980 1981 1982 1983	18 13 11 9	8 6 6 5	9 10 11 4	10 12 12 4	11 9 10 7	15 15 15 11	6 5 5 3	27 27 33 18	21 16 15	19 22 24 17	7 7 6 5	4 5 3 7	3 10 10 10	25 16	8 9 11 8 8	2 5 5 6	9 9 7 7
Quarterly averages	9	4	4	10	10	12	4	37	16	15	4	3	9				119
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 9 10	4 5 5 4	3 3 5 4	7 3 2 2	9 7 7 4	12 11 10 12	4 3 3 3	24 16 16 19	14 10 11	16 16 15 15	4 5 4 2	6 4 4 1	11 12 9 6	19 13 12 17	7 5 5 7	6 7 7 7	5 4 3 3
1984 Q1	10		6			10	3			14	4	1		: ::		6	4
Monthly 1983 Nov Dec	10 10	2 3		2 2	4 4	::	::	::	::	13 13	6 3	1	::		8 8	:: /	4 4
1984 Jan Feb Mar	9 10 10	7 8		3 3		10	3	::		:: ::	5 1	1 1	::		3 3	::	4 4 4
Apr	8										1.80						4
Source: OECD—Main Econo Notes: 1 Wages and salarie 2 Seasonally adjuste		s (all employee	s).	3 Males onl 4 Hourly wa 5 Monthly e 6 Including	ly. age rates. earnings mining.		8 Hourly 6	ng mining and earnings. stries. tion workers.	transport		1000						The Real Property lies



Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for June 12

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 - 100	1 month	6 months
1983 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
Dec	342-8	0.3	2.4	5.3	343-7	0.2	2.1
1984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344-8	0.4	1.4
Mar	345-1	0.3	1.6	5.2	345.8	0.3	1.4
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.6	5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3
May	351.0	0.4	2.7	5.1	351-3	0.3	2.4
June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6

The rise in the index for June was caused mainly by higher food prices and transport costs. Although prices of home-killed mutton and lamb and some vegetables were significantly lower, milk, fruit, sweets and other items of food rose in price and this had the effect of increasing the index for food overall. Following the introduction of seasonal sales, most items of clothing were subject to price reductions.

Food: There was a rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the food index during the month. Much of the rise was caused by higher prices for milk. Seasonal food prices were lower particularly for mutton and lamb and tomatoes which were reflected by a fall in this index of about 2½ per cent.

Tobacco: Small increases in prices of cigarettes and tobacco caused the index for the group to rise by rather less than a half of one per cent.

Housing: The effect of the increase in the amount of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers was offset by lower charges for maintenance and repair work. Consequently there was no significant change in the group index.

Fuel and light: Small increases in most types of fuel were recorded during the month but

the rise of nearly a half of one per cent in the group index was caused mainly by electric

charges.

Durable household goods: A number of small price rises on items included in the group caused the group index to rise by about a half of one per cent. The greatest price increase

were for soft furnishings.

Clothing and footwear: The onset of the seasonal sales was apparent by the number of price reductions on most types of clothing. The result was a fall in the group index of a little over a half of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: There was a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent. This was largely the effect of higher prices for motor vehicles. Petrol prices too were slightly

higher.

Miscellaneous goods: Very small price increases throughout the items included in this group caused the group index to rise by less than a quarter of one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Most prices increased during the month causing the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for

The second secon	Jan 1974	Percen change (month	over		Jan		entage ge over ths)	
	= 100	1	12	And the second s		1	12	
All items	351-9	0.3	5-1	V Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels		79·3	0.4	3-8
All items excluding food	357-8	0.2	4.7	Coal	48	38-2		13
Seasonal food	339.9	-2.2	20.7	Smokeless fuels Gas		64·9 90·1		12
Food excluding seasonal	329-2	0.9	4.8	Electricity		00.6		2
I Food	330.6	0.4	7.1	Oil and other fuel and light	62	26-4		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	336-0		5	VI Durable household goods		57-2	0.5	2.
Bread	314.7		4	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishing	s 27	72.6		
Flour	267-6		5	Radio, television and other household appliances	20	09-5		_
Other cereals	401.3		6	Pottery, glassware and hardware		66.7		
Biscuits Meat and bacon	324·1 266·2		3	VII Clothing and footwear			-0.6	-0.1
Beef	321.6		2	Men's outer clothing		31-4		-
Lamb	256.1		-3	Men's underclothing		98.9		-
Pork	246.0		11	Women's outer clothing		53.5		-
Bacon	245.2		6	Women's underclothing		34.5		
Ham (cooked)	237.2		5	Children's clothing		46.5		
Other meat and meat products	242.8		3	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery hats and materials	' 24	40.4		
Fish Land and attended to the control of the contro	266-7		5 8	Footwear		25.7		
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats Butter	346·3 423·2		1	VIII Transport and vehicles		76-3	0.5	2.
Margarine	265.7		18	Motoring and cycling		63-8		
Lard and other cooking fats	236.0		11	Purchase of motor vehicles		16.0		
Milk, cheese and eggs	331.1		6	Maintenance of motor vehicles		08.4		
Cheese	362-1		1	Petrol and oil		42·9 58·4		
Eggs	194-2		29	Motor licences		33.8		
Milk, fresh	394.5		4	Motor insurance Fares		66.7		
Milk, canned, dried etc	401.1		-1	Rail transport		79.6		
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	395·1 499·6		16 37	Road transport		62-1		NO.
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	430.0		19	IX Miscellaneous goods		64-5	0.2	5
Soft drinks	333.5		3	Books, newspapers and periodicals		07.4		1
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	435.3		3	Books		48-0		
Sugar	429.3		2	Newspapers and periodicals		94.5		
Jam, marmalade and syrup	325.0		4	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries		61·5 79·1		
Sweets and chocolates	431.7		4	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc Soap and detergents		32.5		
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	421-9		23	Soda and polishes		53.2		
Potatoes	508-4		34 17	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,				
Other vegetables Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	366·9 315·2		6	photographic and optical goods, plants etc		04.8		4
Other food	334.4		3	X Services	35	56-3	0.1	*
Food for animals	282.5		3	Postage and telephones		70.8		
II Alcoholic drink	387-9	0.1	5.4	Postage		57.0		
Beer Management of the second	455-4		8	Telephones, telemessages, etc		46·4 87·1		
Spirits, wines etc	300-4		2	Entertainment (other than TV)		39.9		
III Tobacco	499.7	0.3	12.5	Entertainment (other than TV) Other services		36.7		
Cigarettes	501.1		13	Domestic help		62.4		
Tobacco IV Housing	483·1 390·5	0.0	11 7-3	Hairdressing		45-1		
Rent	382.3	0.0	6	Boot and shoe repairing		24-7		
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	314.3		13	Laundering	40	09.0		
Rates and water charges	490.2		6	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the		000	0.8	8
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenan			4	home	35	93-2		

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

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 retail prices on June 12, for a number of important oms of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of he General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the Inited Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

verage prices on June 12, 1984

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		р	р			p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	631	169-3	148-189	White, per 800g wrapped and			P
Sirloin (without bone)	598	294.8	226-360	sliced loaf	588	38-4	31- 45
Silverside (without bone) †	651 621	216·1 121·9	198-238	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	351	45.8	42- 49
Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	496	149.8	98–159 120–180	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	404	30.0	27- 32
Brisket (without bone)	608	147-3	120-177	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	480	31-2	30- 33
Rump steak †	647	290.0	242-325	Flour			
Stewing steak	638	148-9	130–171	Self-raising, per 11/2 kg	580	43.3	34- 54
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	543	188-9	159-230	Home-produced, per 500g	534	100-3	92-112
Breast † Best end of neck	490 434	49·5 121·4	30- 78 70-186	New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	473	97.8	92-104
Shoulder (with bone)	499	104-4	82-146	Dailion, per 300g	528	108-9	102–116
Leg (with bone)	540	165-9	146-198	Margarine			
Lamba imported				Standard quality, per 250g	116	21.0	19- 24
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone)	377	137-3	110-159	Lower priced, per 250g	92	19-0	17- 20
Breast †	334	36.1	26- 49	Lard, per 500g	621	32.6	27- 38
Best end of neck	322	97.5	60-138			32 0	21- 30
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	384 390	82.5	70- 96	Cheese			
Leg (with bone)	390	140.7	130–153	Cheddar type	624	116.9	98-136
Pork: home-killed				Eggs			
Leg (foot off) Belly †	565 620	110.7	92-144	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	407	97.0	88-106
Loin (with bone)	633	80·0 135·9	68- 94	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	391 89	85·4 72·8	78- 96
Fillet (without bone)	449	172.4	122–159 128–255		09	12.0	60- 84
				Milk Per pint			
Bacon Collar †	005			rei piiit	526	21.7	
Gammon†	295 366	113·2 163·5	88–130 132–204	Tea			
Middle cut †, smoked	344	130-4	112-144	Higher priced, per 125g	248	50.8	48- 56
Back, smoked	298	154.0	136-177	Medium priced, per 125g	1,097	49.0	47- 52
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	400 225	150.7	130-174	Lower priced, per 125g	577	44.7	44- 49
ollowy, Smoked	225	102.7	88-122	Coffee			
Ham (not shoulder)	518	204-8	156-250	Pure, instant, per 100g	625	126-9	120-134
			100 200	Sugar			
Sausages Pork	040			Granulated, per kg	663	47.5	46- 49
Beef	640 491	75·7 68·6	64- 88			47.5	40- 49
THE PERSON NAMED IN		00.0	56- 84	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	417	49-4	37- 58	White	218	17-9	15 04
Corned beef, 12 oz can	560	04.0		Red	107	18.3	15- 21 15- 22
	563	84-8	72- 98	Potatoes, new loose	544	22.6	19- 26
Chicken: roasting				Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	546	45.6	36- 64
Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled	398	61.7	56- 68	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	490 348	22·0 23·0	15- 29
(4lb), oven ready	504	70.4		Cauliflower	374	35.7	18- 30 22- 49
	504	78-4	72- 84	Brussels sprouts			
Fresh and smoked fish				Carrots Onions	512	27.0	21- 34
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	335	137-3	118-162	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	491 587	33.2	25- 43
Haddock, smoked whole	336	141.7	120-165		367	26.7	21- 31
Plaice fillets	282 305	139·2 151·3	116-162	Fresh fruit			
Herrings	271	67.2	126-180 50- 80	Apples, cooking	514	37·2 33·7	29- 45
Kippers, with bone	352	91.8	78–110	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	625 531	33·7 39·6	24- 41
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	E74			Oranges	466	39.6	32- 47 21- 40
, rain-size can	574	114-4	100-130	Bananas	635	39.0	35- 43

Ib unless otherwise stated. Scottish equivalent.

