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Cover picture

harespace, in Nottingham, owned by Grand Metropolitan Hotels Pension Fund, offers vorkspace and facilities to small firms and sole traders, mainly involved in design. (See Business is getting back to its grass roots" p.

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BACKFILE VOLUMES

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

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 free of charge from employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment, or from:

Public Inquiry Office, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Orders for bulk supplies of leaflets (10 or more) should be sent to General Office, Information 4, Department of

Employment at the above address.

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

Employment legislation

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

contained in the:
Redundancy Payments Act 1965,
Contracts of Employment Act 1972,
Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and

Employment Protection Act 1975.
The series deals also with the Employment Act 1980, which makes a number of amendments to the:

Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and Employment Protection Act 1975, and the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

1 Written statement of main terms and 2 Procedure for handling redundancies PL624 (rev) 3 Employees' rights on insolvency of

4 Employment rights for the expectant mother 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations PI 668 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PL620(rev) 7 Union membership rights and the PI 658 8 Itemised pay statement PI 633 9 Guarantee payments PI 649 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL680 11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay 12 Time off for public duties PL670 PL626

14 Rights on termination of PI 667 15 Union secret ballots PL657 Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for Recoupment regulations—guidance for employers
Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefits for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal Employment Act 1980—an outline

Other related publications Code of practice—picketing Code of practice—closed shop

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agreements and arrangements Employees' rights on insolvency of Operational guidance for liquidators

trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver Insolvency of employers
Safeguard of occupational pension scheme

Time off with pay for safety representatives
A summary of the regulations governing the entitlement of authorised safety representatives to time off with pay in PL634(rev) connection with their duties

Redundancy payments The Redundancy Payments Scheme-

General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the redundancy payments provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolida The Redundancy Payments Scheme

A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees The Redundancy Payments Scheme-

offsetting pensions against redundancy payments Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum pay-ments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure For parties concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings For appellants with particular reference to industrial training board levy assessments Determination of question by industrial

For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 Overseas workers

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

United Kingdom from January 1, 1980
Training and work experience schemes OW21(1981) Employers and employees covered by

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

Guide to the hairdressing wages order Other wages legislation The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors The Truck Acts Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages

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 PI 673 Special employment measures Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme For firms faced with making workers

PL636(2nd rev) mation on the scheme for employees

aged 64 (men) and 59 (women) PI 664(1981)

Job Release Scheme PL665(1981) Job Release Scheme for men aged 63 and 62 Young Workers Scheme Information for employers on a new scheme to create more employment opportunities for young PL678(rev Young people

The work of the Careers Service A general guide Employing young people PI 669 What's your job going to be?
For young people making a career choice
Careers help for your son or daughter
For parents of school leavers
How did you get on when you started

Career advice for young people in employment Help for handicapped young PL601 people
A guide to the help available

A leaflet about a new film for parents, A leaflet about a new flim for parents, showing the importance of combined parental and Careers Service guidance for young people about to leave school We get around
A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people find the right lob

people find the right job Quality of working life PL659

PI 676

PL679

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

Work Research Unit-Future Programme Work Hesearch Unit—Future Programme 1980 and 1981
A summary of the future programme of the Unit, supported by the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction
Work Research Unit—1980 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction This booklet shows that industry and commerce kept up efforts to improve the quality of working life despite economic difficulty. PL662

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay for women-what you should PL573(rev)

Information for working women The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service How this service can help the employer

with a multi-racial work force Background information about some immigrant groups in Britain Filmstrips for better race relations A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and

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

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Insurance industry gets blast over deafness

e insurance industry has been singled out for some adverse comment by the the Inspector of Factories, Mr Jim Hammer, over its attitude to factory noise revention.

presenting his latest annual report*, Mr health and safety, Mr Hammer declared. mmer says that despite concern about the mber and size of claims for hearing loss in cent years it is disappointing that insurers ve not taken a more active role in perading clients to adopt hearing conservaon programmes.

The inspectorate has had discussions with insurance industry about the problem. Hammer says, "their practice is to set level of premiums in relation to their perience of past claims. But claims in the ture may be out of all proportion to their mium income."

It is regrettable, too, says the Chief pector, that there is still resistance on the art of trade unions and workers to the earing of ear defenders. This is often the nly simple way of protecting hearing Ithough the inspectorate lays stress on gineering controls to minimise noise at ource and has recently put pressure on suppliers of machinery to incorporate noise ressing features on their equipment.

Mr Hammer also spoke about the pressre being put on employers by the economic ecession. Public authorities like the Facory Inspectorate understood this, he said, the situation was "no excuse for lower andards of health and safety." Accidents were a barometer of inefficiency and conomic constraints demanded more scipline and a more analytical approach to

Inspectors, too, were compelled to consider their requirements and recommendations in the light of their financial implications, Mr Hammer says, but this greater preoccupation with costs and benefits of occupational health and safety should not be regarded "as heralding a return to the uncaring society of the industrial revolution". His report adds that the continuing willingness of industry to raise standards in particular fields "justifies one in rejecting the suggestion that we are witnessing a creeping return to laissez faire".

Accidents down

Commenting on the latest set of figures for accidents in manufacturing and service industries, Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr Jim Hammer described 1980 as an encouraging year. "Fatal accidents have never been as low", he said, "and total reported accidents were for the first time below two hundred thousand."

Mr Hammer admits that the fall in the general levels of employment over the period has had an effect on these figures, but he points out that the fall in the incidence of accidents per thousand workers shows that there had been a steady reduction in the accident rate.

Incidence rate per

Safer sité pack

Against a background of an average of more than two men a week being killed on construction sites, the Construction Industry Training Board has launched a comprehensive training package which it hopes will become the safety bible for the indus-

The aim of the package is to help the construction industry in its battle to reduce the high accident rate which has cost 400 lives over the last three years.

Its launch also acts as a curtain raiser to next year's construction industry safety campaign to be run by the Health and Safety Executive's Construction Industry Advisory Committee, labelled Site Safe 83.

The package comes in four parts—three books and a 35 mm colour slide pack, all of which are available separately. It is a complete reference work for site safety training which can be used as a week's course or as source material for shorter courses.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr Vic Jordan told those attending the London launch that the CITB training package was an important step forward in helping the industry to help itself.

"Its usefulness will begin in the college or school where attitudes are first formed and continue on to the training schemes of companies large and small," he said.

Mr Jordan paid tribute to the work of the board in the field of safety. There seemed in some areas, however, "almost to be a resignation about deaths and serious injuries in the construction industry or, at least, a failure to appreciate the magnitude of the prob-

He referred to the difficulties which the organisation of the industry presented—the large number of scattered medium and small contractors, a comparatively low proportion of which were represented by employers' organisations. Many of those who work for such firms were not trade union members. "These are the people it is essential to influence," he said.

Individual packs or the whole package, price £150, can be obtained from CITB Construction Puclications, Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London SW16 4EL.

atal accidents reported to HMFI

		100,000 at risk			
1979	1980	1978	1979*	1980 *	
16	14	3.1	3.1	2.8	
6	6	8.2	24.6	21.9	
13	6	4.9	5.0	2.4	
34	21	10.4	10.2	7.2	
16	19	3.0	2.7	3.5	
	1			1.2	
3	2 8	·	0.6	0.5	
10		3.8	8.3	7.3	
4	11	1.7	0.8	2.2	
7	12	2.7	1.8	3.3	
4	2	1.9	1.1	0.6	
-		6.3			
1			0.3		
10	6	7.5	5.1	3.3	
5	4	4.1	2.6	2.2	
10	7	3.9	2.8	2.0	
8	4	0.4	3.4	1.9	
147	123	3.1	2.9	2.7	
119	128	12.2	11.7	13.0	
1	19	19 128	19 128 12.2	19 128 12.2 11.7	

* Health and Safety. Manufacturing and Service Industries. HMSO £5.00.

Pining for a job

Not Ms Linda Walls, currently working at HB Pine Products, one of the MSC's most successful training workshops.

"I think it's really good," commented Ms Walls." I've never liked the idea of a job in a shop or office and hope to get a permanent job through the training in receiving here'



Fewer people better off on dole than in work

The number of people who would be better off on the dole has shrunk, according to research by Mr John Kay and Mr Nick Morris of the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

In 1978, eight per cent of those in work would have been better off on the dole. But by the time the taxation of unemployment benefit is introduced (July 5 this year) only two per cent will be better off on the dole, extrapolating from November 1981 figures for income from benefit.

The number of those on the dole whose income is slashed in two by becoming unemployed will multiply six times, from six per cent in 1978 to 36 per cent in July this year says the report.

Where in 1978 the average employee would have got around 75 per cent of his earnings from work if he went on the dole, by this July the figure, it is estimated, will be on 59 per cent.

Among the factors producing these changes are the abolition of the earningsrelated supplement, which will be phased out by the time the second major factor, taxation of benefit, is introduced.

The position of the long-term unemployed has also deteriorated as a result of the faster rise in wages than inflation; so index-linked benefits have fallen behind pay. But Mr John Kay and Mr Nick Morris point out that benefits "have not in fact been index-linked. There was an explicit

Government overseas aid. According to

Minister for Trade Mr Peter Rees, the

broad estimate is that each £17,000 worth

and a further two per cent last year". In 1978, the researchers found that a low-paid family would have been almost as well off in short-term unemployment as in work. But by November 1982, they will be getting only 80 per cent of what they would have earned if they are on the dole.

five per cent cut in benefit levels in 1980

Concluding their findings, written up in New Society February 18 issue, Mr John Kay and Mr Nick Morris say: "Our calculations show that almost half the population would lose more than half their income if they were to be unemployed for any substantial period. This may be acceptable if unemployment is mostly transitional and at low levels. But with substantial numbers of people who are unemployed on a long-term basis, we do not believe such marked dis-

Exports create jobs or keep them

Since 1977 about 45,000 jobs have been of export business can save or create one safeguarded or created in Britain as a result job in the short term. of export opportunities arising from

Mr Rees was addressing a one-day con ference organised recently in Hamilton the Scottish Council (Development ar Industry) and Strathclyde Regional Coun cil. He said that Aid and Trade Provision (ATP) totalling £174 million had been committed since 1977, and had helped British firms win orders of about £760 million Although publicity had only been given to some of the major orders, many of the projects supported had been on a relatively small scale, giving small firms the opportunity to participate and benefit.

Mr Rees added that Britain remained fifth in the league of OECD aid donors; th year's gross spending target exceeds £1 bil. lion aimed at some 130 countries, Ind being the biggest recipient but with African countries like Zimbabwe and Sudan receiving increasing proportions.

"The Government's aid policy is based on ensuring that what we finance is clearcu and of continuing benefit to the recipient said Mr Rees, stressing that the main motive for overseas aid must be pure humanitarianism in the face of poverty in the developing world.

But he said, another reason is enlightened self interest and political, industria and commercial considerations must also be taken into account.

Mr Rees also referred to the the importance of Britain's multilateral aid contributions made through the European Community and the World Bank Group-lending from the World Bank Group alone amounted to over 13 billion us dollars last year. "Our contributions to all these institutions entitle British firms to compete for this very substantial business on a worldwide scale", he concluded.

crepancies between those who are in work and those who are out of work can be justified." They call for revenue gained from the taxation of benefit and saved from the payment of earnings related supplement to be used to boost unemployment and short-term supplementary benefit.

Information on the income of the unemployed compared with what they used to earn or would earn in employment has been published in the Employment Gazette in "The Disadvantages of the Unemployed" (August 1980, pp 830-832) and "The Flexibility of the Unemployed" (January 1981, pp 29-33). Both articles, by Ms Sue Moylan and Mr Bob Davies of the DHSS (Department of Health and Social Security), were based on data from the DHSS Cohort Study on the

Vajor new scheme launched nationally to train young people

Manpower Services Commission and the Ford Motor Company have launched a ion national training scheme for young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Ford has opened three training workops at its manufacturing plants at nham (50 places), Liverpool (50 ces), and Swansea (60 places).

The workshops are designed to take 16-8-year-olds and will provide basic trainand work experience in a productive ronment under experienced supervi-They will train young people in a range adaptable skills and the 12-month rses—there are still some places availle at Dagenham—have been organised to n with the requirements of the local job rket in each of the three areas.

Participants at the workshops receive the training allowance of £25 per week.

Ar Ken Evans, a senior Ford manager YOP co-ordinator said today: "Working productive environment and being lved regularly at each stage of the

principle of non-discrimination against

time workers—who often suffer in

parison with their full-time colleagues

rights—will be established in EC coun-

s if an outline directive recently submit-

to the EC's Council of Ministers by the

opean Commission comes into oper-

This would affect the nine per cent of the

nunity workforce currently in part-time

90 per cent of these are women. The

mission found that while the flexibility

part-time work is often of benefit to both

ployer and employee, it can also be

ciated with insecure forms of employ-

restrictions on access to pension

nes, poor prospects for promotion and

ng, and inadequate cover against

ployment. Discrimination is also often

wn in the rate for the job and in the

nent of fringe benefits or premiums.

The Commission's main proposals for

time workers deal with: equal rights

opportunities to participate in union

other activities; the calculation of all nents on a pro rata basis; written con-

ons of employment agreements; and

er transfer to full-time posts, should

Mr Ivor Richard, the Commissioner re-

sible for employment and social affairs,

ssed that this draft directive is not meant

introduce drastic changes in industrial

ations, but to forward trends already

lorsed by earlier Community laws.

n at the beginning of 1984.

pay, legal status, social benefits and gen-

manufacturing process will enable these youngsters to get to grips with the kind of work routine they are likely to encounter in

"In many cases the adjustment from school to work is the biggest hurdle they have to overcome. Our schemes will include opportunities for all trainees to receive induction training, planned work experience, life and social skills training and opportunities of relevant further education, as well as personal guidance and support."

Special Programmes, said: "I congratulate 100,000 good quality training places in YOP Ford for taking this initiative. The work- 1982/83. These good quality places will shops are a fine example of how a major provide the nucleus of the new training company can, through the Youth Oppor-scheme—as proposed in the Government's tunities Programme, help school-leavers recent White Paper on training-to be stand a better chance of getting a job.



Two representatives of the much younger generation test drive Ford's latest model from the new training workshops, where it is handbuilt by school leavers. The go-karts will be sold in Ford's main dealers for promotional and charity work

"The training these workshops are pro-Mr Roger Dawe, Msc's Director of viding is in line with Msc's aim to offer introduced in September 1983.'

Successful scheme draws many thousands of **End inequality** part-timers young - and its future?

Mr Roger Dawe, has announced that over half a million young people have entered the



At work on the scheme

Youth Opportunities Programme since last

Launching the YOP training workshop programme at the Ford Motor Company at Dagenham, Mr Dawe said: "This figure is quite staggering and compares with a figure of 360,000 entrants for the whole of the previous year. It shows the increasing importance of yor and of the contribution it is making for young people who cannot find

"It is also a measure of how serious the

The MSC Director for Special Programmes, position would be for young people at the start of their working lives in the absence of the programme which for them is the only alternative to unemployment. By the end of March we expect 550,000 young people to have entered the programme in the current

> financial year. "In the coming year from April we shall have to operate an even larger programme with 630,000 entrants. And it is our firm objective that the programme will not just be bigger but better. We shall be introducing 100,000 high-quality 12-month training places for unemployed young people within the programme and will be seeking to improve the value of the training and work experience offered to young people throughout the programme. This is an essential step towards a new training programme for young people in 1983.

"The training workshops sponsored by the Ford Motor Company indicate very well the direction in which we shall be developing yop over the next year.

"First, we want to see far more major companies with good training facilities acting as sponsors in the programme. Second, we want to see more opportunities for unemployed young people in manufacturing industry. Third, we want to see more sponsors from the private sector operating training workshops.

'And finally, and very important, we want to see many more 12-month high quality training places of the kind which will be provided in the Ford training workshops."

Armed forces offer new adventure training scheme to all fit 16 to 18 year-old young people

The armed forces are to start adventure training schemes for young people after Easter, Defence Minister John Nott announced recently.

The scheme was thought up as a way to offer young people the benefit of the training capacity and facilities that are currently. spare, since the recession means that many soldiers stay on in the army when their initial term is up and so recruitment is down.

The schemes are not going to create jobs, nor will they promote jobs in either the regular armed forces or the reserve forces, such as the recently-announced Home Service Force. An army spokesman explained that this was not a covert recruitment drive and the courses will have no direct link with jobs in the services.

Discipline

All the services will be taking part but young people will not be subject to servicestyle discipline, explained the spokesman, though they would be expected to do as they were asked on the course. But they could leave the course at any time.

There will be no uniform, though some outer garments, such as waterproofs, will be drawn from service stocks.

The course will cost nothing to attend and will be open to all people between the ages of 16 and 18, as long as they are reasonably fit. But there will be no other test or restriction applied. Young people who are claiming benefit can continue to do so while they are on the course; people at school, on holiday from work or between secondary and tertiary education will all be eligible.

Switch to salary costs employees more

Workers who switch from weekly to monthly pay packets may lose out financially, according to a report by Incomes Data Services.

The fact that employees have to wait until the third or fourth week of the month for their pay benefits their employers' cash flow but at a cost to the workers. Some employers, such as IPC, the publishing company, pay monthly in advance to overcome this problem.

At JCB, manufacturers of building equipment, employees were persuaded to switch to monthly pay but changed back to being paid weekly, says the report.

Girls, too are eligible, but there are no special plans to attract them onto the courses. If demand warrants it, some courses may be run for girls only, though there are no definite plans to segregate the

The courses will vary in content. Some will be outward bound in style, covering canoeing, climbing, camping and orienteering, for instance. Others will offer sports coaching.

The aim is to enable young people, particularly those who might not otherwise have the opportunity, to test themselves in new circumstances. Information on how to apply is appearing in the press from the end of this month, but within hours of the announcement, people were ringing forces' recruitment centres and the Ministry of Defence to enquire about going on the courses. It seems likely that the take-up of the 6,000-7,000 places available between April and October this year will be high.

Support jobless after YOP

Youth Opportunities Programme trainees who fail to find a job after leaving the programme should be given professional guidance and support, says a recently published MSC sponsored report.

The report, The Benefit of Experience, is the result of a one year study of 24 yor schemes by the National Institute for Careers, Education and Counselling into the nature and adequacy of help given to young people on YOP—currently one in two school leavers.

The researchers found that many yop staff, while skilled and experiencd in their own trades, felt that their guidance and support role had noticeably altered their style of working-the role they were required to explore was new in many respects. The report therefore suggests more widely available training in these new skills for YOP staff who could also be helped by others such as careers officers with professional skills in working with young people. Evidence was also found that schemes tend to pay little attention to educational guidance in terms of helping trainees to develop a coherent learning pro-

MSC man at the ton



The Manpower Services Commission has appointed a new Northern Region director based in Newcastle. He is 51-year-old Mr Colin Knight who moves into the MSC's top job in the North, following the retirement of Mr Leslie Whitaker.

For the past year Mr Knight has been the Department of Employment's benefit manager for the South West. He was previously the MSC's employment service area manager for the South East for over three

In his new post as regional manpower services director, Mr Knight will be particularly concerned with the operation of MSC's special programmes for the unemployed including the Youth Opportunities Programme, and development of the MSC'S 'New Training Initiative" in Northumberland. Tyne and Wear, County Durham and Cleveland. He is also principal representative of the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Norman Tebbit, in the Northern

Region.

Mr Knight, who is married with six children, takes over from Mr Leslie Whitaker, who has been the MSC's North Region director since November 1980. Mr Whitaker joined the public employment service as a clerical officer in East Gate, Leeds, and retires after 40 years in the department as an assistant secretary.

During his career he managed Wakefield employment exchange, before joining the industrial branch of the ministry in 1965. He has been ACAS director for both the North West and Scotland

Copies of The Benefit of Experience by G Knasel, A F Watts and Jennifer Kidd, are available from; Mr Gerald Tutton, Manpower Services Commission, London WC1 6PF (tel. 01-836 1213 ext. 201).

Community projects proposal follows Budget

Secretary of State for Employment asked the Manpower Services Commission Sonsider a new scheme for providing work on local community projects primarily

people who have been registered unemjed for some time following the chancelbudget speech on March 9. They would paid an allowance broadly equivalent to benefit entitlement plus an addition ly intended to cover expenses.

The MSC has been asked to work out the ils of the scheme along the following with a view to introducing it this sum-

he scheme will be based upon projects ommunity work put forward by local sors, such as local authorities, volunorganisations and the churches.

will be entirely voluntary and those ing part will receive a sum broadly valent to their benefit entitlement plus addition mainly intended to cover

he scheme will be particularly aimed at se who have been unemployed for some e and will be nationwide

The number of places depends on the onse but, as an illustration, the addinal cost of 100,000 places would be nd £150 million including the costs of e overheads and national insurance



Tebbit: 100,000 places

contributions. The Government has made it clear that it is ready to finance 100,000 places and even more if the demand is there.

European action programme on women

me outlining 16 Actions to be taken by

Training Bill

he remaining provisions of the Emoyment and Training Act 1981 come to effect on April 1.

Section 2 of the Act allows industrial aining boards to use levy income and heir reserves to meet their operating osts, at present met by a grant from the Manpower Services Commission. This section came into effect on March 1 for the 16 training boards which the Government has announced are to be bolished during 1982-83, and comes into peration on April 1 for the seven boards which are to continue. At present, under he provisions of the Employment and raining Act 1973, boards may only use by income for "encouraging adequate ining in industry".

The provisions contained in paragraphs ,7 and 8 of Schedule 1 of the Act remove nisterial control over payments to industrial training board members and staff, and are to come into effect on April for the seven continuing boards only.

European Commission has drawn up a member countries, starting this year and equal opportunities Action Prog- running until 1985, the end of the United Nations' Decade for Women.

The programme also established a new permanent European Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, which will be made up of the national bodies, such as the UK Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC).

The programme is divided into two parts. The first is aimed at strengthening legislation and legal redress while the second proposes positive action programmes. In the United States and Scandinavia positive, or affirmative, action programmes have been practised for some time, and the Commission will analyse how these work and whether or not they can be adapted for

Private agencies take Jobcentre space

Licensed private employment agencies and employment businesses will be able to display details of their services in Jobcentres from April 5 this year. In return, they will provide reciprocal facilities for publicising MSC services.

This is the result of an agreement between the Manpower Services Commission and the Federation of Personnel Services. It will apply to agencies (which fill vacancies) and the employment businesses (which hire out staff on a temporary basis) licensed under the Employment Agencies Act 1973 or under legislation covering nursing agencies.

Jobcentres will display the addresses and business hours of the private agencies and businesses, a description of their operations and the occupations dealt with. Similar information about Jobcentres will be displayed in private establishments participating in the scheme.

This is being done to help jobseekers in making use of all possible sources of help in finding jobs.

Any private agency or employment business wishing to take part in the scheme should contact their local Jobcentre or Employment Office manager.

• A new fee of £114 for employment agencies and businesses (staff contactors) will come into force on April 1.

Under the Employment Agencies Act the costs of licensing and enforcement are met from licence fees which are reviewed periodically.

The present fee of £108 has been unchanged since August 1, 1979 and will not cover the Department's costs during the 1982/83 financial year.

The Employment Agencies and Emplovment Businesses Licence Fee Regulations 1982 (SI 1982 No 142). HMSO price 30p.

Unions will have to be told of company changes

Recognised trade unions now have to be informed and consulted where a business working for the old employer at the time of changes hands.

This is the effect of one of the main provisions of the Transfer of Undertakings Regulations 1981 and applies to transfers that take place on or after February 1, 1982. however, most transfers of businesses come about through share transfers and are not covered by the regulations.

The other main provision is that those the transfer automatically become the employees of the new employer. The new employer takes over the employment liabilities of the old employer, with the exception of criminal liabilities and occupational pen-

This will take effect on May 1, 1982.

Improved competition astonishing says Jenkin

there is ample evidence that it has put managers on their mettle in ways we have not seen for many years.

This was the central message given by the Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Patrick Jenkin, in a speech in London.

"The recession has forced managements drastically to cut costs, reduce overmanning, get rid of restrictive practices, and adopt new designs, new products, new processes and above all new attitudes. As a result we are now beginning to recover some of the competitiveness which we had

"Eighteen months ago our unit labour costs-wage and salary costs per unit of output—were growing at the horrifying rate of 25 per cent a year. The latest figures suggest that the annual rate may have fallen to 2 per cent. By any standards that is a dramatic change and augurs very well for the future.

"When account is also taken of the fall in the exchange rate over the last 12 months, the improvement in competitiveness during 1981 comes out at around 10 per cent—an

"Management in Britain faces some crucial years ahead. While the recession has certainly taken its toll in unemployment, redundancies, bankruptcies and closures,

> One of the interesting factors at work during the current recession has been the willingness of managements to involve their work people and consult with the unions on the changes which have to be made if firms are to become more efficient. This is absolutely right.

> Mr Jenkin continued: "The Government can certainly help. Over the years there is no doubt that the law tipped the balance of power in favour of trade unions and helped to play into the hands of those whose interest lies not so much in co-operation as in disruption. We are now taking steps to redress that imbalance, partly to safeguard the liberty of the individual and partly to improve the operation of the labour mar-

"We are sometimes pressed to legislate to make consultation compulsory. In my view this would be wrong. I take the view that employee involvement should be voluntary and should be tailored to meet the circumstances of each individual company. The best way is to make progress by persuasion not by compulsion.'

School leaver's unemployment to go says

need for any 16 year old school leaver to remain unemployed," said Mr Peter Morrison, an Employment Minister, recently.

"If he or she does not have a job, or is not in further education there will be the guarantee of a place on the Youth Training Scheme. And unemployment among this age group should have become a thing of the past.

"We are rapidly developing our existing programmes to provide a year's foundation training for all unemployed 16 year olds under our New Training Initiative which was announced last year.

"YOP has been providing excellent work experience for young school leavers and the training element in it has been improved and extended.

"But yop is not a full training scheme. That is what we need to have. So over the coming year we are providing 100,000 extra places over the country as a whole with a view to replacing YOP by our new Youth Training Scheme, which will give unemployed school leavers 12 months training in the basic skills that employers will need in the future.

"We have not forgotton training for young people in jobs," he said, "so we are also proposing an expansion of grants to

"By the autumn of 1983, there will be no employers who provide integrated training for young employees so that 50,000 will benefit by 1984-85.

"Our New Training Initiative," Mr Morrison continued, "is not all about young people. It is also concerned with the skills and future training needs of adults.

"We are setting a target date of 1985 for recognised standards for all the main craft, technical and professional skills to replace outdated time serving and age restricted apprenticeships.

"We are supporting one in three of all apprenticeship places.

'We are spending £250 million a year on the Training Opportunities Programme, increasingly directed towards the new skills that industry needs in this technological

"And technical training will become universally available through the "Open Tech" programmes on TV, either in colleges or at

"More work-related courses will be available for those staying on in full-time education as well as in school.

"In all, it is one of the most ambitious training programmes ever put forward. For we are provicing resources totalling nearly £4 billion over the next three years to bring our training arrangements up to date."

Medal brings a job in the swim



A bronze life-saving medal has brought Mrs Rosemary Smith a job after months searching, a task not made easier by the fact that she is partially deaf. Her interviewer at Guisborough Jobcentre remembered a conversation about the medal when a vacancy occurred for a swimming pool attendant at Loftus in Cleveland.

After an interview, Mrs Smith was appointed and is pictured here with the

A management spokesman at Loftus Baths said: "The job being of a visual nature, Rosemary's partial disability in no way inhibits her competence at life-

Pollution Grumbles down

Industrial air pollution is causing fewer complaints than in recent years, says the Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate in its annual report* for 1980. But while the protection of public health remains its paramount aim, competing priorities and economic stringency in a climate of recession is making judgement on amenity matters more difficult; and as the Chief Inspector states in his foreword to the report, "No joy can be derived from the disappearance of some pollution problems due to shutdown of certain plants for other reasons and with consequent loss of jobs"

There is also the need, says the report, for inspectors to keep a careful watch on industrial plants of increasing age.

*Industrial Air Pollution 1980, Health and Safety Executive, HMSO or from booksellers, price £3.75, plus postage. ISBN 0 11 883623 4.

Taking the wraps off a new career



Executive self-help group formed after MSC

new self-help group for unemployed executives has started in the Portsmouth area. executive Self Help began last October

a Manpower Services Commissionnded career development conference in mouth at which six unemployed utives met. They decided to meet on a ular basis and on January 4 this year, ecutive Self Help was officially launched Brodie McNeill as the first Chair--a post which, he points out ironically, does not intend to occupy for long.

currently the group is composed of more two dozen members, though their per is constantly changing as individufind jobs. The group meets every Tuesbut its office is manned every week day tween 10 am and 4pm.

The group, says Brodie McNeill, acts more effectively than an individual Its threefold aim is job creation, job ch and industrial regeneration. It puures them through diverst means: it markets mbers' skills in a commercial way, but it offers an "industrial overload" service panies that need temporary advisors it also runs a consultency service and is igating business opportunities. By ng its members' experience and experit can maintain contacts and negotiate igh level in local companies.

e majority of the groups members more than 20 years managerial rience, and on average they have been of work for more than a year. Although the groups officers are unpaid, members pay £5 on joining the group to cover postage and telephone costs.

Executive Self Help has also produced a two-part document of the same name. The first part outlines the problem, while the second part is a plan of action.

Address

Anyone communicating with Executive Self Help is asked to enclose a stamped addressed envelope. The address is: Room 431. Portsmouth Management Centre, High Street, Old Portsmouth, PO1 2HY (0705 812611)

Budget technology

As a contribution to Information Technology Year 82, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech that the Government will provide £20 million more this year for projects in information technology and electronics applications, improved production techniques and space technology. Next year there will be a further £35 million and the following year an increased £45 million will be available.

Brussels publishes poverty levels

The latest estimate of poverty in the European Community reveals that around 30 million people are living on incomes "sufficiently below average national earnings to bring them within a relative poverty line." Such is the view of the European Commission's final report to the Council of Ministers on the First Programme of Pilot Schemes and Studies to Combat Poverty.*

Poverty is defined by the European Council as a relative state, where "individuals or families are excluded by their small resources from the minimum acceptable way of life in the country in which they

Though poverty in cash terms differs from country to country, there are certain factors that predispose people to be poor common to all EC countries. Among these are being an immigrant, being in a household headed by a woman, being in a large family or in a one parent family, being handicapped, a nomad or gypsy.

European Commission research shows that economic growth does not eliminate poverty, even when it means more spending on welfare services. It also indicates that the causes of poverty are various and that the poverty trap is hard to escape.

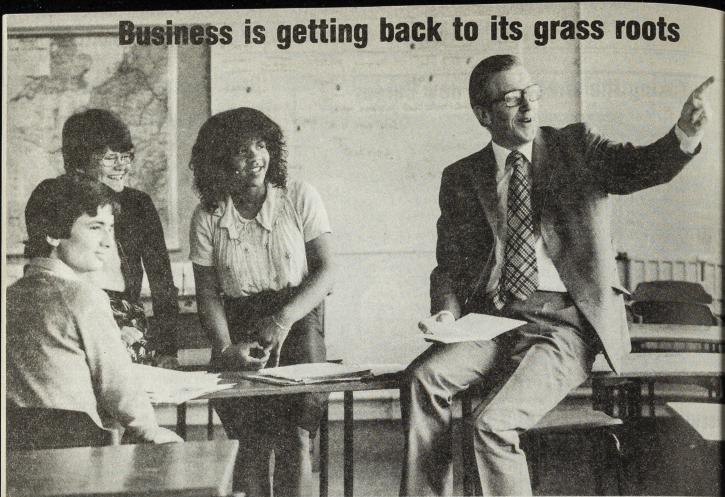
15 million people are estimated to do at least two evenings a week (or the equivalent) voluntary work helping tens of millions of people, but even so voluntary organisations can make inroads only into the margins of the poverty problem.

While no member state provides social services that adequately deal with poverty, the British National Insurance Scheme seems to provide one of the best safeguards against poverty among the old. Poverty in families is best dealt with in France, which uses a family allowance system and a minimum wage.

The report suggests that the commission should launch a second anti-poverty campaign. The first two year social action programme was established in 1976 and was extended by a further three years in 1975.

The programme covered 25 projects chosen by member countries and the commission paid half the cost. But all community funding was cut in 1980, when the Council of Ministers decided to wait for the final Commission report before deciding whether or not to continue the anti-poverty programme.

* COM (81) 769 of December 15 1981. Further details from 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ (01-727 8090).



Roger Nation, seconded from Placon to coordinate Project Trident: "The experience gave me a sense of achievement and demonstrated the practical contribution business can make to careers and life education'

Long-term unemployment, the need to encourage the growth of small firms, the pressing problem of youth unemployment and the decaying urban environment, are not just being regarded as national economic abstracts. Local businessmen are increasingly seeing that they have a responsibility to their local communities which goes beyond simple commercial equations. The new private sector initiative Business in the Community has been set up to rationalise these local undercurrents and translate them into practical action. Steve Reardon looks at the thinking behind its executive unit and talks to one of its members.

One of the obvious by-products of a recession is that it throws into sharp relief the shortcomings that exist in the structure of the economy and the structure of society. The pressure to tackle those shortcomings in a fundamental way also becomes more acute and often individuals and organisations outside government come to realise that they must take an active part in tackling the problems if the position is to improve.

In the last few years many interests—employers, voluntary bodies and other organisations—have been getting involved, for instance, in the problem of youth unemployment and sponsoring places and projects under the Youth Opportunities Programme. In this case, as in many others, the push for action has come from the Government and its agencies and the financial backing has originated largely

from the centre too. But involvement of this kind h probably served to create the awareness of the need to involved in sorting out the country's problems irrespecti of a central government lead. It is this kind of thinking t has given rise to the organisation of Business in the Co.

The Business in the Community Council and its small executive unit has been formed largely on the initiative the private sector, to act as a catalyst to bring about the involvement and active support of businesses, both social and economically, in the problems and needs of the con munities in which they are operating. Although a great de is already going on at local level throughout the country the new organisation takes the view that "information does no flow very far or very fast. It thinks the process of creating

iatives and speeding up action can be made very much ore efficient if Business in the Community takes a hand to ing together the right skills and resources and helps histry and local organisations to learn from experiences thers elsewhere. As Angus Monro, one of the members he executive unit, puts it "our job is to act as a visiting force to try and stimulate business and local orities in a locality to take on their own self-sustaining

e origin of the organisation

good deal of the impetus which led to the setting up of ness in the Community came from a seminar held at ningdale about two years ago, hosted by Sir Alastair kington and Mr Tom King, the minister for local ernment. Attended by leaders of the British business amunity and their counterparts from the us, together representatives of community and voluntary organisas, it soon became clear that Britain was lagging behind States in responding to problems in the community. erica had already had the experience of community ence in the sixties, whereas Britain's eruptions were still embryonic. In the States there was a much clearer ognition, says Angus Monro, that central and local ernment would not do everything; the private sector is d to playing a much bigger role and was able to recogthat business and the community had grown apart, and set about tackling the problem.

evertheless, says Monro, the time has never been better irms in this country to be doing something, despite the that the recession has meant that many businesses are committed simply to surviving. But Business in the munity's executive unit is composed largely of people nded from companies who are only too well aware that prime responsibilities are to staff and shareholders. At the same time," says Angus Monro, himself, a secded senior food buyer from Marks and Spencer, "we k there is room within that to do something more in ns of community activity."

ogramme for positive action

ofter Sunningdale it was decided to take some positive on rather than, say, simply issuing a report of the semideliberations. So the executive unit was set up with full-time members, all permanent secondees, under a t-time director, who between them cover England, ales and Northern Ireland. A separate Business in the imunity (Scotland) has also been created with a fullne executive member.

Angus Monro readily accepts that the organisation is airly light on the ground", but its aim is not to set up nanent offices in different parts of the country, creating ostly infrastructure. The operation is being funded and ported by 22 sponsoring companies and also has the cking of 13 other organisations including the TUC and the But it is not looking for cash from the local businesses whom it comes into contact, nor is it offering any. The 's budget is aimed purely at financing its own work of moting the involvement of businesses in their own munities, and getting them to take on their own selfaining action.

One of the main thrusts of that promotion is getting local

enterprise agencies off the ground. Many such enterprise agencies—local authorities and businesses collaborating to identify and tackle problems such as unemployment and stimulating the growth of small firms—already exist. Business in the Community is able to identify the good models and introduce their methods and approach in areas where there is already interest in developing a similar type of

Very recently the unit was instrumental in bringing together local business interests and the District Council in Blackburn following a chance meeting with Angus Monro and the local authority's chief executive. A steering group has now been formed to identify specific problems in the area and recommend and implement action. According to Angus Monro, Blackburn is a good example of an area where there was an underlying wish to do something: "they needed an external agency to show them what that something could be and the range of options that exist," and he fully expects an enterprise agency to be flourishing in Blackburn inside six months.

Secondment to enterprise agency

Business in the Community sets great store by the principle of seconding people and skills for a period into a community-based project like an enterprise agency. Monro says that ideally the director of an enterprise agency should be someone in the mid-term of their management career. They should be properly briefed before taking on the job and they should be properly communicated with during their two years' or 18 months' secondment. Monro is convinced that the experience, involving as it does identifying one's own role, writing one's own job description and successfully carrying it out, means "they probably receive the most intense management development of their

Business organisations have to be prepared to commit skills and resources from within themselves as well, which means formulating a policy of co-operation at a very high level—chairman or managing director level. Leeds now has an enterprise agency with which Business in the Community has been closely involved, and burgeoning small firms as its clients can call upon the services of a branch manager of one of the high street banks to handle problems relating to things like cash flow, as well as the local arm of a national firm of accountants for financial advice.

Monro does not accept that the private sector can afford to remain isolated from the community in the hope that by concentrating on putting their own businesses on a sound economic footing, that will in itself do all that is necessary to create a healthy spin-off for the locality in which they operate.

Business plays its part

Clearly they can create employment and prosperity for their own employees, he says, "but it cannot be assumed that the community's needs can be met solely from central or local government or just by creating employment in a a healthy business sector. Businesses are realising that they cannot leave it all to the public sector. As well as discharging their duties to shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers, they are now recognising there is a fifth dimension, the community at large with which it works."

Recognising this is easier for a retailer with high street stores and a finger on the pulse of the local community, because of his direct interface with it. It is more difficult for a local manufacturer, who may be exporting a large part of his product outside the locality or outside the country.

But Business in the Community is coming into contact with many leaders in local business communities who recognise that they have flourished successfully because of the support and traditional loyalty they have received from the surrounding community. They now feel that it is time to be putting something back into that community that cannot be met from local rates and taxes alone. Many of them mention over and over again, when talking to Angus Monro, the problem of long-term unemployment, the difficult environment for the growth of small businesses and the spectre of youth unemployment.

Advantages to altruism

On a superficial level it is easy to be cynical about the motives of the larger commercial fish in the local business pond. Angus Monro, himself a product of a large fish in the retailing pond, accepts that there has to be a business payoff in community action, however intangible. But he stresses that for many firms, supporting small firms as neighbours is not contrary to the trading policies that many of the giants like Marks and Spencer have already developed with their own suppliers.

Using local suppliers, buying from small firms, and most important paying them on time, is one of the "ideas for action" highlighted in the *Business in the Community* handbook. It refers to the Institute of Purchasing and Supply code of practice on buying from small firms and places great emphasis on payment at the agreed time. The London Enterprise Agency (LENTA), too, have organised meetings between buyers from large firms and small firms to achieve a better understanding of how to work together. The handbook cites one firm at least—Control Data—whose London office makes a point of buying from small entrepreneurial suppliers in nearby Covent Garden.

Setting the ball rolling

The attention to this kind of trading detail that Business in the Community is paying, serves to illustrate that it does not regard itself as totally concerned with organised community involvement à la enterprise agencies. It recognises that in a locality, businesses will be able to commit themselves to a greater or lesser degree depending on their own circumstances. It recognises, too, that there is scope for the individual entrepreneur taking the bull by the horns.

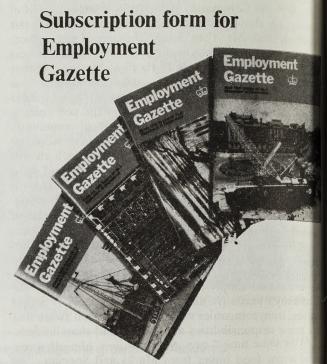
For Angus Monro one of the most exciting projects he has come across has not been enterprise agency-based at all; it has come about through the initiative of a single entrepreneur, who about six months ago recognised that there was a shortage of small firms workshops in the Kingswood area of Bristol. At some cost to himself he set about establishing a single shell unit for about 60 workshops with shared facilities and with profits being ploughed back into the enterprise. Already the accommodation is half full and in another six months it will probably be

completely occupied.

Angus Monro says, "I met businessmen there who wou not otherwise have been in business. A single entreprene had facilitated the development of all these small firms

Perhaps this says it all about Business in the Communithat they know a good idea when they see one and a potentially dynamic enough to set the ball rolling.

Business in the Community is based in London at 91 Waterloo Road, London SEL phone 01-928 6423.



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SPECIAL FEATURE

Retail prices in 1981

This article details the movements in last year's RPI and explains the factors behind them. It covers not just costs but spending too, and it compares what happened in 1981 with the previous year's figures so that a picture of current trends in prices and consumer spending emerges.

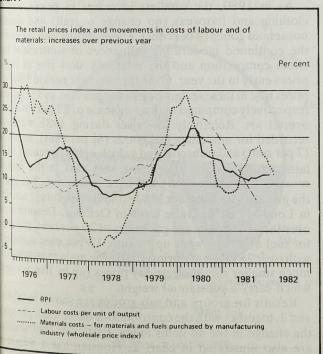


The slower rate of increase in retail prices which developed in the second half of 1980 continued during last year. The 12-month increase in prices from January 1981 to January 1982 of $12 \cdot 0$ per cent, compared with $13 \cdot 0$ per cent in 1980, $18 \cdot 4$ per cent in 1979 and $9 \cdot 3$ per cent in 1978.

Price changes for individual items during 1981 ranged from decreases for

ome goods to substantial increases for others. Price of tea, offee, rail fares and some items of clothing and footwear were among those that went down. Others showed only mall increases (5 per cent or less): fish, margarine, confectionery, electrical and other durable goods, bus fares and a number of miscellaneous categories. Particularly large price increases were recorded for seasonal food (27 per cent, largely owing to the bad weather this winter); cigaretes (32 per cent); rent (37 per cent); rates (26 per cent); gas prices (26 per cent) and petrol prices (24 per cent), despite reductions late in the year.

Chart 1



Compared with the average for all OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries, the increase on a year earlier in the RPI (Retail Prices Index) at the start of 1981, at 13 per cent, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher. The differential was much the same at the end of the year, at two per cent, though by then the UK rate was lower than those in France, Italy, Spain, Canada, Ireland and others. Detailed figures for 1981 and earlier years appear in table $6 \cdot 8$ of the statistical section in this issue of *Employment Gazette*

General influences on prices in 1981

The main influence on retail prices during 1981 included:

- greatly reduced growth in unit labour costs, arising from a lower rate of increase in earnings than in 1980 coupled with rises in productivity
- an appreciable rise in materials prices, reflecting a sharp fall in the sterling exchange rate, especially against the dollar
- reduced profit margins in the face of flat domestic demand and intense foreign competition
- sustained high interest rates.

Foremost amongst several moderating factors at work on prices during 1981 was the effect upon unit labour costs of a reduced rate of increase in earnings and of increased productivity during the year. The underlying increase in average earnings for the whole economy was about 11 per cent during 1981, compared with 19 per cent in 1980, while output per person employed rose by about three per cent in the economy as a whole and considerably more than this, about 11 per cent, in manufacturing industry alone. Consequently wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing remained broadly stable throughout the year, rising by just under four per cent, the smallest annual increase for many years.

The annual rate of increase of manufacturers' input prices for materials and fuels rose from $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the start of 1981 to $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent by October. Higher dollar prices for crude oil accounted for over half this increase. At the beginning of 1981, the rise in retail prices had been moderated by the slow rate of increase in import prices, partly owing to the substantial appreciation of sterling over the previous two years. However, from a level of \$2.40 in

January, sterling fell to below \$2 by June and to a low of \$1.82 in September. The effective exchange rate (measured against a basket of currencies) also fell from 102.0 (taking the average for 1975 = 100) to 88.0 over the same period, but it was the fall against the dollar that had the largest effect on industries. In the final quarter of the year, sterling strengthened a little with some beneficial effect upon input costs to industry but these none the less rose over the year to January 1982 by 13.8 per cent. The relative movements of the RPI, the Wholesale Prices Index (WPI) and unit wage costs are shown in chart 1. The prices of foods covered by the Common Agricultural Policy are affected not by the Sterling exchange rate but by the Green Pound exchange rate which remained unchanged throughout the year.

The reduction in profit margins that began in early 1980 continued into the second half of 1981. Gross trading profits of non North Sea companies, net of stock appreciation, fell in real terms to 2½ per cent in the first half of 1981, despite recovering a little during 1981 at current prices. Consumer demand showed no increase in the year, despited prolonged periods of sale prices for many manufactured goods, and, with interest rates remaining high and heavy destocking continuing, business optimism was fairly low. The volume of retail spending of food fell by $1\frac{1}{7}$ per cent, comparing the 1981 average with the previous year's while for other retailers, spending grew by a slightly larger amount. Overall consumers' expenditure remained constant, in real terms, for the second successive year despite quite sharp falls in expenditure on alcoholic drink and tobacco.

Interest rates exerted a net upward influence on prices

Table 1 Changes between Jan 1981 and Jan 1982

Expenditure group	Percentage increase in group index	Weight of group in RPI	Contribution of increase in group index to percentage increase in "All items" index
Food	11.0	207	2.3
Alcoholic drink	15.9	79	1.2
Tobacco	32.2	36	1.2
Housing	22.8	135	3.1
Fuel and light	13.0	62	0.8
Durable household goods	3.7	65	0.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.2	81	-0.0
Transport and vehicles	10.4	152	1.6
Miscellaneous goods	6.5	75	0.5
Services	12.6	66	0.8
Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	7.2	42	0.3
All items	12.0	1,000	12.0
Nationalised industries' output	10.9	101	1.1
All items excluding food, housing and the nationalised			
industries' output	10.0	562	5.6

during 1981, although rates in both America and Britian fell a little from the historically high levels of 1980, but sti they remained high. The clearing banks' base rate began the year at 14 per cent, dipped to 12 per cent between March and August, but ended 1981 at 14½ per cent. They movements were directly reflected in the RPI through the fall and subsequent rise of the mortgage interes rate—from 14 to 13 per cent in April and then back up 15 per cent from November. The money supply (£M3) continued to rise, by some 15 per cent at an annual ra over the current target period up to December. This con pares with the target range of 6-10 per cent.

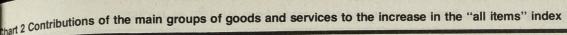
A continuation of the Government's policy towards economic pricing for nationalised industries led to some large price increases in these sectors. These were generally well below the equivalent rises in 1980 so the 12-month rate fell sharply (from 27 per cent to 11 per cent). This was despite increased fuel costs but included the helpful temporary influences of winter electricity discounts and reduced public transport fares in London. In December and January the effect of the adverse weather on the quality and distribution of fresh food, particularly vegetables caused an unusually high rise in seasonal food prices Reduced government grants to local authorities exceeding expenditure guidelines resulted in higher than average increases for rents and rates.

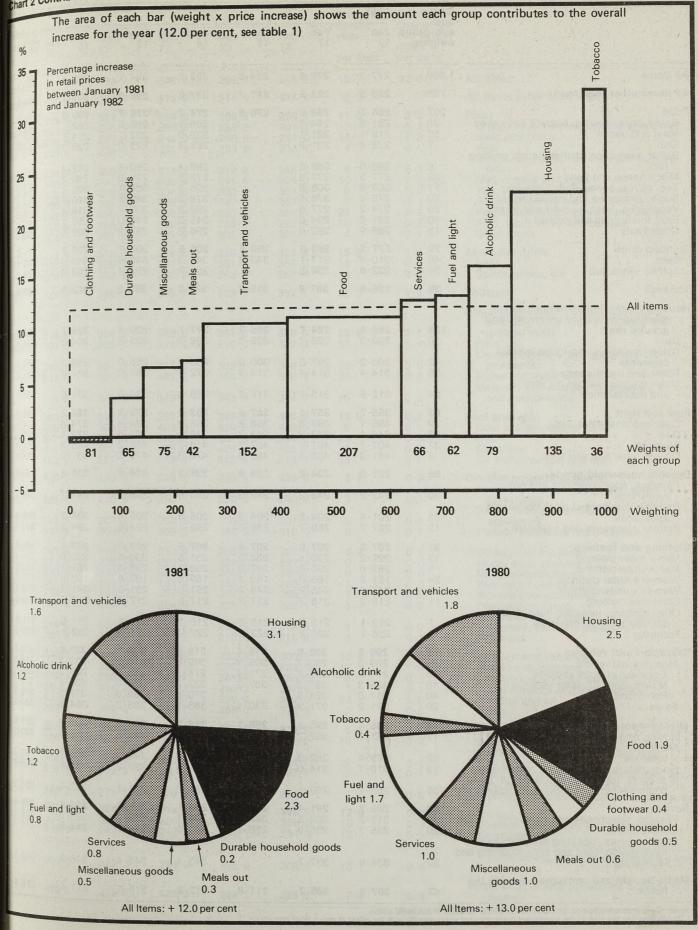
Changes in broad sectors

Among the 11 main component groups of goods an services in the RPI, the highest increase over the year (January to January) was for cigarettes and tobacco (32 per cent, of which almost three-quarters arose from higher duty There was also a large rise in housing costs (23 per cent) resulting principally from rises in refits (37 per cent) and rates and water charges (26 per cent). Although food price overall rose by only 11 per cent, those for seasonal produc went up by over 27 per cent, partly as a result of the effect of the bad weather at the end of the year but also in part as recovery from low rates of increase in the previous year

As in 1980, the smallest increases in prices were clothing and footwear (no change overall) and durab household goods (4 per cent). These sectors were helped the continued moderating influences of substantial h street competition and the relatively slow rise in imp prices early in the year. Over the two year period 1980-8 prices rose in these sectors by just five per cent and 11 per cent respectively compared with an increase of 27 per cent in th overall RPI. Relatively low rises during 1981 were als recorded for miscellaneous goods (6½ per cent), meals of (7 per cent) and transport and vehicles ($10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). In the latter group, petrol prices rose very fast in the first si months but subsequently fell back somewhat. The rise the group index was kept low by the (temporary) reduction in London bus and tube fares in October. Despite a ris over the year in average gas prices of 26 per cent, the inde for fuel and light went up by only 13 per cent compare with over 28 per cent during 1980. The main reason was th much smaller rise in electricity prices (up by five per cent which carry a substantial weight.

Results for groups and sub-groups are shown in tables and 2, together with the contributions of the main groups the change in the all items index. Particular contribution are also illustrated in chart 2. Housing has a weight





	Group	1981			a stalent								Care Rec	1982	Change during	Effect of change on	
	and sub-group weights	Jan 13	Feb 17	Mar 17	April 14	May 19	June 16	July 14	Aug 18	Sept 15	Oct 13	Nov 17	Dec 15	Jan 12	year per cent	"all items" index per cent*	
All items	1,000	277 · 3	279 · 8	284.0	292.2	294.1	295 · 8	297.1	-0.2	301 · 0	303.7	306.9	308 · 8	310.6	12.0	12.0	All items
All items other than food	793	280-3	282 · 8	287.7	297 2	298.9	300 · 2	302.0	299.3	306.9	309.5	312.9	314-4	314-6	12.2		All items other than food
Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking	207 28 53 7	266·7 281·6 219·1 228·4	268·9 284·7 221·1 231·2	270.6	274·2 286·1 228·0 228·4	276·7 288·5 232·1 229·0	280·0 292·7 234·5 229·3	279·6 294·6 233·8 228·7	277·3 295·9 232·2 228·9	279·6 296·0 233·4 229·7	282·7 296·2 237·4 231·3	285·5 296·8 241·9 231·9	288·5 298·2 246·9 235·2	296 · 1 301 · 7 251 · 0 238 · 1	11·0 7 15 4	2·3 0·2 0·8 0·0	Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking
fats Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other foods	8 32 11 20 20 10	288 · 6 277 · 5 303 · 9 373 · 0 274 · 2 231 · 8 288 · 9	288·5 277·3 306·8 376·6 277·6 234·0 292·0		288 · 4 278 · 5 306 · 3 378 · 3 298 · 8 243 · 2 296 · 3	290 · 8 279 · 5 306 · 1 380 · 5 300 · 7 246 · 0 297 · 8	292·4 280·2 305·7 380·8 316·4 250·1 300·5	295·8 279·1 304·5 382·2 310·8 252·0 300·8	301·1 280·5 304·1 384·5 282·8 250·7	304·7 283·1 305·1 386·3 292·9 255·6 302·1	309 · 7 285 · 3 305 · 8 387 · 2 306 · 0 256 · 3 301 · 6	311 · 2 290 · 4 304 · 6 388 · 9 308 · 5 259 · 3 301 · 9	312·2 291·5 302·4 387·1 323·0 256·2 301·2	315·5 304·0 304·4 387·1 354·1 268·4 301·7	9 10 0 4 29 16 4	0·1 0·3 0·0 0·1 0·6 0·2 0·1	fats Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other foods
Alcholic drink Beer Spirits, wines, etc	79 49 30	277·7 310·9 232·6	283·0 317·1 236·6	299·8 343·5	306 · 5 346 · 6 252 · 4	306 · 5 346 · 6 252 · 4	306·5 346·6 252·4	311·0 349·1 259·3	311·0 349·1	313·9 354·4 259·3	318·5 359·7 262·8	319·3 361·3 262·8	319·3 361·3 262·8	321 · 8 366 · 0 262 · 4	15·9 18 13	1·2 0·9 0·4	Alcoholic drink Beer Spirits, wines, etc
Tobacco	36	296 · 6	307.9	315-2	362 · 2	362 · 2	362-2	362-2	209.3	384.9	389.7	389.7	389.7	392-1	32.2	1.2	Tobacco
Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent) Rent	135 30	285·0 228·3	284·7 228·7	285 · 9 229·3	317·7 298·2	320 · 4 303 · 6	321·7 304·3	322 ·6 304·4	324-0	325 · 5 304·6	334·5 309·4	345·6 311·9	351 · 0 312 · 0	350·0 312·3	22·8 37	3·1 1·1	Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent) Rent
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments Rates and water charges Materials and charges for repairs	42 36	300·2 314·4	297·5 314·4	300·0 314·4	288·9 372·8	285·0 381·0	288·3 381·0	291·4 381·0	294·7 381·0	298·1 381·0	301·3 405·8	334·8 405·8	352·5 405·8	356·1 396·4	19 26	0·8 0·9	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments Rates and water charges
and maintenance	24	312.6	315 · 1	317.2	328 · 8	330 · 5	331 · 5	331 · 1	333.5	335 · 8	340.0	343.0	343.9	344.7	10	0.2	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels Gas Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	62 9 18 31	355·7 395·1 243·1 407·7 441·3	357 · 4 398 · 8 243 · 2 407 · 7 465 · 4	357·5 398·8 243·3 407·7 465·9	363·0 398·8 248·5 414·7 470·3	373·3 374·8 261·6 432·2 476·6	384·2 374·8 272·1 445·6 487·6	389·2 374·8 277·4 451·9	393·0 398·9 277·4 451·9	393·2 398·9 277·4 451·9	396·4 398·9 281·8 451·9	398·5 429·0 293·0 435·0	398·6 429·0 301·8 426·6	401 · 9 429 · 9 306 · 6 428 · 7	13·0 9 26 5	0·8 0·1 0·5 0·2	Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels Gas Electricity
Durable household goods	65	231 · 0	234.2	234.9	236.2	236-6	236.4	487·6 236·8	499.0	503.0	527 · 9	542.9	542.9	549 · 5	25	0.1	Oil and other fuel and light
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	30	242.2	246.2	247.3	248.0	248.6	247.7	246.7	238-3	240.6	240.3	240.9	240 · 4	239 · 5	3.7	0.2	Durable household goods Furniture, floor coverings and soft
Radio, television and other household appliances	23	201 · 4	204.2	204.9	205 · 8	205 · 8	206.2	205.9	248-2	251·6 207·7	250·5 207·5	250·7 208·8	250·3 208·4	248 · 8	3	0.1	furnishings Radio, television and other household
Pottery, glassware and hardware	12	287.7	289 · 7	289 · 5	293 · 1	294.6	294.9	301 · 1	305.5	307 · 1	308.9	309 · 2	308.3	310.0	3 8	0·1 0·1	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware
Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haber-	81 14 5 24 3 11	207·5 227·2 287·8 161·3 247·6 215·2	207·0 230·8 290·2 160·0 245·9 218·7	207·6 230·9 287·9 160·4 249·2 217·2	207·6 231·5 288·3 159·9 251·0 217·0	207·5 230·9 288·4 160·6 251·5 217·6	207·1 230·9 289·1 159·7 251·2 217·2	206·9 231·4 292·9 158·7 252·2 219·3	208·4 232·2 293·8 62·0 249·8 220·7	209 · 4 233 · 2 293 · 4 161 · 1 252 · 2 221 · 6	210·7 232·7 295·1 163·0 256·0 224·4	210·0 229·7 285·7 163·4 267·2 224·9	209·3 229·5 285·7 163·1 267·2 225·1	207·1 227·4 287·7 158·9 265·4 222·1	- 0·2 0 0 -1 7 3	0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing Children's clothing
dashery, hats and materials Footwear	7 17	212·1 226·1	213·2 220·2	215·8 222·2	216·1 222·7	213·8 221·5	211·5 222·1	211·6 220·3	213·3 219·4	218·0 222·5	218·3 222·8	217·6 221·2	217·9 218·0	218·3 218·8	3 -3	0·0 -0·1	Other clothing, including hose, haber- dashery, hats and materials Footwear
Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Fares	152 132 56 15 40 20	299·5 289·3 271·9 325·3 317·3 371·2	303·6 293·7 273·2 337·2 324·9 371·9	316·4 306·9 271·4 337·2 380·4	319·0 309·5 274·3 337·2 370·8 383·1	320·1 310·7 278·0 339·0 368·0 383·2	322·6 313·3 280·9 339·5 372·5 384·8	325·7 316·8 284·1 339·5 378·0 384·5	334·5 326·2 286·6 344·2 405·9 387·5	333·8 325·5 285·5 344·2 405·1 387·1	331 · 1 325 · 4 286 · 0 344 · 2 403 · 6 362 · 4	332·9 327·4 288·7 346·2 405·7 362·7	332·3 326·1 289·5 346·2 399·8 368·0	330·5 323·5 288·5 347·6 392·0 372·3	10·4 12 6 7 24	1.6 1.6 0.3 0.1 1.0	Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil
Miscellaneous goods Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and	75 17	293 · 4 351 · 0	295·3 352·7	296 · 1 354 · 1	298·2 360·8	299·0 358·0	297·7 358·5	299·8 369·3	301·1 373·8	303 · 8 386 · 6	306·6 392·7	308·1 396·7	309·3 396·8	312·5 407·2	6 ⋅ 5 16	0·0 0·5 0·3	Fares Miscellaneous goods Books, newspapers and periodicals
toiletries Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	12 10	279·4 310·7	282·8 314·0	283·8 314·8	287·5 319·0	288·2 320·2	290·3 321·6	291·3 322·2	293·3 321·8	294·1 319·5	294·7 319·3	300·0 322·6	303·7 324·3	304·7 327·1	9 5	0·1 0·1	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc
photographic and optical goods, plants, etc.		268 · 1	269 · 1	269 · 6	269 · 2	271 · 1	267 - 4	267.1	267.8	268 · 2	271 · 1	270 · 2	270 · 7	272 · 1	1 3 4 5 5 5	0.0	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, e
Postage, telephones and telegrams Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering	66 18 26	289·2 317·2 235·7	291 · 4 322 · 5 235 · 9	292·3 322·5 236·1	296·1 323·1 241·9	298·0 323·1 244·7	298·5 323·1 244·9	299·4 323·1 245·7	323·1 246·1	303·0 323·1 246·9	304·3 323·1 247·7	314·2 359·5 248·6	321 · 9 364 · 2 261 · 1	325·6 369·0 264·3	12·6 16 12	0·8 0·3 0·3	Services Postage, telephones and telegrams Entertainment Other services, including domestic help,
Meals bought and consumed outside the home					343 · 4	345 · 4	346.9		300 -	359.0	362 · 3	364.0	365 · 4	368 · 8	10	0.2	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering
lotes: Certain detailed figures for March not available becau	42	307.5	309 2	311.8	312-9	315.5	317.4	319.8	320-4	322-6	325.0	326-3	328-1	329.6	7.2	0.3	Meals bought and consumed outside the home

one-seventh in the index, but with an above-average increase over the year, contributed one-quarter (three percentage points) to the overall rise in the RPI. The contribution from prices of nationalised industries fell substantially from its 1980 level of $2\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 13 (nearly one-fifth) to just over one percentage point out of 12 in 1981. The contribution from the food price increases was a little over two percentage points and for other (predominantly private sector) goods and services, excluding housing and the nationalised industries, the contribution was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 12, including a little under two percentage points for the increase in indirect taxes in the Budget. In revenue terms, the increase in specific duties in March 1981 were broadly equivalent to double-revalorisation (that is, increasing the revenue share by about twice the rise in prices through the previous calendar year).

The contributions from the main components during 1981 are also shown in chart 2. Some monthly increases tend to be uneven, particularly in the case of housing where the increases in local authority rates and rents are concentrated on April, and, changes in the rate of mortgage interest can have a substantial impact. Increases in the charges for the output of the nationalised industries also tend to be uneven, occuring only once or twice a year (but there is some smoothing of the increases in, for example, gas and electricity prices which affect consumers progressively over a three-month period). The direct effects of Budgets (through indirect tax charges) are concentrated mainly on what is broadly the private sector: that is on goods and services excluding food, housing and the output of nationalised industries.

Month-by-month changes

The principal factors contributing to the monthly increases in the RPI during the year were:

January-February (0.9 per cent) Almost a quarter of the increase during the month resulted from higher motoring costs, especially for petrol and oil. Increased prices for food, alcoholic drink and tobacco accounted for most of the remainder although there were significant rises in the prices of furniture and household appliances. Footwear prices showed a large fall.

February-March (1.5 per cent) Prices were collected on 17 March, one week after the Budget. It was estimated that of the 1.5 per cent increase in the month, about 1.1 per cent was attributable to the Budget increases in duty on petrol, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and motor vehicle licences. It was estimated that about half of the overall effect of the Budget was reflected in the March index. Food prices generally rose but were responsible for only a small part of the monthly increase in the overall index.

March-April (2.9 per cent) The month's increase in the index was considerably greater than in any other month of 1981. However it was, as is commonly the case, below that in April 1980. About half of the increase arose from substantial rises in local authority rents, rates and water charges. The remaining effects of the Budget on prices of cigarettes, alcoholic drinks and petrol were also reflected in the April index. Food prices continued to rise. The increases were offset to some degree by the fall in mortgage interest rates from 14 to 13 per cent.

April-May (0.7 per cent) Almost one-third of the increase in the month resulted from increased average charges fr electricity and gas. The fall in the rate of mortgage interes announced by the building societies in March, continued affect the index. Reduced prices were recorded for coal petrol and oil. The prices of food and most other item showed small increase during the month.

May-June (0.6 per cent) Increased average charges for electricity and gas again influenced the movement of the index although higher prices for food accounted for almo half of the monthly rise. There were also significant rises the cost of petrol and motor vehicles. Summer sales are special offers became widespread during the month a there were reductions in prices of many goods especial clothing and footwear.

June-July (0.4 per cent) The rise in the month was the smallest of the year. Lower seasonal prices, particularly for fresh vegetables and lamb, caused the food index to fall slightly. However this was not sufficient to conteract the higher prices for alcoholic drinks, increases in the cost of motoring and in charges for gas and electricity.

July-August (0.7 per cent) The food index fell by nearly 1 per cent, a much larger drop than in the previous month. However by far the greatest effect on the index were increases in the prices for petrol, oil and cigarettes. Smaller increases were recorded for coal and outer clothing. In July the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced increases in indirect taxation to recoup the loss of revenue resulting from the halving of the 20p increase in derv duty proposed in the Budget. One measure was three pence on a packet of 20 cigarettes but the rise was not passed on immediately an the full effect was not reflected in shop prices by the August

August-September (0.6 per cent) Seasonal food prices rose sharply and there were price increases on a wide range of goods, particularly cigarettes, beer and newspapers. Motoring costs fell and there were some slight reductions

September-October (0.9 per cent) The effect of local authority supplementary rate demands accounted for about a quarter of the increase in the month. However about half of this increase was offset by cheaper bus and tube although pears showed a seasonal fall in prices of over 15 fares following the introduction of higher subsidies. There were cent between June and August; prices began rising were price increases on most foodstuffs, particularly fresh vegetables, and on many other items.

October-November (1 · 1 per cent) A rise in the rate of mortgage interest from 13 to 15 per cent accounted for about one-third of the increase in the index. Higher telephone charges, food prices and average charges for gas also contributed to the increase. Electricity consumed between October 1981 and March 1982 was subject to rebate and this partially offset the full effect of the price rises of other

November-December (0 · 6 per cent) Higher seasonal food prices caused the food index to rise which, together with the increased interest being paid on mortgages, accounted for

onth. There were increases in television licences, rail res and gas charges but some petrol prices were lower. lectricity charges continued to be rebated.

December-January (0.6 per cent) The heavy snowfalls subsequent flooding during the month were responle for a sharp rise in the price of fresh vegetables. This, pled with higher food prices in general and the price of Ik in particular, accounted for over three-quarters of the erall rise in the index. However the withdrawal of some nolementary rate demands following the Law Lords rulnonLondon fares and falls in the prices of many items of thing partially offset the increases.

ovement of prices within the major group

Group I-Food (Weight 207) In the year to January 982, food prices rose by 11 per cent. Important contributry factors to this were: the increase in the cost of agriculettlement (about nine per cent) and, for non-CAP products, he weakening of sterling during the year; and the increase the cost of labour. Smaller contributions came from rcreases in other costs such as fuel and packaging. There $_{28}$ a rise of only about $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for food items other an those which showed significant seasonal variations. easonal foods rose in price by about 27¹/₄ per cent over the ame period.

There were variable movements in the food sections. ea coffee and petfoods fell in price but potatoes were wer 40 per cent higher in January than a year previously. The price for all meat and bacon was about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent wer the year. Prices for lamb rose by 20 per cent by June ut fell to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by August. Prices then started to rise ain reaching nearly 24 per cent by January. Prices for ef and pork rose steadily during the year and beef prices hished the year higher by nearly 19 per cent, pork by bout 11 per cent.

Vegetables other than potatoes showed an increase over be year of 22 per cent. Between January and June there sarise of nearly 19 per cent but prices then fell sharply ntil by August they were nearly two per cent lower than in anuary. Thereafter the gradual increase was broken by a harp rise of over ten per cent between December and gain in September. The rise for all fruit was about 16 per ent over the year.

The prices of butter and cheese rose gradually to about 12 treent higher over the year. The price of milk remained nchanged until November when prices in Scotland creased but the eight per cent rise in the index between ecember and January was attributable to the rise in rices in England and Wales. Bread showed only modest creases, at around six per cent, over the year. The prices sweets and chocolates remained relatively stable oughout the year, finishing nearly three per cent higher in a year previously.

Group II—Alcoholic drink (Weight 79) During 1981 ere was an overall rise in the price of alcoholic drink of almost three-quarters of the overall rise in the index this about 16 per cent, slightly more than in 1980. Beer prices rose by nearly 18 per cent, almost two per cent more than the previous year, but the rise of nearly 13 per cent for wines and spirits was slightly lower. The largest monthly increase (5.9 per cent) was in March following the increase in duty announced in the budget which put 60p on a bottle of spirits, 12p on a bottle of wine and 4p on a pint of beer.

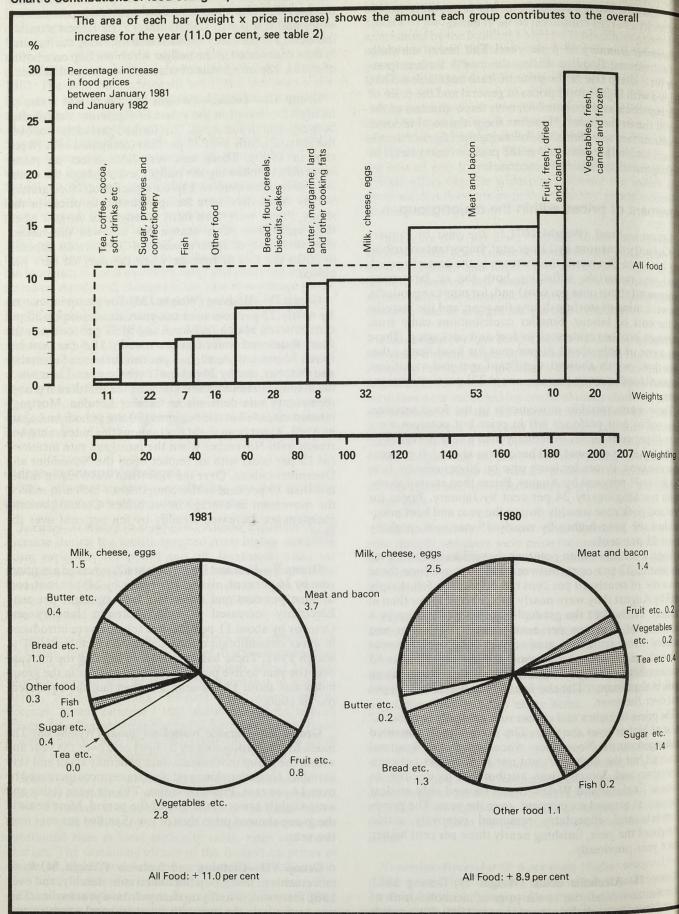
Group III—Tobacco (Weight 36) There was a rise of nearly 15 per cent in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco between March and April. This formed part of the rise over the year, of a little over 32 per cent (compared with 10 per cent in 1980). There was very little effect on prices immediately following the budget, even though the measures were equivalent to 14p on a packet of 20 cigarettes, but by April they were being reflected in prices in the shops. Prices were then fairly steady until August when they again rose. One reason for this was the further increase in duty of 3p on a packet of 20 cigarettes imposed to cover the loss of revenue when the duty on derv was

Group IV—Housing (Weight 135) The group index rose by nearly 23 per cent over the year. Rents rose by 30 per cent between March and April and by 37 per cent over the year. Rates and water charges rose by 18.5 per cent between March and April, 6.5 per cent between September and October, and by 26 per cent over the year. There was a fall in rates in January 1982 following the withdrawal of supplementary rate demands in Greater London. Mortgage interest rates fell at the beginning of the period, and again in April. Apart from slight fluctuations this index remained steady until November when the mortgage rate increased (to 15 per cent) with an impact upon the November and December indices. Over the year there was a rise of rather less than 19 per cent in this component which also reflects the movement in average house prices. Costs of housing maintenance increased steadily by ten per cent over the

Group V—Fuel and light (Weight 62) Average gas prices rose by 26 per cent, oil and other fuels by $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, coal by nine per cent and smokeless fuels by eight per cent. Electricity increased in price between January and October by about 11 per cent but rebates were introduced to cover consumption during the period October 1981 to March 1982. These had the effect of limiting the increase over the year to five per cent. The overall rise in the group index was about 13 per cent, less than half the equivalent rise in 1980.

Group VI—Durable household goods (Weight 65) The index for this group rose by 3.7 per cent over the year and within the group movements were generally small and very variable. However china and glassware prices increased by over 14 per cent. Prices of radios, TVs etc were stable and were slightly lower at the end of the period. Most items in the group showed price rises of less than five per cent over the year.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear (Weight 81) Price movements in this group fluctuated considerably, and over 1981 there was virtually no change from a year earlier. This was particularly the case with menswear and women's out-



othing whereas women's underclothing, haberdashery delothing materials showed increases of about seven per not over the year and children's outerclothing about five rcent. Footwear prices fell by about three per cent and a glar fall was recorded for children's underclothing.

Group VII-Transport and vehicles (Weight 152) Interin this group centred very much on the price of petrol doil where the market became increasingly competitive. ne first major increase was recorded in April when prices od about 17 per cent higher than in January. Most of this e resulted from the increase in duty of 20p per gallon ounced in the Budget. Prices then remained steady August when they increased by about seven per cent. s rise was not sustained and prices then fell by about ree per cent. At the end of the year they stood nearly 24 cent higher than a year previously.

Group IX-Miscellaneous goods (Weight 75) Although group index moved upward during 1981 by about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cent, this was made up of a number of widely differing onents. There were price increases of 14 per cent on oks. 15½ per cent on newspapers and 21 per cent on odicals during the year. At the other end of the scale, ographic and optical goods fell in price by about seven cent. Other increases over the year were medicines and ilar goods (11 per cent); stationery (9½ per cent); toilet sites (8 per cent); soap and detergents ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per); polishes and similar items ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent); jewellery, her, travel and sports goods ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) and toys (6 cent)

Group X—Services (Weight 66) There were increases ing the year in postage (15.2 per cent) and telephone rges (16.5 per cent). An increase of 34 per cent in the fee a television licence became effective in December but set rentals showed little price change. Admission prices nemas, bingo halls and swimming pools rose by 15 per nt but for spectator sports they rose by 17 per cent. reall entertainment costs (other than TV) were up $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent over a year earlier. Other services showed rises the year such as domestic help ($10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), hairing (10 per cent), shoe repairs (11 per cent) and undry charges (12 per cent). The group index for services as about 12½ per cent higher than at the beginning of the

Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the me (Weight 42) This group comprises prices charged for tte school meals, canteen meals, restaurant meals, sandches and snacks. The rise in the group index of 7.2 per ent over the year reflects the general movement of all se categories.

Pensioner indices

In the year up to the fourth quarter of 1981 the published indices for one and two person pensioner households rose by 10.7 and 11.5 per cent respectively, compared with a rise of 10.6 per cent in the corresponding index for households in general. The indices relate to pensioner households of limited means* and do not cover housing costs.

Retail prices, excluding housing: percentage increase over a year earlier

Pensioners of limited means*

General index	One person households	Two person households
13.6	13.4	13.0
7.6	6.6	7.1
16.8	15.8	15.8
13.3	14.7	14.0
10.6	10.7	11.5
e.		
13.8	14.2	14.2
	13·6 7·6 16·8 13·3 10·6	13.6 13.4 7.6 6.6 16.8 15.8 13.3 14.7 10.6 10.7

^{*} Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insur-

The difference in experience of the two types of pensioner households lies in the make-up of their respective 'shopping baskets'. There were disproportionately high rises in prices of alcoholic drink, tobacco and motoring costs (including petrol), each of which form a larger part of the budget of typical two person pensioner households than their one person counterparts; there were also lower than average increases in 1981 in electricity prices and in those for some services which form a smaller part of those budgets. As might be expected, pensioners spend a greater proportion on food, fuel and light—and much less on transport and vehicles, durable goods and meals out—than do households in general, so the movement in the prices of the former items have a greater impact upon pensioner price indices.

The differential between these pensioner indices and the index for all households has fluctuated over the years, but is never very large. On average over the past ten years, the pensioner indices have been increasing slightly faster, by about half a per cent per annum or less, that the general index. In the longer run it is likely that if housing costs could have been included, the differential would have been smaller. This is because the effect of the rent and rates rebates, which help to cushion rises in housing costs for low income households, is proportionately greater for households covered by the pensioner indices.

Retail Prices Indices—annual revision of the weights

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



The Retail Prices Index (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or "weight", attached to the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for the year ending June 1981 have

now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI applicable for 1982. The weights for the General Index of Retail Prices are given below but those for the special "pensioner" indices will be published in the April issue of Employment Gazette.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index" which appeared in Employment Gazette for October 1975, and a fuller account of the FES was given in the article "Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the family expenditure survey", in the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

General index

The main RPI has as its full title the General Index of Retail Prices, and covers all households except (a) "pensioner" households as described below and (b) households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which in the second half of 1980 was £245 per week, and in the first half of 1981 was £265 per week. This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the "pensioner" households are excluded because their patterns of expenditure differ markedly from that of the great majority of households as the chart on page 106 indicates.

With these households excluded, the general index covers the expenditure of virtually all households headed by manual workers and most of those headed by non-manual workers.

"Pensioner" households

The "pensioner" households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of its total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. "Pensioner" households comprise about 11¹/₄ per cent of all households.