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*			_00	100 (100 - 10)	The same			All items	All items	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and	Durable household	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals	UNITED KINGDOM
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significan seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	except food	except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	drink			light	goods	footwear	vehicles	laneous goods		bought and consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974 1975	1,000	253 232	- 47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1	204-2-205	·5 39·2-40·0 ·3 40·4-41·6		96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2		59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3	80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 Weights 1975
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5	200·3-202 199·5-202 196·0-198 180·9-183 176·2-178 171·7-173	·8 35·9-36·9 ·8 38·0-39·0 ·6 38·5-39·7 ·6 37·7-38·9 ·6 34·5-35·9 ·9 34·3-35·3 ·6 33·9-34·9 ·1 35·8-36·5 ·7 33·7-34·3	62·0-62·2 63·3-63·9 60·9-61·5 59·1-59·7 56·8-57·2	100·0-101·2 101·8-103·6 98·6-100·4 93·6-95·6 91·1-92·5 87·0-88·2 92·7-93·6	2 53·0 6 51·4 4 52·5 48·0 48·4 47·7 46·8	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·0 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·0 35·0-36·9 33·1-34·9	7 753 9 767 2 768 6 786 2 793 4 794 9 797	958·0-960·8 953·3-955·8 966·5-969·6 964·0-966·6 966·8-969·6 969·2-971·9 965·7-967·6 971·5-974·1 966·1-968·7	90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 93	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984
Jan 15, 1974=100 1974 1975 1976 1977 - Annual 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8 330.0	115-9 156-8 171-6 208-2 231-1 255-9 293-6 317-1 331-9 346-3	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8 299·6 306·5	105-0 120-9 142-9 175-6 187-6 205-7 226-3 241-3 258-3 264-4	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1	108 4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·0 366·5	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2 413·3 440·9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2 380·0 433·3 465·4	107-9 131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2 243-8 250-4	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3	111·2 138·6 161·3 188·3 206·7 236·4 276·9 300·7 325·8 345·6	106·8 135·5 159·5 173·3 192·0 213·9 262·7 300·8 331·6 342·9	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0	Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1974
1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13	119·9 147·9 172·4 189·5 207·2 245·3 277·3	118·3 148·3 183·1 196·1 217·5 244·8 266·7	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8	121·1 146·6 177·1 200·4 219·5 248·9 274·7	128·9 151·2 178·7 202·8 220·3 256·4 286·7	143·3 162·4 189·7 222·4 240·8 277·7 308·2	137·5 157·8 185·2 214·5 232·5 269·1 299·6	98·1 137·3 169·6 186·7 212·8 236·5 264·2	113·3 132·4 165·7 183·9 197·1 218·3 232·0	120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3	120·5 147·6 170·9 190·2 207·3 246·2 279·3	119·9 172·8 198·7 220·1 234·5 274·7 348·9	118·2 149·0 173·7 188·9 198·9 241·4 277·7	124·0 162·6 193·2 222·8 231·5 269·7 296·6	110·3 134·8 154·1 164·3 190·3 237·4 285·0	124-9 168-7 198-8 219-9 233-1 277-1 355-7	118·3 140·8 157·0 175·2 187·3 216·1 231·0	118·6 131·5 148·5 163·6 176·1 197·1 207·5	130·3 157·0 178·9 198·7 218·5 268·4 299·5	125·2 152·3 176·2 198·6 216·4 258·8 293·4	115·8 154·0 166·8 186·6 202·0 246·9 289·2	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5	Jan 14 1975 Jan 13 1976 Jan 18 1977 Jan 17 1978 Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980 Jan 13 1981
1982 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	310-6 310-7 313-4	296·1 297·2 299·8	287·6 285·7 296·5 308·9	297·5 299·2 300·1	306·2 309·0 311·6 313·0	323·4 324·9 325·8 327·5	316·4 318·5 320·0 321·6	296·1 297·6 298·1 298·5	255·4 256·6 256·8 257·1	314·6 314·4 317·2 324·5	311·5 311·6 314·1 320·2	387·0 390·6 393·4	321·8 324·4 332·1	392·1 393·8 399·1	350·0 344·5 345·6	401·9 406·5 410·2	239·5 241·1 242·8	207·1 209·3 209·6	330·5 326·0 330·0	312·5 314·4 317·8	325·6 327·3 328·0	329·7 331·9 334·2	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16 Mar 16
Apr 20 May 18 June 15	319·7 322·0 322·9	302·6 305·6 304·1	322·8 311·5	301·9 302·3	314·2 314·8	329·5 330·6	323·3 324·2 325·1	299·0 298·7	256·6 256·8 258·0	326·6 328·2 329·4	322·0 323·4 324·6	412·5 417·0 423·2	338·8 342·3 341·3	404·4 414·9 419·2	364·9 364·2 365·8	416·2 426·1 436·0	243·4 243·9 243·5	210·2 210·2 209·6	341·1 343·9 346·7	322·1 323·8 326·0	331·4 330·2 330·5	336·4 339·1 340·3	Apr 20 May 18 June 15
July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	323-0 323-1 322-9	299·5 295·5 295·9	281·0 249·5 244·3	303·0 304·7 306·1	315-2 316-7 318-9	331·9 335·5 337·6	327·9 330·0	298·9 299·1	259·2 260·7	330·7 330·3	325·9 325·9	425·9 428·6 428·8	344·1 345·7 348·8	419·5 419·9 420·0	366·8 368·1 359·0	441·2 445·4 445·5	242·4 244·1 245·0	209·2 210·0 212·4	348·2 349·3 348·2	327·7 327·6 330·8	332·1 333·3 334·7	342·6 344·5 347·0	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	324·5 326·1 325·5	296·5 298·8 300·1	244·1 243·1 248·2	306·7 309·3 309·9	321·2 324·5 324·6	338·0 - 338·6 339·4	331·1 332·9 333·4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260·7 261·0 261·2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327·6 329·2 328·4	430·4 435·4 438·5	352·0 351·7 348·8	425·8 424·8 426·5	360·4 360·9 348·8	449·0 458·1 462·9	245·3 246·8 247·7	212·2 212·8 213·2	350·9 352·8 354·6	333·7 335·9 336·8	335·0 335·2 335·9	349·8 351·6 352·8	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14
1983 Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	325·9 327·3 327·9	301·8 302·1 302·4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310·3 310·4 310·4	325·6 325·6 326·6	341·0 342·9 342·9	334·8 335·9 336·3	305·8 303·8 302·2	260·8 261·2 261·8	332-6 334-2 335-0	328·5 329·8 330·4	441·4 439·8 440·3	353·7 356·0 357·0	426·2 430·9 432·9	348·1 349·0 349·7	467·0 464·8 465·6	245·8 247·9 249·3	210·9 213·6 213·8	353·9 355·9 356·5	337·4 338·5 339·5	337·6 337·3 337·8	353·7 355·3 356·5	Jan 11 1983 Feb 15 Mar 15
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	332·5 333·9 334·7	304·6 305·6 308·8	270·8 270·8 281·5	311·0 312·2 314·0	327·7 328·6 329·1	343·8 345·3 346·6	337·3 338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340·3 341·7 341·9	334·8 336·2 336·7	443·4 441·8 437·8	363·9 366·7 368·2	440·3 443·2 444·0	363·5 363·4 364·0	465·5 462·6 461·8	249·7 250·8 251·2	214·5 214·2 213·7	363·6 367·4 366·3	342·0 345·1 345·7	341·1 342·0 342·7	358·9 361·4 363·5	Apr 12 May 17 June 14
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	336·5 338·0 339·5	308·7 309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346·1 348·7 348·9	339·6 341·4 341·8	307·2 307·6 308·6	264·7 264·6 265·8	344·3 345·9 346·9	338·7 340·2 341·0	437·8 439·9 440·4	369·4 371·4 371·8	443·5 443·2 443·5	373·0 375·5 376·7	461·9 465·2 466·0	250·1 250·7 251·6	213-3 215-5 215-8	370·5 371·8 373·1	347·1 347·5 348·6	343·6 344·2 344·7	364·1 366·1 368·9	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	340·7 341·9 342·8	314·5 316·1 318·5	304·4 311·0 321·1	316·7 317·5 318·7	333·7 335·5 335·1	348·6 349·1 351·7	342·5 343·6 345·0	309·2 310·1 311·5	267·3 267·6 268·3	347·9 349·0 349·4	342·1 343·1 343·7	440·5 443·9 444·2	373·4 372·7 373·2	444·0 448·6 450·0	379·6 380·5 381·6	466·7 468·8 469·0	252·0 252·3 253·0	216·7 218·0 217·1	373·0 372·3 371·7	349·7 352·3 353·4	345·1 349·1 350·0	370·8 373·4 375·7	Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13
1984 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	342·6 344·0 345·1	319·8 321·4 323·8	321·3 327·0 331·9	319·8 320·7 322·6	335·5 334·0 338·7	353·1 355·5 356·8	346·9 349·5	312·1 311·2 312·1	270·3 273·0 274·8	348·9 350·3 351·0	343·5 344·8 345·8	445·8 447·7 448·9	376·1 379·0 380·2	450·8 455·1 457·6	382·6 383·8 383·6	469·3 472·1 474·0	252·3 254·5 255·6	210·4 212·7 213·0	370·8 368·6 368·3	353·3 357·5 359·3	350·6 350·9 351·8	378·5 379·7 381·6	Jan 10 1984 Feb 14 Mar 13
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	349·7 351·0 351·9	327·3 329·4 330·6	343·8 347·7 339·9	324·5 326·2 329·2	341·0 342·0 342·8	358·6 361·1 363·2	351·5 353·4 355·0	312·9 313·4 320·1	277·5 280·2 282·1	355·9 357·0 357·8	350·1 351·3 352·5	453-3 454-5 455-5	385·6 387·6 387·9	488·0 498·1 499·7	393·1 390·6 (390·5)	475·7 477·6 479·3	255·8 255·9 257·2	213·7 214·8 213·5	372·2 374·4 376·3	363·4 363·6 364·5	355·5 355·9 356·3	383·9 390·1 393·2	Apr 10 May 15 June 12

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 centand those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

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

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

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

WITER KINOPON	All	Food	Aleebelle	Tobacca	Housing	Eugl and	Durable	Clothing	Trans-	Miscel-	Sarviess		Per cen
UNITED KINGDOM	Allitems	Food	drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	port and vehicles	laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13	20 18 25 23 7 11 13	2 18 26 17 9 5 21	0 24 31 19 15 4 17	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7	13 19 11 13 10 8 12	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12	7 25 22 16 13 9 20	12 16 33 8 12 8 22	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27
1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 June 14	12 5 4	11 2 2	16 10 8	32 9 6	23 -1 -1	13 16 6	4 3 3	0 2 2	10 7 6	8	13 4 4	7 7 7	11 15 3
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	4 5 5	3 5 6	7 7 7	6 6	2 2 5	5 4 5	3 3 3	2 3 2	6 6 7	6 6 5	3 3 3	6 6	3 3 3
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	5 5 5	6 6 6	6 6 7	4 6 6	5 5 9	4 2 1	3 2 2	2 2 2	6 6 5	5 5 5	3 4 4	6 6 7	2 2 1
1984 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	5 5 5	6 6 7	6 6	6 6	10 10 10	1 2 2	3 3 3	-0 -0 -0	5 4 3	5 6 6	4 4 4	7 7 7	1 2 2
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	5 5 5	8 8 7	6 6 5	11 12 13	8 7 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	-0 0 -0	2 2 3	6 5 5	4 4 4	7 8 8	2 3 4

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	General	index of re	tail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199-4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208-0	16, 1962 = 1 218·1
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 346-7	105·2 134·3 158·3 186·9 202·5 220·6 262·1 292·1 322·4 334·3	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0	114·2 145·0 171·3 194·2 207·1 239·8 275·0 304·5 327·4 342·3	101·1 121·0 151·5 178·9 195·8 213·4 248·9 280·3 311·8 327·5 3443·8	105·8 134·0 157·3 186·3 200·9 219·3 260·5 290·3 319·4 331·5	108·7 139·1 160·5 189·4 203·6 233·1 266·4 295·6 319·8 334·4	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0 324·1 339·7	101·5 123·5 151·4 176·8 194·6 211·3 249·6 279·3 305·9 323·2 337·5	107·5 134·5 156·6 184·2 199·3 217·7 261·6 289·8 314·7 328·7	JAN 110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0 316·3 332·0	15, 1974 = 116.1 145.7 168.0 190.8 205.3 239.8 271.8 300.5 320.2 335.4

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
NDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENS	ONER HOL	ISEHOLDS			10.00	-	-	3 Table	10	N 15, 1974 = 100
	105.0	129.5	135-8	147-8	145-5	131-0	124.9	144.0	147-7	134-4	133.1
1975	135.0	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155-1	159.5
976	160.8			209.8	205.2	169.0	155-4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188-6
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2		224-8	184-8	168-3	228.0	221.3	185-3	209.8
978	203.1	199-6	197.9	226.3		205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
979	226.8	222-4	219.0	247.8	251·2 316·9	230.6	206-1	322.5	298-4	248.8	288-3
1980	264-2	248-1	263.8	290.5			208.0	363-3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1981	294.3	269-2	307-5	358.9	381.6	241.4	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414-1	430-6	248-2			393.9	311.5	358-2
1983	336-2	300.7	336.7	441.6	462-3	255-3	215-3	422-3	393.9	311.3	000 2
NDEX FOR TWO-PI		IONER HOL								105.4	133-1
1975	134-6	128.9	135.7	148-1	146-0	132-6	126.4	145.4	144-6	135.4	159-5
1976	159-9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168-2	157-1	188-6
1977	186-7	184.8	186-3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197-4	171.2	209.8
1978	201-6	196-9	199.8	226-6	226.0	186-1	172.7	211.7	217-8	188-5	243.9
1979	225-6	220.0	221-5	247.8	252-8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246-1	210-3	288-3
1980	261-9	244.6	268-3	289.9	319.0	231-2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	313.6
1981	292.3	265.5	314-5	358-1	383-4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327-3	284-1	336.3
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413-1	430-5	249.4	219.9	369-6	362-3	314-1	
1983	333-3	296.7	377-3	440.6	461-2	257.4	223-8	393-1	383-9	320-6	358-2
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR	ICES									100.1
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	341.0	413.3	433-3	243-8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331-6	341.7
1983	329.8	308-8	366-5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214-8	366-3	345.6	342.9	364.0

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

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RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King-	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages	41·1	52.6	71.3	65.2	59.4	56	54.4	77.2	41.5	42.8	40.1	65.2	67.8	60	36-5	55	83-5	59·9	ces 1980 = 100 56-8
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60·5 68·7 77·1 83·2 90·8	77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73·5 80·2 85·9 89·8 93·8	65·8 70·7 76·4 83·2 90·8	61 66 74 81 89	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5 88·1	81·8 85·5 88·6 91·0 94·8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51·8 61·1 69·4 74·7 84·6	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9 82·5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74-7 81-3 86-6 90-1 93-9	67 73 80 86 90	42·6 50·2 62·5 74·8 86·6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1	100·0 109·7 121·8 R 134·2 R	100·0 106·8 112·6 116·3 R	100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0	100·0 112·5 124·6 131·9	100 112 123 132	100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0	100·0 105·9 111·5 114·9	100·0 124·5 150·6 181·5	100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8	100·0 117·8 137·3 157·3	100·0 104·9 107·7 109·7	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2	100 114 127 137	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0	100 112 122 133	100·0 106·5 112·5 115·9	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·3 R
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124·0 126·6 128·2 129·7	130-2 133-0 135-3 138-3 R	115·2 115·4 116·8 118·0	122·9 124·5 127·5 129·1	129·2 131·0 133·1 134·2	129 131 132 135	133·6 137·4 140·3 143·0	113-6 114-3 115-4 116-0	169·4 181·0 182·4 193·1	149·8 153·9 158·3 161·2	150·9 155·3 158·8 164·4	108·6 109·8 109·5 110·7	114·7 115·5 116·6 117·8	134 136 138 140	141·5 145·0 148·0 153·4	129 131 134 137	114·9 115·6 116·0 117·0	118·8 120·3 121·8 122·8	122·6 124·6 126·1 127·9
1984 Q1 Q2	130·4 133·0	137·8 R	121.7	131.5	135.8	137	145-4	117-1	201.0	165·0 168·8	169-1	111.2	118-8	143	158.5	140	118.3	124-1	129-6
Monthly 1984 Jan Feb Mar	129·9 130·5 130·9	137.8	121·2 121·8 122·2	130-6 131-6 132-2	135·2 136·0 136·3	136 137 138	144-5 145-4 146-4	116·8 117·2 117·3	198·3 199·2 205·5	165.0	167·4 169·4 170·6	110·6 111·3 111·6	118·2 118·8 119·4	142 143 144	157·6 158·3 159·6	139 139 141	117·7 118·2 118·8	123·7 124·2 124·5	128·9 R 129·6 R 130·1 R
Apr May Jun	132·6 133·1 133·4		122·2 R 121·9	133·1 133·4	136·7 R 136·9	138 140	147·3 148·1	117·5 R 117·5	209-4 R	168-8	::	111·9 112·7	119·8 119·8	145 R 145	::	142 R 143	119·1 118·8	125·1 125·5	130·9 R 131·4
Increases on a year			0.5	10.7	10.0	15.0	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.0	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.1	Per cent
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	16·1 24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·4 15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	9·5 8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·7 12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 10·8 7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6	10·2 9·7 11·0 R 10·2	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 R	6·6 7·6 8·7 7·7	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9	13·6 13·4 11·8 9·6	5·5 5·9 5·3 3·0	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4·9 3·8 4·6 5·0	11·4 11·2 9·3 8·7	3·9 2·7 3·1 3·7	8·7 7·6 7·6 6·9	7·7 5·9 5·4 4·5	8·4 7·5 5·6 5·6	9·3 9·0 9·8 9·8	3·7 2·9 2·8 2·6	21·0 20·9 20·0 20·2	12·5 9·3 10·0 10·3	16·2 16·0 13·9 11·0	2·1 2·2 1·4 1·7	3·3 2·4 2·4 2·8	9·7 9·0 7·8 7·2	13·2 11·9 11·0 12·5	8·8 8·7 9·3 8·9	4·9 3·5 1·8 1·7	3·6 3·3 2·6 3·3	5·7 5·2 4·7 5·1
1984 Q1 Q2	5·2 5·1	5.9	5.6	7.0	5.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	18-7	10·1 9·7	12-1	2.4	3.6	6.5	12.0	8.2	3.0	4.5	5.7
Monthly 1984 Jan Feb Mar	5·1 5·1 5·2	5.9	5·6 5·7 5·8	6·9 7·1 7·1	5·3 5·5 4·7	5·5 6·4 7·1	9·0 8·9 8·6	2·9 3·1 3·2	20·5 18·8 16·9	10:1	12·3 12·0 11·9	1·8 2·9 2·5	3·2 3·6 3·9	6·4 6·5 6·7	12·1 11·9 12·1	8·0 7·8 8·9	2·6 2·9 3·3	4·1 4·6 4·7	5·5 5·8 5·8
Apr May Jun	5·2 5·1 5·1		5·9 5·9	7·5 7·2	4·9 4·8	6·6 6·5	7·9 7·8	3·2 2·8	17-1	9.7	ii.	2·4 2·0	3·9 3·7	6·6 6·6		8·8 8·9	3·2 2·9	4·5 4·2	5-6 R 5-4

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

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average weekly	expenditure p	er household			Average wee	kly expenditu	re per person		
KINGDOM	At current prices			At constant	prices	At current pr	ices	and the second	At constant	prices
	Actual	A Special	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	* 2000	Actual	*	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	71·84 80·26 94·17 110·60 125·41	16·4 11·7 17·3 17·4 13·4		97·3 100·4 104·3 104·9 105·5	0·4 3·2 3·8 0·6 0·6	26·00 29·54 34·85 40·81 45·96	15·8 13·6 18·0 17·1 12·6		99·1 104·0 108·6 108·7 108·7	-0·1 5·0 4·4 0·2 0·0
1982 *	133-92 [134-01]	6.9		103-4	-2.0	49.69 [49.73]	8-2		107.9	-0.7
Quarterly averages 1981 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	125·70 131·53 125·04 135·08 137·56	10·4 11·4 4·7 8·0 9·4	124·4 128·6 129·1 135·1 136·2	103·2 103·6 102·1 104·8 104·6	-2·0 -0·8 -6·3 -1·4 1·3	46·55 48·61 46·06 48·78 50·95	10·9 12·2 6·2 7·4 9·5	46·2 47·0 47·7 49·0 50·5	107·7 106·5 106·2 106·9 109·0	-1.7 -0.3 -4.9 -1.9 1.2
Q4* 1983 Q1* Q2* Q3*	138·11 [138·51] 132·61 [133·54] 138·87 [140·76] 141·90 [143·55]	5·3 6·8 4·2 4·4	135.4 135.8 136.8 137.8 138.6 140.4 140.7 142.4	102·4 104·3	-1·4 0·2 -0·4 -0·5	53·28 [53·44] 49·30 [49·64] 52·60 [53·32] 53·39 [54·01]	7·8 9·6	51.7 [51.8] 51.0 [51.4] 53.0 [53.7] 52.9 [53.5]	109·6 107·4 112·2 110·0	2·9 1·2 4·9 1·0

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **

* See note to table 7·2

** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 83 (pp. 517–523).

7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED	All	Commodity or	service					100000000000000000000000000000000000000				
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous*
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	71·84 80·26 94·17	10·31 11·87 13·72	4·38 4·76 5·25	17·74 19·31 21·83	3·51 3·92 4·56	2·60 2·72 2·85	5·78 6·78 7·79	4·99 5·66 7·05	5·33 5·99 7·28	9·71 10·90 13·13	6·93 7·66 9·74	0·56 0·69 0·97
1980 1981	110·60 125·41	16·56 19·76	6·15 7·46	25·15 27·20	5·34 6·06	3·32 3·74	8·99 9·23	7·70 9·40	8·75 9·45	16·15 18·70	11·96 13·84	0·53 0·58
1982*	133-92 [134-	01] 22-29 [22-39]	8.35	28-19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	, 10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
Quarterly averages 1981 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	125·70 131·53 125·04 135·08 137·56	20·27 20·46 20·45 22·30 23·83	6·49 7·19 8·92 9·41 7·39	26·77 28·60 27·41 29·01 28·12	6·10 6·96 5·29 6·08 6·27	3·87 4·11 3·78 3·68 3·96	9·02 11·01 7·98 9·49 9·21	8·78 11·72 9·00 8·10 9·94	8·79 11·74 8·78 9·33 10·08	20·81 16·54 18·72 19·99 21·19	14·33 12·49 14·26 17·29 17·04	0·47 0·70 0·45 0·41 0·53
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3*	138-87 140-	51] 22·63 [23·03] 54] 22·13 [23·07] ·76] 21·38 [23·26] ·55] 22·83 [24·48]	7·66 9·72 10·41 8·35	28·24 28·26 29·16 29·61	6·90 6·08 6·81 6·86	3·99 4·15 4·36 4·12	12·11 8·05 9·05 9·80	11·56 9·87 10·01 9·10	12·05 9·44 10·22 10·28	19·29 19·42 20·66 22·24	12·95 14·97 16·36 18·24	0·74 0·53 0·47 0·47
Standard error†: per cent 1983 Q3	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	5-5	2.7	3.4	4.8	8.5
Percentage increase i expenditure on a year earlier 1980 1981 1982	17·4 13·4 6·9	20·7 19·3 13·3	17·1 21·3 11·8	15·2 8·2 3·6	17·1 13·4 1·3	16·5 12·7 3·0	15·4 2·7 5·0	9·2 22·0 2·7	20·2 8·0 6·5	23·0 15·8 5·8	22·8 15·7 11·1	9·4 -18·6
1983 Q2 Q3	4·2 4·4	4·3 2·7	10·7 13·0	0·5 5·3	12·1 9·5	18·7 4·1	-4·7 6·4	23.5	9·4 2·0	3·3 5·0	-5·4 7·0	14·1 -10·8
Percentage of total expenditure 1980 1981 1982	100 100 100	15·0 15·8 16·7	5·6 5·9 6·2	22·7 21·7 21·0	4·8 4·8 4·6	3·0 3·0 2·9	8·1 7·4 7·2	7·0 7·5 7·2	7·9 7·5 7·5	14·6 14·9 14·8	10·8 11·0 11·5	0·5 0·5 0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

* Under the Housing Benefits Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households in receipt of supplementary benefits. The were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded income and recorded expenditure. To avoid the discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, the were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded income and recorded expenditure. To avoid the discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, the results are the changed administrative arrangements, the same transactions whether or not expressed as cash expenditure. The brackets disjures have been used to derive the related indices, changes from a year earlier, standard errors and compositions shown in this table and in table 7-1.

** A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report).
† For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report.

EFINITIONS

is used in the tables are defined more fully in periodic les in Employment Gazette relating to particular statistical

ASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

mum entitlements of manual workers under national collecagreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitlets in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, mum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, ether with any general supplement payable under the agreet or order.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

l in civil employment plus HM forces.

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

lians in the paid employment of employers (excluding home rkers and private domestic servants).

ULL-TIME WORKERS

ple normally working for more than 30 hours a week except ere otherwise stated.

ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

NDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

rders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarng, construction, gas, electricity and water.

NDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

orkers involved and working days lost relate to persons both ctly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not ies to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes irred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. here are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of pages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any er-recording would particularly bear on those industries most cted by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of ppages much more than the number of working days lost.

IANUAL WORKERS

oloyees other than those in administrative, professional, hnical and clerical occupations.

ANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

provisional

break in series

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.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, i.e. 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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

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.

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.

estimated MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

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

If the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	July 84:	1.1	Advance notifications Payments:	Q (M)	July 84
Labour force estimates, and projection	(-,	July 84:	322	GB latest quarter Industry	Q ·	July 84: May 84:
Employees in employment Industry: GB				Earnings and hours		
All industries: by MLH	Q M	July 84: July 84:	1·4 1·2	Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index		
: time series, by order group Manufacturing: by MLH	M	July 84:	1.3	Main industrial sectors	M	July 84:
Occupation				Industry Underlying trend	М	July 84: Feb 84:
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	Α	Nov 83:	1.10	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	o della dell	
Local authorities manpower	Q	June 84:	1.7	Latest key results Time series	A M	Oct 83: July 84:
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Average weekly and hourly earnings		, 04.
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Apr 84:	1.5	and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other		
Self employed, 1981: by region		July 84: June 83:	321 257	industries Summary (Oct)	M (A)	July 84:
: by industry Densus of Employment: Sep 1981		dulle do.	20,	Detailed results	A	Feb 84:
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Manufacturing Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:
GB and regions by industry				International comparisons of wages		
on SIC 1980 (final) UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	per head Aerospace	M A	July 84: Aug 83:
International comparisons		July 84:	1.9	Agriculture	A	June 84:
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	Α	Dec 83: July 84:	Supp 2 1.14	Coal mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	A M (A)	Feb 84: July 84:
Apprentices and trainees by region:		June 84:	1.15	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	D	
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 84:	72	wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 84: Apr 84:
Exemption orders from restrictions to				Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 84:
hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing		
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q A	July 84: Jan 84:	1·6 18	Latest figures: industry Region: summary	M Q	July 84: May 84:
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	July 84:
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head		
Unemployment	M	July 84:	2.1	Output per head: quarterly and	M (O)	July 04
Summary: UK GB	M	July 84:	2.2	annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	July 84:
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	July 84:	2.5	Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 84: July 84:
Broad category: UK	M M	July 84: July 84:	2·1 2·2	Quarterly and annual indices	W	July 64.
Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 84:	2.6	Labour costs	Triennial	May 83
Region: summary Age time series UK	Q M (Q)	June 84: July 84:	2·6 2·7	Survey results 1981 Per unit of output	M	July 84:
: estimated rates	Q	June 84:	2.15	Retail prices		
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	July 84:	2.8	General index (RPI)		
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	July 84:	2.3	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	July 84 July 84
: assisted areas, counties, local			2.4	Recent movements and the index		
areas Occupation	M D	July 84: Nov 82:	2.12	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	July 84
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 84:	2.6	and weights	M	July 84
Industry CR LIV	D	Jul 82:	2.10	Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	July 84
Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and				Annual summary	A	Mar 84 Mar 84
percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9	Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices	Α	
Occupation: Broad category; time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2.11	All items excluding housing	M (Q) M (A)	July 84 July 84
Flows:				Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	A	May 84
GB, time series UK, time series	D M	Mar 84: July 84:	2·19 2·19	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	M D	July 84 June 8
Regions	Q	May 84:	225 225	International comparisons	М	July 84
Age Students: by region	Q M	May 84: July 84:	2.13	Household spending		
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2·17 260	All expenditure: per household	Q	July 84
Ethnic Origin Disabled workers: GB	М	June 84: July 84:	330	: per person	Q	July 84
International comparisons	M	July 84:	2.18	Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary	Q	July 84
Temporarily stopped: UK				: in detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Dec 83 Dec 83
Latest figures: by region	M	July 84:	2.14			
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Industrial disputes:stoppages of Summary: latest figures	work	July 84
Region	М	July 84:	3.1	: time series	М	July 84
Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted	M	July 84:	3.2	Latest year and annual series Industry	A	July 84
Industry: UK	Q	July 84:	3.3	Monthly	100	July 9
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	May 84:	3.4	Broad sector: time series Annual	M	July 84
Region summary	Q M	May 84: July 84:	3·6 3·5	Detailed	A	July 84 July 84
Flows: GB, time series Skill shortage indicators	IVI	Jan 81:	34	Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	A	
Redundancies				Cumulative	M	July 84 July 84
Confirmed:	200000	lub of	2.20	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	July 84
GB latest month Regions	M M	July 84: July 84:	2·20 2·20	Days lost per 1,000 employees in		. July 84
Industries		July 84:	2.21	recent years by industry International comparisons	A	Mar 84
Detailed, analysis	Α	May 84:	216	mioniumonal companicono	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	SALA SALA

SPECIAL FEATURE

Tough controls minimise asbestos risks

The Health and Safety Executive has issued a leaflet aimed at those people working in the asbestos industry. Mike Peters looks at the tightening of the laws controlling asbestos in the UK.

As the laws controlling the use of asbestos in the United Kingdom are tightened, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has also started to encourage workers to minimise risks in the industry. HSE has set out a new code of advice to people working with asbestos that makes it clear that while employers and the self-employed must by law protect those who may be exposed to asbestos it is the duty of workers to co-operate. Asbestos and You, a leaflet for the industry has been aimed at all working with asbestos whether on a regular or infrequent basis—ranging from the one man firm through to the largest manufacturer.

Tough controls

Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Executive has emphasised the determination to "crack the asbestos problem" in Britain. "Already we have tough controls for minimising the risks and this year will see the law tightened further," he says.

"From August 1 contractors working with asbestos will need a licence from the HSE. At the same time new control imits for asbestos come into force. Later in the year we expect to ban formally the import, use and marketing of all brown and blue asbestos, together with all asbestos praying and insulation.

"But we must remember that despite all that has been said, some people continue to ignore the dangers and our new leaflet sets out in simple terms what employers, selfemployed and other workers can do to minimise dangers."

The new code has 12 major points. Keeping the worklace clean and tidy and no smoking, eating or drinking in the work areas are emphasised. Regular medical check-ups are advocated along with ensuring that workers know they are trained for the job they are doing and that they work in a way that makes less dust. Discuss safe working practices with employers, don't use airlines and brushes to clean away asbestos; use special vacuum equipment, the code

Make sure ventilation equipment works properly, use

only approved respirators and use them correctly; wear the protective clothing supplied by employers and make sure it is cleaned regularly and never taken home. Wash your hands and face and preferably take a shower before leaving work exhorts the code. And most of all dispose of asbestos waste as instructed.

The new licensing requirements for the asbestos industry are set out in the Asbestos Licensing Regulations which were laid before Parliament on November 8 last year. The regulations mean that from August 1, 1984 all employers or self-employed persons carrying out substantial work with asbestos coatings and insulation must be licensed by HSE.

Exceptionally those carrying out work on their own premises with their own employees may opt to give 28 days notice to the relevant enforcing authority as an alternative to obtaining a licence.

A guide, published by HSE explains how to obtain a licence, describes the work of the Asbestos Licensing Unit and the new system of medical examinations required for all persons engaged in work with asbestos insulation and

From August 1984 the Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations will require contractors to be licensed to carry out some of the most dangerous work with asbestos and will enable HSE to target its inspection resources more closely.

Licensing units

HSE has set up an Asbestos Licensing Unit (ALU) which will be administered by the Factory Inspectorate from their new headquarters in Bootle. Persons who intend to work with asbestos coatings and asbestos insulation must apply for a licence using the approved application form (Form ASB1) which is available from all Area Offices of the HSE. Completed applications and the licence fee of £100 should be returned directly to the Asbestos Licensing Unit in

The approved application form is in two parts. Part 1 requires applicants to provide details of any previous con-

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victions or enforcement notices issued as a result of their work with asbestos. Part 2 requires applicants to declare that they will work in accordance with current legislation and associated practical guidance on asbestos, that they have informed their employees of their application and that they understand it is an offence to make a false declaration.

On receipt of applications the Factory Inspectorate will consult with other inspectorates and enforcing authorities, if appropriate, and will examine the track record of applicants' work with asbestos. The Licensing Unit will then decide whether to issue a licence.

If an applicant's previous work with asbestos has not been regularly inspected the Licensing Unit is likely to require that the relevant enforcing authority is notified in advance of all future work as a specific condition of the licence until it is satisfied from reports of inspectors that the licensee is achieving acceptable standards.

Any applicant may appeal to the Secretary of State for Employment against a decision by HSE to refuse a licence or against the imposition of any condition to a licence or to its subsequent revocation.

The new control limits for asbestos from August 1 will

Blue asbestos (crocidolite) Brown asbestos (amosite) White asbestos (chryostile)

0.2 fibre/ml (at present 0.2 fibre/ml 0.2 fibre/ml (at present 0.5 fibre/ml 0.5 fibre/ml (at present 1 fibre/ml)

The regulations stress that the exposure of workers to asbestos should be reduced to as low a level as reasonably practicable and should never exceed the control limits.

Later this year further publications from HSE will cover:

- guidance on the revised control limits (EH 10) when they come into effect
- guidance on work with asbestos insulating board and asbestos cement. This is under preparation and should be available to coincide with the introduction of the Asbestos Licensing Regulations
- the current Approved Code of Practice on Work with Asbestos Insulation and Asbestos Coating. This will be revised to take account of the new control limits.
- a consultative document will be published which will set out proposed regulations and an accompanying Code of Practice to implement the EC directives on asbestos plus outstanding recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos relating to the workplace.

• detailed guidance for supervisors and safety representatives to supplement the "Asbestos and You"

More workers will soon be able to claim benefit if they are exposed to asbestos at work and get certain disease because of it. The changes come as a result of a report h the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council. It amends are earlier report published by the Council in 1982.

Tony Newton, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Social Security and Minister for the Disabled, told Parliament that the Council are recommending that work ers who have been exposed to asbestos should be covered under the industrial injuries scheme for any measurable disablement caused by bilateral diffuse pleural thickening and for lung cancer where it is accompanied either bilateral diffuse pleural thickening or by asbestosis. "The Government has accepted these recommendations and regulations will be laid to bring them into operation by the summer of 1985.