This definition excludes most households in which there

is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pension also any household in which there is significant earner income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey wa 2,828, of whom just under two-fifths (1,074) were located in "pensioner" households as defined for the retail prices index. Most of the remainder were part of general inde households. Of the 813 "pensioner" households in the survey, 532 consisted of one person, and 272 of two per sons, leaving nine larger "pensioner" household Although the patterns of expenditure of the "pensioner households differ appreciably from those of the general index households, "pensioner" price indices have mo fairly closely in line with the general index for several year

Weights for retail prices indices

The weights for the general index are very largely based on the pattern of expenditure shown in the Family Expenditure Survey over the year to the previous June. Table I shows average weekly household expenditure for four types of household for the year ending June 1981. The figures correspond to those that are published in standard analyses of the Family Expenditure Survey such as the Annual Report on the 1980 survey*. However, in using F data in the retail prices index a number of adjustments are

* Available from HMSO bookshops April 8, price £13.00. (See also order form of

Table 1 Average weekly household expenditure (£) grouped by type of household in the year ending June 1981

Commodity or service	One- person "pen- sioner" house- holds	Two- person "pen- sioner" house- holds	"Gen- eral index" house- holds	"High in- come" house- holds	All house- holds in survey	Standar error as percent age of the esti- mated a house- holds mean
Housing*	9·2	9·8	18·5	36·1	18·2	1·1
Fuel, light and power	4·5	6·4	7·2	11·0	7·1	1·0
Food	9·6	17·4	27·4	41·7	26·3	0·7
Alcoholic drink	0·6	2·0	6·1	10·6	5·7	1·8
Tobacco	0·6	2·2	3·7	3·2	3·4	1·6
Clothing and footwear	1·6	3·3	9·6	18·0	9·2	1·8
Durable household goods	1·0	1·6	8·7	22·2	8·4	3·5
Other goods	2·3	4·0	9·5	21·4	9·3	1·5
Transport and vehicles	0·7	3·6	18·7	36·9	17·6	1·9
Services	3·3	4·9	13·4	38·4	13·4	2·7
Miscellaneous	0·1	0·2	0·6	1·3	0·6	6·4
All above expenditure	33·4	55·3	123·2	240·9	119·2	0·8

^{*} Includes imputed rent for owner-occupied and rent-free dwellings

General Index of Retail Prices: annual revision of weights

yeights to be used in 1982 (all items weight = 1,	000)	Weights to be used in 1982 (all items weight = 1,000))	Weights to be used in 1982 (all items weight = 1	,000)
rejohts to be used in 1902 (all items)			144		
	200	HOUSING	36	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	154
000	11	Rent	41	Purchase of motor vehicles	58
Bread	17	Owner-occupiers mortgage interest payments	41	Maintenance of motor vehicles	16
	3	Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums			46
Other cereals	6	and ground rent	3	Petrol and oil	40
piccuits arian atc	6	Rates and water charges	41	Motor licences	/
Biscuits Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	16	Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	8	Motor insurance	9
Beef	6	Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	15	Cycles and other vehicles	2 6
lamb	6			Rail transport	
	7			Road transport	10
Pork	2	FUEL AND LIGHT	62		
Bacon Ham (cooked)	17	Coal	8	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	72
Ham (cooked) Other meat and meat products	1/	Smokeless fuels	1	Books	4
	'	Gas	20	Newspapers and periodicals	13
Fish	4		28	Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5
Butter	2	Electricity	5		5
Margarine Lard and other cooking fats	1	Oil and other fuel and light	3	Medicine, surgical, etc goods Toiletries	9
Lard and other cooking	6				4
Cheese	5			Soap and detergents	4
Fogs	18	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	64	Soda and polishes	3
Eggs Milk, fresh	3	Furniture	14	Other household goods	2
Milk, fresh Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	Radio, television, etc	10	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery,	
Tea	3	Other household appliances	17	etc	14
Tea Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4	Floor coverings	6	Photographic and optical goods	5
Soft drinks	3	Soft furnishings	6	Tovs	5
	1	Chinaware, glassware, etc	2	Plants, flowers, horticultural goods etc	4
Sugar Jam, marmalade and syrup	9	Hardware, ironmongery, etc	9	Traine, newere, nerview and grant	
Potatoes		Hardware, Hermitengery, etc		SERVICES	65
Potatoes Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	14			Postage	2
	11	AL ATHUMA AND FOOTHEAD	77		16
Sweets and chocolates	14	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		Telephones and telegrams	10
loe cream	2	Men's outer clothing	12	Television licences and set rentals	13
De Cream	10	Men's underclothing	4	Other entertainment	13
Other foods Food for animals	5	Women's outer clothing	22	Domestic help	3
Food for allillais		Women's underclothing	3	Hairdressing	7
		Children's outer clothing	9	Boot and shoe repairing	1
	77	Children's underclothing	4	Laundering	1
COHOLIC DRINK	47	Hose	3	Miscellaneous services	9
Beer	30	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	4		4 0.74
Spirits, wines, etc	00	Clothing materials	1	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE	
	41	Clothing materials Men's footwear	5	THE HOME	38
OBACCO	37	Women's footwear	6	THE HOME	00
Cigarettes			1	TOTAL ALL ITEMS	1,000
Tobacco	4	Children's footwear	4	TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000

Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £245 a week in the second half of 1980, £265 a week in the first half of 1981 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or hepafits paid in supplement to or instead of suph

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

A few categories of expenditure included in table 1 are excluded from the calculation of weights for the retail prices indices. Some, such as life assurance premiums and syments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or eferred expenditure. Others are excluded largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services pired in return for the payments made, and because of de difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be fixed from month to month. Examples are medical fees, ucational fees and expenditure at hotels, and so on.

Expenditure on sweets and chocolates is under-recorded the FES because, for example, expenditure by children nder 16 is not allocated to separate items, but included nder miscellaneous household expenditure. For alcoholic ink, tobacco and cigarettes, grossed-up FES results fall rt of the estimated aggregate consumers' expenditure hese groups. In such cases, information from the FES is aced by data from alternative sources which are known e more reliable, such as that used in the National ounts, HM Customs and Excise, or sales information m manufacturers. An adjustment is also made to the ing expenditure figures presented in FES analyses ereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax of is introduced in place of the rental equivalent.

further adjustment to the expenditure figures is essary before the weights can be calculated. The expenare recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 ths ending in June 1981 and is, therefore, at the prices

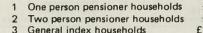
prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common time-point if they are to be put on to a comparable basis. The time chosen is January 1982 as the Retail Prices Index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. The adjusted expenditure data are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The re-valued and

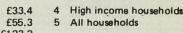
Table 3 Household characteristics by type of household in the year ending June 1981

	One- person "pen- sioner house- holds"	Two- person "pen- sioner house- holds"	"Gen- eral index" house- holds	"High income" house- holds	All house- holds in survey
Number of households Percentage of persons that	532	272	6,133	323	7,269
are adults	100.0	100:0	69 - 5	65 · 1	70.9
Percentage of persons that are retired	98.5	97 · 1	9.7	2.7	14.2
Average number of persons per household					
Ail persons	1.00	2.00	2.89	3.39	2.74
Males	0.16	0.96	1 · 41	1.77	1.32
Females	0.84	1.04	1.47	1.62	1.42
Adults	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.21	1.94
Children	_	- 100	0.88	1.18	0.80
Persons working	0.02	0.04	1.52	1 · 81	1.36
Persons not working Men 65 and over, women	0.99	1.96	1.37	1.59	1.37
60 and over	0.99	1.94	0.28	0.09	0.39
Others		0.02	1.09	1.49	0.98
Average age of head of					
household Percentage distribution of households by type of	74	73	47	46	50
tenure					
Rented unfurnished	82.3	72.4	37.8	3.4	40.9
Local authority	67.8	57.3	32.3	2.8	34.6
Other	14.5	15.1	5.5	0.6	6.3
Rented furnished	1.5	_	3.0	0.9	2.7
Rent-free	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.0
Owner occupied	15.2	26 · 1	57.0	94.4	54.4
In process of purchase	0.2	1.1	34.7	77 - 4	32.8
Owned outright	15.0	25.0	22.3	17.0	21 . 6

Spending patterns of General Index, pensioner and high income households

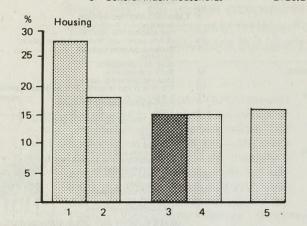
Average weekly household expenditure (From the Family Expenditure Survey for the year ending June 1981)

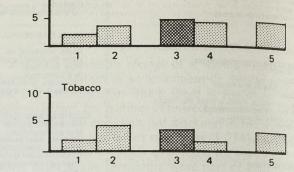


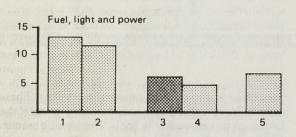


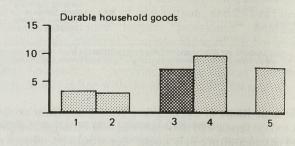
Alcoholic drink

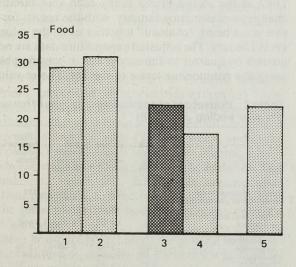


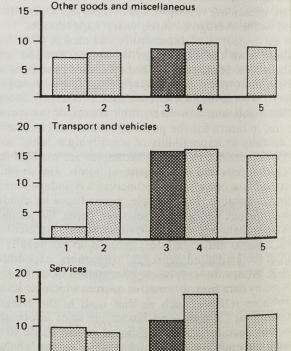


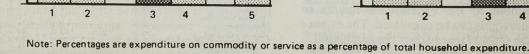












3

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Publication: April

General Index of Retail Prices: group weights: 1950-1982

ble 4 General	1950	1955	1960	1965	1967§	1968§	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982
ems co c	1,000 348 217 88 65 71 97 79 35	1,000 399 78 90 72 66 62 98 91	1,000 350 71 80 87 55 66 106 { 68 58 59	1,000 311 65 76 109 65 59 92 105 55 63	1,000 293 67 72 118 62 59 92 118 58 61	1,000 263 63 66 121 62 59 89 120 56 60	1,000 255 66 64 119 61 60 86 126 55 65	1,000 232 82 46 108 53 70 89 149 52 71	1,000 214 82 40 124 59 69 84 151 62 74	1,000 207 79 36 135 62 65 81 152 66 75	1,000 206 77 41 144 62 64 77 154 65 72
aneous goods oought and consumed outside the						41	43	48	41	42	88

nd rates only until 1956; mortgage interest payments included from 1975.

filture on transport and vehicles was not distinguished from that on services prior to 1956.

sa discontinuity in the commodity group weights between 1967 and 1968 as prior to 1968 half the expenditure on meals bought and consumed outside the home was included with food, and half over all groups including food.

isted expenditures corresponding to the general index proportions of 1,000 as set out in table 2. leights for the indices for one-person and two-person sjoner" households are revised each January but are ed on three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. already mentioned, they will be published in Employ-Gazette next month.

sehold group characteristics

ble 3 shows some of the characteristics of the housegroups which have been discussed in relation to the indices, with the "all households" figures shown side for comparison. The "pensioner" households markedly from the others in consisting wholly of ts, whereas in other households about one-third of the bers are children. About 84 per cent of the one-person sioner" households are female.

mong households as a whole the proportion who are ner-occupiers is just over 54 per cent, but for two-person sioner" households the proportion who are ownerpiers is 26 per cent and for high income households it is over 94 per cent.

ends in RPI group weights since 1950

Expenditure weights for the General Index of Retail ices have been revised annually since 1962 using data m the FES. Before that year the weights remained changed for longer periods in the absence of a continuous household expenditure enquiry in the UK. Table 4 shows how the weights for the main component groups have changed over the last 30 years or so. In the 1950s the representative shopping basket of goods and services purchased by households contained relatively more food, clothing, alcoholic drink and tobacco than today, but as living standards have risen the proportion of household expenditure devoted, for instance, to services and personal transport has gone up. Even in the last few years the relative weights for some groups have altered significantly.

It must be remembered that the weights will vary over time for either of two reasons. If the relative prices of two items remain stable but as a result of other factors the amounts people buy change at different rates, then the relative expenditures for those items will reflect the change. Equally the weights will alter if the quantities purchased remain the same but the respective prices move at dissimilar rates. The extent to which each of these reasons has contributed to changes in expenditure for the groups of items shown in the table is not obvious, unless those changes are studied in conjunction with data on the movement of average prices. However it is clear, for instance, that cigarette and tobacco sales have fallen since the 1950s, while the sharp increase in the weight for transport and vehicles between 1960 and 1965 owed much to the increased incidence of car ownership, since the price index for motoring and cycling moved broadly in line with the general index between those years.

The Family Expenditure Survey

The Family Expenditure Survey provides a wealth of information about private households and how they spend their noney. The survey, which is based on a representative sample f private households in the United Kingdom, has been in continuous operation since 1957, and represents a unique and eliable source of household data, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past two decades. The survey provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data of interest not only to central government but to local authorities, employers, trade unions and research workers in universities and dependent research workers. The Report for 1980 covers the traditional areas of income and expenditure, the size and omposition of households. In addition, two new factors which are assuming increasing importance in contemporary society are also discussed - namely, the expenditure patterns of nouseholds with married women working and 'unemployed' nouseholds

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Clothing and footwear

10

Changes in work permit scheme make their impact

Fewer work permits were issued in 1980 than at any time since the introduction of the Immigration Act, 1971, continuing the downward trend of recent years. This article reviews the statistics of the issue of permits throughout 1980.

New work permit arrangements were introduced from January 1, 1980, the main effects of which were to restrict the availability of permits to workers holding recognised professional qualifications or having a high degree of skill or experience and to require employers to intensify their efforts to find workers from the resident labour force. The full impact of these new arrangements will not be seen until 1981, however, as many applications dealt with during the year had been made before the new arrangements were introduced and were considered under the earlier, less restrictive, criteria.

Fewer applications and issues

The issue of long-term permits saw a further decline in 1980 of more than 1,900 (23 per cent) while the issue of short-term permits also fell by over 400 (5 per cent). The overall number of applications dealt with fell in 1980 to 16,223 from 18,732 in 1979 and 38,688 in 1973. A review of the 1979 statistics was published in the July 1980 Employment Gazette. The decrease in applications and issues is due not only to the more restrictive requirements and the changes in the Immigration Rules, but is a reflection of the unemployment level and general economic situation. The

Table 1 Annual comparisons of long-term permit is

Politing	
1979	1980
4,375 473 4,848	3,986 184 4,170
	1,168 1,085 2,253
8,344	6,423
32 291 21	9.41
7	6 1,842 7 3,496

As explained in the May 1977 issue of Employment Gazette (col 478), about 2,150 (come to the nearest 50) permits and permissions were not analysed; about 58 per centof issues 1976 were long-term.

refusal rate saw its first increase in recent years, to ten pe cent of all application (1,562 refusals) compared with nin per cent in 1979 and 16 per cent in 1976.

Work permit scheme

Work permits are issued in respect of a specific post with a specific employer where the employment of an overseas worker is necessary, and are not issued if suitable residen labour is available to fill the post offered nor if the wage

Table 2 Annual summary of work permit issues and applications refused: Jan-Dec 1980

	Commo	nwealth wo	rkers	Foreign	workers (n	on-EC)	All nationalities			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Permits		Mary 1884	10000			THE REAL PROPERTY.		A will stone		
Issues: Long-term	1,002	166	1,168	3,596	390	3,986	4,598	556	5,154	
Short-term	765	165	930	5,984	1,214	7,198	6,749	1,379	8,128	
All	1,767	331	2,098	9,580	1,604	11,184	11,347	1,935	13,282	
Refusals	227	36	263	410	128	538	637	164	801	
Permissions			APPENDED.					100 1100		
Issues: Long-term	394	691	1,085	130	54	184	524	745	1,269	
Short-term	42	46	88	14	8	22	56	54	110	
All	436	737	1,173	144	62	206	580	799	1,379	
Refusals	136	56	192	151	90	241	287	146	433	
All										
Issues: Long-term	1,396	857	2,253	3,726	444	4,170	5,122	1.301	6,423	
Short-term	807	211	1,018	5,998	1,222	7,220	6,805	1,433	8,238	
All	2,203	1,068	3,271	9,724	1,666	11,390	11,927	2,734	14,661	
Refusals	363	92	455	561	218	779	924	310	1,562	
Trainees										
Issues	1,609	371	1,980	1,717	455	2,172	3,326	826	4,152	
Refusals	33	14	47	41	25	66	74	39	113	

Includes 328 refusals unanalysed due to operational difficulties.

nd conditions offered are less favourable than those ining in the area for similar work. The maximum eriod for which permits are issued is 12 months, but they an be issued for any required shorter periods. Permit an De Issued Portods. Fernitt holders can apply to the Home Office for leave to remain ere beyond the period of the permit.

ewer women reflects higher skills

Permits were issued for 2,734 women—19 per cent of the nal, as compared with 22 per cent in 1979 and 35 per cent in 1976. This reflects the occupational changes in permit issues away from semi-skilled work in the hotel and catering industry or as resident domestic workers towards professional and highly skilled occupations, in which female workers form a comparatively small proportion. Very few permits were issued in respect of female workers other than those working in health diagnosing and treating or performers in the entertainments industry which provided four out of every five issued for women. Overall occupational changes have been equally marked in recent years.

Annual analysis of work permit issues by country issuing passport Jan-Dec 1980

ountry issuing	Permits			Permis	sions		All peri	mits and	permissio	ns	All	Trainees
assport	Long- term	Short- term	All	Long- term	Short- term	All	Long- term	Short- term	Male	Female		nace travel trespect year
ustralia anada	311 187	143 259	454 446	92 35	10 6	102 41	403 222	153 265	436 398	120 89	556 487	91 51
ong Kong (Commonwealth)	112 187	7 250	119 437	68 35	1 7	69 42	180 222	8 257	145 419	43 60	188 479	123 193
dia apan alaysia	736 90	106 11	842 101	5 330 45	1 27 2	6 357 47	741 420 116	107 38 17	781 129 99	67 329 34	848 458 133	156 588 31
ew Zealand ri Lanka	71 40 138	15 15 251	86 55 389	89 4	7 0	96 4	129 142	22 251	105 351	46 42	151 393	110 123
weden SA Whers	1,941 1,341 5,154	3,911 3,160 8.128	5,852 4,501 13,282	55 511 1,269	7 42 110	62 553 1,379	1,996 1,852 6,423	3,918 3,202 8,238	5,115 3,949 11,927	799 1,105 2,734	5,914 5,054 14,661	290 2,396 4,152

Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by industrial group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

SiCorder	11	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XIII- XIX	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	CONCORPORATION OF THE PARTY OF		XXVI			I, XX, XXI XXVII	All Indus- tries
Country issuing	Mining	Coal	Metal, engin-	Other manu-	Trans- port	Distri- bution	Insur- ance	Profession	onal and services		Miscella	neous serv	rices	All other Indus- tries	
	oil	chemi- cal pro- ducts	eering and vehicles	facturing indus- tries	and com- munica- tion		banking and finance	Educa- tional services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Enter- tain- ment	Hotel and catering	Other misc- ellan- eous services		
Australia Canada	11 37	5 2	116	7 7	5 3	15 16	42 54	65 20	54 20	73 24	6 3	0	2 3	2 10	403 222
Hong Kong (Commonwealth) India	0 3	2	13 12	1 5	7 10	39 20	2 35 316	12 90 42	37 18 2	15 14 15	0 5 3	45 3 47	4 2 5	3 4	180 222 741
apan Malaysia Mew Zealand	3 2	0	45 27 23	11 3 6	37 0 2	214 3 10	13 14	14 7	318 18	28 25	6	1 0	2 4	2 5	420 116
BriLanka Sweden USA Others	0 0 364 51 473	3 2 56 19 91	13 32 401 127 832	1 9 57 73 180	0 10 31 111 216	2 32 161 185 697	0 30 445 354 1,305	13 5 216 197 681	69 7 33 429 1,005	11 7 138 100 450	1 2 21 72 119	1 1 3 46 147	0 3 24 67 116	15 2 46 21 111	129 142 1,996 1,852 6,423

able 5 Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by industrial group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

SiCorder	II	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XII-	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV			XXVI			I, XX, XXI XXVII	All industries
Country issuing Passport	Mining and	Coal	Metal, engin-	Other manu-	Trans- port	Distri- bution	Insur- ance	Profession	onal and services		Miscella	neous serv	rices	All other indus-	7.75
	oil	chemi- cal pro- ducts	eering and vehicles	facturing indus- tries	and com- munica- tion		banking and finance	Educa- tional services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Enter- tain- ment	Hotel and catering	Other misc- ellan- eous services	ines	
ustralia anada ong Kong	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	3 0	0 0	0	12 5	2 1	5 3	129 254	0 0	0 0	0	153 265
long Kong (Commonwealth) dia apan dialaysia ew Zealand in Lanka weden Johannessen Johannes	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 17 5 22	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 3	1 0 3 0 0 1 3 34 12 55	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 7 13	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2	0 1 2 1 1 0 0 12 10 2	0 6 0 2 0 1 2 14 16 42	1 11 5 3 2 5 4 60 40 148	0 2 0 25 2 1 0 6 23 62	2 1 1 1 1 2 0 28 14 58	3 231 94 6 9 10 239 3,733 3,055 7,763	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 6	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 5	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 6	8 257 107 38 17 22 251 3,918 3,202 8,238

Table 6 Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

CODOT major groups	1 500 500	II.			1 Printed	short a	errolds be	TEREST SE	IV	
und ishootspic is 120 25 united to the	Managerial occupations (general management	supporting n administration	nanagement a	nagement and			l and related in education, health		Literary, artistic and sports occupations	
Minor groups	00	03	04	05	Others	09	11	Others	17	Others
Country issuing passport	Directors and general managers etc	Company secretaries, accountants etc	Personnel and manage- ment specialists etc	Marketing and public relations specialists etc	Legal, buying and PA occupations etc	Teachers and instructors	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	Welfare occupations etc	Performers etc	Sportsm
Australia	14	72	32	8	4	20	56	5	4	6
Canada	19	38	11	12	2	10	17	2	3	2
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	3	6	3	0	2	3	37	0	0	0
India	9	12	14	5	8	14	14	2	5	2
Japan	112	153	14	48	22	17	1	0	3	6
Malaysia	0	18	12	1	0	4	315	1	1	6
New Zealand	4	27	11	5	3	2	19		0	6
Sri Lanka	0	1	3	0	1	4	68	1	0	0
Sweden	19	18	14	28	8	4	04	0	2	2
JSA Others	256 100	276 189	196 101	178 93	76 49	157 73	21 410	17	14 57	20
711013	100	100	101	30	43	,0	410		3,	56
All	536	810	411	378	175	308	965	43	89	106

Table 7 Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

CODOT major groups	1	II.				III			IV	
9/ 8/8 (#11/#88/#8) 3/ 8/8 7/ 8/8 (#11/#8/#8/#8/#8/#8/#8/#8/#8/#	Managerial occupations (general management	supporting n administration	and related o nanagement a on		03.1 5.20		l and related in education, health	5,134	Literary, artistic and sports occupations	
Minor groups	00	03	04	05	Others	09	11	Others	17	Others
Country issuing passports	Directors and general managers etc	Company secretaries, accountants etc	Personnel and manage- ment specialists etc	Marketing and public relations specialists etc	Legal, buying and PA occupations etc	Teachers and instructors	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	Welfare occupations etc	Performers etc	Sportsmen
Australia	0	3	2	0	0	6	2	2	116	14
Canada	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	251	4
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Japan	0	0	3	!	0	5	2	0	209	23
Malaysia	0	3	2	0	0		0 25	0	92	
New Zealand	0	Ö	1	0	0		3	0	5	4
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
Sweden	0	0	1	0	0	3	Ò	1	232	5
USA	6	22	18	3	6	46	11	2	3,612	116
Others	4	9	3	ŏ	2	25	21	2	2,945	110
All	10	37	33	5	8	93	67	8	7,464	286

Although the largest number of long-term permit issues continued to be for work in health diagnosing and treating occupations, as an occupational group it is declining in both absolute and proportionate terms to 965 (15 per cent of all long-term issues) in 1980 from 1,444 (17 per cent) in 1979 and 2,207 (23 per cent) in 1978. In comparison, the next largest occupational groups have been growing in importance: 810 long-term issues were for company secretaries, accountants, etc in 1980 (13 per cent), compared with 902 in 1979 (11 per cent) and 821 in 1978 (8 per cent), while 716 long-term issues in 1980 were for engineering researchers, designers and consultants (11 per cent) compared with 1,011 in 1979 (12 per cent) and 884 in 1978 (nine per cent).

Entertainers

Permits are issued for performers in the entertainments industry and for certain categories of sportsmen and women coming here for short periods. Almost 95 per cent of all short-term issues during 1980 were for work in these categories, and showed a slight (one per cent) increase over 1979 issues. As a proportion of total issues, short-term

issues continues to grow—to 56 per cent in 1980, compai with 51 per cent in 1979 and 38 per cent in 1976.

Japanese increase in banking and distribution

Industries attracting the largest number of long-term permits were insurance, banking and finance (20 per cent of all long-term issues in 1980, as compared with 16 per cent in 1979) medical and dental services (16 per cent, a compared with 18 per cent) metal manufacture, enginee ing and vehicle manufacture (13 per cent in both years educational services (11 per cent, as compared with ten pe cent) and distribution (11 per cent, as compared with eigh per cent). While the largest number of permits was again issued to people holding United States passports (31 pe cent of all long-term and 48 per cent of all short-tern issues) Japanese passport holders provided an increasu proportion of long-term issues (12 per cent in 1980, compared with eight per cent in 1979) and almost three quarters of these were for work in distribution or insurance banking and finance. The ten countries whose passpo holders received the largest number of long-term perm took over 70 per cent of all long-term issues (and 65 pe cent of all issues).

while 6 (cont) Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport,

_		4.10		VI	ned select	VII	X		VIII, IX and XI to XVIII	All occupations	CODOT major groups
ional tions ogy a	and related in science, and similar	engineering	A S	Managerial occupation cluding ger manageme	s (ex- neral	Clerical and related occupations	personal	ing and other service	All other occupations		
	12	25	Others	27	28		43	Others			Minor groups
s r	Engineering esearchers designers consultants	Professional occupations (including Architects etc)	Aircraft and ships officers techno- logists etc	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services) (eg retail) catering office etc)		Cooks, waiters etc				Country issuing passport
			-	3	9	5	0	0	4	403	Australia
1	05	11	/	4	14	ő	Ö	0	9	222	Canada
	23	15	3	3	2	6	53	23	8	180	Hong Kong (Commonwealth)
	23 21 30	3		5	10	2	3	0	15	222	India
	30	6	4	24	99	11	44	4	71	741	Japan
	41	32	4	1	2	3	1	4	4	420	Malaysia
	28	-	3	Ó	5	2	0	2	4	116	New Zealand
	28 12 26 9	5	3	9	1	ō	1	0	0	129	Sri Lanka
	26	5	0	1	10	2	0	2	10	142	Sweden
	9	00	12	89	61	11	0	0	57	1,996	USA
1	89 32	82 39	21	41	103	47	39	57	113	1,852	Others
	716	206	58	180	316	89	141	91	295	6,423	All

Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

				VI		VII	X		VIII, IX and XI to XVIII	All occupations	CODOT major groups
unatio	nal and related ns in science, y and similar	engineering	207 Er 5118 E	Managerial occupation cluding ger managemen	s (ex- neral	Clerical and related occupations	personal	ing and other service	All other occupations		
	22	25	Others	27	28	5557	43	Others		all and	Minor groups
ural ences earch-	Engineering researchers designers consultants etc	Professional occupations (including Architects etc)	Aircraft and ships officers techno- logists etc	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services) (eg retail) catering office etc)	uelli Susuk Larent	Cooks, waiters etc				Country issuing passport
	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	153	Australia
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	Canada
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	8	Hong Kong (Commonwealth)
	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	. 1	257	India
	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	107	Japan
	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	38	Malaysia
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	New Zealand
	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	22	Sri Lanka
	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	251	Sweden
	21	9	1	9	4	1	0	4	4	3,918	USA
	10	5	4	1	2	4	3	9	22	3,202	Others
	39	21	11	13	9	10	8	18	34	8,238	All

Overseas students who were given permission to work ere during their vacations or to take up other spare-time imployment worked predominantly in the hotel and catering industry (37 per cent of all approvals), while the other main industries for which student employment was approved were insurance, banking and finance (17 per cent) and distribution (16 per cent). Permission is seldom given on a long-term basis.

"	'ut vour rockuitmont costs by 17%
	on Anni lecinililieni raziz na 11 /
6	Lut your recruitment costs by 17%with Flextime!"
	There's far less staff turnover in companies who rely on Flextime for modern efficiency and improved office

morale. Employees appreciate the personal freedom Flextime offers, while you enjoy

 increased office hours without added payroll costs
 reduced absenteeism *improved employee relations *PLUS an individually designed system from the widest range of equipment available.

The Flextime video presentation will tell you why we are the leader in flexible

ease contact	me about y	your video presentat	ion or send me more in	nformation. My company employs
	100-500		administrative staff.	

5-100	100-500	500 +	administrative staff.		
Name		Position		Company	

Telephone No._ MARCH 1982 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 111

Table 8 Northern Ireland: annual analysis of work permit issues by industrial group, Jan-Dec 1980

SIC Order	Manu- factur-	XXIII Distribution	Insurance,		entific	Miscel service	laneous	I, II, XX XXII, XXVII All other indus-	- All indus- tries
	ing		bank- ing and fin- ance	Edu- cation- al ser- vices	Other profes-	cater-	Other misc- ellan- eous ser- vices	tries	
All issues	51	0	0	25	2	4	25	8	115

Table 9 Annual analysis of work permit issues for student vacational and spare-time employment by industrial group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

SIC Order	III-XIX	XXIII	XXIV	XXV		XXVI		I, II, XX XXII, XXVII	- All indus- tries
Country issuing passport	Manu- factur- ing	Distri- bution	Insur- ance, bank-	Profess and sci service	entific	Miscel	laneous	All other industries	
			ing and fin- ance	Edu- cation- al ser- vices	Other professional and scientific vices	cater-	Other misc- ellan- eous ser- vices	tries	
Hong Kong (Common-			777		THE TANK				
wealth)	8	35	0	19	9	123	14	4	212
Iran	1	13	3	5	41	73	8	4	148
Malaysia	12	104	15	36	38	222	22	11	460
Nigeria	12	9	186	2	4	39	31	3	286 145
Sri Lanka	0 7	33	48	2	5 4	23 30	32 9	3 2 4	133
USA Others	26	33 77	31 49	102	49	196	26	12	537
All	66	304	332	181	150	706	142	40 1	,921

- Notes: (1) Overseas nationals studying full-time in the United Kingdom may be given permission to take employment during their vacations or spare time provided this does not interfere with their studies.

 (2) The main criteria which must be satisfied before permission can be given is that no suitable resident labour is available for the job concerned.

 (3) Approval for such employment ceases at the end of a student's studies and does not count towards the four-year period in approved employment after which an overseas national's restrictions may be lifted.

Training and Work Experience Scheme established

From January 1, 1980 the Training and Work Experience Scheme replaced the Student Employment and Commonwealth Training Schemes making common provision for the issue of work permits to both foreign and Commonwealth trainees for on-the-job training or limited periods of supernumary employment. 4,152 such permits

Notes for the tables

- (1) Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad Permissions are given for those already in this country. The permission figures do not include applications for permis sion to change employment for those who have previously been given permission under the Scheme. Permits and permissions are referred to collectively as "work perm
- (2) "Long-term" permits or permissions are those issued for employment lasting 11 months or more. "Short-term" per mits or permissions are those issued for shorter periods
- (3) Trainees admitted under the Training and Work Experience scheme are included in tables 2 and 3 but are excluded from all other tables.
- (4) Table 1 includes overseas nationals studying in this country who have been given permission to take employment during their vacations or free time for the years 1976-79; the 1980 figures in table 1 and tables 2-8 exclude these students, while table 9 provides an analysis of students by industry.
- (5) Tables 3-7, with analyses by country issuing passport. provide separate analyses of only the ten countries for which the largest number of long-term permits were issued; all other foreign and Commonwealth countries are included in the "other" analyses. Table 9 analyses separately only the five countries for which the greatest number of student permissions were given.

were issued in 1980, compared with 4,010 in 1979 und the two previous Schemes.

Free movement of labour

Nationals of European Community member states ma come here to work without permits, but if they stay more than six months they need residence permits whi are issued by the Home Office. The number of residence permits issued in 1980 fell by one per cent to 4,491 fro 4,529 in 1979 and the principal industries for which the were issued were hotel and catering (29 per cent), distrib tion and metal manufacture, engineering and vehic manufacture (both ten per cent).

Work Permit Scheme

Identical work permit arrangements apply throughout the United Kingdom, although the Scheme is administere by the Department of Employment in Great Britain ar the Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ire land. Very few permits were issued for work in Norther

Table 10 European Community nationals: annual analysis of residence permits by industrial group and country issuing passport, Jan-Dec 1980

SIC order	II	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XIII XIX	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV			XXVI			I, XX, XXI XXVII	All industries
Country	Mining and oil	Coal and	Metal engin-	Other manu-	Trans- port	Dis- tribu-	Insurance	Profession services	onal and sc		Miscellaneo services	us		All other industries	
passport	OII	chemical	eering and vehicles	facturing industries	and commun- nication	.tion	and finance	Educat- ional services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services		Hotel and catering	Othe misc ellan eous servi		
Belgium Denmark France W. Germany Italy Luxembourg Netherlands	5 10 32 17 19 0 77	12 2 49 45 28 0 49	24 17 105 110 125 0 51	12 20 157 61 109 0 38	10 17 71 44 28 0 25	23 33 116 105 111 0 49	18 25 99 85 61 0	9 11 67 54 41 0 28	9 46 45 44 69 0 40	6 13 49 43 33 1 28	1 5 19 23 26 0	30 32 408 106 679 0 27	0 9 23 32 38 0 12	8 17 41 53 72 0 39	167 257 1,281 822 1,439 1
All	160	185	432	397 1	195	437	339	210	253	173	84	1,282	114	230	4,491

There are some minor discrepancies between these figures and those published by the Home Office.
 Citizens of the Irish Republic do not require residence permits.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982

Summary

Indicators now available for the fourth quarter of 1981 show a clear picture of recovery from the low point in the economy in the second quarter. On the demand side all components improved in the fourth quarter and output rose by nearly ½ per cent.

Industrial production during the winter months was depressed by bad weather and strikes, and it will be difficult to establish the underlying trend until the spring.

The latest economic forecast issued with the Budget predicts growth in the economy of 12 per cent in 1982 compared with 1981. This is much in line with independent forecasters

In the labour market, the improvements made last year in employment, short-time and overtime are being sustained although the rate of fall in manufacturing employment remains substantial. The underlying rate of increase in unemployment is continuing to moderate and the number of vacancies is increasing. Productivity has improved substantially, as output has recovered and employment has continued to fall.

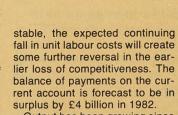
The increase in average earnings in the year to January was a little under 11 per cent. Lower settlements in the current pay round are being broadly offset by increases in hours worked. During 1981 labour costs per unit of output rose very much more slowly, reflecting lower pay settlements and improved productivity

The increase in the Retail Prices Index in the year to February was 11 · 0 per cent. Retail price inflation is forecast to fall to 9 per cent by the end of the year.

Economic background

The Budget on March 9 announced measures described in the Budget statement as aimed at continuing the Government's policy of maintaining monetary conditions that will bring about a further reduction in inflation. The Budget statement said that sustained economic recovery lies in moderating the growth of costs and increasing the returns on investment. By controlling the financial framework, faster growth can be achieved without creating excessive inflation, thus improving the longer term prospects for growth and employment.

The economic forecast issued with the Budget predicts growth of 1½ per cent in GDP between 1981 and 1982. This is fairly well in line with forecasts from independent bodies. Within this, growth of 3 per cent in domestic demand is predicted, mainly in fixed investment and restocking. The statement indicated that prospects for output depend also on import penetration and export performance. Assuming the effective exchange rate remains roughly



Output indices

112

110

108

106

104

102

100

98

96

94

92

88

— Gross domestic product

Index of production

-- Manufacturing industrie

Output has been growing since last spring and all major components of demand were positive in the last quarter of 1981-consumers expenditure was up, destocking virtually came to a halt and investment also rose.

The cso's composite index of coincident indicators after rising steadily between April and October last year, has since been broadly flat. The longer leading index increased between October and February following its sharp decline from May. The lagging index has been broadly unchanged since mid 1981; this is consistent with earlier movements in the coincident index.

The latest CBI quarterly industrial trends survey for January, noted in last month's Gazette, reveals an improvement in business confidence and anticipates less destocking and redundan-

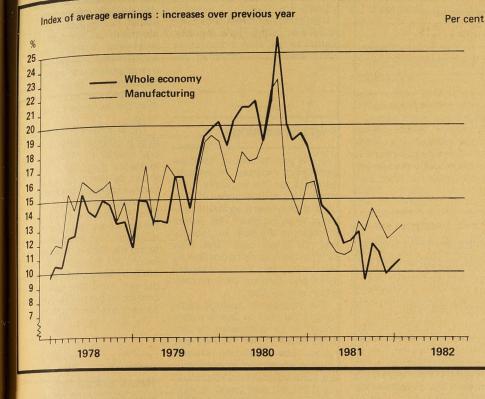
GDP (output) rose by nearly 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1981, according to the preliminary estimate. If oil and gas extraction is excluded, GDP (output) is broadly unchanged between the third and fourth quarters. The level of output in 1981 as a whole is estimated to have been nearly 3 per cent lower than in 1980.

seasonally adjusted

Industrial production in the fourth quarter of 1981 was nearly per cent higher than in the pre vious quarter. When oil and gas extraction is excluded it was unchanged between the third and fourth quarters. North sea oil and gas extraction was at a recor level in the fourth quarter, 7 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Because of increase demand due to abnormally col weather, gas and electricity out put rose by 5 per cent between the third and fourth quarters.

Manufacturing output for the fourth quarter was much the same as in the previous quarter although different industries had widely different experiences; while metal manufacture was 62 per cent higher, engineering and allied industries output was down by ½ per cent; textiles, leather and clothing down 1 per cent, and chemicals, coal and petroleum products down 21 per cent.

The figures for November, December and January (when industrial production fell again) were depressed by erratic factors: there were disputes in the motor vehicle industry November and very severe weather conditions in December and January. It will be difficult to gauge the underlying trend i industrial production until the



he level of stocks held by facturers and distributors is sionally estimated to have en by £20 million (in 1975 ices) in the fourth quarter. This the smallest quarterly fall in the st two years of continuous descking. An increase in retail ocks was not quite sufficient to set falls in manufacturers' and lesalers' stocks. The reducnin stocks in 1981 amounted to und £1,060 million compared tha reduction of £1.880 million 1980. The rate of destocking owed down considerably in the econd half of 1981, with a fall of out £100 million compared with 0 million in the first half of the ar. Manufacturers' stocks fell an estimated £125 million (in 75 prices) in the fourth quarter. inally more than in the preous quarter. In both quarters

stocks of materials and fuel and of finished goods fell while work in progress increased.

Capital expenditure by manufacturing, distributive and service industries excluding shipping in the fourth quarter of 1981 is provisionally estimated to be ½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Manufacturing investment, including assets leased from the service industries, is estimated to have risen by 1 per cent compared with the previous guarter. This is the first increase following falls in seven successive quarters. In 1981 as a whole capital expenditure by industry was 4 per cent below the total for the previous year, and manufacturing investment, including assets leased from the service sector, was 13 per cent below the total for the previous year. Leas-

ing continued to provide an increasingly important source of new capital for manufacturing industry. In 1981 leased assets represented 18 per cent of manufacturing capital expenditure.

Housing starts rose by 2 per cent in the three months to January and were 14 per cent higher than a year earlier. On the same comparisons, private starts fell by 5 per cent but were 12 per cent higher than a year earlier, public starts rose by 23 per cent and were 18 per cent higher than a vear earlier

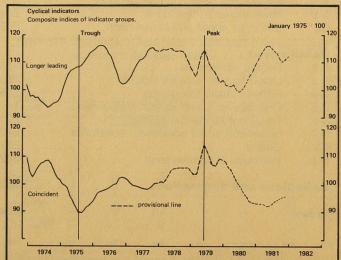
Consumers' expenditure rose by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, according to preliminary estimates after a fall of ½ per cent in the previous quarter. Retail sales fell in February after a sharp rise in January. The volume of trade in the 3 months to February was virtually unchanged, at the same level as a year earlier.

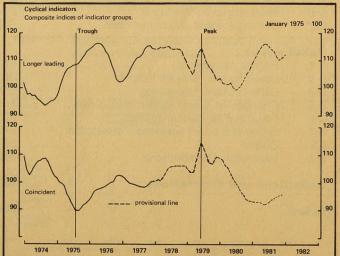
The money supply, £M3, fell very slightly in the banking month to mid-February. The annual rate of growth of £M3 since the start of the current target period in mid-February 1981, has been 141 per cent, although part of this is accounted for by outstanding tax, delayed by last year's civil service dispute. £M3 has also been affected by the entry of the clearing banks into the mortgage market. The narrow definition of money, M1, has risen at an annual rate of 9 per cent since last February, while the widest aggregate, PSL2, which includes building society deposits, and is less affected by changes in the pattern of mortgages, has been growing at 12 per cent. The new target growth rate for M1, £M3 and PSL2 for the financial year 1982-83 is 8-12 percent.

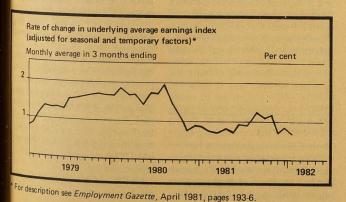
The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for the first three quarters of 1981/82 was £9 · 7 billion, well in line with the £10.5 billion target for the financial year as a whole. The PSBR was £0.2 billion in the three months to December, compared with £3.1 billion in the previous three months.

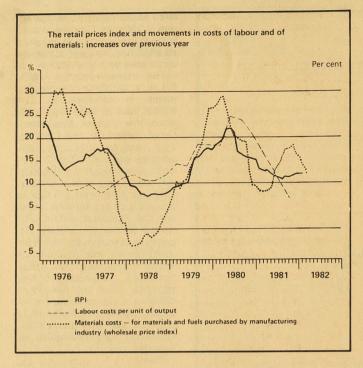
Bank base rates fell back by 12 per cent on February 24 and a further ½ per cent on 11 March to 13 per cent, and have now fallen by 3 per cent from their peak in October 1981

The current account of the balance of payments was in surplus to the order of £8 billion in 1981. compared with just over £3 billion in 1980. In the last quarter there was a surplus of £1.5 billion and an estimated £3 billion surplus in the first quarter of the year. The visible trade surplus has fallen









from an average of £500 million a month in the first two months of 1981 to an average of only £200 million from September to December. This was largely due to a reduction in the surplus on semi-manufactured goods and an increase in the deficit on trade in food, beverages and tobacco and in basic materials. The volume of exports in the last quarter of 1981 was 5 per cent higher than a year earlier while the volume of imports increased by 14 per cent.

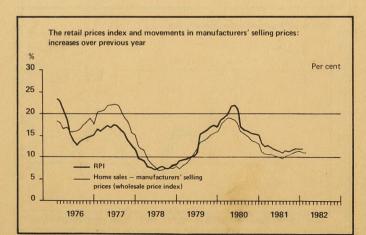
Sterling's effective exchange rate fell slightly between the end of January and the end of February, from 91·7 to 91·1 (1975 = 100). This fall was a reflection of the appreciation of the American dollar against all the major currencies. The £ rate fell from \$1.88 to \$1.82, while the rates against other major currencies were virtually unchanged. The effective

rate at the end of February was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than a year earlier.

World prospects

The recovery in world output following the recession has been rather slower than forecasters were expecting in the middle of 1981, but GNP in the major OECD industrial countries is expected to be around 1 per cent higher in 1982 than it was in 1981.

The main focus of attention in the industrial countries in recent weeks has been on record levels of unemployment and persistent high interest rates. Unemployment is expected to rise further in all the major countries except Japan. Nevertheless, most governments are maintaining their policies of controlling public



expenditure and monetary growth.

International interest rates, particularly in Europe, have recently started to fall, after increases in US interest rates earlier in the year.

Average earnings

In the year to January 1982 the underlying increase in average earnings for the economy as a whole was a little under 11 per cent, slightly less than for the previous five months. The actual increase in the year to January was 10·8 per cent. This also reflects the underlying position as temporary factors in January 1981 and January 1982 broadly offset one another.

The increase in average earnings in the year to January continues to be dominated by pay settlements in the 1980-81 pay round. The proportion of employees whose earnings in January 1982 reflected settlements in the 1981-82 pay round is estimated to have been about a fifth. Although such settlements were generally at lower levels than a year earlier their effect in reducing the percentage increase of average earnings on a year earlier was partly offset by the increase in hours worked (more overtime and less short-time) compared to a year earlier.

The underlying monthly increase in average earnings during the three months to January was a little under \(\frac{3}{4} \) per cent and was not much affected by changes in hours worked.

The rise in average earnings in the year to January in manufacturing industries (13.2 per cent) was greater than for the economy as a whole, as the increase in hours worked was proportionately greater. However, there has been a significant increase in output per head in manufacturing during the past year or so, and wages and salaries per unit of output in the three months to January were 3 per cent above a year earlier, in contrast with the position twelve months previously when the corresponding figure was 23 per

Productivity

Output per head in manufacturing industries in the fourth quarter of 1981 was just over 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. The improvement broadly reflects the stabilisation of manufacturing output in the period while employment continued to fall. As short-time working decreased substantially and overtime rose, average hours worked increased. Consequently output per manhour rose by about 2 per cent less than the increase in output per head.

The last peak in economic activity is officially dated in the second quarter of 1979, but output levels for that quarter were distorted by the recovery from the various strikes in the first quarter. For comparative purposes, therefore, it is more useful to average the figures for the first and second quarters. Productivity in manufact turing was higher in the last quar ter of 1981 than in the first half o 1979, by about 3½ per cent for output per head and about 61 De cent for output per hour, despite a 15 per cent fall in output

Retail prices

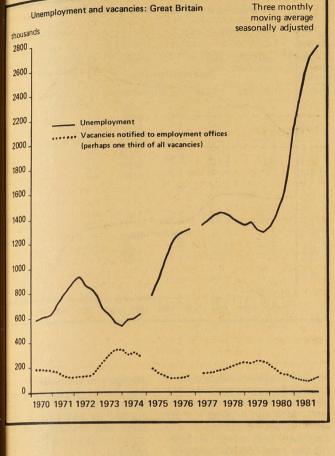
The rate of inflation, as measured by the twelve monthly change in the Retail Prices Index fell to 11.0 per cent in Februar compared with the rates of 12 per cent for November, December and January.

The Budget measures announced on March 9 are expected to add about ½ per cent to the RPI. They will be reflected first in the March index, but the full effect on prices will not be felt until April, or possibly later. April will also see the first phase of the effect of the reduction in mortgage interest rates, from 15 to 13 per cent; it is also the month in which local authorities set fresh levels for rents and rates.

Between January and February there was virtually no change in the overall RPI. This reflects a substantial reduction in petrol prices, a further fall in rates (as many local authorities, chiefly in London but also in the West Midlands, withdrew more of the supplementary rate charged from October) and a slackening in the rate of increase of seasonal food prices. There were modest rises in many sections of the index during the month, with no particularly large contributions.

In February there was also virtually no change in the index after excluding the effect of seasonal food prices. The rate of increase over the past six months was 3·2 per cent, compared with 4·2 per cent in January.

The Tax and Price index rose by 14.4 per cent in the year to Febru-



ay, $3\cdot4$ per cent more than the coresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at $162\cdot4$ (January 1978 =

input prices, that is the prices of erials and fuels purchased by nufacturing industry, continue show relatively small monthly ements, and over the last six ths have changed very little. ebruary there was an increase per cent, most of which Ited from higher prices for terials purchased by the food ufacturing industries. The nge over a year fell back ther, to 12 per cent from 133 per ent, in February. Further reducs may be expected on account recent cut in the dollar price orth Sea Oil.

Manufacturers' selling prices measured by the Wholesale Index for home sales) ased by 3/4 per cent in Febru-This was less than the coronding rise (of 1 per cent) in lary 1981 and the twelve nly rate of change fell itly, to 10½ per cent, from the ary figure of 10.9 per cent. the Financial Statement and get Report, published on ch 9 the Treasury forecast y the fourth quarter of 1982, would be 9 per cent higher year earlier, and by mid-183 7½ per cent. Over the next

year or so the moderation in unit labour costs should continue to exert a downward influence on the rate of inflation, and so too should weak commodity prices. Competitive pressures on firms to limit price rises, though not as intense as in late 1980 and early 1981 (when the exchange rate was higher and the level of demand lower), are likely to remain strong. These factors, in addition to specific influences on the RPI from a slower rate of increase in housing costs and the reduced effect of Budget measures in 1982 compared with 1981 should result in a further substantial fall in the rate of inflation.

This fall, the Treasury statement says, should be compatible, given the trends in costs and the Budget measures, with a further improvement in profit margins. The rate of return on companies' assets (at current replacement cost, and excluding companies engaged in the North Sea) which fell from 5 per cent in 1979 to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1981 should show some recovery in 1982, though it is unlikely to reach the 1979 level.

The rate of inflation in the UK is now about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than the average for all OECD countries (9·5 per cent in January) and is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than the average

for the European Community (11.5 per cent).

Unemployment and vacancies

The underlying trend in unemployment continues to show a slowing down in the rate of increase. A precise assessment is made difficult because of unevenness and distortions in the seasonally adjusted figures in recent months, the underlying rate of increase in the three months ending in February, after allowing for those opting for the long-term rate of supplementary benefit, was probably 30 to 35,000 a month, compared with around 40 000 a month in the second half of last year, 57,000 a month in the second quarter and 81,000 a month in the first.

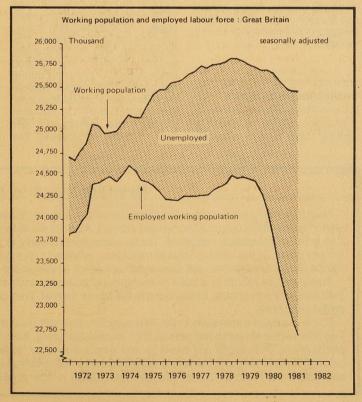
The recorded total for February was 3,045,000, down by 26,000 from January. This reflected the normal seasonal fall and a further reduction in school leavers; the underlying trend continued upward. The number of men opting for the long term rate of supplementary allowance between January and February, which involves their removal from the unemployment register, is believed to have been less than 5,000.

The February total included 134,000 school leavers regis-

tered as unemployed, compared with 90,000 in February 1981. This year there was a decrease of 16,000 since January, compared with a decrease of 12,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The total number of people covered by the special employment measures was 558,000 in January, an increase of 7,000 since December. The increase was accounted for by greater numbers on the Youth Opportunity Programme (up 10,000), the Job Release Scheme (up 3.000) and the Young Workers Scheme (a new scheme under which an estimated 16,000 workers are supported), offset by a further decrease in the numbers covered by the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme (down 23,000). The effect on the unemployment register, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total number supported by the Schemes, was estimated at 325.000

The inflow of vacancies (at employment offices) advanced further in November-January, to 164,000 a month seasonally adjusted, compared with 156,000 in the previous three months and 142,000 in the second quarter, near the low point last year. The stock of vacancies (held at employment offices) fell slightly between January and February but in the three months December to February they averaged 112,000, well up on the average of 100,000



Male unemployment continues to rise faster than for females. In December to February, the increase on the previous three months in the male unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage points (0.7 percentage points with those taking the long term rate of supplementary benefit added back) compared with 0.2 percentage points for females.

The regional pattern in the latest three months shows above average increases in unemployment rates for Wales and Northern Ireland (0.5 percentage points), West Midlands (0.5) and East Anglia (0.6), as against the national average (up 0.4). Compared with a year earlier, most regions experienced similar increases, though the rise for the West Midlands (up 3·1) was above average compared with the national increase of 2.2.

International comparisons of unemployment show that all major western countries, with the exception of Japan, have experienced significant increases over the past year. The recent increases (latest three months compared with previous three months) have been more marked than in the United Kingdom (up 0.4 percentage points) in Germany (up 1 · 2), the Netherlands (up 0.9), the United States (up 0.7) and Canada (up 0.6). Denmark, Austria, Spain, Ireland and Sweden have also suffered greater increases than the United Kingdom.

Industrial stoppages

The provisional number of working days lost in industrial stoppages in February was 546,000, somewhat above the revised figure of 484,000 for January and rather higher than the low average of 350,000 per month during 1981.

A strike in the motor vehicle industry and the train drivers dispute together accounted for over 60 per cent of the days lost in Feb-

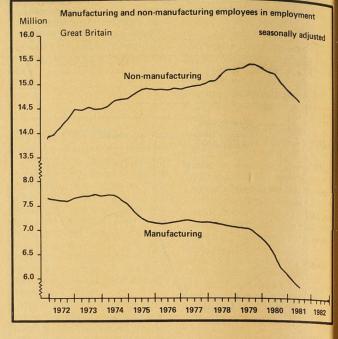
The provisional number of recorded stoppages, a less reliable indicator than the number of working days lost, remained very low in February at 112 beginning in the month, the same as the corresponding figure last year.

Employment

January figures for employment, overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries show that the better position achieved in the second half of last year has been maintained but without further improvement. The rate of fall in manufacturing employment remains substantial.

Employment in manufacturing industries fell by 31,000 (seasonally adjusted) in January, very similar to the average monthly falls in each of the previous two quarters. These declines were well down on the falls of 51,000 a month in the first half of 1981 and of 74,000 a month in the second half of 1980

Manufacturing employment in January was 1.3 million (nearly 19 per cent) below its level in June 1979, when the present downturn began. All manufacturing industries shared in this decline. The largest fall was in mechanical engineering which lost 194,000 employees (21½ per cent) during the period. The biggest relative declines were in metal manufacture (31 per cent-137,000 employees) and textiles (25 per cent—113,000 employees). The hours a week, were slightly above



smallest relative declines were in paper, printing and publishing (11 per cent-60,000 employees), food, drink and tobacco (12 per cent-82,000 employees) and chemicals and allied industries (13 per cent-58,000 employees). Among other production industries, employment in construction fell by 19 per cent (241,000 employees) but there were only relatively small falls in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water.

Overtime working among operatives in manufacturing industries was 10 · 1 million hours a week in January (seasonally adjusted), very similar to the levels recorded in the last quarter of 1981 but over a million hours a week more than a year earlier. Hours lost through short-time working in January, at 1.9 million

the figure of 1.7 million hours in December. However, the January figure, which may have been affected by bad weather, compares very favourably with 8.5 million hours a week lost in January 1981

First indications are that total employment fell by more than 200 thousand (seasonally adjusted) in the last quarter of 1981. This is somewhat more than the 160 thousand fall in the third quarter but less than the falls of 300 thousand in each of the previous two quarters. This implies that total employment declined by about 2 million during the two years to the end of 1981.

It now looks as though there was a further substantial decline in the working population in the fourth quarter, after appearing to be levelling out in the third quar

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Deman	d							
	Index of tion—OE	produc-	GDP(O)		Index of	produc- anufacturing	Consul expend 1975 pi	liture	Retail sa volume	ales	Real per disposa	rsonal ble income	Fixed in ment ²	vest-	Stock building ³ ⁸
	1975 = 1	00	1975 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion	n	1978 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion		£ billion
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	92 98 108 109 100 100 113 118	1·1 6·5 10·2 0·9 -8·3 9·0 3·6 4·4 5·1	94·9 97·8 103·5 101·9 100·0 101·9 104·6 108·0 110·3	1·5 -3·1 5·8 -1·5 -1·9 1·9 2·6 3·3 2·1	97·5 100·1 108·4 106·6 100·0 101·4 102·9 103·9 104·4	- 0.6 2.7 8.3 -1.7 -6.2 1.4 1.5 1.0	59·7 63·3 66·3 65·1 64·7 64·8 64·6 68·2 71·4	-3·3 5·9 4·8 -1·8 -0·6 0·1 -0·4 5·6 4·7	90·7 95·2 99·4 98·3 96·6 96·4 94·8 100·0 104·2	5·0 4·5 -1·2 -1·8 -0·1 -1·7 5·6 4·6	87 · 6 95 · 2 101 · 9 100 · 5 100 · 0 99 · 3 94 · 8 106 · 2 113 · 3	1·5 8·7 7·0 -1·4 -0·5 -0·7 -1·7 8.5 6·7	8·1 9·6 8·9 7·3 7·4 7·3 7·9 8·8 9·9		-0·1 2·2 1·4 -1·5 0·7 1·1 0·6 0·7
1979 1980 1981	123	-0.2	107.2	-2.8	95.3	-8.7	71 · 5	0.1	104·3 105·5	0·6 1·2	114-9	1.4	10·0 9·6	1·9 12·0	-1·9 -1·1
1980 Q3 Q4	120 123	-3·2 -1·6	106·3 104·7	-3·4 -5·3	93·7 90·0	-9·2 -13·7	17·8 17·9	0·4 -0·4	104·3 104·2	2·2 -0·1	115·7 115·9	3·1 -0·9	2·5 2·5	0.9	-0·4 -0·8
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124 124 124	1.6 0.8* 3.3	104·2 103·8 104·5 104·8	-5·0 -3·9 -1·7 0·1	88·7 88·9 89·7	-11·4 -8·6 -3·9	18·0 17·9 17·8 18·0	-0·8 1·0 0·0 0·5	106·6 104·7 105·5 105·4	2·3 1·9 1·4 1·2	114·7 112·2 112·2	0·4 -1·6 -3·0	2·4 2·4 2·4 2·3	-5·3 -3·6 -2·3 -2·1	-0·4 -0·6 -0·1 1·1
Sep	124	0.4			90.3	-1.6			105.9	1.9					
Oct Nov Dec	124 124	2·1 1·1			91 · 4 89 · 8 88 · 7	0·5 0·2 -0·4			106·2 105·6 104·6	2·1 1·6 0·6					
1982 Jan Feb					87·5 —	-0·9 —			107·0 106·0	-1·1 -0·1					

	Visible	trade			Balance o	f paymen	ts	Competi	tiveness	Profits		Prices			
	Export	volume	Import v	olume	Current balance 8	Effective rate† 4	exchange	Relative labour c		Gross to	rading profits anies 6	Wholesa Materials	le prices i s and fuels	ndex† 7 s Hoi	me sales
	1975 =	100	1975 = 1	100	£ billion	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 1	100	£ billion		1975 = 1	00	1975 =	100
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	85·9 85·6 97·2 104·2 100·0 109·9 118·4 121·5 125·6	5·9 -0·3 13·6 14·6 -4·0 9·9 7·7 2·6 3·4	85 · 5 95 · 2 108 · 4 109 · 5 100 · 0 105 · 8 107 · 7 112 · 8 125 · 6	4·5 11·3 13·9 1·0 -8·7 5·8 1·8 4·7 11·3	1·1 0·2 -1·0 -3·3 -1·5 -0·9 -0·9	127·9 123·3 111·8 108·3 100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5 87·3	-0·2 -3·6 -9·3 -3·1 -7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4 7·1	101 · 9 100 · 2 89 · 0 94 · 5 100 · 0 93 · 9 89 · 9 96 · 0 111 · 4	4·1 -1·7 -11·2 6·2 5·8 -6·1 -4·3 6·8 16·0	6·6 7·7 8·8 8·3 9·5 11·8 15·7 18·3 17·7	16·0 16·6 15·2 -5·7 14·3 23·9 33·0 16·4 -3·2	42·5 44·4 58·8 86·8 100·0 127·0 145·6 144·6		59·0 62·1 66·7 81·8 100·0 117·3 140·5 153·3 172·0	5·3 7·4 22·6 22·2 17·3 19·8 9·1 12·2
1980 1981	127 · 9	1.8	119-1	-5.2	3.1	96·1 94·9	10·1 -1·2	137.0	23 · 0	16-1	-9·1	200 · 9	19.9	200.0	16.3
1980 Q3 Q4	124·8 126·8	-2·5 -2·5	115·6 110·3	-10·4 -14·4	0·9 2·1	96·7 100·2	5·9 13·2	140·8 147·0	20·7 25·1	3·8 4·0	-20·0 -14·9	201·9 203·3	18·8 10·5	203·6 206·1	15·4 13·4
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	n.a. n.a. n.a. 133 · 7	n.a. n.a. n.a.	103·8 n.a. n.a. 125·6	-16·6 n.a. n.a.		101:4 97·8 90·6 89·7	9·0 3·5 -6·3 -10·5	153·7 147·4 138·1	21·9 9·9 -1·9	3·7 3·8 4·3	-19·6 -11·6 13·2	213·8 225·8 235·9	8·4 12·2 16·8	212·3 219·4 224·1	10·9 10·3 10·1
Sep	128 · 8	3.9	129.9	17.5	0.1	88.0	-9.8					237 · 9	17.7	225 · 9	10.4
Oct Nov Dec		5·7 6·3 3·8	120·2 134·7 122·0	12·3 20·9 8·5	0·5 0·2	88·2 90·1 90·7	-11·1 -10·9 -9·5					238·2 236·9 236·8	18·3 16·4 15·5	227 · 8 229 · 1 230 · 0	10·9 11·1 11·3
1982 Jan Feb						91·1 91·6	-10·7 -10·7					238·7 239·6	13·8 12·0	232·7 234·4	10·9 10·6
	A PROPERTY OF	No. Commence	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The state of the s	The second second								The state of the s		

*For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. † not seasonally adjusted.

(¹) At constant factor cost.

(¹) Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).

Manufacturing and distributions Averages of daily rates.

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

(*) Industrial and commercial companies excluding MLH 104, net of stock appreci-

Manufacturing industry.

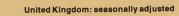
No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.

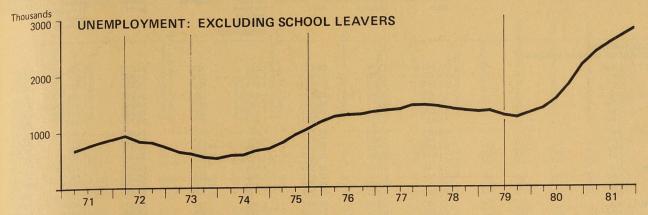
New additions to tables and charts

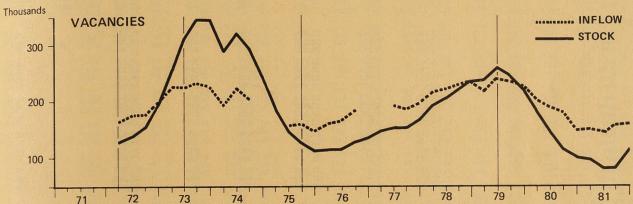
New this month are two pages of charts (chart co) showing the relative movements in various labour market indicators compared with movements in output at home and abroad. Also shown is the timing of turning points in the UK economy, as measured by the CSO index of coincident indicators. These correspond broadly to turning points in UK output and demonstrate the leads or lags of turning points in the various market indicators, relative to changes in output. These charts will be published every quarter in the March, June, September and December issues of Employment Gazette.

Also new this month is a table of background economic indicators (table 0-1), providing a quick reference point for some key indicators in the economic background to the labour market. They cover output, demand, overseas trade, competitiveness, company profits and prices.

Some changes were made in the February Employment Gazette to table 1 · 8 (indices of output, employment and productivity) The new series of output per person hour in manufacturing, introduced in the January Gazette, is now given in addition to output, employment and output per head for the whole economy, index of production industries and manufacturing. Two charts of productivity and output in the whole economy and in manufacturing are also shown. The old table 1.8, giving output, employment and output per head for a finer industry breakdown is now published quarterly, starting in this Gazette



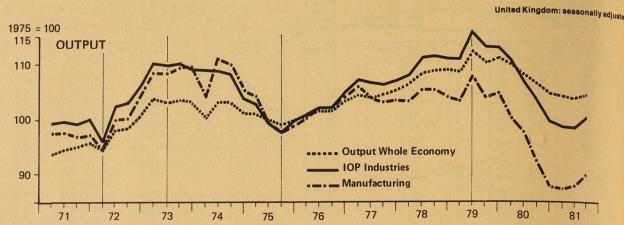


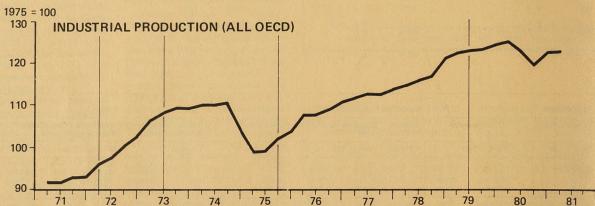


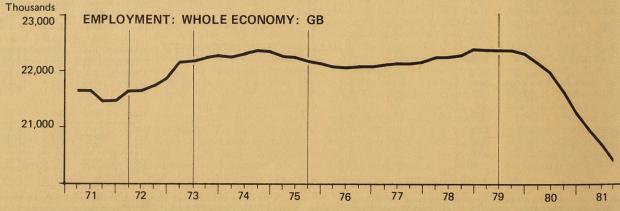


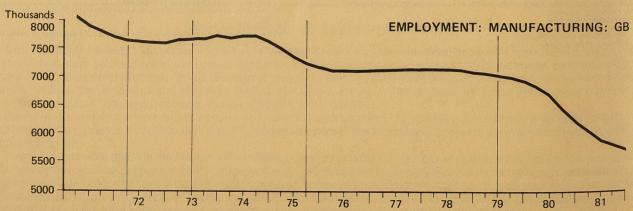


The vertical lines indicate peaks and troughs in the economy as given by the CSO Index of coincident indicators.









The vertical lines indicate peaks and troughs in the economy as given by the CSO index of coincident indicators

EMPLOYMENT Working population

A. UNITED KINGDOM
Unadjusted for seasonal variation

Mar

Mar

Mar

Mar

Mar

Mar

Mar

Mar

Sep

Mar

Mar

June Sep Dec

Mar

Adjusted for seasonal variation

Unadjusted for seasonal variation

Adjusted for seasonal variation

Quarter

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

B. GREAT BRITAIN

			EMPL	OYMENT
Employees	in	employ	yment:	industry

THOUSAND

Part														and the same of th			and the same		Contract Contract					CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
## STATE STA	ed ons		labour	ployed excluding	Working population	GREAT BRITAIN		tion in			indust			1	П	Ш	IV	V	VI		VIII	IX	x	ΧI
State Stat	out	328	24,892	1,450 1,609	26,501		ries	oloyees	aally od R	sted = 100)	ployees	ally d R	adjusted 970 = 100)	TO SECURE A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and q	rink	petr	S Z	ufa	al engine	nginee	engi	uilding and engineering	S
14.6 25.0000 1.446 26.551 26.	3	318 320	24,943 25,029	1,446 1,518	26,224 26,389 26,547		All indu service		Seasor	Season Index (Season	Seasor Index (Agricu and fis	Mining		Coal a	Chemi		Mecha	Instrur	Electri	Shipbu	Vehicles
321		314 319	25,090 25,126 25,060	1,344 1,395 1,355†	26,434 26,521	May	22 126	9,052	9,089	88 . 7	7,139	7,172	87.6	378	347	682	36	433	482	916	148	744	173	741 740 739
334 23.514 24.525 25.007		323 332	24,690 24,410	1,660† 2,040†	26,350† 26,450†	July Aug		9,105 9,099	9,083 9,069	88·6 88·5	7,185 7,186	7,172 7,164	87·6 87·5		347 346	702 703	37 37	435 437	484 483	922	150	750	173	741 741 747
327 24,113 20,000 0,007 86 5 7,143 7,164 87 4 56 348 67 4 39 437 474 827 150 751 173 7 3 3 34 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	5	334	23,388	2,681†	26,069†	Oct Nov		9,088	9,053	88.3	7,188	7,156	87 · 4	367	346	692	38	438	481	927	149	753	174	751 751 752
321 24,901 26,331 47,000 27,000 28,000 27,110 7,151 87,3 350 675 39 438 467 925 148 750 173 77 173 173 373 350 675 39 438 467 925 148 750 173 77 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173		328	24,834		26,370	1978 Jan Feb	22,069	9,041	9,071	88.5	7,143	7,164	87 · 4	356	348	674	39	437	474	927	150	751	173	749 750 749
315 25.043		321 318 320	24,901 24,926 24,971		26,383 26,396 26,415	May	22,253	9,011	9,046	88.3	7,109	7,140	87 · 2	373	350	675	40	438	463	924	148	748	173	746 745 744
321 24,855 26,332		315 314 319	25,043 25,067 25,071		26,466 26,431 26,391	Aug	22,336	9,053 9,053	9,020	88.0	7,140 7,140	7,117 7,113	86·9 86·8	389	345 344	694 686	40 40	443 443	457 457	920 928	149 150	752 754	173 173	744 744 746
23.563	5 5	321 323	24,855 24,666 24,354		26,332† 26,325† 26,301†	Nov	22,439	9,049 9,038	9,019 9,016	88.0	7,132 7,122	7,106 7,099	86·7 86·7	371	343 342	685 682	40 40	441 442	453 453	923 923	150 150	75.6 753	173 172	746 744 743
May 9,551 8,965 8,960 8,77 7,032 7,060 86 2 343 686 39 440 445 909 149 742 167 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		334 334 334	23,653 23,363		26,138† 26,070†	Feb Mar	22,219	8,973 8,958	9,004 8,995	87·8 87·8	7,058 7,048	7,080 7,073	86·4 86·3	353	343 343	663 664	39 40	438 439	448 448	916 913	150 150	749 748	170 168	741 738 738 739
327 24,272 1,399 25,907 Aug 9,004 8,968 87-5 7,060 7,034 85-9 341 690 40 444 442 903 150 744 165 7 324 24,333 1,420 1,399 25,969 Oct 8,973 8,989 8,975 8,989 8,700 7,040 7,013 85-6 8,33 342 683 40 442 441 902 149 743 164 7 320 24,470 1,389 25,979 Nov 8,987 8,989 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 683 39 441 437 895 148 741 162 7 315 24,470 1,381 4 25,739 Nov 8,987 8,989 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 683 39 440 436 893 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,889 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 683 39 440 436 893 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,889 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 683 39 440 436 893 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,889 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 679 39 440 436 891 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,899 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,998 84-8 364 343 679 39 440 436 893 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,899 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,999 84-8 364 343 683 39 440 442 496 882 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,899 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,999 84-8 364 343 683 39 440 436 891 148 742 158 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,880 Dec 22,373 8,899 8,972 86.5 6,988 6,999 84-8 364 343 689 39 440 436 893 148 742 158 7 317 24,458 1,304 1,3						May June	22,406	8,951 8,969	8,985 8,980	87·7 87·6	7,032 7,036	7,060 7,053	86·2 86·1	358	343 344	669 675	39 39	440 440	445 443	909 904	149 149	743 742	167 165	739 739 739
318 24,378 1,381 25,759 Nov 8,823 8,899 86.8 6,992 6,970 85.1 343 681 39 440 436 893 148 742 161 7 317 24,557 1,303 25,860 81 440 24,515 1,305 25,860 81 8,807 8,830 86.1 6,896 6,949 84.8 364 343 668 39 436 429 882 146 737 156 7 8 1317 24,557 1,303 25,860 81 8,807 8,830 86.1 6,896 6,913 84.4 343 668 39 436 429 882 146 737 156 7 8 1318 24,515 1,281 25,796 82 82,032 8,717 8,755 85.4 6,811 6,837 83.5 349 344 659 39 436 428 878 144 733 154 7 8 1318 24,554 1,325 25,879 81 8,761 8,794 85.8 6,852 6,875 83.5 349 344 659 39 436 428 878 144 733 154 7 8 152 7 8 152 7 8 152 7 8 152		328 324	24,332 24,333	1,542 1,420	25,874 25,753	Aug Sep	22,440	9,004 8,983	8,968 8,946	87·5 87·3	7,060 7,040	7,034 7,013	85·9 85·6	383	341 342	690 683	40 40	444 442	442 441	903 902	150 149	744 743	165 164	740 743 741
19 24,654 1,325 25,673		318 320 317	24,378 24,460 24,557	1,381 1,447 1,303	25,759 25,907 25,860	Nov Dec 1980 Jan	22,373	8,923 8,889 8,807	8,898 8,872 8,830	86 · 8 86 · 5 86 · 1	6,992 6,968	6,970 6,949	85·1 84·8 84·4	364	343 343	681 679	39 39 39	440 440	436 434	893 891	148 148	742 742 737	161 158 156	740 737 732 729
323		314 319 319	24,515 24,554 24,487	1,281 1,325 1,292†	25,796 25,879 25,779†	Mar April	22,032	8,717 8,659	8,755 8,703	85·4 84·9	6,811 6,757	6,837 6,788	83·5 82·9	349	344 343	659 655	39	435 432	424 418	874 870	142 142	728	152 151	726 720
334		323 332	24,126 23,853 23,472	1,587† 1,950† 2,151†	25,713† 25,803† 25,623†	June July	22,008	8,587 8,544	8,596 8,510	83·9 83·0	6,679 6,633	6,694	81·7 80·7	361	342 341	660 665	39	429 427	401 392	857 851	141	719 716	149 147	716 711 705
Dec 21,343 8,111 8,097 79 0 6,264 6,248 76 3 361 338 642 38 410 355 799 132 682 145 6 327 24,260 25,746 181 Jan 8,002 8,025 78 3 6,177 6,195 75 6 337 630 38 407 345 790 129 672 145 6 328 24,271 25,715 Feb 7,925 7,958 77 6 6,115 6,139 74 9 335 619 38 403 346 780 128 666 144 6 320 24,403 25,778 April 7,791 7,836 76 4 6,010 6,041 73 7 333 619 38 399 331 756 124 654 142 6 320 24,403 25,778 May 7,741 7,771 75 8 5,967 5,991 73 1 331 615 37 396 328 751 123 649 139 6 315 24,470 25,828 July 7,674 7,639 74 5 5,917 5,894 71 9 329 620 36 395 319 743 125 649 138 6		334	22,858	2,577†	25,435†	Sep Oct Nov	21,726	8,393 8,301	8,355 8,273	81 · 5 80 · 7	6,493 6,410	6,465 6,389	78·9 78·0	382	341	652 651	39	422	385 369	833 820	136 134	702 695	146 146	699 693 687 677
321 24,339 25,753 Mar 20,848 7,856 7,894 77·0 6,061 6,086 74·3 350 334 616 37 401 338 767 126 663 145 6 318 24,361 25,768 April 7,791 7,836 76·4 6,010 6,041 73·7 333 619 38 399 331 756 124 654 142 6 317 24,496 25,827 June 20,729 7,692 7,700 75·1 5,926 5,940 72·5 352 331 613 37 393 326 742 123 649 137 6 314 24,492 57,98 July 7,674 7,639 74·5 5,917 5,894 71·9 329 620 36 395 319 743 125 649 138 6		328	24,260 24,272 24,271		25,746	Dec 1981 Jan Feb		8,111	8,097 8,025	79·0 78·3	6,264 6,177	6,248 6,195	76·3 75·6	361	338 337	642 630	38	410	355 345	799 790	132 129	682 672	145 145	673 661 655
315 24,470 25,828 July 7,674 7,639 74·5 5,917 5,894 71·9 329 620 36 395 319 743 125 649 138 6		321 318 320	24,339 24,361 24,403		25,768 25,778	April May		7,856 7,791 7,741	7,894 7,836 7,771	77·0 76·4 75·8	6,061 6,010 5,967	6,086 6,041 5,991	74·3 73·7 73·1		334 333 331	616 619 615	37 38 37	401 399	338 331 328	767 756 751	126 124 123	663 654 649	145 142 139	646 638 631
210 24 420 25,7311 Sep 20 506 7 506 7 507 70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		315 314 319	24,470 24,492 24,498		25,828 25,798	July		7,674 7,646	7,700 7,639 7,605	75·1 74·5 74·2	5,926 5,917 5,900	5,940	72·5 71·9 71·7		331 329 328	613 620 621	37 36 36	393 395 394	326 319 318	742 743 737	123 125 122	649 649 641	137 138 140	626 617 610
321 24,286 25,696f Oct 7,565 7,538 73 5 5,843 5,823 71 1 326 610 37 389 315 724 124 634 140 66 332 24,101 25,6957 Nov R 7,516 7,495 73 1 5,814 5,796 70 8 325 610 36 386 314 722 122 630 139 66 610 37 389 315 724 124 634 140 66 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610		321 323 332	24,286 24,101 23,798		25,696† 25,693† 25,657†	Oct Nov R	20,596	7,565 7,516	7,538 7,495	73·5 73·1	5,843 5,814	5,823 5,796	71·1 70·8	371	326 325	610 610	37 36	389 386	315 314	724 722	124 122	634 630	140 139	610 605 602
334 23,415 25,970 7,454 7,441 72.6 5,7/2 5,758 70.3 323 605 36 386 310 718 121 628 140 50		334 334 334	23,415 23,114 22,832		25,497† 25,440†	1982 Jan		7,371	7,395															596 592

Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

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

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

† The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deductive for the figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deductive for the figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deductive for the figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deductive for the figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deductive for the figures.