The industrial injuries scheme at present covers asbestos workers only for asbestosis and mesothelioma, although lung cancer can to some extent be taken into account in assessing disablement caused by asbestosis, if both those conditions are present.

Useful guidance is contained in the following publica-

- Asbestos Materials in Buildings, ISBN 0 11 751713 5, HMS0
- Asbestos and Housing, available free of charge from DoE, Building 3, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Mid-
- A Guide to the Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations 1983 Health and Safety Series Booklet HS(R)19, price £2.75 available from HMSO. ISBN 0 11 883737 0.
- Asbestos Licensing Regulations SI 1649/1983, price £1.30, available from HMSO. ISBN 0 11 037649 8.
- Asbestos-related diseases without asbestosis: A Report by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council; HMSO, Cmnd 9184, £0.75
- Asbestos-related diseases without asbestosis: A Report by the Industrial Advisory Council; HMSO, Cmnd 8750, £2.55.

Appreciating the employer's approach (continued from p. 316)

and confidence in themselves to achieve these objectives.

Discussion groups consider the advantages and disadvantages of telephone techniques such as "cold calling" when contacting employers and prepare for exercises in which the roles of employer and careers officer are acted out and analysed.

"When we act the role of the employer we don't build in traps—we don't always play unpleasant, awkward people we play it straight and try to build in useful lessons to discuss later," said Mr Wasley.

"What we are talking about is a fairly basic marketing and selling technique, but not a foot-in-the-door approach. I think the workshops are helping generally to build better relations between employers and the Careers Service rather than just helping the Service to deal with employers."

Looking towards the future, he feels that this form workshop may have a wider application than just t Careers Service, possibly being adapted to other organis tions that deal with employers. However, its success so fa appears to have been due to the skill with which it h managed to combine the specialist knowledge of expe enced employers with an understanding of what Careers Service staff are trying to achieve in their of field.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Revised employment estimates

This article introduces revised estimates of the numbers in employment —both employees and self-employed—for the period from September 1981 and explains how the results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey have been used to arrive at these estimates. In total the revised estimates are greater than the previously published figures, with the level in December 1983 being 88,000 higher.

An article in the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette¹ explained that the previous employment stimates for the period since 1981 were thought to be too w and introduced an additional parallel series—known as the supplementary series—incorporating an allowance for his underestimation in the basic series. The data now vailable from the 1983 Labour Force Survey (LFS) provide first opportunity to review this series.

Estimates for June 1983 arrived at, as described below, ing the LFS results are compared with the previously ablished figures in table 1. The new estimates show 29,000 more employees in employment and 58,000 fewer self-employed than did the previous (supplementary) series. In both cases the new estimates confirm that the supplementary series introduced last year provided more curate total estimates than did the basic series.

These new estimates for June 1983 have been used to provide new monthly (for employees in production and onstruction industries) and quarterly estimates from eptember 1981. These revised series are presented in bles 1.1 to 1.4 of the Labour Market Data section of this imployment Gazette. In comparison with the previous supementary estimates the revised series shows more emoyees than before, and fewer self-employed, leading to ore overall in the employed labour force. Consistent gional estimates will be published in the August edition Employment Gazette, and longer series will be issued in a rthcoming special supplement. Detailed industry figures ave been produced, and regional figures will shortly be vailable, on a basis consistent with the revised aggregate national estimates and the previous practice of publishing etailed figures as obtained from the basic series, and of lowing aggregate basic series alongside the preferred pplementary" series, has been discontinued.

The remainder of this article briefly describes the basis of e previous estimates, describes the LFS data and how they ave been used in the derivation of the new estimates, omments on the new figures and indicates when further lata are expected to become available.

able 1 Previous and revised employment estimates for

reat Britain		es in emp	loyment	Self em	ployed	20
ot seasonally adjusted	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
revious estimate: basic series supplementary series	11,500 11,605	8,835 9,010	20,335 20,615	1,640 1,769	417 488	2,057 2,257
evised estimate	11,733	9,011	20,744	1,675	525	2,199
ifference (revised less supplementary)	+128	+1	+129	-94	+37	-58

Previous estimates

The basis of estimates of the number of employees in employment is, as was described in the December 1983 issue of Employment Gazette², the Census of Employment with monthly and quarterly estimates for periods between censuses being obtained by using data, mainly from sample surveys of employers, to estimate the size of the change in the number of employees since the last census.

The results of the 1981 Census of Employment showed that the quarterly estimates based on the previous, 1978, census had substantially underestimated the number of employees in 1981. Because of this, and for other reasons described in the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette¹, a "supplementary" series was introduced incorporating an allowance for the likely underestimation. This series was published only for very broad industry groupings at national level and was calculated on the working assumption that underestimation was continuing in the basic series from September 1981 (the date of the census) at the same rate as had been experienced between 1978 and 1981

Benchmark estimates of self-employment are derived from the decennial Censuses of Population—the most recent relating to 1981. Between censuses biennial estimates are obtained by using LFS data to measure changes since the last census; the enhanced LFs that has now been introduced³ will allow these estimates to be made annually. It had been conventionally assumed, pending the arrival of results from the next LFS, that the level of self-employment remained unchanged since the latest LFS. However, following the substantial increase in self-employment between 1979 and 1981 and for reasons described in the June 1983 article¹, the supplementary series incorporated the assumption that the rate of change in self-employment observed between 1979 and 1981 was continuing.

It is these supplementary estimates which are now being

Derivation of revised estimates

The LFS identifies employees and the self-employed and collects information about the industries in which they work, the regions where they live, and the hours they work. However, for a variety of reasons these data cannot be used simply to provide detailed estimates of the number of employees in employment which can be used to adjust the monthly and quarterly estimates in much the same way as the Census of Employment is used. One of the major reasons for this is the relatively small sample size (about 80,000 households or less than ½ per cent) of the survey

which, together with the way in which the sample is clustered, reduces the reliability of the results at the detailed industrial and geographical levels. It is also relevant that an employee—when asked in the LFS—may describe the industry of his employer differently from the way in which the employer would describe it-when asked on an employment enquiry form. Thirdly the LFS counts employees at the place where they live while the employment enquiries count them at the place where they work so that one would not necessarily expect the two sources to provide the same figures for a given region—particularly for Greater London which has an appreciable net commuting inflow.

For these reasons the national LFS data for employees have been used at whole economy level to measure the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983 for all employees and separately for female employees. The LFS data on hours worked have not been used to provide separate estimates of change for full- and part-time workers because these data are affected by changes between 1981 and 1983 in the wording of the relevant survey questions.

These proportionate rates of change between the 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys were applied to the published estimates of employees in employment for June 1981 to provide revised estimates for June 1983. June was used as being the quarter month nearest to the LFS interviewing period. The estimates for agriculture which derive from the Census of Agriculture, were not revised. The balances of the revised estimates were distributed between the groups of classes used in table 1.2 of the Labour Market Data section and for females between full- and part-time employees, pro rata to estimates on the previous supplementary basis.

The previous basic June 1983 estimates for the industries within each of these groups of classes were then scaled separately for males, full-time females and part-time females, to agree with the revised estimates for the group. In this way revised employee estimates were obtained for June 1983 for each industry in each region consistent with the revised estimates made at the national level, for which the sample LFS results were most reliable. The differences between these estimates and the basic series were assumed to have developed uniformly between September 1981 and June 1983. Hence the quarterly supplementary addition for any particular category was obtained as one-seventh of the difference between the two figures for June 1983 and the revised series was obtained by adding these cumulative supplements to the basic series from December 1981

The total supplementary addition estimated in this way is 58.400 a quarter, of which 46,800 is in service industries this compares with the previous addition of 40,000 a quarter of which 36,000 was in services.

National estimates of self-employment in June 1983 were produced, for each sex, in total and for each of the industries identified in table 2. Except for agriculture, the estimates were produced by applying the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983, as measured from the Labour Force Surveys, to the estimates for June 1981 (the derivation of which was explained in the February and June 1983 issues of Employment Gazette⁴). The estimates for agriculture were produced in the same way except that as

Region		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983
South East	M	519	520	556	558	512	480	531	568	577
	F	122	120	118	115	123	112	104	132	170
	T	641	640	674	673	635	592	635	700	747
East Anglia	M	62	67	68	63	64	52	72	71	68
	F	13	12	13	14	15	16	17	16	23
	T	75	79	81	77	79	68	89	87	91
South West	M	167	163	162	145	156	129	113	180	158
	F	43	41	38	37	32	30	35	47	51
	T	210	204	200	182	188	159	148	227	209
West Midlands	M	130	132	131	132	137	127	115	136	147
	F	33	32	31	30	29	33	16	34	44
	T	163	164	162	162	166	160	131	170	191
East Midlands	M	104	107	106	94	119	117	131	114	132
	F	28	26	25	23	31	24	22	30	32
	T	132	133	131	117	150	141	153	144	164
Yorkshire and Humberside	M	126	126	128	132	132	128	104	128	133
	F	34	34	34	33	36	35	26	36	41
	T	160	160	162	165	168	163	130	164	174
North West	M	170	162	164	173	154	137	159	166	169
	F	53	51	52	52	56	53	53	51	64
	T	223	213	216	225	210	190	212	217	233
North	M	65	61	63	63	54	63	45	65	61
	F	19	19	19	18	14	18	12	19	25
	T	84	80	82	81	68	81	57	84	86
Wales	M	92	87	90	85	86	105	79	90	89
	F	26	26	25	25	25	25	21	25	32
	T	118	113	115	110	111	130	100	115	121
Scotland	M	121	118	121	118	135	127	150	122	140
	F	27	28	25	25	23	32	38	27	43
	T	148	146	146	143	158	159	188	149	183
Great Britain	M	1,556	1,543	1,589	1,563	1,549	1,465	1,499	1,640	1,675
	F	398	389	380	372	384	378	343	417	525
	T	1,954	1,932	1,969	1,935	1,933	1,843	1,842	2,057	2,199

Table 3 Self-employed people—industrial analysis

Table 9	A REPORT OF SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP									In	ousand
Division	Great Britain		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983
0-9	All industries and services Manufacturing industries	MFTMFT	1,556 398 1,954 106 24 129	1,543 389 1,932 116 24 139	1,589 380 1,969 111 22 133	1,563 372 1,935 114 22 136	1,549 384 1,933 117 23 140	1,465 378 1,843 122 20 142	1,499 343 1,842 121 19 140	1,640 417 2,057 123 23 146	1,675 525 2,199 125 30 154
6-9	Service industries	M F T	861 338 1,200	826 330 1,158	816 322 1,138	818 316 1,135	858 325 1,183	839 317 1,155	819 282 1,102	915 360 1,273	929 456 1,386
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	M F T	249 33 282	229 32 261	227 32 259	211 31 242	216 32 247	214 40 254	218 40 257	221 28 250	218 28 246
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	MFT	33 3 35	33 3 36	28 3 31	34 3 37	36 3 39	34 3 37	39 3 42	42 3 46	42 6 48
1, 2, 4	Other manufacturing industries	M F T	73 21 94	83 21 103	83 19 102	80 19 99	81 20 101	88 17 105	82 16 98	81 20 100	83 24 106
5	Construction	M F T	340 2 342	373 3 375	436 3 439	420 3 423	359 3 362	287 4 291	339 5 343	382 6 388	402 11 413
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs*	M F T	505 221 726	478 215 694	466 211 677	453 207 660	472 208 680	467 211 678	452 184 636	485 214 698	473 243 716
7	Transport and communication	M F T	63 2 65	65 2 68	68 2 70	74 2 77	75 3 78	76 4 80	82 5 87	94 6 99	89 6 94
8	Banking, finance, insurance etc	M F T	126 22 148	122 21 143	125 19 144	132 17 149	141 16 157	132 16 148	129 16 145	153 35 188	171 48 220
9	Other services†	M F T	167 93 261	161 92 253	157 90 247	159 90 249	170 98 268	164 86 249	156 77 234	183 105 288	196 159 356

notes to table 2.

Are were 428,000 self-employed in retail distribution (271,000 male and 157,000 female) in 1983 compared with 399,000 in 1981; and 153,000 in hotels and catering (80,000 M; 73,000 F) pared with 156,000 in 1981.

Here were 189,000 self-employed in business services (154,000 M; 38,000 F) in 1983 compared with 156,000 in 1981.

or previous years, data from the Census of Agriculture were used in place of LFS data. The estimates produced in his way for industry groups were scaled to agree with the otal estimates. Regional estimates, not subdivided by industry, were similarly calculated and then scaled to agree with the national total; these estimates are presented in

Estimates of self-employment for dates between June 981 and June 1983 have been arrived at by linear interpolation, and provisional estimates for later dates by

assuming that the rate of increase observed between 1981 and 1983 (17,700 a quarter) has continued.

Previously published estimates of self-employment for 1971 to 1981 used an industry classification based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. These estimates have been converted, in table 2, to industry groupings based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and have at the same time been modified in the light of additional industry detail now available from the 1981 Census of Population. This conversion has been done using an

Great Britain	Revised 6	estimate				Thousar
Seasonally adjusted		es in employment		30 00 00 00 D	Street of the local	Previous estimate
The state of the s	Male	Female (of which part time	All	Self- employed	Employed labour force	Employed labour force
1981 September December	12,162 12,065	9,071 (3,811) 9,041 (3,836)	21,233 21,106	2,075 2,093	23,643 23,531	23,650 23,527
¹⁹⁸² March June September December	12,024 11,953 11,866 11,808	9,052 (3,864) 9,020 (3,871) 8,959 (3,891) 8,940 (3,890)	21,077 20,973 20,825 20,748	2,111 2,129 2,146 2,164	23,515 23,425 23,294 23,233	23,500 23,398 23,257 23,184
¹⁹⁸³ March June September December	11,759 11,729 11,737 11,761	8,937 (3,912) 8,988 (3,995) 9,024 (4,042) 9,095 (4,105)	20,697 20,717 20,762 20,856	2,181 2,199 2,217 2,235	23,199 23,238 23,303 23,415	23,139 23,167 23,221 23,327
1984 March	11 765	9 119 (4 125)	20,884	2 252	23,462	20,327

loyed, with and without employees. e letters M. F and T stand for Male, Female and Total. e letters M. F and T stand for Male, Female and Total.

analysis of the 1979 LFS data for self-employment by both the 1968 classification and NACE⁵, which is similar to the 1980 classification.

Commentary on the new estimates

The revised series shows the employed labour force to be slightly larger than was previously estimated by the supplementary series. This is the net result of upward revision of the employees in employment series and downward revision of the self-employment estimates.

The new estimates show that there were 20,744,000 employees in employment in June 1983, 129,000 more than the previous, supplementary estimate (see table 1). Virtually all (128,000) of this revision was in the number of male employees while the estimate of the number of female employees was virtually unchanged. The revised series shows the number of employees in employment as increasing by 108,000 between December 1982 and December 1983 (see table 4); this compares with the previous estimate of an increase of 39,000. Out of the upward revision of 129,000 in June 1983, 76,000 was in service industries, 33,000 in manufacturing and 20,000 in other industries.

There were 2,199,000 self-employed in June 1983, 58,000 less than assumed in the previous supplementary estimates but nevertheless an increase of 142,000 since June 1981, the last previous date for which firm estimates were available.

The revised estimates show the employed labour force increasing by 263,000 (seasonally adjusted)—including 187,000 employees in employment and 71,000 self-employed—in the year to March 1984. The rise of 47,000 in the first quarter of 1984 was less than the increase of 112,000 in the fourth quarter of 1983, but was the fourth successive quarterly increase following three years during which the employed labour force was declining.

Changes in the numbers of employees in employment followed a similar pattern with the increase of 28,000 in the first quarter of 1984 giving the fourth successive quarterly rise and an overall increase of 187,000 for the year ending in March. The rise in the first quarter included an increase of 4,000 males, a similar number of full-time females and 20,000 part-time females. The number of male employees in employment has now increased for three consecutive quarters; while the number of females in full-time employment has increased in the last two quarters and part-time females in each of the last five quarters. In the year ending in March 1984 there were increases of 6,000 male employees and 213,000 part-time females, and a decrease of 31,000 female employees in full-time jobs.

Over the year ending in March 1984 the number of employees in services increased by 335,000, including rises of 87,000 in retail distribution, 82,000 in banking, finance insurance etc, and 53,000 in hotels and catering, while the numbers in manufacturing reduced by 103,000.

Estimates of self-employment by industry are available only for the dates shown in table 3. In 1983 1,386,000 (6 per cent) of the self-employed worked in service industries—more than half of them in distribution, hotels and catering, and repairs—413,000 (19 per cent) in construction and 246,000 (11 per cent) in agriculture, forestry and fishing. About three-quarters of the self-employed were males (675,000), although most of the 142,000 overall in crease since 1981 occurred among women. The industries with the greatest growth of self-employment between 1981 and 1983 in both absolute and relative terms were "other services" (up by 68,000; 24 per cent) and banking, finance insurance etc (32,000; 17 per cent). In both of these indus try divisions female self-employment rose particularly rapidly in relative terms.

The procedures described above indicate the steps taken to improve the estimates of employees compared with those that would be produced from the information available monthly and quarterly, by making an allowance for the deficiency in the sample results. The LFS results however relate to the second quarter of 1983, and in order to produce estimates for periods after that it has been assumed that the under-recording on employees, and the growth in self-employment, have continued at the same rate as in the 1981 to 1983 period. These assumptions will be reviewed when the results of the 1984 LFs become available during the first half of 1985.

The results of the 1984 Census of Employment are scheduled to be available in the latter part of 1985 and will be used to finally revise the estimates of employees in employment for dates up to September 1984; the census will not provide data concerning self-employment.

The use of these revised employment estimates will lead to slight revisions to the productivity, unit wage cost, and unemployment series. These revisions will be noted in Employment Gazette as they are introduced.

References

- (1) Special feature "Employment and the working population adjustments for underestimation", Employment Gazette, 1983.
- (2) Special feature "Estimates of employees in employment" Employment Gazette, 1983, December, p. 508.
- (3) Special feature "Labour Force Survey changes", Employment
- Gazette, 1983, July, p. 295.
 (4) Special features "How many self-employed", Employment Gazette, 1983, February, p. 55 and "Industry analysis of the self-employed", Employment Gazette, June 1983, p. 257.
- (5) The "Nomenclature Générale des Activités Économic dans les Communautés Européenes" (NACE) is the Statistic Office of the European Communities' classification of industry b

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Labour Force Survey 1983: preliminary results

The preliminary results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey show that the reduction in the proportion of older men who are economically active continued between 1981 and 1983, as did the shift of employment towards service industries and non-manual occupations. Among the unemployed the use of the public employment services remained the most frequently reported main method used to seek work.

This article presents preliminary results* for Great Britain from the 1983 Labour Force Survey. An arti-Revised employment estimates' in this issue of Emment Gazette (pp 319–322) considers the implications he survey results for the Department's regular monthly quarterly estimates of employment and articles are rently being prepared considering the implications of survey results for the Department's estimates of the our force, and the relationship between the survey estites of unemployment and the monthly count based on number of unemployed people claiming benefit at unoyment benefit offices. Further articles will be proed dealing with other aspects of the survey results inling hours of work, the economic activity of ethnic

groups, and household data. These articles will be published in the Gazette as each is completed.

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey of private households which has been carried out every two years since 1973. In 1983 interviewing mainly took place during April, May and June among a sample of about 90,000 eligible addresses in Great Britain (which covered about 1/2 per cent of private households) and interviews were obtained from about 77,000 private households living at these addresses. From 1984 the survey has been enhanced,

^{*} Preliminary results are also being published in an Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor, Labour Force Survey-1983. Obtainable from OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

Population by economic status: Great Britain 1983

Economic status	All pers	ons	Male		Female		
	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per	Num- ber	Per	
Economically active in employment + unemployed*	25,839 22,901 2,939	47·9 42·4 5·4	15,356 13,505 1,851	58·5 51·4 7·1	10,484 9,396 1,087	37·8 33·9 3·9	
Economically inactive aged 16 years and over aged under 16 years	28,149 16,495 11,655	52·1 30·6 21·6	10,900 4,914 5,986	41·5 18·7 22·8	17,249 11,581 5,668	62·2 41·8 20·4	
Economically active and inactive	53,989	100	26,256	100	27,733	100	

and made more frequent, as described in 'Labour Force Survey changes' in the July 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

The survey collected information on economic activity in the week before the interview and a year earlier for each household member aged over 16, together with information on academic qualifications and training. For those who were working, including both employees and the self-employed, details of industry, occupation and hours worked were collected. Those with more than one job were identified and similar details obtained for the second job. The unemployed and the economically inactive (those neither working nor seeking work in the reference week) were asked about their last employment in the previous three years. For those seeking work information was collected about the methods used to find work and the length of time they had been looking for work. Demographic, ethnic and related information was also collected for all household members.

Where possible information was collected from the person concerned. However, if an individual was not available for interview another adult household member was asked to provide the information for the absent individual.

The results presented in this article are produced by scaling the sample results to private household population estimates for Scotland, Wales and regions of England. As with all sample surveys the results are subject to sampling errors. The preliminary results presented in this article may be revised slightly as the detailed analysis of the survey continues.

Industrial analysis of persons in employment Great Britain 1983 Q2 Table 3

Indi	ustry division	All pers	ons	Male	A STATE OF THE STA	Female	nousar
		in emplo	oyment	in emplo	yment	in empl	oyment
		Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per	Num- ber	Per
0	Agriculture, forestry						
1	and fishing Energy and water	543	2.4	428	3.2	115	1.2
	supply industry	734	3.2	634	4.7	99	
2	Extraction of minerals and ores, other than fuels, manufacture of metals, mineral products and						14
	chemicals	831	3.6	640	4.7	191	2-0
3	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles						
4	industries Other manufacturing	2,528	11.0	2,014	14.9	513	5.5
	industries	2,255	9.8	1,389	10.3	866	9.2
5	Construction	1,669	7.3	1,543	11.4	126	1.3
6	Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	4,514	19.7	2,060	15.3	2,454	
7	Transport and					2,434	26.1
В	communications Banking, finance and insurance, business	1,436	6.3	1,158	8.6	278	3.0
	services and leasing	1,795	7.8	942	7.0	853	9-1
9	Other services No reply, inadequately described/working	5,971	26.1	2,345	17-4	3,626	38-6
	outside UK	626	2.7	351	2.6	276	2.9
	All industries	22,901	100	13,505	100	9.396	100

Economic activity

Table 1 shows the population analysed by economic status. Nearly 48 per cent of the population were econom cally active; within this total nearly three-quarters of me and just under a half of women, aged 16 and over, were economically active. About 20 per cent of both males and females were aged under 16 and hence for the purpose of the survey were defined as economically inactive. These together with the over 16's who are economically inactive ie not working or seeking work, amounted to just over hal the population of all ages.

The general pattern of economic activity rates in 1983. shown in table 2, was similar to that for previous years. In all age groups males had higher economic activity rates than females and the rates for married women showed the characteristic pattern reaching a peak in the early twentie and a second higher peak in the late thirties and forties. The overall activity rate for non-married females aged 16 and over was lower than that for married females. This was because a much higher proportion of women in the older age groups (with low economic activity rates) were not married. However the overall male activity rate for the

Table 2 Feenomic activity by age: Great Britain 1992 02

Age	All persons		Male		Female		Married fen	nale	Other fema	le†
	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic* activity rate	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate						
16–19 20–24 25–34	2,361 3,322 5,707	66·9 80·2 76·7	1,235 1,889 3,577	69·3 90·1 95·9	1,126 1,433 2,130	64·4 70·1 57·4	57 525 1,567	47·0 56·7 52·8	1,069 909 563	65·7 81·2 75·6
35–49 50–59 60–64	8,297 4,468 1,228	82·7 73·0 39·3	4,837 2,668 877	96·1 88·8 59·6	3,460 1,800 351	69·1 57·8 21·2	2,925 1,410 243	68·3 57·3 21·6	535 390 108	74·0 59·9 20·4
65+ All aged 16 and	457	5.8	273	8.7	183	3.8	79	4.4	104	3.5
over	25,839	61.0	15,356	75.8	10,484	47.5	6,806	49.7	3,677	43.9

occupational analysis of persons in employment by sex: Great Britain 1983 Q2

Occupation group	All person in employr		Male in employmen	nt	Female in employmen	nt
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Professional and related supporting management and administration Professional and related in education,	984	4.3	781	5.8	204	2.2
welfare and neatth Literary, artistic, sports	1,987 224	8·7 1·0	690 140	5·1 1·0	1,297 84	13·8 0·9
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields V Managerial V Clerical and related	988 2,266 3,678	4·3 9·9 16·1	904 1,721 920	6·7 12·7 6·8	85 545 2,758	0·9 5·8 29·3
Selling Security and protective service	1,532 399	6·7 1·7	612 356	4·5 2·6	919 43	9·8 0·5
other personal service	2,578	11.3	474	3.5	2,104	22.4
Farming, fishing and related Processing, making, repairing and	361	1.6	300	2.2	61	0.6
related (excluding metal and electrical) Processing, making, repairing and	1,527	6.7	1,065	7.9	462	4.9
related (metal and electrical)	2,460	10.7	2,344	17-4	116	1.2
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Construction, mining and related	814	3.6	477	3.5	337	3.6
not identified elsewhere / Transport operating, materials	794	3.5	790	5.9	4	*
moving and storing	1,351	5.9	1,276	9.4	75	0.8
// Miscellaneous Inadequately described/not stated All occupations	356 601 22,901	1·6 2·6 100	322 331 13,505	2·4 2·5 100	34 269 9,396	0·4 2·9 100
oad grouping† nagerial and professional rical	6,450 3,502	28·2 15·3	4,236 768	31·4 5·7	2,214 2,735	23·6 29·1
ner non-manual occupations aft and similar occupations including oremen in processing, production,	1,730	7.6	805	6.0	925	9.8
epairing, etc	3,883	17-0	3,512	26.0	371	3.9
neral labourers her manual occupations dequately described/not stated occupations	326 6,409 601 22,901	1·4 28·0 2·6 100	293 3,560 331 13,505	2·2 26·4 2·5 100	32 2,849 269 9,396	0·3 30·3 2·9

able 5 Main method of seeking work of unemployed persons: Great Britain 1983 Q2

1/153						
T	h	0	u	S	a	n

Thousand

n method of seeking work	All per	sons	Male		Female		Married female	outs to	Other female*	orania aran
Constant and a distriction of	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent	Num- bers	Per cent
ne on books of Jobcentre,	a sus eque	ng piants	e inon	olumei	nadi ti	diaminos	no versi	Salawa see	ericko eri	
overnment Employment Office, etc ne on private agency books ertising in newspapers	1,160 28 14	39·5 1·0 0·5	815 9 7	44·0 0·5 0·4	345 19 7	31·7 1·7 0·6	124 8 3	24·3 1·7 0·6	221 10 4	38·2 1·8 0·6
wering advertisements lying situations vacant	411	14.0	241	13.0	170	15.7	83	16-2	87	15.2
of approach to firms/	474	16-1	237	12-8	237	21.8	140	27.5	97	16.8
oployers	246	8-4	178	9.6	67	6.2	23	4.6	44	7.6
contacts er methods nethods**	205 123 2,939	7·0 4·2 100	142 74 1,851	7·6 4·0 100	63 50 1,087	5·8 4·6 100	33 26 510	6·5 5·1 100	30 23 577	5·2 4·0 100

week.

* The unemployed are defined as those who were not in employment and said either that they were seeking work in the reference week or that they were not seeking work because of teniporary sickness or holiday or they were waiting to start a new job or that they were awaiting the results of job applications.

Widowed, divorced, legally separated and single.

Economic activity rates are calculated as the numbers economically active (that is employed or unemployed) as a percentage of the total population

les some unemployed people who were not seeking for work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or they were waiting to start a new job, or that they were awaiting the diplications and those who did not state a main method of seeking work.

Table 6 Ethnic origin of persons economically active: Great Britain 1983 Q2

						nousand	
Ethnic origin†	All persor	ıs	Male		Female		
	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate per cent	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate percent	Numbers economic- ally active	Economic activity rate per cent	
White	24,404	60-8	14,484	75-6	9,920	47-3	
Non-white of which: West Indian or	1,027	65-6	634	78-7	393	51.7	
Guyanese	284	75-6	149	83-4	135	68-5	
Indian Pakistani or	354	67-6	227	82-3	127	51-3	
Bangladeshi Other*	121 269	52·5 61·5	103 156	81·7 69·0	18 113	± 53⋅5	
All ethnic origins**	25.839	61-0	15,356	75-8	10,484	47.5	

† This table is based on replies from respondents who were asked to identify which ethnic group in a given list they considered they and their household members belonged to.

* Including African and mixed origin.

* Including those persons whose ethnic origin was not stated.

‡ Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

aged 16 and over was slightly lower than in earlier years. This continuing reduction in the proportion of economically active males occurred mainly amongst those aged over 50

and was particularly marked among those aged over 60. The survey results shown follow the practice now adopted in the Department's mid year labour force estimates* in treating full-time students as economically active if they are working or seeking work in the survey reference week. Published results from earlier Labour Force Surveys were not on the same basis as students were excluded from the economically active population regardless of whether they had a job or were seeking work. Although for this reason the published results from earlier surveys cannot be compared precisely with those shown in this article it is still possible to make broad conclusions of the type contained in this article.

Measures of employment and unemployment from the survey differ in coverage and concept from those obtained from the Department of Employment's own administrative and statistical sources. In particular the survey results presented here define unemployment by reference to whether the person concerned was seeking work in the week prior to the survey interview and not by reference to whether they were claiming benefit at unemployment benefit offices.

Employment

The pattern of employment by industry for those in employment, both employees and the self-employed is shown in table 3. Over a quarter of total employment was in the industry division "other services", which includes national and local government and the education and health industries while nearly a fifth was in "distribution, hotels and catering, and repairs". The concentration was even more marked for women with nearly 40 per cent of female employment in "other services" and a further quarter in the division "distribution, hotels and catering, and

Male employment was less concentrated than female employment in particular industry divisions with none accounting for as much as one-fifth of male employment. Three accounted for 15 per cent or more of male employment; these were "other services" with just over 17 per cent of male employment and "distribution, hotels and catering; repairs" and "metal goods, engineering and vehicles" each with 15 per cent. Comparison with the survey results for 1981 confirms the pattern, shown by the Department's

* Details of the definition of the labour force estimates are given in Appendix 2 of 'Labour Force Outlook for Great Britain', Employment Gazette February 1984 pp

monthly and quarterly employment series, of increases in the proportion of jobs that were in service industries an the proportion filled by women.