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1,819 1,816 1,813

1,810 1,807 1,804 1,801

1,798 1,795 1,795 1,795

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1,810 1,807 1,804 1,801

1,798 1,795 1,795 1,795

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All

22,619 22,687 22,702

22,571 22,757 22,844 22,951

22,729 22,920 22,951 22,885

22,538 22,511 22,222 21,829

21,324 21,198 21,065

22,606 22,629 22,638

22,709 22,740 22,786 22,889

22,869 22,897 22,896 22,826

22,678 22,487 22,166 21,769

21,463 21,173 21,009

22,126 22,188 22,196

22,069 22,253 22,336 22,439

22,219 22,406 22,440 22,373

22,032 22,008 21,726 21,343

20,848 20,729 20,596

22,114 22,128 22,134

22,208 22,236 22,279 22,378

22,357 22,383 22,384 22,316

22,170 21,983 21,671 21,286

20,985 20,703 20,540

Employees in employment

Male

13,363 13,420 13,374

13,312 13,385 13,438 13,430

13,321 13,380 13,423 13,317

13,145 13,110 12,952 12,666

12,387 12,264 12,187

13,366 13,365 13,359

13,381 13,384 13,383 13,418

13,391 13,374 13,369 13,308

13,215 13,103 12,898 12,658

13,076 13,129 13,083

13,024 13,096 13,148 13,139

13,033 13,092 13,136 13,032

12,864 12,831 12,678 12,399

12,126 12,009 11,932

13,079 13,074 13,068

13,093 13,094 13,094 13,128

13,102 13,086 13,083 13,024

12,933 12,823 12,625 12,392

12,194 12,001 11,879

Female

9,255 9,268 9,328

9,259 9,372 9,406 9,521

9,408 9,540 9,529 9,568

9,393 9,401 9,270 9,162

8,937 8,935 8,877

9,328 9,356 9,403 9,471

9,478 9,523 9,527 9,518

9,463 9,384 9,268 9,111

9,007 8,917 8,876

9,050 9,059 9,114

9,046 9,158 9,188 9,299

9,186 9,314 9,304 9,341

9,168 9,178 9,048 8,944

8,722 8,720 8,663

9,035 9,054 9,066

9,115 9,142 9,185 9,250

9,255 9,297 9,301 9,292

9,237 9,160 9,046 8,894

8,791 8,702 8,661

GREA	T	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	xvIII	XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	XX
		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration
977	April May June	529 532 532	480 479 480	40 41 40	371 369 370	256 257 258	255 254 253	529 529 531	325 325 324	1,229 1,228 1,232	339 338 337	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,5
	July Aug Sep	536 535 539	479 477 474	40 39 39	368 366 366	261 261 260	252 252 253	534 534 533	325 325 324	1,234 1,228 1,223	339 338 337	1,455	2,706	1,159	3,506	2,317	1,5
	Oct Nov Dec	538 540 541	471 470 470	39 39 40	367 367 365	260 260 260	254 253 253	533 531 533	326 325 323	1,219 1,219 1,219	339 336 333	1,449	2,756	1,169	3,574	2,252	1,5
978	Jan Feb Mar	538 540 539	465 464 463	39 39 39	362 363 362	259 259 258	252 252 251	530 532 533	319 319 319	1,221 1,218 1,216	337 334 330	1,442	2,690	1,174	3,591	2,243	1,5
	April May June	538 539 539	459 458 459	39 39 38	361 360 360	258 259 259	251 250 251	533 532 534	320 319 321	1,217 1,221 1,225	336 333 330	1,462	2,724	1,182	3,577	2,360	1,5
	July Aug Sep	542 540 540	460 458 456	38 38 38	362 360 358	261 261 260	253 251 251	536 538 539	324 324 323	1,231 1,233 1,234	334 335 335	1,472	2,738	1,201	3,551	2,372	1,
	Oct Nov Dec	539 539 538	455 455 454	38 38 38	358 359 358	260 260 260	253 255 255	539 539 539	324 323 322	1,236 1,237 1,239	337 337 336	1,465	2,833	1,208	3,623	2,346	1,
979	Jan Feb Mar	534 533 531	451 452 451	38 38 38	359 360 359	259 257 257	252 252 253	538 536 535	318 318 318	1,240 1,236 1,231	338 337 336	1,460	2,739	1,209	3,629	2,317	1,
	April May June	527 529 528	448 448 448	37 37 37	359 360 363	257 257 257	253 252 253	534 535 536	317 316 316	1,227 1,240 1,254	338 337 336	1,473	2,769	1,214	3,622	2,434	1,
	July Aug Sep	530 529 527	449 445 442	37 37 36	365 363 362	258 258 257	255 254 254	539 539 538	319 319 317	1,267 1,265 1,262	339 339 338	1,485	2,780	1,236	3,573	2,441	1,
	Oct Nov Dec	524 525 524	438 434 430	36 36 36	361 360 357	255 253 252	253 252 251	538 538 538	315 314 311	1,260 1,250 1,241	339 339 338	1,483	2,842	1,241	3,640	2,373	1,
980	Jan Feb Mar	520 518 517	424 418 412	36 36 35	352 349 347	250 249 248	248 246 244	534 532 531	306 300 298	1,231 1,228 1,225	338 338 337	1,473	2,741	1,234	3,634	2,346	1
	April May June	514 509 505	404 403 399	34 34 34	343 338 337	247 244 243	242 242 241	528 527 524	296 293 292	1,223 1,226 1,229	337 337 337	1,478	2,733	1,237	3,609	2,461	1,
	July Aug Sep	500 491 483	392 385 377	34 34 33	335 330 327	241 239 236	238 236 234	524 520 516	288 283 279	1,232 1,226 1,219	338 339 340	1,475	2,685	1,254	3,556	2,440	1
	Oct Nov Dec	475 470 462	370 363 361	33 33 33	321 315 313	231 226 222	232 230 229	513 508 505	276 270 264	1,213 1,193 1,173	339 338 338	1,447	2,690	1,237	3,608	2,357	1
981	Jan Feb Mar	458 448 438	356 354 352	33 32 31	305 305 303	224 218 216	226 225 227	500 496 497	259 258 259	1,151 1,139 1,127	337 336 334	1,423	2,586	1,219	3,605	2,286	1
	April May June	435 431 426	352 349 343	31 32 31	303 304 299	213 209 212	227 225 223	493 490 488	258 257 258	1,115 1,110 1,105	333 332 331	1,420	2,583	1,213	3,586	2,357	1
	July Aug Sep	423 429 425	345 346 342	32 33 31	299 297 295	212 210 208	221 220 222	485 487 484	258 261 257	1,098 1,088 1,077	330 331 330	1,417	2,576	1,220	3,532	2,350	1
	Oct Nov R	422 421	341 340	33 32	299 297	208 205	217 218	485 483	260 256	1,067 1,049	330 329	1,411	2,370	1,220	0,302		
982	Dec R Jan	420 415	338 335	31	292	202	216 215	482 476	252 247	1,031	327 326						

Note:	Figures	from July	1978	are	provisional.
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^{*} Excludes private domestic service.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Jan 198	11]		[Nov 198	81] R	teril de	[Dec 198	B1] R		[Jan 198	32]	
SIC 1968	or SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Ail
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI		1,937-2		5,679.0			5,635 · 1		7,454 2	5,579 0	1,791 · 8	7,370 · 8
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX		1,745.7	6,177 1	4,166.0	1,647-8	5,813.9		1,630.0		4,106 3		5,709 2
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	320·1 269·8	16·4 10·8	336·5 280·6	308·2 257·8	16·4 10·8	324·5 268·6		16·4 10·8	323·3 267·4		16·4 10·8	322 · 2 266 · 2
talek and tobacco	III 212	383 · 4 54 · 1	246·9 30·5	630 · 3 84 · 6	368·2 53·9	241 · 9 32 · 0	610·2 85·9		237·8 31·2	604 · 6 84 · 7		230 - 5	593 4
Bread and flour compositions	213 214	15·4 52·3	25·4 47·6	40·8 99·9	14·5 51·2	25 · 4	39.9	14.2	24.3	38 - 5	14.1	30·3 23·4	82·7 37·5
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	215	35.3	12.1	47.4	34 · 6	47.7	98·9 46·4	34.6	47·8 11·8	99·1 46·3		46 · 4	97·0 46·0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217 218	31 · 3 25 · 7	33·7 26·9	65·0 52·6	30·4 25·7	33·2 27·5	63·6 53·2	25 · 4	32·2 26·3	62·2 51·7	25.3	30·9 24·9	60 · 6 50 · 1
Food and industries in.e.s.	229 231	18·9 50·5	13.0	31 · 9 61 · 9	18·6 45·7	9.9	30·3 55·5	45.5	11·7 9·8	30·5 55·3		11·3 9·7	29·8 54·6
Other drinks and industries	239	20.5	12.6	33 · 1	19.6	11.6	31 · 3	19-6	11.6	31 · 1	19.5	11 - 4	30.9
Coal and petroleum products	V	33·7 295·5	111.2	38·0 406·7	32.2	4.2	36.4	31.5	4.1	35.6		4.0	35.1
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	271	114.4	22.2	136 · 6	279·1 106·6	107·2 20·3	386·3 126·9	105.9	107·4 20·6	385·9 126·5	104.9	105·3 20·3	382·0 125·2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	272	39 · 4	30.0	69.3	39 · 4	29.3	68.7	39 · 1	29.3	68 · 4	39.0	29 · 0	68 · 0
synthetic rubber Other chemicals industries	276 279	40·8 38·6	8.0	48·8 61·6	37·4 37·4	7·9 21·7	45·2 59·1	37·2 37·5	8·0 21·7	45·1 59·2	37·0 37·3	7·9 21·4	44·9 58·8
Metal manufacture	VI	307-5	37.8	345-3	279 7	34.0	313.7	276 - 7	33-1	309 8		32.5	306.2
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	137·4 28·2	10.8	148·2 32·6	122·5 27·7	9.2	131 · 7 31 · 4	121 · 1 27 · 5	9.2	130·3 31·4		8·9 3·8	128·6 31·1
Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	55·4 38·8	6·6 6·4	62·0 45·1	51 · 5 34 · 5	6·1 5·9	57·7 40·4	50·6 34·0	6·0 5·5	56·7 39·5	49.9	5·9 5·3	55·7 38·9
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	30.8	6.3	37.0	28 · 4	6.0	34 · 4	28.6	5.6	34.2		5.7	34.0
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	VII 332	669 · 4 48 · 0	120·1 7·6	789 · 5 55 · 5	614·2 42·4	107·6 6·8	721 · 8 49 · 2	611·9 41·8	106·2 6·6	718·1 48·4	605·2 39·5	104·7 6·1	709·9 45·6
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earth-moving equipment	333 336	63·2 32·2	12·7 4·1	75·9 36·2	59·1 27·9	11·5 3·2	70·6 31·0	58·9 28·2	11.4	70·3 31·3	58.9	11·1 3·1	70·0 30·9
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	45·3 156·1	7·2 30·1	52·5 186·2	41 · 2 140 · 5	6.3	47·5 168·4	41·7 139·8	6.3	48 - 1	41 . 5	6.2	47.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	341 349	110·9 124·6	13.5	124 · 4	106.8	12.2	119.0	107 - 1	27·3 12·2	167·0 119·3	104.9	27·2 12·1	166·2 117·0
Instrument engineering	VIII	84.4	44.4	150·6 128·8	114·7 80·3	23.0	137·7 122·2	113·7 80·2	23·1 41·2	136·8 121·4	114·0 79·8	22.9	136·9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	60 · 1	29 · 2	89.3	56.9	26 · 4	83 - 2	56.6	25.8	82.5		25.9	82 - 3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	1X 361	443·3 90·1	228·9 27·1	672·2 117·3	420·7 84·2	209·4 24·5	630·1 108·7	419·9 84·0	207·7 24·3	627-6 108-3		204·1 23·9	619·9 107·1
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	27·8 41·6	9.0	36·7 66·2	26·5 40·9	8·4 22·5	34·9 63·3	26·7 41·0	8.4	35 · 1	26.7	8.3	35.0
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364	59·6 20·3	49·7 18·0	109.3	56.5	45.9	102 · 4	56.2	45.6	63·6 101·8	56.3	22·2 45·0	62·6 101·3
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366	33 · 3	10.6	38·3 43·9	19·7 31·6	18.0	37·7 40·8	19·1 31·5	17·3 9·1	36·4 40·6	18·5 31·5	16.6	35·1 40·4
Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	74·7 35·4	26·3 18·6	101·0 54·1	73 · 6 32 · 6	25·1 16·2	98·6 48·8	73·5 32·8	25·0 16·2	98·5 49·0	73 · 4 31 · 7	25·0 15·8	98·3 47·5
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering	369 X	60.7	44.9	105.5	55 · 1	39.8	94.9	55.0	39.3	94.3	54.3	38.3	92.6
Vehicles	XI	134·0 583·9	11·4 77·1	145-3	128·3 533·4	10·5 68·9	138·8 602·3	129-2	10.6	139 8	130.7	10.7	141 - 4
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	331 · 9 173 · 5	42·6 27·9	374·4 201·4	291·0 169·3	37·1 26·2	328·1 195·5	528·0 287·6 168·4	68·0 36·5 25·9	596·0 324·1 194·4	524·7 285·4 167·7	66·9 35·8 25·6	591 · 5 321 · 2 193 · 3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	337-9	119-5	457-5	315.0	106-1	421 - 1	313-8	106-1	419.9	310-7	103.8	
Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	390 399	46·6 205·4	10·9 71·6	57·4 276·9	43.6	9.9	53·5 255·4	42·6 192·0	9.8	52 · 4	42.6	9.8	414·5 52·4
Textiles	YIII	192-8	163 1	355-8	182.6	157.7	340.3	182 1	63·7 155·7	255·7 337·8	189·9 179·8	62·6 155·4	252·5 335·2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Woollen and worsted	414	17·7 33·5	14·0 24·2	31·7 57·7	16·6 31·5	13·4 23·7	30·0 55·2	16·4 31·9	13·1 23·2	29·5 55·1	16·3 31·8	13.0	29.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	417 423	30·5 26·0	63.9	94·4 38·3	30·2 24·3	64.3	94·4 37·5	29.7	64.2	93.8	29.7	23·0 63·6	54·7 93·3
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	18-1	14.6	32.7	17.9	13.9	31.8	17.0	13.8	30.9	23·7 16·9	12·7 13·7	36·4 30·6
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	XV	74-5	230 5	305-0	72.3	224.8	297-1	71.2	220 8	292.0	70.6	218-9	289.5
"olloll's did diffs failured outenwoor	442 443	11·7 8·5	42·3 24·4	53·9 32·9	10·9 8·5	38·5 24·2	49·4 32·6	11·0 8·2	37·8 23·4	48 · 8 31 · 6	11·3 7·9	38·4 23·1	49·8 31·0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Footwear	444 445	5·7 11·7	26·8 65·3	32·6 77·0	5·0 13·3	25·4 67·2	30·3 80·5	4·7 12·4	25·1 65·9	29·8 78·3	4·7 12·6	24·9 65·0	29.6
Bricks, pottery glass coment at-	450 XVI	27.6	34.6	62 · 2	25.7	32 · 3	58.0	25 · 7	32.1	57.8	25.0	31 · 4	77·6 56·4
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461	176·1 30·5	47·5 3·6	223 · 6 34·1	164·3 28·3	40.6 3.0	204 ·9 31·3	161·9 27·9	40·5 3·0	202 · 4 30 · 8	160·7 27·5	39.9	200·6 30·4
Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s.	462 463	24·9 45·9	20·6 12·2	45·5 58·1	22 · 1 41 · 4	17·0 10·5	39·1 51·9	22·1 41·0	17·0 10·4	39·1 51·4	21·9 40·9	16·8 10·4	38·8 51·3
Imber, furniture etc	469	62 · 1	9.6	71 · 8	60 · 8	8.8	69.7	59 · 5	8.8	68.3	58.9	8-4	67.3
Timber Furniture and upholstery	XVII 471	181·7 63·2	44·2 10·2	226·0 73·4	175·4 63·1	9.9	217·8 72·9	175·2 61·7	41·1 9·6	216·3 71·3	173·9 61·5	41·1 9·8	215·0 71·3
aper, printing and publishing	472 XVIII	62.9	15.2	78 1	57 · 4	13.8	71 · 2	58.3	14.0	72.2	57.7	13.8	71 · 5
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	481	343·3 46·1	156·8 9·1	55·2	333 · 6 44 · 0	149·7 8·4	483 · 3 52 · 4	331 · 6 43 · 4	150·6 8·4	482 · 2 51 · 8	328·1 43·1	148·4 8·3	476 ·4 51·4
Printing and publishing a	482	46.9	23.9	70.8	44.0	22.8	66 · 8	44.3	23.0	67 · 2	43.7	22 · 4	66.0
Printing and publishing of newspapers Other printing, publishing to periodicals	485 486	68·8 31·7	20·4 18·6	89·3 50·3	66·6 30·2	19·9 19·0	86·5 49·2	66·5 30·3	20·1 19·4	86·6 49·7	66·2 30·2	19.8	86.0
Other manufacturing and a second of the second of the manufacturing and a second of the seco		121 · 6	66.9	188.5	121 . 8	63 · 4	185.2	120.5	63.7	184.2	118.5	19·0 63·3	49·3 181·8
Rubber Plastics products n.e.s.	XIX 491	172·0 61·0	87·5 16·7	259·4 77·7	168·8 58·2	87·1 15·7	255·9 73·9	166·8 57·8	85·3 15·8	252 1	165-1	81.9	247.0
onstruction	496	68.9	36.5	105.5	69.0	36.0	105.1	67.4	35.4	73·6 102·8	57·1 66·9	15·9 33·6	72·9 100·4
as, electricity and water	500	1,044-2	107.0	1,151 · 2	942 · 2	107.0	1,049 2	924 1	107.0	1,031 · 1	905 · 9	107-0	1,012-9
Electricity	XXI 601	268·7 79·9	68·1 27·6	336·8 107·5	262 · 6 79 · 9	65·9 26·9	328·6 106·8	261·7 79·8	65·7 26·8	327·4 106·6	261 · 0 79 · 6	65·5 26·7	326·4 106·3
Water	602 603	140.8	31 - 4	172 - 1	135 - 1	30.0	165 1	134.3	29.9	164.2	133 · 8	29.7	163.5

^{ole; Details} of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1 · 4 on a quarterly basis.

1 · 7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	June 14, 1	980		Sep 13, 19	80		[Dec 13, 19	1980]		
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	506,871 189,605 119,544 20,475 128,556	141,095 456,815 525 359 159,605	536,022 387,053 119,772 20,630 195,732	497,240 185,577 119,934 20,308 129,459	102,344 448,139 525 367 159,725	522,171 379,305 120,161 20,467 196,687	497,911 182,269 118,061 19,724 129,474	143,071 451,706 479 354 161,478	526,50 377,74 118,26 19,87 197,46	
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,131 66,387 20,153 47,221 43,319	15,431 19,744 1,744 321 12,308	30,715 74,864 20,898 47,357 48,721	23,357 65,774 20,154 47,086 43,819	15,740 19,237 1,684 310 12,314	31,102 74,034 20,874 47,218 49,227	23,182 61,968 19,797 46,465 44,062	15,482 17,743 1,634 321 12,464	30,799 69,619 20,497 46,600 49,532	
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	20,106 33,858 4,071 223,704	630 9 1,885 44,532	20,428 33,863 4,878 243,153	20,158 33,867 4,074 224,798	619 8 1,898 44,338	20,475 33,871 4,886 244,155	19,981 33,771 4,073 221,895	581 9 1,902 43,436	20,27 33,776 4,88 240,85	
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,447,001 108,803 37,649 15,620	855,003 - 6,620 4,205	1,784,086 108,803 40,473 17,646	1,435,605 109,353 38,254 16,284	807,248 	1,764,633 109,353 41,147 18,366	1,422,633 110,694 39,353 16,231	850,660 6,730 4,284	1,756,701 110,694 42,226	
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,609,073	865,828		1,599,496		1,933,499	1,588,911	861,674	1,927,930	

TABLE B Wales	June 14, 1	980		Sep 13, 19	80		[Dec 13, 19	980]	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	33,901 11,410 10,688 1,926 8,009	4,608 27,424 42 33 9,197	34,698 22,983 10,705 1,940 11,841	33,360 10,955 10,545 1,910 8,155	3,285 27,163 41 35 8,895	34,026 22,394 10,562 1,925 11,859	33,211 10,879 10,411 1,940 8,288	4,760 27,635 46 32 8,976	34,040 22,595 10,430 1,953 12,011
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,215 4,731 1,182 2,270 1,783	734 1,501 238 2 447	1,575 5,365 1,281 2,271 1,989	1,225 4,508 1,201 2,274 1,795	756 1,558 224 4 468	1,594 5,167 1,294 2,276 2,010	1,206 4,128 1,168 2,153 1,783	729 1,438 231 3 455	1,563 4,736 1,264 2,154 1,992
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,478 1,812 315 18,491	26 — 129 3,484	1,491 1,812 368 19,956	1,472 1,785 308 18,660	26 — 129 3,527	1,485 1,785 361 20,143	1,464 1,782 309 18,297	25 — 132 3,483	1,477 1,782 364 19,762
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	99,211 6,349 1,711	47,865 332	118,275 6,349 1,887	98,153 6,322 1,702	46,111 334	116,881 6,322 1,879	97,019 6,363 1,729	47,945 — 333	116,123 6,363 1,905
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	960	200	1,053	958	201	1,051	973	202	1,068
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	108,231	48,397	127,564	107,135	46,646	126,133	106,084	48,480	125,459

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff. (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent; Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0·11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0·53; Manual employees, 0·41.

Manpower in the local authorities 1 · 7

TABLE A England (continued)	[Mar 14, 1	981]	AND P. CREATE	[June 13,	1981]		[Sep 12, 19	981]	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	498,095 180,855 115,459 19,343 130,093	140,663 448,947 496 349 161,466	526,926 375,215 115,674 19,495 198,083	496,567 177,344 111,732 19,764 130,188	130,207 446,382 454 360 160,235	525,118 370,752 111,929 19,921 197,689	488,091 176,049 110,765 19,520 130,427	86,707 435,790 452 360 160,379	510,987 364,718 110,963 19,677 197,971
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,023 61,414 19,718 45,996 44,355	15,636 17,970 1,566 293 12,542	30,729 69,149 20,390 46,121 49,862	22,914 65,091 19,792 45,365 44,275	15,516 19,442 1,629 330 12,417	30,555 73,463 20,489 45,505 49,738	22,992 64,891 19,546 45,266 44,592	15,715 19,356 1,663 322 12,589	30,729 73,236 20,257 45,403 50,127
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	19,896 33,613 4,046 220,184	598 12 1,899 42,737	20,201 33,619 4,859 238,825	19,739 33,537 4,028 219,057	586 9 1,904 43,274	20,039 33,542 4,844 237,947	19,533 33,524 4,006 217,915	583 3 1,917 42,916	19,831 33,526 4,827 236,662
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	1,416,090 111,475 39,210	845,174 6,726	1,749,148 111,475 42,080	1,409,393 112,184 38,755	832,745 	1,741,531 112,184 41,654	1,397,117 112,473 38,614	778,752	1,718,914 112,473 41,481
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (excluding special	16,245	4,465	18,405	16,377	4,614	18,621	16,472	4,703	18,762
employment and training measures)	1,583,020	856,365	1,921,108	1,576,709	844,075	1,913,990	1,564,676	790,097	1,891,630

TABLE B Wales (continued)	[Mar 14, 1	981]		[June 13,	1981]		[Sep 12, 19	981]	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	33,179 10,812 10,280 1,906 8,346	4,520 27,636 47 35 9,187	34,006 22,508 10,299 1,921 12,159	32,972 10,615 10,092 1,892 7,919	4,009 26,936 48 32 9,333	33,743 22,004 10,112 1,905 11,803	32,425 10,406 9,957 1,884 8,217	2,689 26,719 43 33 8,788	33,027 21,686 9,975 1,898 11,879
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,179 4,081 1,161 2,149 1,786	762 1,477 222 2 460	1,551 4,706 1,253 2,150 1,997	1,170 4,498 1,173 2,084 1,784	757 1,657 237 5 494	1,542 5,199 1,271 2,086 2,009	1,171 4,396 1,179 2,092 1,800	773 1,654 232 5 487	1,549 5,096 1,275 2,094 2,023
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,454 1,761 307 18,158	26 — 129 3,484	1,467 1,761 361 19,623	1,443 1,749 299 18,113	29 — 128 3,478	1,458 1,749 352 19,576	1,439 1,739 298 18,057	31 — 129 3,448	1,454 1,739 351 19,510
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	96,559 6,370 1,723	47,987 — 334 205	115,762 6,370 1,900 1,066	95,803 6,366 1,719	47,143 340 208	114,809 6,366 1,899 1,079	95,060 6,347 1,713 992	45,031 — 334 224	113,556 6,347 1,890 1,098
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	105,622	48,526	125,098	104,869	47,691	124,153	104,112	45,589	122,891

1 · 7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE C Scotland (g)	June 14, 1	980		Sep 13, 19	080	3 F 48E	Dec 13, 19	80	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (e) Construction Transport Social Services	62,920 25,159 20,842 9,019 18,914	5,743 36,854 180 81 22,452	65,102 42,150 20,924 9,057 29,234	62,776 25,328 21,742 9,029 18,626	4,872 36,935 159 80 22,722	64,627 42,363 21,815 9,067 29,080	62,399 25,127 21,742 8,945 18,850	5,835 36,782 159 79 22,450	64,733 42,098 21,815 8,982 29,176
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,051 12,537 2,248 10,398 4,396	1,397 3,029 516 221 428	3,788 14,000 2,484 10,498 4,602	3,095 12,337 2,258 10,586 4,562	1,384 2,927 526 230 420	3,827 13,743 2,497 10,690 4,764	10,224	1,443 2,808 481 219 478	3,789 13,027 2,396 10,323 4,674
Physical planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,609 4,527 495 32,534	42 — 106 3,007	1,630 4,527 544 33,992	1,580 4,526 503 32,183	108	1,591 4,526 553 33,689	1,584 4,548 511 31,714	21 109 3,027	1,595 4,548 561 33,180
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Administration of District Courts	208,649 13,276 3,695 82	74,056 2,407 10	242,532 13,276 4,784 88	209,131 13,295 3,722 76	73,485 2,409 9	242,832 13,295 4,812 81	13,260	73,891 2,451 10	240,897 13,260 4,811 86
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	225,702	76,473	260,680	226,224	75,903	261,020	224,004	76,352	259,054

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Mar 14, 19	81		June 13, 1	981		Sep 12, 19	B1	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (f) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (e) Construction Transport Social Services	61,846 25,045 20,711 8,761 19,109	5,536 36,575 147 77 22,315	64,060 41,931 20,779 8,797 29,386	62,025 25,107 20,785 8,645 19,932	4,842 37,281 130 113 21,918	63,962 42,213 20,845 8,702 30,014	61,470 24,827 20,781 8,672 19,893	3,656 36,980 118 79 22,259	62,932 41,897 20,831 8,709 30,128
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,043 11,334 2,189 9,970 4,450	1,411 2,553 463 206 424	3,788 12,541 2,400 10,063 4,654	3,125 12,684 2,257 10,090 4,571	1,454 2,893 553 219 411	3,883 14,048 2,509 10,189 4,769	3,145 12,432 2,262 10,290 4,649	1,440 2,739 546 192 402	3,897 13,714 2,511 10,377 4,842
Physical planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,573 4,536 511 32,478	22 — 108 2,998	1,585 4,536 560 33,931	1,611 4,521 523 32,561	24 — 109 3,097	1,624 4,521 573 34,151	1,609 4,498 523 32,699	25 — 114 3,109	1,623 4,498 576 34,200
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Administration of District Courts	205,556 13,254 3,649 82	72,835 2,441 14	239,011 13,254 4,754 90	208,437 13,221 3,537 86	73,044 2,441 14	242,003 13,221 4,642 94	207,750 13,175 3,427 86	71,659 2,437 10	240,735 13,175 4,530 91
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	222,541	75,290	257,109	225,281	75,499	259,960	224,438	74,106	258,531

Notes: (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.

(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0 · 40; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0 · 59; manual employees 0 · 45.

(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales; for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

(1975 = 100)

					Control of the last of the las				A STATE OF THE STA	A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY				
I UK	NITED INGDOM	Whole eco		Industries	Marketta de California	turing indus-	and	Food, drink and tobacco	and	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and allied	leather	Other manufacturing	Construc- tion	elec- tricity
	100 m 1	including MLH 104*	MLH 104*	MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104°	tries	quarrying excluding MLH 104*		petroleum		industries	clothing			water
19 19 19	utput ‡ 172 173 174 175	97·8 103·5 101·9 100·0	97·7 103·5 101·9 100·0	101·6 109·7 105·7 100·0	101·4 109·5 105·7 100·0	99·7 108·8 107·5 100·0	95·4 106·3 90·0 100·0	98·9 103·9 103·0 100·0	96·7 108·0 112·3 100·0	114·2 126·1 114·9 100·0	94·7 103·6 105·6 100·0	105·1 111·7 104·6 100·0	104·1 115·7 110·4 100·0	115·0 117·8 105·6 100·0	93·0 98·6 98·5 100·0
19 19 19 19	176 177 178 179 180	101·9 104·6 108·0 110·3 107·2	101·3 102·9 105·6 106·9 103·7	102·4 106·5 110·2 112·8 105·1R 99·4	101·1 102·5 104·4 104·4 96·5 90·0	102·0 103·9 104·4 104·6 95·0 88·9	93·3 91·1 91·7 92·2 92·7 89·5	103·0 104·6 107·1 108·0 107·2 104·3	112·2 115·0 115·8 118·5 106·7 105·5	106·3 104·3 102·4 104·9 72·5 77·3	98·0 100·3 99·9 98·9 93·1 84·4	100·9 102·7 101·7 100·4 83·0 75·2	104·3 106·3 109·0 110·1 100·0 92·5	98·6 98·2 104·9 101·3 95·9 84·6	102·3 106·4 109·7 116·1 113·0 112·2
-	79 Q2 Q3 Q4	112·1 110·0 110·6	108·7 106·4 107·2	115·2 112·8 112·6	106·7 104·0 104·3	107·4 103·6 104·5	91·4 94·3 93·8	108·7 110·0 107·6	120·7 121·5 119·8	111 · 8 103 · 7 103 · 8	102·1 94·6 99·0	103·8 100·7 97·0	112·0 111·9 111·0	102·7 103·0 102·5	116·9 115·1 112·4
19	80 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109·7 108·1 106·3 104·7	106·2 104·7 102·9 101·1	109·9 107·0 103·5R 99·9	101·2 98·5 95·3R 91·0	100·3 97·6 93·6R 88·5	94·8 92·1 91·9 92·0	108·8 106·6 105·7 107·6	118·7 107·3 100·9 100·0	55·9 91·2 75·9 67·2	99 · 4 95 · 3 92 · 6R 85 · 3	91 · 4 84 · 8R 80 · 4R 75 · 6	108·2 101·2 97·8R 92·7R	101·0 97·5 94·7 90·3	113·0 112·2 113·0 113·7
198	81 Q1R Q2R Q3R Q4R	104·2 103·8 104·5	100·4 100·1 100·7	98·7 98·4 100·0 100·5	89·4 89·2 90·7 90·6	87·6 88·1 90·1 89·7	89·4 89·8 89·8 89·2	106·0 102·8 103·9 104·6	102·8 104·2 108·9 106·3	74·9 76·9 75·9 81·6	82·0 83·4 86·6 85·5	75·0 75·5 75·4 74·7	92·7 92·2 92·7 92·4	87·0 82·8 85·1 83·5	110·0 113·3 109·9 115·6
Em 197 197 197	73 74	97·9 100·0 100·4 100·0	97·9 100·0 100·4 100·0	103·0 104·4 104·1 100·0	103·0 104·5 104·1 100·0	103·9 104·4 104·7 100·0	108·8 103·5 99·6 100·0	103·7 103·5 104·6 100·0	99·5 99·4 101·3 100·0	104·0 103·9 102·2 100·0	102·2 103·1 104·3 100·0	112·8 110·9 107·9 100·0	103·4 105·4 105·3 100·0	98·6 106·3 103·6 100·0	100·4 97·5 98·2 100·0
197 197 197 197 198 198	77 78 79 30	99·3 99·4 99·9 100·3 98·3	99·3 99·4 99·9 100·3 98·3	97·3 96·9 96·8 96·2 91·7 83·4	97·2 96·8 96·7 96·1 91·6 83·3	96·9 97·2 96·7 95·3 89·7 80·8	98·3 98·2 97·3 95·3 94·9 91·5	97·8 97·1 96·3 95·5 92·9 87·1	98·1 100·4 102·0 102·1 99·0 92·0	95·2 96·5 92·5 88·8 79·5 65·3	96·7 97·4 97·8 96·2 90·9 81·0	96·2 95·9 93·0 91·3 82·4 73·4	97 · 4 96 · 8 96 · 6 96 · 0 90 · 9 83 · 7	98·1 94·8 96·5 99·4 97·7 90·1	99 · 8 98 · 1 96 · 8 98 · 0 98 · 0 96 · 1
197	79 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·4 100·4 100·2	100·3 100·4 100·2	96·4 96·3 95·6	96·3 96·2 95·5	95·6 95·3 94·4	95·1 95·3 95·7	95·7 95·7 95·6	102·2 102·2 101·9	89·3 88·7 87·2	96·5 96·1 95·2	91·8 91·3 89·8	96·2 96·1 95·3	99·2 100·1 99·7	98·0 98·0 98·0
198	00 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·7 99·0 98·0 96·5	99·7 99·0 97·9 96·5	94·4 93·0 90·9 88·3	94·3 92·9 90·8 88·2	93·1 91·4 88·7 85·7	95·3 94·9 95·0 94·3	95·1 93·8 91·9 90·7	101 · 4 100 · 1 98 · 4 96 · 1	85 · 4 82 · 2 77 · 8 72 · 5	94·0 92·5 90·0 86·9	87·2 84·2 80·9 77·3	94·0 92·5 90·0 87·1	98·8 98·4 97·6 96·0	98·0 98·1 98·0 97·9
198	11 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	95·1 93·9 93·1R	95·1 93·9 93·1R	85·9 84·0 82·4R 81·3	85 · 8 83 · 9 82 · 3R 81 · 2	83·3 81·3 79·8 78·8	93·0 91·7 91·1R 90·3	89 · 1 87 · 9 86 · 1 85 · 4	94·3 92·5 91·1 90·0	68 · 6 65 · 9 63 · 8 62 · 8	84·1 81·5 80·0 78·5	74·9 73·7 72·6 72·2	85 · 4 84 · 2 83 · 0 82 · 2	93·1 91·1 89·0R 87·3	97·4 96·5 95·5R 95·0
Out 197 197 197 197	4	99·9 103·6 101·5	101 - 5	101 - 6	101.6	102.7	90 · 4	98.5	108·6 110·9	110·0 121·4 112·4 100·0	92·7 100·5 101·3 100·0	93·2 100·8 97·0 100·0	100·8 109·8 104·9 100·0	116·8 110·8 101·9 100·0	92·7 101·1 100·4 100·0
197 197 197 197 198 198	7 8 9 0	105·2 108·1 109·9	103 · 6 105 · 8 106 · 6 105 · 5	110·0 113·9 117·3 114·6	108·1 108·7 105·4	105·3 106·9 108·1 109·8 105·9R 110·1	92·8 94·3 96·7 97·7	107 · 8 111 · 2 113 · 1 115 · 4	114·6R 113·6 116·1 107·7	111 · 7 108 · 1 110 · 8 118 · 3 91 · 7 118 · 7	103·0 102·2 102·8 102·4	104·9 107·1 109·5 110·1 100·7 102·5	107·1 109·8 112·8 114·7 109·9 110·5	103·7 108·8 101·9 98·1	102·5 108·6 113·3 118·5 115·3 116·8
	Q3 Q4	109.5	106.0	119·5 117·2	110·8 108·1	112·4 108·7 110·7	96·1 99·0	113·6 115·0	118·1 118·9	125·2 116·9 119·0	105·8 98·4	113·1 110·3 108·0	116·4 116·4 116·5	103·5 102·9	119·3 117·4 114·7
	Q2 Q3 Q4	108.4	105·7 105·1	115·0 113·8	106·1 104·9	107 · 8 106 · 8 105 · 5R 103 · 3R	97·0 96·7	113·6 115·0	117·1 107·2 102·5 104·0	65 · 4 111 · 0 97 · 5 92 · 7	105.7	104·8R 100·7R 99·4R 97·8	115·1 109·4 108·7R 106·4R	102·2 99·1 97·0	115·3 114·4 115·3 116·2
198	Q2H	109·6 110·6 112·2	106·6 108·1	117·2 121·4	106·3 110·2	105·2 108·4 112·9 113·8	97·9 98·5	117·0 120·7	112·6 119·5	119.0	102·4 108·2	100·1 102·5 103·9 103·5	108·5 109·5 111·7 112·4	93·5 90·8 95·6	113·0 117·4 115·1 121·7
	MI H 104			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.											_

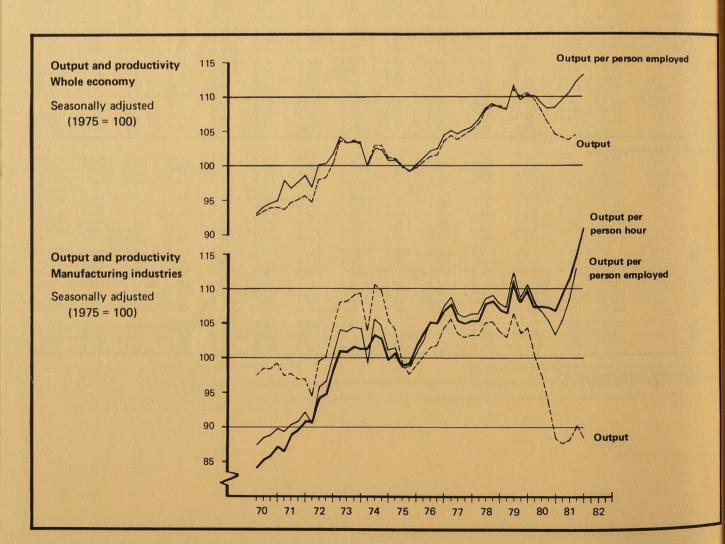
MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas. † Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

1 · 8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

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

† MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas. ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.



Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries: September 1981

GREAT BRITAIN		Employe	es in emple	oyment (Th	ou)	100					Adminis	trative, tech	nical and
GREAT BRITTON		Operativ	es		Administ and cleri	rative, tecl	nnical	All emple	oyees		cierical	staff as a penployees (pe	ercentage
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
IC 1968	101	283 · 8	186 · 1	469.9	88.3	55.8	144.0	372.0	241 · 8	613.9	23.7	23 · 1	23.5
ood, drink and tobacco	III IV	23.4	1.5	24.9	8.9	2.6	11.5	32.3	4.1	36 4	27.6	62.7	31.6
ood, drink and tobacco	V	178.8	59.7	238 6	103.8	49.6	153 - 4	282 · 7	109-3	392.0	36.7	45 · 4	39 · 1
	VI	218.9	15.5	234 4	64 · 4	19.0	83 - 4	283 - 3	34.6	317-8	22.7	55.0	26.2
	VII	429.7	40.0	469.7	196 - 4	68 · 8	265 2	626 - 1	108-8	734.9	31 · 4	63 · 2	36 · 1
	VIII	46.2	26.3	72.5	34.9	15.5	50.5	81 - 1	41 - 8	122.9	43 · 1	37 · 1	41 - 1
strument engineering	IX	235.7	146.7	382 · 4	191 - 2	65 · 8	257.0	426 · 8	212.5	639 · 3	44-8	31 · 0	40.2
ipbuilding and marine	V	100.0	4.7	104.7	29.9	6.0	35.9	129.9	10.7	140-6	23.0	55 · 7	25.5
engineering	X	100·0 389·0	33.3	422.3	150.7	36.6	187.3	539 · 7	69.9	609 · 6	27.9	52.3	30.7
hicles ital goods not elsewhere specified	VIII	044.0	69.7	314-7	72.5	37.4	109.9	317.4	107 - 1	424-6	22.8	34.9	25.9
pacified	XII	244.9	131 - 7	276.0	40.5	25.7	66.2	184.9	157.3	342 2	21.9	16.3	19.3
xtiles and fur	XIII	144·3 14·5	12.0	26.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	17.5	14.0	31.5	17.0	14.4	15.9
that leather doods and ful	XIV	53 - 1	200.3	253 4	20.0	21.3	41.3	73 - 1	221 - 6	294.7	27.4	9.6	14.0
	XVI	132.7	26.9	159.7	33.9	14.9	48-8	166 - 6	41.9	208-5	20.3	35.7	23.4
ake nottery, glass, comont, oto	âvii	144-1	23.2	167.3	34.9	19.7	54.7	179 · 1	42.9	222.0	19.5	46.0	24.6
	XVIII	240.3	83.9	324-2	94 · 1	65.7	159.8	334 · 4	149.6	484 1	28 · 1	43.9	33.0
per, printing and publishing ner manufacturing industries	XIX	128.2	67.0	195.2	41.1	20.6	61.7	169.3	87.6	256-9	24.3	23.5	24.0
manufacturing industries		3,007.7	1,128-6	4,136 3	1,208-6	526.9	1,735.5	4,216.2	1,655.5	5,871 · 7	28.7	31 · 8	29.6

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

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

OVERTIME SHORT-TIME BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	rorked	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	f for whole		40
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st
			per operative- tive working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted R	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1976	1,661	32·2	8·4	14·00		5	183	81	784	9·9	85	1·6	966	11·7
1977	1,801	34·6	8·7	15·58		13	495	35	362	10·2	48	0·9	857	17·4
1978	1,793	34·8	8·6	15·50		5	199	32	355	11·0	37	0·7	554	15·1
1979	1,720	34·2	8·7	14·86		8	316	42	454	10·6	50	1·0	769	15·0
1980	1,392	29·5	8·3	11·52		20	805	252	3,111	12·1	272	5·9	3,916	14·3
1981	1,113	26·7	8·2	9·19		15	594	308	3,580	11·3	323	7·7	4,174	12·5
Week ended 1978 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,737 1,812 1,848	33·6 35·0 35·7	8·4 8·6 8·7	14·60 15·58 16·10	15·97 15·73 15·86	4 4 4	175 170 144	43 41 36	569 520 394	13·5 12·9 11·0	47 45 40	0·9 0·9 0·8	745 688 540	16·0 15·4 13·7
April 15	1,839	35·7	8·7	15·97	15·81	3	122	36	377	10·5	39	0·8	500	12·8
May 13	1,861	36·2	8·5	15·88	15·54	3	98	33	331	10·2	35	0·7	430	12·3
June 10	1,766	34·3	8·5	15·00	15·07	3	127	33	316	9·6	36	0·7	443	12·3
July 8	1,799	34·8	8·8	15·86	15·45	12	494	22	200	9·3	34	0·7	694	20·6
Aug 12	1,556	30·1	8·8	13·65	14·98	3	125	21	214	10·1	25	0·5	340	13·9
Sep 16	1,781	34·4	8·7	15·54	15·65	9	356	22	194	9·1	31	0·6	550	18·1
Oct 14	1,812	35·5	8·7	15·80	15·54	4	172	28	276	10·0	32	0·6	447	11·1
Nov 11	1,829	35·8	8·6	15·76	15·25	7	263	35	438	12·6	42	0·8	699	17·0
Dec 9	1,871	36·7	8·7	16·25	15·34	4	137	35	431	12·5	38	0·7	569	15·0
1979 Jan 13	1,621	32·0	8·2	13·31	14 · 62	10	377	61	740	12·1	70	1·4	1,117	15·8
Feb 10	1,729	34·2	8·5	14·75	14 · 86	18	701	45	467	10·5	61	1·2	1,169	18·9
Mar 10	1,840	36·5	8·7	15·93	15 · 64	6	224	33	365	11·0	39	0·8	589	15·2
April 7 May 5 June 9	1,877 1,851 1,827	37·2 36·8 36·3	8·7 8·4 8·6	16·23 15·57 15·66	15·99 15·24 15·59	6 4 2	235 160 73	26 28 29	256 257 265	9·8 9·3 9·0	32 32 31	0·6 0·6	490 415 337	15·3 13·2 10·9
July 7	1,816	35·9	8·9	16·08	15·70	4	169	35	434	12·6	39	0·8	603	15·6
Aug 4	1,300	25·7	9·2	11·90	13·18	3	120	21	177	8·4	24	0·5	297	12·4
Sep 8	1,403	27·8	9·0	12·61	12·74	9	362	42	421	10·1	51	1·0	782	15·4
Oct 13	1,689	33·7	8·6	14·57	14·47	23	917	62	708	11 · 4	85	1·7	1,625	19·1
Nov 10	1,831	36·7	8·6	15·75	15·30	8	298	56	645	11 · 4	64	1·3	944	14·7
Dec 8	1,856	37·3	8·6	16·00	15·17	4	155	61	710	11 · 5	65	1·3	866	13·2
1980 Jan 12	1,625	33·0	8·3	13·43	14·66	5	182	80	995	12·4	85	1·7	1,177	13·8
Feb 16	1,697	34·7	8·4	14·24	14·35	13	537	106	1,194	11·2	119	2·4	1,731	14·5
Mar 15	1,638	33·7	8·4	13·72	13·44	22	871	153	1,857	12·2	175	3·6	2,727	15·7
April 19	1,525	31 · 7	8·3	12·65	12·33	13	524	143	1,579	11 · 0	157	3·3	2,102	13·4
May 17	1,527	31 · 8	8·3	12·72	12·45	16	650	154	1,690	11 · 0	171	3·5	2,340	13·8
June 14	1,501	31 · 4	8·3	12·47	12·30	14	546	192	2,218	11 · 6	206	4·3	2,763	13·5
July 12	1,363	28·7	8·5	11·53	11·17	11	437	211	2,509	11·9	222	4·7	2,946	13·3
Aug 16	1,168	24·9	8·4	9·79	10·99	19	770	245	3,002	12·3	264	5·6	3,772	14·3
Sep 13	1,202	25·9	8·2	9·90	10·03	33	1,304	336	4,081	12·1	369	8·0	5,385	14·6
Oct 11	1,167	26·0	8·1	9·43	9·45	38	1,514	431	5,694	13·2	468	10·4	7,207	15·4
Nov 15	1,143	25·8	8·1	9·21	8·78	26	1,053	503	6,373	12·7	529	12·0	7,425	14·0
Dec 13	1,152	26·3	7·9	9·12	8·34	32	1,276	470	6,139	13·1	502	11·4	7,415	14·8
1981 Jan 17	990	23·0	7·7	7·66	8·88	41	1,626	553	6,830	12·4	594	13·7	8,455	14·2
Feb 14	1,048	24·5	7·9	8·33	8·45	29	1,174	551	6,813	12·4	581	13·6	7,987	13·8
Mar 14	1,046	24·7	8·1	8·45	8·15	19	765	491	6,016	12·3	510	12·0	6,782	13·3
April 11	1,096	26·1	8·3	9·09	8·72	18	720	417	4,949	11 · 9	435	10·3	5,669	13·0
May 16	1,094	26·2	8·0	8·84	8·61	17	697	335	3,789	11 · 4	352	8·4	4,486	12·7
June 13	1,124	27·1	8·1	9·15	8·91	10	386	291	3,251	11 · 2	300	7·2	3,638	12·1
July 11	1,101	26·6	8·3	9·23	8·88	9	360	202	2,274	11·3	211	5·1	2,634	12·5
Aug 15	1,030	24·9	8·7	8·90	10·07	8	328	189	2,020	10·7	197	4·8	2,348	11·9
Sep 12	1,164	28·1	8·5	9·89	10·03	8	317	181	1,943	10·7	189	4·6	2,260	11·9
Oct 10	1,177	28·6	8·4	9·89	9·99	6 6	255	167	1,789	10·7	173	4·3	2,045	11·7
Nov 14	1,247	30·4	8·3	10·31	9·87		259	174	1,782	10·2	181	4·4	2,042	11·1
Dec 12	1,245	30·6	8·4	10·51	9·75		245	141	1,504	10·7	147	3·6	1,749	11·9
1982 Jan 16	1,087	27.0	8 · 1	8 · 88	10.10	6	241	147	1,653	11.2	153	3.8	1,893	12.3

Note: Figures from July 1978 are provisional.

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	All manu		Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuf industries		Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959	100·9 103·9		96·3 99·4	104·9 107·9	108·6 110·1	99·1 100·1	103·3 102·4		102·8 101·7	104·9 101·7	104·5 104·8	102·0 101·7
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8		101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9	102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2	104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6	100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6	101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4		101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8	100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 5 101 · 4 100 · 3	100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0
966 967 968 969 970	97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2		101·0 96·8 94·6 96·1 94·3	91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7	91·7 84·4 83·3 83·6 78·3	95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3	97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 97·0		97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1	95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9	98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 97·5
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	84·4 81·3 83·2 81·0 75·4		87·2 82·7 85·8 84·7 80·2	82·1 79·8 82·6 79·3 75·1	74·0 71·7 71·2 66·1 60·9	85 · 9 84 · 5 85 · 4 87 · 2 82 · 0	95·1 94·7 96·5 93·8 92·8		93·4 92·6 94·9 92·4 91·3	93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8 92·5	96·3 95·6 96·7 94·8 93·7	96·6 96·7 97·6 96·8 95·4
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	73·8 74·9 74·1 72·5 65·1		76·5 78·0 77·9 75·6 67·9	74·3 75·7 76·1 76·1 68·4	58·8 59·3 57·6 56·3 48·1	79·8 80·0 77·6 77·4 73·1	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·6 91·1		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6 89·5	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1 89·5	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9 90·4	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7 95·0
1981	57.6		59.5	60 · 1	44.9	71 · 0	90.0		88 · 0	88.3	91 · 3	94.7
Week ended 1978 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	75·9 75·7 75·5	75·1 74·8 74·6	79·8 79·8 79·5	78·2 78·2 78·6	59·4 59·4 59·3	78·4 77·5 77·6	93·1 93·2 93·8	94·0 93·7 94·0	91·6 91·7 92·2	91·4 91·7 92·9	93·5 93·4 94·0	95·1 95·1 95·7
April 15 May 13 June 10	75·7 75·7 75·5	74·6 74·3 74·0	79·7 79·5 79·3	78·9 79·2 77·6	59·2 58·9 59·3	77 · 4 77 · 8 78 · 8	93·8 93·9 93·5	93·8 93·7 93·5	92·2 92·0 91·6	93·2 93·7 91·9	94·0 94·0 94·1	95·5 95·5 96·0
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 16	71·5 62·0 75·7	73·9 73·9 73·9	75·7 64·6 79·4	66·8 65·8 77·6	54·2 46·7 58·7	78·1 70·9 79·4	94·4 94·3 93·7	93·7 93·7 93·8	92·4 92·2 91·9	94·6 91·2 92·1	94·4 94·6 94·1	95·8 96·6 95·7
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	75·5 75·3 75·3	73·7 73·4 73·1	79·2 79·2 79·1	77·7 77·2 77·5	58·7 58·6 58·7	79·3 78·2 78·3	93·7 93·6 94·0	93·8 93·6 93·6	92·0 92·1 92·3	91·7 91·5 92·3	94·1 94·0 94·3	95·5 94·9 95·6
979 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	73·6 73·7 74·2	72·9 72·9 73·3	77·4 77·8 77·9	76·7 76·7 78·0	57 · 8 58 · 0 58 · 1	74·9 75·7 76·4	92·2 93·1 93·7	93·2 93·6 93·9	90·6 91·6 92·0	91·3 92·1 93·5	93·1 93·6 94·0	93·4 94·9 95·4
April 7 May 5 June 9	74·3 74·4 74·6	73·2 73·0 73·0	77·6 77·3 77·4	78·6 79·2 78·6	58·0 58·2 58·6	77·2 77·8 78·9	94·1 93·9 93·9	94·2 93·7 93·9	92·2 91·7 91·9	94·1 94·3 93·5	94·3 94·2 94·4	95·9 95·8 96·1
July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	70·6 60·7 73·4	72·9 72·4 71·7	73·8 62·3 75·4	70·1 66·5 75·4	53·6 46·1 57·9	77·7 71·5 79·9	94·6 93·6 92·5	93·9 93·0 92·6	92·4 90·8 89·5	96·5 91·7 90·1	94·6 94·4 94·0	95·9 97·0 96·0
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	73·4 73·8 73·6	71·7 71·9 71·3	76·6 77·0 77·0	75·4 78·5 78·9	57·0 56·5 55·6	79·5 79·5 79·4	93·3 93·8 94·1	93·4 93·8 93·6	91·4 92·3 92·7	92·0 93·5 94·5	93·6 93·5 93·2	95·7 96·0 96·4
1980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	71 · 2 70 · 6 69 · 7	70·5 69·8 68·8	74·2 73·9 72·9	77·0 76·9 74·2	54·1 53·2 52·4	75·6 74·1 73·5	92·6 92·9 92·4	93·6 93·3 92·6	91·1 91·9 91·3	93·4 93·8 91·7	92·4 92·1 91·8	95·1 94·7 94·6
April 19 May 17 June 14	69·0 68·5 67·7	68·0 67·2 66·3	72·0 72·0 70·9	73·9 73·8 72·3	51 · 5 51 · 0 49 · 9	73·3 73·8 74·7	92·1 92·3 91·9	92·1 92·1 91·8	90·6 90·9 90·5	91·9 92·3 91·2	91 · 6 91 · 3 90 · 8	94·7 95·2 95·3
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	62·8 53·4 64·0	64·9 63·7 62·5	66·1 55·1 66·6	61 · 0 59 · 0 65 · 8	44·8 37·4 46·7	73·7 66·3 73·7	91·6 91·1 89·9	90·9 90·6 90·0	90·1 89·3 88·3	91·1 88·9 87·5	90 · 4 89 · 2 89 · 3	95·2 96·1 94·7
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	62·2 61·2 60·8	60·8 59·7 58·9	64·8 63·5 62·9	63·2 61·7 61·5	45·8 45·1 45·0	73·5 72·5 72·7	88 · 8 88 · 4 88 · 6	89·0 88·4 88·2	87 · 1 86 · 5 86 · 6	84·3 83·8 84·4	88 · 8 88 · 7 88 · 9	94·8 94·3 94·9
981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	58·9 58·6 58·6	58·3 58·0 57·9	59.6	60.6	44.2	70.6	87·2 87·6 88·1	88·2 88·0 88·3	85 · 7	85 · 4	88.8	93.6
April 11 May 16 June 13	58·9 58·8· 58·9	58·0 57·7 57·7	59 · 4	61 · 2	45.0	70.7	89·2 89·8 90·3	89·3 89·6 90·2	87.7	88.9	91 · 5	94.2
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	55·7 48·7 59·4	57·6 58·1 58·1	60.0	59.8	45-3	71 - 7	91·1 91·8 91·4	90·5 91·3 91·5	89 · 1	89.3	92.3	95.1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	59·0 58·1 58·0	57·7 56·7 56·2	59.0	58.6	44.9	71.0	91·4 90·7 91·1	91·7 90·8 90·7	89 · 4	89.6	92.6	95.8
982 Jan 16	56.8	56.7		Man Director			89.9	90.9			<u> </u>	00 0

The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1978.

INITED	MALE AN	ID FEMALE	Second Co.	10000		MACASEMIC	WEDG	CONTRACTOR OF THE	:INEMDI (AVED BY DUE	
CINGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED				DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO Up to 4	OVER 4	
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Number	y adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 Weeks aged 60 and over
976 977 Annual 979 4 averages 980 981	1,359 · 4 1,483 · 6 1,475 · 0 1,390 · 5 1,794 · 7 2,733 · 8	5·7 6·2 6·1 5·7 7·4 11·3	85 · 9 105 · 4 99 · 4 83 · 2 127 · 1 168 · 0	1,273 · 5 1,378 · 2 1,375 · 7 1,307 · 3 1,667 · 6 2,565 · 8		5·3 5·7 5·7 5·7 5·4 6·8 10·5	4-107 4-107 1-107 1-107 1-107	Total Control	1)		
977 Feb 10	1,421·8	5·9	41 · 8	1,380·0	1,331·7	5·5	2·5	8·1	218	1,076	128
Mar 10	1,383·5	5·7	33 · 3	1,350·1	1,333·7	5·5	2·0	5·4	200	1,057	127
April 14	1,392·3	5·8	53·6	1,338·7	1,341 · 4	5·6	7·7	4·1	231	1,036	125
May 12	1,341·7	5·6	45·1	1,296·6	1,337 · 5	5·6	-3·9	1·9	203	1,016	122
June 9	1,450·1	6·0	149·0	1,301·1	1,378 · 6	5·7	41·1	15·0	299	1,030	122
July 14	1,622·4	6·7	253 · 4	1,369·0	1,393·0	5·8	14·4	17·2	404	1,099	120
Aug 11	1,635·8	6·8	231 · 4	1,404·4	1,393·2	5·8	0·2	18·6	277	1,237	122
Sep 8	1,609·1	6·7	175 · 6	1,433·5	1,414·0	5·9	20·8	11·8	251	1,231	127
Oct 13	1,518·3	6·3	98·6	1,419·7	1,419·7	5·9	5·7	8·9	261	1,130	127
Nov 10	1,499·1	6·2	73·5	1,425·6	1,424·9	5·9	5·2	10·6	237	1,135	127
Dec 8	1,480·8	6·2	58·4	1,422·4	1,424·7	5·9	-0·2	3·6	209	1,144	128
178 Jan 12	1,548·5	6·4	61 · 1	1,487·4	1,420·3	5·9	-4·4	0·2	206	1,211	132
Feb 9	1,508·7	6·2	49 · 7	1,459·0	1,409·5	5·8	-10·8	-5·1	210	1,167	131
Mar 9	1,461·0	6·0	40 · 2	1,420·7	1,408·2	5·8	-1·3	-5·5	196	1,135	130
April 13	1,451 · 8	6·0	60·8	1,391·0	1,400 · 4	5·8	-7·8	-6·6	229	1,094	129
May 11	1,386 · 8	5·7	48·2	1,338·6	1,391 · 7	5·8	-8·7	-5·9	191	1,069	127
June 8	1,446 · 1	6·0	145·6	1,300·5	1,380 · 6	5·7	-11·1	-9·2	286	1,035	125
July 6	1,585·8	6·6	243·3	1,342·5	1,367 · 6	5·7	-13·0	-10·9	383	1,078	125
Aug 10	1,608·3	6·6	222·1	1,386·2	1,369 · 5	5·7	1·9	-7·4	260	1,222	127
Sep 14	1,517·7	6·3	139·2	1,378·5	1,357 · 8	5·6	-11·7	-7·6	229	1,161	128
Oct 12	1,429·5	5·9	82·0	1,347·5	1,345·5	5·6	-12·3	-7·4	243	1,060	127
Nov 9	1,392·0	5·8	57·1	1,334·9	1,332·1	5·5	-13·4	-12·5	210	1,056	126
Dec 7	1,364·3	5·6	43·2	1,321·1	1,324·2	5·5	-7·9	-11·2	199	1,040	126
179 Jan 11	1,455·3	6·0	47·4	1,407 · 8	1,335·6	5·5	11·4	-3·3	208	1,117	130
Feb 8	1,451·9	6·0	39·4	1,412 · 5	1,357·9	5·6	22·3	8·6	207	1,115	130
Mar 8	1,402·3	5·8	31·2	1,371 · 1	1,354·7	5·6	-3·2	10·2	183	1,090	129
April 5	1,340·6	5·5	25·8	1,314·8	1,319·7	5·4	-35·0	-5·3	172	1,042	127
May 10	1,299·3	5·4	39·3	1,260·0	1,312·0	5·4	-7·7	-15·3	167	1,008	124
June 14	1,343·9	5·5	143·8	1,200·1	1,283·9	5·3	-28·1	-23·6	277	947	120
July 12	1,464·0	6·0	215·4	1,248 · 6	1,276·1	5·3	-7·8	-14·5	351	994	119
Aug 9	1,455·5	6·0	183·5	1,272 · 0	1,260·1	5·2	-16·0	-17·3	241	1,095	120
Sep 13	1,394·5	5·7	114·3	1,280 · 2	1,264·3	5·2	4·2	6·5	221	1,053	121
Oct 11†	1,367·6	5·6	69·4	1,298·3	1,277·3	5·3	13·0	0·4	239	1,007	120
Nov 8	1,355·2	5·6	49·7	1,305·5	1,283·4	5·3	6·1	7·8	212	1,021	122
Dec 6	1,355·5	5·6	39·2	1,316·3	1,300·7	5·4	17·3	12·1	206	1,027	123
980 Jan 10	1,470·6	6·1	45·9	1,424·7	1,334·0	5·5	33·3	18·9	209	1,135	127
Feb 14	1,488·9	6·2	38·2	1,450·8	1,376·8	5·7	42·8	31·1	220	1,142	127
Mar 13 e	1,478·0	6·1	31·8	1,446·2	1,411·0	5·8	34·2	36·8	207	1,143	128
April 10	1,522·9	6·3	53·7	1,469·2	1,456·2	6·0	45·2	40·7	240	1,153	130
May 8	1,509·2	6·2	49·4	1,459·8	1,495·3	6·2	39·1	39·5	208	1,173	128
June 12	1,659·7	6·9	186·4	1,473·3	1,541·7	6·4	46·4	43·6	352	1,180	128
July 10	1,896·6	7·8	295·5	1,601·1	1,609 · 2	6·7	67·5	51 · 0	451	1,313	132
Aug 14	2,001·2	8·3	264·9	1,736·3	1,696 · 8	7·0	87·6	67 · 2	311	1,548	142
Sep 11	2,039·5	8·4	207·3	1,832·1	1,791 · 1	7·4	94·3	83 · 1	304	1,591	144
Oct 9	2,062·9	8·5	145·8	1,917·1	1,892·9	7·8	101·8	94·6	341	1,575	147
Nov 13	2,162·9	8·9	110·7	2,052·1	2,030·0	8·4	137·1	111·1	319	1,686	158
Dec 11	2,244·2	9·3	95·4	2,148·8	2,136·6	8·8	106·6	115·2	293	1,787	164
981 Jan 15	2,419·5	10·0	102·3	2,317·1	2,228·3	9·2	91·7	111 · 8	292	1,955	173
Feb 12	2,463·3	10·2	90·1	2,373·2	2,304·1	9·5	75·8	91 · 4	290	1,995	178
Mar 12	2,484·7	10·3	78·3	2,406·4	2,380·8	9·9	76·7	81 · 4	260	2,040	185
April 9 e	2,525·2	10·4	72·8	2,452·4	2,452·3	10·1	71 · 5	74·7	294	2,046	185
May 14	2,558·4	10·6	99·2	2,459·2	2,514·6	10·4	62 · 3	70·2	254	2,111	193
June 11 e	2,680·5	11·1	216·2	2,464·3	2,552·3	10·6	37 · 7	57·2	368	2,118	194
July 9 ‡	2,852·1	11 · 8	285·5	2,566 · 6	2,582·3	10·7	30·0	43 · 3	385	2,268	199
Aug 13 ‡	2,940·5	12 · 2	278·1	2,662 · 4	2,626·4	10·9	44·1	37 · 3	281	2,457	203
Sep 10 ‡	2,998·8	12 · 4	269·8	2,729 · 0	2,672·7	11·1	46·3	40 · 1	324	2,471	204
Oct 8 ‡	2,988·6	12·4	216·0	2,772·6	2,728 · 9	11 · 3	56·2	48·9	331	2,442	216
Nov 12	2,953·3	12·2	164·6	2,788·8	2,764 · 3	11 · 4	35·4	46·0	295	2,437	221
Dec 10	2,940·7	12·2	142·6	2,798·1	2,781 · 6	11 · 5	17·3	36·3	262	2,471	208
982 Jan 14	3,070·6	12·7	149·9	2,920·7	2,828·9	11·7	47·3	33·3	265	2,583	218
Feb 11	3,044·9	12·6	134·1	2,910·8	2,835·9	11·7	7·0	23·9	262	2,566	217

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

* For those months where a full age analysis is not available, the division by age is estimated.

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

‡ The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1991 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as a result of industrial action affecting the flow of information between benefit offices and employment offices. The seasonally adjusted totals for the UK and GB 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).

NEMPLO	OYED			OYED EXCI	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	KING	
lumber	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Actual	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted Per cent	Number		
023·5 069·2 040·2 963·9 233·6 944·3	7·1 7·4 7·2 6·7 8·7 13·7	70 54·4 51·3 43·7 66·9 90·8	976·5 1,014·8 988·9 920·2 1,166·7 1,853·5		6·8 7·0 6·9 6·4 8·1 12·9	336·0 414·3 434·8 426·5 561·1 789·5	3·5 4·3 4·4 4·3 5·7 8·0	38·9 51·0 48·1 39·5 60·1 77·1	297·0 363·4 386·8 387·1 500·9 712·4		3·1 3·8 3·9 3·9 5·0 7·1	116·5 151·0 169·7 180·6 235·7 337·3	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Annual average
,055·5	7·3	21·0	1,034·5	994·0	6·9	366·3	3·8	20·8	345·5	337·7	3·5	142·2		Feb 10
,028·5	7·1	16·9	1,011·6	993·2	6·9	355·0	3·7	16·4	338·5	340·5	3·5	142·7		Mar 10
032 · 4	7·2	28·8	1,003·6	997·6	6·9	359·9	3·7	24·8	335·1	343·8	3·6	144·4		April 14
994 · 3	6·9	23·8	970·5	990·6	6·9	347·4	3·6	21·3	326·1	346·9	3·6	143·3		May 12
050 · 8	7·3	80·4	970·4	1,016·9	7·1	399·2	4·1	68·6	330·7	361·7	3·7	147·2		June 9
132·7	7·9	134·7	998·1	1,023·3	7·1	489 · 6	5·1	118·7	370·9	369·7	3·8	150 · 4		July 14
143·5	7·9	123·7	1,019·9	1,023·1	7·1	492 · 3	5·1	107·8	384·5	370·1	3·8	153 · 2		Aug 11
124·3	7·8	89·0	1,035·3	1,034·5	7·2	484 · 8	5·0	86·6	398·2	379·5	3·9	159 · 4		Sep 8
070 · 8	7·4	46·5	1,024·2	1,036·0	7·2	447·6	4·6	52·1	395·5	383·7	4·0	164·9		Oct 13
063 · 2	7·4	34·5	1,028·7	1,036·8	7·2	435·9	4·5	38·9	397·0	388·1	4·0	166·1		Nov 10
060 · 7	7·4	27·6	1,033·1	1,034·7	7·2	420·1	4·4	30·8	389·3	390·0	4·0	164·2		Dec 8
114·8	7·7	29·4	1,085·3	1,030·5	7·2	433·8	4·4	31 · 7	402·1	389 · 8	4·0	166·9		Jan 12
089·6	7·6	23·9	1,065·7	1,022·0	7·1	419·1	4·3	25 · 8	393·3	387 · 5	4·0	166·7		Feb 9
058·4	7·3	19·4	1,039·0	1,020·3	7·1	402·6	4·1	20 · 9	381·7	387 · 9	4·0	166·2		Mar 9
045 · 4	7·3	31·0	1,014·0	1,009·3	7·0	406·4	4·1	29·7	376 · 6	391 · 1	4·0	167·7		April 13
001 · 1	6·9	24·2	976·9	1,002·5	7·0	385·7	3·9	24·0	361 · 7	389 · 2	4·0	164·6		May 11
022 · 9	7·1	78·4	944·5	992·9	6·9	423·1	4·3	67·1	356 · 0	387 · 7	4·0	162·5		June 8
087 · 3	7·5	130 · 4	956·9	983 · 8	6·8	498·5	5·1	112·9	385 · 6	383 · 8	3·9	165·3		July 6
099 · 0	7·6	120 · 2	978·7	981 · 2	6·8	509·3	5·2	101·8	407 · 5	388 · 3	4·0	171·4		Aug 10
041 · 1	7·2	69 · 7	971·4	971 · 5	6·7	476·6	4·9	69·5	407 · 0	386 · 3	3·9	175·3		Sep 14
189 · 7	6·9	40·0	949·7	960·3	6·7	439 · 8	4·5	42·0	397·8	385 · 2	3·9	176·5		Oct 12
170 · 4	6·7	27·6	942·8	949·4	6·6	421 · 6	4·3	29·5	392·1	382 · 7	3·9	178·0		Nov 9
162 · 5	6·7	21·1	941·4	942·9	6·5	401 · 8	4·1	22·1	379·7	381 · 3	3·9	174·8		Dec 7
34·8	7·2	23·8	1,011·0	954·2	6·7	420 · 5	4·2	23·6	396·9	381 · 4	3·8	177·9		Jan 11
39·5	7·3	20·0	1,019·4	972·8	6·8	412 · 4	4·1	19·4	393·0	385 · 1	3·9	180·2		Feb 8
05·5	7·0	15·8	989·7	968·7	6·8	396 · 8	4·0	15·4	381·4	386 · 0	3·9	179·2		Mar 8
59·2	6·7	13·1	946·1	938·6	6·6	381 · 4	3·8	12·7	368·7	381 · 1	3·8	176·4		April 5
22·1	6·4	20·7	901·4	927·1	6·5	377 · 2	3·8	18·6	358·6	384 · 9	3·9	173·9		May 10
30·2	6·5	78·7	851·5	902·3	6·3	413 · 7	4·2	65·1	348·6	381 · 6	3·8	171·3		June 14
80·5	6·9	116·7	863·8	892 · 4	6·2	483 · 5	4·9	98·7	384·8	383·7	3·9	176·0		July 12
74·9	6·8	100·3	874·6	879 · 7	6·1	480 · 6	4·8	83·1	397·5	380·4	3·8	179·0		Aug 9
36·1	6·5	58·1	878·0	881 · 0	6·2	458 · 4	4·6	56·2	402·2	383·3	3·9	184·3		Sep 13
25 · 8	6·5	34·0	891·8	889·1	6·2	441 · 9	4·4	35 · 4	406·5	388 · 2	3·9	186·6		Oct 11 †
24 · 4	6·5	24·1	900·3	893·5	6·2	430 · 8	4·3	25 · 6	405·2	389 · 9	3·9	190·7		Nov 8
34 · 2	6·5	19·3	914·9	903·4	6·3	421 · 2	4·2	19 · 9	401·3	397 · 3	4·0	191·5		Dec 6
016·0	7·1	22·7	993·4	923 · 6	6·5	454·5	4·6	23·2	431 · 3	410·4	4·1	199·7		Jan 10
031·5	7·2	19·0	1,012·6	952 · 6	6·7	457·4	4·6	19·2	438 · 2	424·2	4·3	208·7		Feb 14
025·1	7·2	15·7	1,009·4	975 · 6	6·8	452·8	4·6	16·0	436 · 8	435·4	4·4	211·1		Mar 13 e
158 · 1	7·4	28·3	1,029·8	1,009·9	7·1	464·9	4·7	25 · 4	439·4	446·3	4·5	214·0		April 10
148 · 6	7·4	26·0	1,022·6	1,037·1	7·3	460·6	4·6	23 · 4	437·2	458·2	4·6	217·2		May 8
32 · 4	8·0	100·8	1,031·6	1,071·9	7·5	527·3	5·3	85 · 5	441·7	469·8	4·7	219·1		June 12
142·3 178·8	8·9 9·4 9·7	157·8 143·1 107·8	1,106·8 1,199·2 1,271·0	1,122·9 1,187·1 1,258·8	7·9 8·3 8·8	632·0 658·9 660·6	6·4 6·6 6·7	137·7 121·8 99·6	494·3 537·2 561·1	486·3 509·7 532·3	4·9 5·1 5·4	227·9 242·3 255·9	1	July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11
06·1 85·7	9·9 10·6 11·1	74·9 57·2 50·0	1,339·3 1,448·9 1,535·8	1,334·9 1,441·8 1,525·4	9·4 10·1 10·7	648·7 656·8 658·5	6·5 6·6 6·6	70·9 53·5 45·4	577·8 603·2 613·1	558·0 588·2 611·2	5·6 5·9 6·2	265·5 279·9 286·8		Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
56·4 83·2	12·1 12·3 12·5	54·1 47·8 42·1	1,662·3 1,708·6 1,741·1	1,593·2 1,650·5 1,711·9	11 · 2 11 · 6 12 · 0	703·1 706·9 701·5	7·1 7·1 7·1	48·2 42·2 36·2	654·9 664·7 665·3	635 · 1 653 · 6 668 · 9	6·4 6·6 6·7	305·0 313·9		Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
17.9	13·0 13·5	39·5 55·3 119·0	1,780·3 1,792·2 1,798·9	1,765·9 1,817·0 1,850·0	12·4 12·8 13·0	705·5 710·9 762·6	7·1 7·2 7·7	33·3 43·9 97·2	672·1 667·0 665·4	686 · 4 697 · 6 702 · 3	6·9 7·0 7·1	323·4 327·7 328·9	N	April 9 e May 14 June 11 e
66·9 1 04·6 1	14·1 14·5 14·8	152·2 148·9 145·2	1,858·6 1,918·0 1,959·4	1,874·0 1,903·0 1,935·4	13·2 13·4 13·6	841·3 873·6 894·2	8·5 8·8 9·0	133·3 129·2 124·6	708·0 744·3 769·6	708·3 723·4 737·3	7·1 7·3 7·4	335·2 348·4 355·7	A	uly 9 ‡ ug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡
96·7 1 05·1 1	14·8 14·7 14·8	116·9 89·9 78·9	1,989·4 2,006·8 2,026·2	1,970 · 4 1,998 · 4 2,013 · 8	13·8 14·0 14·1	882·3 856·6 835·6	8·9 8·6 8·4	99·1 74·6 63·7	783 · 2 782 · 0 771 · 9	758·5 765·9 767·8	7·6 7·7 7·7	360·2 367·4 363·3	C	Oct 8 ‡ lov 12 Dec 10
	15·5 15·3	83·0 74·3	2,120·3 2,110·6	2,049·9 2,049·9	14·4 14·4	867·3 860·0	8·7 8·7	66 · 8 59 · 8	800·5 800·2	779·0 786·0	7·8 7·9		1982 J	

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary	0	-
GB Summary	2	- 4

GREAT BRITAIN	MALE AND		and the second		YED EXCLU	ING SCHOO	LIFAVERS		UNEMPLO	OYED BY DUR	ATION	MALE						FEMALE				OVED EVOL	UDING
	UNEMPLO		School	Actual	Seasonally		E EEAVERO	e de la propertie	Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4	UNEMPLO	OYED			DYED EXCLU LEAVERS	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCL LEAVERS	UDING
	Number	Per cent	leavers included in unem- ployed	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change ove 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60*	weeks aged 60 and over*	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cen
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980	1,304·6 1,422·7 1,409·7 1,325·5 1,715·9 2,628·4	5·6 6·0 6·0 5·6 7·3 11·1	81 · 6 99 · 8 93 · 7 78 · 0 120 · 1 159 · 6	1,223·0 1,322·9 1,315·9 1,247·5 1,595·8 2,468·8		5·2 5·6 5·6 5·2 6·7 10·4						986·0 1,027·5 995·2 919·6 1,180·0 1,870·4	7·0 7·3 7·1 6·6 8·5 13·4	44·6 51·4 48·1 40·7 62·8 85·8	941·3 976·1 947·1 879·0 1,117·2 1,784·6		6·7 6·9 6·7 6·3 7·9 12·7	318·6 395·2 414·4 405·9 535·8 758·0	3·4 4·2 4·3 4·2 5·5 7·8	36·9 48·4 45·6 37·3 57·3 73·8	281 · 7 346 · 8 368 · 8 368 · 6 478 · 6 684 · 2		3·0 3·7 3·9 3·8 4·9 7·0
1977 Feb 10 Mar 10	1,365·2 1,328·1	5·8 5·6	39·4 31·3	1,325 · 8 1,296 · 8	1,278·3 1,280·0	5·4 5·4	2·7 1·7	7·7 5·0	211 193	1,028 1,010	126 125	1,016.0	7·2 7·0	19·7 15·7	996·3 973·7	956·8 955·6	6·8 6·8	349·1 338·6	3·7 3·6	19·7 15·6	329 · 4 323 · 1	321 · 5 324 · 4	3·4 3·4
April 14 May 12 June 9	1,335·6 1,285·7 1,390·4	5·7 5·5 5·9	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,287 · 6 1,283 · 2 1,323 · 3	5·5 5·5 5·6	7·6 -4·4 40·1	4·0 1·6 14·4	223 197 288	989 969 982	123 120 120	992·5 954·6 1.009·4	7·0 6·8 7·2	26·8 22·0 76·9	965·7 932·7 932·5	960·0 952·4 978·0	6·8 6·8 6·9	343 · 1 331 · 1 381 · 0	3·6 3·5 4·0	23·5 20·1 65·8	319·6 311·0 315·2	327 · 6 330 · 8 345 · 3	3·5 3·5 3·7
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	6·6 6·7 6·6	241 · 6 220 · 4 166 · 2	1,311·9 1,346·6 1,375·7	1,337·0 1,337·1 1,357·6	5·7 5·7 5·8	13·7 0·1 20·5	16·5 18·0 11·4	389 269 242	1,046 1,178 1,175	118 120 125	1,087·3 1,097·9	7·7 7·8 7·7	128·6 117·8 83·9	958·7 980·1 995·7	984·1 983·8 995·1	7·0 7·0 7·1	466·2 469·1 462·3	4·9 5·0 4·9	112·9 102·6 82·3	353·2 366·5 380·0	352·9 353·3 362·5	3·7 3·7 3·8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,456·6 1,438·0 1,419·7	6·2 6·1 6·0	92·6 68·6 54·3	1,364·0 1,369·4 1,365·4	1,363·1 1,367·7 1,366·7	5·8 5·8 5·8	5·5 4·6 -1·0	8·7 10·2 3·0	253 230 201	1,079 1,083 1,092	125 125 126	1,079 · 6 1,028 · 7 1,021 · 5	7·3 7·3	43·3 32·0 25·4	985·4 989·5 993·1	996·1 996·7 994·0	7·1 7·1 7·1	427·9 416·5 401·2	4·5 4·4 4·3	49·3 36·6 28·9	378·6 379·9 372·3	367 · 0 371 · 0 372 · 7	3·9 3·9 4·0
1978 Jan 12 Feb 9	1,484·7 1,445·9 1,399·0	6·3 6·1 5·9	57·4 46·6 37·6	1,427·3 1,399·2 1,361·3	1,361 · 7 1,350 · 6 1,348 · 6	5·8 5·7 5·7	-5·0 -11·1 -2·0	-0·5 -5·7 -6·0	199 203 189	1,156 1,114 1,082	130 129 128	1,018·5 1,070·2 1,045·2	7·2 7·6 7·4	27·4 22·2	1,042·8 1,023·0	989·4 980·5	7·0 7·0	414·5 400·7	4·3 4·2	30·0 24·5	384·5 376·2	372·3 370·1	3·9 3·9
Mar 9 April 13 May 11	1,387·5 1,324·9	5·9 5·6 5·8	56·7 44·7 139·2	1,330 · 8 1,280 · 2 1,242 · 2	1,339·6 1,331·4 1,320·2	5·7 5·6 5·6	-9·0 -8·2 -11·2	-7·4 -6·4 -9·5	220 185 276	1,041 1,015 983	127 125 123	1,014·4 999·9 957·4	7·2 7·1 6·8	17·9 28·6 22·1	996·5 971·2 935·4	978·3 966·5 960·3	7·0 6·9 6·8	384·6 387·6 367·4	4·0 4·1 3·8	19·8 28·1 22·6	364·8 359·5 344·8	370·3 373·1 371·1	3·9 3·9 3·9
June 8 July 6 Aug 10	1,381 · 4 1,512 · 5 1,534 · 4	6·4 6·5	231 · 7 210 · 9 130 · 7	1,280 · 8 1,323 · 6 1,316 · 0	1,307·3 1,308·9 1,297·2	5·5 5·5 5·5	-12·9 1·6 -11·7	-10·8 -7·5 -7·7	366 250 220	1,024 1,160 1,102	122 124 125	978 · 1 1,038 · 8 1,050 · 1	6·9 7·4 7·5	74·7 124·2 114·2	903·4 914·6 935·9	950·6 941·7 939·0	6·8 6·7 6·7	403·3 473·7 484·4	4·2 5·0 5·1	64·5 107·5 96·7	338·8 366·2 387·6	369·6 365·6 369·9	3·9 3·8 3·9
Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9	1,446·7 1,364·9 1,330·8	6·1 5·8 5·6	76·4 52·9	1,288·5 1,277·9	1,285·9 1,274·1 1,265·4	5·4 5·4 5·4	-11·3 -11·8 -8·7	-7·1 -11·6 -10·6	235 203 191	1,006 1,004 988	124 124 124	993·7 946·0 928·8	7·1 6·7 6·6	64·8 36·8 25·3	928·9 909·2 903·5	929·2 918·8 909·1	6·6 6·5 6·5	453·1 418·9 402·0	4·4 4·2	65·9 39·6 27·6	387·2 379·4 374·4	368·0 367·1 365·0	3·8 3·8 3·8
Dec 7 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8	1,303·2 1,391·2 1,387·6	5·5 5·9 5·9	39·8 44·4 36·7	1,263 · 4 1,346 · 9 1,350 · 9	1,276·0 1,297·2	5·4 5·5	10·6 21·2	-3·3 7·7 9·6	201 200 176	1,063 1,061 1,038	127 127 126	920·3 989·9 993·9	6·5 7·1 7·1	19·2 22·0 18·4	901·1 967·9 975·5	901·9 912·5 930·1	6·4 6·5 6·7	382·9 401·3 393·7	4·0 4·1 4·1	20·6 22·3 18·3	362·3 379·0 375·4	363·5 363·5	3·8 3·7
Mar 8 April 5 May 10	1,339·8 1,279·8 1,238·5	5·7 5·4 5·2	23·9 23·9 36·2	1,310·9 1,255·9 1,202·3	1,294·3 1,260·3 1,252·4 1,225·4	5·5 5·3 5·3	-2·9 -34·0 -7·0	-5·2 -14·9	166 160	989 957	125 121 117	961 · 2 916 · 2	6·9 6·6	14.4	946·8 904·2	926·4 897·1	6.6	378·6 363·6	3·9 3·7	14·5 11·9	364·1 351·7	367·1 367·9 363·2	3·8 3·8 3·7
June 14 July 12	1,281 · 1 1,392 · 0 1,383 · 9	5·4 5·9 5·8	137·1 204·2 173·1	1,144·0 1,187·8 1,210·8	1,225 · 4 1,216 · 9 1,201 · 2	5·2 5·1 5·1	-27·0 -8·5 -15·7	-23·0 -14·5 -17·1	266 335 232	941 1,035	117 117	879 · 5 887 · 2 933 · 7	6·3 6·3	18·8 74·7 110·5	860·7 812·5 823·2	885 · 7 862 · 0 851 · 9	6·3 6·2 6·1	359 · 0 393 · 9 458 · 3	3·7 4·1 4·7	17·4 62·4 93·7	341 · 6 331 · 5 364 · 6	366·7 363·4 365·0	3·8 3·7 3·8
Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11†	1,325.0	5·6 5·5	106·0 64·0	1,219 · 0	1,204·9 1,217·4 1,223·4	5·1 5·1 5·2	3·7 12·5 6·0	-6·8 0·2 7·4	212 231 203	995 953 969	118 118 120		6·6 6·4	94·5 53·2 30·8	833·7 837·2 851·9	839 · 4 840 · 5	6·0 6·0	455·7 434·6 420·1	4·7 4·5	78 · 6 52 · 8	377 · 1 381 · 8	361 · 8 364 · 4 - 369 · 0	3·7 3·8 3·8
Nov 8 Dec 6 1980 Jan 10	1,292·3 1,292·0 1,404·4	5·5 5·5 6·0	45·5 35·7 42·6	1,246 · 8 1,256 · 3 1,361 · 7	1,239·5 1,272·5	5·2 5·4	16·1 33·0	11·5 18·4	197 202 212	974 1,079 1,085	121 125 125	882.0	6·3 6·4 7·0	21 · 6 17 · 2	860 · 4 873 · 6	852·5 861·3	6·1 6·2	410·3 401·3	4·2 4·1	23·9 18·5	386 · 4 382 · 7	370·9 378·2	3.8
Feb 14 Mar 13 e	1,422·0 1,411·7	6·0 6·0	35·2 29·3 50·0	1,386 · 8 1,382 · 4 1,404 · 6	1,313 · 8 1,347 · 0 1,391 · 2	5·6 5·7 5·9	41 · 3 33 · 2 44 · 2	30·1 35·8 39·6	199	1,087	125 127	985 - 2	7·1 7·0	20·7 17·2 14·3	949·7 968·0 965·0	881 · 3 909 · 4 931 · 8	6·3 6·5 6·7	434·0 436·8 432·4	4·5 4·5 4·5	21·9 18·1 15·1	412·1 418·7 417·3	391 · 2 404 · 4 415 · 2	4·0 4·2 4·3
May 8 June 12	1,441·4 1,586·6	6·1 6·7	45·8 178·3	1,395·6 1,408·3 1,529·9	1,429·2 1,474·2 1,539·5	6·1 6·2	38·0 45·0 65·3	38·5 42·4 49·4	199 338 433	1,116 1,123 1,249	126 126 129	1,011 · 0 1,001 · 9 1,082 · 9	7·3 7·2 7·8	26·0 23·7 96·1	984·9 978·2 986·9		6·9 7·1 7·4	443·7 439·5 503·7	4·6 4·5 5·2	24·0 22·1 82·3	419·7 417·4 421·4	425 · 6 437 · 2 448 · 3	4·4 4·5 4·6
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,811·9 1,913·1 1,950·2	7·7 8·1 8·3	282·1 252·0 196·3	1,661 · 1 1,753 · 8	1,623·9 1,714·6	6·9 7·3	84·4 90·7	64·9 80·1 90·6	300 292 329	1,474 1,517 1,500	139 141	1,284 · 3	8·7 9·2 9·5	150·3 135·7 101·2	1,059·0 1,148·6 1,217·9	1,137 · 1	7·7 8·2 8·7	602·7 628·9 631·0	6·2 6·5 6·5	131 · 8 116 · 3 95 · 1	470 · 8 512 · 6 535 · 9	464·3 486·8 508·6	4·8 5·0 5·3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,973·0 2,071·2 2,150·5	8·4 8·8 9·1	137·2 103·4 88·6	1,835 · 8 1,967 · 8 2,061 · 8	1,811 · 2 1,944 · 4 2,048 · 3	7·7 8·2 8·7	96·6 133·2 103·9	106·8 111·2	309 283	1,608 1,706	155 161 169	1,353 · 1 1,443 · 4 1,520 · 8	9·7 10·4 10·9		1,283·3 1,390·5 1,474·9	1,382 · 3	9·2 9·9 10·5	619·9 627·8 629·7	6·4 6·5 6·5	67·4 50·6 42·8	552·5 577·2 587·0	533 · 1 562 · 1 584 · 6	5·5 5·8 6·0
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,320·5 2,363·4 2,384·8	9·8 10·0 10·1	95·8 83·9 72·9	2,224 · 6 2,279 · 5 2,311 · 9	2,137·2 2,211·3 2,286·2	9·1 9·4 9·7	88·9 74·1 74·9	108·7 89·0 79·3	282 280 252	1,869 1,909 1,952	174 181	1,647 · 1 1,686 · 1 1,712 · 5	10 1	44.0	1,597·0 1,642·0 1,673·8	1,529 · 3	11 · 0 11 · 4	673·4 677·4 672·4	7·0 7·0 6·9	45·7 39·9 34·2	627·7 637·5 638·2	607·9 626·0 641·0	6·3 6·5 6·6
April 9 e May 14 June 11 e	2,426·3 2,456·9 2,576·6	10·3 10·4 10·9	68·0 92·5 207·6	2,358·3 2,364·3 2,369·0	2,357·7 2,417·8 2,454·4	10·0 10·2 10·4	71 · 5 60 · 1 36 · 6	73·5 68·8 56·1	287 246 357	1,958 2,021 2,030	182 190 190	1,749 · 3 1,775 · 4 1,844 · 5	12.6	36·4 51·1	1,712·9 1,724·3 1,730·7	1,699·0 1,748·5	12·2 12·6	676·9 681·4	7·0 7·0	31 · 6 41 · 5	645·4 640·0	658·7 669·3	6·8 6·9
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	2,744·0 2,831·3 2,884·8	11·6 12·0 12·2	275 · 4 267 · 8 256 · 8	2,468·6 2,563·5 2,628·1	2,484·5 2,528·6 2,573·5	10·5 10·7 10·9	30·1 44·1 44·9	42·3 36·9 39·7	374 273 311	2,175 2,359 2,374	195 199 200	1,935 · 6 1,990 · 8 2,025 · 8	13.9	146·4 143·0	1,789·2 1,847·7	1,804·1 1,832·8	12·8 13·0 13·2	732 · 1 808 · 4 840 · 6	7·6 8·4 8·7	93·8 129·0 124·8	638·3 679·4 715·8	674·0 680·4 695·8	7·0 7·0 7·2
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,876·4 2,843·8 2,832·0	12·2 12·1 12·0	204·5 155·5 134·6	2,671 · 9 2,688 · 3 2,697 · 4	2,627 · 8 2,662 · 7 2,679 · 6	11 · 1 11 · 3 11 · 4	54·3 34·9 16·9	47·8 44·7 35·4	320 287 254	2,344 2,340 2,374	212 217 204	2,028·6 2,020·2	14.6	110-2	1,888·2 1,918·4 1,935·6	1,898.6	13·4 13·6 13·8	859·0 847·9 823·6	8·9 8·8 8·5	94·4 70·9	739·8 753·5	709·1 729·2	7·3 7·5
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11	2,957·3 2,932·7	12·5 12·4	142·2 127·1	2,815·1 2,805·6	2,724·6 2,731·6	11·5 11·6	45·0 7·0	32·3 23·0	257 254	2,486 2,465	215 214	2,028·8 2,123·7 2,105·9		74.1	1,954·7 2,045·2	1,941 · 5	14.0	803·2 833·6	8.3	60·5 63·8	752·7 742·7 769·9	736·5 738·1 748·4	7·6 7·6

IALE						FEMALE							GREAT BRITAIN
	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	
umber	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Number	
986·0 027·5 995·2 919·6 180·0 870·4	7·0 7·3 7·1 6·6 8·5 13·4	44·6 51·4 48·1 40·7 62·8 85·8	941·3 976·1 947·1 879·0 1,117·2 1,784·6		6·7 6·9 6·7 6·3 7·9	318·6 395·2 414·4 405·9 535·8 758·0	3·4 4·2 4·3 4·2 5·5 7·8	36·9 48·4 45·6 37·3 57·3 73·8	281 · 7 346 · 8 368 · 8 368 · 6 478 · 6 684 · 2		3·0 3·7 3·9 3·8 4·9 7·0	107·9 141·8 159·7 170·2 223·3 322·6	1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981
016·0	7·2	19·7	996·3	956·8	6·8	349·1	3·7	19·7	329·4	321 · 5	3·4	133·3	1977 Feb 10
989·5	7·0	15·7	973·7	955·6	6·8	338·6	3·6	15·6	323·1	324 · 4	3·4	133·7	Mar 10
992·5	7·0	26·8	965·7	960·0	6·8	343 · 1	3·6	23·5	319·6	327 · 6	3·5	135·3	April 14
954·6	6·8	22·0	932·7	952·4	6·8	331 · 1	3·5	20·1	311·0	330 · 8	3·5	134·4	May 12
009·4	7·2	76·9	932·5	978·0	6·9	381 · 0	4·0	65·8	315·2	345 · 3	3·7	138·2	June 9
087 · 3	7·7	128·6	958·7	984·1	7·0	466 · 2	4·9	112·9	353·2	352·9	3·7	141 · 0	July 14
097 · 9	7·8	117·8	980·1	983·8	7·0	469 · 1	5·0	102·6	366·5	353·3	3·7	143 · 8	Aug 11
079 · 6	7·7	83·9	995·7	995·1	7·1	462 · 3	4·9	82·3	380·0	362·5	3·8	149 · 9	Sep 8
028·7	7·3	43·3	985·4	996·1	7·1	427·9	4·5	49·3	378·6	367·0	3·9	155 · 6	Oct 13
021·5	7·3	32·0	989·5	996·7	7·1	416·5	4·4	36·6	379·9	371·0	3·9	156 · 4	Nov 10
018·5	7·2	25·4	993·1	994·0	7·1	401·2	4·3	28·9	372·3	372·7	4·0	154 · 5	Dec 8
070 · 2	7·6	27·4	1,042·8	989·4	7·0	414·5	4·3	30·0	384·5	372·3	3·9	157·0	1978 Jan 12
045 · 2	7·4	22·2	1,023·0	980·5	7·0	400·7	4·2	24·5	376·2	370·1	3·9	157·0	Feb 9
014 · 4	7·2	17·9	996·5	978·3	7·0	384·6	4·0	19·8	364·8	370·3	3·9	156·7	Mar 9
199 · 9	7·1	28·6	971 · 2	966·5	6·9	387 · 6	4·1	28·1	359·5	373 · 1	3·9	158·1	April 13
157 · 4	6·8	22·1	935 · 4	960·3	6·8	367 · 4	3·8	22·6	344·8	371 · 1	3·9	154·9	May 11
178 · 1	6·9	74·7	903 · 4	950·6	6·8	403 · 3	4·2	64·5	338·8	369 · 6	3·9	152·9	June 8
038 · 8	7·4	124·2	914·6	941·7	6·7	473·7	5·0	107·5	366·2	365 · 6	3·8	155·3	July 6
050 · 1	7·5	114·2	935·9	939·0	6·7	484·4	5·1	96·7	387·6	369 · 9	3·9	161·0	Aug 10
193 · 7	7·1	64·8	928·9	929·2	6·6	453·1	4·7	65·9	387·2	368 · 0	3·8	164·8	Sep 14
46·0	6·7	36·8	909·2	918·8	6·5	418·9	4·4	39·6	379 · 4	367 · 1	3·8	166·3	Oct 12
28·8	6·6	25·3	903·5	909·1	6·5	402·0	4·2	27·6	374 · 4	365 · 0	3·8	168·0	Nov 9
20·3	6·5	19·2	901·1	901·9	6·4	382·9	4·0	20·6	362 · 3	363 · 5	3·8	164·9	Dec 7
89·9	7·1	22·0	967·9	912·5	6·5	401·3	4·1	22·3	379·0	363·5	3·7	167·8	1979 Jan 11
93·9	7·1	18·4	975·5	930·1	6·7	393·7	4·1	18·3	375·4	367·1	3·8	170·2	Feb 8
61·2	6·9	14·4	946·8	926·4	6·6	378·6	3·9	14·5	364·1	367·9	3·8	169·2	Mar 8
16·2	6·6	12·0	904·2	897·1	6·4	363 · 6	3·7	11·9	351 · 7	363·2	3·7	166 · 4	April 5
79·5	6·3	18·8	860·7	885·7	6·3	359 · 0	3·7	17·4	341 · 6	366·7	3·8	163 · 8	May 10
87·2	6·3	74·7	812·5	862·0	6·2	393 · 9	4·1	62·4	331 · 5	363·4	3·7	161 · 4	June 14
33·7	6·7	110·5	823·2	851 · 9	6·1	458·3	4·7	93·7	364·6	365 · 0	3·8	165·4	July 12
28·2	6·6	94·5	833·7	839 · 4	6·0	455·7	4·7	78·6	377·1	361 · 8	3·7	168·3	Aug 9
90·4	6·4	53·2	837·2	840 · 5	6·0	434·6	4·5	52·8	381·8	364 · 4	3·8	173·5	Sep 13
32·7	6·3	30·8	851 · 9	848 · 4	6·1	420·1	4·3	33·2	386·9	369·0	3·8	175·9	Oct 11†
32·0	6·3	21·6	860 · 4	852 · 5	6·1	410·3	4·2	23·9	386·4	370·9	3·8	180·1	Nov 8
90·8	6·4	17·2	873 · 6	861 · 3	6·2	401·3	4·1	18·5	382·7	378·2	3·9	180·9	Dec 6
70 · 4	7·0	20·7	949·7	881 · 3	6·3	434 · 0	4·5	21 · 9	412·1	391·2	4·0	188·9	1980 Jan 10
35 · 2	7·1	17·2	968·0	909 · 4	6·5	436 · 8	4·5	18 · 1	418·7	404·4	4·2	197·6	Feb 14
79 · 3	7·0	14·3	965·0	931 · 8	6·7	432 · 4	4·5	15 · 1	417·3	415·2	4·3	199·8	Mar 13 e
11 · 0	7·3	26·0	984·9	965·6	6·9	443·7	4·6	24·0	419·7	425·6	4·4	202·4	April 10
01 · 9	7·2	23·7	978·2	992·0	7·1	439·5	4·5	22·1	417·4	437·2	4·5	205·5	May 8
82 · 9	7·8	96·1	986·9	1,025·9	7·4	503·7	5·2	82·3	421·4	448·3	4·6	207·4	June 12
09·3	8·7	150·3	1,059·0	1,075·2	7·7	602·7	6·2	131 · 8	470·8	464 · 3	4·8	215·5	July 10
84·3	9·2	135·7	1,148·6	1,137·1	8·2	628·9	6·5	116 · 3	512·6	486 · 8	5·0	229·2	Aug 14
19·1	9·5	101·2	1,217·9	1,206·0	8·7	631·0	6·5	95 · 1	535·9	508 · 6	5·3	242·7	Sep 11
53·1	9·7	69·8	1,283·3	1,278·1	9·2	619·9	6·4	67·4	552·5	533 · 1	5·5	252·0	Oct 9
43·4	10·4	52·8	1,390·5	1,382·3	9·9	627·8	6·5	50·6	577·2	562 · 1	5·8	265·9	Nov 13
20·8	10·9	45·9	1,474·9	1,463·7	10·5	629·7	6·5	42·8	587·0	584 · 6	6·0	272·8	Dec 11
47·1 86·1 12·5	11 · 8 12 · 1 12 · 3	50·1 44·0 38·7	1,597·0 1,642·0 1,673·8	1,529·3 1,585·3 1,645·2	11 · 0 11 · 4 11 · 8	673·4 677·4 672·4	7·0 7·0 6·9	45·7 39·9 34·2	627·7 637·5 638·2	607 · 9 626 · 0 641 · 0	6·3 6·5 6·6	290·6 299·4	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
19·3	12·6	36·4	1,712·9	1,699·0	12·2	676·9	7·0	31 · 6	645 · 4	658·7	6·8	308·9	April 9 e
75·4	12·8	51·1	1,724·3	1,748·5	12·6	681·4	7·0	41 · 5	640 · 0	669·3	6·9	313·0	May 14
14·5	13·3	113·8	1,730·7	1,780·4	12·8	732·1	7·6	93 · 8	638 · 3	674·0	7·0	314·2	June 11 e
	13·9 14·3 14·6	146·4 143·0 137·6	1,789·2 1,847·7 1,888·2	1,804·1 1,832·8 1,864·4	13·0 13·2 13·4	808·4 840·6 859·0	8·4 8·7 8·9	129·0 124·8 119·2	679·4 715·8 739·8	680 · 4 695 · 8 709 · 1	7·0 7·2 7·3	320·3 333·8 340·8	July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡
0.2	14·6	110·2	1,918·4	1,898·6	13·6	847·9	8·8	94·4	753·5	729·2	7·5	345 · 4	Oct 8 ‡
	14·5	84·5	1,935·6	1,926·2	13·8	823·6	8·5	70·9	752·7	736·5	7·6	352 · 4	Nov 12
	14·6	74·1	1,954·7	1,941·5	14·0	803·2	8·3	60·5	742·7	738·1	7·6	348 · 4	Dec 10
	15·3 15·1	78·5 70·1	2,045·2 2,035·8	1,976·2 1,976·4	14·2 14·2	833 · 6 826 · 8	8·6 8·5	63·8 57·0	769·9 769·8	748·4 755·2	7·8 7·7 7·8		1982 Jan 14 Feb 11

1965 1966

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 3

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	NUM	IBER UNEMF	PLOYED	e konstituen a entre i	PER C	CENT	and the second section is		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SCI	HOOL LEA	VERS	
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted				
				leavers included in un- employed				(and a second	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH EAST	342· 318·		86·5 84·4	17·1 13·8	4·5 4·2	5·7 5·2	2·8 2·7	325·8 304·9		4·3 4·0			247·3 227·0	78·4 77·9
977 978 979† Annual 980 981	202.	2 205·6 1 260·9	76·6 102·2 164·4	10·8 19·8 31·5	3·7 4·8 8·0	4·6 5·9 10·0	2·4 3·2 5·2	271 · 4 343 · 4 575 · 0		3·5 4·4 7·5			198·8 245·9 420·7	71 · 1 91 · 4 148 · 3
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	526· 533·		139·7 139·1	12·2 10·5	6·9 7·0	8·7 8·9	4·4 4·4	514·5 523·4	497·4 515·8	6·6 6·8	21 · 4 18 · 4	22·8 20·8	366 · 8 381 · 8	130·6 134·0
April 9 e May 14 June 11	549· 560· 583·	3 416.8	141·2 143·5 152·5	9·9 16·3 39·3	7·3 7·4 7·7	9·2 9·4 9·7	4·5 4·5 4·8	539·8 544·0 544·0	535·6 551·1 559·5	7·1 7·3 7·4	19·8 15·5 8·4	19·9 17·9 14·6	397·1 410·1 417·3	138·5 141·0 142·2
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	632 · 664 · 684 ·	4 477.5	173·9 186·9 195·1	54·5 56·1 56·8	8·3 8·8 9·0	10·4 10·8 11·1	5·5 5·9 6·2	578·1 608·3 627·3	578·7 594·0 613·5	7·6 7·8 8·1	19·2 15·3 19·5	14·4 14·3 18·0	431 · 1 440 · 2 452 · 3	147·6 153·8 161·2
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	686- 674- 669-	8 487·0	194·9 187·8 180·4	46·7 33·8 28·3	9·0 8·9 8·8	11·1 11·0 11·0	6·2 5·9 5·7	639 · 8 641 · 0 640 · 8	632·3 635·3 638·7	8·3 8·4 8·4	18·8 3·0 3·4	17·9 13·8 8·4	463·8 466·5 471·3	168·5 168·8 167·4
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	699 · 700 ·		186·3 186·7	27·1 24·3	9·2 9·2	11·6 11·6	5·9 5·9	672·3 675·9	649·0 658·8	8·5 8·7	10·3 9·8	5·6 7·8	479·9 486·3	169·1 172·5
	ON (included in Sou							4 N						
777 178 Annual 179† average 180	164 · 153 · 138 · 175 · 293 ·	3 116·3 7 104·1 5 128·5	38·7 37·5 34·6 47·0 78·3	6·6 5·4 4·6 8·1 13·5	4·3 4·0 3·6 4·6 7·7	5·5 5·1 4·6 5·7 9·6	2·5 2·4 2·2 3·0 5·0	158·1 148·4 134·1 167·4 279·7		4·1 3·9 3·5 4·3 7·3			122 · 4 113 · 2 101 · 0 121 · 9 205 · 2	35 · 6 35 · 1 32 · 3 42 · 7 71 · 4
81 Feb 12 Mar 12	248 · 9 254 · 3	184-1	64·9 65·3	5·9 5·2	6·6 6·7	8·2 8·4	4·2 4·2	243·0 249·1	236·2 246·2	6·2 6·5	10·3 10·0	10·3 9·8	175·4 183·5	60·8 62·7
April 9 e May 14 June 11	262 · 2 270 · 0 277 · 1	202.0	66·6 68·6 70·6	7.8	7·0 7·1 7·3	8·8 9·0 9·2	4·3 4·4 4·5	257 · 4 262 · 8 265 · 0	255·2 264·7 270·2	6·7 7·0 7·1	9·0 9·5 5·5	9·8 9·5 8·0	190·1 197·7 202·2	65·1 67·0 67·9
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	304 · 326 · 4 335 · 7	236.0	81 · 4 90 · 5 94 · 4		8·6 8·8	10·0 10·5 10·8	5·2 5·8 6·1	284·2 303·8 311·6	283·5 296·6 303·4	7·5 7·8 8·0	13·3 13·1 6·8	9·4 10·6 11·1	211·6 219·9 223·9	71·9 76·7 79·5
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	339 · 330 · (326 · 2	239 · 1	95·4 90·9 87·3		8·9 8·7 8·6	10·9 10·7 10·7	6·1 5·8 5·6	316·9 313·7 312·5	313·3 311·5 313·0	8·3 8·2 8·2	9·9 -1·8 1·5	9·9 5·0 3·2	230·3 229·3 231·7	83·0 82·2 81·3
82 Jan 14 Feb 11	336·9 339·8		89·3 90·4		8·9 9·0	11·1 11·2	5·7 5·8	324·2 328·0	314·1 321·1	8·3 8·5	1·1 7·0	0·3 3·2	232·7 237·2	81 · 4 83 · 9
AST ANGLIA			0.5	1.1						9 (9)				
778 179† Annual 180 averages	37.7 35.9 32.4 41.4 65.8	26·1 23·1 29·2	9·5 9·8 9·3 12·2 18·0	1·8 1·3 2·5	5·3 5·0 4·5 5·7 9·1	6·4 6·0 5·4 6·8 11·0	3·4 3·5 3·2 4·2 6·2	35 · 6 34 · 1 31 · 1 39 · 0 61 · 7		5·0 4·7 4·3 5·3 8·5			27·1 25·2 22·4 27·5 45·1	8·5 8·9 8·6 10·8 16·0
81 Feb 12 Mar 12	60 · 9 61 · 5		15·9 15·7		8·4 8·5	10·4 10·6	5·5 5·4	59·4 60·2	56·3 57·9	7·8 8·0	2·3 1·6	2·7 2·2	41 · 5 43 · 0	14·8 14·9
April 9 e May 14 June 11	62 · 0 62 · 2 63 · 7	46.3	15·9 15·9 17·2	2.3	8·6 8·6 8·8	10·7 10·7 10·8	5·4 5·5 5·9	60·8 59·9 58·5	59·1 59·9 60·3	8·2 8·3 8·4	1·2 0·8 0·4	1·7 1·2 0·8	43·9 44·7 44·8	15·2 15·2 15·5
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	68·1 68·2 70·2	48-5	19·3 19·7 20·7	6.7	9·4 9·5 9·7	11·3 11·2 11·4	6·6 6·8 7·1	60·8 61·4 63·8	62·0 61·4 63·9	8·6 8·5 8·9	1·7 -0·6 2·5	1·0 0·5 1·2	46·3 45·5 46·8	15·7 15·9 17·1
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	70·1 69·6 70·6	49.9	20·6 19·7 19·6	3.4	9·7 9·6 9·8	11·5 11·5 11·8	7·1 6·8 6·8	65 · 4 66 · 2 67 · 8	65·5 65·8 67·3	9·1 9·1 9·3	1·6 0·3 1·5	1·2 1·5 1·1	47·8 48·1 49·2	17·7 17·7 18·1
82 Jan 14 Feb 11	75·1 75·5		20·7 20·7		10-4	12·6 12·7	7·1 7·1	72·3 73·2	69·6 70·0	9·7 9·7	2.3	1.4	50·6 50·7	19·0 19·3

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	NUME	BER UNEN	IPLOYED		PER	CENT	66	UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING SC	CHOOL LEA	VERS	And Spinor	
	Ail	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employe		Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH WEST														
1977 1978 1979† Annual 1980 1981	111 · 8 107 · 3 95 · 4 113 · 1 166 · 0	81·9 76·3 66·2 77·2 116·6	29·9 31·0 29·2 35·8 49·5	6·3 5·9 4·5 6·7 8·7	6·8 6·4 5·7 6·7 9·9	8·3 7·7 6·7 7·9 11·9	4·5 4·6 4·2 5·1 7·1	105·5 101·5 90·9 106·4 157·3		6·4 6·1 5·4 6·2 9·3		7 6 7	78·6 73·3 63·5 72·6 10·9	26·9 28·2 27·0 32·2 44·9
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	154·6 155·7	108·3 109·7	46·3 46·0	3·7 3·2	9·2 9·3	11·0 11·2	6·6 6·6	150·9 152·5	142·2 146·9	8·5 8·7			00.5	41·7 43·0
April 9 e May 14 June 11	157·2 154·6 159·8	111 · 8 110 · 8 113 · 8	45·4 43·8 46·0	3·1 4·2 13·9	9·4 9·2 9·5	11·4 11·3 11·6	6·6 6·3 6·6	154·1 150·4 145·9	151·5 153·3 154·8	9·0 9·1 9·2	1.8	3.7 10	07·9 09·6 11·1	43·6 43·7 43·7
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	168·2 172·7 176·3	117·8 120·1 122·7	50·4 52·6 53·6	15.7	10·0 10·3 10·5	12·0 12·2 12·5	7·2 7·5 7·7	151 · 2 157 · 0 .161 · 7	156·5 158·4 162·3	9·4 9·7	1·9 3·9	1.7 11	2·4 3·1 5·8	44·1 45·3 46·5
Oct 8‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	179·8 180·8 180·4	125·1 125·9 126·5	54·7 54·9 53·9	7.8 1	0·7 0·8 0·7	12·8 12·8 12·9	7·8 7·9 7·7	169·2 172·9 173·8	167·3 168·2 169·2		0.8	3 - 3 11	8·9 9·3 20·1	48·4 48·9 49·1
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	188·1 187·5	132·6 131·9	55·5 55·7		1.2	13·5 13·4	7·9 8·0	181·3 181·3	171·3 172·5	10·2 10·3			22.2	49·1 50·0
VEST MIDLANDS														
977 978 Annual 979† averages 980 981	134·3 130·4 128·1 181·6 313·1	95·1 90·3 87·6 123·2 223·9	39·2 40·1 40·4 58·4 89·1		5·8 5·6 5·5 7·8 3·5	6·7 6·4 6·3 8·9 16·1	4·3 4·4 4·4 6·3 9·6	123 · 6 120 · 3 119 · 5 167 · 4 294 · 6		5·3 5·1 5·1 7·2 12·6		8 8 11	00·2 35·7 33·2 4·9 2·9	33·4 34·7 35·8 50·8 79·9
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	272·8 278·7	195·1 201·1	77·7 77·7	9.6 1	1.8	14·0 14·4	8·4 8·4	263·3 270·4	260·3 270·1				37·6 95·8	72·7 74·3
April 9 e May 14 June 11	287·3 294·1 305·7	207·6 213·7 221·2	79·7 80·4 84·4	11.2 1	2·3 2·7 3·2	14·8 15·4 15·9	8·6 8·7 9·1	279·5 282·9 287·1	286 - 5	12.4	6.7	3.7 20	02·8 09·4 3·6	77·0 77·2 78·4
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	328·5 342·1 349·8	233 · 6 241 · 9 246 · 6	94·9 100·2 103·2	32.0 1	4·2 4·8 5·1	16·8 17·4 17·7	10·3 10·8 11·2	298·0 310·1 318·2	303.7	13.1	7-1 5	.7 22	6·9 21·6 26·2	79·7 82·1 84·5
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	349·7 342·2 341·6	247·9 244·5 246·2	101·8 97·6 95·4	19.7 1	5·1 4·8 4·7	17·8 17·6 17·7	11·0 10·6 10·3	324·7 322·5 325·0	320 - 3	13.8 -	0.2 5	.5 23	2·5 3·2 6·3	88·0 87·1 88·1
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	353·8 350·0	256·0 254·0	97·8 96·0		5·3 5·1	18·4 18·2	10·6 10·4	337·0 335·2					2·8 3·1	89·4 89·0
AST MIDLANDS														
077 178 Annual 179† averages 180	79·8 80·2 75·3 104·0 164·8	58·1 57·3 53·6 73·1 119·1	21·7 22·9 21·8 30·9 45·7	4·5 3·7 7·3	5·0 5·0 4·6 6·4 0·1	6·0 5·9 5·5 7·5 12·3	3·4 3·5 3·3 4·7 7·0	74 · 8 75 · 7 71 · 6 96 · 6 154 · 6		4·7 4·7 4·4 5·9 9·5		5 5 6	5.5 5.0 1.5 8.6 2.9	19·3 20·7 19·9 27·0 40·6
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	147·8 150·0		• 40·2 39·8	3.9	9·1 9·2	11·1 11·4	6·1 6·1	143·9 146·6	139·5 144·8	8.6		.0 10	1 · 8 6 · 5	37·7 38·3
April 9 e May 14 June 11	153·0 155·0 168·0	112·7 113·9 121·0	40·4 41·1 47·0	5.3	9·5 9·5 0·3	11·7 11·8 12·5	6·2 6·3 7·2	149·8 149·7 150·2	148·7 151·7 153·5	9.3	3.0 4	-1 11	9·6 1·8 3·3	39·1 39·9 40·2
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	176·7 178·8 181·9	125·2 127·0 129·2	51·5 51·8 52·7	21·4 1 18·1 1 17·6 1	0·9 1·0 1·2	12·9 13·1 13·3	7·9 7·9 8·0	155·3 160·7 164·2	155·8 158·2 162·1	9.7	2.4 2	.2 11	5·1 6·8 9·3	40·7 41·4 42·8
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	177·0 172·8 172·8	126·8 125·1 125·9	50·2 47·7 46·9	8.5 1	0·9 0·6 0·6	13·1 12·9 13·0	7·6 7·3 7·2	165·3 164·3 165·6	163 - 8		0.8 1	.9 12	0·8 0·3 1·4	43·8 43·5 43·8
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	181·5 179·0	132·9 130·8	48·6 48·1	7·3 1 6·5 1	1 · 2	13·7 13·5	7·4 7·3	174·2 172·5				·7 12	4·9 3·5	44·7 44·8

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	illy adjuste	d			
		#0700 2700 2700 2700 2700 2700 2			included in un- employed				(200-20-0)	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORK	SHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E													
1977 1978 1979† 1980 1981	Annual averages	120 · 8 125 · 8 121 · 1 163 · 6 254 · 2	87·3 89·0 83·7 112·7 183·1	33·5 36·8 37·4 51·0 71·1	9·3 9·2 8·1 13·8 19·3	5·8 6·0 5·7 7·8 12·1	6·8 7·0 6·6 8·9 14·5	4·1 4·4 4·4 6·0 8·4	111 · 5 116 · 6 113 · 0 149 · 8 234 · 9		5·3 5·5 5·3 7·0 11·1			82 · 8 84 · 5 79 · 7 104 · 7 171 · 8	28 · 6 32 · 1 32 · 9 43 · 4 61 · 4
1981	Feb 12 Mar 12	228·1 230·3	165·5 168·1	62·5 62·2	9·2 8·1	10·8 10·9	13·1 13·3	7·4 7·4	218·9 222·2	212·2 218·7	10·1 10·4	6·4 6·5	8·6 7·5	155·5 160·6	56·7 58·1
1	April 9 e May 14 June 11	233·1 237·7 251·0	170·7 174·3 181·4	62·4 63·4 69·6	7·3 11·1 24·9	11·0 11·3 11·9	13·5 13·8 14·4	7·4 7·5 8·2	225·7 226·6 226·1	224·5 229·8 232·5	10·7 10·9 11·0	5·8 5·8 2·7	6·2 5·9 4·6	165·1 169·8 172·2	59·4 60·0 60·3
F	July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	268·0 275·9 281·0	190·1 195·2 198·8	77·9 80·7 82·3	35·2 32·8 31·8	12·7 13·1 13·4	15·1 15·5 15·8	9·2 9·6 9·8	232·8 243·1 249·2	234·3 240·0 245·7	11·1 11·4 11·7	1·8 5·7 5·7	3·3 3·4 4·4	173·7 177·5 181·0	60 · 6 62 · 5 64 · 7
١	Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Oec 10	277·4 272·0 271·5	197·8 196·1 197·0	79·6 76·0 74·5	25·1 18·8 16·1	13·2 12·9 12·9	15·7 15·5 15·6	9·4 9·0 8·8	252·3 253·2 255·5	249·9 251·5 253·9	11·9 11·9 12·1	4·2 1·6 2·4	5·2 3·8 2·7	183 · 8 185 · 5 187 · 0	66·1 66·0 66·9
	Jan 14 Feb 11	280·9 277·9	204·1 201·5	76·8 76·3	15·6 13·7	13·3 13·2	16·2 16·0	9·1 9·0	265·3 264·2	257·5 257·5	12·2 12·2	3.6	2·5 2·0	189·5 188·6	68·9
ORTH	H WEST														
977 978 979† 980 981	Annual averages	212·0 213·5 203·5 264·5 390·1	153·5 150·5 140·7 180·3 274·0	58·5 63·1 62·8 84·1 116·2	17·7 16·8 13·7 18·9 23·0	7·4 7·5 7·1 9·3 13·7	9·0 8·9 8·4 10·8 16·4	5·0 5·4 5·3 7·1 9·8	194·2 196·7 189·8 245·6 367·1		6·8 6·9 6·6 8·5			144 · 1 141 · 6 133 · 0 168 · 7 259 · 9	50·1 55·1 56·2 74·3 104·6
981 F	Feb 12 Mar 12	349·7 352·6	245·1 248·7	104·6 103·9	12·5 10·7	12·3 12·4	14·7 14·9	8·8 8·8	337·3 341·9	328·8 339·0	11.5	8·8 10·2	11·8 10·6	231·7 240·0	97·1 99·0
M	pril 9 e fay 14 une 11	358·7 367·2 386·3	254·2 260·7 271·8	104·5 106·5 114·5	10·2 14·2 30·9	12·6 12·9 13·5	15·2 15·6 16·3	8·8 9·0 9·7	348·5 353·0 355·4	346·4 357·4 363·6	12·1 12·5 12·7	7·4 11·0 6·2	8·8 9·5 8·2	246 · 2 255 · 0 259 · 7	100·2 102·4 103·9
A	uly 9 ‡ .ug 13 ‡ .ep 10 ‡	410·7 421·4 428·2	285·9 293·3 298·8	124·8 128·2 129·5	39·2 38·1 35·2	14·4 14·8 15·0	17·1 17·6 17·9	10·5 10·8 10·9	371 · 5 383 · 4 393 · 0	370·5 376·3 386·8	13·0 13·2 13·6	6·9 5·8 10·5	8·0 6·3 7·7	265·7 269·8 277·3	104·8 106·5 109·5
N	oct 8 ‡ lov 12 ec 10	424·2 420·4 417·8	296·6 296·0 296·2	127·6 124·4 121·7	29·3 21·9 19·8	14·9 14·7 14·6	17·8 17·7 17·8	10·8 10·5 10·3	395·0 398·5 398·0	392·6 396·0 396·7	13·8 13·9 13·9	5·8 3·4 0·7	7·4 6·6 3·3	280 · 2 283 · 1 284 · 6	112·4 112·9 112·1
	an 14 eb 11	433·6 427·6	307·6 303·3	126·0 124·3		15·2 15·0	18·4 18·2	10·6 10·5	413·9 410·0	403·8 401·6	14·1 14·1	7·1 -2·2	3·7 1·9	289·3 286·9	114·5 114·7
ORTH															
77 78 79† 80 81	Annual averages	114·2 121·6 119·0 147·5 203·4	80·2 84·7 82·1 101·5 145·2	34·0 36·9 36·9 45·9 58·2		8·3 8·9 8·7 10·9 15·0	9·5 10·2 9·9 12·4 17·7	6·4 7·0 6·8 8·6 10·8	104·0 111·3 110·3 135·5 189·0		7·6 8·2 8·0 9·9 13·9			75 · 1 79 · 5 77 · 3 94 · 7 136 · 9	28·9 31·9 32·7 39·9 51·1
81 F	eb 12 far 12	188·7 188·1	135·7 136·1	53·0 52·1		13·9 13·9	16·5 16·6	9·9 9·7	181 · 2 181 · 6	174·9 178·4	12·9 13·1	3·2 3·5	6·1 4·4	126·3 129·3	48·6 49·1
M	pril 9 e ay 14 une 11 e	189·1 190·9 202·7	137·3 138·6 144·4	51·8 52·3 58·3	8.3	13·7 14·1 14·9	16·4 16·9 17·6	9·5 9·7 10·9	182·9 182·6 181·5	181 · 6 185 · 3 186 · 6	13·4 13·7 13·8	3·2 3·7 1·3	3·3 3·5 2·7	131 · 9 135 · 0 136 · 3	49·7 50·3 50·3
A	ug 13 ‡	211·9 217·2 219·7	149·0 152·7 154·4	62·9 64·6 65·3	24.6	15·6 16·0 16·2	18·2 18·6 18·8	11·7 12·0 12·2	186·7 192·6 197·1	188·7 193·1 196·2	13·9 14·2 14·5	2·1 4·4 3·1	2·4 2·6 3·2	138·3 141·3 143·6	50 · 4 51 · 8 52 · 6
No	00 12	216·2 215·5 213·9	153·3 153·5 153·7	63·0 61·9 60·2	13.7	15·9 15·9 15·8	18·7 18·7 18·7	11 · 7 11 · 5 11 · 2	199 · 6 201 · 8 201 · 6	199·0 200·3 199·8	14·7 14·8 14·7	2·8 1·3 -0·5	3·4 2·4 1·2	145·1 145·7 145·6	53·9 54·6 54·2
B2 Ja	an 14	222·2 217·7	160·1 157·1	62·1 60·6	12.8	16·4 16·0	19·5 19·2	11·6 11·3	209·4 206·6	202·7 200·3	14·9 14·8	-2·9 -2·4	1.2	147·9 145·6	54·8 54·7

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	ER UNEMP	PLOYED		PER C	CENT	10/12	UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LEA	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	-	ally adjusted	AC AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY			
				included in un- employe				Shoot	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WALES													CONTRACTOR	MALE OF
977 978 979† 980 981 Annual averages	86·3 91·5 87·1 111·3 157·5	61·1 63·1 58·3 74·8 110·8	25·2 28·4 28·7 36·6 46·8	7·0 7·3 6·0 8·5 9·3	8·0 8·3 7·9 10·3 14·5	9·2 9·3 8·7 11·4 16·9	6·1 6·6 6·6 8·5 10·9	79·3 84·2 81·0 102·9 148·2		7·4 7·6 7·3 9·4 13·6		1)	57·6 59·6 55·2 69·9 105·2	21·8 24·7 25·5 31·9 41·9
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	146·4 146·8	102·4 103·7	43·9 43·1	5·8 5·0	13·5 13·6	15·6 15·8	10·2 10·0	140·6 141·7	136·5 139·8	12·6 12·9	2·9 3·3	4·2 3·5	96·2 99·3	40·3 40·5
April 9 e May 14 June 11	147·6 148·7 150·4	104·6 105·6 107·1	43·0 43·2 43·3	4·9 6·8 8·4	13·6 13·7 13·9	16·0 16·1 16·3	10·1 10·1 10·1	142·7 141·9 141·9	141·5 142·8 145·9	13·0 13·2 13·4	1·7 1·3 3·1	2·6 2·1 2·0	100·8 101·8 104·7	40·7 41·0 41·2
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	161·1 165·6 169·3	112·7 115·8 118·0	48·4 49·8 51·3	15·1 15·1 14·6	14·8 15·3 15·6	17·1 17·6 18·0	11 · 3 11 · 6 12 · 0	146·0 150·5 154·7	147·9 150·6 153·5	13·6 13·9 14·1	2·0 2·7 2·9	2·1 2·6 2·5	107·0 108·7 110·1	40·9 41·9 43·4
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	170·1 170·2 168·9	119·0 119·7 119·4	51·0 50·6 49·5	11·9 9·6 8·3	15·7 15·7 15·6	18·1 18·2 18·2	11·9 11·8 11·5	158·2 160·6 160·6	156·4 158·4 158·7	14·4 14·6 14·6	2·9 2·0 0·3	2·8 2·6 1·7	112·3 113·7 113·7	44·1 44·7 45·0
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	176·2 174·9	124·9 124·4	51·2 50·5	8·8 8·0	16·2 16·1	19·0 18·9	11·9 11·8	167·4 166·8	162·0 162·6	14·9 15·0	3·3 0·6	1·9 1·4	116·0 116·6	46·0 46·0
COTLAND	400.0	105.7		11.5	2.1	0.5	6.1	159.3		7.5			117.7	50.6
977 978 Annual 979† averages 980 981	182 · 8 184 · 7 181 · 5 225 · 7 307 · 2	125·7 123·7 118·7 147·1 208·2	57·1 61·0 62·8 78·6 99·0	14·5 14·1 12·5 16·5 20·9	8·1 8·2 8·0 10·0 13·6	9·5 9·3 9·0 11·2 15·9	6·1 6·6 6·6 8·3 10·4	168·3 170·7 168·9 209·2 286·3		7·5 7·6 7·4 9·1 12·6			117 · 7 115 · 8 111 · 1 136 · 6 195 · 0	50·6 54·9 57·1 70·1 98·7
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	287·9 287·2	194·3 194·3	93·5 92·9	18·3 15·9	12·7 12·7	14·8 14·8	9·8 9·8	269 · 6 271 · 4	258·1 264·6	11·4 11·7	5·6 6·5	6·3 5·8	175·2 180·1	82·9 84·5
April 9 e May 14 June 11	288 · 7 286 · 2 305 · 8	195·8 194·7 206·4	92·8 91·4 99·4	14·2 12·9 27·4	12·8 12·7 13·5	15·0 14·9 15·8	9·7 9·6 10·5	274·4 273·3 278·4		12·0 12·3 12·6	7·0 6·0 6·5	6·4 6·5 6·5	185·0 189·8 195·4	86·6 87·8 88·7
July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	318·2 325·0 324·4	213·9 218·9 219·0	104·3 106·1 105·4	30·0 28·7 25·5	14·1 14·4 14·4	16·3 16·7 16·7	11 · 0 11 · 2 11 · 1	288·2 296·3 298·9	294-6	12·8 13·0 13·2	5·1 5·4 4·5	5·9 5·7 5·0	199·6 203·4 206·3	89·6 91·2 92·8
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	325·4 325·6 325·3	221 · 0 222 · 5 224 · 1	104·4 103·1 101·1	22·9 18·3	14·4 14·4 14·4	16·9 17·0 17·1	11·0 10·9 10·7	302·5 307·3 308·7	304.9	13·4 13·5 13·5	3·1 2·7 0·7	4·3 3·4 2·2	209·6 211·9 212·7	92·6 93·0 92·9
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	346·5 342·5	238·1 234·7	108·5 107·8	24·6 22·5	15·3 15·2	18·2 17·9	11·4 11·4	321 · 9 320 · 0		13·6 13·7	2·3 0·6	1.9	213·5 213·1	94·4 95·4
NORTHERN IRELAND														
977 978 979 979 Annual averages 980	60·9 65·4 64·9 78·8 105·4	41 · 8 45 · 0 44 · 3 53 · 6 73 · 9	19·2 20·4 20·7 25·2 31·5	5·7 5·2 7·0	11·0 11·5 11·3 13·7 18·3	12·7 13·5 13·4 16·3 22·5	8·5 8·7 8·4 10·2 12·7	55·3 59·7 59·7 71·8 97·0		10·0 10·5 10·4 12·5 16·9			38 · 8 41 · 8 41 · 3 49 · 4 69 · 0	16·6 17·9 18·5 22·4 28·3
981 Feb 12 Mar 12	99·8 99·9	70·3 70·7	29·5 29·2	6-1	17·3 17·3	21·4 21·5	12·0 11·8	93·7 94·4	92.8	16·1 16·4	1·7 1·8	2·4 2·1	65·2 66·7	27·6 27·9
April 9 May 14	98·9 101·5 103·8	70·4 72·1 73·3	28·5 29·5 30·5	4·8 6·7	17·2 17·6 18·0	21·2 21·9 22·3	11 · 6 11 · 9 12 · 3	94·2 94·9 95·3	94·6 96·8	16·4 16·8 17·0	2·2 1·1	1·2 1·3 1·1	66·9 68·5 69·6	27·7 28·3 28·3
June 11 July 9 ‡ Aug 13 ‡ Sep 10 ‡	103 · 8 108 · 1 109 · 2 114 · 0	73·3 75·2 76·2 78·8	30·5 32·9 33·0 35·2	10·1 10·3	18·8 18·9 19·8	22·3 22·9 23·1 23·9	13·3 13·3 14·2	98·0 98·8 100·9	97·8 97·8		-0·1 1·4	1·1 0·3 0·4	69·9 70·2 71·0	27·9 27·6 28·2
Oct 8 ‡ Nov 12 Dec 10	114·0 112·2 109·5 108·7	78·8 77·8 76·5 76·3	35·2 34·4 33·0 32·4	11·5 9·1	19·8 19·5 19·0 18·9	23·9 23·6 23·3 23·2	13·9 13·4 13·1	100·9 100·7 100·4 100·7	101·1 101·6	17·6 17·6 17·7	1·9 0·5 0·4	1·1 1·3 0·9	71 · 8 72 · 2 72 · 3	29·3 29·4 29·7
982 Jan 14 Feb 11	113·3 112·2	79·6 79·0	33·7 33·2	7.7	19·7 19·5	24·2 24·0	13·6 13·5	100·7 105·7 105·2	104.3	18·1 18·1	2.3	1.1	73·7 73·5	30·6 30·8

See footnotes to table 2·1

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2 • 4

ment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at Feb 11, 1982

Unemployment in reg	Male	Female	rea status	, in certain	employment office area	Male	Female	at Feb 11,	1982 Rate
And the second s	Male		unemployed	———	大学的 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Male	remale	unemployed	nate
ASSISTED REGIONS				per cent	East Anglia				per cent
South West SDA	4,785	1,901	6,686	19·6 16·1	Cambridge Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	3,438 4,040 6,960	1,416 1,431 2,274	4,854 5,471 9,234	5·6 14·6 8·5
Other DA	24,012 12,256 90,809	12,197 5,365 36,195	36,209 17,621 127,004	15·2 10·0	Lowestoft *Norwich	2,645 9,711	1,289 3,223	3,934 12,934	13·5 10·1
Unassisted All	131,862	55,658	187,520	11.2	Peterborough	6,445	2,285	8,730	12.7
West Midlands	1,213	487	1,700	12-4	South West Bath	3,255	1,112	4,367	8.9
IA Unassisted All	252,787 254,000	95,498 95,985	348,285 349,985	15·1 15·1	*Bournemouth *Bristol	12,429 25,035	4,352 9,090	16,781 34,125	11·8 10·4
East Midlands					*Cheltenham *Chippenham *Exeter	3,842 1,536 4,686	1,424 773 1,717	5,266 2,309 6,403	7·2 8·0 8·9
SDA Other DA	5,078 23,542	1,631 9,049	6,709 32,591	21·3 12·5	Gloucester *Plymouth	4,888 12,414	1,804 6,502	6,692 18,916	10·0 15·4
IA Unassisted All	102,199 130,819	37,457 48,137	139,656 178,956	10·7 11·0	*Salisbury Swindon	2,155 6,243	1,302 2,532	3,457 8,775	8·5 10·6 •
Yorkshire and Humberside					Taunton *Torbay	2,424 8,359	1,032 3,483	3,456 11,842	8·3 16·8
SDA Other DA	50,385 151,152	16,929 59,403	67,314 210,555	16·1 12·5	*Trowbridge *Yeovil	1,519 2,001	775 1,050	2,294 3,051	8·4 7·4
IA All	201,537	76,332	277,869	13.2	West Midlands *Birmingham	86,061	29,243	115,304	16-5
North West SDA	95,444	35,241	130,685	18-9	Burton-upon-Trent *Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	2,812 27,143	1,111 10,517	3,923 37,660	10·4 15·5
Other DA	16,066 191,750	7,515 81,544	23,581 273,294	17·0 13·5 15·0	Hereford	34,186 2,814	12,200	46,386 4,117	15·2 11·0
All	303,260	124,300	427,560	15.0	*Kidderminster Leamington *Oakengates	3,761 3,837 8,937	1,872 1,589 3,130	5,633 5,426 12,067	13·9 10·7 20·2
North SDA Other DA	85,487 54,320	30,779 21,170	116,266 75,490	16·7 17·0	Redditch Rugby	3,821 2,503	1,788 1,250	5,609 3,753	16·2 12·2
IA All	17,281 157,088	8,674 60,623	25,955 217,711	11·8 16·0	Shrewsbury *Stafford	3,102 3,195	1,507 1,442	4,609 4,637	11.1
Wales	26 770	15.040	E1 000	10.6	*Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall	18,931 20,798	9,175 8,379	28,106 29,177	13·7 17·3
SDA Other DA IA	36,779 61,815 25,762	15,049 25,001 10,472	51,828 86,816 36,234	18·6 15·7 14·7	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	17,713 6,289	6,078 2,224	23,791 8,513	16·3 11·8
All	124,356	50,522	174,878	16-1	East Midlands *Chesterfield	7,663	3,192	10,855	12.9
Scotland SDA	148,509	66,507	215,016	17.6	*Coalville Corby	2,960 5,078	1,090 1,631	4,050 6,709	8·9 21·3
Other DA	34,263 51,971	16,846 24,405	51,109 76,376	15·8 10·9	*Derby Kettering	9,865 2,936	3,394 906	13,259 3,842	8·9 12·7
UNASSISTED REGIONS	234,743	107,758	342,501	15.2	*Leicester Lincoln Loughborough	18,640 5,827 2,489	6,880 2,270 899	25,520 8,097 3,388	10·9 12·4 7·6
South East	513,500	186,724	700,224	9.2	Mansfield *Northampton	5,758 8,018	2,038 2,913	7,796 10,931	12·6 10·1
East Anglia	54,734	20,731	75,465	10.5	*Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	28,996 2,573	9,494 705	38,490 3,278	11·2 9·2
GREAT BRITAIN SDA Other DA	371,004 245,939	149,477 101,289	520,481 347,228	17·9 16·2	Yorkshire and Humberside *Barnsley	0.005	0.400	44.704	
IA Unassisted	474,927 1,014,029	199,399 376,605	674,326 1,390,634	12·8 10·5	*Bradford *Castleford	8,235 18,352 5,739	3,469 6,078 2,475	11,704 24,430 8,214	14·2 14·3 12·8
All	2,105,899	826,770	2,932,669	12.4	*Dewsbury *Doncaster	7,006 11,943	2,267 5,959	9,273 17,902	14·1 15·9
Northern Ireland	78,968	33,241	112,209	19.5	Grimsby *Halifax	8,425 6,408	2,014 2,570	10,439 8,978	13·6 12·0
Local areas (by region) South East					Harrogate Huddersfield *Hull	2,108 8,009	808 3,671	2,916 11,680	8·3 12·8
*Aldershot Aylesbury	4,672 2,321	2,037 852	6,709 3,173	8·0 7·0	Keighley *Leeds	20,751 2,779 28,726	6,888 1,133 10,836	27,639 3,912	15·1 12·8 11·6
Basingstoke *Bedford *Braintree	2,635 5,537	1,053 2,318 1,069	3,688 7,855 3,662 15,850	7·9 9·4	*Mexborough Rotherham	4,255 8,143	1,907 3,317	39,562 6,162 11,460 11,614	21·0 17·7
*Brighton	2,593 11,975 3,528	1,069 3,875 1,291 4,824	3,662 15,850	10·6 11·5	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	8,811 27,750	2,803 9,128	36,878	18·0 12·6
*Chalmsford	12,348 3,785	4,824 1,354	4,819 17,172 5,139	11·9 14·6 7·5	*Wakefield York	5,972 4,440	2,550 2,169	8,522 6,609	11·6 7·8
*Chichester Colchester	3 016	1,199	4,215 6,590	8·8 11·0	North West *Accrington	2,790	1,295	4,085	13.9
*Crawley *Eastbourne *Guildford	4,706 7,717 3,040	2,891 918	10,608 3,958	6·5 9·4	*Ashton-under-Lyne *Birkenhead	9,006 22,712	4,200 8,503	13,206 31,215	13·9 19·7
*Harlow *Hastings	4,418 5,159 4,834	1,637 2,005	6,055 7,164	6·6 9·8	*Blackburn *Blackpool	6,592 10,716	2,695 4,775	9,287 15,491	13·4 14·1
*High Wycombo	1,610	1,472 663 1,686	6,306 2,273 6,574	14·6 5·7 7·1	*Bolton *Burnley *Bury	11,793 3,828	5,277 2,059	17,070 5,887	15·3 11·7
*Hitchin *Luton Maidstone	3,554 11,725 4,449	1,686 1,353 4,637	4,907 16,362	9·2 12·2	Chester *Crewe	5,790 5,094 4,429	2,661 1,893 2,309	8,451 6,987 6,738	13·3 13·1 10·2
*Newport (IoW)	4,449 4,232 10,611	1,565 1,653	6,014 5,885	7·4 14·1	*Lancaster *Leigh	4,429 4,283 4,452	1,885 2,439	6,168 6,891	13·1 16·1
*Portsmouth	10,611 16,409	4,243 6,796	14,854 23,205	8·4 11·5	*Liverpool *Manchester	65,480 67,963	23,340 24,359	88,820 92,322	18·6 12·9
'Reading 'Slough 'Southampton	16,409 3,722 9,590 5,797	1,520 3,286 2,251	5,242 12,876 8,048	14·5 7·7 6·7	*Nelson *Northwich *Oldham	2,364 4,017	1,297 1,953	3,661 5,970	13·9 15·0
Southampton Southend-on-Sea St Albans	21,698	5,367 6,956	19,980 28,654	9·0 14·6	*Preston Rochdale	9,932 12,122 6,285	4,357 5,902 2,660	14,289 18,024 8,945	14·6 12·1 17·8
Stevenage Tunbridge Wolle	3,877 3,223	1,284 1,534	5,161 4,757	5·6 12·0	Southport St Helens	4,049 7,188	1,638 3,185	5,687 10,373	17·1 15·8
*Watford *Worthing	4,296 6,681 4,086	1,512 2,445 1,264	5,808 9,126	6·9 7·4	*Warrington *Widnes	8,091 7,252 8,878	3,618 3,398	11,709 10,650	14·5 18·7
	4,000	1,204	5,350	9.0	*Wigan	8,878	4,330	13,208	18.2

2 · 4 UNEMPLOYMENT
Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at Feb 11, 1982

Unemployment in reg	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Annual Park	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
North *Alnwick	1,137	540	1,677	15.6	Isle of Wight	4,232	1,653	5,885	per cen
Carlisle	3,891	1,973	5.864	11-3	Kent	44,218	16,013 5,134	60,231	11.4
*Central Durham	6,533	3,003	9,536	13·8 24·9	Oxfordshire Surrey	12,789 16,175	5,428	17,923 21,603	8.8
*Consett	6,241	1,642	7,883	24.9	West Sussex	13,268	4,760	18,028	7.4
*Darlington and S/West Durham	8,117	3,490	11,607	14.0					
*Furness	2,753	1.785	4,538	10.2	East Anglia	15,711	6,010	21,721	0.0
Hartlepool	6,333	2,213 2,903	8,546 9,868	19·5 15·6	Cambridgeshire Norfolk	23,137	8,671	31,808	9·6 12·1
*Morpeth	6,965 26,201	9,541	35,742	13-1	Suffolk	15,886	6,050	21,936	9.5
*North Tyne *Peterlee	3,124	1,400	4,524	16-6					
*South Tyne	24.246	8,617	32,863	18-2	South West	31,911	11,789	43,700	10.6
*Teesside	31,572 19,342	10,766 7,366	42,338 26,708	18·7 19·0	Avon Cornwall	16,159	7,516	23,675	17.2
*Wearside *Whitehaven	2,365	1,389	3,754	12.7	Devon	32,042	14,529	46,571	14.0
*Workington	3,899	1,814	5,713	18.2	Dorset	16,195	6,288 5,315	22,483	11.2
					Gloucestershire Somerset	13,264 9,776	4,336	18,579 14,112	9.0
Wales	3,673	1,747	5,420	20.8	Wiltshire	12,515	5,885	18,400	9·2 9·2
*Bargoed *Cardiff	20,920	6,875	27,795	14.0					
*Ebbw Vale	4,162	1,846	6,008	20.9	West Midlands	166 725	57,588	224,313	10.0
*Llanelli	4,114	2,097	6,211 4,711	16·7 17·5	West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester	166,725 20,407	8,578	28,985	16·2 12·6
*Neath	3,204 9,858	3,766	13,624	15.1	Salop	15,208	5,900	21,108	15.9
*Newport *Pontypool	5,442	2,596	8,038	15.9	Salop Staffordshire	37,303	17,484	54,787	13.9
*Pontypridd	7,508	3,767	8,038 11,275	16.5	†Warwickshire	14,357	6,435	20,792	
*Pontypridd *Port Talbot	9,221	3,807	13,028 9,188	16·0 18·9	East Midlands				
*Shotton *Swansea	6,877 12,581	2,311 4,935	17,516	16.3	Derbyshire	30,267	11,307	41,574	10.4
*Wrexham	6,306	2,325	8,631	19-1	Leicestershire	26,653	10,213 7,292	36,866	10.2
					Lincolnshire	17,922 19,531	7,292 7,052	25,214 26,583	12·4 12·6
Scotland	0.010	0.000	0.242	7-1	Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	36,446	12,273	48,719	11.2
*Aberdeen	6,310 5,247	3,033 2,064	9,343 7,311	15.9	Nottingnamente	00,440	12,210	40,710	
*Ayr *Bathgate	6,646	3,472	10,118	20.3	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Dumbarton	3,771	2,031	5,802	19.2	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	61,393	24,263 31,936	85,656 115,901	14.5
*Dumfries	3,027	1,631	4,658 15,615	13·2 16·0	West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside	83,965 41,087	12,998	54,085	12·6 15·3
Dundee *Dunfermline	10,265 4,679	5,350 2,671	7,350	13.8	North Yorkshire	15,092	7,135	22,227	9.5
*Edinburgh	22,738	9,797	32,535	11.4					
*Falkirk	7,176	3,395	10,571	15-1	North West	100.040	40.756	160 606	14.0
*Glasgow	69,857	27,245	97,102 8,850	16·4 17.2	Greater Manchester Metropolitan Merseyside Metropolitan	120,940	48,756 35,875	169,696 132,999	18-5
*Greenock *Irvine	5,831 6,760	3,019 2,951	9,711	23.7	Cheshire	97,124 35,122	35,875 15,831	50.953	13.7
Kilmarnock	5,090	2,067	7,157	20.0	Lancashire	50,074	23,838	73,912	13-4
*Kirkcaldy	6,130	3,241	9,371	14-1	North				
*North Lanarkshire	20,189 11,832	10,970 5,134	31,159 16,966	20·6 17·8	Cleveland	37,905	12,979	50,884	18-9
*Paisley *Perth	2,880	1,205	4.085	10-6	Cumbria	15,305	8,153	23,458	11.9
*Stirling	4,735	2,274	4,085 7,009	14.5	Durham	28,031	11,293	39,324	15.7
					Northumberland	10,154 65,693	4,496 23,702	14,650 89,395	14·7 16·0
Northern Ireland	1,912	732	2,644	20.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	05,095	25,702	03,333	10 0
Armagh *Ballymena	6,866	2,932	9,798	20.8	Wales				
*Belfast	32,555	16,135	48,690	15.9	Clwyd	18,083	6,728	24,811	18.7
*Coleraine	4,586	1,456	6,042	23 4	Dyfed Gwent	11,572 21,179	5,553 8,961	17,125 30,140	15·4 16·4
Cookstown	1,485 5,065	545 2,300	2,030 7,365	33·4 17·6	Gwynedd	9,306	3,789	13,095	16.9
*Craigavon *Downpatrick	2,755	1,303	4,058	22.9	Mid-Glamorgan	23,167	10,519	33,686	17.3
Dungannon	2,737	929	3,666	33 8	Powys South Glamorgan	2,695	966	3,661	12.2
Enniskillen	3,067	1,121	4,188	25·8 27·7	South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	18,545 19,809	5,812 8,194	24,357 28,003	14·0 16·3
*Londonderry	8,695 4,381	2,889 1,423	11,584 5,804	31.1	west Giamorgan	19,009	0,134	20,000	10 0
Newry Omagh	2,126	787	2,913	22.6	Scotland				
Strabane	2,738	689	3,427	37.0	Borders	2,566 11,911	1,124	3,690	9.4
					Central	11,911	5,669	17,580	14·9 14·7
Counties (by region)					Dumfries and Galloway Fife	5,337 12,081	2,891 6,613	8,228 18,694	13.7
South East Bedfordshire	16,786	6,779	23,565	11-1	Grampian	10,694	5,505	16.199	8.7
Berkshire	17,292	6,132	23,424	7.4	Highlands	7,833	3,891	11,724	14.8
Buckinghamshire	13,044	4,641	17,685	9.4	Lothians	29,853	13,577	43,430	12.7
East Sussex	19,549	6,204	25,753	11.7	Orkneys Shetlands	585 405	197 225	782 630	12.7 7·2
Essex Greater London (GLC area)	43,510 249,434	14,929 90,351	58,439 339,785	12·0 9·0	Strathclyde	135,461	59,192	194,653	17.7
Hampshire	39,950	15,922	55,872	9.7	Tayside	16,615	8,472	25,087	14.5
Hertfordshire	23,253	8,778	32,031	7.5	Western Isles	1,402	402	1,804	21 8

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single employment office areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more employment office areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for employment office areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1977 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1980 estimates.

Travel-to-work area.