As can be seen from table 4 a higher proportion of women than men worked in non-manual occupations. The survey results confirm the trend towards an increase in the proportions of both sexes working in non-manual occupations with over a half of total employment in these occupa-

Over 16 per cent of total employment was in "clerical and related" occupations. This figure reflects the high proportion of female employment in these occupations which account for about 30 per cent of female employmen compared with seven per cent of male employment further 22 per cent of female employment was in "Cate ing, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations and another 14 per cent in "Professional and related in education, welfare or health" occupations. N other occupation group accounted for more than 10 per cent of female employment. Male employment was more evenly distributed through the occupation groups. Only "Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)" occupations and "Managerial" occupations with 17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively accounted for more than 10 per cent of male employment.

Methods of seeking work

The most frequently reported main method of seeking work used by unemployed men and non-married women was to have their names on the books of a jobcentre, etc (see table 5). This was used as the main method by 44 per cent of unemployed men and 38 per cent of non-married women. However, these figures are not a full indication of use of the public employment service since the ending of compulsory registration in October 1982 as some of the people who visited jobcentres without registering, and for example, used the self-service facilities, will be excluded For both unemployed men and married women answering advertisements and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers were the only other methods used as a main method by more than ten per cent of the unemployed. Unemployed married women were most likely to use studying situation vacant columns in newspapers as their main method of seeking work. This method was used by 27 per cent of unemployed married women. For married women use of the public employment services were the second most frequently reported main method of seeking work followed by answering advertisements. These two methods were reported as the main method used to seek work by 24 per cent and 16 per cent of married women respectively.

Ethnic origin

The numbers of the economically active people in different ethnic groups are shown in table 6 together with activity rates expressing the numbers who are economically active as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over. Those of non white origin had higher economic activity rates, for both men and women, than those of white ethno origin. West Indian men and women both had the high economic activity rates among all ethnic groups. Some the factors affecting economic activity are described 'Ethnic origin and economic status' in the October 1988 Employment Gazette; for example the differing levels of economic activity between the ethnic groups to some extent reflect the differing age structure of the groups-West Indians have a high proportion of people in the age group where economic activity was high.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between June 13 and July 10 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.

Retail Prices Index

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kempwn) asked the Secretary of State for Emwment, whether in its consideration of ousing costs, the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee would examine the condions of the forthcoming housing benefit re-

Mr Clark: The housing benefit review is examine the structure and scope of the ising benefit scheme, and its administraon by local authorities, whereas the RPI visory Committee will be considering the way housing benefits, however administered, should be treated in the retail prices index. There is therefore little overlap between the two enquiries but, to the extent that the conclusions of the review are reant to the construction of the Index, we hall be asking the Advisory Committee to ake them into account.

(June 25)

European Social Fund

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich North) ked what the extent to which the Manower Services Commission was funded om the European Social Fund.

Mr Gummer: In 1983 the Manpower ervices Commission was allocated £225.6 illion from the European Social Fund. his included £209 million towards youth ning, £10.5 million for projects for the isabled and certain smaller items.

Overal about ten per cent of the Manver Services Commission's expenditure net from the allocations made by the cial Fund and these allocations represent per cent of the whole Social Fund

(July 3)

Health and safety

Mr Chris Smith (Islington South and Finsry) asked the Secretary of State for Emment, if he would list the new obligaons he was imposing on managing agents sponsors under the Youth Training me with regard to trainees' safety, as a

Department of Employment **Ministers**

Secretary of State: Tom King

Ministers of State: Peter Morrison John Selwyn Gummer

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State: Alan Clark

result of the change under the Health and Safety at Work Act brought in on January 11, which had given trainees the status of employees under the Act.

Mr Gummer: The effect of the Health and Safety (Youth Training Scheme) Reg- Enterprise Allowance ulations 1983 is to impose on the immediate providers of training the duties of employers towards all their trainees on the Youth Training Scheme, for the purposes of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and related health and safety provisions. The most significant of these duties are those contained in section 2 of the 1974 Act, which require employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees and sets out some specific matters to which that duty extends. Among the other related provisions, those most likely to be relevant are the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and various provisions for the protection of employees in agriculture.

(June 18)

Skillcentres

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribble) asked what evidence there was that the new Skillcentre Training Agency was making progress towards its target of full cost recovery by

Mr Morrison: The Skillcentre Training Agency is making encouraging progress to-

wards its twin targets of improving efficiency and providing training more relevant to today's needs.

I have recently agreed a proposal from the Agency that, as soon as practicable, all the training activities at the Durham, Felling, Twickenham and Slough Skillcentre Annexes should be consolidated with nearby main Skillcentres and the Annexe premises disposed of. The same number of training places will be available overall, at significantly less cost to the taxpayer. This is very much in line with the Manpower Services Commission's and the Government's desire to get the best value for money from our training arrangements.

The Agency's progress towards full cost recovery will be reviewed by the Manpower Services Commission in the autumn.

(June 28)

Mr Roy Galley (Halifax) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would estimate the job creation effects of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Mr Clark: I am very encouraged by the way the Enterprise Allowance Scheme is operating. As at June 19, 1984 the scheme had assisted nearly 40,300 unemployed people to create their own jobs. In addition evidence suggests that on average for every 100 businesses set up under the scheme another 50 jobs have subsequently been generated.

(June 28)

Travel-to-work areas

Mr Michael Welsh (Doncaster North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what criteria were used to determine the boundaries of designated travel-to-work

Mr Clark: The main criteria for the definition of travel-to-work areas are that a high proportion of the employed population living in the area also work there and a high proportion of those working in the area also live there.

(June 15)



Sheltered employment

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West) were to the public sector. asked what had been the annual total sales figures for each of the past five years for Remploy, local authority sheltered workshops and voluntary agency sheltered workshops; and what proportion of these sales sales to the public sector are not available.

Mr Clark: Estimated annual sales figures for the past five financial years are shown in the table

Figures showing the proportion of these

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Remploy	29.9	33-1	39	41.7	49.4
Local authority workshops	n/a	n/a	16.9	17.8	20.2
Voluntary body workshops	n/a	n/a	13.3	15.9	17.5

Mr Meadowcroft also asked the Secretary shops. of State for Employment, what had been the total expenditure on sheltered employment subsidies for each of the past five years for Remploy, local authority sheltered workshops and voluntary agency sheltered work- mission for the years in question:

Mr Clark: The following table sets out the expenditure for both revenue and capital costs met by the Manpower Services Com-

				2 minon
Financial year	Remploy	Local authority workshops	Voluntary body workshops	All
1979/80 1980/81	31,027 42,178	7,171 9,123	1,676 2,252	39,874 53,553
1981/82 1982/83	45,688 49,100	9,233 12,257	2,407 3,913	57,328 65,270
1983/84	51,903	15,321	4,119	71,343

Note: Local authorities and voluntary bodies make a contribution towards the cost of the employment they provide. (June 13)

Mr Meadowcroft went on to ask what had been the size of the employed population in all sheltered workshops and sheltered industrial groups in each year since 1979.

Mr Clark: The number of severely disabled people in sheltered employment at the end of the financial year was as follows:

	Remploy	Other sheltered workshops	Sheltered industrial groups	All
1979	8,241	5,481	177	13,899
1980	8,138	5,511	223	
1981	8,249	5,344	246	13,839
1982	8,743	5,326	282	14,351
1983	8,631	5,350	429	14,410
1984 (Estima	8,805 ted)	5,315	630	14,750

Jobcentres

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East) asked what progress was being made in testing the proposals for the development of the Employment Service's Jobcentre network put to the Manpower Services Commission at its meeting on April 26.

Mr Morrison: At its meeting on April 26,

1984 the Manpower Services Commission unanimously endorsed a broad strategy for the development of the Employment Service. As a prelude to further consideration of the detail of the proposals the Commi sion instructed its Employment Division to test some aspects as a matter of urgency,

The Government endorses the Manpov er Services Commission's decision to test, these proposals in a full and proper way and tests are at present proceeding in offices in London and the South West. It is regrettable, however, that the trade unions in the Manpower Services Commission have refused to co-operate with the test in the North West, and have withdrawn staff from the three offices participating in the test in that region, thereby denying the Commis sion the information it has requested.

Loan schemes

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked what was the Government's attitude towards a Gov ernment backed loan scheme to enable adults to train and retrain.

Mr Morrison: The Government believes that a scheme of loans for adult traine could well be a way of opening up further opportunities for individuals who want t invest in their own training. It was for thi reason that we announced in the White Paper Training for jobs that we would examine the possibility of establishing such a scheme. We are currently looking closely at possible ways ahead.

Young workers

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East)

tute of Careers Officers, the organisers of Job Search Week, that 7,000 definite jo vacancies were offered as a result of the exercise, as well as nearly 8,000 possible jobs. There is, however, no information of the number of those vacancies where the employers propose to seek support under the Young Workers Scheme for the young

asked how many places had been found for the Young Workers Scheme during Joh Search Week in May. Mr Clarke: I understand from the Insti-

people they employ.

(July 3

Q UESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



Open Tech

Mr Bob McTaggart (Glasgow Central) sked the Secretary of State for Employif he would make a statement about relationship between Open Tech and

Mr Morrison: Both the Open Tech ogramme and the Pickup initiative aim improve the responsiveness of vocationeducation and training provision for ults, but they do so in different ways and ing different kinds of activity. I am isfied that they complement one another and I am in contact with my rt hon friend, the Secretary of State for Education and ience, to ensure this remains the case. (July 3)

Minimum wage

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) ed which Organisation for Economic peration and Development countries minimum wage regulations.

Mr Gummer: According to Minimum Vage Fixing: An International Review of ractices and Problems published by the ternational Labour Organisation the foling OECD countries have a national miniim wage: USA, Canada, France, Holland. gium, Luxembourg, Japan, Spain, Poral, Australia, New Zealand and Turkey. ere is legislation covering selected indusries in the UK and in the Republic of Ireand. Legislation does not exist or covers such a small number of workers that its uence is minimal in West Germany, aly, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark. orway, Finland, Sweden and Greece. No ormation is given about Iceland and Funfairs

rude lists of this kind do not of course cate the widely differing levels at which onal minimum wages are set, nor their tionship to average earnings.

(July 2)

Michael Brown (Brigg and orpes) asked the Secretary of State for ment, whether he would consider als for the privatisation of the Profesal and Executive Recruitment Service. Mr Morrison: There are no plans for the nent to change the basis of operation of service, but we will be keeping it under ew in the light of its financial perform-

Youth training

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if it remained his policy to provide £1 billion per annum for youth training schemes; and whether the scheme would now include all 16 and 17 year-olds who were not in full-time education.

Mr Morrison: Public financial resources continue to be made available for the Youth Training Scheme on the basis of the number of places required to meet the needs of all eligible young people

At present every 16 year-old school leaver is eligible to join the scheme as are 17 year-old leavers who have been unemployed for six weeks and disabled leavers up to the age of 21.

The Government will consider questions of eligibility and resources for the Youth Training Scheme in 1985–86 once it has received the recommendations of the Manpower Services Commission, which are expected shortly.

Wages Councils

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked what action the Government was taking to meet its obligations under Convention No 26 in the light of the International Labour Organisation's call for appropriate measures to ensure fuller observance of the minimum wages set by Wages Councils.

Mr Gummer: There was no suggestion in the observations recently made by the International Labour Organisation Committee of Experts that the United Kingdom is failing to meet obligations under the Convention No 26 concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. In fact the Organisation noted that in Great Britain in 1981 only 6.2 per cent of the workers in wages council trades whose pay was checked by inspectors were found to have been underpaid. It hoped that the Government would be able to ensure fuller observance of the minimum rates set.

Since 1981 the Wages Inspectorate in Great Britain has increased the number of (June 21) checks being carried out, but total compliance with wages orders could only be achieved at disproportionate cost.

(July 4)



Mr Piers Merchant (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would review Health and Safety Regulations as they applied to funfairs in the light of the serious accident at Newcastle upon Tyne on July 1.

Mr Gummer: The accident at Newcastle on Tyne is being investigated by the Health and Safety Executive. A Code of Safe Practice at Fairs giving guidance on the duties placed on fairground operators by the Health and Safety at Work Act, was issued by the Health and Safety Commission in April. We have made it clear that the Code will be reassessed at the end of the present fairground season, in the light of experience of its effectiveness in raising safety standards, to see whether it needs to be amended in any way, or further action needs to be taken.

(July 4)

Women and employment

Mr Doug Hoyle (Warrington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the implications for his Department of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: Women and Employment Survey.

Mr Clark: The Women and Employment Survey provides a wealth of information about virtually all aspects of women's labour force participation. It will therefore be of considerable value to this Department and others with an interest in women's employment matters.

(July 10)

Safe containers

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many reported breaches there had been by signatory nations in each of the years since its introduction of the International Convention for Safe Containers of 1972, as amended.

Mr Gummer: None. The enforcement provisions of the International Convention for Safe Containers do not come into effect internationally until January 1, 1985.

(July 11)

OUESTIONS IN

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible choose not to register. At April 16, 1984, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 420,475.

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

Every quarter (May, August, November and February) Employment Gazette will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC Jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers—Jobcentres (June 1984)*

94,164
8,222
3,669

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

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

Great	Disabled people			
Britain	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1980 Mar of whom	74-7	125.5	8.0	5.0
unemployed June of whom	65·9 71·1	107·8 116·7	7·1 7·9	4·1 4·9
unemployed Sep	62·6 64·6	100·5 105·7	7·0 7·5	4·1 4·7
of whom unemployed Dec of whom	56·7 56·8	91·0 90·7	6·6 6·7	3·9 3·8
unemployed 1984 Mar of whom	49·7 42·4	76·5 67·2	5·9 5·7	3·2 3·0
unemployed	37.4	55.8	5.1	2.5

Workers co-ops

☐ Help and advice on setting up a workers co-operative is available from a new book that also contains case studies of four successful cooperatives. It describes what skills are needed, how to decide what products to make or what service to offer, how to draw up a business plan, how to raise finance and how to choose a legal structure for the

It looks too at the present position of workers co-operatives within the UK economy and considers how their role and importance is likely to develop over the next ten years.

The workers co-operative handbook by Peter Cockerton and Anna Whyatt, published by ICOM Co-Publications, price £3.75 (£4.20 including postage and packing) is available from bookshops and by post from Corner House. Bookshop, 14 Endell Street, London wcs. ISBN 0 94677605 9.

Youth Training Scheme

☐ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1984-85. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of May 1984, most of whom' entered training in 1983-84.

YTS Planned Entrants were based on assumptions about.

- the number of 16 and 17 yearolds likely to enter the labour market in 1984;
- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who would be without work:
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who would be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary make assumptions about the nur ber of young people who won leave further education or emplo ment part way through their fin year and thus require the balance a year's training on YTS. The number of entrants to train

ing during May was 4,957, of whom 1,761 entered Mode A schemes. The Mode A entrants figure re resents 36 per cent of the total num

ber of entrants to training. There were 238,083 young people in training at the end of May, a de crease of 4,410 since the end of April. Of those in training, 169 04 (71 per cent) were on Mode

Youth Training Scheme: all schemes as at May 31, 1984

Region	Planned entrants April 1984– March 1985	1984- training in		1000
Scotland	42,440	94	29,273	
Northern	27,133	402	17,881	
North West	59,208	1,108	33,778	
Yorks & Humberside	40,268	695	24,999	
Midlands	82,774	866	43,573	
Wales	23,453	481	14,962	
South West	31,192	438	19,412	
South East	68.700	612	39,062	
London	29,392	261	15,143	
Great Britain	404,560	4,957	238,083	9

Redundancy fund

☐ During the period January 1 to March 31, 1984 (inclusive) 122,416 employees (including Government staff) received statutory redundancy payments amounting to £188.8 million. Of this amount £100-1 million (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £88.7 million was paid from the Redundancy Fund. The Fund is financed

by contributions from emp and employees. Analysis of the gures for all payments made du the quarter shows that industrie which the highest redundan were recorded (figures to nearest 100) are distributive trad (12,000), construction (11,900) a mechanical engineering (11,100

Redundancies: advance notifications

☐ The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table.