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

‡ Assisted area status is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (IA).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

NITED NGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
NGDOM	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
ALE AND F	EMALE							16		172		000.0	806.3	204.3	357 · 1	1,367-6
79 Oct	396 · 7	66 · 9	58.9	522.5	330 - 9	100.0	181 · 7	612.5	78 · 6	37 · 5	116.4	232.6				
BO Jan April July Oct	396·6 395·4 721·6 660·3	85·1 99·3 100·4 120·4	56·9 56·4 62·1 74·3	538·6 551·1 884·0 855·0	396·0 407·3 427·8 543·5	110·2 131·3 140·3 162·0	182·0 181·1 185·3 203·2	688 · 2 719 · 7 753 · 4 908 · 7	87·1 86·9 94·5 124·4	40·3 48·6 48·0 51·1	116·4 116·6 116·6 123·7	243 · 8 252 · 1 259 · 2 299 · 1	879·7 889·7 1,243·8 1,328·3	235 · 6 279 · 2 288 · 7 333 · 5	355·3 354·1 364·1 401·1	1,470 · 6 1,522 · 9 1,896 · 6 2,062 · 9
Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201 · 4 241 · 8 245 · 8 238 · 9		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	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
2 Jan	662 · 0	255 · 8	235 · 8	1,153 · 6	655 · 4	333 · 2	478 · 2	1,466 · 8	149.7	109 · 4	191 · 1	450 · 2	1,467 · 1	698.5	905 · 1	3,070 · 6
LE 9 Oct	213.5	35.0	35 · 4	283 · 9	227 · 8	66 · 8	143 · 1	437 · 7	68.6	32.7	102 · 8	204 · 1	509.9	134.5	281 · 4	925 · 8
0 Jan April July Oct	224·2 228·5 403·2 377·4	44·0 53·3 56·1 69·4	34·6 34·5 38·0 46·2	302·7 316·4 497·2 493·1	283 · 1 289 · 4 298 · 1 387 · 8	72·9 88·6 96·8 112·0	143·6 142·2 145·0 158·5	499·5 520·2 539·8 658·2	75·7 75·8 82·6 109·3	35·3 42·8 42·3 44·8	102·7 102·8 102·7 108·9	213·8 221·5 227·6 262·9	583·0 593·7 783·8 874·5	152·2 184·8 195·1 226·1	280 · 8 279 · 6 285 · 7 313 · 6	1,016·0 1,058·1 1,264·6 1,414·2
1 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 · 4 1,819 · 8 2,010 · 8 2,106 · 4
2 Jan	388 · 6	156 · 6	162 · 8	708.0	471 · 1	240.2	385 · 9	1,097 · 1	132.0	97 · 9	168.3	398 · 2	991 · 8	494.6	716.9	2,203 · 3
IALE																
Oct	183-2	31 · 9	23 · 5	238 · 6	103 · 1	33 · 2	38.6	174 · 8	10.0	4.8	13.6	28 · 4	296 4	69 · 8	75.7	441 · 9
O Jan April July Oct	172·4 166·9 318·4 282·9	41 · 1 46 · 0 44 · 3 51 · 0	22·3 21·8 24·1 28·1	235 · 8 234 · 7 386 · 8 361 · 9	112·9 117·9 129·7 155·8	37·3 42·7 43·5 50·1	38 · 4 38 · 9 40 · 4 44 · 7	188 · 6 199 · 5 213 · 6 250 · 5	11 · 4 11 · 1 11 · 9 15 · 2	5·0 5·8 5·8 6·3	13·7 13·8 14·0 14·8	30·0 30·7 31·6 36·2	296·7 296·0 460·0 453·8	83 · 4 94 · 4 93 · 6 107 · 3	74·5 74·5 78·4 87·5	454 · 5 464 · 9 632 · 0 648 · 7
1 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 · 1 705 · 5 841 · 3 882 · 3
2 Jan	273.3	99 · 2	73.0	445 · 6	184 · 3	93-1	92.4	369 · 7	17.7	11.6	22.8	52 · 1	475.3	203 · 8	188 - 2	867 - 3

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT

Z / Age																		And the second s
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	UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE	Application of the second					400.0	100.0	100.0	Thousand	MALE AND FEMALE	126.3	113.9	171 · 7	151 · 2	243 · 2	204.3	357 · 1	1,367 6
1979 Oct 1980 Jan	130·9 110·8	136·0 142·1	255·6 285·7	284·4 323·7	165·0 186·6	163·2 177·9	103·0 108·9	129·6 134·9	1,367·6	1979 Oct	125·4 131·0	82·8 108·7	198·5 183·5	185·0 182·0	287 · 9 284 · 4 301 · 3	235·6 279·2 288·7	355·3 354·1 364·1	1,470 6 1,522 9 1,896 6
April July Oct	114·1 368·9 236·0	144·1 188·4 218·1	292·9 326·7 400·9	336 · 9 351 · 9 428 · 2	196·1 206·4 249·7	186·7 195·0 230·8	113·5 116·7 137·2	138 · 6 142 · 5 161 · 9	1,522·9 1,896·6	April July Oct	220·3 176·4	231 · 4 164 · 7	311·3 273·4	179·5 261·1	452.7	333.5	401·1 455·4	2,062 9
1981 Jan	200 · 2	245·6 252·8	485 · 2	538·7 580·1	315·8 341·7	283·8 308·0	163·8 179·6	186·4 198·6	2,062·9 2,419·5	1981 Jan	183·2 157·5	108·6 136·9	288 · 4 249 · 5 354 · 8	328·3 286·7 266·4	573·7 558·2 531·0	481 · 8 620 · 4 687 · 6	515·9 626·9	2,525 2 2,852 1
April July Oct	155·9 363·7 295·9	275·0 317·6	508·5 531·5 581·5	601 · 6 638 · 7	355·1 376·9	322 · 4 341 · 1	191·7 207·9	211·1 229·1	2,525 · 2 2,852 · 1 2,988 · 6	April July Oct	196·3 160·5	189·1 170·7	332.0	279 · 7	571 · 6 607 · 8	689·5 698·5	784·6 905·1	2,988·6 3,070·6
1982 Jan	230 · 1	318-2	605 · 3	688 · 8	410.4	367 · 5	221 · 3	229 · 0	3,070-6	₁₉₈₂ Jan	146·6	118·1 number unemploye	281 · 7	312.8	607.8	090 5		Per cen
1979 Oct	Proportion 6	of number une	mployed 18·7	20.8	12.1	11.9	7.5	9.5	Per cent	1079 Oct	9.2	8/3	12.6	11 - 1	17.8	14.9	26 · 1	100.0
1980 Jan April	7·5 7·5	9·7 9·5	19·4 19·2	22·0 22·1	12·7 12·9	12·1 12·3	7·4 7·5	9·2 9·1	100·0 100·0	1980 Jan	8·5 8·6	5·6 7·1	13·5 12·0	12·6 12·0	19·6 18·7	16·0 18·3 15·2	24·2 23·3 19·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
July Oct	19·5 11·4	9·9 10·6	17·2 19·4	18·6 20·8	10·9 12·1	10·3 11·2	6·2 6·7	7·5 7·8	100·0 100·0	April July Oct	11 · 6 8 · 6	12·2 8·0	16·4 13·3	9·5 12·7	15·9 21·9	16.2	19.4	100.0
1981 Jan April	8·3 6·2	10·2 10·0	20·1 20·1	22·3 23·0	13·1 13·5 12·5	11·7 12·2 11·3	6·8 7·1	7·7 7·9	100·0 100·0	1981 Jan April	7·6 6·2	4·5 5·4	11·9 9·9 12·4	13·6 11·4 9·3	23·7 22·1 18·6	19·9 24·6 24·1	18·8 20·4 22·0	100·0 100·0
July Oct	12·8 9·9	9·6 10·6	18·6 19·5	21 · 1 21 · 4	12.6	11 - 4	6·7 7·0	7·4 7·7	100·0 100·0	July Oct	6·9 5·4	6·6 5·7	11.1	9.4	19.1	23 · 1	26·3 29·5	100·0 100·0
1982 Jan MALE	7.5	10.4	19.7	22 · 4	13 · 4	12.0	7.2	7.5	100·0	1982 Jan	4.8	3.8	9.2	10.2	19.8			Thousand
1979 Oct	66 · 1	70.9	146.9	192.5	125.3	119.9	76.0	128-2	Thousand 925 8	MALE 1979 Oct	81 · 9	72.5	108-3	96.8	150·5 187·3	134·5 152·2	281 · 4	925·8 1,016·0
1980 Jan April July Oct	56·5 60·6 198·4 125·6	76·7 79·6 101·9 121·0	169·5 176·2 196·9 246·5	224·5 233·3 241·9 299·0	143·5 149·4 155·2 189·2	131 · 6 137 · 6 142 · 7 170 · 1	80 · 4 84 · 4 86 · 8 103 · 0	133·4 137·1 140·8 159·9	1,016·0 1,058·1 1,264·6 1,414·2	1980 Jan April July Oct	80 · 4 86 · 4 133 · 3 119 · 6	56·1 73·6 139·7 109·4	135·5 122·9 193·1 181·3	123·7 119·4 118·4 173·7	191 · 4 199 · 2 290 · 4	184 · 8 195 · 1 226 · 1	279 · 6 285 · 7 313 · 6	1,058·1 1,264·6 1,414·2
1981 Jan April	109·4 87·8	140·9 148·5	309·1 328·7	389·5 421·7	244·9 265·7	213·2 232·2	124·8 138·4	184·5 196·7	1,716·4 1,819·8	1981 Jan April	120·3 110·5	75·0 94·0	205·8 172·6	231 · 3 196 · 0	398·9 401·3	327·4 438·9	357·6 406·5 490·6	1,716·4 1,819·8 2,010·8
July Oct	197·6 163·2	159·7 180·8	343·4 372·4	434·6 457·8	275 · 4 289 · 9	242·8 255·2	148·4 160·3	208·9 226·8	2,010·8 2,106·4	July Oct	119·9 106·3	117·7 108·1	229·0 208·0	181 · 9 185 · 6	371 · 5 385 · 8	500·2 497·3	615-1	2,106 4
1982 Jan	128·5	186·0 f number unen	393·6	501 · 0	319 · 1	277 · 0	171 · 6	226 · 6	2,203·3	1982 Jan	94.4	81 · 0	196-6	211 · 7	408 · 1	494 · 6	716.9	2,203·3 Per cen
1979 Oct	7.1	7.7	15.9	20 · 8	13.5	13.0	8.2	13.8	Per cent	1979 Oct	Proportion of r	number unemploye 7·8	11.7	10.5	16.3	14.5	30 · 4	100·0 100·0
1980 Jan April July Oct	5·6 5·7 15·7 8·9	7·5 7·5 8·1 8·6	16·7 16·7 15·6 17·4	22 · 1 22 · 0 19 · 1 21 · 1	14·1 14·1 12·3 13·4	13·0 13·0 11·3 12·0	7·9 8·0 6·9 7·3	13·1 13·0 11·1 11·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	1980 Jan April July Oct	7·9 8·2 10·5 8·5	5·5 7·0 11·0 7·7	13·3 11·6 15·3 12·8	12·2 11·3 9·4 12·3	18·4 18·1 15·8 20·5	15·0 17·5 15·4 16·0	27 · 6 26 · 4 22 · 6 22 · 2	100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Jan April July	6·4 4·8 9·8	8·2 8·2 7·9	18·0 18·1 17·1	22·7 23·2 21·6	14·3 14·6 13·7	12·4 12·8 12·1	7·3 7·6 7·4	10·7 10·8 10·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	1981 Jan April	7·0 6·1	4·4 5·2	12.0	13·5 10·8	23·2 22·1 18·5	19·1 24·1 24·9	20·8 22·3 24·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct 1982 Jan	7.7	8.6	17.7	21 · 7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10.8	100.0	July Oct	6·0 5·0	5·9 5·1	11·4 9·9	9·0 8·8	18-3	23 · 6	29 · 2	100·0 100·0
FEMALE	5.8	8 · 4	17.9	22.7	14.5	12.6	7.8	10.3	100·0 Thousand	1982 Jan FEMALE	4.3	3.7	8.9	9.6	18.5	22 · 4	32.5	Thousan
1979 Oct 1980 Jan	64·8 54·3	65·1 65·4	108·7 116·2	91·9 99·2	39·6 43·1	43·3 46·3	27·0 28·5	1.5	441·9 454·5	1979 Oct	44 · 4	41 · 4	63 · 4	54.4	92·7 100·7	69·8 83·4	75·7 74·5	441 · 9 454 · 5
April July Oct	53·6 170·5 110·5	64·5 86·5 97·0	116·7 129·8 154·4	103·7 110·1 129·2	46·7 51·2 60·5	49·1 52·3 60·8	29·1 29·9 34·3	1·6 1·7 2·0	464·9 632·0 648·7	1980 Jan April July Oct	45·1 44·6 87·0 56·8	26·7 35·1 91·8 55·3	62·9 60·6 118·2 92·1	61 · 3 62 · 6 61 · 0 87 · 4	93·0 102·1 162·3	94·4 93·6 107·3	74·5 78·4 87·5	464·9 632·0 648·7
1981 Jan April July	90·8 68·1 166·0	104·7 104·4 115·3	176·1 179·7 188·1	149·1 158·4 167·0	70·9 76·0 79·7	70·6 75·7 79·5	39·0 41·2 43·3	1·9 1·9 2·2 2·4	703·1 705·5 841·3	1981 Jan April July Oct	62 · 8 47 · 0 76 · 3	33·6 43·0 71·4	82·6 76·9 125·8	97·0 90·7 84·5	174·9 156·9 159·5	154·4 181·5 187·4	97·8 109·5 136·2	703 · 1 705 · 5 841 · 3
Oct 1982 Jan	132·7 101·6	136·8 132·2	209·1 211·8	180·9 187·8	87·0 91·3	85·9 90·5	47·6 49·7	2.4	882·3 867·3		54 · 1	62.6	124.0	94.1	185·8 199·8	192·2 203·8	169·5 188·2	882·3 867·3
1979 Oct		number unem	ployed						Per cent	1982 Jan	52·2	37·1 number unemploy	85·2 ed	101.0				Per cer
1980 Jan	11.9	14.7	24·6 25·6 25·1	20·8 21·8	9·0 9·5	9·8 10·2	6.1	0.3	100·0 100·0	1979 Oct	10.0	9.4	14.3	12.5	21·0 22·2	15·8 18·3	17·1 16·4	100·0 100·0
April July Oct	11·5 27·0 17·0	13·9 13·7 15·0	25·1 20·5 23·8	22·3 17·4 19·9	10·0 8·1 9·3	10·6 8·3 9·4	6·3 4·7 5·3	0·3 0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	1980 Jan April July Oct	9·9 9·6 13·8 8·8	5·9 7·6 14·5 8·5	13·8 13·0 18·7 14·2	13·5 13·5 9·7 13·5	20·0 16·2 25·0	20·3 14·8 16·5	16·0 12·4 13·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Jan April July	12·9 9·7	14·9 14·8	25·0 25·5	21 · 2 22 · 5	10·1 10·8	10·0 10·7	5·5 5·8	0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0	1981 Jan April	8.9	4.8	11 - 7	13·8 12·9	24·9 22·2	22.0	13·9 15·5	100·0 100·0
Oct	19·7 15·0	13·7 15·5	22·4 23·7	19·9 20·5	9·5 9·9	9·4 9·7	5·1 5·4	0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0	July Oct	6·7 9·1 6·1	6·1 8·5 7·1	10·9 15·0 14·1	10·0 10·7	19·0 21·1	25·7 22·3 21·8	16·2 19·2	100·0 100·0
1982 Jan	11.7	15.2	24 · 4	21 · 7	10.5	10.4	5.7	0.3	100.0	1982 Jan	6.0	4.3	9.8	11 · 6	23 · 0	23 · 5	21 · 7	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

2 · 11 UNEMPLOYMENT Occupation: registrations at employment offices

UNITE	ED DOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
MALE 1979	AND FEMALE Sep	113.7	194-2	73.6	118-6	439.9	280 · 9	Thousand 1,220 · 9
	Dec *	111.9	190 · 4	77.9	131 · 5	453 · 5	305 · 4	1,270 · 6
	Mar June Sep Dec	110·6 103·5 149·8 176·1	201·5 202·5 250·9 270·6	89 · 4 88 · 7 105 · 7 123 · 6	158·6 165·8 212·2 291·4	496·8 512·6 596·1 672·2	345·4 352·9 432·3 535·2	1,402 · 2 1,425 · 9 1,747 · 1 2,069 · 2
	Mar June Sep Dec	191 · 2 201 · 4 257 · 1 256 · 9	295·8 298·6 341·4 342·0	143·2 145·4 160·2 170·3	354·3 368·8 389·0 406·6	735·3 754·6 805·0 817·5	613·9 629·7 680·2 717·3	2,333 · 6 2,398 · 3 2,632 · 9 2,710 · 6
1979	Sep	Proportion of num	nber unemployed 15·9	6.0	9.7	36.0	23.0	Per cent 100·0
i	Dec *	8.8	15.0	6.1	10.3	35 · 7	24.0	100.0
	Mar June Sep Dec	7·9 7·3 8·6 8·5	14·4 14·2 14·4 13·1	6·4 6·2 6·1 6·0	11·3 11·6 12·1 14·1	35 · 4 35 · 9 34 · 1 32 · 5	24·6 24·7 24·7 25·9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
	Mar June Sep Dec	8·2 8·4 9·8 9·5	12·7 12·5 13·0 12·6	6·1 6·1 6·1 6·3	15·2 15·4 14·8 15·0	31 · 5 31 · 5 30 · 6 30 · 2	26·3 26·3 25·8 26·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 1979		73.0	75.0	24.0	108.5	364.7	201 · 7	Thousand 846 · 9
	Dec *	72.7	72.3	25 · 3	120.5	378 · 7	221 · 7	891 · 1
5	Mar June Sep Dec	73·1 69·7 98·1 121·7	75·2 75·5 90·3 95·7	28·1 28·6 35·5 43·8	145·0 150·5 192·6 268·0	412·0 422·8 490·6 557·8	252·6 258·2 317·3 403·6	986·1 1,005·3 1,224·5 1,490·6
5	Mar June Sep Dec	135·9 145·2 177·5 179·4	103·9 105·3 119·5 120·0	51·3 53·4 59·5 63·3	327·7 341·6 360·2 379·3	613·1 631·6 673·4 688·6	467·5 482·8 515·6 546·0	1,699·4 1,760·0 1,905·6 1,976·6
1979 \$	Sep	Proportion of num	ber unemployed 8·9	2.8	12.8	43 · 1	23 · 8	Per cent 100·0
-	Dec *	8.2	8.1	2.8	13.5	42.5	24.9	100.0
S	Mar June Sep Dec	7·4 6·9 8·0 8·2	7·6 7·5 7·4 6·4	2·8 2·8 2·9 2·9	14·7 15·0 15·7 18·0	41 · 8 42 · 1 40 · 1 37 · 4	25·6 25·7 25·9 27·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
S	Mar June Sep Dec	8·0 8·3 9·3 9·1	6·1 6·0 6·3 6·1	3·0 3·0 3·1 3·2	19·3 19·4 18·9 19·2	36·1 35·9 35·3 34·8	27·5 27·4 27·1 27·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
EMAL 979 S		40.7	119-2	49.6	10.2	75.2	79.2	Thousand 374 · 0
-	Dec *	39·2	118·2	52.6	11.0	74.8	83 · 7	379 · 5
S	Mar une Sep Dec	37·5 33·8 51·7 54·4	126·3 127·0 160·6 174·9	61·2 60·1 70·2 79·8	13·5 15·3 19·6 23·4	84·8 89·8 105·5 114·4	92·8 94·7 115·0 131·6	416·1 420·6 522·6 578·5
S	Mar une Sep Dec	55·3 56·2 79·7 77·4	191·9 193·2 221·9 222·0	91·9 91·9 100·7 107·0	26·7 27·2 28·9 27·3	122·2 123·0 131·6 128·9	146·4 146·9 164·6 171·4	634·3 638·4 727·3 734·0
979 S	Бер	Proportion of num	ber unemployed 31 · 9	13.3	2.7	20.1	21 · 2	Per cent 100·0
D	ec*	10.3	31 · 1	13.9	2.9	19.7	22 · 1	100.0
S	Mar une ep Dec	9·0 8·0 9·9 9·4	30·4 30·2 30·7 30·2	14·7 14·3 13·4 13·8	3·2 3·6 3·8 4·0	20·4 21·4 20·2 19·8	22·3 22·5 22·0 22·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
981 M		8·7 8·8 11·0 10·5	30·3 30·3 30·5 30·2	14·5 14·4 13·8 14·6	4·2 4·3 4·0 3·7	19·3 19·3 18·1 17·6	23·1 23·0 22·6 23·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0

^{*} From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

Adult students: regions 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 1981 Feb 12	4	4	-	10	19	27	-	-		-	78 	138 81	-	138 81
Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11	14,597 546 1,054	4,990 325 374	1,901 16 57	4,153 94 216	4,405 187 386	3,811 90 154	5,391 146 259	5,440 333 677	1,699 - 387	3,671 100 279	4,658 546 4,479	49,726 2,058 7,948	3 9 2,287	49,729 2,067 10,235
July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	30,847 40,316 43,305	11,388 17,045 17,916	3,216 4,045 4,352	7,329 10,405 11,363	11,403 13,554 15,328	7,096 8,868 11,289	12,022 14,954 17,276	15,882 21,390 23,463	6,765 7,979 10,184	8,619 9,562 12,066	16,934 19,786 21,735	120,113 150,859 170,361	6,713 6,932 8,880	126,826 157,791 179,241
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	17,927 - 1,220	8,565 - 210	1,834 - 186	4,019 - 69	6,868 - 204	3,284 - 148	5,756 - 66	8,670 - 106	3,487 - 27	3,421 - 33	14,487 - 210	69,753 2,269	4,783 - -	74,536
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11	4,968 103	2,599	495 14	542 3	591 72	437 45	511 31	779 36	562	462 8	1,072 242	10,419 554	Ξ	10,419 554

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

Temporarily stopped: regions $2 \cdot 14$

											The second second second	12 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Bellevin market between Land	
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1981 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,563 3,489	1,376	568 503	1,785 1,748	3,277 4,087	1,461 1,694	2,494 2,065	2,519 2,093	1,370 1,141	953 790	4,652 2,288	22,642 19,898	1,576 1,395	24,218 21,293
April 9	3,399	1,205	539	1,499	4,301	1,338	3,193	2,011	1,223	813	2,123	20,439	977	21,416
May 14	2,594	843	298	1,283	2,632	893	1,788	2,263	849	477	1,743	14,820	979	15,799
June 11	1,743	740	310	894	2,661	750	2,070	1,921	1,031	495	1,210	13,085	1,045	14,130
July 9	1,966	805	229	707	2,736	612	1,826	1,326	975	456	1,761	12,594	1,265	13,859
Aug 13	1,854	716	255	703	2,753	551	1,682	1,532	596	364	2,182	12,472	859	13,331
Sep 10	2,007	823	201	580	2,368	596	2,475	2,159	428	374	1,716	12,904	775	13,679
Oct 8	1,934	792	190	964	2,415	898	2,792	2,424	595	379	2,320	14,911	981	15,892
Nov 12	1,699	634	239	985	7,255	770	3,035	2,409	757	420	1,973	19,542	947	20,489
Dec 10	1,758	707	317	968	2,919	1,317	2,492	3,219	733	528	1,936	16,187	1,011	17,198
1982 Jan 14	3,211	890	544	1,257	5,175	2,356	4,037	3,249	2,079	1,508	5,979	29,395	2,314	31,709
Feb 11	2,856	935	512	1,648	5,627	1,918	4,166	3,823	1,812	1,665	3,397	27,424	1,465	28,889

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

Disabled people Non-claimants 2 · 16

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	ple			GREAT BRITAIN	Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only*			
	Suitable for comployment	ordinary	Unlikely to ol employment under shelter			Male and female	Male	Female	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled					
981 Jan Feb Mar	62·5 63·7 64·4	96·5 98·1 99·1	7·8 7·8 7·8	3·9 3·9 3·9	1981 Jan Feb Mar	40·3 41·7	2·7 2·7	37·7 39·0	
April May June	65·6 64·7 65·1	100·4 99·9 103·0	7·8 7·6 7·6	4·1 3·9 4·0	April May June	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 0	2·6 2·7 2·7	38·8 38·9 38·3	
July Aug Sep	65·5 67·8 68·0	103·9 108·3 109·9	7·6 7·7 7·7	4·0 4·1 4·2	July Aug Sep	40·6 39·1 40·1	2·7 2·6 2·6	37·9 36·5 37·5	
Oct Nov Dec	69·3 69·2 68·7	110·4 111·2 110·5	7·8 7·7 7·5	4·1 4·3 4·3	Oct Nov Dec	43·7 45·5 45·3	2·6 2·8 2·8	41 · 0 42 · 7 42 · 6	
1982 Jan	69 · 2	112-4	7.6	4.2	Jan	44-4	3.0	41 · 4	

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

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

2 · 17 UNEMPLOYMENT Minority group workers: regions: February 11, 1982

	South East *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West *	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain •
All listed countries	52,052	768	1,616	30,036	9,691	10,674	12,193	743	575	938	119,286
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed Persons born in, or whose parent(s) were born in, the areas below East Africa	7.4	1.0	0.9	8.6	5-4	3.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	4-1
Male Female Other Africa	3,868 2,704	80 41	54 34	953 614	1,637 1,104	198 94	504 280	19 10	31 7	16 12	7,360 4,900
Male Female West Indies	2,303 866	6	35 16	239 87	222 114	88 55	259 107	20 11	26 9	21 14	3,219 1,280
Male Female India	14,931 5,062	143 34	785 186	6,430 2,452	1,308 457	1,042 461	1,322 446	29 8	80 4	6 4	26,076 9,114
Male Female Pakistan	7,426 5,129	88 38	179 85	7,670 3,406	2,281 1,276	1,487 722	2,673 876	108 50	81 15	203 80	22,196 11,677
Male Female Bangladesh	3,603 952	263 28	142 17	5,881 571	780 161	5,306 517	4,075 616	338 63	180 25	333 97	20,901 3,047
Male Female Other Commonwealth territories	2,107 123	17	8	1,102 54	103 9	380 30	546 45	26 4	62 9	9 8	4,360 283
Male Female Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)	2,218 760	23 6	47 27	448 129	178 61	233 61	333 111	46 11	36 10	106 29	3,668 1,205
Male Female All listed countries	5,949 2,838	70 25	287 117	3,717 1,890	773 383	681 462	908 448	89 56	42 13	122 65	12,638 6,297
Nov 12, 1981 Aug 13, 1981 May 14, 1981 Feb 12, 1981 Nov 13, 1980	53,461 51,664 43,372 40,518 35,167	693 784 641 680 600	1,595 1,564 1,408 1,394 1,233	30,229 30,740 26,135 23,948 20,949	9,636 9,674 7,858 7,935 6,239		12,218 12,534 11,069 10,446 9,008	763 780 441 e 780 580	540 520 510 488 427	799 814 641 703 571	120,763 119,858 101,299 e 95,569 82,541

Region	Age										
	16–17		18		19–24		25-44		45 + over		All ages
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
South East*	2,120	1,316	1,920	1,165	8,857	4,806	14,315	5,841	9,244	2,468	52,052
ast Anglia	42	30	31	8	137	39	237	51	173	20	768
South West	86	53	81	44	316	105	473	100	294	64	1,616
West Midlands	1,389	725	1,082	706	5,355	2,381	7,965	2,468	6,932	1,033	30,036
East Midlands Yorkshire and	300	161	317	216	1,497	1,066	2,682	1,362	1,713	377	9,691
Humberside	389	220	320	208	1,798	659 .	3,445	613	2,782	240	10.674
North West*	348	231	245	165	2,017	961	4,386	861	2,716	263	12,193
North	40	27	25	19	123	54	225	40	173	17	743
Vales	15	9	11	1	100	29	205	31	165	9	575
Scotland	32	9	27	24	194	98	289	95	152	18	938
Great Britain*	4,761	2,781	4,059	2,556	20,394	10,198	34,222	11,462	24,344	4,509	119,286
Persons born in, or whose parent(s) were born in, the areas below											
East Africa	181	154	256	222	1,965	1,754	3,221	2,250	1,737	520	12,260
Other Africa	97	53	104	69	727	430	1,642	598	649	130	4,499
Vest Indies	2,810	1,632	2,262	1,329	7,676	2,853	7,437	1,791	5.891	1,509	35,190
ndia	745	492	760	564	4,457	3,474	9,538	5,331	6,696	1,816	33,873
akistan	687	342	493	279	4,364	1,215	9,101	934	6.256	277	23,948
angladesh	66	29	78	22	502	91	1,541	89	2,173	52	4,643
ther Commonwealth		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH				Aller of the said					
territories	175	79	106	71	703	381	1,742	469	942	205	4,873

^{*} Excluding figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool and three other areas.

WINEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United I	(ingdom*†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada¶	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	United States¶
	incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	lia j		grum														
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	YED												4.400	204	16.1	540	75	12.0	6.856
1977 1978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	358 402	51 59	264 282	850 911	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	28 31	106 99	1,382 1,529	1,100 1,240	204 206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979 1980 1981	1,390 1,795 2,734	1,307 1,668 2,566	405 ** 406 390	57 53 69	294 322 392	838 867 898	159 180	1,350 1,451 1,773	876 900 1,296	32 37 41	90 101 128	1,653 1,778 1,979	1,170 1,140	210 248 385	24·1 22·3 28·4	1,037 1,277	88 86** 108	10·3 6·2 5·9	5,963 7,449 8,080
Quarterly averages	2.157	2,039	388	66	364	785	217	1,610	991	44	116	1,821	1,170	299	25.7	1,393	91	5.5	7,400
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,456 2,588 2,930 2,961	2,366 2,458 2,653 2,787	421 367 381 392	91 48 43 95	377 378 398 414	952 865 839 935	266 226 214	1,668 1,634 1,780 2,011	1,273 1,127 1,264 1,520	67 31 23 45	126 124 127 134	1,940 1,892 1,951 2,194	1,330 1,320 1,190	344 343 405 448	31·9 24·3 27·1 30·1	1,499 1,515 1,555	101 85 116 129	6·9 4·7 4·6 7·3	8,352 7,740 7,793 8,434
Monthly July Aug Sep	2,852 2,940 2,999	2,567 2,663 2,729	375 377 391	41 41 48	397 396 401	835 790 891	199 217 227	1,681 1,746 1,912	1,246 1,289 1,256	25 23 22	126 128 127	1,923 1,914 2,016	1,210 1,150 1,200	396 407 413	24·9 30·8 25·6	1,525 1,547 1,594	104 116 127	4·3 4·6 4·9	7,934 7,758 7,687
Oct Nov Dec	2,989 2,953 2,941	2,773 2,789 2,798	370 372 433	71 94 120	407 413 424	891 928 987	242 257	2,002 2,016 2,014	1,366 1,490 1,704	26 46 61	129 133 141	2,119 2,137 2,146	1,220 1,190	427 443 474	26·2 28·4 35·6	1,649 1,695	133 128 125	5·7 7·1 9·1	8,024 8,470 8,807
1982 Jan Feb	3,071 3,045	2,2921 2,911	437 p	156	439	1,096		2,031 2,008 p	1,950 1,935		147	2,194 p					153		10,183
Percentage rate latest month	12.6		6·4 p	5.4	16.0	9.5	9.8	10.7	8 · 1	3.9	12.0	9.9	2.1	11-1	1.9	12.9	3.6	0.3	9.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED, SEA	SONALLY A	ADJUSTED	58	351	860	211	1.515 R	1,003	40	116		1,230	290	24.7	1,399 e	94		7,904
1980 Q4 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,304 2,506 2,627 2,758		62 62 72 86	365 392 412 401	856 846 889 998	231 231 230	1,629 R 1,739 R 1,832 R 1,891 R	1,107 1,199 1,346 1,533	49 43 36 41	122 126 130 135		1,220 1,330 1,230	323 364 395 436	26·7 28·0 30·0 29·1	1,486 e 1,521 e 1,579 e	97 92 111 131		7,788 7,900 7,708 8,995
Monthly 1981 July Aug Sep		2,582 2,626 2,673		69 71 75	408 411 416	850 836 980	222 230 239	1,810 R 1,833 R 1,852 R	1,314 1,354 1,371	38 36 35	128 129 132		1,250 1,160 1,280	387 393 404	29·9 31·8 28·2	1,550 e 1,567 e 1,621 e	105 106 121		7,502 7,657 7,966
Oct Nov Dec		2,729 2,764 2,782		77 82 98 e	408 393 e 402 e	989 979 1,026	246 253	1,877 R 1,896 R 1,902	1,438 1,518 R 1,641 R	35 40 47 e	133 134 138		1,270 1,250	423 435 450	27·9 28·4 30·9	1,667 e 1,696 e	131 132 130		8,520 9,004 9,462
1982 Jan Feb		2,829 2,836		112 e	418 e	983		1,922 R 1,959 p	1,721 e 1744 e		141						134		9,298
Percentage rate latest month		11.7		4·0 e	15·2 e	8.3	9.6	10.4	7·6 e	3·0 e	11.6		2.2	10.6	1.7	12·9 e	3.2		8.5

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

(i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made "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.

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

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

[†] Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages or total insured population.

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

Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

West East York-Midlands Midlands shire and Humber-side

THOUSAND

Scotland Great Northern United Britain Ireland Kingdom

Wales

	AT BRITAIN	UNEMP	LOYMENT								VACANC	IES	THOUSA
	rage of 3 ths ended	Joining	register (inflov		Leaving	register (outfl	Activity of the second		of inflow over		Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow ov
		Male	Female	- All	Male —	Female -	- All	Male —	Female -	– All			outflow
	Dec 13 e	212	88	300	213	84	297 296	-1 0	5	4	185	186 189	-1
19//	Jan 13 e Feb 10 e Mar 10 e	212 211 210	88 89 88	300 300 298	212 210 212	84 84	294 295	1 -2	5 5	6 3	193 196	191 194	0 1 2
	April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	-2	4	2	196 e	195 e	2 e
	May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	-2	4	1	195	195	1
	June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8	5	13	192	194	-1
	July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1
	Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	1
	Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	0
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	204 204 202	88 88 88	291 292 290	201 201 204	84 84 87	285 286 290	2 3 -2	4 4 2	6 6 0	193 193 197	192 191 191	1 2 6
1978	Jan 12	198	87	285	202	87	288	-4	0	-4	201	194	7
	Feb 9	194	86	280	201	87	288	-7	-1	-8	208	199	9
	Mar 9	192	87	279	200	88	287	-7	-1	-8	214	205	9
	April 13	193	88	281	200	89	289	-7	-1	-8	217	210	7
	May 11	192	88	280	199	88	287	-7	0	-7	217	213	4
	June 8	191	89	280	198	88	286	-7	0	-7	221	216	5
	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	190 189 187	89 89 89	279 278 276	197 196 196	88 88 89	286 284 285	-7 -7 -9	0 1 0	-7 -6 -9	225 227 229	221 223 225	4 4 4
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	186 186 187	90 91 91	277 277 277	195 195 195	90 93 92	285 288 287	-8 -9 -8	0 -2 -2	-8 -11 -10	232 234 233	226 228 230	6 6 3
979	Jan 11	189	89	278	193	91	284	-4	-2	-6	225	225	0
	Feb 8	190	88	278	185	88	273	5	0	5	219	220	-1
	Mar 8	188	88	276	183	86	269	5	1	7	215	216	-1
	April 5 May 10 June 14	181 174 173	87 86 88	268 261 261	184 190 190	87 87 89	270 277 279	-3 -16 -17	-1 -1	-2 -16 -18	223 232 238	220 225 231	3 7 7
	July 12	174	89	263	187	89	276	-14	1	-13	238	236	2
	Aug 9	175	92	267	186	90	276	-11	1	-10	236	239	-3
	Sep 13	175	92	267	183	90	273	-8	2	-6	233	238	-5
	Oct 11 †	177	93	270	178	91	269	-1	2	1	229	235	-6
	Nov 8 †	178	94	272	174	91	265	4	3	7	226	231	-5
	Dec 6 †	183	96	279	176	92	267	8	4	12	223	232	-9
	Jan 10	188	97	285	180	90	270	8	7	15	214	225	-11
	Feb 14	192	100	293	178	90	267	15	10	25	207	220	-13
	Mar 13	194	102	296	175	90	266	19	12	30	202	214	-11
1	April 10	197	104	301	173	93	266	24	11	35	199	210	-11
	May 8	198	104	302	172	94	266	26	10	36	197	208	-11
	June 12	200	106	306	169	95	264	32	11	42	188	201	-12
	July 10	207	110	317	168	95	263	40	15	54	182	196	-15
	Aug 14	215	112	327	169	95	264	45	18	63	171	184	-13
	Sep 11	225	115	340	171	94	265	54	21	75	167	178	-10
	Oct 9	234	115	349	173	95	268	61	20	81	161	170	-9
	Nov 13	245	118	363	174	98	272	70	21	91	155	162	-7
	Dec 11	250	118	368	175	99	274	75	19	94	148	152	-4
F	Jan 15	248	118	366	182	98	280	66	20	86	154	153	1
	Feb 12	241	118	359	182	98	280	60	20	80	152	152	0
	Mar 12	232	116	348	179	98	278	53	18	70	149	150	-1
	April 9	232	116	348	176	101	277	56	15	71	139	141	-2
	May 14	223	111	334	175	100	275	48	12	60	139	142	-3
	June 11 e	223	113	336	182	104	286	41	9	50	142	148	-6
1	July 9 e ‡	212	108	320	174	99	273	38	9	47	142	146	-3
	Aug 13 e ‡	207	105	312	172	92	263	36	14	49	147	145	2
	Sep 10 ‡	201	104	305	167	86	253	34	18	52	151	146	6
1	Oct 8 ‡	205	108	313	174	90	265	31	18	49	156	152	4
	Nov 12 ‡	215	116	331	189	103	292	26	13	39	157	154	3
	Dec 10 ‡	222	119	340	202	113	315	19	6	25	157	153	3
982 J	Jan 14*	227	118	346	211	113	325	16	5	21	164	160	4

Mar 4					The second second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		40 4	0 0	6.0	15.8	149.6	1.8	151 - 4	
April 6 May 6	62·3 64·6 63·2	33 ·7 36 ·3 35 ·8	4·1 4·0 4·3	8·8 8·4 8·2	9·2 9·4 9·2	10·6 10·5 10·3	11·8 12·7 12·5	12·4 12·5 12·4	8·8 9·2 8·6	6·0 5·9 6·0	15·6 15·4 16·3	152·9 151·1	1·7 1·9	154·6 153·0	
June 1	62·9	35 ·2	4·8	8·3	9·4	10·7	12·5	13·2	8·7	6·1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155 · 4	
July 8	64·2	34 ·8	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·5	12·3	12·6	8·8	6·1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157 · 0	
Aug 5	60·6	33 ·2	4·9	8·3	9·9	10·1	12·1	12·0	9·0	5·9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151 · 7	
Sep 2 Oct 7 Nov 4	64·7 68·2	35 · 1 37 · 1 38 · 2	4·6 4·9 5·4	9·0 9·5 10·1	10·4 10·1 10·9	10·5 10·2 10·7	12·6 12·7 12·8	12·8 12·8 13·6	9·2 9·3 9·2	6·4 6·6 7·0	17·7 15·9 17·7	157·6 160·8 168·3	2·1 2·0 2·0	159·7 162·8 170·3	
Dec 2	70·9	40 · 3	5·6	11·4	12·0	11·2	13·6	14·9	9·8	7·2	18·7	179·0	2·0	181·0	
1978 Jan 6	74·8	42 · 4	5·7	11·5	11·8	12·0	13·5	15·3	9·7	7·3	19·1	184·6	1·9	186·5	
Feb 3	79·2	44 · 6	5·9	11·0	11·9	12·2	13·6	15·4	10·0	8·6	20·2	190·7	1·9	192·6	
Mar 3 April 7 May 5	82·1 85·0 88·6	46 · 0 47 · 9 50 · 3	6·2 6·4 6·2	11·8 12·2 13·2	12·3 12·3 13·0	12·6 12·9 13·4	15·3 14·1 14·7	15·5 15·7 16·0	10·1 10·1 10·4	8·0 7·9 8·1	21 · 0 21 · 2 21 · 1	197·6 201·3 208·4	1 · 8 1 · 8 1 · 8	199·4 203·1 210·2	
June 2	92·3	50 ·5	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·5	15·1	15·5	9·9	8·4	21·4	210·3	1·7	212·0	
June 30	93·6	49 ·3	6·2	13·9	12·8	13·5	15·0	16·6	10·4	8·2	20·7	211·9	1·6	213·5	
Aug 4	94·3	55 ·0	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·7	17·0	10·5	8·7	20·5	222·0	1·5	223·5	
Oct 6 Nov 3	100·8 104·4 104·8 106·1	56 ·8 56 ·1 56 ·3	7·1 7·2 7·1	15·0 15·5 15·4	14·0 14·3 14·2	15·6 15·9 16·0	15·4 15·8 16·3	18·0 18·4 18·5	10·8 11·0 11·1	8·9 8·8 8·8	21 · 4 20 · 6 20 · 8	230·7 232·7 234·4	1·4 1·4 1·4	232 · 1 234 · 1 235 · 8	
Dec 1	107·1	55 · 7	7·1	15·8	14·2	16·3	16·4	18·7	10·5	8·3	21·2	235·4	1·3	236·7	
1979 Jan 5	106·7	56 · 1	6·9	15·2	13·2	14·8	15·3	17·9	10·2	8·7	20·7	229·4	1·2	230·6	
Feb 2	108·9	57 · 1	6·8	14·7	13·6	14·9	15·8	18·7	10·3	9·0	19·8	232·2	1·2	233·4	
Mar 2	111·4	58 · 4	7·9	16·4	15·4	16·3	16·3	20·3	10·6	8·9	20·3	243·5	1·5	245·0	
Mar 30	113·2	58 · 3	8·2	17·6	15·8	16·3	17·2	20·8	10·9	10·6	22·0	252·3	1·4	253·7	
May 4	114·7	58 · 0	8·9	18·3	15·9	16·0	17·3	21·0	11·3	10·7	22·3	256·5	1·3	257·8	
June 8 July 6 Aug 3	114·0 109·9 108·2	57 · 7 54 · 7 53 · 9	8·7 8·6 8·2	17·5 17·0 17·5	15·6 15·5 14·8	15·9 15·5 15·4	16·6 16·7 16·0	20·7 20·4 20·3	11·5 10·7 10·3	10·3 10·2 9·7	22·1 22·2 22·4	253·0 247·1 243·1	1·4 1·3 1·3	254·4 248·4 244·4	
Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	106·0 104·4 98·9	52 · 7 52 · 3 50 · 2	8·2 8·2 7·7	17·3 16·4 15·7	14·0 13·9 13·1	14·5 14·2 12·7	15·6 14·9 13·4	19·4 18·5 17·0	10·0 9·7 9·4	9·7 9·5 9·0	21 · 9 22 · 0 21 · 1	236·7 232·3 218·1	1·3 1·3 1·3	238·0 233·6 219·4	
1980 Jan 4	94·1	48 · 0	7·2	14·7	12·4	12·2	12·5	16·3	8·8	8·3	20·0	206·3	1·2	207·5	
Feb 8	86·7	44 · 5	6·7	14·3	11·4	11·4	11·7	15·1	7·8	7·8	19·4	192·2	1·2	193·4	
Mar 7	81·5	41 · 0	6·2	14·5	10·9	10·6	10·6	14·3	7·3	7·3	18·5	181·5	1·3	182·8	
April 2	76·6	38 · 9	5·7	12·9	9·8	9·4	9·8	13·9	6·9	7·0	17·4	169·0	1·2	170·2	
May 2	71·8	36 · 0	6·0	12·1	9·1	9·0	8·6	13·6	6·7	7·0	17·5	161·0	1·2	162·2	
June 6	64·3	32 · 4	4·9	10·5	7·9	8·6	7·8	11·4	6·0	6·1	16·6	144·2	1·1	145·3	
July 4	56·0	28 · 5	4·2	9·2	6·9	7·2	7·0	9·9	5·3	5·4	15·7	126·9	1·0	127·9	
Aug 8	52·2	26 · 0	4·0	8·3	6·3	7·1	6·1	9·3	5·2	5·2	15·5	119·5	1·0	120·5	
Sep 5	48·0	24 · 4	3·7	7·6	5·7	5·7	5·6	8·5	5·0	5·1	15·0	110·3	0·8	111·1	
Oct 3	42·6	20 ·9	3·3	6·7	5·5	4·7	5·6	7·9	4·7	4·5	13·5	99·2	0·8	100·0	
Nov 6	38·2	18 ·4	3·1	7·0	5·2	4·7	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·6	13·9	95·4	0·8	96·2	
Dec 5	38·3	18 ·3	3·2	7·5	5·2	5·0	6·3	8·2	4·7	4·9	14·5	98·0	0·8	98·8	
1981 Jan 9	42·3	20 ·3	3·8	8·1	5·1	5·5	6·2	8·7	4·5	4·9	14·0	102·8	0·8	103·6	
Feb 6	37·4	17 ·3	3·7	8·3	4·9	5·0	5·9	8·8	4·4	5·4	13·9	97·5	0·7	98·2	
March 6	37·4	17 ·6	3·6	7·7	5·5	5·5	5·7	9·2	4·1	5·2	12·6	96·3	0·6	96·9	
April 3	36·0	16 ·8	3·5	7·9	5·8	5·5	5·2	9·2	4·3	5·1	11 · 6	93·6	0·7	94·3	
May 8	33·3	15 ·8	3·5	7·0	6·1	6·4	4·8	9·0	4·2	5·5	11 · 6	91·1	0·6	91·7	
June 5	30·7	14 ·2	2·8	5·0	5·3	5·9	4·7	7·9	3·8	4·7	11 · 1	82·0	0·5	82·5	
July 3	34·5	16 · 7	2·8	6·4	6·1	6·7	4·9	9·0	4·0	4·6	11·9	91·0	0·7	91·7	
Aug 7	38·9	18 · 9	3·0	7·7	6·3	6·3	5·5	8·3	4·0	5·3	11·9	97·7	0·7	98·4	
Sep 4	37·8	19 · 0	3·2	8·0	6·3	5·8	5·8	7·7	4·2	5·1	11·8	96·1	0·8	96·9	
Oct 2	36·7	17 · 7	3·4	8·0	6·5	5·3	6·4	8·8	4·7	4·9	12·9	97·8	0·8	98·6	
Nov 6	37·4	17 · 9	4·1	8·9	6·7	5·3	6·5	9·0	4·9	5·5	14·2	102·9	0·9	103·8	
Dec 4	38·8	18 · 2	4·6	9·1	6·8	5·9	7·0	9·6	5·0	5·5	14·2	106·5	1·0	107·5	
1982 Jan 8	42·8	20 ·6	4·9	9·8	6·8	6·6	7·5	10·1	5·0	5·5	14·5	113·3	0·9	114·2	
Feb 5	42·3	19 ·8	5·2	9·7	6·5	6·3	7·4	9·9	5·7	5·6	14·2	112·6	0·9	113·5	

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

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

† The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment \$\frac{1}{2}\$ See footnote to table \$2.1\$

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

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

† Included in South East.

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to employment offices and careers offices

							-	gyrnivysta)	establisher i	Approximate and	The second	MAN PERSON	Company of	THOUSAND
70000 - 20	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	to employm	nent office	s										
1980 Feb 8	80·7	42·3	5·8	12·5	11·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	7·2	7·0	17·3	177·5	1.2	178·7
Mar 7	77·4	39·1	5·7	14·4	10·8	10·4	9·9	13·8	7·5	7·1	18·3	175·3		176·6
April 2	76·9	38·7	5·5	13·9	9·9	9·5	10·1	14·5	7·2	8·0	18·8	174·2	1·2	175·4
May 2	77·5	38·4	6·3	14·1	9·4	9·4	9·6	14·7	7·3	8·0	19·4	175·6	1·3	176·9
June 6	72·4	36·5	5·7	13·6	8·3	9·0	9·2	12·9	6·8	7·4	18·6	164·0	1·3	165·3
July 4	58·4	29·1	4·7	10·4	6·5	6·9	7·9	9·8	5·6	6·0	16·2	132·4	1·0	133·4
Aug 8	49·8	23·9	4·3	8·6	6·2	6·7	6·3	9·6	5·5	5·1	15·9	118·0	1·0	119·0
Sep 5	51·3	25·1	4·3	8·2	6·3	5·7	6·2	9·4	5·5	5·3	16·3	118·5	0·8	119·3
Oct 3	48·4	24·4	3·6	6·6	6·0	5·4	6·1	8·5	4·9	4·4	14·0	107·9	0·8	108·7
Nov 7	38·8	19·4	3·1	5·7	5·2	5·4	5·3	7·7	4·2	3·8	13·3	92·6	0·7	93·3
Dec 5	33·4	16·2	2·8	5·5	4·6	4·6	5·0	6·8	3·8	3·9	12·6	82·9	0·6	83·5
1981 Jan 9	33·7	16·4	2·9	5·3	4·5	4·6	4·7	7·0	3·7	3·9	10·9	81 · 2	0·6	81 · 8
Feb 6	31·4	15·1	2·8	6·5	4·6	4·8	4·8	7·7	3·7	4·6	11·8	82 · 8	0·6	83 · 4
Mar 6	33·3	15·7	3·1	7·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	8·7	4·2	5·1	12·5	90 · 1	0·6	90 · 7
April 3	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·9	6·0	5·5	5·4	9·7	4·6	6·1	13·0	98·9	0·7	99·6
May 8	39·2	18·3	3·8	9·0	6·4	6·9	5·8	10·1	4·8	6·5	13·5	105·9	0·7	106·6
June 5	39·1	18·4	3·6	8·2	5·7	6·4	6·2	9·4	4·6	6·0	13·1	102·3	0·7	103·0
July 3	36·8	17·3	3·3	7·5	5·8	6·4	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·4	96·3	0·7	97·0
Aug 7	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·0	6·3	5·9	5·7	8·6	4·3	5·2	12·2	95·9	0·7	96·6
Sep 4	41·0	19·6	3·9	8·5	6·9	5·8	6·4	8·7	4·6	5·3	13·1	104·2	0·8	104·9
Oct 2 Nov 6 Dec 4	42·5 37·9 33·9	21·3 18·9 16·1	3·8 4·1 4·1	7·9 7·7 7·0	7·0 6·7 6·2	6·0 6·0 5·5	6·9 6·2 5·8	9·4 8·8 8·2	4·8 4·5 4·1	4·8 4·7 4·4	13·4 13·5 12·3	106·4 100·1 91·4	0·8 0·9	107·2 100·9 92·2
1982 Jan 8	34·2	16·7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0.8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17·6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9		98·7
	Notified	to careers	offices											
1980 Feb 8 Mar 7	11·2 11·3	6·8 6·8	0.5	0.8	1·3 1·3	1.0	0·9 1·0	1.1	0·4 0·3	0.3	0.6	17·9 18·9	0.2	18·1 19·0
April 2	11·4	6·6	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·6	19·4	0·2	19·6
May 2	13·5	7·8	0·8	1·2	2·3	1·3	1·7	1·1	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·5	0·2	23·7
June 6	11·2	7·4	0·7	0·8	2·0	1·0	1·4	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·8	19·4	0·2	19·6
July 4	9·4	6·7	0·5	0·6	1·5	0·7	1·1	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·6	15·5	0·1	15·6
Aug 8	6·9	4·4	0·3	0·4	1·2	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·6	11·8	0·1	12·0
Sep 5	4·6	2·6	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·4	8·9	0·2	9·1
Oct 3	4·6	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·4	7·8	0·1	7·9
Nov 7	2·8	1·7	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Dec 5	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·6	0·1	3·6
1981 Jan 9	2·3	1·5	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	0·1	4·0
Feb 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·7	0·1	3·7
Mar 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·8
April 3	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·3	0·1	4·4
May 8	3·7	2·2	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	6·7	0·1	6·7
June 5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·1	0·1	6·1
July 3	2·2	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1·5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1·0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
1982 Jan 8	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·2	0·1	4·4
Feb 5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to employment offices. 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 employment offices and careers offices on February 5, 1982: Industry group

NITED KINGDOM	At employment offices*	At careers offices*	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
C 1968	98.731	5,389	Clothing and footwear	2,653	164
I industries and services		2,000	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	463	40
dex of production industries	29,045			973	84
manufacturing industries	20,717	1,580	Timber, furniture, etc	9/3	04
griculture, forestry, fishing	714	133	Paper, printing and publishing	1,254	141
griculture, 1979	150	46	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	390	49
ining and quarrying Coal mining	34	42	Printing and publishing	864	92
ood, drink and tobacco	1,639	132	Other manufacturing industries	1,087	92
ood, drillk allo to	47	5	Construction	7,624	326
pal and petroleum products					
nemicals and allied industries	1,206	79	Gas, electricity and water	554	48
etal manufacture	529	30			
echanical engineering	3,238	172	Transport and communication	3,384	167
strument engineering	613	34	Distributive trades	15,962	1,211
	2.723	203	Insurance, banking, finance and busi-		
ectrical engineering			ness services	7,217	436
hipbuilding and marine engineering	381	9	Professional and scientific services	10,899	365
hicles	749	69			
etal goods not elsewhere specified	1,793	169	Miscellaneous services	23,050 1.688	736 121
etal goods not see			Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888)	9,712	158
	1.223	141	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	378	26
extiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres					
(spinning and weaving)	105	7		0.400	341
Woollen and worsted	108	6	Public administration	8,460	
Woollell and Worotog			National government service	2,077	218
ather, leather goods and fur	146	16	Local government service	6,383	123

See footnote to table 3 · 2.

Occupation: notified to employment offices 3 · 4

INITED (INGDOL)	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
79 June Sep Dec	22·8 22·4 19·8	38·5 32·9 27·2	23·4 22·8 19·8	66·4 67·3 52·6	15·0 13·1 8·9	110·9 94·3 75·9	Thousand 277·0 252·9 204·1
980 Mar	19·6	28·0	17·3	39·2	6·8	65 · 6	176·6
June	19·4	27·4	17·6	32·1	5·5	63 · 4	165·3
Sep	16·6	18·2	15·6	21·2	3·7	44 · 1	119·3
Dec	14·4	13·7	12·3	11·7	2·0	29 · 4	83·5
981 Mar	14·5	16·2	13·8	12·0	2·4	31 · 8	90·7
June	15·6	17·5	15·3	13·0	3·4	38 · 3	103·0
Sep	14·9	17·2	16·9	15·6	3·5	36 · 8	104·9
Dec	14·0	14·5	15·2	13·6	2·4	32 · 6	92·2
79 June Sep Dec	Proportion of vaca 8 · 2 8 · 9 9 · 7	13.9 13.0 13.3	8 · 4 9 · 0 9 · 7	24·0 26·6 25·8	5·4 5·2 4·4	40·0 37·3 37·2	Per cent 100·0 100·0 100·0
980 Mar	11·1	15·9	9·8	22·2	3·9	37·1	100·0
June	11·7	16·6	10·6	19·4	3·3	38·4	100·0
Sep	13·9	15·3	13·1	17·8	3·1	37·0	100·0
Dec	17·2	16·4	14·7	14·0	2·4	35·2	100·0
981 Mar	16·0	17·9	15·2	13·2	2·6	35·1	100·0
June	15·1	17·0	14·9	12·6	3·3	37·2	100·0
Sep	14·2	16·4	16·1	14·9	3·3	35·1	100·0
Dec	15·2	15·7	16·5	14·8	2·6	35·4	100·0

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

1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: February 1982

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	159	87,900	546,000
of which: beginning in month	112	41,300	137,000
continuing from earlier months	47	46,500†	409,000

† includes 600 involved for the first time in the month.

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

United Kingdom	Beginr Februa	ning in ary 1982	Beginn the firs months	
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	60	15,800	130	67,400
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	2,300	7	2,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	1,700	11	4,600
Redundancy questions	10	4,200	20	19,000
Trade union matters	5	300	8	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	12	4,800	27	7,600
Manning and work allocation	10	3,700	29	6,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	1,800	20	5,600
All causes	112	34,700	252	115,300

Stoppages: industry

United Kingdom	Jan to F	Feb 1982		Jan to	Feb 1981	
	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppage progress	s in	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppage	es in
	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,						
fishing Coal mining All other mining and	47	12,900	31,000	37	45,200	135,000
quarrying Food, drink and	-	-	-	-	- T	-
tobacco Coal and petroleum	11	4,700	34,000	7	4,300	29,000
products Chemicals and allied	-	_			-4	-
industries Metal manufacture	5 7	1,300	9,000	10 2	2,800	42,000 1,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and	42	18,200	76,000	29	6,200	47,000
marine engineering Motor vehicles	6 17	4,300 36,000	29,000 337,000	16	500 34,500	2,000 174,000
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	2	1,600	3,000	4	900	4,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9	1,700	9,000	12	1,800	17,000
Textiles Clothing and footwear	10	2,100 100	6,000 1,000	6	200 800	1,000 5,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	10	2,400 600	13,000 2,000	6 2	1,100	5,000
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing	3	1,700	15,000	4	400	1000
All other manufacturing	9	2.800	33,000	8		4,000
industries Construction	6	700	4,000	22	4,700 7,500	13,000
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water		1,200	8,000	5	1,000	3,000
transport Other transport and	8	1,200	25,000	10	2,900	7,000
communication Distributive trades Administrative,	20 8	63,700 1,500	341,000 13,000	25 5	40,600 600	136,000 15,000
financial and pro- fessional services	14	10,600	26,000	15	3,400	5,000
Miscellaneous services	7	300	4,000	5	1,300	5,000
All industries	252	170,300	1,031,000	238	160,800	690,000

4 · 2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers invo stoppages (Ti		Working days	s lost in all sto	oppages in progr	ress in period	(Thou)		
	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarry- ing	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,280	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,286	666 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 1,437	668 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 1,438	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,196	78 97 201 128 166 234	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,641	65 264 179 109 44 39	570 297 416 834 281 83	132 301 360 1,419 253 358	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,842
1980 Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118 150 158 134 138 70 67 107 108 84	161 185 205 189 188 111 96 132 138 115 59	44 79 148 61 44 36 17 31 35 86 20	195 228 311 102 68 47 23 37 50 92 23	3,254 3,262 977 463 304 170 119 207 198 179 56	8 27 8 8 24 8 7 9 13 16 5	3,099 3,024 703 136 133 63 42 89 125 81 37	2 6 12 7 — 1 3 1 1 6	30 32 18 31 31 20 7 52 14 16 2	42 57 22 17 24 4 6 14 10 16 6	73 117 213 265 91 76 54 43 35 43
1981 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	126 112 158 130 93 108 74 69 116 127 113	132 141 198 176 134 142 110 94 138 162 140 84	77 83 474 328 62 50 38 21 80 46 134	78 104 482 445 83 86 66 28 84 94 144 82	244 446 630 584 375 353 300 107 161 330 493 172	1 134 20 25 2 11 8 2 9 10 6 7	68 176 94 92 208 106 50 37 79 240 393 98	2 4 8 11 3 1 1 1 4 3 1	25 15 17 6 5 4 3 3 1 4	102 41 43 31 13 17 19 10 13 27 18 25	45 77 449 420 144 215 218 54 56 46 74 43
1982 Jan Feb	140 112	150 159	127 42	128 88	484 546	21 9	203 263	4 3	. 3	205 162	49 108

See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1981 are provisional.
 Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

GREATBRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of pro industries	oduction	Manufactur industries	ring	Change over 12 months	previous	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
976 977 Annual 979 Averages	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5 206·5				Percen
979 Avoid 1979 976 Dec 977 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 978 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 979 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 979 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	182:1 205:5 111:3 110:9 111:0 113:3 113:1 114:9 115:4 117:0 115:7 116:6 117:9 120:1 121:7 121:5 122:7 125:0 127:2 129:4 133:1 133:6 131:7 134:2 135:2 136:1 138:0 135:7 141:1 143:7 144:3 146:9 150:9 155:6 153:3 153:6 158:1	111 · 0 111 · 8 112 · 1 113 · 3 113 · 2 114 · 0 114 · 4 115 · 7 116 · 1 117 · 0 118 · 5 120 · 0 121 · 4 122 · 6 123 · 9 125 · 0 127 · 3 128 · 4 132 · 0 132 · 1 132 · 2 134 · 6 135 · 9 136 · 9 137 · 6 136 · 9 142 · 5 143 · 7 144 · 4 145 · 7 149 · 6 153 · 9 153 · 9 155 · 9 155 · 9 155 · 9 155 · 9 156 · 8	183.9 208.5 111.7 112.2 112.7 115.3 114.6 116.8 116.6 117.5 115.8 119.9 123.4 123.4 123.9 124.2 125.8 1131.7 134.2 136.6 134.4 137.1 139.7 141.1 139.7 141.1 142.8 139.8 149.9 149.5 153.5 153.5 153.7 162.6	111 · 4 113 · 1 113 · 1 114 · 7 114 · 3 115 · 2 115 · 4 116 · 5 117 · 6 118 · 9 120 · 6 122 · 7 123 · 5 125 · 4 127 · 0 127 · 4 131 · 5 132 · 5 134 · 6 135 · 4 136 · 5 138 · 4 140 · 6 140 · 3 142 · 2 141 · 2 149 · 1 149 · 1 149 · 1 156 · 1 156 · 7 155 · 9 155 · 1 166 · 6	102-5 111-7 112-4 112-7 114-6 114-5 116-9 116-2 117-3 115-6 115-3 115-6 123-8 124-3 125-1 126-2 128-2 132-2 132-2 133-6 135-9 135-9 135-9 135-9 135-9 135-9 136-9 136-9 137-9 138-9 149-8 149-8 149-8 149-8 149-8 149-8 149-8 158-9 15	111 · 3 112 · 7 113 · 3 114 · 2 114 · 1 115 · 1 115 · 1 116 · 6 117 · 5 118 · 9 120 · 7 123 · 0 123 · 7 125 · 6 127 · 8 131 · 9 131 · 5 133 · 7 135 · 1 135 · 7 137 · 8 140 · 5 139 · 7 142 · 0 140 · 9 141 · 6 149 · 8 149 · 8 149 · 8 149 · 8 156 · 8 157 · 2 154 · 0 153 · 9 163 · 5	10.9 10.8 9.4 8.9 8.1 8.5 7.7 8.7 8.5 7.7 8.7 8.6 10.4 12.4 12.4 12.4 13.9 14.7 13.3 14.7 13.3 14.7 15.9 14.7 15.9 14.7 15.9 16.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 16.4 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5	12-2 11-9 11-8 11-2 10-3 9-2 8-8 8-9 9-6 10-9 10-9 11-7 11-1 15-0 16-7 16-2 16-4 16-6 14-3 17-0 13-4 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 14-0 15-8 16-0 15-8 16-0 16-0 16-0 16-0 16-0 16-0 16-0 16-0	12 · 4 11 · 8 11 · 4 11 · 1 10 · 0 8 · 7 8 · 9 8 · 1 8 · 8 9 · 4 11 · 2 11 · 1 11 · 4 12 · 1 11 · 9 15 · 6 14 · 2 16 · 1 15 · 8 15 · 5 16 · 4 13 · 6 14 · 8 12 · 2 14 · 6 14 · 8 12 · 2 14 · 6 17 · 2 18 · 6 17 · 2 18 · 6 17 · 2 18 · 6 19 · 6 11 · 7 16 · 4 13 · 6 14 · 6 15 · 5 17 · 3 16 · 4 13 · 5 17 · 3 16 · 4 13 · 5 17 · 3 16 · 4 13 · 5 11 · 7 16 · 4
Nov Dec * 980 Jan * Feb * Mar * April May June Jec * Nov Dec * Nov Dec * Mar * April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec * Nov D	162 · 1 165 · 1 163 · 0 167 · 3 172 · 8 175 · 0 178 · 1 183 · 7 185 · 1 186 · 5 193 · 6 189 · 9 192 · 6 197 · 3 193 · 3 194 · 8 197 · 8 199 · 3 201 · 6 205 · 7 207 · 6 210 · 4 211 · 7 212 · 5 214 · 3 217 · 1	162-0 164-5 164-6 169-0 172-8 175-1 176-7 182-1 183-1 187-3 194-0 190-7 192-6 196-6 196-9 197-9 199-5 200-0 203-9 205-3 211-4 212-1 213-4 214-4 216-5	167-2 170-2 167-2 170-0 177-2 178-4 181-6 189-0 189-6 189-1 190-0 194-0 196-5 195-6 198-4 202-5 200-7 203-7 211-7 211-7 211-7 212-6 215-9 219-0 220-6	166-3 169-2 169-0 171-8 176-4 178-0 179-4 184-8 187-8 189-6 190-8 191-3 193-0 195-3 197-8 200-5 201-7 200-2 201-7 200-2 201-3 207-5 209-7 214-6 217-5 217-9 219-3	167-1 170-3 166-8 168-8 174-4 176-9 181-4 186-7 188-2 185-3 186-9 187-8 192-5 194-0 193-5 194-0 193-5 198-1 201-9 207-7 209-8 210-8 214-9 218-0 218-2	166 · 0 169 · 1 167 · 6 170 · 0 174 · 1 176 · 4 178 · 7 184 · 5 188 · 5 189 · 4 189 · 4 189 · 9 191 · 4 192 · 6 194 · 5 197 · 6 198 · 7 197 · 5 198 · 7 205 · 2 208 · 4 213 · 7 217 · 4 216 · 8 216 · 6	19-1 19-6 20-2 18-6 20-3 21-3 21-7 18-9 21-7 26-1 20-1 18-9 19-5 18-6 18-5 14-5 13-2 12-0 12-1 12-8 9-3 11-9 11-3 10-1	18-5 19-0 19-7 18-4 18-3 19-3 18-7 18-4 19-8 21-6 23-1 16-9 16-1 15-4 17-0 16-7 14-3 12-5 12-2 12-3 11-6 13-7 12-4 13-7 12-9 12-3	18 · 8 19 · 1 19 · 0 16 · 8 16 · 2 18 · 2 17 · 6 17 · 7 18 · 9 22 · 3 23 · 1 16 · 2 15 · 3 13 · 9 16 · 2 14 · 1 12 · 0 11 · 3 11 · 2 11 · 5 12 · 8 14 · 5 12 · 8 14 · 5 13 · 5 13 · 5 14 · 5 15 · 3 17 · 6 18 · 9 18 · 9 18 · 9 19 · 9 10 · 9 11 · 5 12 · 8 14 · 5 13 · 5 14 · 5 13 · 5 14 · 5 15 · 3 16 · 9 17 · 9 18 · 9

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specifie	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothin and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- g tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	services	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1968										-				JAN 1976 = 10			,					1					1000		JAN 1976 = 100
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980	111 · 5 120 · 7 135 · 6 153 · 2 189 · 9 212 · 6	105·9 114·5 141·0 165·7 201·5 225·7	106·6 117·5 134·4 157·3 187·5 213·8	105·7 114·8 133·6 155·5 194·5 221·5	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4 212·7	108·3 119·2 136·5	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7 200·6	105·9 118·0 137·6 160·1 189·4 218·8	106·7 116·4 132·9 152·1 183·7 207·4	105·9 114·6 133·9 147·9 175·1 199·1	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0 194·6	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9 205·0	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6 195·2	101.6 114.4 128.2 147.0 170.9 192.5	105·1 118·3 133·9 154·5 182·5	105·0 115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5 201·7	104·3 114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9 191·7	106·9 118·2 136·9 162·5 194·1 225·4	106·7 116·7 132·0 153·8 180·8 203·1	106·5 118·3 132·1 151·2 180·7 204·1	107·4 115·6 135·2 154·4 196·9 226·6	103·4 111·5 126·1 151·2 180·7 201·7	107·6 119·4 134·7 157·3 184·3 208·2	101 · 1 110 · 2 125 · 1 147 · 0 181 · 7 207 · 7	108·3 115·3 127·0 141·6 182·6 208·1	105·6 116·9 131·6 155·8 183·8 203·3	103·8 110·7 123·0 143·7 181·9 206·7	106.0 115.6 130.6 150.9 182.1 205.5	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980
1976 Dec	112-9	110.3	113.3	110.9	111 - 7	113-3	111.7	111 · 4	112-2	111 · 4	109.8	113.0	111.5	108-5	112-4	111-3	110.9	111.0	111.7	113.5	109·8 111·8	106·4 108·8	117.1	106·0 105·5	112.4	114.0	106·0 106·5	111.3	1976 Dec 1977 Jan
1977 Jan Feb Mar	109·3 114·3 118·1	111·0 110·8 118·4	111 · 5 111 · 1 120 · 0	110·5 110·4 113·4	110·4 110·9 111·7	115·3 117·2 116·6	111·9 112·8 114·1	112·8 113·8 117·1	111·7 112·3 114·9	113·7 112·8 110·9	111·0 108·2 109·7	113·6 114·3 116·3	113·1 113·7 114·4	112·6 109·8 111·5	112-8	108·7 109·9 111·3	110·5 111·8 112·5	112·7 112·5 115·1	113·5 114·9 115·5	111·2 112·8 117·4	113·1 114·8	106·9 108·2	113·5 117·9	106·8 113·7	110·6 110·9	111·6 114·7	107·0 106·5	111·0 113·3	Feb Mar
April	120·6 118·7	113.4	113·2 117·5	112·7 115·5	111·9 114·0	116·0 119·7	115·2 117·5	114·4 116·0	114·8 115·6	113·2 116·7	111·3 115·6	116·2 117·3	114·8 117·1	112·5 112·2	15-8	113·1 115·1	110·7 111·3	117·2 119·0	115·5 116·6	114·8 117·8	114·1 114·9	109·1 110·6	115·1 118·3	107·4 108·5 108·2	112·8 114·2 117·4	114·7 114·5 117·0	109·6 110·3 110·8	113·1 114·9 115·4	April May June
May June	119.6	112.7	115.9	115.1	115.8	117·6 126·0	116·6 117·9	116·5 116·9	114·5 115·1	115·5 115·4	114.6	116·9 119·7	116.4	112-2	16-3	116-9	110.8	118-9	115·3 116·6	118·6 118·9	116.9	110.7	118-1	107.8	121·0 119·2	117·3 117·5	114·5 112·3	117·0 115·7	July Aug
July Aug Sep	123·9 134·2	114·1 115·0	114.2	115·9 114·1	113·5 115·5	116·9 119·9	116·4 118·0	117·3 117·6	116·0 116·1	112·9 114·6	113·5 111·4	117·2 121·3	116·2 117·4	113·6 114·4	16·9 16·1 20·1	113·2 115·7	114·0 116·1	116·7 119·1	114·1 117·8	117·0 121·4	115·4 115·2	112·2 113·3	119·3 120·2	107·5 108·8	116.8	118.7	112.2	116-6	Sep Oct
Oct Nov Dec	126·6 119·4 119·6	116·4 116·8 118·8	120·5 126·9 125·5	114·1 117·1 120·6	118·9 128·2 129·2	121 · 5 120 · 4 123 · 6	120·7 123·9 126·1	121 · 4 124 · 5 127 · 8	117·9 125·6 122·5	112·9 120·9 116·2	114·3 119·9 122·7	123·5 126·2 126·8	119·4 121·1 122·7	119·4 120·0 119·6	23-5 126-2	118·3 120·4 123·8	118·6 120·5 120·7	121 · 5 124 · 1 122 · 6	117·9 122·2 120·3	122·2 123·5 124·3	117·5 119·4 117·1	113·0 115·4 116·7	121 · 4 124 · 3 130 · 0	111 · 5 118 · 8 118 · 2	116·0 117·4	120·0 126·5	110·9 115·5	120·1 121·7	Nov Dec
1978 Jan Feb	116·6 125·4	118·7 129·5	125·2 125·5	124·1 125·7	125·1 124·9	124·2 126·6	126·1 127·4	127·8 128·9	124·1 124·6	120·9 118·6	123·1 124·6	128·4 128·8	124·5 125·8	124·6 122·3	28-4	123·6 123·5	122·6 126·1	124·4 127·2	123·2 127·0	122·3 123·3	117·4 118·7	116·6 117·2	128·1 127·7 131·9	117·2 117·5 123·5	117·7 118·8 119·7	124·6 123·9 128·0	115·8 118·1 117·0	121·5 122·7 125·0	1978 Jan Feb Mar
Mar	133·2 134·6	142 · 8	128·6 131·2	132·9 135·3	127·3 126·5	133 · 1	129.0	130·3 136·0	128·3 130·7 133·1	125·6 141·5 131·7	123·9 128·1 130·8	129·8 134·0 134·7	124·7 128·5 132·1	122·9 124·4 124·3	129-4	124·0 129·0	124.8	129.7	126.7	125·0 127·1 128·3	118·0 124·8 155·2	120·4 120·8 123·6	130·7 133·5	124·1 119·5	120·6 125·7	128·5 129·0	119·3 119·8	127·2 129·4	April May
May June	132·8 136·5	137·8 142·0	133·9 135·1	130·4 130·6	128·4 134·7	140·1 138·7	133·9 135·1	137 · 8 136 · 6	135.3	129 · 2	132 · 2	136 · 1	135.3	125.9	31-8 132-4	129·2 132·7	128·8 130·3	139·2 138·6	130·5 133·2 131·7	132·5 135·3	155.7	130 · 4	134.3	125 - 1	134·1 136·1	131 · 0 131 · 5	126·8 122·5	133·1 133·6	June July
July Aug Sep	133·0 141·4 148·2	143·8 142·3 144·6	135·4 134·4 136·0	137·2 135·3 135·4	133 · 8 132 · 7 136 · 2	145·2 130·1 138·1	136·7 136·5 137·2	137·8 139·0	132·4 134·1	125·8 134·8	129·0 128·8	135·0 137·7	135·1 136·0	130·7 133·3	134·4 133·2 135·1	131 · 7 131 · 6 133 · 4	133 · 9 131 · 3 135 · 1	138·0 141·7	131 · 8 133 · 9	133·8 138·3	138·3 139·0	127·7 130·9	134·6 135·6	127·4 132·8	131 · 8 131 · 4	132·1 134·7	124·2 129·1	131 · 7 134 · 2	Aug Sep
Oct Nov	151·9 139·3 134·8	148·3 148·8 153·4	137·1 142·8 146·5	135·8 138·2 142·5	135·0 138·7 144·5	139·8 138·4 142·0	139·6 143·7 145·7	141 · 4 145 · 2 147 · 7	138·4 139·9 140·1	169·8 146·9 131·2	132·6 132·4 139·1	140·4 143·9 143·1	137·8 139·5 139·8	133·4 133·0 132·5	137-2 140-5	136·8 138·7 144·7	136·4 137·6 139·2	143·6 143·2 143·9	136·0 140·3 139·7	138·9 140·2 140·7	138·6 139·3 137·0	128·9 132·5 130·1	136·7 140·2 147·4	129·1 130·9 131·1	130·9 128·2 129·0	134·7 135·2 145·8	127·8 127·4 128·5	135·2 136·1 138·0	Oct Nov Dec
Dec 1979 Jan Feb	132·5 139·7	152·1 153·8	140·6 145·0	143·0 150·4	136·5 139·4	134·4 143·9	143·3 145·7	146·4 152·3	139·9 142·6	136·3 137·6	138·1 145·4	142·2 146·3	138·8 140·1	136·3 141·3	144·0 145·9	137·4 140·8	138·7 142·7	142·6 147·6	137·8 142·3	133·1 135·6	138·0 140·7	128·9 160·7	145·7 146·0	134·2 143·1	126·9 126·7 129·1	142·9 146·6 149·8	127·5 129·8 130·9	135·7 141·1 143·7	1979 Jan Feb Mar
Mar	144-8	166·3 166·5	150·3 148·6	147.9	149 · 4	147-4	150 · 1	155·9 155·5	149·6 147·1 151·2	156·9 144·7 151·8	144·9 150·8	152·3 152·3 154·9	144·7 150·7	141·1 147·4 142·3	147-6 151-1	143 · 8	145.6	154.4	146.5	144.4	142·1 143·2	141·7 137·5 142·4	152·4 152·4 153·7	141 · 8 141 · 6 135 · 7	134·3 137·8	149·7 154·8	135·4 134·3	144·3 146·9	April May
May June	144·8 152·2	162·3 164·0	156·2 158·4	150·0 152·9	145·4 156·3	165 · 6 162 · 4 166 · 8	154·4 160·0	158·0 158·9 162·3	154.5	148.6	158.0	160·7 159·4	154-2	145.9	52-1 51-7	153·1 157·4	145·5 152·6 153·9	161·9 166·4	151 · 8 158 · 2 156 · 9	145·3 153·8	149.7	149·6 155·1	155.9	138.3	135.3	157·6 158·5	143·2 150·3	150·9 155·6	June July
July Aug Sep	158·5 163·9 174·0	166·7 166·2 169·5	158·9 156·7 162·3	161 · 2 159 · 0 156 · 4	156·9 157·9 172·9	151 · 1§§ 151 · 3§§	147 - 988	157 - 988	144 · 7§§ 146 · 7§§	139 · 9§§ 149 · 9§§	139 · 0§§ 126 · 8§§	150 - 588	154.3	146·6 149·4	151 · 8 158 · 8	158·7 156·6	150·3 156·6	165·3 168·7	154·2 158·6	153 · 6 157 · 3	171·7 155·9	151 · 5 155 · 2	158·3 159·3	154·0 150·8	155·5 150·2	156·8 158·3	150·8 155·4	153 · 3§§ 153 · 6§§	Aug Sep
Oct Nov	167·8 156·3 155·4	171·0 172·6 177·2	163·1 172·8 174·4	158·7 166·9 169·6	169·3 170·0 174·6	158·3 165·5 ##	163·4 168·5 173·2	169·0 172·8 175·4	160·1 168·3 167·4	150·0 156·9 154·4	150·5 155·1 170·2	166 · 1 171 · 6 173 · 0	156·2 159·2 159·9	151·9 156·0 158·2	161 · 8 166 · 8 167 · 9	160·6 169·3 172·8	157·2 159·3 161·0	173·7 175·3 173·1	160·6 165·4 166·1	160·6 163·2 165·5	171 · 8 173 · 5 173 · 6	157·0 168·6 166·2	162·8 167·2 174·5	152·7 157·3 169·8	147·5 148·6 151·2	158·9 163·5 171·9	156·7 155·7 154·9	158·1 162·1 165·1‡‡	Oct Nov Dec
Dec 1980 Jan Feb	161·2 174·7	189·5 190·0	171 · 3 173 · 5	179·6 189·2	170·5 171·9	#	171·4 174·6	174·2 177·9	167·6 170·1	158·7 159·6	170·9 171·1	176·4 175·0	160·6 164·4	161·3 163·9	170·1 173·5	165·9 168·9	164·5 169·1	175·5 178·2	167·4 173·2	162·4 168·7	169·4 169·4	165·6 164·8	170·7 173·5	160·4 164·0	147·4 161·1	171·3 173·0	159·7 167·4	163 · 0## 167 · 3##	Feb
Mar April	179 · 8	207.2	183·8 179·2	185·0 188·9	177·9 174·5	# 170·4	177·9 179·7	180·7 180·4	177·2 178·8	215·1 165·1	173·5 174·3	173.9	168·9	165·1 167·6 167·6	178-9	168·5 175·5	171·0 169·6	183·7 181·7	176·0 174·7	172·7 173·5	205·5 190·2	166·3 174·5	175·2 178·9	183·2 170·6	167·5 165·9	178·2 181·4	165·1 175·8	172·8## 175·0	Mar April
May June	189·0 191·1	195·6 201·6	184·4 189·2	190·3 199·7	176·7 194·3	197·5 189·4	182·2 186·9	184·6 187·2	180·7 185·6	165·3 169·9	173·3 179·9	181·9 185·7	171 · 6 176 · 1 176 · 6	172.4	180-8 182-6	180·2 187·8	168·3 172·0	191·0 201·1	179·4 183·4	171·7 178·0	199·2 202·7	176·4 189·7	182·9 184·9	170·4 199·3	169·2 174·1	180·8 181·1	183·3 180·9	178·1 183·7	May June
July Aug Sep	189·5 200·0 212·2	205·7 201·6 204·9	189 · 6 189 · 2 190 · 6	202·0 201·3 196·7	194·6 191·4 193·8	197·7 184·6 183·8	186·1 186·8 187·3	191·1 189·3 194·7	190·7 187·0 189·0	178·5 176·7 170·1	179·3 174·6 176·2	186 · 4 184 · 3 185 · 4	173·9 177·2		182·0 186·2	184·0 182·9 184·8	178·4 173·9 177·2	199·8 198·2 204·0	183 · 6 185 · 3 183 · 6	185·9 182·5 189·8	205 · 8 202 · 4 202 · 4	180·4 179·9 192·4	187·3 187·1 188·2	187·0 184·9 182·9	178·0 195·7 229·1	187·2 186·2 186·9	185·1 190·8 191·1	185·1 186·5 193·6	July Aug Sep
Oct Nov	206·2 193·7	206·6 206·4	193·7 199·4	197·3 198·1 206·1	192·3 204·9 205·6	179·8 189·9 193·2	188·3 189·9 192·7	198·5 208·9 205·7	191 · 8 192 · 8 192 · 7	177·1 183·9 181·1	176·2 181·9 180·5	185·5 190·6 190·0	179·1 182·4 183·6	176·6 178·0 180·0	17.6 11.7 12.7	185·2 187·1 195·0	179·1 179·8 183·9	203·7 206·8 205·9	185·1 189·7 188·0	189·7 192·7 201·2	205·9 205·5 204·7	188·6 197·5 191·7	188·4 191·9 202·5	183·4 190·3 204·1	202·2 197·5 203·0	188·9 191·9 198·1	188·6 188·5 206·5	189·9 192·6 197·3	Oct Nov Dec
Dec 1981 Jan	191·1 190·4 193·5	206·3 227·2 224·2	205·5 202·1 201·4	209·6 214·8	195·8 197·9	190·5 193·3	191·0 192·8	204·1 206·5	194·1 196·0	182·0 186·4	181·3 190·3	192·5 194·7	184·4 187·5	181·3 185·1	196·6 200·5	188·1 188·0	184·2 184·5	207·4 209·1	193·6 193·0	191·0 196·3	203·7 206·4	190·5 190·4	196·6 197·8	191·7 193·1	194·3 193·9	194·7 194·8	198·0 199·4	193·3 194·8	1981 Jan Feb
Feb Mar April	203 · 1	228.9	202.9	214-4	202.9	195.8	195 · 4	208.0	201.9	181·2 190·3	191·4 189·1	198·5 195·8	188·7 183·4	186.9	200-0	192·0 192·7	185·3 185·1	213.0	196-1	203·1 198·5	221 · 9	191·3 197·5	199·2 205·8	212.9	194·0 200·7	196.5	197·3 202·2	197·8 199·3	Mar April
May June	210·0 212·4	217·2 222·0	211·0 217·4	220·3 217·5	204·0 211·8	201 · 2 200 · 6	197·5 200·4	212·5 218·4	204·4 207·2	205·7 197·4	182·6 195·5	201 · 1 205 · 1	193·3 197·3	192·4 191·0	45·0 208·2	198·4 208·1	185·5 193·6	221 · 5 235 · 8	200·7 205·5	198·5 205·4	225·3 238·7	193·2 199·4	205·4 208·9	206·2 213·3	210·5 208·6	202·0 203·4	197·0 198·7	201 · 6 205 · 7	May June
July Aug Sep	209·7 231·9 238·4	227·5 224·4 226·1	216·8 217·6 217·3	229·5 226·0 223·2	211 · 8 227 · 2 216 · 7	216·0 209·8 215·2	199 · 6 201 · 4 205 · 8	223 · 8 220 · 6 223 · 5	213·3 209·9 211·6	202 · 6 208 · 3 190 · 3	199·8 197·4 196·1	206·3 207·4 211·1	198·0 200·9 199·4	196·5 197·5	205·2 209·1	204·3 205·5 205·7	195·6 191·8 196·5	230·8 230·2 233·2	207·0 204·7 207·1	204·7 202·9 207·9	238·5 229·9 232·1	203·7 201·6 216·0	209·7 209·9 211·1	207·9 208·0 206·4	212·2 220·6 215·8	205·8 204·5 207·0	200·9 223·5 219·2	207 · 6 210 · 4 211 · 7	July Aug Sep
Oct Nov	230·7 212·1	229·5 230·7	219·0 226·4	224·1 226·8	224·9 227·4	220·1 221·4	207·7 209·1	225·6 230·5	215·2 216·8	240·1 204·1	198·6 209·0	211·7 219·4	203·2 205·7 200·9	199·1 200·6 201·5	212·2 216·1	206·4 211·1	198·4 200·6	235·8 236·8	209·9 212·3	207·7 212·1	234·3 235·1	207·3 213·6	212·0 216·7	207·4 216·7	217·9 212·5	206·6 207·4	216·5 215·1	212·5 214·3	Oct Nov
Dec 1982 [Jan]	204 · 1	229·3 229·9	228.0	237 · 1	231·3 226·0	217.5	211·2 211·6	242·5 234·7	218.1	200·8 212·2	204·6 208·4	215·8 216·2	204.9	005 5	216-9	220.5	199·1 198·4	237·0 238·2	213·8 211·6	220·8 210·6	234 · 6	216·1 213·0	225·6 219·6	230·5 213·1	216 · 1	216·6 216·6	212·2 212·8	217·1 214·1	Dec 1982 [Jan]

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

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

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

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

NITED INGDOM ctober	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	Leath leath good and f
ALE	THE SE		1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Contract of	1 70						_
Weekly earnings												
Full-time men (2			00.70	01.00	92.20	76 - 41	80 - 35	88-64	84 - 88	81 - 69	7F 00	3
1978	83.91	95.65	90·78 107·95	91·93 103·58	83·39 96·39	90.34	92.34	95 · 46	98 - 01	93.92	75 · 96 87 · 35	71.2
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.38	30.33	30-34	32 34	33 40	33 0.	30 JZ	07.35	80 -
Full-time males		es*	100	440.00	100 01	101.05	107 11	100.00	100.44	102.05		
1980	115-61	136.07	123 · 36	118-20	109.34	101 - 95	107 · 41	109-63	109-41	103.05	97.90	92-
1981	126.36	151 - 26	138 · 48	132.96	119-51	114-17	118-31	127 · 04	119.08	114-64	106.60	105
Hours worked												1
Full-time men (2	21 years and	d over)	TOTAL STATE OF	Specification	TOTAL STATE	TO SERVICE THE		SAME TO SERVICE	THE PARTY	PARTIE SAN		
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41 - 4	43 · 1	43.6	4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42 · 3	42.3	43.7	41 · 5	42.7	43 · 1	4
Full-time males	on adult rate	95*	THE PERSON	THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE WAY	100 100 100			18 4 4 4 4 4	1000	THE RESERVE	
1980	45 · 5	44.2	42.9	41 · 6	41 - 5	41 - 9	41 · 6	41 · 8	40 · 1	41 - 1	42.2	4
												200
1981	44.8	42.4	43 · 1	42.3	41 · 5	41 - 6	41 · 6	43 · 2	39.9	41 · 8	42.4	4
lourly earnings Full-time men (2	1 years on	(over)										
Full-time men (2 1978	21 years and 181 · 6	222 · 4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179 - 8	187-3	202 · 4	205.0	189-5	174-2	per
1979	215.5	262 - 6	242.6	240.6	226 8	213-6	218.3	218.4	236 - 2	220.0	202.7	16 18
					The second second		PROPERTY OF STREET	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Marie Contract Contract	STORY OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		10
Full-time males			207.6	294.1	263 - 5	243 - 3	258-2	262.3	272 · 8	250 · 7	222.0	
1980	254 · 1	307.9	287 · 6	284 · 1	203.5	243.3	238.2	202.3	212.8	250.7	232.0	21
1981	282 · 1	356 · 7	321 · 3	314.3	288.0	274 · 4	284 · 4	294-1	298 · 4	274-3	251 - 4	24
MALE												
eekly earnings												
Full-time women	(18 years a	and over)										
1978	53 · 85	59 · 54	54 · 85	54.33	56 · 79	52.06	53 - 96	56.59	60 - 50	52.04	46.02	42
1979	62 · 86	68 · 37	64 · 44	63 · 27	64 · 02	62 · 12	62 · 55	61 · 00	69 · 52	60.12	52 · 44	49
Full-time female	s on adult re	ites*	THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE PARTY NAMED IN	TANKS IN	THE PERSON		Total Section	THE RESERVE	THE RESERVE	The state of the s	1000
1980	74.60	86 · 29	77 · 68	73 · 64	75 - 29	72 · 41	73.98	71 - 57	80 - 71	69 - 61	61 - 06	61
1981	83 · 06	94-69	87 · 62	79 · 07	82 · 67	81 - 21	81 - 18	85 · 06	89 - 97	77.34	65 - 96	67
ours worked Full-time women	(18 years	and over)										
1978	37.9	38·7	38-2	37.8	37.9	38-3	37.9	37.9	37 - 4	37.2	36.7	3
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36 · 4	3
	Maria Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara		The second second	Marie Control				TOTAL PROPERTY.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	No. of Contrast of		-
Full-time female			20.0	20.0	27.0	20.2	27.7	25.6	27.7	26.0	97.1	The same
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38-3	37.7	35 · 6	37.7	36.9	37 · 1	37
1981	38-1	39.3	39 - 1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38 · 1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37 · 1	37
ourly earnings				The state of the s			THE REAL PROPERTY.	The state of the state of		THE RESERVE		
Full-time women	1 (18 years a	and over)	140	140	440	105.0	140	140	404 -			pe
1978	142-1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161 - 8	139.9	125 - 4	114
1979	165.0	176 · 7	167 · 4	166.5	170 · 3	160.5	166 · 4	154.4	184.9	161 · 6	144-1	13
Full-time female			Water Company	100	Mark Street	THE RESERVE	The state of the s	444	POST TOTAL	500	STATE OF THE PARTY	915
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193-8	199-2	189 · 1	196-2	201 · 0	214-1	188-6	164-6	163
1981	218-0	240.9	224 · 1	212 1	214 7	209.8	213-1	223 · 8	239 - 3	204.0		178
1981	Z10.0	240.9	224.1	213 · 1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	1/8

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

5 Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN	ENGINEE	RING INDUS	STRIES *								SHIPBUIL	DING AND	
BRITAIN	Skilled w	orkers		Semi-skil	led workers	800	Labourers	8		All	Skilled wo	orkers	
June	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	- workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All
ADULT MALES			1		1 100						15.77		
Weekly earning	s (including over	rtime)											2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	57.48 66.22 72.78 82.77 96.91 113.50	57·78 66·37 73·78 83·51 97·28 113·25	57.60 66.28 73.17 83.06 97.05 113.41	53·61 64·24 68·71 76·73 88·58 98·20	50·92 59·34 66·25 74·42 85·27 97·78	52 · 44 62 · 10 67 · 71 75 · 76 87 · 20 98 · 03	43·63 52·17 57·11 64·56 75·09 85·73	45·21 52·42 57·38 66·26 76·55 88·25	43·97 52·23 57·17 65·00 75·45 86·29	54·33 63·55 69·67 78·63 91·29 104·85	55·50 68·43 75·81 85·14 100·37 111·71	67·98 77·19 79·14 88·41 100·71 112·71	64·7 75·3 77·8 86·7 100·5 112·2 per ce 15·9
ncrease 1978-9 ncrease 1979-8		16·5 16·4	16·8 16·9	15·4 10·9	14·6 14·7	15·1 12·4	16·3 14·2	15·5 15·3	16·1 14·4	16·1 14·9	17·9 11·3	13·9 11·9	11.6
Hourly earning	s (excluding over	time)											pence
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	129·7 148·5 159·8 183·8 213·4 254·8	135·8 157·4 171·2 195·5 226·8 268·0	132·1 152·1 164·1 188·2 218·3 259·6	122·8 142·0 151·5 171·6 195·1 229·0	122·3 141·8 154·8 176·7 200·5 236·9	122·6 141·9 152·8 173·7 197·3 232·2	98·4 115·7 124·7 142·2 164·3 195·6	103·1 120·2 128·7 147·4 172·5 202·3	99·4 116·8 125·6 143·5 166·3 197·1	125·6 145·3 156·5 178·8 205·6 243·6	121·9 147·5 162·2 182·0 213·9 246·6	146·1 164·3 172·3 190·6 225·1 247·5	139·8 160·8 168·3 186·3 219·0 247·1
ncrease 1978-9 ncrease 1979-8		16·0 18·2	16·0 18·9	13·7 17·4	13·5 18·2	13·6 17·7	15·5 19·1	17·0 17·3	15·9 18·5	15·0 18·5	17·5 15·3	18·1 10·0	17-6

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968: * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5 · 4

thing I twear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	Certain miscel- laneous services **	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
_	etc.	Tana ana			eman bits	04.50	91.77	87 · 78	88 · 03	72.39	67 · 15	£ 83·50
50 37	87 · 48 102 · 32	77·85 91·05	96·79 114·88	83·51 96·89	84·77 98·28	84·52 99·82	81·77 94·06	104 · 30	103.30	83 · 52	76.92	96.94
	114.47	101 · 16	137.73	108.09	111 - 64	116.58	113 - 36	126 · 12	123.77	103.88	96 · 60	113-06
62 67	127.96	111-31	154-22	113-15	123 · 23	126.08	121 - 55	142 · 28	138 · 19	†	†	125.58†
-3	45·4 45·0	43·0 43·2	44·6 43·8	43·3 43·4	43·5 43·2	47·2 46·8	44·9 44·9	42·8 43·4	48·8 48·6	43·5 43·1	43·2 43·1	44·2 44·0
-	40.0	41.7	42.5	41 · 7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47 · 1	42 · 1	42.7	43.0
1	43.2	42.2	41.9	41 · 8	42.0	46.0	43 · 8	40 · 1	46 · 9	†	†	43.0†
-4	192·7 227·4	181·0 210·8	217·0 262·3	192·9 223·2	194·9 227·5	179·1 213·3	182·1 209·5	205·1 240·3	180 · 4 212 · 6	166·4 193·8	155·4 178·5	pence 188·9 220·3
	2.04	242.6	324.1	259 · 2	266 · 4	243 · 4	257 · 6	298.9	262 · 8	246 · 7	226 · 2	262 · 9
·0 ·1	265·0 293·5	263 · 8	368-1	270.7	293 · 4	274 · 1	277 · 5	354 · 8	294 · 6	†	†	292.0†
94	52·12 60·06	53·62 61·84	55·33 67·15	49·15 56·08	50·08 58·44	=	42·97 48·23	58·10 70·29	63·79 72·38	40 · 11 46 · 40	52·98 57·04	£ 50·03 58·24
	71 - 01	74.01	82 · 15	64.95	68 - 40		61 · 45	81 - 75	92.14	56 · 76	76 · 18	68-73
62 02	79.13	81 - 55	92 · 83	70.58	75 · 71	_	66 · 49	99 · 07	105 · 76		†	76-44†
-1	36·7 36·8	37·5 36·7	38·1 38·3	37·0 37·4	37·2 37·2	=	38·5 37·2	36·8 37·6	43·5 43·3	38·4 38·3	40·3 40·5	37·4 37·4
4	37 · 3	36.8	38-2	37.3	37.3	13	38.5	37.0	42 · 3	38 · 4	39 · 8	37.5
-5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5		39 · 1	36.3	42 · 8	†	֠	37.7†
2	142·0 163·2	143·0 168·5	145·2 175·3	132·8 149·9	134·6 157·1	=	111·6 129·7	157·9 186·9	146·6 167·2	104·5 121·1	131·5 140·8	pence 133·8 155·7
0	190 · 4	201 · 1	215-1	174.1	183 - 4		159 · 6	220.9	217.8	147 · 8	191 - 4	183-3
-4	211.0	216.9	248-2	188-2	201.9		170 - 1	272 · 9	247 · 1	†	†	202-8†

cept sea transport
Amsisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes

Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: 5 · 5

IP REPA	AIRING †						CHEMICAL	MANUFACT	TURE ‡	A Page 1			
mi-skille	ed workers		Labourers		Santa And	All	Craftsmen			General w	orkers		All
ne irkers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	
											Was be	55.05	£
9-73 3-07 3-60 3-66	58-42	55-53	52.10	57 · 33	55 · 84	61 - 44	58·75 76·10	60·10 74·53	58·96 75·98	55·66 70·28	53·81 70·27	55·35 70·28	56·26 71·74
3-60	68·39 70·96	66 · 85 69 · 71	63.76	63·01 66·54	63·23 65·30	72·02 74·38	81 - 58	82.33	81 - 63	76.16	74 - 44	75.95	77.32
-66	75.95	76.33	62·67 78·73	80.00	79.35	83.03	92.09	93.50	92.21	85 - 39	83 - 46	85 - 13	86 - 88
-91	87 - 40	88 - 81	95.27	93.12	94.19	96 · 48	104 - 43	110-28	105 · 07	96-12	103.50	97.14	99 - 11
-66	97.52	99.71	94.37	100.34	96.59	107-51	125 · 59	127 · 88	125 - 77	115.11	111.02	114-62	117 · 48
													per cent
7.3	15-1	16.4	21.0	16-4	18.7	16.2	13.4	17.9	13.9	12.6	24.0	14.1	14.1
5.3	11.6	12.3	-0.9	7.8	2.5	11.4	20.3	16.0	19.7	19.8	7.3	18.0	18.5
													pence
95-3 19-1 14-1 18-8 10-6 14-1	118-9	114-5	99.9	111.9	108-5	129.9	135 - 7	135 · 6	135 - 7	130 - 9	125 - 4	130 - 0	131 - 4
4.1	138-1	135-5	124-4	126.7	126 - 0	150 - 8	169 - 1	166.9	169.0	160·8 167·3	154·5 162·8	160·0 166·8	162·3 169·0
8.8	143·3 156·5	138 - 4	130.7	137-6	135 - 4	156-3	176·1 198·0	177·9 197·8	176·2 198·0	187.7	181 - 3	186 · 8	189 - 6
0.6	185.3	152·2 182·6	161 · 1 171 · 8	151·5 190·5	156·3 180·8	173·3 205·0	228.0	233 - 3	228.6	213.9	219.0	214.7	218 - 1
4-1	203 - 4	207.2	199.0	209 2	202 - 8	231 - 9	278.5	274.5	278 - 2	262 · 3	251 · 3	260 · 9	265 · 3
													per cent
1-4	18-4	20.0	6-6	25.7	15.7	18-3	15.2	17.9	15.5	14-0	20.8	14.9	15.0
18-5	9.8	13.5	15.8	9.8	12.2	13.1	22.1	17.7	21.7	22.6	14.7	21 · 5	21 · 6

271-273; 276-278.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	ISTRIES			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES	- Company	
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose	pay was			excluding affected by	those whose	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludi overtim pay and overtim hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over										_
Manual occupations	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	95.2	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91-1
1975 1976	54·5 65·1	56·6 67·4	45·0 45·1	125·8 149·2	123·1 146·3	54·0 63·3	55·7 65·1	45·5 45·3	122·2 143·7	119·2 141·0
1977 1978	71 · 8 81 · 8	74·2 84·7	45·6 45·8	162·6 184·8	160·0 181·8	69·5 78·4	71 · 5 80 · 7	45·7 46·0	156·5 175·5	154·3 172·8
1979 1980 1981	94·5 111·2 119·3	97·9 115·2 124·7	46·0 45·0 43·5	212·8 255·5 286·0	208·7 250·0 279·8	90·1 108·6 118·4	93·0 111·7 121·9	46·2 45·4 44·2	201·2 245·8 275·3	197·5 240·5
Non-manual occupations	119.3	124.7	43.5	280.0	219.0	110.4	121.9	44.2	2/5-3	269 · 1
1974 1975	54·1 68·2	54·5 68·7	39·1 39·2	137·7 173·2	137·8 173·3	54·1 67·9	54·4 68·4	38·8 38·7	137·9 174·3	138·1 174·6
1976 1977	80·2 88·2	80·9 88·9	39·1 39·2	204·3 223·4	204·4 223·8	81·0 88·4	81 · 6 88 · 9	38·5 38·7	210·3 227·2	210-6
1978 1979	102·4 116·8	103·0 117·7	39·4 39·6	258·1 293·8	258·9 294·7	99·9 112·1	100·7 113·0	38·7 38·8	257·1 288·6	227·9 257·9
1980 1981	143·6 159·6	144·8 161·8	39·4 38·8	362·3 411·9	362·0 411·5	140·4 161·2	141·3 163·1	38·7 38·4	360·8 419·1	289·5 361·3 419·7
All occupations	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	
1975	58 · 1	60.2	43 · 4	137:7	136.5	59 · 2	60.8	43.0	139.9	107·2 139·3
1976 1977	69·2 76·1	71 · 4 78 · 5	43 · 4 43 · 8	163·2 177·7	162·0 177·1	70·0 76·8	71 · 8 78 · 6	42·7 43·0	166·8 181·1	166·6 181·5
1978 1979	87·3 100·5	90·0 103·7	44.0	202·9 233·1	202·2 231·8	86·9 98·8	89·1 101·4	43·1 43·2	204·3 232·2	204·9 232·4
1980 1981	120·3 131·3	124·3 137·1	43·4 42·0	284·1 323·5	281 · 8 320 · 8	121·5 136·5	124·5 140·5	42·7 41·7	288·2 332·0	287·6 331·2
ULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations							100			
1974 1975	23·1 30·9	24·1 32·4	39·9 39·5	60·6 81·8	60 · 1 81 · 4	22·8 30·9	23·6 32·1	39·8 39·4	59·3 81·6	58·7 81·1
1976 1977	38·5 43·0	40·3 45·0	39·6 39·8	102·0 113·4	101·5 112·7	38·1 42·2	39·4 43·7	39·3 39·4	100·7 111·2	100·2 110·7
1978 1979	49·3 55·4	51·2 57·9	39·9 39·9	128·5 145·4	127·5 144·2	48·0 53·4	49·4 55·2	39·6 39·6	125·3 139·9	124·4 138·7
1980 1981	66·4 72·5	69·5 76·3	39·8 39·6	174·5 192·8	172·8 191·4	65·9 72·1	68·0 74·5	39·6 39·4	172·1 189·8	170·4 188·2
Non-manual occupations 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69 · 0	68-8	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7
1975	35.2	35 · 4	37.1	95.2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
1976 1977 1978	42·8 48·1	43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1	115·9 130·1	115·6 129·8	48·5 53·4	48·8 53·8	36·5 36·7	132·0 143·8	131·8 143·7
1978 1979 1980	54·9 62·3 76·7	55·2 62·8 77·1	37·2 37·2 37·3	148·0 168·5 205·8	147·5 168·0 204·9	58·5 65·3 82·0	59·1 66·0 82·7	36·7 36·7 36·7	158·1 176·8 221·2	157·9 176·6 220·7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233 · 4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259 - 2
All occupations 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	63 · 4	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
1975 1976	32·4 40·1	33·6 41·5	38·5 38·5	87·2 107·6	86·9 107·2	36·6 45·3	37·4 46·2	37·4 37·3	98·5 122·6	98.3
1977 1978	44·9 51·3	46·4 52·8	38·7 38·8	120·0 136·1	119·6 135·4	50·0 55·4	51·0 56·4	37·5 37·5	134·0 148·2	133·9 148·0
1979 1980 1981	57·9 70·3 78·1	60·0 72·8 81·5	38·8 38·7 38·4	154·6 187·3	153·7 186·1	61 · 8 77 · 3	78.8	37·5 37·5	166·0 207·0 241·8	165·7 206·4 241·2
JLL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over	78.1	81 · 5	38 · 4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91 · 4	37.2	241.8	241.2
All occupations 1974	40.8		43.0	97.6	96 · 1	40.6		42.0	97.8	96.8
1975 1976	52·1 62·5		42·3 42·3	127·2 151·8	125·4 150·0	52·7 62·7	54.0	41 · 3 41 · 1	128·9 154·7	127·7 153·8
1977 1978	68·9 78·8	71 - 3	42·7 42·8	165·8 188·7	164·3 187·0	68·7 77·3	70.2	41 · 3 41 · 4	168·0 188·6	167·5 187·9
1979 1980	90·4 108·4	93·7 112·4	43·0 42·3	216·7 263·3	214·2 259·8	87·4 107·7	89·6 110·2	41 · 5 41 · 1	213·6 264·8	212.4
1981			41 · 2	299.0	295.6			40.3	305 · 1	303.2
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations										
1974 1975	40·3 51·5		43·0 42·3	96·4 125·8	95·0 124·1	40·1 52·0		42·0 41·4	96·6 127·3	95·5 126·0
1976	61 · 8	64.0	42.5	150 · 1	148.3	61 · 8	63 · 4	41 · 1	152.6	151·6 165·1
1977 1978 1979	68·0 77·8	80.5	42·7 42·8	163·8 186·5	162·3 184·7	67·8 76·3	78 - 1	41 · 3 41 · 4	165·7 186·1	185·3 209·3
1979 1980	89·1 106·9		43·0 42·3	213·9 259·8	211·3 256·2	86·2 106·3		41 · 5 41 · 1	210·7 261·1	259·0 298·4

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

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

and the second of the second of the second	Consideration of the const	Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
		-					Pence per hour
abour costs (1)	1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980	58 · 25 106 · 90 161 · 68 244 · 54 290 · 05 349 · 43	73 · 80 143 · 45 249 · 36 365 · 12 427 · 21 522 · 88	60·72 107·32 156·95 222·46 257·66 316·88	66·55 129·61 217·22 324·00 383·44 483·39	59·58 109·37 106·76 249·14 294·17 356·45	
ercentage shares of labour costs *		All the man					Per cent
ercentage shares of tables. (ages and salaries†	1968 1973 1978 1980	91·3 89·9 84·3 82·0	82 · 8 82 · 5 76 · 2 75 · 9	87·7 91·1 86·8 85·6	87·1 84·7 78·2 77·3	90·2 89·3 83·9 81·9	
which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1978 1980	7·4 8·4 9·2 9·0	8·6 12·0 9·3 9·3	5·2 6·4 6·8 6·7	10·5 9·8 11·2 11·1	7·3 9·2 9·0 8·8	
tatutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1978 1980	4·4 4·9 8·5 9·1	3·8 4·3 6·7 7·4	4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	3·8 4·5 6·9 7·5	4·9 8·4 9·0 3·2	
trivale social welfare payments	1968 1973 1978 1980	3·2 3·5 4·8 5·3	5·7 5·9 9·4 9·6	1·4 1·6 2·3 2·6	6·3 8·0 12·2 12·6	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·5	
ayments in kind, subsidised services, aming (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1978 1980	1·1 1·6 2·3 3·5	7·7 7·3 7·7 13·0	6·7 2·4 1·9 1·9	2·7 2·9 2·6 2·6	2·3 2·2 2·6 3·6	
abour costs per unit of output §	1 (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	% chan over a year	ge		4		1975=100 % change over a year
	1976	earlier 112·7 12·7	87.0	111 · 6	105.9	111.0	earlier 110·7 10·7 121·4 9·7
	1977 1978 1979 1980	125·1 11·0 141·1 12·8 163·1 15·6 200·9 23·2	65·1 62·6 58·0 69·7	119·4 132·6 161·4 198·2	109·6 127·6 150·0 196·9	119·3 132·3 150·4 183·8	121·4 9·7 135·1 11·3 157·0 16·2 191·0 21·7
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3		::		0		209·4 16·5 210·6 12·3 213·8 7·2
Hages and salaries per unit of output §	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	110·6 10·6 120·1 8·6 136·1 13·3 154·8 13·7 189·3 22·3 205·8 8·7	63·7 62·1 57·8 69·3	110·6 116·9 127·8 154·1 188·8	104·2 106·5 120·6 140·3 183·7	109·6 115·6 126·6 142·8 173·8	109·2 9·2 118·0 8·1 130·3 10·4 150·4 15·4 153·4 21·9
	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	205·2 18·2 203·0 10·0 206·4 5·4 208·5 2·6					
	Jul Aug Sep	204·9 6·3 208·6 6·1 205·7 3·7					
	Oct Nov Dec	206·3 2·3 208·3 2·5 210·9 3·0		See note in	"Employm	ent Topics"	on
	1982 Jan 3 mor 1981 Jul Aug Sep	214·7 4·5 https://discourse.com/discourse.c		affecting the r	nonthly and o laries per unit	ntational chang quarterly indices of output in ma	s of
	Oct Nov Dec	206·9 4·0 206·8 2·8 208·5 2·6				1000	38 %
	1982 Jan	211.3 3.3					

s: * Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
cluding holiday bonuses up to 1975 but not in 1978.
piloyers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
urce: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
urce: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
iot available.

UNITED	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	oteure,	Paper, printing and	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968		II		IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	publishing	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVI	XXVI	_ III–XIX	_	Basic weekly v	SIC 1968
Basic weekly wage rates Weights	210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	JULY 1972 = 10 186		970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights	vage rates
1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 Annual averages	247 273 310 371 410	225 247 276 334 372	228 250 285 325 360	218 240 265 324 367	218 271 314 369 400	232 254 288 330 359	220 243 280 318 349	232 255 300 355 395	218 242 276 321 347	213 248 279 335 363	209 232 270 310	268 290 321 374 417	214 261 301 384 458	213 232 266 318 351	243 272 320 380 423	230 252 281 329 361	233 253 319 386 419	218·9 258·8 297·5 348·5 381·1	227·3 259·3 298·1 351·8 387·4	Annual averages	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
1980 Jan Feb Mar	367 370 370	301 326 326	319 319 319	279 283 283	361 361 361	306 306 307	304 304 304	339 339 345	297 297 307	334 334 334 334	350 286 297	336 336 336	348 348 379	294 294 303	353 356 356	314 314 314	370 377 377	335·5 336·6 337 4	332·9 335·0 336 9	Jan Feb Mar	1980
April May June	370 370 373	337 337 337	320 320 320 *	283 323 351	363 366 366	308 338 341	304 304 304	354 354 354	321 324 324	336 336 336	297 310 * 310 *	336 336 399	379 379 379	312 322 322	374 385 390	326 326 326	377 377 388	340·6 346·7 348·6	342·2 347·3 355·5	April May June	
July Aug Sep	373 373 373	337 337 337	321 * 326 * 326 *	351 348 348	366 366 366	341 341 344	331 331 331	359 359 364	324 324 328	336 336 336 336	312° 313° 319°	399 399 403	380 380 381	328 328 328	390 390 390	332 332 332	388 388 388	349·1 350·0 350·7	356·8 357·3 358·1	July Aug Sep	
Oct Nov	373 373 373	337 337 366	326 * 345 * 345 *	348 348 348	367 393 393	344 344 345	331 331 331	364 364 364	328 338 338	336 336 336 336	319 ° 319 ° 319 °	403 403	417 417 420	328 328 328	390 390 394	332 342 356	399 399 399	351 · 0 367 · 8 367 · 9	359·5 368·9 371·4	Oct Nov Dec	
Dec 1981 Jan Feb	404 411	366 366	352 * 352 * 352 *	350 350	394 394	348 348 348	342 342 342	392 392 395	338 338 338	362 362 363	319 °	403 403 404	436 436	336 336 339	395 396	358 358	410 * 416 *	372·2 372·6	376·1 377·0	Jan Feb Mar	1981
Mar April May	411 411 411	366 367 367	353 * 353 *	350 350 360 377	394 397 397	348 349 363 364	342 342 342 342	395 395	343 351	363 363 363 363	326 ° 326 °	404 404 404	461 461 461	351 351	397 427 432	358 358 358	416* 416* 416*	372·8 376·7 379·1	378·0 383·8 385·4	Apr May	
June July Aug	411 411 411	367 367 367	362 * 362 * 366 *	377 377	399 399 399	364 364	356 356	395 395 395	351 351 351	363 363 363 363	357 357 358	404 430 431	461 462 462	352 356 357	432 432 432	358 361 361	420 * 420 * 420 *	382·0 382·3 383·1	387·2 390·7 391·1	June July Aug	
Sep Oct Nov	411 411 411	367 367 397	366 * 366 * 368 *	377 377 377	400 400 415	365 365 365 365	356 356 356 356	399 399 399	351 351 351	363 363 363 363	361 361 361	431 431 431	463 463 463	357 357 358	432 432 432	361 361 371 371	420 * 425 * 425 * 425 *	383·4 383·4 392·6 392·6	391 · 6 398 · 1 398 · 2	Sep Oct Nov Dec	
Dec 1982 Jan Feb	411 445 451	397 397 399	368 * 371 * 371 *	377 379 379	415 417 417	369 369	363 363	399 415 415	351 351 354	363 381 381	361 361 361	431 431 431	466 466 466	358 360 360	432 432 432	371 371 371	444 450	395·3 395·4	401 · 6 402 · 2	Jan Feb	1982
Normal weekly hours	(40·2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40-1	Hours		00.0	20.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	Normal weekly	hours (1977
1978 1979 1980 1981 Annual averages	40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	39·9 39·9 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1 40·1 40·1 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·5 39·1	39·6 39·6 39·6 39·6 39·2	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·9 39·7	39·0 39·0 39·0 39·0 38·5	40·6 40·4 40·4 40·4	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·7	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·8	40·0 39·9 39·8 39·7	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981
1982 Feb	40.2	36.0	39 · 9	39.9	39 · 2	40.0	40.0	40.0	39 · 7	39 · 1	39-2	38.9	38.0	40 · 4	39.7	40.0	39 · 9	39 · 4	39.5	Feb	1982
Basic wage rates adjusted for of 1977 1978 1978 Annual 1980 averages 1981	259 286 326 390 431	225 247 276 334 372	229 251 286 327 361	218 240 265 324 367	218 271 314 369 402	232 254 288 330 359	220 243 280 318 349	232 255 300 355 395	218 243 276 321 348	JULY 1972 = 100 213 248 279 340 372	209 232 270 310 354	268 291 321 375 421	219 268 309 393 476	213 232 268 319 352	249 279 327 389 435	230 252 281 329 361	240 261 330 398 433	219 · 0 259 · 0 297 · 7 348 · 8 382 · 6	228 · 6 260 · 9 300 · 2 354 · 6 391 · 5	or changes in norma Annual averages	1977 1978 1979 1979 1980 1981
1980 Jan Feb Mar	386 389	301 326	320 320	279 283	361 361	306 306	304 304	339 339	298 298	338 338 339	286 297	337 337	357 357	295 295	361 364	314 314	382 390	335·9 336·9	335·4 337·6 339·5	Jan Feb Mar	1980
April May June	389 389 389 391	326 337 337 337	320 321 321 321 *	283 283 323 351	361 363 366	307 308 338 341	304 304 304	345 354 354	308 322 324 324	340 340 340	311 ° 311 °	337 337 337	389 389 389	304 314 324	364 383 394	314 326 326	390 390 390 401	337·7 340·9 347·0	344·9 350·0 358·3	April May June	
July Aug Sep	391 391 391	337 337 337	322 * 327 * 327 *	351 348 348	366 366 366 366	341 341 344	304 331 331 331	354 359 359 364	324 324 328	340 340 340	313 * 319 *	401 401 401 404	389 390 390	324 330 330 330	399 399 399 399	326 332 332 332	401 401 401 401	349·4 350·3 351·1	359 · 6 360 · 1 360 · 8	July Aug Sep	
Oct Nov Dec	391 391 391	337 337 366	327 * 346 * 346 *	348 348 348	367 393	344 344	331 331	364 364	328 339	340 340 340	319 ° 319 °	404 404	391 428 428	330 330	399 401	332 342	412 412	351 · 4 368 · 2	362·3 372·0	Oct Nov	
1981 Jan Feb	425 432	366 366	353 * 353 *	350 350	393 394 394	345 348 348	331 342 342	364 392 392	339 339 339	371 371	324 ° 329 °	404 405 405	431 449 449	330 337 337	406 406 407	356 358 358	412 423 * 429 *	368·3 373·0 373·4	374·5 379·4 380·3	Dec Jan Feb	1981
Mar April May	432 432 432	366 367 367	353 * 354 * 354 *	350 350	394 397 397	348 349 363	342 342 342	395 395 395	339 344 352	371 372 372	329 • 359 360	405 405 405	475 475 480	341 353 353	408 440 445	358 358 358	429 * 429 * 429 *	373·5 377·5 379·8	381 · 3 387 · 2 388 · 9	Mar Apr May	
June July Aug	432 432 432	367 367 367 367	363 * 364 * 367 *	360 377 377 377	399 399 400	364 364 364	342 356 356	395 395 395	352 352 353	372 372 372	360 362 365	405 432 433	480 480 480	353 358 358	445 445 445	358 361 361	434 * 434 * 434 *	382 · 8 383 · 2 383 · 9	390 · 8 394 · 3 394 · 9	June July Aug	
Sep Oct Nov	432 432 432	367 367 397	367 * 367 * 369 *	377 377 378	400 400 424	365 365 365	356 356 356	399 399 399	353 353 353	372 372 372	365 365 365	433 433 443	481 487 487	358 358 358 359	445 445 445	361 361 371	434 * 439 * 439 *	384·3 384·3 397·8	395·1 395·5 405·1	Sep Oct Nov	
Dec 1982 Jan Feb	432 467 474	397 397 399	369 * 372 * 372 *	378 380 380	424 425 425	365 369 369	356 363 363	399 415 415	353 355 358	372 390 390	365 365 365	443 443	490 490	359 362	445 445	371 371	439 * 459	397·8 400·6	405·1 408·7	Dec Jan Feb	1982
The indices will reflect delays in											Note: The fie	443	490	362	445	371	465	400 · 7	409 · 3	e manual workers, whi	

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

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

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

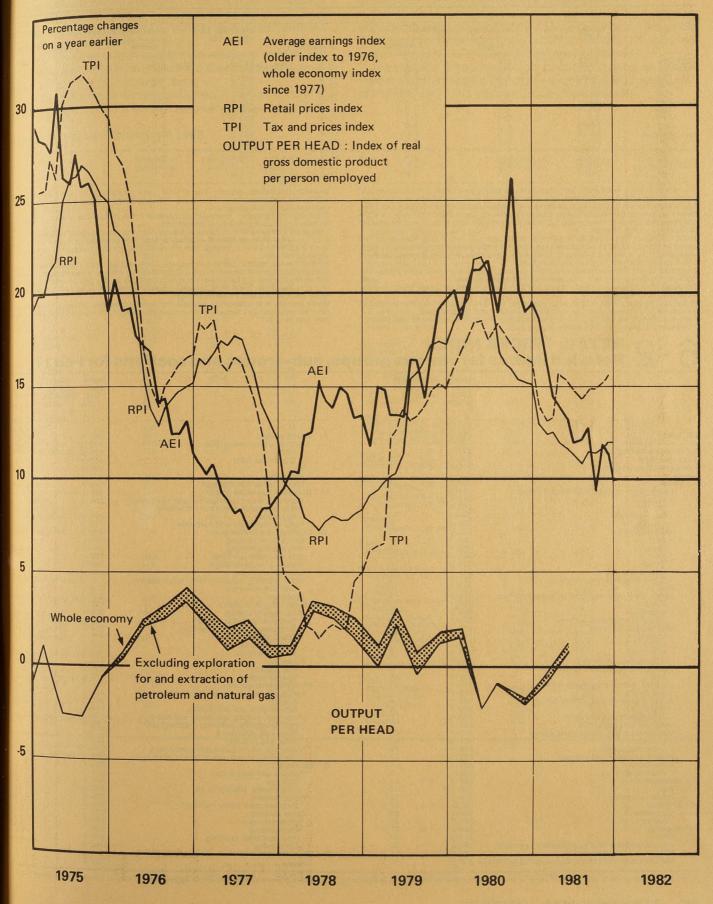
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	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden		United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974	53·1 60·0 67·7 79·3	53·2 58·3 65·8 83·8	60·6 67·6 76·2 88·2	52 59 69 83	65 70 76 86	51·7 58·2 69·1 83·9	56·0 62·4 71·5 85·3	69 76 84 92	50 55 64 80	47 54 65 78	47·0 51·9 64·5 78·9	49·8 57·6 71·1 89·7	58 66 74 88	59 64 71 83	44·4 52·0 61·8 77·8	63·0 72·3 78·4 87·1		1975 = 100 74 79 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·4 128·4 146·9 169·8	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·7	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 178	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·7	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	101·6 103·3 106·9	100 108 118 128 139
1980	200 · 1	163-2	142.8	153	162	169 · 8	188-8	135	295	216	261 - 7	149.9	134	157	313.8	160 - 2		151
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	206·4 209·7	167·0 167·7	141·7 148·9	153 161	164 169	171·0 176·0	189·3 195·5		298 313	215 232	269·6 281·6	151·3 152·5	135 135	166 165	314·7 341·7	160·7 167·8	114.7	152 157
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	215·9 219·9 232·4 237·7	174·0 178·4 180·8	146·8 151·8 150·9	161 167 167	173 179 183 R	178·3 183·1 186·5	201 · 3 206 · 8 215 · 8 224 · 4	140	351 366 385	236 249	297·4 317·0 334·5	153·5 156·8 159·8	136 136 140 140	166 169 179 R	347·4 374·4	171 · 8 176 · 8 178 · 5	121·0 119·7 120·5	161 164 167 170
Monthly 1981 July Aug Sep Oct Nov	228·5 234·4 234·3 238·4 237·7	180 · 7 180 · 8 180 · 9 181 · 2 R 182 · 7	150·5 147·0 155·3 158·4	167	180 183 R 186 R 187	189·2 181·3 189·1 191·5	215·8 224·4 	144			326·6 338·3 338·5 338·5 349·1	163 · 8 156 · 0 159 · 5 161 · 9 162 · 5	140 R 140 140 140 140			180·2 176·8 178·5 180·0 181·1		166 166 169 169 170 R
Dec	237 · 5												140					171
Increases on a year earlie Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	13 13 17	10 13 27	12 13 16	13 17 20	8 9 13	13 19 21	11 15 19	10 11 10	10 16 26	15 20 20	10 24 22	16 23 26	14 12 19	8 11 18	17 19 26	15 8 11		Per cent 7 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 15 16	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
1980	18	11	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	8	5	10	19	9	5	9
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	21 15	12 11	6 10	10 10	10 11	11 9	16 15	7 7	28 25	16 22	23 22	8 8	4 4	16 15	17 20	9 12	5 6	9
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	15 12 13 13	10 12 8	5 8 6	10 11 9	11 13 12	9 9 9	15 14 14 15	7 4 5	26 26 29	16 17	23 25 24	6 6	2 2 4 4	14 12 7	22 19	11 12 11	5 5 5	11 11 10 8
Monthly 1981 July Aug Sep Oct Nov	12 13 12 15 13	8 8 8 8	4 8 8 7	9	12 12 12 12	9 8 10 10	14 15	5			24 24 24 24 24 22	9 2 6 7 7	3 3 3 3 3			14 11 9 9		10 10 10 9 8
Dec	13												3					7
			Age of the	SMAN SERVICE						500000	No. 10 Person		5-3-3					

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.

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



Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Feb 16

No. of the last	All items	and the supplementary			All items except	seasonal foods	and the second second
	Index Jan 15,	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
980 Dec	275 · 6	0.5	3.7	15.1	277 · 6	0.5	3.9
981 Jan	277 · 3	0.6	3.5	13.0	279 · 3	0·6 0·9	3.7
Feb	279 · 8	0.9	4.2	12.5	281 · 8		4.2
Mar	284.0	1.5	5.1	12.6	285 · 9	1.5	5.0
Apr	292.2	2.9	7.5	12.0	294.1	2.9	7.3
May	294 · 1	0.7	7.3	11.7	295 · 8	0.6	7.1
June	295 · 8	0.6	7.3	11.3	297.3	0.5	7.1
July	297 · 1	0.4	7.1	10.9	298.9	0.5	7.0
Aug	299 · 3	0.7	7.0	11.5	301 · 8	1.0	7.1
Sep	301 · 0	0.6	6.0	11 · 4	303.3	0.5	6.1
Oct	303.7	0.9	3.9	11.7	305 · 7	0.8	3.9
Nov	306.9	1.1	4.4	12.0	308.9	1.0	4.4
		0.6	4.4	12.0	310.4	0.5	4.4
Dec	308 · 8	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
982 Jan	310.6			11.0	311.6	0.0	3.2
Feb	310.7	0.0	3.8	11.0	311.0	0.0	3.2

The very small rise in the index for February arose mainly as a result of the withdrawal of some supplementary rate demands and lower prices for petrol, oil and fresh vegetables. There were modest rises in many sections of the index particularly in the prices for beef, fresh fruit, beer, cigarettes, postage, children's clothing, maintenance of motor vehicles and some newspapers. The phasing out of the electricity discount scheme had the effect of increasing average charges.

Food: The food index rose by nearly one half of one per cent during the month. The seasonal food index fell by rather less than one per cent following cheaper prices for fresh vegetables. There were a number of other small price rises for various items, the most significant being those for beef and fresh fruit.

Alcoholic drink: Price rises were recorded for beer, whisky and some table wines. The index for the group rose by a little over one half of one per cent.

Tobacco: The group index rose by nearly one half of one per cent.

Tobacco: The group index fell by about 1½ per cent. This was almost entirely the result of the withdrawal of supplementary rate demands in London and the Midlands.

Fuel and light: The phasing out of the electricity discount scheme had the effect of increasing the group index by about one per cent.

Durable household goods: There were price increases for furniture, household appliances and some items of hardware. These caused the group index to rise by a little

appliances and some items of hardware. These caused the group index to rise by a little over one half of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: There was an increase in the group index of about one per cent following increased prices for outer clothing.

Transport and vehicles: The cost of maintaining and insuring motor vehicles increased and there were some small increases in bus fares. However lower prices for petrol and oil more than offset these increases with the result that the group index registered a fall of the cost of t

about 1½ per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: Some newspapers, toilet articles, stationery and sports good increased in price and caused the group index to rise by a little over one half of one per cent.

Services: The rise of a half of one per cent in the index for this group resulted mainly from higher postal rates. There were reduced prices for some telephone calls but increases in some hairdressing and TV rental charges.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increased prices for restaurant and canteen meals, sandwiches and snacks caused the index for this group to rise by rather less than one per cent.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX L Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Feb 16

	Jan 1974 = 100	change (month	over			Jan 1974 = 100	change (months	over
	= 100	1	12		是一个人,一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人。 第二章 1000年,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个		1	12
All items	310.7	0.0	11.0	v	Fuel and light	406-5	1-1	13.7
All items excluding food	314.4	-0.1	11.2		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	430·8 436·5		8 8
Seasonal food	285 7	-0.7	25.5		Smokeless fuels	416.5		7
Food excluding seasonal	299 2	0.6	8.1		Gas	306.6		26
I Food	297-2	0.4	10.5	O SHEWARD	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	439·2 549·7		8
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	304.0	0 7	7	VI	Durable household goods	241 1	0.7	2.9
Bread	292.5		6		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	250 - 5		2
Flour	257 - 6		7		Radio, television and other household			
Other cereals	344.3		10		appliances	208 · 2		2
Biscuits	289 - 6		2		Pottery, glassware and hardware	313.3		8
Meat and bacon	252.9		14 19	VII	Clothing and footwear	209·3 229·2	1.1	1:1
Beef	309·7 266·4		22		Men's outer clothing	290.0		0
Lamb Pork	226.8		11		Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	160.2		Ö
Bacon	231 - 5		16		Women's underclothing	268-3		9
Ham (cooked)	215.4		10		Children's clothing	228.5		4
Other meat and meat products	225 - 5		9		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	237 · 8		3		hats and materials	218.8		3
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	314.8		9		Footwear	219 - 4		0 7-4
Butter	411.1		12	VII	I Transport and vehicles	326.0	-1.4	8
Margarine	219·2 207·6		3 8		Motoring and cycling	318·4 288·4		6
Lard and other cooking fats Milk, cheese and eggs	305.7		10		Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles	352.8		5
Cheese	349.7		13		Petrol and oil	371.0		14
Eggs	179.3		17		Motor licences	278.7		17
Milk, fresh	360 - 4		8		Motor insurance	302 - 1		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	360.0		7		Fares	374.7		1
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	306 · 3		0		Rail transport	386 - 2		-3 3
Tea	299 - 7		-4		Road transport	370.0	0.6	6.5
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	319.0		-4 5	IX	Miscellaneous goods	314.4	0.0	16
Soft drinks Sugar, preserves and confectionery	318·6 388·3		3		Books, newspapers and periodicals	410·5 381·8		13
Sugar Sugar	378.7		10		Books Newspapers and periodicals	418.9		18
Jam, marmalade and syrup	302.0		7		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	307.2		9
Sweets and chocolates	384 - 7		2		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	327 - 1		4
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	347 - 1		25		Soap and detergents	275 - 5		7
Potatoes	431 - 5		43		Soda and polishes	396 - 4		
Other vegetables	296 · 1		16		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	070.0		2
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other foods	272·9 304·1		17		photographic and optical goods, plants etc	273·6 327·3	0.5	12.3
Food for animals	266 · 1		0	X	Services Postage and telephones	371.3		15
II Alcoholic drink	324-4	0.8	14.6		Postage and telephones Postage	446 · 4		9
Beer	368 - 7		16		Telephones, telegrams, etc	348.0		16
Spirits, wines etc	264-8		12		Entertainment	265 - 8		13 13
III Tobacco	393 - 8	0.4	27.9		Entertainment (other than TV)	368-0		13
Cigarettes	394.9		28		Other services	370.3		10
Tobacco	381 - 8	10	27		Domestic help	393.5		9
IV Housing Rent	344·5 312·3	-1.6	21·0 37		Hairdressing	370 - 7		8
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	362.0		22		Boot and shoe repairing	375·5 340·3		12
Rates and water charges	366-6		17	YI	Laundering Meals bought and consumed outside the	340 3		
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance			10	^1	home	331.9	0.7	7.3
					Home	001 3		

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

Average retail prices on February 16, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the 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 variations in prices charged for many items.

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

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

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

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

Average prices on February 16, 1982

Pence per lb*

em	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p		4	p	p
eet: home-killed		100 1	140 100	Bread			
	668	163·4 261·8	142–180 201–320	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	624	37.2	31- 41
Oldein (withOUT DODE)	622 679	204 1	186-226	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	378	41 - 4	38- 45
silverside (Without Done)	638	115.2	94-144	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	432	26.4	24- 28
est beef mince	530	141 · 8	114-180	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	527	27.7	27- 29
ore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	642	141.0	112-174				
lump steak †	681	266 - 7	222-300	Flour			
tewing steak	635	146.7	126–171	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	633	42.1	33– 52
mb: home-killed				Butter		07.0	00 440
Loin (with bone)	530	181 · 4	150-207	Home-produced, per 500g	582	97.8	88-110
Breast †	505	54.5	40- 70	New Zealand, per 500g	510	96.2	90–102
Best end of neck	436	121 1	70–177	Danish, per 500g	561	103.8	96–110
Shoulder (with bone)	510	113.0	92–138	Margarine			
Leg (with bone)	541	168 · 4	144–192	Standard quality, per 250g	129	16.7	15- 19
-h. imported				Lower priced, per 250g	113	16.1	15- 17
mb: imported .oin (with bone)	383	142.5	122-165	Lord non E00-	670	20.5	25 26
Breast †	391	40.0	30- 52	Lard, per 500g	672	30.5	25– 36
Best end of neck	369	104 - 4	70–140	Cheese			
Shoulder (with bone)	419	90.6	80-100	Cheddar type	674	112.9	98-128
Leg (with bone)	420	143 - 4	130–156				
rk: home-killed				Eggs	410	87.3	80- 94
eg (foot off)	587	103.7	82-140	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	419 458	79.7	74 84
Belly †	643	75.8	64- 86	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	125	73 - 1	64- 84
oin (with bone)	676	126.2	110–148	0120 0 (40-00g), por 032611	-		
Fillet (without bone)	457	157.5	118–226	Milk			
con				Ordinary, per pint	-	20.0	
Collar †	363	102-3	82-122	Tan			
Gammon†	414	146.3	116-180	Tea Higher priced, per 125g	235	30.3	27- 35
Middle cut †, smoked	370	127 - 1	110-142	Medium priced, per 125g	1,196	27.5	25- 30
Back, smoked	326	145.8	130–168	Lower priced, per 125g	691	23.9	22- 26
Back, unsmoked	403	141.6	124–168	201101 p110001, p01 1209			
Streaky, smoked	260	99.5	88–120	Coffee			
am (not shoulder)	577	182.7	140-222	Pure, instant, per 100g	664	94.2	88–106
				Sugar			
usages Port	000	70.0	50 00	Granulated, per kg	694	41 · 8	40- 44
Pork Beef	692	70.8	58- 82				
	518	64.0	52- 78	Fresh vegetables			
ork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	496	44.0	37- 52	Potatoes, old loose	477	0.5	0 11
, 2 02 001		CONTRACTOR OF SECOND		White	477	9·5 10·2	8- 11 9- 12
orned beef, 12 oz can	549	88-9	76–104	Red Potatoes, new loose	292	10.2	9- 12
		00 0		Tomatoes	660	46.3	38- 54
hicken: roasting				Cabbage, greens	404	19.2	10- 32
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	460	54.7	48- 66	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	523	16.6	10- 22
Fresh or chilled				Cauliflower	456	29 - 4	18- 40
(4lb), oven ready	465	71 · 4	62- 78	Brussels sprouts	519	23.4	18- 30
ash and ample of state				Carrots	656	14.9	10- 21
esh and smoked fish Cod fillets	055	445.4	00 400	Onions	667	14.2	10- 20
Haddock fillets	355	115-1	96–136	Mushrooms, per ⅓lb	619	25 · 1	20- 29
Haddock, smoked whole	344	119.4	96-140	Eroch fruit			
Plaice fillets	303 315	119·7 128·5	96–140 102–162	Fresh fruit	608	31.0	24- 38
Herrings	275	68.0	54- 80	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	671	30.6	25- 38
Kippers, with bone	355	87.9	76–100	Pears, dessert	617	28.5	24- 34
			10-100	Oranges	516	25.3	20- 34
anned (red) salmon, half-size can	605	98-8	82-112	Bananas	630	29.5	26- 33

b unless otherwise stated cottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*		S Levis in		tra esta	NELDE TO S	es strenge	Will be to	All items except	All items except	Goods	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and	Durable household	Clothing	Transport and	Miscel- laneous	Services	Meals bought	UNITED KINGDOM
	TIEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	food	items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	and services mainly produced by national- ised industries				light	goods	footwear	vehicles	goods		and consumed outside the home	
Weights 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	39 · 6–41 · · 41 · 3–42 · !	2 206 · 8 – 208 · 1 209 · 6 – 211 · 5 205 · 5 – 206 ·	4 39·9–41·1 7 38·0–38·9	61 · 7 – 62 · 3 58 · 9 – 59 · 3	2 96.9–98.1	53.3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956 · 8–958 · 3 958 · 6–960 · 4 957 · 5–958 · 7	91 92 89	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	65 65 65	54 52 53	44 46 46	1971 Weights 1972 1973
1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47 · 5 – 48 · 8 33 · 7 – 38 ·	8 204·2–205· 1 193·9–198·	5 39·2–40·0 3 40·4–41·6	57·1–57·0 66·0–66·0	6 96·3–97·6 6 106·4–108	48·7 2 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·	747 1 768	951 · 2-952 · 5 961 · 9-966 · 3	80	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 1975
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206	44 · 2 – 46 · 30 · 4 – 33 · 4 33 · 4 – 36 · 6 30 · 4 – 33 · 6	0 186·0–188· 7 200·3–202· 5 199·5–202· 0 196·0–198· 2 180·9–183· 8 176·2–178· [172·7]	8 38·0–39·0 6 38·5–39·7 6 37·7–38·9 6 34·5–35·9	62 · 0 – 62 · 3 63 · 3 – 63 · 3 60 · 9 – 61 · 3 59 · 1 – 59 ·	9 101·8–103 5 98·6–100 7 93·6–95·6	6 51 · 4 4 52 · 5 4 8 · 0	42 · 1-43 · 47 · 0-48 · 46 · 1-48 · 44 · 7-46 · 38 · 8-40 · 36 · 2-38 · [37 · 5]	7 753 0 767 2 768 6 786	958 · 0-960 · 8 953 · 3-955 · 8 966 · 5-969 · 6 964 · 0-966 · 6 966 · 8-969 · 6 969 · 2-971 · 9 [966 · 7]	90 91 96 93 93 104 99	81 83 85 77 82 79 77	46 46 48 44 40 36 41	112 112 113 120 124 135 144	56 58 60 59 59 62 62	75 63 64 64 69 65 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77	140 139 140 143 151 152 154	74 71 70 69 74 75 72	57 54 56 59 62 66 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
Jan 16, 1962 = 100 1969 1970 1971	131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5 213·6 212·5	123 · 8 133 · 3 149 · 8 167 · 2 198 · 0 238 · 4	132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1	140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2 191·9 215·6	136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1 238·2	137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123·9 132·1 147·2 155·9 165·0 194·3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Annual 1970 Averages 1971 averages 1972 1973 1974
1969 Jan 14	129 · 1	126 · 1	124-6	126.7	121 · 7	129 · 6	126.7	133 · 4	121 · 1	130 · 2	129-3	139-9	134.7	135 · 1	143.7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122 · 2	130 · 2	140.2	130.5	Jan 14 1969
1970 Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136 · 8	134.5	130 · 6	137.6	135.1	140·6 153·4	128·2 139·3	135·8 147·0	135·5 147·1	146 - 4	143.0	135 · 8	150.6	145-3	122.2	120.5	125 · 4	136 · 4	147.6	139 · 4	Jan 20 1970
1971 Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151·6 163·2	149·7 161·8	176-1	163 · 1	157.4	159-1	160-9	151 - 3	138·6 138·4	164·2 178·8	152·6 168·2	132·3 138·1	128·4 136·7	141·2 151·8	151 · 2	160·8 174·7	153·1 172·9	Jan 19 1971 Jan 18 1972
1972 Jan 18	159·0 171·3	163.9	158·5 187·1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170.0	205 · 0	176.0	168 · 4	170.8	179.9	154 · 1	141.6	203.8	178-3	144.2	146.8	159 · 4	169.8	189.6	190.2	Jan 16 1973
1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 Jan 15, 1974 = 100	191 · 8	216.7	254 · 4	209 · 8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224 · 5	227 · 0	184.0	189-4	198-9	166.0	142-2	225 · 1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175.0	182 · 2	212.8	229 · 5	Jan 15 1974 Jan 15, 1974 = 100
1974 1975 1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979 1980 1981	108·5 134·8 157·1 182·0 197·1 223·5 263·7 295·0	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1 224·5 244·7	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8 232 · 9 271 · 0 296 · 7	115·9 156·8 171·6 208·2 231·1 255·9 293·6 317·1	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3	109·3 135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8	108 · 8 135 · 1 156 · 5 181 · 5 197 · 8 224 · 1 265 · 3 296 · 9	108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 \$88-0	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2	105·8 125·5 143·2 161·8 173·4 208·9 269·5 318·2	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2 380·0	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1 201 · 9 226 · 3 237 · 2	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3	111·0 143·9 166·0 190·3 207·2 243·1 288·7 322·6	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7 236 · 4 276 · 9 300 · 7	106·8 135·5 159·5 173·3 192·0 213·9 262·7 300·8	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8 239 · 9 290 · 0 318 · 0	Annual 1974 1975 1976 1977 averages 1977 1978 1980 1981
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118-3	106.6	121 · 1	128.9	143 · 3	137.5	98 · 1	113.3	120 · 4	120-5	119-9	118-2	124.0	110-3	124.9	118-3	118-6	130-3	125 · 2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158-6	146-6	151 · 2	162 · 4	157 · 8	137.3	132 · 4	147.9	147.6	172-8	149.0	162.6	134 · 8	168.7	140.8	131 · 5	157.0	152.3	154.0	146 · 2	Jan 13 1976
1977 Jan 18	172-4	183 · 2	214.8	177 · 1	178 · 7	189 · 7	185·2 214·5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	169·3 187·6	170·9 190·2	198-7	173 · 7	193 · 2	154.1	198 · 8	157 · 0	148-5	178.9	176 · 2	166 · 8	172.3	Jan 18 1977
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173·9 207·6	200 · 4	202 · 8	222 · 4	232.5	212.8	197 · 1	204.3	207.3	220-1	188.9	222.8	164.3	219-9	175.2	163.6	198.7	198-6	186 · 6	199.5	Jan 17 1978
1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15	207·2 245·3	217·5 244·8	223.6	248.9	256 4	277 · 7	269 · 1	236 - 5	218-3	245.5	246-2	274-7	241 · 4	231·5 269·7	190·3 237·4	233·1 277·1	187·3 216·1	176·1 197·1	218.5	216·4 258·8	202·0 246·9	218·7 267·8	Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980
April 15 May 13 June 17	260·8 263·2 265·7	254·1 255·7 257·9 259·9	233 · 0 227 · 6 232 · 0 234 · 0	258·3 261·3 263·0 265·1	264·7 267·5 269·6 274·5	287·0 292·1 294·7 298·1	278·0 282·2 284·6 288·6	250·0 251·6 252·4 252·6	223 · 8 226 · 0 227 · 1 227 · 7	262·7 265·3 267·9 270·1	262·0 264·7 267·1 269·3	292·3 299·7 308·9	259·4 260·4 261·7 265·1	292·9 294·3 294·3 294·3	269·8 272·1 275·1	289·1 300·5 315·3	224·9 226·0 225·9	204·6 205·5 206·7	288·0 290·4 293·0	272·6 274·6 276·9	258·4 260·0 260·8	281 · 9 288 · 9 290 · 9	April 15 May 13 June 17
July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16	267·9 268·5 270·2	259·9 259·0 259·0	218·9 214·9	267·0 267·7	275·5 277·2	300 · 6 301 · 6	290·5 291·8	255·0 254·2	229·0 230·4	271·2 273·3	270·5 272·3	114·5 119·2	265·2 272·3	298·4 298·4	277·0 278·8 280·3	322 · 8 324 · 1 330 · 8	226 · 4 227 · 8 229 · 2	207·5 207·3 208·4	294·0 295·0 293·9	279 · 4 280 · 3 283 · 9	263·9 264·5 266·2	294·8 296·5 299·9	July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16
Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16	271 · 9 274 · 1 275 · 6	259·3 260·0 262·7	215·2 216·8 223·6	267·9 268·3 270·2	280·2 282·3 284·5	301 · 2 301 · 8 303 · 9	292·7 293·9 296·0	253·5 252·9 255·5	230·2 230·4 230·9	275 · 4 278 · 0 279 · 2	274·1 276·3 277·6	325·1 339·2 345·3	274·6 274·6 274·6	297·9 297·9 297·9	283·7 286·4 287·4	337·4 348·8 351·4	230 · 8 232 · 4 232 · 5	208·4 208·8 208·1	295 · 1 295 · 8 298 · 8	287·9 289·2 291·0	267 · 4 278 · 6 280 · 8	301·5 303·7 304·6	Oct 14 Nov 18 Dec 16
1981 Jan 13 Feb 17 Mar 17	277·3 279·8 284·0	266·7 268·9 270·6	225·8 227·7 233·0	274·7 276·9 278·0	286·7 291·2	308·2 310·7	299·6 302·8	264·2 265·6	232·0 233·2	280·3 282·8 287·7	279·3 281·8 285·9 294·1	48·9 350·4 351·9	277·7 283·0 299·8	296·6 307·9 315·2	285·0 284·7 285·9	355·7 357·4 357·5	231 · 0 234 · 2 234 · 9	207·5 207·0 207·6	299·5 303·6 316·4	293·4 295·3 296·1	289·2 291·4 292·3	307·5 309·2 311·8	Jan 13 1981 Feb 17 Mar 17
April 14 May 19 June 16	292·2 294·1 295·8	274·2 276·7 280·0	245·2 248·2 257·2	279·8 282·0 284·2	293·9 295·4 296·3	312·4 314·2 317·1	304·9 306·6 308·7	271 · 9 274 · 1 275 · 6	233·7 237·0 239·8	297·2 298·9 300·2	295·8 297·3	369·0 365·7 372·0	306·5 306·5 306·5	362·2 362·2 362·2	317·7 320·4 321·7	363·0 373·3 384·2	236·2 236·6 236·4	207·6 207·5 207·1	319·0 320·1 322·6	298·2 299·0 297·7	296·1 298·0 298·5	312·9 315·5 317·4	April 14 May 19 June 16
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	297·1 299·3 301·0	279·6 277·3 279·6	250·3 233·2 241·3	285·1 285·9 287·0	297·5 298·6 298·9	318·6 320·0 320·9	310·1 311·4 312·1	276·0 275·4 276·0	240·6 241·8 244·3	302·0 305·3 306·9	298·9 301·8 303·3	377·3 377·2	311·0 311·0 313·9	362·2 375·7 384·9	322·6 324·0 325·5	389·2 393·0 393·2	236·8 238·3 240·6	206·9 208·4 209·4	325·7 334·5 333·8	299·8 301·3 303·8	298·4 301·3 303·0	319·7 320·4 322·6	July 16 Aug 18 Sep 15
Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15	303·7 306·9 308·8	282·7 285·5 288·5	250·3 256·8 266·8	289·0 291·1 292·8	300·9 301·6 303·1	321 · 5 322 · 1 322 · 0	313·2 313·8 314·3	277·8 281·1 285·6	248·1 251·6 252·4	309·5 312·9 314·4	305·7 308·9 310·4	383-6	318·5 319·3 319·3	389·7 389·7 389·7	334·5 345·6 351·0	396·4 398·5 398·6	240·3 240·9 240·4	210·7 210·0 209·3	331 · 1 322 · 9 332 · 3	306·6 308·1 309·3	304·3 314·2 321·9	325·0 326·3 328·1	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15
1982 Jan 12 Feb 16	310·6 310·7	296·1 297·2	287·6 285·7	297·5 299·2	306·2 309·0	323·4 324·9	316·4 318·5	296·1 297·6	255·4 256·6	314·6 314·4	311·5 311·6	390·6	321 · 8 324 · 4	392·1 393·8	350·0 344·5	401·9 406·5	239·5 241·1	207·1 209·3	330·5 326·0	312·5 314·4	325·6 327·3	329·7 331·9	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16

General index of retail prices 6 · 4

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

* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of Employment Gazette.
† These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

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6 · 5 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier

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

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

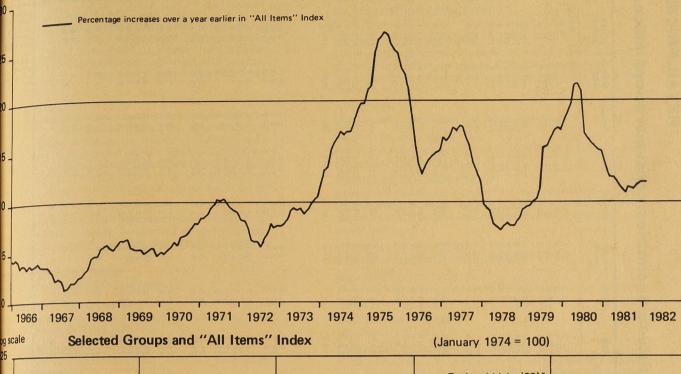
UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pension	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	General	index of reta	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199 · 4	207.5	214.1	225 · 3	199.5	208 · 8	214.5	225 · 2	190.7	201 · 9	JAN 208 · 0	16, 1962 = 1 218·1
											JAN	15, 1974 =
1974	101 - 1	105.2	108-6	114.2	101 · 1	105 · 8	108.7	114-1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116-1
1975	121 - 3	134.3	139 - 2	145.0	121.0	134 · 0	139 - 1	144.4	123 - 5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152 - 3	158.3	161 - 4	171 - 3	151.5	157 - 3	160 - 5	170 - 2	151 · 4	156 - 6	160 · 4	168-0
1977	179.0	186.9	191 - 1	194.2	178.9	186 - 3	189 - 4	192.3	176 - 8	184 - 2	187 · 6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205 · 1	207 - 1	195 - 8	200.9	203-6	205 - 9	194-6	199 - 3	202 · 4	205 - 3
1979	214.9	220.6	231 - 9	239 · 8	213 - 4	219.3	233 · 1	238 - 5	211.3	217.7	233 · 1	239 · 8
980	250.7	262 · 1	268 9	275 · 0	248.9	260 - 5	266 - 4	271 · 8	249 · 6	261 · 6	267 · 1	271 . 8
1981	283 - 2	292 · 1	297 - 2	304.5	280.3	290 · 3	295 · 6	303.0	279 · 3	289 · 8	295.0	300.5

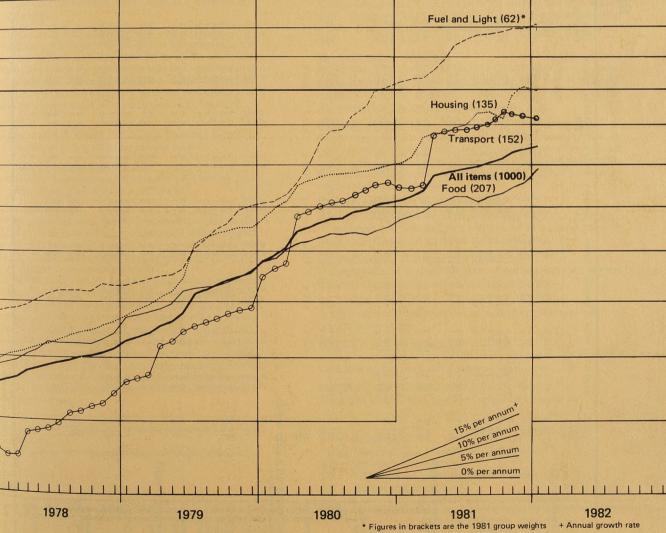
6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOU	SEHOLDS			A September 1					
											AN 15, 1974 = 10
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109 - 5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108·8 133·1
1975	135.0	129.5	135-8	147.8	145.5	131 · 0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134 4	159.5
1976	160 · 8	156.3	160 - 2	171 - 5	179 - 9	145.2	137 - 7	178.0	171 - 6	155 - 1	188.6
1977	187 · 8	187.5	185-2	209 · 8	205 · 2	169.0	155 - 4	204.6	201 · 1	168.7	209 · 8
1978	203 1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224 · 8	184 · 8	168-3	228 · 0	221 · 3	185.3	243.9
1979	226 · 8	222 4	219.0	247 · 8	251 · 2	205.0	186 · 6	262 0	250 · 6	206.0	288.3
1980	264 - 2	248 1	263 · 8	290.5	316.9	230 · 6	206 · 1	322.5	298 4	248 8	313.6
1981	294.3	269 · 2	307 · 5	358.9	381 · 6	241 · 4	208.0	363 · 3	333 · 6	276 · 6	010 0
INDEX FOR TWO-PE											100.0
1974	107 · 4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108 · 2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148-1	146.0	132 · 6	126 · 4	145 · 4	144.6	135 4	133.1
1976	159.9	155 · 8	160.5	171 - 9	180 · 7	146.3	139 - 7	171 · 4	168-2	157 · 1	159·5 188·6
1977	186 - 7	184 · 8	186.3	210.2	207 · 7	170.3	158 - 5	194.9	197 · 4	171 - 2	186.0
1978	201 6	196 - 9	199 · 8	226 · 6	226.0	186 · 1	172 · 7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209·8 243·9
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	310 0
GENERAL INDEX OF											100.0
1974	108.9	106 - 1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107-9	109 · 4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108-2
1975	136 · 1	133.3	135 · 2	147.7	147 - 4	131 · 2	125 - 7	143.9	138 · 6	135.5	132.4
1976	159-1	159.9	159.3	171 - 3	182 · 4	144.2	139 · 4	166 · 0	161 - 3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183 · 4	209 · 7	211.3	166 · 8	157 · 4	190.3	188 · 3	173.3	185.7
1978	200 · 4	203 · 8	196.0	226 · 2	227 · 5	182 · 1	171 · 0	207 · 2	206 · 7	192.0	207·8 239·9
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	290·0 318·0
1981	291 · 2	277 · 5	306 · 1	358 · 2	380.0	237 · 2	208 · 3	322 · 6	300 · 7	300 · 8	310.0

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.

RETAIL PRICES C3





1980 1981

1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Monthly 1981 Sep

> Oct Nov

Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974

Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

h public	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
· 4 · 5 · 7 · 7	61 · 3 64 · 8 71 · 8 85 · 5	61·5 64·3 71·9 89·4	71·1 76·6 82·7 90·7	71 76 81 90	61·3 66·3 73·9 85·5	73 78 83 91	73·6 78·5 85·4 93·7	Indice 75 · 3 77 · 7 82 · 5 91 · 6	98 1975 = 100 70·2 73·5 79·2 89·8
· 0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100·0
· 0	116·8	109·3	108·8	109	117·7	110	101·7	105·8	108·6
· 1	138·3	118·1	115·8	119	146·5	123	103·0	112·6	118·3
· 3	155·1	122·6	120·5	129	175·4	135	104·1	121·2	127·7
· 5	178·0	127·0	125·6	135	203·0	145	107·9	134·9	140·2
-2	215·7	137·2	133·8	150	234·5	165	112·2	153·1	158·2
	257·8	143·9	142·8	170	268·8	185	119·5	169·0	175·0
· 8	219·2	138·7	135·1	152	238·3	166	113·0	154·9	160·2
· 9	230·9	140·1	136·8	156	245·5	173	114·0	158·9	164·1
· 5	242·9	141 · 6	139·0	164	256·6	179	116·7	163·1	168·6
· 0	253·7	144 · 0	141·7	168	264·1	183	118·3	166·9	173·1
· 6	261·3	144 · 3	144·0	173	272·8	187	121·1	171·7	177·2
· 5	273·3	146 · 0	146·6	175	281·5	189	121·9	174·1	180·9
	264 · 6	145.6	145-2	174	275 · 3	188	121 · 8	173.3	178-8
-5	269 · 2	146·1	146·3	174	278 · 4	189	121 · 4	173·6	179·9
	274 · 0	145·7	146·8	175	280 · 8 R	190	122 · 1	174·1	180·9
	276 · 8	146·1	146·8	176	285 · 2	189	122 · 1 R	174·6	181·8
	280 · 7	146.1	147.6	181	290 · 1	194	122.7	175.3	183-1
									Per cent
·7	5·7	4·5	7·8	7·2	8·3	6·0	6·7	3·3	4·7
·4	10·8	11·7	8·0	7·5	11·4	6·7	8·7	6·2	7·8
·0	19·1	24·5	9·6	9·4	15·7	9·9	9·8	11·0	13·5
·9 ·6 ·6 ·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11 · 8 9 · 3 8 · 1 3 · 8 3 · 6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·0 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·6 8·9 7·9 9·8
.2	21·2	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	12·9
	19·5	4·9	6·7	13·3	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	10·6

Dec	229 · 1	••	140.8	152 · 1 R	179 · 1	191 - 9	197.0	132.5	291 · 4 R		276 · 8	146 · 1	146-8	176	285 - 2	189	122 · 1 R	174.6	181 · 8
1982 Jan Feb	230·4 230·5		142.5	153-6	180.3	193.3	199.0	133 · 7	294.6	::	280 · 7	146-1	147.6	181	290 · 1	194	122.7	175·3 	183-1
Increases on a	a year earl	ier																	Per cen
1972 1973 1974	7·1 9·2 16·1	5·8 9·5 15·1	6·3 7·6 9·5	5·4 7·0 12·7	4·8 7·6 10·8	6·6 9·3 15·3	6·2 7·3 13·7	5·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 15·5 26·9	8·7 11·4 17·0	5·7 10·8 19·1	4·5 11·7 24·5	7·8 8·0 9·6	7·2 7·5 9·4	8·3 11·4 15·7	6·0 6·7 9·9	6·7 8·7 9·8	3·3 6·2 11·0	4·7 7·8 13·5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11 · 8 9 · 6 9 · 4 9 · 1 10 · 8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·0 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·6 8·9 7·9 9·8
1980 1981	18·0 11·9	10·2 9·7	6·4 6·8	6·6 7·6	10·1 12·4	12·3 11·7	13·6 13·1	5·5 5·9	24·9 24·5	18·2 20·4	21·2 19·5	8·0 4·9	6·5 6·7	10·9 13·3	15·5 14·6	13·7 12·1	4·0 6·5	13·5 10·4	12·9 10·6
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4	16·4 15·3	10·2 9·2	7·0 6·4	6·5 7·5	10·5 11·1	11·5 10·7	13·6 13·6	5·4 5·4	24·5 25·6	18·8 18·2	21 · 8 21 · 5	8·4 7·8	7·1 6·7	11·8 13·0	14·9 14·8	13·7 14·7	3·8 4·2	12·9 12·5	12·6 12·2
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	12·7 11·7 11·3 11·9	9·4 8·8 9·1 11·3	6·9 6·8 6·6 6·8	7·3 7·2 8·1 7·9	12·2 12·6 12·7 12·4	10·9 12·2 11·8 12·1	12·6 12·8 13·6 14·1	5·6 5·6 6·1 6·5	26·0 24·0 24·2 23·9	21·0 17·1 20·1 23·3	20·0 20·6 19·2 18·4	6·6 5·0 4·0 4·2	6·8 6·5 6·6 7·2	14·6 15·1 13·8 12·2	14·6 15·0 14·5 14·7	12·8 13·0 12·7 9·2	5·9 5·9 7·2 6·9	11 · 2 9 · 8 10 · 8 9 · 6	11·2 10·4 10·7 10·2
Monthly 1981 Sep Oct	11·4 11·7		6·9 7·2	8·4 7·8	12·5 12·7	12·0 11·9	13·9 14·1	6·5 6·7	25·4 25·4	::	18·6 18·7	3·9 4·1	6·8 7·1	13·5 12·6	14·1 14·5	11·3 10·4	7·5 7·3	11·0 10·2	10·8 10·4
Nov Dec	12·0 12·0	11.3	7·0 6·4	7·8 8·1	12·2 12·1	12·2 12·2	14·3 14·0	6·6 6·3	23·8 22·5	23 · 3	18·4 18·1	3·6 4·3	7·3 7·2	12·4 11·9	14·5 14·5	10·2 9·1	7·0 6·6	9·6 8·9	10·1 9·9
1982 Jan Feb	12·0 11·0		6.1	8.3	11.4	12.3	13.9	6.3	20.9		17.6	3.3	7.0	12.0	14.2	9.5	6.1	8 · 4	9.5

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

United Kingdom

59·3 63·6 69·4 80·5

100·0 116·5 135·0 146·2 165·8

199 - 4 203 - 2

208·0 218·1 221·9 227·4

223 - 3

Australia Austria

100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6

129·3 138·1

130·7 131·6

135·2 137·3 139·3 140·6

139 - 8

140·6 140·4

65·2 68·9 75·5 86·9

100·0 113·5 127·5 137·6 150·1

165 · 4 181 · 4

167·1 170·6

174·7 178·5 182·3 189·9

189 9

Belgium Canada

72·2 75·7 81·4 90·3

100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1

152·1 171·0

154·1 158·5

175.0

176·8 178·3

69·8 73·6 78·7 88·7

100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6

136 - 1

136 - 8

143·0 144·1 147·9 150·9

149-0

Denmark France

69·0 73·3 78·7 89·5

100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8

166·8 171·4

191 - 7

67·9 72·4 79·2 91·3

100·0 109·0 121·1 133·2 146·1

164·1 183·3

166 - 8

187 - 7

Germany Greece (FR)

57·7 60·1 69·5 88·2

100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2

212·5 264·6

213·7 230·3

247·2 260·4 265·4 285·3

272.2

100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9

123·0 124·0

131 -1

Irish Rep

193 232

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

FINITIONS

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

SIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

imum entitlements of manual workers under national collecagreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitleagreements in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, imum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, ther with any general supplement payable under the agree-

se eligible to register under the Disabled Persons (Employose engine to register under the Disabled Persons (Employ-nt) Acts 1944, and 1958; this is those who, because of injury, ease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in aning or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Registration is untary. The figures therefore relate to those who are registered those who, though eligible to register, choose not to do so.

RNINGS

tal gross remuneration which employees receive from their emwers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' tributions to national insurance and pension funds are duded

PLOYED LABOUR FORCE

tal in civil employment plus HM forces.

PLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

IL-TIME WORKERS

ople 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 most 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 alar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

MEORCES

wing members of UK armed Forces and Women's Services, wever stationed, including those on release leave.

DEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

DUSTRIAL DISPUTES

tistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the illed Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and ditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 rkers or lasting less than one day are excluded, except where the regate 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 ties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes urred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. re are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, uticular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, t disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would icularly bear on those industries most affected by such stopes; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages n of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC Orders III-XIX.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC Orders XXII-XXVII.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

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 employment office or careers service office.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the registered unemployed.

ventions The following standard symbols are used:

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

break in series revised

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968) SIC

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.