However many notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed Redundancies"—Table 2.20 Labour Market Data.)

1984	
Jan	41,270
Feb	43,885
Mar	40,704
Apr	32,527
May	33,452
Jun	32,150

Notes: Section 100 of the Empl Notes: Section 100 of the Employins tection Act 1975 requires employers! the Secretary of State of impending dancies involving ten or more emplithin certain time limits. A more description of statuory notification figuren in an article on page 245 in the 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

topics

Guidelines on handling Government statistics

ts obtain through Government formation. stical inquiries are covered by guidelines published by the ral Statistical Office. These been produced to combat pubtrust and to enable more stacal research to be undertaken in ersities and institutes instead of he Civil Service.

ode of practice

he guidelines, in the form of a de of practice, apply equally to ation obtained from compulstatutory) or voluntary statis-

nfidentiality during the collecstoring, transference and prong of information about idenle statistical units is safeded at all times. If such intion is transferred, the deent that originally collects f an outside organisation carnt the collection, sponsors the tion of information) must itself with the safeguards apto the data and the transferepartment must obtain prior assurance from the receivartment or outside organisaat it will apply the safeguards, ust also accept any limitations ay be imposed concerning the

eaver's deafness

gress towards a breakfor curbing "weaver's deaffor years the scourge of texstries-is hinted at in a relished by the Wool Nationstry Group (NIG) of the th and Safety Executive (HSE). se risk, says the report, exto about 50 per cent of the ry's 60,000 workers but new ery now being introduced is the recommended upper level limit "so it is possible n the long term the problem of nduced hearing will be great-

esses the need for suitable protection and details the endeavours of emunions, the Employment al Advisory Services and the Inspectorate to combat the blem. At the same time it out that some problems reuch as the continued need to safety of machinery. standards for the operation enance of carding, opengarnetting machinery are as are the maintenance es for the safe operation of

Data that Government depart- use or further transfer of the in-

Information about identifiable statistical units is forbidden for use other than for statistical purposes, or transfer to another department or outside organisation for such purposes unless:

- this is provided for by law and no undertakings have been given to the contrary: or
- in voluntary inquiries either the respondent was so informed when the information was collected, or has subsequently given consent in writing.

The guidelines allow a department to transfer anonymous information about statistical units to another department or to organisations and bona fide researchers outside government departments where it is not forbidden by law and where no commitments have been entered into to the contrary.

They also lay down the procedures for preserving certain information that may be of interest to future historians and researchers.

ment statistical service code of practice on the handling of data obtained from statis-tical inquiries (Cmnd 9270), price £1-30 net, is available from HM Stationery Office.

Other problems and the progress made in dealing with them highlighted in the report include the possible effects of high dust levels; increases in the size and weight of bales involving injuries in manual handling of them; protecting roof support pillars from damage by fork lift trucks; the use of hand tools; and controlling anthrax, once a prevalent disease among the woollen industry workforce.

Wool textiles: health and safety 1977-82, price booksellers. ISBN 0 11 883748 5.

Time system

☐ A time and attendance management system linking personnel clocking on points, a central controller and the payroll-thus automating the whole process from clocking on to the production of wageslips-has been produced by Mitrefinch Ltd

It is claimed that it provides employers with a new method of monitoring and controlling workforce time usage: information regarding

employee absence, overtime working, employee time records and manpower levels may be obtained immediately from the central con-

The system can be supplied inclusive of payroll or linked to a variety of mainframe and minicomputers for payroll processing with existing software, which means that gross hours worked for the period are automatically passed to the payroll with no need for clerical interven-

Further information is available from Mr Donald Simpson, marketing manager, Mitrefinch Ltd. Tower House, Fishergate, York

Films

☐ A detailed guide of the range of recent films and videos for managers available from a number of different sources has been produced by the British Film Institute. The first edition of this guide contains more than 900 items drawn from the published records of the British national film and video catalogue for the period 1980-83.

Films and videograms for managers. price £10.50 plus 75p postage and packing, is available from British national film and video catalogue, British Film Institute, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EA. ISBN 0 85170 169 8.

Forthcoming statistical articles

The August issue of Employment Gazette will include statistical articles on the following subjects:

Recent trends in labour costs

This article will update to 1983 the results of the 1981 Labour Costs Survey for production and construction industries published in Employment Gazette, May 1983, page 188.

Unemployment flows: detailed analysis

This will continue the series of quarterly articles providing the latest information on flows into and out of unemployment by duration, and likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unem-

Articles in preparation

Statistical articles on the following subjects are also being prepared

National Labour Force estimates for 1983

This article will present estimates of the mid-1983 civilian labour force, split by age and sex, based on the 1983 Labour

O New Entrants to Employment Survey

This article, currently in preparation, indicates the jobs entered by 16 year old school leavers in 1983 and the training they receive. Results are based on the New Entrants to Employment Survey, supplemented by information on the Youth Training Scheme provided by the Manpower Services Commission. Previous results appeared in May 1984.

Comparisons of unemployment estimates

Comparisons of Unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the count of unemployed claimants.

Revised travel-to-work areas

This article will present the results of the recent review of travel to work areas. With a brief explanation of the methodology

O Historical Supplement: Employment

This is the first of a number of supplements to be published which give longer runs of data than are normally included in the Labour Market Data section employment tables.

Employees of bankrupt firms

☐ Men and women who lost their jobs in the last eight years because their employer went bankrupt-and who then ran out of unemployment benefit—are being asked to check whether they have money owing to them

Arrangements have now been made for extra payments to people who had been compensated by the State for not getting proper notice payments and who had lost out because of the overlap between their compensation and unemployment

Explaining this decision, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, said: "There has been a real complaint from a small group of people who feel they've been done out of unemployment benefit. I came across it in my own constituency before I was a minister and I soon found the problem was quite widespread. The catch is that some people lost out on unemployment benefit if their employer went bust and they had to claim payment in lieu of notice from the State's Redundancy Payments Fund.

'There are not many in this situation but those that are feel hard done by. I don't want anyone to feel done down and the Government is determined to put this right.

'Say they were due three weeks notice money," he continued. 'While they waited they drew unemployment benefit and that sum was taken off the notice money when it came. So far, very little objection. The catch was that even though they had lost this unemployment benefit, it still counted towards the 312 days-in effect one vear-of benefit they were allowed.

'There was no harm done for people who had run out of benefit and who could then go on to claim supplementary benefit at the same rate, but for those with a bit of savings it could cost them a lot to run out of benefit early with no supplementary benefit to come.

"Over 18,000 people have already asked about these extra payments. We are now writing to them but until we look at what evidence is available no-one can say how many will qualify or how much they will get. It will depend on such things as whether they had used up their unemployment benefit and how much supplementary benefit, if any, they had got then.

'The go-ahead for this came from the recent House of Lords decision in the 'Westwood case'. They ruled that we should still take benefit payments from notice money that is due, but that we must make extra payments where people suffer because their benefit runs out too

'Before that decision I said that it was only right that we should go back much further than the 'Westwood case'. In fact we will look at any similar cases as far back as 1976 when it first became possible to claim this compensation for loss of notice from the State. Again though, we shall need to look at the evidence and this will take time. What is important is that as many people as possible now claim what they think may be due to them so that we can search our records without delay

"People who think they might be entitled to claim should apply to the Redundancy Payments Office nearest to where they last worked for their bankrupt firm. Local unemployment benefit offices, Jobcentres and employment offices can help with the right address.

To make sure that these extra payments are never needed again, the Government is now preparing changes to Social Security regulations. The intention is that when benefit is deducted from compensation for loss of notice, those days will not count towards the maximum of 312 days for which benefit is payable

Quality circles

☐ After conducting a series of interviews, the Employment Relations Resource Centre has produced a booklet describing the factors associated with success or failure in the introduction of quality

Most of the 25 participating companies were involved in electrical, electronic or mechanical engineer-

The booklet also discusses the reasons that other companies. which had previously expressed an interest in quality circles, decided not to press ahead with the idea. Among the successes. American companies predominated, being characterised by a high level of enthusiasm for quality circles on the part of top management. In the case of the failures and "survivors". the initiator had often failed to gain more than token acceptance from top management and had been unable to obtain the necessary re-

Only a minority introduced these circles because of a need to improve quality but these were ones which had generally been successful in the

Eight case studies (four success and four failures) describe detail how different compa approached the developmen quality circles and tackledfailed to tackle—the problems

short term, though some had

survived for long.

Success and failure in quality circles by J lett, price £2.85 (including postage), from Employment Relations Resou 62 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 ILA

Farm safety posters

☐ A free series of seven po aimed at improving farm safety been produced by the Agricul Inspectorate of the Health Safety Executive.

They are each in bright cold and employ a comic-strip styl illustrations to hammer home safety message. They cover: us power take off shafts, coupling tractor, tractor and trailer brak tractor safety on slopes, rough rain fork lifts, lifting and carryi and children on farms.

The posters are the latest stage the continuing Safe Moves of paign that has been successful in creasing awareness of sa throughout the farming world a contributing to a reduction in fa accidents

Copies of all the posters in t Safe Way series are available, t from local offices of the Agricu ral Inspectorate or direct from Health and Safety Executive. lic Enquiry Point, Room 414, Hugh's House, Stanley Precin Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY; tele phone 051-951 4000.

Cambridge

nomenon'

phenomenon

☐ A study has been comn

to look into the way a sign

number of small high techn

firms have been established in

cent years in the Cambridge are

the so-called "Cambridge

The study, which will be

lished towards the end of the y

will cost about £22,000 and will

carried out by Segal Qui

Associates of Cambridge.

sponsored by a consortium

Acorn Computers Ltd, Baro

Bank, Cambridge Consultants

Cambridge County Council,

bridge Interactive Systems,

Department of Trade and Indus

St John's College, Science and E

gineering Research Council, Sha

Delta, Sinclair Research Ltd and

Trinity College.

Women and industrial relations

☐ Career progress to top executive posts "really is happening" for women in the travel and tourism in- continue running the IS's managedustry, Miss Jennifer Coutts-Clay, manager Scotland for British Airways, claimed at an Industrial Society conference last month. However, she felt that progress for women within airline companies is not happening at the same speed.

She urged women thinking about a career leading to top management to approach companies in expanding industrial and commercial sectors where opportunities and attitudes favouring women have been developing fastest; among others she suggested new technology, civil engineering, accountancy, banking, fast food and customer services.

The director of Education for the Industrial Society, Miss Julia Cleverdon, emphasised the need for women to have a passionate belief in their work, to see it as a burning cause. The advice she offered to those seeking to progress their careers included careful self-analysis both of their present position and future ambitions, taking appropriate action to combat sexual harassment and "chamfering up one's clawing techniques—one's 'making

things happen' technique. Miss Cleverdon has just become director of the new Women's Unit. which the Industrial Society proposes to launch officially in Septem-

ber. The Unit, which is headed by Miss Elizabeth Willis, intends to ment development courses for women, expand its in-company work and also to develop its work within schools Some preliminary setting-up

activity by the Unit began this The Industrial Society is also in the process of relaunching its in-

dustrial relations programme with a campaign for renewed effort to improve the current state of industrial relations in the UK. Ouoting recent reports by the CBI

and the Institute of Directors which claimed there is goodwill towards employee involvement on the part of British managers, is director, Mr John Garnett, commented that 'goodwill alone is not enough"

'There is now a new mood of realism among the overwhelming majority of responsible trade uniondeclared Mr Garnett. "They rightly want open company books. proper consultation and members of the board who have risen through the business and understand it.'

The alternative, he warned, could be legislation that might prove irrelevant to the real needs and damaging to the efforts of British companies in achieving greater profitability and the highest stand-

TOPS computer raining

computer training on TOPs ses is to be updated so as to ate the variations in the range lity of provision which were ed by an MSC review group ear. Standardised courses are ntroduced for programming, ss computing and systems training, based on the idea onally adopted common core i with optional modules to suit labour needs.

ensure standards are maind, plans are being made to visit roviders of TOPS computer g before the end of the year; subsequently the visits will bee part of a continuing monitor-

City University of New York this year, sets out to "enlighten and warn managers against hasty imita-His co-authors are Mr Nobuaki Namiki of the University

☐ The Japanese factory is not as

many believe, a prototype of the

factory of the future. If it were, it

might be curiously far less of a

threat. The Japanese have achieved

their current level of manufacturing

excellence by doing simple things

very well and slowly improving

them all the time. So say Dr Prakash

Sethi and his co-authors in a new

book. The false promise of the

ternational business at the Universi-

ty of Texas before he joined The

Dr Sethi who was professor of in-

Iananese miracle*

Japan

Jevelopment area aid

wo new Government aid packfor development areas have announced: £30.9 million is g given to the English Industrial es Corporation for industrial commercial developments in ssed areas; this represents an ase of £3.9 million on last grant. And secondly, the Dement Commission has pubdetails of the new Rural Dement Areas (RDAs)—these are jority areas for aid to villages nall towns in England and rethe existing Special Invest-Areas

he largest single slice of the Eng-Industrial Estates Corporaexpenditure will be £5.6 milbe spent in Liverpool, but ide, Wearside and Birkenave each been allocated more 2 million. The money will be largely on building factories in pation of demand; however, projects, such as workshop derelict land clearance and ng for high technology indusor for offices will also be eligi-

addition to its main grant, the has been awarded £6.9 million pent on two special projects: bility study on improving inicture in the West Midlands edeveloping Chatham dock-

selection of RDAs by the Deent Commission has been on employment levels and inities, population sparsity e structure among other faccompared to the previous Investment Areas (SIAs), over about five per cent less ea and ten per cent less total ion but include a larger area of the Midlands (particularly along the East coast and on the Welsh borders), though coverage in the northern and south western counties is slightly reduced.

The designated areas are generally further away from urban areas than before but the Commission has also announced that it will continue to allocate a part of its resources to needy rural areas outside these

It does not see the provision of iobs alone as always providing the complete answer to rural problems. Indeed it seeks to encourage a comprehensive approach which takes in housing, schools, shops, hospitals and other services and to involve all those local bodies which may have a role to play both in the year-on-year work programmes and in the broader strategies looking at five to ten vears hence.

It also intends to continue to fund programmes of factory building and the 50/50 workshop partnership schemes with local authorities. In addition, it is prepared to consider assistance for the provision of offices where these could create employment unlikely to be generated by the private sector alone

For the first time, the Commission has designated priority areas in metropolitan counties (West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire) and in the Home Counties (Kent). This reflects the fact that administrative boundaries do not necessarily represent the divide between urban and rural areas and that even in the relatively prosperous South East there are rural areas of severe deprivation. In all, some 28 counties now have RDAs compared to 19 which had SIAs

of Windsor in Ontario and Mr Carl I Swanson lawyer and assistant professor in the college of business administration at North Texas State

University

Recognising that some of the Japanese management practices can be beneficial, the authors warn that blind imitation by Western firms would be misguided and would inevitably fail.