""" by the constituent is an active to the constituent of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this electric free precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

S63

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series Employees in employment	М	Mar 82:	1.1	Manual workers: by occupation in certain manufacturing industries; indices	М	Mar 82:	or page
Industry: GB				Non-manual workers: production			5.5
All industries: by MLH : time series, by order group	Q	Jan 82:	1.4	industries	A	Mar 81:	115
numbers and indices Manufacturing: by MLH	M M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	1.2	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Occupation Occupation		mui oz.		Latest key results Time series	A	Oct 81: Mar 82:	443
Administrative, technical and	0	Dec 81:	1.10			mai oz.	5.6
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	QQ	Mar 82:	1.7	Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Occupations in engineering		June 80:	636	and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other	the state of		
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,				industries October survey (latest)	M A	Mar 82: Feb 80:	5.4
quarterly Census of Employment	Q	Jan 82:	1.5	Manufacturing: indices of hours	M A	Mar 82:	136
Key results, June 1978		Feb 81:	61	Aerospace Agriculture	Six-	Aug 81:	367
GB regions by industry MLH, June 1978		Mar 81:	141	Chemical industries	monthly	Mar 82 Oct 80:	136
UK by industry MLH International comparisons	М	Mar 81: Mar 82:	141	Coal mining	A	Mar 82:	136
Disabled in the public sector	A	Jan 82:	27	Engineering Shipbuilding		Oct 80: Oct 80:	1081
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young							
persons Labour turnover in manufacturing	M	Mar 82: Feb 82:	137 1·2	Basic wage rates and normal hours of work (manual workers)			
Trade union membership	A	Feb 82:	22	Changes in rates of wages and hours Changes in rates of wages and hours	М	May 80: Mar 82:	519
Work permits issued	A	Mar 82:	108	International comparisons	M	Mar 82:	5·8 5·9
Output per head				Overtime and short time.			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	М	Mar 82:	1.8	Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing			
Wages and salaries per unit of output				Latest figures Time series	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	1-11
Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	5·7 5·7	Region: summary	Q	Mar 82:	1.13
Harmala mand and manager							
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Labour costs Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Summary: UK, GB	М	Mar 82:	2.1	Indices: per unit of output	М	Mar 82:	5.7
Age and duration: UK	М	Mar 82:	2.5	pas attracts off course in section			
Broad category: GB, UK	М	Mar 82:	2.1	Prices and expenditure Retail prices			
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Feb 82:	2.6	General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Mar 82:	6.2
Region: summary Age time series quarterly UK	Q M	Feb 82: Mar 82:	2·6 2·7	percentage changes	M	Mar 82:	6.2
(six-monthly prior to July 1978) : estimated rates	Q	Jan 82:	2.15	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 82:	6-1
Duration: time series, quarterly UK	M	Mar 82:	2.8	Main components: time series and weights	М	Mar 82:	6.4
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Mar 82:	2.3	Changes on a year earlier: time			
: assisted areas, counties, local				series Annual summary	M A	Mar 82: Mar 82:	6·5 95
areas Occupation	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	2.4	Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices	A	Mar 82:	104
Age and duration: summary	Q	Feb 82:	2.6	All items excluding housing;		May 00:	6.6
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	Q	Sep 81:	2.10	quarterly Group indices: annual averages	M M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	6.7
Number unemployed and				Revision of weights Food prices	A M	Apr 81: Mar 82:	182 6-3
percentage rates: GB Occupation:	М	Mar 82:	2.9	London weighting: cost indices	A	June 81:	275
Broad category; time series				Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary	Q	Sep 81:	_
quarterly Flows GB, time series	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	2·11 2·19	Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures	A	July 80: Nov 80:	749 467
Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	2·13 2·17	FES and RPI weights	A	Mar 82:	104 6·8
Disabled workers: GB	M	Mar 82:	2.16	International comparisons	М	Feb 82:	0.0
Non-claimants: GB International comparisons	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	2·16 2·18	Industrial disputes			
Temporarily stopped: UK				A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR A			
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 82:	2.14	Stoppages of work Summary: latest figures	М	Mar 82:	4-1
Vacancies (remaining unfilled) Region				: time series Latest year and annual series	Q	Jan 82: July 81:	4·2 288
Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted	M	Mar 82: Mar 82:	3·1 3·2	Industry		out, or	
Industry: UK	Q	Mar 82:	3.3	Monthly Broad sector: time series	M	Feb 82:	4-1
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	М	Mar 82:	3.4	Annual Provisional	A	Jan 82:	25
Region summary Flows: GB, time series	Q M	Dec 81: Mar 82:	2·12 2·19	Detailed	A	July 81:	288 291
Unemployment and vacancy flows:				Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	Α	July 81:	
GB Skill shortage indicators	M Six-	Mar 82:	2.19	Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	Feb 82: July 81:	4·1 290
在这种大型,将在一个企业 的第三人称	monthly	Jan 82:	34	Size of stoppages			293
Earnings and hours				Stoppages beginning in latest year Aggregate days lost	A	July 81: July 81:	293
Average earnings				Number of workers involved	A	July 81:	294
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	М	Mar 82:	5-1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 81:	295 69
Industry	M	Mar 82:	5.3	International comparisons	Α	Feb 82:	30

SPECIAL FEATURE

Costs and benefits of sponsoring the unemployed

by John Barry and David O'Connor Manpower Services commission

The Manpower Services Commission carried out a survey last year amongst employers who have been providing places for unemployed people under the various special programmes set up to help those without jobs—particularly the young and those out of work for a long time.

There have been a number of articles in *Employment Gazette* in the last year or two that have reported on the results of surveys conducted by the MSC as part of its esearch into the evaluation of its special programmes for elping the unemployed via the Youth Opportunities Promme and similar schemes for providing temporary emlovment to unemployed adults, now known as the Comunity Enterprise Programme. In those surveys infornation was obtained about the characteristics of trainees nd their post-programme experience in the labour market means of questions addressed to the ex-trainees themves. However, important information about the way in hich the programmes work has also been provided by rveys of organisations sponsoring schemes.

This article presents some of the results of a sponsors' rvey carried out in May 1981 by Social and Community nning Research involving interviews with 462 sponsors. his was a repeat of a similar exercise in January 1980. aining Workshops were included in the earlier survey but ot in the later one as they were to be the subject of a parate survey. In both cases the samples of sponsors was presentative of the regional and industrial distribution of hemes. The surveys were designed to provide inforation about sponsors' experiences of running schemes, e activities undertaken and about some of the costs and enefits to sponsors and to society at large.

leasuring some of the costs and benefits

The survey provided information which allows estimates the financial and resource costs of providing the proammes to be produced. These are different from the oss and net costs to the Exchequer which were not overed though information from the survey is a vital eleent in the calculation of net costs. Gross and net Excheher costs have been included in the summary table for mparative purposes.

Financial costs include all actual expenditures whether MSC on allowances, wages and other costs or by sponsors things like materials, and supervision, as well as the inputed financial value of the labour allocated by sponsors setting up and supervising schemes which does not olve actual additional expenditure. These financial costs present what the gross cost to the Exchequer would be of ese programmes if all inputs had to be paid for. The Ivey did not cover the costs to the MSC of administering the schemes or of providing further education for trainees.

• Resource costs are a measure of the output which is lost to the economy at large because some of the labour, materials and equipment used on the programmes might have been used productively elsewhere.

Important item

An important item in estimating these costs is the proportion of the man-hours provided by sponsors' workforces in setting up and supervising schemes which sponsors said that they found it difficult to spare. It was also necessary to make assumptions about the number of jobs that remain unfilled because participants have preferred to enter schemes instead. Given the depth of the recession, it is likely that if there were any such jobs, most of them would be filled anyway by others in the labour market, though an alternative assumption has also been made that a small percentage would remain unfilled.

The survey also produced measures of benefits to the economy in the form of extra output over and above that which would have been produced in the absence of the programmes.

It must be stressed, however, that there are other important non-financial benefits arising from the programmes which the sponsors' survey does not provide information about. These include the psychological benefits which participants derive from being on the schemes and improvements in the future competitiveness, efficiency, adaptability and job stability of participants.

Work Experience on Employers' Premises

Most young people in yor are in Work Experience Schemes on Employers' Premises (WEEP). Smaller establishments (mainly in the private sector) provide the bulk of these schemes, though they account for only a third of WEEP places. The vast majority (86 per cent) of WEEP sponsors in the sample of 288 were private sector employers, and 65 per cent of the sponsors had ten or fewer permanent employees at the establishment where the scheme was being run: these provided only 35 per cent of the places in the sample. Eight per cent of schemes were in establishments employing a 100 or more and these provided 30 per cent of



Mr Paul Jones and Mr Christopher Calder being initiated into upholstery skills by Mr George Plemper.

Recruitment

The survey provided information about the recruitment of young people into WEEP and their activities on the schemes. Sponsors do not have to accept any young person submitted to them, though just over a quarter of sponsors did in fact accept all applicants, and most of those who exercised a choice used an interview as part of the recruitment process. The qualities looked for in weep applicants turned out to be broadly similar to those required of permanent recruits—appearance and confidence of individuals, willingness to work hard, educational background or particular skills.

On-scheme activities

As far as activities on WEEP schemes were concerned, one major question was how far sponsors might have taken on WEEP trainees in place of normal recruits. There have been highly publicised claims of massive "substitution" of this kind, and clearly it is damaging to the programme. It harms the permanent employment prospects of young people, and reduces the impact of the scheme on the unemployment register, so increasing the net costs to the Exchequer.

The survey asked a series of questions, both direct and indirect, on which an estimate of substitution could be based, including details of how trainees spent their time. It is clear that some WEEP trainees spend a significant amount of time doing work broadly similar to that performed by regular employees. This is however to be expected, since any good work experience scheme must involve some time spent doing work. Overall, we estimate that the level of substitution was about 30 per cent.

A high level of substitution is clearly undesirable, es pecially when it involves abuse of the scheme with sponsor taking on weep trainees in place of regular recruitment and administrative measures against substitution have been intensified in recent months. Detailed instructions have been issued to MSC field staff about how to deal with cases of possible and obvious abuse, including winding-up scheme where substitution is proven. Monitoring visits are made to all schemes, and trade unionists and others are encouraged to take an interest in schemes. Lists of all yop schemes proposed for non-union establishments are sent to Special Programmes Area Boards on which unions are represented.

Post-programme recruitment

Over half the WEEP sponsors had recruited at least one trainee from their scheme to their permanent workforce, and this was more likely to happen with larger establishments. In all, 28 per cent of trainees were recruited to their sponsors' workforces, and at the time of the survey, 80 per cent were still employed. The great majority were recruited to do the same kind of work as on WEEP, and sponsors said that two-thirds of the trainees recruited would not have got the job without the work experience gained through WEEP.

For every 100 trainees who had been through the

mes, five were afterwards taken on by their sponsors to jobs which were specially created for them or would therwise have remained unfilled. Seven were recruited to jobs which the sponsors would otherwise have filled ith adults and 11 into jobs for which the sponsor would we taken on other under 19s. Therefore, for every 100 sinces who went through WEEP, 12 new jobs were proded for young people aged under 19, though some of the ths which were specially created for them might have been way of sponsors holding on to good trainees until a itable permanent vacancy arose. These findings are an cation that WEEP is achieving one of its prime objectives improving the relative competitiveness of unemployed ung people.

nancial and resource costs

The financial cost of the average WEEP trainee, who ends 23 weeks on the scheme, rose by 61 per cent beween the January 1980 and May 1981 surveys, from 1067 to £1,714, mainly due to a large increase in the puted value of labour which sponsors said that they had vided in superviding trainees, and some of which sponrs claimed was difficult to spare. Any output lost as a alt of this would be the resource cost of sponsors' superory labour, though it is possible that some of it would be wered by increasing the productivity of this labour in mal production.

nputs such as raw materials were taken to have a urce cost equal to their market price though it could be ued that when the economy is in a recession, this overates the resource cost, as the use of inputs on a WEEP eme does not mean that an alternative productive acty is deprived of those inputs.

rainees' output value

Two different assumptions were made about the extent output loss due to WEEP trainees not being engaged in ernative employment. The first, was that 15 per cent of inees would have found employment in jobs which mained unfilled while they were on WEEP, and in which ey would have been paid three-quarters of the average ge of under 18s to allow for their lower qualifications. he second (probably more realistic) was that no jobs are ft unfilled. The resource cost per WEEP trainee was estilated at about £400 and £240 respectively. For reasons scussed, these should be taken as upper estimates.

It is possible to estimate roughly the value of output duced by WEEP trainees in that part of their time pering tasks broadly similar to the sponsors' permanent rkforce. Bearing in mind that there may be some subution and that some of the output would therefore have een produced anyway, it is estimated that the average inee produces output of about £280 that might be offset gainst resource costs.

Community Projects

Interviews were conducted with 93 sponsors of Comnity Projects (CP). These are run largely by local norities, voluntary organisations and charities, employunemployed young people to do valuable work in the lunity on MSC allowances.

The schemes in the survey undertook a wide variety of work such as environmental improvement, painting and decorating, and services to the elderly, children and dis-

Sponsors were asked who benefited from the schemes. The community in general was thought to benefit from three out of five schemes and users of improved facilities from two out of five. Specific groups such as the elderly benefited from a significant number of schemes. Only a small proportion of the projects would have gone ahead in the absence of MSC funds, and of these most would not have used unemployed labour. About 20 per cent of sponsors had recruited from CP workers, but the number of recruits was small. The financial cost of the average Community Project trainee, who stayed on the scheme for 33 weeks, was estimated at £2,100, most of which was MSC expenditure on trainee allowances and the wages of adults taken off the unemployment register to supervise the projects. As with WEEP, in estimating resource costs, two different assumptions were made about the number of vacancies left unfilled because trainees were involved in Community Projects.

Generous assumption

It was also assumed that 10 per cent of the adult supervisors would have obtained jobs which were left unfilled because they joined yop. Given the depth of the recession, this may be a generous assumption leading, if anything, to an over-estimate of the resource costs of Community Projects. Because of the nature of Community Projects, more is spent on things like materials and equipment than is the case with WEEP, and this increases their contribution to the total resource costs of Community Projects.

On the two assumptions, the total resource cost per Community Project trainee, or the value of output lost to the economy as a whole because resources are devoted to providing an unemployed young person with 33 weeks on a Community Project, was £540 and £390 respectively. However, there is an important offset in the form of community benefits and in order to attach a value to these sponsors were asked how much it would have cost them to do the work independently of YOP.

The answers, which should be taken as rough orders of magnitude rather than accurate assessments, suggest that the average trainee provided services valued at about £1,500, less a small amount for those projects which would have gone ahead anyway. The output benefits from Community Projects would therefore appear to outweigh the resource costs quite substantially, and this makes no allowance for the value of the other benefits to the trainees and adults employed on the scheme.

The Community Enterprise Programme

The survey included 81 sponsors in the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP), with a wide range of activities such as environmental improvement, building work, work with young people, surveys, cataloguing and library work. The schemes were run largely by local authorities, health authorities, local education authorities, voluntary organisations and charities. A small percentage of the schemes would have gone ahead in the absence of MSC funds, but in very few cases would unemployed people have been



SUNDERLAND AIRP

Mr Christopher Todd (left) on work experience with the ground crew and rescue team

recruited and paid to do the work. On the other hand, about one-in-ten sponsors said that their labour force had increased as a result of running the schemes.

CEP recruits mainly came from the priority groups among the unemployed, those aged 19-25 who had been out of work for over six months, and those over 25 with more than 12 months' unemployment. About one-third of sponsors said they found difficulty in getting recruits of the necessary skills or qualities from the target groups, but virtually all sponsors filled most places from the target groups and three-quarters filled all their places in this way.

The average length of stay on the Community Enterprise Programme at the time of the survey was about 25 weeks. The financial cost for each participant was estimated at about £2,500, most of which was accounted for by the wages paid to participants. The biggest potential element in the resource costs per CEP completion is the output that may be lost to the economy because jobs are left unfilled when unemployed adults enter the programme.

Two assumptions were made: first that 20 per cent of CEP participants would have found jobs which remain unfilled at the same wages as they were paid on CEP and secondly, that none would. Taking account of the value of any labour seconded to the schemes by sponsors which they found difficult to spare, and to the materials, equipment and so on, the resource costs per CEP completion were estimated at about £740 on the first assumption and £340 on the second.

Sponsors were, however, asked how much the work carried out on the schemes would have cost them if they had done it independently of CEP. Taking into account the projects that would have gone ahead anyway, it is estimated that each participant produced output benefits of about £1,300. Whatever assumption is made about resource costs, it is clear that they are outweighed significantly by the value of the output produced on the Community Enterprise Programme. In fact, three out of four sponsors said that one of the main advantages of the scheme, apart from helping the long-term unemployed, was that it enabled them to improve the services they provided.

The following table shows the costs of the three types of scheme covered in the surveys with comparable gross and net Exchequer costs. To allow easier comparison, all figures are presented on a standardised basis of cost per person year.

	Finan-	Resourc	e costs	Exchequ	er costs
	cial cost	high	low	gross	net
WEEP CP CEP	£3,875 £3,309 £5,200	£904 £851 £1,539	£543 £615 £707	£1,223 £2,858 £4,460	£852 £1,087 £1,362

First employment of young people

The jobs young people go into when they leave school, their occupations and the training they receive are the subject of a special survey conducted each year on a sample of young people reaching school-leaving age.

About 800,000 young people reached school-leaving age in England and Wales in 1979. Of these about 50 per cent continued in full-time education or training; rather more than in 1978 when the proportion was about 40 per cent. A little over 45 per cent had entered their first employment by the end of 1979 and the remainder were still seeking work or had not entered the labour force. The nattern of the industries entered and occupation taken up v 16 year-olds was similar in 1979 to that in 1978. But, there appears to be a slight increase in the proportion receiving some training in their first job. Of those who eached school-leaving age in 1978 nearly a half had entered their first employment by the end of that year and just over a further 10 per cent found their first job during

Description of the survey

Following the change in National Insurance registration rocedures in 1975 Careers Offices were no longer responible for issuing young people with their National Insurance umbers and this source of collecting information on the rst employment of young people was no longer available. Because of this a new sample survey was introduced in 1978. The first results of this were described in the December 1980 issue of Employment Gazette*.

The results of the 1979 survey were delayed because of mited resources but it is hoped to publish the 1980 survey esults in the summer.

Carried out by local authority Careers Offices, the new urvey sample is selected by careers officers from a list ovided by schools, of pupils who reach the minimum chool-leaving age during the school year. The sample (aproximately 10 per cent) consists of people whose birth late is the 5th, 15th or 25th of the month.

survey sample

For the 1978 survey the sample consisted of those who eached school-leaving age in the academic year 1977-78, etween September 1, 1977 and August 31, 1978. For the 979 survey those from the 1978 sample who remained at chool or continued in full-time education or training outde school, or who were known to be unemployed at the nd of the year, were carried forward to become a sample f 17 year-olds in 1979. To these were added a new sample those reaching 16 years of age during the academic year ^{978–79}, with the result that the 1979 sample covered both and 17 year-olds.

For those in the sample who were known by careers lices to have started their first permanent job, infor-

mation was recorded about the job, whether training was to be received in the job and, if so, whether it was a formal apprenticeship or similar skilled training lasting for two years or more. Information was also collected on the qualifications of those entering employment. In many cases this was already available from the careers offices' own records. In some cases where this information was not available it was necessary to send a postal questionnaire to the young person. Information was collected by careers offices up to December 31, 1979 but as soon as someone was known to have entered employment, excluding temporary shortterm employment and participation in the Youth Opportunities Programme or other Government special measures, and details of this employment had been collected, they were not followed up. This means that data on subsequent changes of employment or unemployment following a spell of employment were not collected.

The 1980 survey sample included those reaching schoolleaving age during the academic year 1979-80, together with those from the 1979 sample who continued in fulltime education or on leaving school did not find employment during 1979, plus those from the 1978 survey sample who did not leave school or find employment during 1978 or 1979.

Exclusions

The 1981 survey included only those from the 1980 and 1979 samples who entered their first employment in 1981. No new sample of 16 year-olds was selected in 1981 present plans are that this will now only be done every three years.

Most careers offices in England and Wales took part in the survey but in Scotland not all careers offices participated in the survey. Because this means the results are incomplete and not representative for Scotland, they have been excluded from the tables in this article.

The survey results in the tables are shown as sample numbers and have not been grossed up. It has not been possible to calculate an exact grossing factor because of the incompleteness of the sampling frame which excludes some private schools and because of local variations in response rates. However, it is estimated that the achieved sample is some nine per cent of the population covered. Individual distributions have not been shown for the 17 year-old entrants because of the small number in the sample. More detailed information and regional analyses are available on

^{*} First off—16 year-olds entering employment in 1978—December 1980 Employ-

Pattern of school leaving

Table 1 shows the number of entrants and apprentice entrants in the sample by age and sex. Of male entrants less than 15 per cent of the sample were 17 year-olds, but the proportion of 17 year-olds amongst females was 23 per cent. This reflects the fact that girls are more likely to continue their full-time education beyond the age of 16 years. A higher proportion of 16 year-old boys entered employment in 1979—about 40 per cent compared with less than 30 per cent of 16 year-old girls.

Industrial pattern of first employment

The service industries (including transport and communication and distributive trades and other services) account for more than two-fifths of the first employment of male entrants (see table 2). Manufacturing industries account for just over a third and construction industry for nearly a further 15 per cent. Over 40 per cent of apprenticeship training for boys was provided by manufacturing industries, the service industries provided over 30 per cent and construction a further 20 per cent.

Table 2 Young people entering employment: distribution by industry

		16 year	-old entran	its		16 and	17 year-old	d entrants		
		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		All	Appren- tices	All	Apprentices	All	Apprentices	All	Appren- tices	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.8	
I II-XIX	Mining and quarrying Manufacturing	2·0 37·4	2·1 41·6	0·1 35·1	0·1 9·5	36.1	40.9	32.5	9.5	
X	Construction	14.9	20.9	1.3	0.7	14-6	20.3	1.6	0.8	
ΧI	Gas. electricity and water	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.3	2.9	0.6	0.4	
XII	Transport and communication	3.4	3.9	2.7	0.6	3.5	4.0	2.8	0.6	
XIII	Distributive trades	14.7	4.0	26.0	5.4	15.1	4.1	25.6	6.0	
XXIV-XXVII	Other services	22.0	22.8	33.3	82 · 4	23 · 1	23.8	35.8	81 . 8	
OXIV /OXIII	All industries and services	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All industrie	es and services (sample number)	19.286	7.395	13.897	1,018	22,581	8,261	18,048	1,197	

Girls are much more likely than boys to find their first job in services, with nearly two-thirds of the first employment being in services and over a quarter of the first employment being in the distributive trades. Manufacturing industries provide nearly another third of first employment for girls. The incidence of apprenticeship training for girls is much lower than for boys in all industries apart from services. For all entrants only seven per cent of females receive apprenticeship training compared with 37 per cent of males. Nearly 90 per cent of apprenticeship training for girls is in the service industries and over two-thirds of all apprenticeship training for girls is in hairdressing and manicure, with only 10 per cent in manufacturing. Generally boys are much more likely to undertake apprenticeship training. This is not simply explained by the different types of job taken by males and females since, in almost every industry and occupation, apprentices form a higher proportion of male entrants than of female entrants.

Seventeen year-old males are less likely to enter manufacturing industries but more likely to enter service industries. Less than 30 per cent of 17 year-olds started work in manufacturing compared with nearly 40 per cent of 16 year-olds, while over 50 per cent of 17 year-olds started work in service industries compared with just over 40 per cent of 16 year-olds.

Table 1 Young people entering employment: distribution by age and sex

CAR CARLON D	Male			Femal	е	
	All	Appren- tices	Other	All	Appren- tices	Othe
16 year-olds 17 year-olds	85·4 14·6	89·5 10·5	83·0 17·0	77·0 23·0	85·0 15·0	76 - 23 - 1
16 and 17 year-olds	100	100	100	100	100	100
16 and 17 year-olds (sample number)	22.581	8,261	14,230	18,048	1,197	16,85

A similar pattern is found also among 16 and 17 year-old females entering their first employment with only just under a quarter of 17 year-old girls working in manufacturing industries compared with about 35 per cent of 16 year. olds. Conversely, just over 70 per cent of 17 year-old females started work in service industries compared with about 60 per cent of 16 year-olds.

The industrial pattern of young people entering employment is influenced by the skills required for certain iobs. For example, the proportion of people starting work who enter the professional scientific services is less than the

proportion of the total workforce represented in those services. But they include teaching, accountancy, and medicine, where jobs often require qualifications highe than those held by young school leavers.

Occupational pattern of first employment

Table 3 shows the distribution of entrants and apprentice entrants by occupation group. The occupational classification used in the survey is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS).

The first employment of males is distributed over all occupations, with only processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) accounting for more than 10 per cent of the total. Nearly a quarter of the first employment for males is found in this occupation group. Female first employment is more concentrated, with four occupation groups—clerical; selling; catering, cleaners, hairdressing and other personal services; and making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) accounting for over three-quarters of employment. Clerical and related occupations provide over 36 per cent of the first jobs taken by females.

Occupations in which a significant proportion of apprenticeships are found are, for male entrants, processing, mak-

repairing and related occupations (metal and electriover 40 per cent of apprenticeships; scientific occupans nearly 20 per cent; and making and repairing Juding metal and electrical)—over 10 per cent. Catercleaning, hairdressing and other personal services proover 70 per cent of apprenticeships for girls, with ical and related occupations providing a further seven

There is some difference in the occupations that 16 and year-olds enter, the most marked being that both 17 par-old males and females are more likely than 16 yearolds to start work in clerical and related occupations. About 14 per cent of 17 year-old males have jobs in clerical occupations compared with only five per cent of 16 yearolds. The corresponding figures for 17 year-old and 16 ear-old females entering clerical occupations are nearly per cent and 33 per cent respectively. Seventeen yearald male entrants are also less likely than 16 year-old entrants to enter processing, making, repairing and related metal and electrical) occupations, the proportions of nales entering these occupations being 17 per cent for 17 rear-olds and over 24 per cent for 16 year-olds.

Some of the differences in the pattern of the first employment of 17 year-olds may reflect the fact that some 17 ar-olds will be entering employment directly from school th more qualifications, and will thus be more likely to ther those kinds of jobs where these are required, such as me types of office work. However, some 17 year-olds in e sample may have left school at age 16 during 1978 but ly found their first employment during 1979. These ing people are not separately identified in the survey.



able 3 Young people entering employment: distribution by occupation

م	r	C	0	n	Ī

	16 year	-old entrar	its		16 and	17 year-old	entrant	S
	Male		Female	Female			Female	
Colon A Rengo, to social Estate Lord being	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	AII	Appren- tices
Management (General Management) Professional and related supporting manage-	1000 TO 1000	2007 8		0.1		1.00		0.1
Professional and related in Education,	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4
Welfare and Health	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.0
Literary, Artistic and Sports	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6
Professional and related in science	8.8	18.7	0.6	3.1	8.7	18.9	0.7	3.2
Managerial (excluding general management)	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.8
Clerical and related	5.0	1.1	32.9	6.6	6.3	1.4	36.6	7.4
Selling	6.2	0.5	18.2	1.1	6.5	0.6	17.8	1.3
Security and Protective Services	4.0	2.3	0.3	0.8	4.0	2.4	0.3	0.8
Catering, Cleaning, Hairdressing and other	70	2 0	0.3	0.0	4.0	2.4	0.3	0.0
personal services	3.4	1.8	12.5	74.2	3.5	1.9	11.8	70.3
Farming, fishing and related	4.9	2.3	1.4				1.4	
Material Processing (excluding metal)	4.0	2.0	2.8	1.2	4.8	2.3		1.3
Making and repairing (excluding metal and	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	3.9	2.0	2.5	1.2
electrical)	9.3	44 5	40.4				44.0	
Processing, making, repairing and related	9.3	11.5	13.1	1.9	9.0	11.1	11.3	1.7
(metal and electrical)	24.3	40.0	1.0	0.0	00.0	40.0		0.1
Painting repetitive assembling, product	24.3	43.6	1.6	2.9	23.3	43.0	1.4	3.1
inspecting packaging and related	4.0	0.5		0.5		0.4		0.5
inspecting, packaging and related Construction, mining and related	4.9	3.5	7.7	0.5	4.7	3.4	6.8	0.5
riansport operating, materials moving	8.2	6.1	0.2	0.3	8.0	6.0	0.1	0.3
and Storing and related	6.1	0.8	0.5		6.2	0.8	0.5	
Miscellaneous	8.9	3.6	6.0	2.8	8.9	3.6	5.7	3.3
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
cupations (sample numbers)	19,286	7,395	13,897	1,018	22,581	8,261	18.048	1,197

Qualifications

Table 4 shows the distribution of entrants and apprentice entrants by whether they were qualified at GCE "O"-level or equivalent or above.

Over 40 per cent of both male and female entrants are qualified GCE "O"-level or equivalent in at least one subject. Those starting apprenticeships are more likely to have "O"-levels than other entrants to employment. The 17 vear-old entrants were also more likely to be qualified than 16 year-olds with over half of both male and female 17 year-old entrants having qualifications at GCE "O"-level standard.

Training

Information is collected on the amount of training expected in the first jobs taken by school leavers. However, the survey results are not analysed to show whether the training takes place on or off employers' premises, whether it is in the form of a continuous course, or a day-release over a long period. If training is given, say, one day a week over a period of time, the total length of time over which the training is given is recorded. Introductory training given over the first few days of employment is not included. The data collected relate to the planned training at the time of starting employment and do not take account of people changing employment before the training is complete.

Nearly 70 per cent of male entrants and just under 60 per cent of female entrants receive some training in their first job (see table 5). Not only are girls less likely to receive



training than boys but the length of training they receive is shorter. Over 35 per cent of males receive training which extends over two years or more, but under seven per cent of girls receive training of this length. This reflects the lower proportion of girls entering apprenticeship or similar skilled training, as most apprentice entrants, whether male or female, receive training lasting for two years or more.

Sixteen year-olds are more likely than 17 year-olds to enter apprenticeships—38 per cent compared with 26 per cent amongst males and seven per cent compared with four per cent amongst females. This is associated with the differences in the occupations and industries entered and the levels of educational attainment of the two age groups.

Table 4 Young people entering employment: distribution by qualification **England and Wales 1979**

Per	

Qualifications	16 year	16 year-old entrants				16 and 17 year-old entrants			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		
	All	Appren- tices	All	Apprentices	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	
GCE O-level or equivalent and above Less than GCE O-level or equivalent All entrants*	39·3 57·8 100	57·1 39·6 100	40·4 56·8 100	47·7 49·7 100	41·5 55·7 100	58·3 38·4 100	45·0 52·5 100	50·6 47·1 100	
All entrants* (sample number)	19,286	7,395	13,897	1,018	22,581	8,261	18,048	1,197	

^{*}Including those who did not state their qualifications.

Table 5 Young people entering employment: distribution by length of training received **England and Wales 1979**

Length of training	16 year	16 year-old entrants					16 and 17 year-old entrants			
	Male	0.50	Female	1175710 LC	Male	4 p 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Female			
	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices		
No training 1–2 weeks 3–8 weeks	30·1 3·1 9·9	8 E 100	40·4 4·8 23·1		31·1 3·0 9·9		42·2 4·6 21·5	=		
9–26 weeks 27–52 weeks 53–104 weeks 105 weeks or more	9·8 3·4 5·8 37·9	6·7 93·3	16·7 3·5 4·5 7·0	 18·5 81·5	10·3 3·5 6·1 36·2		17·0 3·8 4·5 6·5	19·5 80·5		
All entrants	100 19.286	100 7.395	100 13.897	100	100 22,581	100 8,261	100 18,048	100		

SPECIAL FEATURE

Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1981

The results of this voluntary annual survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom are presented by Employment Gazette. This survey is one of the main sources of such information at detailed industry level.

In October 1981 the average weekly earnings of fulltime male manual workers on adult rates in manufacuring and certain other industries in the United Kingdom were £125.6 for 43 hours, an increase of just over ten per ent over the corresponding earnings in October 1980. The orresponding figures for full-time female workers on adult ates were £76.4 for around $37\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

In manufacturing industries the weekly averages for ales and females on adult rates were £123.2 for 42 hours 10^{12} nd£75.7 for 37^{12} hours respectively, increases of about 10^{12} er cent in both cases over the corresponding figures in ctober 1980.

These figures (summarised in table 1) are some of the sults from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings nd hours of manual workers conducted by the Departent of Employment each October. The averages cover all time workers, other than those on short-time for all or tof the survey period. They include the weekly equivalof periodical bonuses.

he results for October 1981 differ in two respects from se of the corresponding survey for October 1980. The strial coverage of the survey has been reduced slightly excluding those service sectors (certain miscellaneous ices and public administration) covered in previous eys. This change has only a marginal effect on the ages for all industries covered, but table 1 shows the es for October 1980 adjusted to the current industrial

ort-time working has had a significant effect on rted earnings in the surveys for October 1980 and ober 1981. Most of the tables in this note give figures of rage earnings in October 1981 excluding those workers short-time. In the previous survey the corresponding ures of average earnings excluded all workers in firms orting short-time working. It is not thought that this nge in definition will have affected comparisons in age earnings levels between October 1980 and ober 1981 for broad industry groups, although changes average earnings in some individual industries where ort-time working was substantial in October 1980 may w erratic movements.

the survey for October 1981 about eight per cent of lishments reported some short-time working in the ey period, although only 2.7 per cent of all workers affected by short-time working and their earnings ted from the averages. A fuller description of the effect ort-time working by industry is given in the technical

note. This note also describes the coverage of the survey and the wider use of sampling methods introduced in the survey fof October 1981.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1981 by the industry groups (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each Order have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (minimum list heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) by the latest available estimates of the total number of manual

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual workers, 1979 to 1981

United Kingdom	1979*		1980	1981
October		Pre- vious indus- trial cover- age†	Current indus- trial cover- age‡	
All industries covered in sur Weekly earnings (£) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	95 · 69	113·06 68·73	114·03 69·01	125·58 76·44
Hours worked Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	43·9 37·4	43·0 37·5	43·0 37·4	43·0 37·7
Hourly earnings (p) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	218·1 155·8	262·9 183·3	265·1 184·3	292·0 202·8
Manufacturing industries Weekly earnings (£) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	97·04 58·35		11 · 64 68 · 40	123·23 75·71
Hours worked Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	43·1 37·2		11 · 9 37 · 3	42·0 37·5
Hourly earnings (p) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	225·3 156·7		66·4 33·4	293·4 201·9

Based on results for males aged 21 and over, and females aged 18 and over, approximately adjusted to correspond to those on adult rates using the relationships between the earnings of those on adult rates and at various ages shown in the New Earnings Surveytor April 1980.

[†] Based on the coverage in the 1980 and earlier surveys.

‡ Based on the coverage of the 1981 survey, ie excluding those service sectors covered in the 1980 survey but not currently.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by industry group,

Octob	erisc)1				£ per wee
ndustry group SIC (1968)	E TANK	Workerso	n adult rate	es	Workers	on other
	Order	Full-time		† Part-time	Full-tim	e
	of SIC	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco	III	126 · 36	83 · 06	41 · 17	63 · 62	55.70
Coal and petroleum products	IV	151 - 26	94 · 69	44.74	77 · 70	‡
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	V VI VII	138 · 48 132 · 96 119 · 51	87 · 62 79 · 07 82 · 67	44·39 35·85 34·77	79 · 33 71 · 60 68 · 74	57·35 55·90 61·54
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	VIII	114·17 118·31	81 · 21 81 · 18	40 · 41 43 · 73	65·20 67·09	54·58 61·77
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods nes	X XI XII	127·04 119·08 114·64	85·06 89·97 77·34	37·77 43·02 38·50	68·16 66·71 64·65	55·00 52·93
Textiles	XIII	106.60	65 · 96	37 · 66	60.96	43 · 82
_eather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	XIV XV	105·39 98·67	67·16 64·02	34·93 40·21	50 · 66 52 · 49	44 · 54 47 · 08
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XVI XVII	127·96 111·31	79·13 81·55	40·68 34·51	71 · 72 63 · 68	50·91 53·02
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	. 154-22	92.83	43 · 62	74 · 54	65 · 34
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	113.15	70.58	38.03	65 - 22	49.90
All manufacturing industries		123 23	75 - 71	40 · 41	67 58	52-62
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction	II XX	126·08 121·55	‡ 66·49	23·21 24·34	70·30 68·15	‡ ‡
Gas, electricity and	VVI	140 00	00.07	12.80	76 - 87	±

All industries covered *†‡ See footnotes to table 13.

XXII

Transport and communication (except sea

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by industry group, October

105 · 76 38 · 59 74 · 11 ‡ 76 · 44 39 · 89 68 · 47 52 · 65

Industry group SIC (1968)		Workers	on adult rate	Workers on other rates		
	Order	Full-tim	e	. † Part-time	Full-tin	ne
	of SIC	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco	III S	44.8	38·1	21 · 2	40.9	38 · 5
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied	IV	42 · 4	39.3	21 · 9	38 · 7	‡
industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	V VI VII	43·1 42·3 41·5	39·1 37·1 38·5	21·2 20·2 19·8	39·6 39·2 39·3	39·1 37·0 38·4
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	VIII	41 · 6 41 · 6	38·7 38·1	21·7 21·4	39·4 39·3	38·4 38·2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods nes	X XI XII	43·2 39·9 41·8	38·0 37·6 37·8	19·0 21·3 21·6	39·4 38·9 39·6	\$ 35·2 37·6
Textiles	XIII	42.4	37 · 1	21 · 6	40.6	36.9
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	XIV XV	43·3 41·1	37·7 36·5	22·9 24·2	39·2 39·9	38·3 37·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XVI	43·6 42·2	37·5 37·6	20·4 19·5	40·3 39·6	37·3 37·5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	41 · 9	37.4	20.9	39 · 0	37 · 8
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	41 · 8	37.5	21 · 9	40 · 1	38 · 2
All manufacturing industries		42.0	37.5	21.7	39 · 4	37.9
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction	II XX	46·0 43·8	\$ 39·1	14·1 15·6	41 · 5 41 · 0	‡
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi-	XXI	40 · 1	36.3	18.4	38.4	+
cation (except sea transport) All industries covered	XXII	46·9 43·0	42·8 37·7	20·6 21·4	40·5 39·9	37.8

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group. October 1981*

Industry group SIC (1968)		Workers	on adult ra	ites	Workers	on other
			-1. SUNT. SU	, †		
	Order	Full-time		Part-time	Full-time	9
	SIC	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	III	282 · 1	218.0	194-2	155 · 6	144.7
products	IV	356 · 7	240.9	204 - 3	200 · 8	‡
Chemicals and allied				Singer 6		
industries	V	321 · 3	224 · 1	209 - 4	200 · 3	146.7
Metal manufacture	VI	314.3	213 · 1	177 - 5	182.7	151 -1
Mechanical engineering	VII	288 · 0	214.7	175 · 6	174.9	160 - 3
Instrument engineering	VIII	274 - 4	209 - 8	186 - 2	165 - 5	142-1
Electrical engineering	IX	284 · 4	213-1	204.3	170.7	161 - 7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	294 · 1	223 · 8	198-8	173 · 0	+
Vehicles	XI	298 - 4	239 · 3	202.0	171 - 5	156-3
Metal goods nes	XII	274.3	204.6	178-2	163.3	140 - 8
Textiles	XIII	251 - 4	177 · 8	174-4	150-1	118-8
Leather, leather goods	XIV	243 - 4	178-1	152.5	129 - 2	116-3
and fur Clothing and footwear	XV	240 - 1	175 - 4	166.2	131 - 6	124-2
Bricks, pottery, glass,						
cement, etc	XVI	293 - 5	211.0	199 - 4	178.0	136 - 5
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	263 · 8	216.9	177 · 0	160.8	141 - 4
Paper, printing and	XVIII	368 - 1	248 · 2	208.7	191 - 1	172.9
publishing Other manufacturing						
industries	XIX	270.7	188 · 2	173.7	162-6	130 - 6
All manufacturing industries		293 4	201 9	186-2	171-5	138-8
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	11	274 - 1	‡	164 - 6	169-4	‡
Construction	XX	277 - 5	170.1	156.0	166 - 2	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	354 · 8	272.9	232 · 6	200 · 2	‡
Transport and communi						
cation (except sea	XXII	294-6	247 · 1	187.3	183.0	‡
transport) All industries covered	VVII	292.0	202.8	186-4	171 6	139-3

^{*}tt See footnotes to table 13.

Table 5 National Health Service hospitals-average ear ings and hours of manual workers, 1980-81

and the second	Workers	on adult	rates	Workers on other rates Full-time		
	Full-time	e	Part-time			
	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Numbers on returns 1980 1981	79,341 75,392	56,695 56,276	117,737 120,520	2,056 1,478	930 787	
Weekly earnings (£) 1980 1981	105·10 120·05	76·34 83·28	37·61 40·85	67·39 80·33	49·56 48·76	
Hours worked 1980 1981	45·8 45·8	41 · 2 41 · 4	22·3 22·3	41 · 1 41 · 7	39·6 40·0	
Hourly earnings (p) 1980 1981	229·4 261·8	185·5 201·3	168·5 183·4	164·0 192·7	125·2 122·0	

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Results for industry groups (sic orders)

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- Table 9 Males: average weekly hours
- Table 10 Males: average hourly earnings
- Table 11 Females: average weekly earnings
- Table 12 Females: average weekly hours
- Table 13 Females: average hourly earnings

Weekly hours

Table 3 shows, by broad industry group, the average weekly hours obtained by combining the averages for indidual industries using the same estimated numbers of emloyees as for earnings. The figures relate to the total mber of hours actually worked to which the earnings elate, including all overtime, together with any hours not orked but for which workers were available and guaranted payments were made by the employer. The latter, owever, excluded short-time working where payments ere made by the government under the Short-time Work-Compensation Scheme. Main meal breaks and sences for which payments were not made are excluded m the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is acluded unless the corresponding holiday and sick pay annot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. gures for individual industries are given in table 7.

ourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings for each broad dustry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earngs by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will of correspond with the basic hourly rate as they include le effects of overtime working, bonuses and other addional or premium payments. Figures for individual indusles are given in table 7.

ational Health Service

The survey also covers manual workers employed in Itional Health Service hospitals. However, these workers

represent only part of those in minimum list heading 874 (Medical and dental services) and their figures are shown separately in table 5. Also, the information is provided on a slightly different basis from the remainder of the survey, in that those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full normal weekly hours for their grades are classified as part-time workers, even if their normal hours exceed 30 hours per week.

Regional analyses

Tables 8 to 13 give regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates. The levels of average earnings and hours for different regions will reflect differences in the pattern of industry and employment structures, and do not necessarily indicate differences in earnings for comparable jobs.

Because of the greater use of sampling in the survey for 1981 slightly less detail by region can be published than in previous years.

Technical note

This survey is an important source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual workers, having been carried out periodically since 1886. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report on which relates to April 1981.

Industries covered

The October survey covers all manufacturing industries; construction; some mining and quarrying activities (but not coalmining); gas, electricity and water supply; and most transport and communication industries.

Some information is supplied by the National Coal Board about the earnings of their manual employees, although it is not on a comparable basis to that obtained from the main survey. This information, which also relates to October 1981, is published in "Employment Topics" later in this issue of Employment Gazette (page 136).

Information on the earnings of agricultural workers is obtained by the agricultural departments, and figures up to September 1981 are also published in "Employment Topics"

The coverage of the October survey has varied slightly in recent years. As from 1980 the figures for transport and communications include railways. The 1981 survey excluded certain miscellaneous services (laundries, etc) and public administration.

Firms covered

The results of the survey are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 15,500 establishments (employing nearly three and a third million manual workers), 87 per cent of the establishments approached. As an economy measure, greater use of sampling was made in the 1981 survey than in earlier surveys. For establishments in Great Britain employing less than 100 manual workers the following samples were taken:

Employment	Sampling fraction
50 to 99	1 in 2
25 to 49	1 in 4
11 to 24	1 in 8

* †‡ See footnotes to table 13.

workers employed in those industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 6. Th latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given where the number of employees covered by returns is small.

For Northern Ireland, however, all establishments with more than ten workers were covered.

The uncertainty introduced by more extensive sampling is fairly modest for the figures of average earnings and hours at broad industry level. However, there has been some reduction in the amount of detailed industry and regional information that can be published.

Workers covered

All manual workers including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors'are excluded.

Definition of earnings

As in the survey for 1980, the current survey distinguishes workers on adult rates of pay from workers on other rates.

Total gross earnings are reported, inclusive of supplements, overtime payments, shift premium payments, bonuses, incentive payments and other additional types of payment, for the payweek which included October 7 1981. Gross earnings were before deduction of PAYE income tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

In view of the wide variation between different industries in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, shift-work, night-work and payments-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc, the differences in average earnings shown in the tables do not necessarily imply equivalent disparities in the basic rates of pay for comparable jobs.

Also, changes in average earnings between successive surveys will reflect changes in the composition of the labour force, including relative numbers at different levels of skill and responsibilities and will not necessarily be the same as the average change earnings for comparable jobs.

Short-time working

Up to and including the 1979 survey the incidence of short-time working was small, and firms affected by short-time working during the survey period could usually substitute figures for a adjacent week of a normal character.

In the 1980 survey, however, many firms reported short-time working and were unable to substitute a normal week. The main results of that survey excluded all firms who reported that the were affected by short-time working during the survey period even though some of their workers may have been working nor

For 1981, firms were asked to identify separately the numbers earnings and hours of workers on short-time (that is working les than their normal basic hours) during the survey period. The main tables in this note exclude the effect of workers on short-time and therefore represent the average earnings of those who were offered a full week's work, although in some cases through sick ness and voluntary absenteeism some workers would not have worked a full week.

To illustrate the effect of short-time working the following table shows the effect on average weekly earnings of including worker on short-time. In manufacturing industry around four per cent of workers were reported to be on short-time. In other sectors the proportions on short-time were nil or negligible.

The different treatment of short-time working in the 1980 an 1981 surveys should be taken into account in making comparison between the results of the two surveys. In both years the main results exclude workers on short-time, but in 1980 the results also exclude those working normally in establishments affected by short-time working. This difference is likely to be significant only for those industries where short-time working affected a large proportion of establishments.

Further details on the effect of including workers on short-time on the average weekly earnings of particular industries can be obtained from Statistics A4, Department of Employmen Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Average weekly earnings: effect of including firms reporting short-time working

ndustry group SIC (1968)	SIC Order	Establishments short-time worki		Average earnings (£ per week) of workers in all establishments repoing in survey, including those working short-time					
		As percentage	Number em-	Workerson	adult rates	Workerson	other rates		
		of all establish- ments in survey	ployed on short-time as a	Full-time	t that he sale	Full-time	rpairsome ?		
			percentage of all employees in survey	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III IV V VI VII	3·0 1·5 2·5 19·7 13·2	0·6 2·6 0·3 5·4 7·1	126·17 149·75 138·27 130·51 116·88	82 · 82 94 · 69 87 · 34 76 · 21 81 · 37	63 · 58 77 · 70 79 · 33 70 · 60 67 · 29	55·49 57·29 55·70 59·19		
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods nes	VIII IX X XI XII	6·5 9·6 1·3 17·1 12·2	2·0 3·1 — 5·2 6·0	113·38 117·51 127·04 116·10 112·61	80 · 69 80 · 36 85 · 06 89 · 06 75 · 36	64 · 76 66 · 94 68 · 16 66 · 53 63 · 81	54·18 61·12 		
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	15·2 16·1 20·7 10·3 8·8	5·0 10·0 10·8 4·5 4·9	104·85 101·71 96·60 126·95 109·61	64·64 63·00 63·12 76·25 80·13	60·31 49·47 51·73 71·55 63·46	43·36 43·04 46·84 49·64 52·41		
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII	4·8 6·4	1·0 3·0	153·74 112·30	92·00 69·89	74·43 65·08	64·77 49·88		
All manufacturing industries		10-4	3.9	121 - 62	74-70	67-12	52-21		
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water	II XX XXI	0·9 2·5 1·6		126·07 121·48 142·28	66·17 98·88	70·30 68·12 76·87	59.99		
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	XXII	1.0	-m Hivoi	138-17	105.74	74.08	(0.00-		
All industries covered		8.0	2.7	124-51	75.46	68-16	51 - 56		

workers shown on the returns and average weekly earnings by industry in October 1981: manual workers

ndustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Workers	snown on	the returns	receive		Earnings	t (£ per w	eek)		
and in all the second s	List Heading	Workers	on adult ra	tes	Workers	on other	Workers	on adult ra	tes	Workers	on other
		Full-time		† Part-time	Full-time	•	Full-time		† Part-time	Full-time	•
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
ining and quarrying (except coal mining)											
ining and quarrying (except state)	102	5,536	24	68	124		124·23 116·07	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	_
	103	2,595	3	13	42	1		±	±	.	‡
Chalk, clay, saile diverging Other mining and quarrying	104/109	3,212	23	23	45		153.23	Ŧ	+	+	Total Control
od, drink and tobacco											9 123 1344
Grain milling	211	8,151	924	182	91	7	149.08	99.76	36 · 41	‡	‡
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	212	21,100	5,580	5,192	1,009	547	116.91	68 - 10	37.80	60 - 67	44.97
	213	9,015	7,430	11,416	259	264	133 - 86	85.96	45.08	82 42	52·75 58·34
	214	19,348	11,861	7,439	1,079	1,179	110·44 124·35	74·93 84·79	38·89 41·19	63 · 88 72 · 62	\$ 20.34
Milk and milk products	215	21,699	4,342	882 329	470	128	172 67	102.60	49.36	12.02	+
	216	5,630 17,334	1,267 9,443	10.936	96 320	589	125.73	78.33	42 · 48	62.93	50 . 2
	217	14,125	9,443	4,273	207	273	123.73	82.61	37.33	75.07	60.06
and venerable products	219	8.196	742	318	99	23	126 - 32	80.43	35.14	15 01	+
	221	1.894	213	94	30	2	127 - 87	91.90	‡	‡	+
Inimal and pourly foods (geglable and animal oils and fats ood industries not elsewhere specified	229	10,600	4.746	2.406	236	233	132 - 90	81 - 72	42.93	64.98	53 - 3
Food industries flot elsewhere specified	231	27.167	1.347	1,000	196	10	141 - 52	96 - 11	35.51	‡	İ
grewing and malting	232	6.692	1.949	648	693	26	106-91	76 - 50	39.77	48 - 16	±
Soft drinks Other drink industries	239	8,997	4.622	397	153	64	114-63	89 - 20	35.32	#	‡
Other Office Hiddstries	240	9,050	8,796	1,502	90	176	153 - 81	110.53	55.79	‡	#
Tobacco											
al and petroleum products											IR ACC
take ovens and manufactured fuel	261	2,718	17	11	54		128 - 71	‡	47 00	01 55	W STATE
Vineral nil refining	262	9,354	120	152	376		168-79	99.76	47 · 28	81 - 55	
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1,465	219	42		- 1	145 · 44	99.76	+	+	THE STATE OF
emicals and allied industries											
General chemicals	271	50.977	2.644	1,455	2.819	148	146 - 27	90.39	45 - 62	79 - 03	+
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	9,870	7,396	2,485	293	508	129 - 81	87 - 68	44 · 50	71 - 38	55 . 06
rollet preparations	273	1,817	2,676	949	105	296	122.78	80 · 61	38.73	‡	67 - 47
Paint	274	6,767	1,043	582	178	31	118 - 44	83 - 37	38 - 15	‡	#
Soan and detergents	275	4,298	1,116	1,024	59	64	151 - 84	78 - 95	45 · 83	#	#
synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	16,727	1,011	486	442	34	136 - 47	80 · 83	45 · 82	79 - 14	‡
ovestuffs and pigments	277	6,228	147	175	247	7	133 - 20	‡	55.93	83 - 53	‡
ertilisers	278	2,183	65	36	38	1	141.71	÷	#	70 00	Ŧ
Other chemical industries	279	12,366	6,270	1,866	505	149	134 · 68	93.58	47.02	79 - 38	+
tal manufacture											
on and steel (general)	311	66,320	1,032	631	2,899	14	138-94	71 - 85	33 - 61	75 - 75	+
Steel tubes	312	14,843	492	340	471	15	136 - 34	77 - 11	37.02	72.54	#
ron castings, etc	313	25,061	1,291	419	1,369	23	127 - 53	84 · 16	34.37	66 - 02	4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	13,430	1,247	332	427	28	130 - 33	81 . 96	38 · 15	73 - 12	#
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	13,264	1,742	572	637	42	119.31	78 · 41	36 - 28	62 · 85	‡
Other base metals	323	10,426	510	224	258	1	115.73	74.35	39.93	67.96	#

See footnotes to table 13.



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Table 6 (continued) Workers shown on the returns and average weekly earnings by industry in October 1981: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum List	1	on adult ra	the returns	Workers			t (£ per we		Workers	on other
	Heading	-		†	rates		Full-time		† Part-time	rates Full-time	
	enger van van de	Full-time Male	Female	Part-time Female	Full-time Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Mechanical engineering			040	106	802	3	106.53	74.42	32.73	62-34	Series - Ser
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools	331 332	7,837 11,545 19,152	212 517 1,187	106 257 251	1,176 1,652	25 10	116·88 111·81	82 · 29 81 · 20	32·70 37·04	66·62 67·74	1
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	333 334	13,367	567	236 162	882 670	7 5	123·73 108·69	94·98 79·55	54·02 31·52	69·59 67·78	1
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	335 336	8,290 11,032	590 75	71	926	3 9	118·39 127·23	‡	‡ 26·36	67·74 72·40	-
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	14,231 3,432	1,380	139 105	1,345	7	107 - 57	92·10 79·07	39·54 33·93	+	‡
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341	42,726 28,185	2,622 372	851 452	3,566 2,329	81 35	117·09 135·94	71 - 12	27 · 86	68·02 70·11	‡
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	7,372 29,378	1,469 4,413	237 519	1,057 1,977	69 76	122·56 116·05	92·57 82·05	44·05 36·77	65·22 71·05	‡
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	351	2,604 1,518	429 2,092	76 66	92 127	10 13	126·19 136·38	103·23 85·96	‡	‡	
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	352 353 354	4,355 11,853	2,733 6,079	786 1,423	328 1,080	133 217	111·13 110·74	84·23 77·32	43 · 87 37 · 80	61 · 70 65 · 04	52.86
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	361	28,197	8,113	1,457	2,714	438	116 - 49	77 · 29	40 · 21	66.07	58 - 53
Insulated wires and cables	362 363	14,282 10,340	2,954 10,910	805 1,201	289 757	106 475	134 · 01 121 · 84	87·89 90·24	44·32 51·92	74·26 70·11	68-63
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	364 365	12,286 2,462	10,875 4,352	3,686	1,075 136	406 148	106·73 121·95	74·95 77·84	40 · 56 38 · 85	67 · 48	54.24
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	366	3,926 10,350	1,519	128 1,217	55 1,616	16 164	139·86 124·16	90 · 44 84 · 82	49·31 53·26	66.95	1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	367 368 369	11,646 14,617	5,130 10,523	485 2,551	522 978	397 278	107·31 116·87	81 · 55 81 · 33	39·13 44·22	70·54 64·55	65·73 56·49
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	52,687 5,742	1,036 179	913 64	6,887 694	78 —	128·91 114·84	87 · 46	38.76	68 · 68 64 · 45	‡
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	3,634	84	23	26	1 273	‡ 114·37	\$ 90·06	‡ 42·34	‡ 67·04	‡ 52·14
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	381 382	122,075	10,833 457	1,450 35	5,246 54	100-11	105.78	77 - 99	48.24	\$ 66·47	- ‡
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	383 384 385	68,169 31,792	4,688	922 263	6,072 5,107	155	134·08 113·67	95·67 78·97	30.82	65 · 89	;
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	8,624	1,568	379	688	28	110 · 44	78 - 67	40.64	60 - 89	
Hand tools and implements	391 392	2,739 2,344	807 1,316	154 332	195 196	12 93	106·46 115·98	77 · 14 81 · 83	36·22 40·49	1	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	5,170 9,982	1,391	244 237	246 239	22 17	111 · 96 129 · 04	80·19 75·84	35 · 46 36 · 78	64 · 60 62 · 74	
Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes	394 395	6,035	2,147	1,179	318	49 52	126 · 32 121 · 20	83 · 89 73 · 80	38 · 46 40 · 87	82·50	
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	396 399	2,483 48,068	599 12,707	209 2,581	126 2,908	575	112.96	76 · 19	38 · 25	65 - 62	55-40
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	411 412	10,869 6,640	705 4,419	227 1,515	271 140	3 174	130·23 93·33	80·65 68·66	42·93 36·40	66-68	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	7,605	4,332 7,378	1,032 2,157	102 293	91 141	97 · 62 100 · 63	69·99 68·11	37·27 36·97	61 - 11	
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	14,013	888	73	43	20	95·92 99·10	76·74 69·29	32.09	1	
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	416 417	686 10,362	564 25,207	184 5,176	386	1,420	104·61 101·42	62·42 58·65	39.08	52 - 27	42.0
Lace Carpets	418 419	1,408 8,353	844 2,802	91 490	58 192	54 34	116.16	80.00	37.11		
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	421 422	1,960 2,033	2,065 4,066	394 624	48 109	78 208	96·17 90·87	65 · 20 60 · 20	33·69 38·54		40.9
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	10,701 6,074	2,455 977	635 229	176 86	72 15	106·58 122·41	70·44 79·42	35·56 37·71		
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	5,020	955	247	234	51	105 · 84	78 · 83	36 · 43	53 · 52	
Leather goods Fur	432 433	1,041	1,493	406	93	104	83.05	62.54	34-19		
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	441	819	2,857	616	59 264	183 1,437	85·77 94·00	62·77 64·02	38·65 38·48	54.38	48-1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	2,816 1,140	14,403 4,277	1,727 543	62	426	95 · 44 91 · 41	63 · 40 62 · 11	40 · 66 38 · 63		46.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 445	1,682 1,244	11,356 14,306	1,592 2,600	167 81	1,371 739	88 - 35	61 - 79	40.93		45.9
Hats, caps and milinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	446 449 450	484 909 10,124	730 5,478 12,822	225 980 2,028	45 62 447	76 429 861	93 · 68 94 · 55 107 · 92	56·67 61·18 75·67	36 · 68 37 · 33 43 · 64	51 - 24	48.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	461	16,358	711	245	360	16	124 · 70	75.92	31 · 04	72 - 12	2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	462 463	11,460 20,715	7,188 3,114	632 1,176	200 960	179 108	113 · 89 131 · 79	75·72 89·23	38 · 49 46 · 09	60 · 35 70 · 40)
Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere	464	8,124	117	123	286	2	152 · 83	‡	38·77 34·32	87·08	
specified Timber, furniture, etc	469	18,385	719	279	362	2	128-23	74.38		61 - 82	
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	20,097 17,539	700 2,245	522 421	1,386 1,594 244	19 192 22	103·11 114·31 115·81	85 · 59 89 · 99 77 · 06	22 · 28 43 · 87 40 · 50	65 - 28	9
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	2,976 4,036	1,225	135	408	5	135 - 37	‡	32.03	69 · 83 57 · 31	3
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	475 479	3,011 2,995	532 938	119 239	264 231	22 49	99·28 105·09	70·71 73·82	38.16	56-4	2

†#¶ See footnotes to table 13.

dustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Workers	s shown or	the returns	receive	d	Earning	s‡ (£ per w	eek)		
	List Heading	Workers	on adult ra	ites	Workers	s on other	Workers	on adult ra	tes	Workers rates	on other
		Full-time		† Part-time	Full-time	е	Full-time		† Part-time	Full-time	
August August August Complete		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
per, printing and publishing		00.007							20	PRINT N	
per, printing aper and board ackaging products of paper, board and associated	481	22,367	2,208	638	419	53	131 - 24	79 - 59	33 · 72	76.89	‡
	482	19,790	7,265	1,874	478	301	135 - 79	89 · 86	42 - 54	69 - 54	56 · 45
	483	3,621	2,368	359	241	176	137 · 05	89 - 36	47 · 68	79 - 73	‡
	484	6,623	2,556	501	66	74	124.05	86 - 51	38.78	‡	‡
	485	21,317	524	1,212	556	79	189 · 13	98 · 18	40 · 41	80 · 87	+
	486	5,475	296	300	152	16	213.78	127 - 95	50 · 84	‡	‡
ther printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	35,564	13,729	2,932	2,336	1,564	149 - 35	95.98	45 · 76	72 · 89	66 · 82
er manufacturing industries			Negli .	Tiple 1			A delete				
	491	24,999	5,105	1,366	414	61	112.70	75 - 90	43 · 02	71 - 98	‡
plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	3,516	299	51	84	2	113.51	79 - 40	‡	‡	‡
	493	1,383	1,223	268	40	118	96.22	68.93	41 · 85	‡	‡
	494	3,846	4,255	2,105	208	246	92.48	61 - 33	33 · 88	61 - 55	53 - 62
ys, gallies, stationers' goods	495	1,417	1,438	250	74	88	130 · 48	71 - 73	34 · 46	Ţ	‡
astics products, not elsewhere specified	496	22,785	6,985	3,127	735	235	120 - 18	75 · 01	40 · 30	65 - 28	48 - 21
scellaneous manufacturing industries	499	3,328	2,040	501	161	178	101 · 22	65 · 88	32 · 19	‡	‡
struction	500	266,239	899	2,660	22,378	157	121 - 55	66 · 49	24 · 34	68 · 15	‡
electricity and water	Call of the Call o										
as a second of the second of t	601	34,815	351	1,645	5,017	19	143 - 93	87 · 35	41 - 57	76.50	‡
ectricity	602	78,989	1,104	2,763	4,244	7	150 - 24	104 · 85	46 · 34	77.30	‡
ater supply	603	24,824	73	795	252	4	120 - 35	‡	35 · 17	77 · 38	‡
sport and communication (except sea transport)											
always	701	112,127	3,840	321	2,213	16	133 - 64	100 - 26	34 · 82	75 - 45	
nad passenger transport	702	102,078	6,544	1,172	2,172	14	132 - 35	105.02	33 · 82	67.94	#
ad haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	35,617	622	2,321	733	120	128 - 17	88 · 40	32.06	67 · 03	#
her road haulage	704	6,855	171	81	128	-	142.59	‡	‡	#	
t and inland water transport	706	28,470	125	445	344	1	153 - 44	‡	36.06	67 - 35	‡
rtransport	707	13,746	1,346	95	436	10	151 - 79	131 - 47	‡	103 - 13	#
ther transport and communications ¶	708/709	233,033	7,462	6,449	9,012	266	147 · 84	106 - 43	53 - 51	76 - 71	68 · 07

ee footnotes to table 13

able 7 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1981: manual workers

dustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Hours	worked‡				Earning	s‡ (pence	per hour)		
	List Heading	Worker	rs on adult ra	ates	Worke	rs on other	Workers	s on adult ra	ates	Worker	s on other
		Full-tim	ne	† Part-time	Full-tin	ne	Full-time	е	† Part-time	Full-tim	e
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
ning and quarrying (except coal mining) None and slate quarrying and mining Palk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 104/109	48·4 44·9 42·5	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	# #	<u> </u>	256·7 258·5 360·5	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡		<u>‡</u>
d, drink and tobacco tain milling tead and flour confectionery tead and flour confectionery tead and flour confectionery tead to the confectionery to the co	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 2219 221 229 221 231 232 239 240	48 · 0 47 · 4 46 · 3 43 · 9 45 · 6 8 44 · 5 47 · 1 43 · 7 43 · 7 43 · 7 42 · 3 41 · 7 39 · 7	39 5 38 8 39 0 38 7 38 4 42 6 37 9 38 2 37 1 45 1 38 0 37 3 38 5 34 2	20·2 21·3 23·3 20·9 20·4 21·8 20·8 19·8 19·8 19·8 19·8 19·8 17·8 20·7 17·7 19·8	\$\\ \pmu \\ \mmu \\ \pmu \\ \pmu \\ \mmu \\ \m	* 38·3 37·9 38·9 *	310 · 6 246 · 6 289 · 1 251 · 6 272 · 7 320 · 9 300 · 8 276 · 9 268 · 2 260 · 4 327 · 6 252 · 7 387 · 4	252-6 1775-5 220-4 193-6 220-8 240-8 206-7 216-3 216-3 213-8 203-8 205-1 243-9 205-1 231-7 323-2	180·2 177·5 193·5 186·1 201·9 226·4 204·2 188·5 177·5 195·1 199·5 192·1 199·5	\$ 146.5 197.6 158.9 172.5 \$ 155.8 184.9 \$ \$ 119.8 \$ \$ 119.8	117:4 139:2 150:0 130:4 158:1 141:4 141:4 141:4
bricating oils and greases micals and allied industries meral chemicals armaceutical chemicals and preparations	263 271 272	42·7 43·6	38·9 38·7 39·4	‡ 21·5 21·5	\$ 39·1 39·8	±	342.6	256.5	‡ 212·2	‡ 202·1	- +
aint detergents problem of the control of the contr	273 274	43·6 45·2 43·7 44·6 42·3 42·9 45·1 43·5	39·4 39·3 38·0 38·1 39·1 ‡	20·0 20·6 21·3 20·9 25·7 ‡	39·8 ‡ 39·3 40·2 ‡ 39·7	39·9 39·6 ‡ ‡ ‡	297 · 7 271 · 6 271 · 0 340 · 4 322 · 6 310 · 5 314 · 2 309 · 6	222·5 205·1 219·4 207·2 206·7 ‡	207·0 193·7 185·2 215·2 219·2 217·6 ‡	179·3 ‡ ‡ 201·4 207·8 ‡ 199·9	138·0 170·4 ‡ ‡ ‡
al manufacture on and steel (general) leel tubes on castings, etc luminum and aluminium alloys oper, brass and other copper alloys ther base metals	311 312 313 321 322 323	41 · 3 45 · 0 43 · 6 41 · 8 42 · 6 41 · 2	36·0 37·3 38·2 36·7 37·1 38·4	19·5 20·9 20·0 21·3 19·7 21·4	38·8 40·4 39·7 39·4 39·3 38·4	; ; ; ; ; ;	336·4 303·0 292·5 311·8 280·1 280·9	199 · 6 206 · 7 220 · 3 223 · 3 211 · 3 193 · 6	172·4 177·1 171·9 179·1 184·2 186·6	195 · 2 179 · 6 166 · 3 185 · 6 159 · 9 177 · 0	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

See footnotes to table 13.

Table 7 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1981: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Workers	orked‡ on adult ra	ites	Workers	on other	A second	on adult ra		Workers	OD oth
	List Heading	- Troincis	Oli dddir io	†	rates	William .		(1, rah e) + (1)	+	rates	on other
		Full-time Male	Female	Part-time Female	Full-time Male	e Female	Full-time Male	Female	Part-time Female	Full-time Male	
The second secon		Iviale	Telliale	- Telliale	Widio	- Comaio				- India	Female
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnarnee and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	40 · 6 41 · 2 41 · 0 40 · 4 40 · 7 40 · 0 44 · 3 40 · 4 41 · 4 42 · 2 39 · 5 41 · 5	36 · 6 38 · 0 38 · 2 37 · 6 38 · 4 ‡ 40 · 2 37 · 4 37 · 0 39 · 1 38 · 9	19·9 19·8 19·7 21·9 19·9 ‡ 17·2 21·9 19·6 18·2 21·1 20·7	41·5 38·9 38·8 38·2 39·0 38·7 41·3 \$39·6 38·8 38·5 39·1	* * * * * * * * * *	262 · 4 283 · 7 272 · 7 306 · 3 267 · 1 296 · 0 287 · 2 266 · 3 282 · 8 322 · 1 310 · 3 279 · 6	203·3 216·6 212·6 252·6 207·2 ‡ 229·1 211·4 192·2 236·8 210·9	164 · 5 165 · 2 188 · 0 246 · 7 158 · 4 ‡ 153 · 3 180 · 5 173 · 1 153 · 1 208 · 8 177 · 6	150·2 171·3 174·6 182·2 173·8 175·0 175·3 ‡ 171·8 180·7 169·4 181·7	**********
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	351 352 353 354	41 · 1 46 · 9 40 · 6 41 · 4	39·8 40·3 39·1 38·0	‡ ‡ 22·6 21·2	‡ ‡ 40·0 39·2	‡ ‡ 38·7	307·0 290·8 273·7 267·5	259·4 213·3 215·4 203·5	‡ ‡ 194·1 178·3	‡ 154·3 165·9	‡ ‡ ‡ 136·6
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369	41 · 4 43 · 9 42 · 1 41 · 1 43 · 9 41 · 2 42 · 1 39 · 9 41 · 5	38·0 38·9 37·9 37·8 39·0 39·4 37·4 37·9 38·0	21 · 2 22 · 8 22 · 9 20 · 7 21 · 8 21 · 0 23 · 9 20 · 9 20 · 7	39·2 41·2 39·0 39·8 ‡ \$38·9 39·6 39·1	38·3 ‡ 37·9 36·9 ‡ ‡ 38·2 41·4	281 · 4 305 · 3 289 · 4 259 · 7 277 · 8 339 · 5 294 · 9 268 · 9 281 · 6	203 · 4 225 · 9 238 · 1 198 · 3 199 · 6 229 · 5 226 · 8 215 · 2 214 · 0	189 · 7 194 · 4 226 · 7 195 · 9 178 · 2 234 · 8 222 · 8 187 · 2 213 · 6	168·5 180·2 179·8 169·5 ‡ 172·1 178·1 165·1	152·8 ‡ 181·1 147·0 ‡ ‡ 172·1 136·4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	43·5 41·1	38.5	19 · 1	39·4 39·5	<u>‡</u>	296·3 279·4	227 · 2	202 · 9	174·3 163·2	‡
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	380 381 382 383 384 385	\$ 39·5 40·5 41·5 39·1	‡ 37·6 36·0 38·4 34·6	20·7 ‡ 22·5 21·3	\$ 38.9 \$ 39.1 38.5	34 6 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	‡ 289·5 261·2 323·1 291·0	239·5 216·6 249·1 228·2	204·5 ‡ 214·4 144·5	172·3 ‡ 170·0 171·3	150.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	41 · 0 41 · 6 40 · 3 41 · 7 43 · 2 40 · 6 41 · 5 41 · 9	37·9 37·6 36·6 38·2 37·9 37·9 38·2 37·7	22·2 21·5 21·0 18·9 20·3 21·0 22·5 21·9	38·7 ‡ 38·6 37·9 39·6 ‡ 40·1	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ 37·9	269 · 4 255 · 9 287 · 8 268 · 5 298 · 7 311 · 1 292 · 0 269 · 6	207 · 6 205 · 2 223 · 6 209 · 9 200 · 1 221 · 3 193 · 2 202 · 1	183 · 1 168 · 5 192 · 8 187 · 6 181 · 2 183 · 1 181 · 6 174 · 7	157·3 ‡ 167·4 165·5 208·3 ‡ 163·6	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ 146·2
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	41·7 42·4 41·0 44·1 42·4 43·8 40·9 43·2 43·0 42·9 40·4 43·6 42·2	36·5 38·6 37·2 39·2 38·0 36·5 36·9 38·2 38·1 36·2 37·1 37·7	20 · 8 20 · 9 21 · 5 20 · 8 ‡ 22 · 3 22 · 5 20 · 0 20 · 2 23 · 5 20 · 1 20 · 4	39·2 ‡ 40·9 ‡ 40·6 ‡ ‡	\$ \$ \$ 36.2 \$ \$ 37.0	312 · 3 220 · 1 238 · 1 228 · 2 226 · 2 226 · 2 225 · 8 234 · 8 270 · 1 224 · 9 244 · 4 290 · 1	221 · 0 177 · 9 185 · 2 183 · 1 195 · 8 182 · 3 171 · 0 158 · 9 209 · 4 171 · 1 166 · 3 189 · 9 210 · 7	206·4 174·2 173·3 177·7 ‡ 143·9 173·7 ‡ 185·6 166·8 164·0 176·9 184·9	170·1	116·2 ‡ ‡ ‡ 110·6 ‡
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	431 432 433	43·5 39·3 ‡	38·8 37·1 ‡	20·3 23·8 ‡	40·8 ‡ ‡	‡ <u>+</u>	243·3 211·3 ‡	203·2 168·6 ‡	179·5 143·7 ‡	131 · 2	‡
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	39·9 41·6 41·1 42·1 41·5 38·8 43·8 40·3	35·8 36·4 36·6 36·1 36·5 35·3 36·9 37·0	23·7 23·9 24·5 24·2 24·7 23·2 24·6 22·5	39.9	\$ 37.7 38.3 37.8 37.7 \$ 38.0 38.3	215·0 226·0 232·2 217·1 212·9 241·4 215·9 267·8	175 · 3 175 · 9 173 · 2 172 · 0 169 · 3 160 · 5 165 · 8 204 · 5	163 · 1 161 · 0 166 · 0 159 · 6 165 · 7 158 · 1 151 · 7 194 · 0	136·3 ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ 128·1	127 · 8 122 · 5 124 · 2 121 · 8 127 · 2 122 · 0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	461 462 463 464 469	43·2 42·5 41·5 47·6	36·5 37·2 38·7 ‡	18·0 21·7 20·9 18·8	41 · 2 39 · 3 38 · 7 42 · 6	#	288 7 268 0 317 6 321 1 283 7	208·0 203·5 230·6 ‡	172 · 4 177 · 4 220 · 5 206 · 2 182 · 6	175·0 153·6 181·9 204·4	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	471 472 473 474 475 479	41 · 8 40 · 5 42 · 9 48 · 1 41 · 1 43 · 3	38·7 37·6 37·5 ‡ 36·7 37·7	15·5 22·2 20·9 ‡ 20·8 20·3	39 · 8 38 · 9 40 · 9 41 · 1 39 · 5 39 · 1	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡	246 · 7 282 · 2 270 · 0 281 · 4 241 · 6 242 · 7	221 · 2 239 · 3 205 · 5 ‡ 192 · 7 195 · 8	143·7 197·6 193·8 ‡ 154·0 188·0	155·3 167·6 159·6 169·9 145·3 144·3	‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

† ‡ See footnotes to table 13.

dustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Hours	worked‡				Earning	s‡ (pence	per hour)		Was Park
Man,	List Heading	Worker	s on adult ra	ites	Worker	s on other	Workers	on adult ra	ates	Worker	s on other
The state of the s		Full-tim	е	Part-time	Full-tim	е	Full-time		† Part-time	Full-time	Э
3-21 5-45 3-25 1 5-51 3-51 3-51 3-51 3-51 3-51 3-51 3		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
per, printing and publishing											
paper and board paper, board and	481	46.0	37 · 7	18.2	41 · 6	‡	285 · 3	211 · 1	185 · 3	184 · 8	‡
	482	41 . 8	38.0	21.7	39.6	37 · 4	324.9	236 - 5	196.0	175.6	150.9
Anufactured stationery	483	40.6	35.0	22.6	37.0	‡	337 · 6	255 - 3	211.0	215.5	±
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	41 - 4	37.4	20.8	#	‡	299 · 6	231 - 3	186 - 4	İ	i
	485	40.5	39 - 1	19.8	39 - 7	‡	467.0	251 · 1	204 · 1	203 - 7	i
printing, publishing of periodicals	486	39 - 5	39 · 1	20.9	‡		541 . 2	327 - 2	243 · 3	±	i i
printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	41 · 5	37.6	21 · 0	38 · 8	37.9	359 · 9	255 - 3	217.9	187.9	176.3
her manufacturing industries	101	44.0	00.4	00.0	40.0			V4			
	491	41 · 3	38 - 4	22.8	40.3	Ŧ	272.9	197 - 7	188 - 7	178 - 6	‡
Rubber Inoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492 493	40.8	38·3 38·0	‡	#	±	258.0	207 · 3	#	Ŧ	Ŧ
	493	39.2	36.1	22 · 6 21 · 5	38 8	00 C	235 · 8	181 - 4	185 - 2	4500	100 5
	494	43 - 4	38.4		38.8	38.6	235 · 9	169 9	157.6	158 6	138.9
	495	43.4	37 · 8	23·2 21·7	40 4	07.0	300 - 6	186 - 8	148.5	101 5	107 5
Ascellaneous manufacturing industries	499	40.5	37.5	23.0	40 · 4	37 · 8	281 · 5 249 · 9	198·4 175·7	185·7 140·0	161 - 6	127.5
nstruction	500	43 · 8	39 · 1	15.6	41 · 0	‡ (277 - 5	170 · 1	156.0	166-2	‡
s, electricity and water											
Sas	601	41 . 7	36 · 4	19.2	39 · 1	‡	345 - 2	240.0	216.5	195.7	±
Electricity	602	38.7	36.3	18-4	37 · 6	#	388 - 2	288 · 8	251 - 8	205 - 6	#
Water supply	603	42 · 0	‡	17.0	38 · 5	‡	286 · 5	‡	206 · 9	201 · 0	‡
ansport and communication (except sea transport)											
ailways	701	47.0	44.6	29 · 0	37.5	±	284.3	224 · 8	120 - 1	201 - 2	±
had nassenger transport	702	46 - 1	43.2	20.3	39 · 4	i	287 · 1	243 · 1	166 - 6	172.4	‡
had haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	50 · 1	42.5	18.5	44.0		255 - 8	208 - 0	173 - 3	152-3	į
Other road haulage	704	48 · 4	‡	‡	‡	TO A TO A	294.6	±	‡	±	7703
ort and inland water transport	706	44 · 1	‡	19.6	40.7	‡	347.9	i	184.0	165 - 5	±
ir transport	707	43.3	40.9	#	38.9	1	350 - 6	321 - 4	‡	265 - 1	i
other transport and communications	708/709	46 · 1	42.1	24 - 4	40.5	40.8	320 - 7	252 · 8	219.3	189 - 4	166 - 8

ble 8 Average weekly earnings (males on adult rates): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

outh	CONTRACTOR OF	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	1/21 mm 5/19/30/19									
ast of which Greater	f which A	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum-	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
II London	ondon					berside						
39.33 143.99	43.99 1	26.00	121 . 07	123 - 21	121.50	121 · 09	129 - 18	119 · 44	128 · 13	114.11	118.30	121 - 20
71 - 95 169 - 50	69-50	t	t	127 - 50	111 - 06	136 - 02	148 - 53	136 - 47	148 - 55	±	163 - 27	‡
37.02 140.63	40.63 1	40.62	132 - 48	126 - 88	124 - 38	130 - 21	141 - 30	143 - 69	138.75	138 - 51	135.03	141 - 88
27.77 131.41		±	121 - 89	122 - 19	140.24	132 - 13	127.00	132 - 35	130 - 26	139 - 12	146.03	‡
18.50 123.86	23.86 1	20.62	114 - 44	115-21	113 - 80	116.13	112.98	127 - 10	118 - 39	114.37	132.08	+
14.57 118.20		+	109.75	96 - 16	+	117.42	107.96	108 - 65	113 · 16	116.24	124 - 80	
17-61 117-65		07.46	112 - 41	115.38	116.46	109 - 63	119.30		118 - 29	114.75	122 - 68	115.45
29·66 ‡		+	124 - 68	+	+	155 68	141 - 47	123.77	126 - 15	‡	130 - 59	
13.16 116.48		11 - 26	133 - 14	121 - 70	122.03	127 - 35	112.79		119.71	115.45	112.26	137 - 21
18.84 120.75		‡	114 - 61	112.48	111.76	114 - 42	114.02	114.58	114 - 49	122 - 85	112.20	104 - 89
11 - 86 109 - 94	19.94 1	09 - 57	112.03	102 - 19	110.74	109.38	95 - 62	103.94	106 - 33	115 00	100 11	111 00
20.02 130.03		t	107.38	90.94	103 - 86	110.51	99 - 16	102.89	106.33	115 - 89	100 · 14	114.26
02.33 102.01		09 - 28	108 - 35	88 66	100 49	93.56	93.14	106.04	99 - 13	04 00	*	95 - 11
33 - 66 128 - 32		21 - 80	138.92	117.49	120 - 18	130.65	136 - 88	120 - 47	129 · 18	91.90	90·76 123·43	101 - 12
23 - 31 135 - 45		03 - 87	107 - 65	111 - 50	107 - 81	106 - 43	110.77	103.08	112.64			113 - 29
76.33 198.41		38 - 46	145.36	135.68	133.08	137 - 30				102.24	105 - 69	90.07
10.03 107.41		22.02	117.33	114.56	104.65	116.00	148 · 88 110 · 75	150·70 119·69	155·92 112·84	136 · 47 107 · 31	143·20 122·39	128 · 48 117 · 09
28-77 136-72	36-72 1:	21 · 34	122-16	118-02	117-49	120-66	120-28	125-80	123-16	125-42	124-97	117-07
20·36 ±	+	+	112.06	118.64	122.27	100.01	126 OF	104 60	100.07	111 10		101.00
												104-62
												104.31
., 00 . 70 70		40 00	142.01	100.29	199.10	199.90	130.20	145.10	141.60	144.11	148.82	139 - 24
11.16 142.14	12.14 1	45 - 71	130 · 13	134 - 24	134 - 26	134 - 28	132 - 01	127 - 36	139 - 43	131 - 63	136 - 44	120 - 41
31-11 138-08	38 08 1:	23.54	121 - 13	119-10	120.24	122.17	122.03	122.02				115-03
17.	69 13 09 14 16 14	69 137·50 1 09 145·48 1 16 142·14 1	69 137·50 109·50 09 145·48 145·08 16 142·14 145·71	69 137-50 109-50 106-28 09 145-48 145-08 142-87 16 142-14 145-71 130-13	69 137.50 109.50 106.28 114.01 09 145.48 145.08 142.87 138.29 16 142.14 145.71 130.13 134.24	69 137.50 109.50 106.28 114.01 117.41 09 145.48 145.08 142.87 138.29 139.16 16 142.14 145.71 130.13 134.24 134.26	69 137.50 109.50 106.28 114.01 117.41 116.57 09 145.48 145.08 142.87 138.29 139.16 139.86 16 142.14 145.71 130.13 134.24 134.26 134.28	69 137.50 109.50 106.28 114.01 117.41 116.57 118.74 09 145.48 145.08 142.87 138.29 139.16 139.86 138.50 16 142.14 145.71 130.13 134.24 134.26 134.28 132.01	69 137·50 109·50 106·28 114·01 117·41 116·57 118·74 113·45 09 145·48 145·08 142·87 138·29 139·16 139·86 138·50 145·10 16 142·14 145·71 130·13 134·24 134·26 134·28 132·01 127·36	69 137·50 109·50 106·28 114·01 117·41 116·57 118·74 113·45 121·10 09 145·48 145·08 142·87 138·29 139·16 139·86 138·50 145·10 141·60 16 142·14 145·71 130·13 134·24 134·26 134·28 132·01 127·36 139·43	69 137.50 109.50 106.28 114.01 117.41 116.57 118.74 113.45 121.10 119.64 09 145.48 145.08 142.87 138.29 139.16 139.86 138.50 145.10 141.60 144.11 16 142.14 145.71 130.13 134.24 134.26 134.28 132.01 127.36 139.43 131.63	69 137·50 109·50 106·28 114·01 117·41 116·57 118·74 113·45 121·10 119·64 124·66 09 145·48 145·08 142·87 138·29 139·16 139·86 138·50 145·10 141·60 144·11 148·82 16 142·14 145·71 130·13 134·24 134·26 134·28 132·01 127·36 139·43 131·63 136·44

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Table 9 Average weekly hours (males on adult rates): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

ndustry Group	Order of SIC	South	east of which Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northe Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	III	45 · 8	46.5	44.7	44 · 1	44 · 1	45 · 2	44.6	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.3	44.0	43.9
Coal and petroleum products	IV	45.0	48.5	‡	‡	43 · 6	41 . 5	43 - 2	39 - 2	42.6	42.2	#	43 · 1	t
Chemicals and allied industries	V	45.0	43.9	45 · 1	44.2	42.2	42.9	43 · 2	43.0	42.0	43 - 2	42 1	43.0	43.4
Metal manufacture	VI	42.2	42.5	‡	44.0	43 · 1	45.0	41 - 3	42.0	40 · 1	42·6 41·4	39.9	44.6	1
Mechanical engineering	VII	42.2	42.8	42.4	41 · 3	41 · 3	41 · 2	41 · 3	40 · 9	40.7		40.3	42.1	A men
nstrument engineering	VIII	41 - 4	42.1	‡	39 · 8	41 · 8	#	41 · 3	41 .7	40.0	41 · 3	42.2	44.3	43.3
Electrical engineering	IX	41 . 8	41.6	41 · 3	43 · 6	41 . 2	41 . 7	41 · 0	42.0	41 . 8	41 · 6	40.7	42.0	1.00
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	42.8	‡	‡	45 · 1	‡	‡	49.3	49.9	42.5	43 · 2	10 7	42.6	42.6
/ehicles	XI	40 - 1	41.1	39.9	42.5	39 · 5	40 · 1	40.5	40.0	35.6	40.0	40.7	38.9	41 -4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	42.6	42.1	‡	42.4	41 · 4	41 · 2	41 · 5	42.3	42.0	41 · 8	40 · 4	42.6	41 - 3
Textiles	XIII	43 - 8	44.1	43.5	41 . 8	41 . 9	41 . 5	44.2	42.0	41 - 3	42.5	40.2	42.2	43 - 1
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	45 - 1	47.0	‡	43 - 5	40 · 8	44.0	44.0	43.0	43 · 1	43 · 5	‡	‡	39.5
Clothing and footwear	XV	41.5	41.5	40.7	40.2	41 . 5	40 · 4	41 - 4	40 · 4	41 · 5	41 · 0	42.0	41 . 7	42.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	44.4	43.2	45.5	47 - 1	42.6	44 · 4	43 - 5	42 · 1	42 · 8	43 · 6	42.6	44 · 1	44.9
Fimber, furniture, etc	XVII	42.8	44.4	41.9	42.9	42.6	40.9	41 . 9	42.6	41 · 8	42 · 2	39.6	43 · 2	40.6
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	41.9	41.0	41.2	42.4	39.7	41 - 7	41 · 6	42.9	42.0	41 . 9	41 . 8	42.1	41.
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	43.0	42.2	44.0	40 - 5	41 · 6	40 · 7	42 · 1	42 · 4	42.0	41 · 9	39 · 1	42.6	41 -
All manufacturing industries		42.5	42.7	43.2	42.7	41 - 4	42 1	42 3	42 · 1	41 · 6	42 · 1	40 · 8	42.7	42.9
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	11	50.7	±	±	41 - 2	48.0	50.3	46.0	46 · 0	48 · 1	46.0	47 · 8	45.7	44.
Construction	XX	45.0	45.6	44.4	43 - 2	42 · 8	43 - 5	43 · 7	42.5	42.6	43.9	43 . 5	43.6	41.
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	40.3	39.4	39 - 2	38 - 8	40.2	40 · 4	39 · 0	38 · 6	39.0	39.7	38.3	45.0	42.
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	XXII	47 - 4	46.9	49 · 3	46 · 6	47.9	47 · 9	47 - 4	46 · 2	45.9	47 · 0	47 · 0	47 · 7	45
All industries covered		43 6	43.9	44.3	43 · 2	42.0	43 · 0	43 · 0	42 · 6	42 · 2	42.9	41 · 9	43.6	42

‡|| See footnotes to table 13.