'The important lesson to be learned from Japan is not how they do it, but what can be accomplished by doing it right," says the book 'The Japanese method is a complex network of manufacturing practices, worker organisation, managerial attitudes, and a corporate culture peculiar to Japan." The American method cannot be similar, but it can be no less painstaking, says Dr Sethi and thus reveals the main thrust of his work, which is heavily orientated towards the experiences of the United States rather than Western Europe and Britain.

Nevertheless the book has valuable lessons for the United King dom and European businessman. I examines the way in which Western business executives have tried to meet the Japanese challenge and questions attempts to adopt the Japanese business and management system as the "panacea" that will transform companies into lean and mean competitors.

The false promise of the Japanese miracle provides a corrective look at the Japanese management philosophy for those who have not already learned to take the best from the system and discard the remainder. The techniques employed by Japanese managers, claims the book, are deeply enmeshed in their culture and many elements of the system which are labelled as egalitarian are just the opposite:

When viewed in the Western cultural and socio-political context, many aspects of the Japanese business and management system are socially and politically unacceptable and even illegal. The system is also limited to the extent to which some of these concepts and techniques are used in Japan. For example, the benefits of the so-called lifetime employment contract and seniority based compensation system are available to only about a third of the Japanese working population.

The authors go on to say: "The system also systematically and blatantly discriminates against large segments of the Japanese population, notably women and older people. They are deliberately paid lower salaries and benefits and denied career opportunities commensurate with their abilities and experience

Even the 35 per cent of the working population that enjoys these privileges pay a cost: extreme job mobility through virtual collusion among employers, suppression of individual expression and denial of personal fulfilment through recognition of individual performance.

What is needed by Western business to meet the Japanese challenge? The authors say that it is a modification of current organisational structures, decision-making processes and performance evaluation and compensation systems away from bureaucratic and hierarchical modes to more individualistic and less adversarial modes. 'The answer does not lie in group based systems that seek employee loyalty for the corporation. Managing this new kind of emplovee with 'high discretion' would require not an autocratic style with trappings of power, but a more collegial style, where informed consent of the governed would become increasingly important.

"It would not be enough for management to demand performance and sacrifices while considering itself immune to such measures." the authors emphasise. Management will have to convince employees that they are competent to ask what they ask, and that the employee stands to benefit from increased effort.

Contending that even in Japan there is evidence that many companies, especially those facing intense foreign competition, are moving away from the traditional Japanese system and opting for some of the techniques of decision making and employee compensation based on individual merit and performance, the authors say that following Japanese practices or attempting to imitate that country's system of business-government collaboration would be the wrong thing to do, at the wrong time, and for the wrong reasons.

Describing in detail business practices in Japan and comparing them with the United States, they illustrate their case with studies of successes and failures of American companies which have adopted Japanese techniques and conversely, Japanese companies in America which have to cope with the problems of operating in a different socio-political framework.

British managers, they say, can learn from past history and shape a mix of the very best techniques available for answering specific management problems.

^{*} The false promise of the Japanese miracle, price £10.95, published by Pitman Publishing, London, ISBN 0 273 02032 3.



Employment Gazette reports

Making manpower profitable

Editor Mike Peters reports from the third national conference and exhibition on computers in personnel organised by the Institute of Manpower Studies and the Institute of Personna Management.

Personnel management and computer technology must be problem rather than technique oriented if they are to serve their purpose said Mr Trevor Owen, managing director of Remploy Limited and conference chairman, when he opened the Computers in Personnel first session in front of about 200 delegates.

"If they are effective in helping me to solve my problems, I'll use them. If they are effective in solving my managers' problems, I shall insist that they use them. But don't tell me to use computers, or to use the latest techniques of personnel management simply because they are there. Management is not like climbing Everest—even though it may seem like that sometime.

Essential dialogue

Mr Owen, who is also a member of the Institute of Manpower Studies Council said: "I cannot use two key sources of advice which are consistently pulling me in different directions. It is, I believe, essential that there is a dialogue between computer people and personnel people and at least a degree of mutual understanding about the direction of future developments and of priorities.

"That involves computer and personnel people talking together, and, perhaps more importantly thinking together. It also involves both separately, and even better jointly, having some sort of hotline to the chief executive. You must at the very least have someone who talks to you and who understands your language, who also talks to the chief executive and understands his problems. If you don't you are doomed to impotence and frustration.

Britain's future

Mr Owen, who said that Britain's future depended on people effectively putting com-



Trevor Owen, conference chairman

puters to work stressed that industry had long gone past the phase when managers needed to be just literate. "We expect them to be numerate as well. Now we must require them to be 'computerate' too-to understand the effectiveness of these machines as a management tool. We fail to learn this lesson at our peril," he said.

"What are the key management tasks in which people can be helped by a computer?" Mr Owen asked. "It is those tasksand if possible those tasks only-where the development and monitoring are needed. I find it depressing that so little work is done in defining these key tasks before a computerisation project takes place.

"I find it even more depressing that the very sophistication and the almost magical nature of present day machines and their accompanying software

are creating an illusion that the won't make good managers chief executive can manage his business from his office provided that the office is well enough equipped.

"And, of course, he can't. matters of judgement and no The computer will enable him matters of fact. A computer pu to inspect his new plant, before to good use will illuminate the it is built, from any one of an issues but will not decide then infinite number of angles; but it and my own assessment is the won't make the customer buy the successful chief executive the product of that plant, not a the one who listens not to the penny of it. It can help him to chatter of the printer but to decide which plants need to be what people are saying and who closed and which expanded, but tries to find out what they think it won't persuade any of the who listens . . . to wise peo people who operate those whose wisdom has been illun plants to do so more effectively. ated and enriched by the und The computer will help to cre- standing of issues which ate a most sophisticated man- effective use of computers was agement succession plan, but it bring.

Key decisions

"Most of the key decisions chief executive has to make are

Using personnel information

Personnel people now have a tremendous opportunity Mr David Carrell, group personnel director of the Little woods Organisation, told the conference when he presented a paper on the Strategic importance of personne

'We can use the latest technological advances to trans late the data that have been lying dormant for so long into useful information. This should help us make a more effect tive contribution in the key decision making areas of our companies."

Mr Carrell also said that issues which in the past would have been regarded as strategic, such as the formulation the 'packages' for wage negotiations, may well in the future become tactical, when negotiators have terminals at the disposal during negotiations with the ability to ask the 'what if' questions and get the answers there and then.

"There are, of course, dangers," he added. "The ability to play the 'numbers game' can take the focus away from the human aspects of change. In addition, the vast amount of data available highlight the need to turn these data in meaningful information. There may well be reductions clerical staff because of computerised personnel informa tion systems but the need for people who can intelligent manipulate the data and interpret the information will increase.

'The benefits are, of course, enormous. The ability to obtain, maintain and manipulate data has tremendous im plications for the area of control particularly where control by the use of ratio is concerned.

Office costing—getting it right

Nearly all companies are trying to contain the problem of ministration cost but most are guilty of not understandg the cost of the office, said Mr John Nicoll, director of RM Information Services Limited in discussing "The comuter and manpower productivity".

IBM now looks at office costs in the more rigorous terms expense to revenue because although no one would sider it sensible to operate a factory without careful cost counting, too many are prepared to avoid the same realm when reviewing administrative operations.

"In some cases," said Mr icoll, "administrative costs n be half the total operative osts of a company and without oper white collar costing as a dation most manpower ductivity claims are unreal.

"Costing an office is not an xact science but the problem does respond to effort and it seems best to start with the most vious and general approach. his approach can then be rened using many iterations and ith involvement of all those directly interested. The most mportant thing is to start im-

Experiments

Mr Nicoll emphasised that it vital that before commitment any computer based office tem that a proper experint should be run. "Only by means can vou demonstrate olicitly what people do and herefore highlight the areas of ential saving." It is often nly by the use of experiments at data can be gathered and erience all too often shows nat the assumptions made bout what people do at work incorrect

"It is noticeable that the ng worker today is often board literate and creates sures for facilities at work parable to those at home. Dur experience has shown that sting workers can be trained out any apparent difficulty operate office systems. After most people have no probm in handling their remote vision and teletext controls nd nearly everyone is used to ocket calculators.

"It won't be long before the ority of people in business ave these fundamental skills or east will not be frightened of ning them. As these sysbecome all pervasive, eir acceptance depends only whether they help people to their job better, and if they

becomes a system," said Mr Nicoll. Home working and the ability to avoid congregating like functions in one place are real options, he said. "A large proportion of office work could be done at home via screen based systems and certainly many workers could spend some of their working week at home and do some of their job there. For some parts of office work there seems to be little reason why people should come to work and this could create immense problems. We need to start considering how to run our companies with people who are seldom seen.

"The social impacts of such changes have not yet been seriously considered but we cannot ignore them and clearly they will be significant, said Mr

"There is now no doubt that tage of the future."

office stops being a place and computer based technology presents management with opportunities to obtain productivity in the white collar area of business. However, the technology changes needed must be introduced in a structured manner," said Mr Nicoll.

The major problem is not the value of computers to all types of business operation nor the fact that they present an opportunity to use less manpower, concluded Mr Nicoll. "Rather, we should all now try to look just that bit further ahead and try to decide how we will operate in a world that is changing very fast under the impact of accelerating technology. We do need to consider how our own business will be organised and what the aspirations of tomorrow's people will be so that we can today lay some groundwork that enables us to take advan-



John Nicoll

do, the concern about acceptability will quickly change as consistently as the addictive power of technology is under-esti-

Long-term effects

Mr Nicoll posed the question of long-term effects of the office revolution. "Forty-seven per cent of people working in 1980 were in non-manual occupations so about half the working population are really open in some degree to the white collar revolution," he claimed.

'Clearly there is bound to be less growth in employment and we all need urgently to consider our attitudes to shorter working hours, job sharing, early retirement, higher school leaving ages and all the well-known remedies.

'There is a further series of issues which arise because the fundamental change is that the



Technology and profit

Technology and profit go hand in hand, Professor Martin Healey, research director, future technology systems at Cardiff University, told the conference. Any organisation that does not invest in technology will not make the profit needed to survive against more aggressive competition.

"The question is how much and when? The key to the problem is the ever increasing need for up-to-date information and the ability to re-plan on short time-scales, said

"Today Britain does not have many assured markets, at home or abroad. British manufacturers must be prepared to absorb external influences and challenges and to reassess prices, volumes, orders etc against such influences. We must be quicker than the competition. This cannot be achieved without technology," he said.

Counter side

Professor Healey said there was a counter side to the argument. "We must note that automation, be it in a factory or office, reduces man/woman power requirements. We must accept the challenge and re-educate and train to meet a new situation.

"The right to work must not be confused with the right to stay doing the same job," emphasised Professor Healey. 'Maximum efficiency must be maintained in productive organisations in order to take a share of world markets. Only by maximising efficiency, re-organising our educational and employment rules to suit, can we afford a society with something for everyone.

The effects of new technology on economic performance will be a curate's egg. Good in parts, but the total result might be unpalatable. So Mr Derek Robinson, Fellow of Magdalen College and Senior Research Officer at Oxford University's Institute of Economics and Statistics commented in his paper on The impact of technology on economic performance.

"Against this is the view that if we cannot, or will not swallow this, we must face the prospects—not only of a siege economy, as we try to isolate ourselves from the competitive pressures from the outside worldbut the spartan diet and possible starvation that so frequently accompany sieges," he said.



Learn from experience of others

Computerisation can reduce the habitual chaos of a personnel department and enable substantial cost savings to be achieved, suggested Mr Tony Ive, manager personnel projects for Foster Wheeler Energy Limited in his paper Why Computerise?"

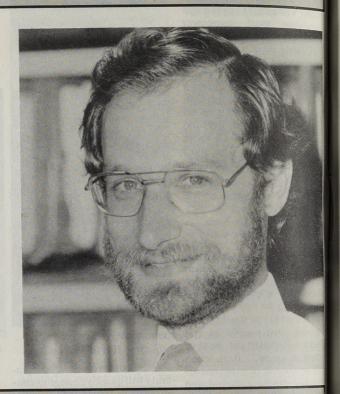
introducing computers to the experience reducing 30 or 40 personnel function is to learn man years of effort to somefrom the experience of others thing in the region of 6-12 and not insist on going through months. Not only does it avoid the total development cycle, expense and time involved in

"Organisations which have avoids the risk," said Mr Ive. successfully implemented sys- "When you buy a package tems . . . have generally ex- you can look at what you are pended some 30-40 man years buying and decide whether it is in doing so. System develop- really what you want. This is ment of this magnitude can be altogether more satisfactory

"Buying a package really fication."

The way to avoid problems in means buying someone else's system development, it also

avoided by buying a package. than attempting to write a speci-



Total productivity and high technology



Most organisations are under extreme pressure to increase manpower productivity, to make manpower more profitable. This is not a new phenomenon said Mr Colin Richard-Carpenter, manpower adviser to the Institute of Manpower Studies.

The process of industrialisation has always been a process of improving total productivity by replacing manpower with the high technology of the day. The introduction of industrial engineering, work study and organisation and method have resulted, at times, in substantial increases in manpower productivity but, now these techniques have been distilled into the processes of day-to-day management, it is to the computer that eyes turn in the hope that this tool will provide the next quantum leap in increased manpow er productivity.

"How can a computerised personnel information system (CPIS) make manpower more profitable? Ironically it is easier to answer the question 'How can a CPIS make manpower less profitable', the answer being simply, buy one without giving thought enough to how it is going to be used.'

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. A list of publications expected in the next 6 months is given below.

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

July - December 1984

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

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Fields, 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 studies in the Department's research programme on homeworking.

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

B Towers, Dr E Chell and D Cox, University of Nottingham

Based on detailed case studies of seven organisations, this paper investigates the role, needs and problems of the worker director in private sector organisations and explores the relationship between the worker director and other participatory machinery within the same organisation.

Young women in atypical jobs

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

Information on the experiences of young women training to become engineering technicians has been collected. Their social characteristics, their relationships with supervisors and workmates, the nature of problems encountered and strategies adopted in coping with them are examined. An evaluation of the appropriateness of the training techniques used and a study of the women's employers' recruitment and selection policies are included.

Part-time employment and sex discrimination legislation in Great Britain

Dr O Robinson, University of Bath and Mr J Wallace, Teeside Polytechnic

This study, based on detailed case studies of 21 organisations between 1979 and 1982, analyses the nature of part-time employment in Britain. It explores various aspects of part-time employment, including occupations, earnings, hours and redundancy, and considers the changes that the Equal Pay and Sex

Discrimination Acts have brought to part-time employment.

Women's participation in paid work: further analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Ms H Joshi, Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Multiple regression analysis of data from the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken both to establish the importance of different factors in determining whether women undertake paid work or not, and the costs to women of family formation.

Women's work histories : an analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Dr S Dex, University of Keele

Analysis of the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken at the level of the individual to general eclassifications of the variety of women's lifetime work history patterns. Disruptions to women's employment and the sequencing of their work and non work periods over the work cycle are described and the characteristics of women with different lifetime employment profiles are outlined.

Unemployed women: A study of attitudes and experiences

A Cragg and T Dawson, Cragg Ross and Dawson Research Partnership

The meaning of unemployment for women is considered by examining in depth the situation of a group of women without paid work. Women's job aspirations, job search behaviour and the financial and social consequences of not working are described.

Women and payment structures

F Wilkinson, Mrs C Craig, Ms J Rubery and Mrs E Garnsey, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge

This study, conducted in three localities amongst employers and employees in small establishments, examines the intra-organisational and extra-organisational factors that shape payment structures and compares the position of different groups of employees within them.

Research 1903-84

Department of Employment annual report of research.