Table 10 Average hourly earnings (males on adult rates): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

Order of SIC		East of which Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Norther Ireland	
III	304.2	309 -7	281 - 9	274.5	279 · 4	268 · 8	271 · 5	287 · 1	266 · 6	285 · 4	257 · 6	268 · 9	276 - 1	
			±	#	292 · 4	267 - 6	314.9	378.9	320 · 4	352 · 0	‡	378 · 8	1	
V			311.8	299 - 7	300 · 7	289 · 9	301 · 4	328 - 6	342 · 1	321 · 2		314.0	326.9	
VI		309 -2	‡	277 · 0	283 · 5	311 - 6	319.9	302 · 4					1	
VII	280 · 8	289 -4	284.5	277 · 1	279 · 0	276 · 2	281 · 2	276 · 2						
VIII	276 - 7	280 -8	‡	275 · 8	230.0	‡	284.3	258 9					266 - 5	
IX	281 4	282 -8	260 2	257 · 8	280 · 0	279 - 3	267 · 4				281 9		200.3	
X	302.9	‡	‡	276 - 5	‡	‡	315.8				200 7		204	
XI	282 - 2	283 -4	278 · 8	313.3	308 · 1								331 - 4	
XII	279.0	286 -8	‡	270 · 3	271 · 7								254.0	
XIII	255 - 4	249 -3	251 . 9	268 · 0								237.3	265 1	
XIV	266 - 1	276 -7	‡									217 6	240.8	
XV	246 · 6	245 -8	268 · 5										240·2 252·3	
XVI	301 · 0												252 · 3	
XVII	288 · 1												308.8	
													281 - 5	
XIX	255.9	254 .5	277.3	289 7	2/5 4	25/1	2/5.5	201.2	285.0	209.3	214.0	201.3	201.0	
	303 - 0	320 -2	280 · 9	286 · 1	285 1	279 · 1	285 - 2	285 · 7	302 · 4	292.5	307 · 4	292.7	272 9	
11 5 3/	227.4	+	t	274.2	247.2	263 - 0	267 · 4	295 - 8	279 - 9	282.5	232 - 5	249.7	237 · 8	
			246.6				266 - 8	279 - 4	266 - 3	275 · 9	275.0	265 · 9	252.0	
							358 - 6		372 · 1	356 · 7	356.3	330 · 7	328 · 4	
771	303 0	303 2	3.0	000 -				AND DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF					ALC: Y	
XXII	297 - 8	303 -1	295.6	279 - 2	280 · 3	280 · 3	283 · 3	285 · 7	277 · 5	296 · 7	280 · 1	286.0	264.6	
A TON	300 - 7	314.5	278 9	280 4	283 - 6	279 6	284 - 1	286 - 5	293 6	292 · 1	299 2	291 - 3	268-8	
	of SIC III IV V V V IV IV IV	AII III 304 - 2 IV 382 - 1 V 304 - 5 VI 302 - 8 VII 280 - 8 VIII 280 - 8 VIII 276 - 7 IX 281 - 4 X 302 - 9 XI 282 - 2 XII 279 - 0 XIII 255 - 4 XV 266 - 6 XVI 301 - 0 XVII 288 - 1 XV 246 - 6 XVI 301 - 0 XVII 288 - 1 XVIII 420 - 8 XIX 255 - 9 XXII 279 - 0 XXII 288 - 1 XVIII 420 - 8 XXIX 256 - 0 XXII 365 - 0 XXII 297 - 8	of SIC All 11 304 · 2 309 · 7 1V 382 · 1 349 · 5 V 304 · 5 320 · 3 VI 302 · 8 309 · 2 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 VIII 276 · 7 280 · 8 IX 281 · 4 282 · 8 X 302 · 9 \$ XI 282 · 2 283 · 4 XII 279 · 0 286 · 8 XII 275 · 4 249 · 3 XIV 266 · 1 276 · 7 XV 246 · 6 245 · 8 XVI 301 · 0 297 · 0 XVII 288 · 1 305 · 1 XVIII 420 · 8 483 · 9 XIX 255 · 9 254 · 5 XX 365 · 0 369 · 2 XXII 297 · 8 303 · 1	of SIC of which Greater London Anglia Greater London III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 1 V 304 · 5 320 · 3 311 · 8 VI 302 · 8 309 · 2 1 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 VIII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 VIII 276 · 7 280 · 8 260 · 2 X 302 · 9 1 1 XII 229 · 283 · 4 278 · 8 260 · 2 XIII 229 · 0 · 286 · 8 1 1 XIII 227 · 0 · 286 · 8 1 1 XIV 286 · 1 · 276 · 7 1 2 XV 246 · 6 · 245 · 8 268 · 5 2 XVI 301 · 0 · 297 · 0 · 267 · 7 2 XVIII 428 · 433 · 9 · 336 · 1 247 · 9 XVIIII 420 · 8 · 483 · 9 · 336 · 1 247 · 9 XVIIII 420 · 8 · 483 · 9 · 336 · 1 247 · 9	of SIC Of which Greater London Anglia Greater London West Greater London III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 ‡ 277 · 0 VI 302 · 8 309 · 2 ‡ 277 · 0 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 VIII 280 · 8 ‡ 275 · 8 IX 275 · 8 IX 281 · 4 282 · 8 260 · 2 257 · 8 X 302 · 9 ‡ ‡ 276 · 7 8 X 302 · 9 ‡ 276 · 7 8 X 303 · 3 XIII 279 · 0 286 · 8 ‡ 275 · 8 X XIII 279 · 0 286 · 8 ‡ 270 · 3 XIII 275 · 9 · 268 · 0 XIV 246 · 6 245 · 8 268 · 5 269 · 5 XVI 246 · 9 · 2 251 · 9 · 268 · 0 268 · 0 XIV 246 · 6 245 · 8 268 · 5 · 269 · 5 269 · 5 XVI 301 · 0 297 · 0 267 · 7 · 294 · 9	of SIC of which Greater All Anglia Greater Anglia West Lands Midlands III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 279 · 4 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 ‡ 292 · 4 V 304 · 5 320 · 3 311 · 8 299 · 7 300 · 7 VI 302 · 8 399 · 2 ‡ 277 · 0 283 · 5 VIII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 279 · 0 IX 281 · 4 282 · 8 260 · 2 257 · 8 280 · 0 X 302 · 9 ‡ 276 · 7 283 · 9 285 · 9 285 · 9 285 · 9 285 · 9 285 · 9 280 · 0 287 · 8 380 · 0 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 386 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 386 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 388 · 1 388 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1 387 · 1	of SIC Of which Greater London Anglia (reater) West Mid-lands Mid-lands III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 279 · 4 268 · 8 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 11 · 8 299 · 7 300 · 7 289 · 9 VI 302 · 8 309 · 2 1 277 · 0 283 · 5 311 · 6 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 279 · 0 276 · 2 VIII 276 · 7 280 · 8 1 275 · 8 230 · 0 1 IX 281 · 4 282 · 8 260 · 2 257 · 8 280 · 0 279 · 3 X 302 · 9 1 276 · 7 280 · 0 279 · 3 XI 282 · 2 283 · 4 278 · 8 313 · 3 308 · 1 304 · 3 XIII 279 · 0 286 · 8 1 276 · 5 1 271 · 7 XIV 266 · 1 276 · 7 288 · 0 243 · 9 266 · 8 XIV	of SIC of which Greater All Anglia Condon West Indeed and Homberside Midal ands Midal ands Midal ands Midal ands Shire and Humberside III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 279 · 4 268 · 8 271 · 5 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 ‡ 292 · 4 267 · 6 314 · 9 VI 302 · 8 399 · 2 ‡ 277 · 0 283 · 5 311 · 6 319 · 9 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 283 · 5 311 · 6 319 · 9 VIII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 279 · 0 276 · 2 281 · 2 VIII 280 · 8 280 · 6 2 257 · 8 280 · 0 279 · 3 267 · 4 X 302 · 9 ‡ ‡ 276 · 8 280 · 0 279 · 3 267 · 4 X 302 · 9 ‡ ‡ 276 · 8 313 · 3 308 · 1 304 · 3 315 · 8 XI 282 · 2 <t< td=""><td>Of Sile of Which Greater Anglia Greater West Midalands Midalands Midalands Shire and Humberside III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 279 · 4 268 · 8 271 · 5 287 · 1 III 302 · 3 311 · 8 299 · 7 300 · 6 314 · 9 378 · 9 VI 302 · 8 277 · 0 283 · 5 311 · 6 319 · 9 302 · 4 281 · 9 302 · 6 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 267 · 2 281 · 2 267 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 283 · 2 283 · 2 <th colspan<="" td=""><td>of silc of which Greater All Anglia Creater All West Midalands Midalands with and Humberside III 304 · 2 309 · 7 281 · 9 274 · 5 279 · 4 268 · 8 271 · 5 287 · 1 266 · 6 IV 382 · 1 349 · 5 ‡ 292 · 4 267 · 6 314 · 9 378 · 9 320 · 4 VI 302 · 8 390 · 2 ‡ 277 · 0 283 · 5 311 · 6 319 · 9 302 · 4 330 · 0 VII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 283 · 5 311 · 6 319 · 9 302 · 4 330 · 0 VIII 280 · 8 289 · 4 284 · 5 277 · 1 279 · 0 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 311 · 8 280 · 0 279 · 3 267 · 4 284 · 0 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 311 · 8 281 · 2 276 · 2 281 · 2 276 · 2 312 · 3 315 · 8 280 · 0 279 · 3 267 · 4 284 · 0 276 · 2</td><td>of SIC All London III 304 - 2 309 - 7 281 - 9 274 - 5 279 - 4 268 - 8 271 - 5 287 - 1 266 - 6 285 - 4 IV 382 - 1 349 - 5 320 - 3 311 - 8 299 - 7 300 - 7 289 - 9 301 - 4 328 - 6 342 - 1 321 - 2 VI 302 - 8 309 - 2 309 - 2 311 - 8 299 - 7 300 - 7 289 - 9 301 - 4 328 - 6 342 - 1 321 - 2 VII 280 - 8 289 - 4 284 - 5 277 - 1 279 - 0 276 - 2 281 - 2 276 - 2 312 - 3 286 - 0 VIII 276 - 7 280 - 8 277 - 1 279 - 0 276 - 2 281 - 2 276 - 2 312 - 3 286 - 0 VIII 276 - 7 280 - 8 277 - 1 279 - 0 276 - 2 281 - 2 276 - 2 312 - 3 286 - 0 VIII 276 - 7 280 - 8 277 - 5 276 - 5 277 - 1 279 - 0 276 - 2 281 - 2 276 - 2 274 - 0 IX 281 - 4 282 - 8 260 - 2 257 - 8 280 - 0 279 - 3 267 - 4 284 - 0 276 - 2 284 - 4 X 302 - 9 1 276 - 7 286 - 8 4 276 - 8 313 - 3 308 - 1 304 - 3 315 - 8 283 - 5 291 - 2 292 - 0 XIII 279 - 0 286 - 8 1 270 - 3 271 - 7 271 - 3 275 - 7 269 - 6 272 - 8 273 - 9 XIII 279 - 0 286 - 8 276 - 7 274 - 9 275 - 8 275 - 7 269 - 6 272 - 8 273 - 9 XIV 266 - 1 276 - 7 246 - 9 222 - 9 236 - 0 251 - 2 230 - 6 238 - 7 241 - 8 XV 246 - 6 245 - 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8 268 - 5 269 - 5 213 - 6 248 - 7 226 - 0 230 - 5 255 - 5 241 - 8 XVII 281 - 1 305 - 1 247 - 9 250 - 9 261 - 7 263 - 6 254 - 0 230 - 5 255 - 5 241 - 8 XVIII 420 - 8 483 - 9 336 - 1 342 - 8 341 - 8 319 - 1 330 - 0 347 - 0 358 - 8 372 - 1 XIII 237 - 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	of SIC All London III 304 - 2 309 - 7 281 - 9 274 - 5 279 - 4 268 - 8 271 - 5 271 - 1 266 - 6 285 - 4 257 - 6 IV 382 - 1 349 - 5	of SIC All London III 304-2 309-7 281-9 274-5 279-4 268-8 271-5 287-1 266-6 285-4 257-6 268-9 17-8 283-5 283-6 283-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-8 339-2 283-6 277-0 283-5 311-6 319-9 302-4 330-0 305-8 348-7 327-4 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-8 399-2 277-0 283-5 311-6 319-9 302-4 330-0 305-8 348-7 327-4 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 328-6 342-1 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-0 314-0 321-2 329-1 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-2 329-

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Table 11 Average weekly earnings (females on adult rates): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

ndustry group	Order of SIC	South E	of which Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Nort
Food, drink and tobacco	111	87 · 47	87 .78	84.14	84 · 58	74 · 12	83 - 38	78 - 44	80 · 20	83 - 11	83 · 81	68 - 78	79 - 72	97
Coal and petroleum products	IV	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	#	‡	‡	‡	Ŧ	94 12	
Chemicals and allied industries	V	82 - 25	82 -88	78.92	83.98	76 - 61	79 · 14	81 · 04	87 - 75	91.07	86 · 43	93 - 40	79 - 17	
Metal manufacture	VI	79 · 01	73 -61	‡	85 - 65	76 - 75	91.08	78 · 86	84.77	70 - 20	79 · 19	75.78	93.60	
Mechanical engineering	VII	84 · 48	80 .55	90.79	78 · 30	79 · 33	80 · 61	73 · 89	82 · 89	84 . 99	82 · 40	77.00	87.65	83
nstrument engineering	VIII	78.90	79 .95	‡	78 · 20	71 . 93	‡	85 · 61	83 · 13	74.01	79.98	84 · 82	86.38	179.7
Electrical engineering	IX	77 · 05	82 -31	72.26	75 · 85	85 · 49	74 - 57	70 · 48	80.08	80 · 34	80 · 67	82 · 17	00.00	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	‡	‡	‡	#	‡	‡	‡	20 FC	78·05	88 90	94.91	99 - 16	113
/ehicles	XI	85 - 27	83 -99	88.39	84 · 02	94.23	90 · 49	87 - 90	82 - 56	66 - 37	77 - 57	73.15	75 - 62	84
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	79 · 68	81 -41	88.75	73 - 33	76 - 22	75 · 50	74 · 97	73 · 28				69 - 83	6
Textiles	XIII	71 - 69	69 -11	60 · 69	72 · 23	74.05	62 · 81	66 · 84	66 - 20	63 · 06	65 · 54	71 - 74	09.00	6
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	73 . 82	75 -17	‡	76.99	60 · 54	71 - 21	87 · 41	66 · 04	68 · 05	66 - 50	63 · 48	64 - 44	5
Clothing and footwear	XV	68 · 80	69 -43	66 - 50	62.72	64 94	64.98	61 - 95	62 - 25	63 - 12	64 · 19	69 26	85 - 31	8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	70.00	75 -66	80 · 53	74 · 19	74 · 80	81 · 85	99.94	93.76	86 · 17 64 · 70	79 · 28 81 · 97	106 - 20	71 - 58	5
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	82 · 38	76 -76	62.07	83 - 52	80 - 91	80 · 81	82 · 09	76.96		93.19	89 86	92.26	7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	95.32	95 -71	93.60	94 - 23	77 - 34	86.09	81 - 63	96.38	97·07 71·49	69.58	69 - 21	91 - 13	7
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	67 · 16	65 .08	65 · 57	76 - 66	74.38	69 · 36	78 · 35	69 - 33	71.49	09.20	03 21		
All manufacturing industries		79 24	79 - 47	74 - 50	76 - 73	77 · 68	68 - 72	71 · 43	74-11	73 - 56	75 · 64	75 - 47	77 · 44	7
Aining and quarrying (except coal)	П	±	±	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	+	‡	
Construction	XX	#	#	‡	#	#	#	‡	‡	‡	#	Ŧ	+	
as, electricity and water	XXI	‡	‡	‡	#	#	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	1	+	
ransport and communication (except			101 17	00 70	400.00	400.00	100.00	00.10	05 50	83 · 77	106.02	99 - 86	91 - 68	
sea transport)	XXII	113.11	121 -47	93 79	103.08	102.09	102.96	99 · 18	85 · 52	83.77	100.02	33.00		
All industries covered		80 - 22	80 - 91	74.92	77 - 41	78 - 11	69 - 15	71 - 94	74 - 25	73 - 77	76 - 25	75 - 64	77 - 72	

‡ | see footnotes to table 13

while 12 Average weekly hours (females on adult rates): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

ndustry Group	Order of SIC	South	East of which Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
SIC 1968	-1		-		1		-	-	-					
food, drink and tobacco pal and petroleum products phemicals and allied industries letal manufacture lechanical engineering	III IV V VI VII	38·5 ‡ 39·2 37·0 38·8	38·6 ‡ 38·2 35·9 37·8	38·6 \$ 38·7 \$ 37·8	39·6 ‡ 38·3 38·9 38·7	38·8 ‡ 36·6 37·2 37·7	38·3 ‡ 38·1 38·0 37·6	38·1 ‡ 37·6 37·2 38·2	37·3 ‡ 39·0 35·3 38·4	38·1 \$38·8 35·6 38·8	38·1 ‡ 39·0 37·0 38·4	38·0 ‡ 38·3 36·9 37·7	38·5 ‡ 40·3 38·6 41·0	36·6 ‡ ‡
nstrument engineering lectrical engineering hipbuilding and marine engineering heliels letal goods nes	VIII IX X XI XII	38·1 38·0 ‡ 40·1 38·3	38·2 38·0 ‡ 42·1 38·5	\$ 38.6 \$ 39.4 33.0	36·6 38·3 ‡ 37·9 38·2	38·6 38·6 ‡ 37·1 37·8	\$ 37.6 \$ 38.4 37.1	37·7 38·2 ‡ 37·9 37·7	39·0 37·9 ‡ 34·8 37·6	39·5 37·8 ‡ 35·9 36·2	38 · 4 38 · 0 ‡ 37 · 2 37 · 8	38·1 38·0 ‡ 39·9 34·9	40·1 38·5 ‡ 38·3 38·9	39·2 41·0 39·7
extiles gather, leather goods and fur lothing and footwear ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc mber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	38·2 39·4 36·5 36·1 37·3	38·4 39·9 36·2 36·1 36·0	37·9 ‡ 36·5 39·0 35·8	38·6 38·5 35·8 38·7 37·5	37·3 35·7 36·8 37·3 37·8	36 · 4 39 · 0 36 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7	37 · 4 40 · 7 37 · 3 39 · 0 38 · 1	37 · 2 38 · 2 35 · 0 38 · 3 36 · 9	36 · 4 37 · 4 36 · 5 36 · 9 35 · 6	37·0 37·7 36·5 37·5 37·6	36·3 \$ 36·8 38·6 37·7	37·3 ‡ 36·5 37·4 37·5	38·0 37·9 36·6 38·9 37·7
aper, printing and publishing wher manufacturing industries	XVIII	37·2 37·6	36·9 37·1	39·3 37·9	38·5 37·5	36·1 37·7	38·1 38·3	37·7 38·3	38·0 37·6	36·6 37·7	37·5 37·5	37·3 36·8	36·8 39·3	38·5 38·4
Il manufacturing industries		38.0	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.6	36.9	37.7	36.9	37.0	37.5	37 · 4	37.9	37.6
ining and quarrying (except coal) onstruction as electricity and water	II XX XXI	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡
gas, electricity fransport and communication (except sea transport) (lindustries covered	XXII	42·9 38·1	43·4 38·1	43·9 38·1	41 · 6 38 · 0	43·0 37·7	41 · 5 36 · 9	42·6 37·8	42·0 37·0	39·6 37·1	42 · 4 37 · 6	43·5 37·5	41 · 5 38 · 0	37.6

e footnotes to table 13.

hle 13 Average hourly earnings (females on adult rates); by industry group; by standard region; manual workers

Industry Group	Order of SIC	South	East of which Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III IV V VI VII	227·2 ‡ 209·8 213·5 217·7	227 · 4· ‡ 217 · 0 205 · 0 213 · 1	218·0 ‡ 203·9 ‡ 240·2	213·6 ‡ 219·3 220·2 202·3	191·0 ‡ 209·3 206·3 210·4	217·7 ‡ 207·7 239·7 214·4	205 · 9 ‡ 215 · 5 212 · 0 193 · 4	215·0 ‡ 225·0 240·1 215·9	218·1 ‡ 234·7 197·2 219·0	220·0 ‡ 221·6 214·0 214·6	181·0 ‡ 243·9 205·4 204·2	207·1 ‡ 233·5 205·1 228·3	265·5 ‡ ‡
nstrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Vetalgoods nes	VIII IX X XI XII	207·1 202·8 ‡ 212·6 208·0	209 · 3 216 · 6 ‡ 199 · 5 211 · 5	187·2 ‡ 224·3 268·9	213·7 198·0 ‡ 221·7 192·0	186·3 221·5 ‡ 254·0 201·6	‡ 198·3 ‡ 235·7 203·5	227·1 184·5 ‡ 231·9 198·9	213·2 211·3 ‡ 237·2 194·9	187·4 212·5 ‡ 217·4 183·3	208·3 212·3 ‡ 239·0 205·2	222 · 6 216 · 2 ‡ 237 · 9 209 · 6	218 · 6 224 · 4 ‡ 258 · 9 194 · 4	213·3 276·8 212·7
lettiles eather, leather goods and fur Bothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Imber furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	187 · 7 187 · 4 188 · 5 193 · 9 220 · 9	180·0 188·4 191·8 209·6 213·2	160·1 ‡ 182·2 206·5 173·4	187 · 1 200 · 0 175 · 2 191 · 7 222 · 7	198 · 5 169 · 6 176 · 5 200 · 5 214 · 0	172 · 6 182 · 6 178 · 5 217 · 7 214 · 4	178 · 7 214 · 8 166 · 1 256 · 3 215 · 5	178 · 0 172 · 9 177 · 9 244 · 8 208 · 6	173 · 2 182 · 0 172 · 9 233 · 5 181 · 7	177 · 1 176 · 4 175 · 9 211 · 4 218 · 0	197·6 ‡ 172·5 179·4 281·7	187·2 ‡ 176·5 228·1 190·9	164·6 180·5 163·6 220·1 151·6
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII	256·2 178·6	259·4 175·4	238·2 173·0	244·8 204·4	214·2 197·3	226·0 181·1	216·5 204·6	253·6 184·4	265 · 2 189 · 6	248·5 185·5	240·9 188·1	250·7 231·9	206·8 202·4
All manufacturing industries		208-5	209.7	196-1	202 - 5	206 6	186 2	189-5	200 8	198-8	201 7	201 · 8	204.3	191 8
lining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication	II XX XXI	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡	‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡ ‡	#	‡ ‡ ‡	‡ ‡	‡	‡ ‡ ‡
(except sea transport)	XXII	263·7 210·6	279·9 212·4	213·6 196·6	247·8 203·7	237 · 4	248·1 187·4	232·8 190·3	203 · 6	211 - 5	250·0 202·8	229·6 201·7	220·9 204·5	‡ 191·8

gures from previous years surveys are given in table 5·4 of *Employment Gazette*.

Orkers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

Igeneral, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from less than five establishments or less than 200 employees (for tables 2 to 7) or 100 employees (for tables 8 to

inly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage.

not possible to publish separate figures for merchanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland Idisclosing information about individual establishments.



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette he tween January 25 and March 2 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.

Weekly earnings

Mr J W Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what he attributed the decline in the proportion of weekly earnings by fulltime women manual workers in all industries and services in 1981 compared with nonmanual women workers in the same sector.

Mr Morrison: The decline in the proportion of average weekly earnings of fulltime manual women to those of full-time non-manual women between April 1980 and April 1981 (as recorded in the New Earnings Survey) mainly reflects a temporary change in the incidence of pay settlements during this period. A number of non-manual groups in the public sector, where women form a substantial proportion of total employment, received more than one annual pay settlement in the twelve months to April 1981. For example, teachers received both the delayed 1980 pay settlement and the 1981 pay settlement, together with the final instalment of the staged award from the 1979 pay settle-

Also, to the extent that non-manual workers tend to have pay settlement dates slightly later in the annual pay-round than manual workers, the change in average earnings between April 1980 and April 1981 for non-manual workers will reflect relatively more settlements in the 1979-80 payround, ending in July 1980, when pay settlements were higher than in the succeeding 1980-81 pay-round.

Mr Rooker went on to ask the Secretary of State for Employment, to what he attributed the decline in the proportion of weekly earnings of men manual workers in manufacturing industries in 1980 and 1981 compared with non-manual men in the same sector.

Mr Morrison: The decline in the proportion of average weekly earnings of men manual workers to those of men nonmanual workers in manufacturing between April 1980 and April 1981 (as shown in the results of the New Earnings Survey) was mainly due to a substantial fall in overtime hours worked by manual workers. For fulltime manual men aged 21 and over, whose pay in the survey week was not affected by absence, average overtime hours fell by $1\frac{1}{2}$ during this period, compared with a fall of about ½ hour for corresponding non-manual (March 2)

Crown employees

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why statistics of redundancies collected by his department did not include crown employe-

Mr Waddington: Redundancy statistics are based on advance notifications required under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975. Crown employees are not covered by the

(January 26)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Michael Alison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: Peter Morrison **David Waddington**

Maternity Pay

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many women in the last 12 months had received statutory maternity pay from their employer; and if he would estimate the number of women in the last 12 months who had qualified for maternity pay under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. but who did not receive it.

Mr Alison: The number of women who have received maternity pay and in respect of whom rebate has been paid to the employer by my Department in the 12 months ending January 31, 1982 is 123,325. There are no official figures for the number of women who have qualified for maternity pay but who did not receive it. However, a recent survey conducted for my Department indicates that of the women included in the survey, a substantial minority, particularly among those who were employed by small firms, failed to receive maternity pay when they were qualified for it.

(February 11)

European Social Fund

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythen, shawe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the budget for 1982 for expenditure on handicapped people within the European Social Fund; what part of th expenditure he expected to be available the development of a network referred to paragraph II of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the Social Integration Handicapped People; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Alison: The European Social Fund's 1982 budget for expenditure on the need of handicapped people is 116 million Euro pean Currency Units (ECUS) for comm ment appropriations (that is financi commitments) which can be entered int during 1982. The present value of one Ec is approximately 57p.

Our understanding is that none of the expenditure will be available for t development of the network of develop ment actions referred to in the Resolutio of the Council of Ministers on the Social Integration of Handicapped People, Th Resolution of the Council proposes th such actions should not begin until 198 and it seems unlikely that the propose activities would be eligible for assistant under the existing rules and regulations the Fund. The proposed network will among the matters considered during the Review of the Fund which is due to be completed by the end of this year.

(February 23

Private agencies

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment ho many private employment agencies used th Professional and Executive Recruitment set tion of the Manpower Services Commission and what payments were made to h department for the use of such services.

Mr Morrison: Private employment ag cies' use of Professional and Execut Recruitment is very small but I regret to exact information is not available except a disproportionate cost. The service usu charges private agencies an initial fee £225 for an advertisement in Executive Post plus £50 for each suitable candidat identified.

(January

inemployment register

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) and the Secretary of State for Employment of was the percentage unemployment rate the United Kingdom and for the Euro-Economic Community as a whole: (a) time of the United Kingdom's entry to European Economic Community and it the latest available date.

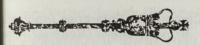
Mr Alison: The unemployment rates for mber 1972 and December 1981, the est available common date, are given below. They are not directly comparable ecause of national differences in concepts and coverage of unemployment.

	Dec 1972	Dec 1981
nited Kingdom (i) UK basis* (ii) EC basis †	3·4 3·1	12·2 11·3
excluding Greece †	2.8	9.2

Eurostat publications Employment and unem-ployment 1972 to 1978 and Unemployment monthly bulletin, December 1981.

ered unemployed as a percentage of total employe

tered unemployed as a percentage of the civilian (February 1)



acancies

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Totim) asked the Secretary of State for syment, what evidence he had of the ent to which companies had adopted the inique of notifying and advertising non tent vacancies for the purpose of keeping ctive applications register; and to what nt this was reflected in the vacancy statis-

Morrison: There are cases of comles compiling waiting lists of potential yees against future, rather than curacancies, but it is not possible to draw eral conclusions as to the extent of the

he Manpower Services Commission's entres and employment offices do not, ingly, accept vacancies notified by oyers solely for the purpose of keeping vaiting lists.

ficial vacancy statistics, which are nated to reflect about one-third of all ncies in the economy, cover only vaccies accepted by Jobcentres, employment ices and careers offices.

(March 2)*

Training

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the new national training scheme would allow group schemes registered with the Manpower Services Commission to remain separate from the voluntary trade schemes.

Mr Morrison: There is no system of registering group training schemes with the Manpower Services Commission. If the voluntary training arrangements being set up to replace certain Industrial Training Boards are to be effective in promoting training it is important that they have the maximum support from employers in their sectors, including those involved in group training schemes.

(February 11)

Sheltered employment

Mr Laurie Pavitt (Brent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take steps to allow those blind persons now seeking work to have the option of employment in sheltered workshops of the

Mr Alison: There are no plans to change the existing general policy of providing sheltered employment only for those disabled people, blind or otherwise, who because of their disability or disabilities are unlikely to be able to obtain or retain jobs in open employment.

(February 8)

Minimum wage

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his estimate of the number of employers found to be paying below the legal minimum wage on the basis of visits by wages council inspectors; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Alison: Information about the number of employers underpaying is not available as the statistics are compiled on the basis of the number of establishments inspected. In 1980, the latest date for which figures are available, wages inspectors found underpayments of wages, including holiday entitlements, at 12,154 of the establishments inspected. Inspections tend to be most concerned with areas where underpayment is most likely to be found. (January 25)*

Apprentices

Mr Michael O'Halloran (Islington North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many apprentices in the building industry had been made redundant since May

Mr Morrison: The number of apprentice redundancies in the building sector notified

to the Construction Industry Training Board in the period May 25, 1979 to January 1, 1982 was 3,119, made up as follows: building trades 1,836; specialist building trades 19; electrical engineering sector 677; mechanical engineering sector 516; technicians 70.

(February 17)

Mr Eric Deakins (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of the average adult wage in manufacturing industry was paid to apprentices.

Mr Alison: Comprehensive information on the average earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees is only obtained in periodical labour surveys. The latest figures, for 1978, are as follows:

Average annual earnings in manufacturing (Great Britain)

Apprentices and full-time trainees * 11	nce r ur
	9 · 7
All employees † 20 as a percentage of (b) 5	6.2

Based on firms with 200 or more employees. t It is not possible to identify "adult" in the survey, and the average earnings of etc, are expressed as a percentage of those for all employees. In relation to "adult" employees the earnings of apprentices, etc, would tend to be slightly lower than the figure shown.

(February 23)



Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that the Manpower Services Commission had made adequate provision to the Engineering Industry Training Board to maintain in apprenticeships trainees who could otherwise have been made redundant.

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission has made available to the Engineering Industry Training Board £4.5 million from public funds in the current financial year to enable the board to make arrangements for apprentices who have been made redundant to continue their training. The Board does so either by making grants available to employers prepared to adopt redundant apprentices for the remainder of their training or, where this is not possible, by providing continued training itself as a college or training centre. The board has not yet exhausted the funds provided for this purpose.

(March 2)*

Apprentices (continued)

Mrs S Williams (Crosby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would ascertain from industries in the public sector how many apprentices or trainees they could accommodate in their training establishments in the current year if the economic costs of such training were met by the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Morrison: I regret costs preclude a special study. It is known however that industries in the public sector, in common with those in the private sector, have spare training capacity. Public sector industries are eligible in the same way as private industry to receive assistance under the Manpower Services Commission's "Training for Skills Programme", under which some 35.000 extra training places are being supported in the current year. Public sector establishments are also encouraged to take part in the Youth Opportunities Programme and we hope that they will play a full part in the development of the Youth Training Scheme.

(January 26)

N'r Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many apprentices had been made redundant during the past 12 months.

Mr Morrison: Precise figures of the number of apprentices made redundant are not available but the Manpower Services Commission estimates that about 5,000 apprentices were made redundant in 1981. £1.7 million was made available from public funds in 1980-81 and a further £7.5 million is being provided in 1981-82 to help redundant apprentices to continue their training.

(January 28)

Earnings

Mr John Grant (Islington Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what relationship between variations in youth unemployment and changes in the relative earnings of young people had been outlined in his Department's research paper No. 10 of 1980

Mr Alison: The analyses in Research Paper No. 10 cover the period 1959-1976. They show that variations in youth unemployment over that period did not appear to have any statistical relationship with changes in the relative earnings of young people. An updated analysis of this research showed that relative earnings had some association with youth unemployment, but that it was hard to assess the significance of the part that it played.

Other evidence suggests that there has been a statistical relationship between the relative earnings of young people and youth employment.

(March 4)

Small businesses

Mr Gerrard Neale (North Cornwall) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether a scheme designed to make funds available to partnerships between the private sector, public and community bodies in the creation of new enterprises was still being developed.

Mr Alison: In November 1980, the then Secretary of Employment announced that the Government intended to develop proposals designed to provide funds for partnerships between the private sector, public and community bodies in the creation of new enterprises. Since then, the Government has introduced a number of new initiatives designed to assist small businesses. Many of these were announced by my rt hon friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget last year and are known as the Business Opportunities Programme. In addition, the Manpower Services Commission is currently running three pilot schemes to evaluate the possibility of an enterprise allowance scheme to assist new small businesses. In the light of these developments and extensive studies and consultations about the original proposals, I have concluded that there is no need for further assistance of this kind. Other programmes will not therefore be adjusted in order to provide funds specifically for private, public and community partnerships. However, all new enterprises are, of course, welcome to seek assistance through any of the range of measures that I have mentioned.

(March 4)

Mines inspectors

Mr George Grant (Morpeth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the recommended number of Her Majesty's inspectors for the coal mining industry in the United Kingdom; what was the actual number employed at the most recent date; if he would estimate the number of inspections not carried out because of this shortfall in inspectors; what proposals he had for correcting this position; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Waddington: There is no recommended figure for the number of inspectors asked for resources to support a build u of mines and quarries. The number of inspectors currently in post is 95.

A total of 11,980 inspections were carried out at coal mines in 1980, the last year for which final figures are presently available. The Health and Safety Executive is satisfied that the health and safety of per- about 36,000 places had been approved, sons at mines is adequately safeguarded by this level of inspection.

ing to recruit additional inspectors up to a total of 102 in 1982-83. That recruitment

campaign is under way and the vacancie have been advertised widely in the technic and national press.

(January 24

Underpayments

Mr John Grant (Islington Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, who had been the level of underpayment of young workers found in wages council industria for the years 1974 to 1981, compared with the underpayment found for adult workers

Mr Alison: The following percentages adult and non-adult workers whose n rates were examined by the Wages Inspec torate in the years 1974 to 1981 were found to be underpaid:

Entitled to the Adult rate	Entitled to less than Adult rate
6.0%	5 · 4%
9 - 4%	12.2%
14.3%	15.3%
15.3%	20 · 1%
12.5%	15.3%
10.7%	15.6%
12.6%	14.1%
16.5%	18.3%
	6:0% 9:4% 14:3% 15:3% 12:5% 10:7% 12:6%

As the establishments selected for inspe tion by the Wages Inspectorate are not representative sample, the above figure cannot be taken as typical of Wages Council workers as a whole.

(March

Community Enterprise Programm Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester Wy

shawe) asked the Secretary of State for Em ployment, how many places he now expecte to be available in the Community Enterpris Programme in the year 1982-83; if number fell short of that required for the purpose of the Manpower Services Commis sion's corporate plan; how many places had so far been allocated or were pending allocated tion; and if further applications could still b

considered.

Mr Alison: The Manpower Services Commission are being given resource under the Community Enterprise Pro gramme to support 30,000 places at any on time in 1982/83. (Which will mean that 40,000-50,000 will be able to pass through the programme). The Commission has 60,000 filled places at the end of Ma 1983. I understand that places have bee allocated to regions taking into account the number of people already on schemes an the proportion of eligible unemplo people in the region. At the end of Februa which 26,500 were filled. The scheme therefore nearly full, and in general, further The Health and Safety Executive is seek- applications can only be approved if the replace schemes that are coming to an en

emporary short-time pensation

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) the Secretary of State for Employment. ould estimate the effect on employment planned reduction in the period of ment under the Temporary Shortne Working Compensation Scheme; and would make a statement.

r Alison: There are many uncertainties ich prevent an accurate assessment of the ment effect of reducing the maxiperiod of entitlement under TSTWCS. two major factors are the numbers of which will apply successfully for supand the extent to which they make use scheme once in it. It is an encouraging that far fewer firms are now applying to STWCS, and that the amount of shortworked under the scheme has been rapidly. It is expected that these will continue in the financial year -83 and beyond.

effect of the reduction in entitlement ot be felt for six months after the ge, as it is only after this point that which would otherwise have remained ible begin to exhaust entitlement. In the iod up to March 1984, the maximum ect on employment of reducing the entinent period is about 6,000 jobs, at any

(February 8)

Dale Campbell-Savours (Workingasked the Secretary of State for Ement, whether he would review the rules ning payment of short-time working isation scheme employment sub-

Alison: The Temporary Short-time king Compensation Scheme is ewed annually. On December 15 1981. hon friend announced, in a statement ning and special employment meascertain changes affecting the scheme. are that the scheme will be extended wo years and will then close, with the blication being taken in March 1984; hat from July 1982 the maximum iod of support will be six months. We e no plans to alter the conditions of the eme before this year's annual review.

(March 2)*

oung Workers' Scheme

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) ed the Secretary of State for Employment, was the planned cost of the Young kers Scheme; and what measures were

Alison: On July 27, my rt hon Friend Prime Minister said that the estimated of the Young Workers' Scheme for

1982-83 would be £60 million. No costs will be incurred through the operation of the scheme in 1981-82 apart from administra-

My Department issued press notices on August 27 and December 31 to announce the proposed introduction and the start of the scheme

In addition, advertisements publicising the scheme have been carried by national daily and weekly newspapers since the first week in December.

Leaflets explaining the scheme are distributed to employers through my Department's regional offices, employment offices. Jobcentres and careers offices, and have been sent to certain employers' and trade associations, and to the Department of Industry's Small Firms Centre. Information is also distributed through the Department of Industry's Business Opportunities Programme.

(February 9)

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what evidence he had which indicated that the Young Workers Scheme would create a significant number of new jobs, and if he would build safeguards into the Young Workers Scheme to ensure that employers did not merely replace adult workers with subsidised young workers, and to ensure that employers are not subsidised whilst illegally underpaying young workers.

Mr Alison: Since there have been no precisely similar schemes before, the Young Workers Scheme is experimental, and there is as yet no empirical data on which to assess the likely effect of the scheme. However, there is evidence from research that there is a relationship between the relative earnings of young people and youth employment, and the weekly payments will enable employers to take on more young employees than they could otherwise have afforded.

The valuable experience of older workers would usually be sufficient to dissuade employers from replacing them with young workers who, to qualify under the scheme, must be in their first year of employment on the date from which the employer first successfully claims payment. Employees who feel they have been unfairly dismissed do of course generally have recourse to an industrial tribunal under the employment protection legislation.

Application and claim forms for the Young Workers Scheme include declarations which must be signed by employers that the wages paid to young workers in g taken by his Department to promote respect of whom payments will be made are not less than the minimum remuneration payable under any statutory wages order which applies to their employment.

(March 1)

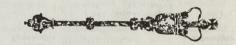
Cost of DE schemes

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his latest estimate of the total cost in 1981-82 at 1981 cash prices in England, Scotland and Wales of the income maintenance payments and allowances for which his Department was responsible.

Mr Alison: The schemes for which the Department of Employment are responsible which involve income maintenance payments and allowances are the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS), the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP), the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP), Community Industry (ci), the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme (TSTWCS), the Job Release Scheme (JRS), and the Maternity Pay Fund.

The estimates for these schemes and the provision for the Maternity Pay Fund provide for a total cost in 1981-82 of £1,320 million including £65 million for administration and £193 million for sponsors and training costs. Because of lower than estimated demand on TSTWCS a shortfall is anticipated.

(February 9)



Redundancy pay

Mr David Gilroy Bevan (Birmingham, Yardley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many of those becoming unemployed from May 1979 onwards had received redundancy pay and what had been the average amount: (a) from May 1979 to May 1980, (b) from 1980 to May 1981 and (c) from May 1981 to November 1981; and what, for each period, had been the total sums paid.

Mr Waddington: It is not known how many of the people who became unemployed during this time received redundancy pay. The following information relates to those who received statutory redundancy payments.

	Statutory redundancy payments	Amount received	Average payment
May 1, 1979-May 31,	007.050	0000 5-	£913
1980 June 1, 1980-May 31,	327,953	£299 · 5m	1 1913
1981 June 1, 1981-Nov 30,	659,478	£691 · 3m	£1,048
1981	439,637	£534 · 4m	
Totals	1,427,068	£1,525 · 2m	£1,069
	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	(T) 1	10 10 10 10

(February 11)

Employment topics

Earnings in agriculture

☐ Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Average weekly hours of hired regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out

Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls	Date	Men (20 year and over
Half-yearly periods 1980 Apr-				Half-yearly periods 1980 Apr-	
1980 Apr- 1980 Sep 1980 Oct-	46.8	45 · 1	42 · 1	1980 Sep 1980 Oct-	89 ·
1981 Mar 1981 Apr-	44.7	43 · 4	41 · 7	1981 Mar 1981 Apr-	87 ·
1981 Sep	47 · 8	45.7	42.2	1981 Sep	100
Yearly period				Yearly period	
1981 Mar	45.8	44.3	41 . 9	1981 Mar	88

Associate membership of ITRU

☐ The Industrial Training Research Unit is involved in research and development on issues of manthe field of enterpreneurship and employment promotion in relation on purchases of ITRU booklets and It receives funds primarily from the Seminars. Manpower Services Commission, from other grant-aiding bodies and from industry—the Unit's research results are disseminated through seminars, conferences, publications

Associate Membership scheme to Ltd, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hobforge closer links with people who son Street, Cambridge CB1 1NL.

weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause. For details of earnings and hours

below. The figures of average

for earlier dates see the March 1980 and March 1981 issues of Employ-

Average hourly earnings						
Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls			
Half-yearly periods	ir seles	A r room XII See				
1980 Apr- 1980 Sep 1980 Oct-	191 - 5	129.0	157.5			
1981 Mar 1981 Apr-	195-6	133 · 0	166 · 6			
1981 Sep	211 · 4	138.5	173 · 8			
Yearly period 1980 Apr- 1981 Mar	193.6	131 · 0	162-2			

Average weekly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1980 Apr-			
1980 Sep	89 · 64	58.07	66 · 32
1980 Oct-			
1981 Mar	87 · 31	57 · 61	69 - 42
1981 Apr- 1981 Sep	100 - 86	63 - 26	73 - 26
Yearly period			
1980 Apr-			
1981 Mar	88 - 49	57 · 83	67.97

share its wide range of interests. The benefits for an Associate Member include one free Open Day power and manpower policy, es- a year, one free advisory visit to pecially recruitment, selection, staff of ITRU a year, free copies of the training and placement. It has also Annual Report and the new Journal set up a number of programmes in which comes out twice a year. In addition discounts will be allowed to the problems of depressed areas. on fees for ITRU Conferences and

The annual fee for individual Associates is £20 (+ VAT). Arrangements can be made for Corporate membership. For further information and application forms write to: Membership Secretary The ITRU is now setting up an Industrial Training Research Unit

Earnings in coal mining

☐ Coal mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual workers. However, the National Coal Board provides some information for an October pay-week for some male manual workers employed by the Board. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The NCB information relates to male manual workers aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to their average cash earnings for a

specific pay week, informati also supplied on the estimated of paid holidays and rest days working man/week in the curr financial year, and on the ave weekly value of the actual cos sickness pay and allowances in k per working man/week di October. The allowances in l consist mainly of the value of cessionary fuel valued at pit prices, but there is also an eleme of concessionary rents.

The information for Octob 1981, with comparable informa for previous years, is shown in following table:

£ per wee

	Week ended					
	Oct 7 1978	Oct 13 1979	Oct 11 1980	Oct 1 1981		
Cash earnings Other items Provisions for paid holi-	97.11	112.41	138.06	148		
days and rest days	12.36	13.23	15.96	17.		
Sickness pay	2.52	2.45	2.73	2.		
Allowances in kind	6.32	7.31	9.32	10.		

Redundancies: reported as due to occur

☐ The numbers of redundancies, in groups of ten or more workers, which had been reported to the Manpower Services Commission at February 1, 1982 as expected to occur up to November 1981 are given in the table below. The provisional numbers so far reported for

December 1981 and January are 42,000 and 20,800 respect Allowing for further reports revisions, the final totals for months are likely to be are 45,000 and 30,000 respective compared with 49,700 in Decem 1980 and 44,500 in January

Redundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All	Jan to Nov			
1977 1978 1979	158,400 172,600 186,800	146,900 154,500 158,600	1981 †	Jan Feb Mar	44,500 46,700 55,000
1980 1981	493,800	444,100 487,800		Apr May June	53,100 56,900 39,800
				July Aug Sep	43,800 35,200 34,900
				Oct Nov	44,900 33,000

*Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundan under section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are experted to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to mimpending redundancies involving 10 or more workers. A full description of these M power Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 11 issue of Employment Gazette.

1 Figures for February 1981 or later are not fully comparable with those for January 15 and earlier, because of improvements in data collection designed to secure a be coverage of redundancies actually taking place.

tailing

least one of the big high street Tesco, is getting alarmed the medium and long-term cts for continued growth in industry as a result of and recessional changes economy, without some re-thinking of traditional

director of Tesco lan MacLaurin, is particuncerned about "the north/ divide" in the economy, prought about by the geogdemarcation between ng traditional manufacturing north of a line roughly from nber to the Severn and the stability of the service-

ing in a paper due to be pubthe Long Range Planning MacLaurin points out that dern' retailer is sensitive to he smallest changes in the onomic structure which, ely preclude and reference ast when dealing with the In essence this means that active external encourageesco at any rate, are only d to open up where the local appears to be buoyant and ospects for future growth. the fact that they only plan re-opening in the North in seeable future—at Wester-

North such as Harrogate and parts of Cheshire. This attitude has clear implications for aspects of regional policy, not least the regeneration of innercity areas, where a healthy retail trade could reasonably be seen to form part of a revitalised infrastructure. MacLaurin is keen to see more being offered by way of public sector incentives to the retail trade to

hailes near Edinburgh. Moreover,

MacLaurin maintains that his major

competitors, too, are only prepared

to consider sites in traditional pock-

ets of middle-class prosperity in the

act as some measure of off-set to

the restricted purchasing power and

lack of mobility which feature in

these localities, acting as a tourniquet

on the successful growth of a large

Not surprisingly in depressed areas, says MacLaurin, a clear pattern of consumption is already emerging. Customers show a heightened sensitivity to prices and there will be mounting pressure on store operators to operate us-style stripped-down stores with few amenities and offering only limited basic lines to customers in disadvantaged areas to keep the edge on prices. MacLaurin does not find this prospect an attractive one, particularly as it would mark a reversal of the retail trade's long-term efforts to improve the image of shopping.

Tesco see new technology as playing an increasing role in the decade

sabled people

pril 21, 1981, the number of egistered under the Disrsons (Employment) Acts. and 1958, was 460.178. ation is voluntary and many choose not to register. The elow, therefore, relates to egistered disabled people, se people who, although

eligible, choose not to register.

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

rns of unemployed disabled people at January 14,

	Male	Female	All
ction 1			
gistered	59,648	9,599	69,247
registered	88,839	23,639	112,478
ction 2			
gistered	6,029	1,630	7,659
registered	3,121	1,159	4,280

ngs of disabled people in employment from mber 7, 1981 to January 8, 1982

	g share the said	Male	Female	All
gistered	Open	832	237	1,069
abled people registered	Sheltered	73	33	106
abled people placings	Open	615 1,520	295 565	910 2,085

ahead in providing the industry with cost economies. The application of the chip is already diverse in the retail trade, from stock control to energy management, and from distribution planning to store design. MacLaurin says that the benefits are incalculable, though it is certain that they will play a central role in containing prices and maintaining profitability through the 1980s.

At the same time he is aware of the social displacement implications of introducing new technology on a significant scale in terms of contributing to an increasingly leisured society with shorter working hours and fewer full-time jobs, and what that could mean for the retail industry if it goes hand-in-hand with reduced spending power.

At present there are tangible benefits in the development of large stores along the lines that firms like Tesco have developed in the last decade or so. Their new centre-oftown store in Colchester which opened last year, replacing Tesco's existing supermarket, created over 400 new jobs in the area as well as absorbing those employees already on the books. Not only that, but the existence of such a store in a rundown street has undoubtedly served as a shot in the arm for the small traders nearby. MacLaurin comments ruefully, too, on the economic demands on Tesco to import much of its shopfitting equipment from abroad, hinting that they would prefer to be placing supplies contracts much nearer home in much the same way as waste food scraps from the Colchester store go to a local pigbreeder, who in turn sells his product back to

MacLaurin's view is that community adrenolin of this kind will be denied to the very areas in most need of it, if his prospect of a polarisation of retailing on both social and geographical grounds becomes

Special exemption orders, January 1982

☐ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption

particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1981 and January 31, 1982, according to the type of exemption granted were*:

December 31, 1982

Type of exemption	Female (18 years	Young people aged 16 and 17		All	
	and over)	Male	Female		
Extended hours † Double day shifts ‡ Long spells	17,903	624	978	19,505	
	35,097	2,442	1,932	39,471	
	7,705	164	357	8,226	
Night shifts	50,340	1,909	882	53,131	
Part time work §	10,776	393	658	11,827	
Saturday afternoon work	4,157	162	172	4,491	
Sunday work	45,973	1,095	1,411	48,479	
Miscellaneous	7,430	380	350	8,160	
All	179,381	7,169	6,740	193,290	

January 21 1002

Type of exemption	Female (18 years	Young people aged 16 and 17		All	
	and over)	Male	Female		
Extended hours † Double day shifts ‡ Long spells	18,902 35,145 7,222	666 2,476 170	995 1,818 334	20,563 39,439 7,726	はいいと
Night shifts Part time work § Saturday afternoon work	45,015 7,734 4,243	1,756 393 129	788 655 164	47,559 8,782 4,536	
Sunday work Miscellaneous All	44,237 6,932 169,430	1,153 350 7,093	1,472 329 6,555	46,862 7,611 183,078	

- The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.
- † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories
- ‡ Includes 2,709 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
- § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Maternity rights

□ Distinguishing between the physiological demands that pregnancy and confinement impose on women and the bringing up of children and the care they need is important, if the aim of the 1979 United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women is to be adopted.

It seeks to alter "the traditional role of men in the family and society as much as that of women to achieve genuine equality between men and women", since these responsibilities can be shared by both

This is the main conclusion of the leading article in the latest issue of International Labour Review published by the ILO*. It adds that improvements in maternity leave rights and the opportunity for the father or mother to take additional leave to look after their child testify to this concern. Nevertheless, it says, "whatever the measures adopted, they cannot on their own ensure effective and genuine protection of maternity: without a social infrastructure offering childcare services, the right of women to work and the possibility of exercising or continuing to exercise and occupational activity will remain theoretical'

The article reviews women's maternity and work rights in a number of European countries. It points out that two factors have largely contributed to the recognition of the social function of maternity ensuring the renewal of society and the need for specific and effective protection of this function for working women: the first is the drop in the birth rate in Western Europe, where no less than 14 countries have fertility rates below the level

required for the replacement of the population; the second is the increased participation of women. particularly married women, in economic activity, which is becoming more frequent at the age of For example, the ILO article

quotes West Germany, where in 1977 about half the children born that year had working mothers. In France too, more than half the children born in 1977 had mothers who were wage earners in active employment. But having a child these days is no longer necessarily seen as a reason for having to give up work. In Belgium's Census at the end of 1970, over 45 per cent of married mothers with a child under six were working, and in France the economic activity rate for women in their early thirties with two children rose from 31.2 per cent in 1968 to 47.9 per cent in 1975. In Sweden in 1977, economic activity of mothers with children of pre-school age was running at 66 per cent.

When it comes to job security, the right for pregnant women and young mothers not be sacked goes hand-in-hand with the right to maternity leave. The article says that the current trend in Europe is to protect women in these circumstances against dismissal not only during the period of maternity leave but also from the start of their pregnancy

In Denmark for example the law prohibits dismissal on grounds of pregnancy, confinement, adoption, or requesting or taking maternity leave. Irish law provides a right to reinstatement at the end of maternity leave. The article compares this with the position in the UK, where the right for a woman not be sacked on the grounds of pregnancy and the right to reinstatement up to 29 weeks following confinement are made conditional on minimum periods of service.

Moreover in some countries, protection extends beyond the end of maternity leave and after reinstatement has happened. In West Germany a mother's right not to be sacked extends for two months after maternity leave expires.

In France protection is extended to people looking for work too, because in order to avoid employers using pregnancy as a reason for rejecting a job application, they are forbidden to seek or have someone else seek information about the possible pregnancy of a woman they are considering hiring

A number of countries have recently adopted measures aimed at allowing mothers to remain at home to look after her child after the expiry of her maternity leave. This unpaid leave, says the article, is accompanied by a guarantee of reinstatement and the rights linked to it, and sometimes by cash benefits. The duration of maternity leave involving paid extensions in some countries means that it is not just linked to the physiological needs of pregnancy and confinement, but also to the rearing and care of the child. The article cites the UK where the partlycompensated period during which a woman has the right to reinstatement following confinement in fact enables her to take leave until her child is almost seven months old.

Fathers are also entitled to statutory leave in some countries at the time a child is born or adopted. But this period is very short-usually only a matter of days-simply to allow for the completion of the various formalities. But the Swedes have introduced another sort of paternity leave so fathers can participate in the care and upbringing of the child in the form of a cash allowance covering a period which was extended in 1980 to 360 days. It can be divided into two parts. The

first, lasting 180 days must be take before the child is 270 days old an taken in the form of whole or days off. The second period of 18 days may be postponed and tak in the form of whole, half or qua days off until the child reaches age of eight. Effectively enables the parents to recei financial compensation while wor ing part time for a period of 360

Parental leave

Other countries now allow either the father or the mother to unpaid leave on expiry of mate leave. In Finland and Norway t period is a year. In Italy, a mother entitlement to six months' leave to lowing maternity leave has been extended to a father looking after the child. In France, parer leave of two years can be tal provided the worker concerned to one year's service with the ployer in firms employing moreth 100 people. It is granted to father only if the mother renoun her entitlement or is not en Portugal too has recent announced the introduction parental leave of this kind for ei the father or the mother. The article comes to the cond

sion that the protection of pregna women and young mothers in n European countries is alre highly developed and has been improved in many ways over last decade. From its first princi of safeguarding the health women workers and their child "maternity protection now occup a growing place in individual as ations for a better quality of which will enable work to be reco ciled with family life."

International Labour Review, 19 International Labour Office, Ch

nit labour costs in manufacturing

The monthly index of wages and ries per unit of output in manung, given in Table 5.7 of this of Employment Gazette, has vised to incorporate some al improvements in the d of construction. In particuhey allow for retrospective ents to the component out-

method of construction used to was described in an article April 1971 issue of Employ-Gazette (reproduced as dix H of British Labour Statisear Book 1971). It involved ination of three seasonally ted monthly indices for manung industries (relating to earnings, employees in ent and the level of outeraging the composite index ree months and adjusting the trospectively to conform to al estimates used in the income accounts. The outsure used was the published f industrial production but ch of manufacturing this is on indicators of deliveries. ter measure of longer-term nts in output is obtained by

adjusting changes in deliveries for changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, though this adjustment can only be made quarterly one month in arrears.

This modification has had a significant effect upon the series for the past year, during which considerable changes in stocks have taken place. A minor change has also been made to substitute United Kingdom employment figures for Great Britain figures to correspond with the geographical coverage of the output estimates.

Finally, the index is now being published for individual months, to make it easier to relate to other series and more sensitive to changes in trend. Inevitably the month-tomonth changes may be irregular, and for most purposes the threemonth average which is still being published will be a clearer guide to the underlying trend.

A longer-run series of the index on the new basis, together with its component indicators, will be published in a future issue of Employment Gazette, and a shorter run of corresponding figures on the old basis for comparison

try, 7.7 per cent of total engineering employment—the highest percentage since the board's inception. While the machinery and electronics sectors employed the largest numbers, technicians formed a larger proportion of the workforce in sectors such as aerospace, electronics and instrument engineering where new technology is particularly significant.

Where there was a fall in technician employment. EITB research indicated that this could be almost wholly accounted for by the decrease in the number of draughtsmen over the last ten years. due in many cases to the increased use of computer-aided design. In 1980 draughtsmen made up over one third of the technician workforce in the mechanical engineering sectors, but only nine per cent in the electronics sector.

The report estimates that half the technician workforce was employed in the production function, and almost one third in research, design and development (RD & D). Some industrial sectors such as electronics and other mechanical engineering had higher proportions employed in production while others, notably aerospace, had higher proportions in RD & D than the industry as a

It was found that some two thirds of all technicians were employed as engineering technicians, one quarter as draughtsmen, and the remainder as "other technical staff" working in a narrow or specialist field and with a much narrower range of activities than is normally associated with technician work. and consequently with different training needs. Employees in this category were involved in activities such as inspection and quality assurance or clerical and statistical work, or had different training and

employment backgrounds, such as machine tools maintenance technicians or electronics testers.

One of the most striking features of the data on these "other technical staff" is the high proportion of women. Whereas women were found to make up only two per cent of the technician workforce as a whole (or 5,000 out of a total of 217,000), 11 per cent of "other technical staff" were found to be women, mostly employed in the electronics sector where 36 per cent of all women in the industry worked (compared with 12 per cent in the machinery and machine tools sec-

A preliminary analysis of the education backgrounds of technicians indicated that school-leaving qualifications varied according to age (due to changes in the schoolleaving age and the examination system); only 19 per cent of those questioned aged over 55 had school-leaving qualifications in comparison to almost all those under 25.

But 80 per cent of all those interviewed held a further education qualification-almost one third were qualified to at least cgl1 full technological certificate or HNC/HND

It was found that about 40 per cent of the sample had entered employment directly from a technician or draughtsman apprenticeship. About 30 per cent came from a craft job, and one third of these employees had been craftsmen for more than ten years. The EITB concludes that the craft route is still an important source of technican man-

* The Technician in Engineering: an Interim Report (RP4), Helen Connor and Susan Peacock, Engineering Industry Training Board, available at £2.50 (including postage) from EITB ns, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire

e technician in engineering

singly important role in the ng industry, according to ineering Industry Training (FITR) in a new report* which that while the number of nen has been declining, the of technicians has remained and in some areas has even sed since 1978

eport, first of a new cycle of which will examine each of ndustry's main manpower ries, deals with the prelimisults of a major survey on nicians and technician rs including draughtsmen" still being conducted. Its ectives are: to determine tion of technicians and

region and size of establishment: to investigate the flow of technicians in and out of the industry; to examine the education, training backgrounds and employment histories of individuals; to obtain information about their range of activities; and to explore their attitudes towards their jobs and the industry as a whole.

The first stage, the results of which are published in this report, was to send out a questionnaire in 1980 to a sample of employers in 358 establishments. The second stage, interviews with individual technicians, is reported in broad terms only as the information is still being analysed

The EITB found that in 1980 there ferent functions and levels were some 217,000 technicians g to sector of industry, employed in the engineering indus-

ITEC centres

Unfortunately the Telford reference on page 4 in the January Employment Gazette is incomplete and should read:

"Telford Development Corporation and Wrekin District Council with ADDA Ltd, Unimation (Europe) Ltd, Reliance Electric (UK) Ltd, and AVANT Electronics.

1979 Labour Force Survey

☐ Results from a Department of Employment sponsored survey are shortly to be published*. The Labour Force Survey has been carried out in the UK every two years since 1973. It collects information on the employment and unemployment characteristics of the member countries. The other two population and on a range of other topics from a large sample of private households

contains three chapters which ration and housing. summarise the results. One, on employment and unemployment, cedures used to collect and process includes economic activity rates, the the survey data. industry, occupations, qualifications, hours worked and mobility of the employed; for the unem-

ployed the method of job search, length of time seeking work and reason for leaving last job; and the economic activity within the family. As well as information from the UK Survey, some results are included from the surveys of other EC chapters on the results present information collected in the survey of ethnic origin, country of birth and The report on the 1979 survey nationality, and on education, mig-

The report also describes the pro-

* Labour Force Survey, LFS 2, Office of Popula tion Censuses and Surveys, HMSO, April 1982.

Study visit to Japan

The Work Research Unit of the Department of Employment is arranging a study tour to Japan from August 8-21 to look at production methods with particular reference to the introduction of robots and other new technology, participation and quality of working life. The aim is to meet and discuss common problems with Japanese production managers. The visit will conclude with attendance at an international conference on Microelectronics and quality of working life. For further details please contact:

Mr R G Sell, Department of Employment, Work Research Unit, Almack House, 26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB. Tel: 01-214 3344.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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CASE STUDY

Group working and the quality of working life

by David Evans Work Research Unit

This second case study in a series undertaken by the Work Research Unit which considered various companies' responses to technological and organisational change, describes the steps taken by Welwyn Electric Ltd to respond to technological and market changes which seriously threatened its future.

The study, carried out in November 1980, concerns the introduction of group working into the production process of the Film Division, one of the company's manufacturing divisions at its site in Bedlington. The lessons that can be drawn from the experience of Welwyn Electric Ltd should prove to be of use to other companies faced with a similar challenge. Table 1 gives basic data concerning the Bedling-

These are the particularly significant features of the case study:

- a stable labour force with low levels of labour turnover
- well developed relations between the company and the trades unions
- willingness of the managers and trades unions to communicate and be jointly involved in resolving problems
- general awareness of the effects of serious cost competition on the future viability of the firm
- the achieving of necessary reductions in manning levels without major industrial relations prob-
- early involvement of the trades unions in consultation and negotiation on all aspects of the change process
- the creation of an effective group incentive scheme involving the acceptance by operators and

from bonus payment of machine down-time and output below status. quality standard

working arrangements both by the group operators and the maintenance fitters.

Company background

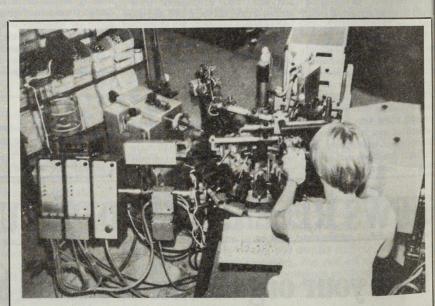
There has been a rapid reduction in the number of jobs available in the Bedlington area following the decline in coal mining from its post-war peak in 1955. Employment at Welwyn Electric Ltd by contrast has expanded and the company now provides about a quarter of the jobs in the town.

Since the Second World War. industrial estates have been established on two sites. Welwyn Electric Ltd has expanded to take over all the

trades unions of the exclusion factory units on one of these sites. The area has Development Area

At the Bedlington site there are the adoption of more flexible six manufacturing divisions in addition to sales, management services and technical departments. Following divisionalisation in 1978, each of the divisions, headed by a divisional manager, operates with a degree of autonomy and is treated as a separate factory with total responsibility for a specific group of products. Although maintenance fitters are treated as a separate group for pay bargaining they are responsible to the engineering manager of the division to which they are allocated.

(continued)>



Over the shoulder of an employee

→ CASE STUDY

roducts

A wide range of electronic comonents, printed circuit boards and brid assemblies for the defence. ecommunications and domestic quipment market. Resistors lude metal oxide, metal film, vitous wirewound and precision net-

The Film Division produces a varty of discrete resistors. These fall to three categories: miniature netal oxide, power metal oxide, iniature metal film.

At the time of the study the emand for small discrete resistors was moving to metal film and new roduction lines for these compoents were being commissioned.

he need to change

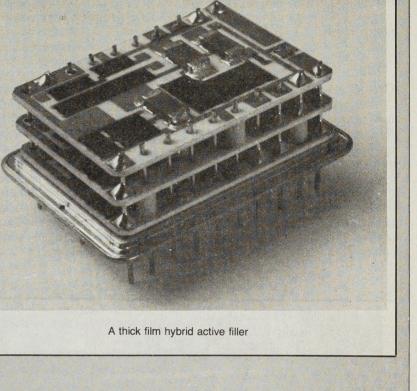
The company has for some time een the biggest manufacturer in urope of vitreous enamelled resisors. About the middle of the 1970s, owever, changes in market emand, together with the rapid levelopments in machine capability within the industry and technical nnovations in other areas caused nanagement seriously to review heir market position. The increasng use of metal resistors and the levelopment of printed circuits in uantity was altering the nature of arket demand, causing a large crease in production throughout e world and with it, the start of erious price erosion. At the same eriod, labour and material costs ntinued to rise. The company felt only option was to reduce costs.

Prior to the period of change the lm Division was organised on nctional rather than product lines. uipment performing individual sks were grouped together. The oduction process involved a stanard "flow-line" approach which eant that no one person or group persons had responsibility for aking a complete product. The pay the operators, organised on an lividual basis, was not dependant on quality, so there was little costs.

incentive to eliminate faults that could be passed "down the line". The six operational tasks involved in machinery was taken after a careful resistor production were channelled through eight "in-line units" (ILU) which were not only labour intensive advantage of the change and move but, due to their length, caused a number of physical problems and were difficult to supervise.

Organisational review

A change in the work organisation was needed. All aspects of the existing process were reviewed. The con- of ILUs has been reduced to two and ventional flow-line operation was production through them limited to seen to be giving a low return on those resistors requiring only short capital. Machine reliability in Film runs. The introduction of the new Division was also questioned with an equipment, including one piece increase in down-time. In addition, quality had always been a problem. By 1975-76 it was decided that to reduce costs the rate of production had to be increased, requiring new capital investment in faster machines and a lowering of labour



New machinery

The decision to invest in new study of the equipment available. At the same time it was agreed to take towards group working—these two decisions led to a complete reorganisation of work within the Film Division. The work area was divided into two distinct production sections. While the manufacture of power metal oxide resistors continued much as before, the number utilising height rather than length,

(continued) ▶

CASE STUDY

group setting.

Group working

The group work system operates for the production of high demand resistors. Five such groups were in be successful it was necessary to operation at the time of the study, re-organise the role of maintenance each performing all six functions and fitters also. Instead of responding to operated by a greatly reduced docketed requests for maintenance number of operators. Six operators work from any production area one now perform the full range of oper- fitter is now allocated to a specific ations within the group, although group and is responsible on a daynot all the groups have identical to-day basis for repair work and equipment. In the main, however, planned maintenance.

the production method remains the same. The operators rotate to cover each task on a six-weekly rota drawn has made it possible to bring all up by supervision in consultation stages of production together into a and each group is responsible for its own quality standard. The inclusion of on-line packing, previously a separate function, on the more recent of the groups has started to reduce still further the effects of the previous labour intensive organisation.

For the move to group working to

Group pay

It was recognised that if group working was to be successful any revised payment scheme had to be achievable if it was to provide the necessary incentive. It was agreed early on that such a bonus would only be paid for finished resistors of acceptable quality and that machine down-time would not be compensated for, thereby giving the responsibility for quality and production levels to the operators. Operators were concerned, however, that their

(continued)

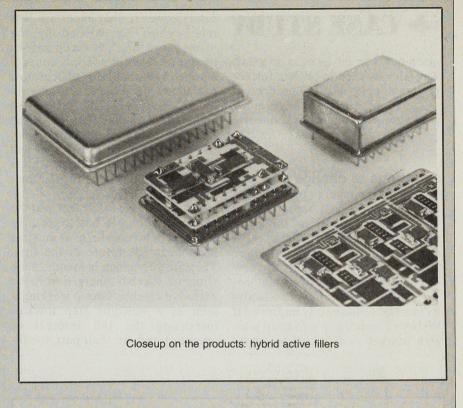


→ CASE STUDY

ability to achieve bonus was dependent upon machine reliability and consequently upon the work of the maintenance fitters. The reorganisation of maintenance work and the allocation of fitters to indiwidual groups was seen, therefore, as a fundamental stage in the success of the move to group work.

Employee and trades unions volvement

From the start of the change proess management endeavoured to eep employees informed on all spects of the re-organisation. The mployees' initial reaction to the oposed changes demonstrated neir understanding of the need for a management initiative to prevent the company losing ground to cometitors. As soon as the decision was aken to introduce the new machinry a new communications system was established with the trades mions, operators and fitters meetig, sometimes daily, with managers



programme. The trades unions were of pay to take place and to enable provided with all the information them to consider the new structure they sought to enable realistic as a whole. Prior to the new equip-

to discuss all aspects of the change negotiations on manning and rates ment arriving, discussion had already begun on the types of group working to be adopted and union representatives joined with management in setting safety standards for the introduction and working of the different pieces of machinery.

During the initial training period weekly meetings were held to discuss progress. These involved the six operators, selected from a number of volunteers and the maintenance fitters as well as the management team. Employees outside the original groups were made aware of what was involved and all were given the opportunity to apply for places on the groups still to be set up. The earlier groups were trained away from the shop floor while the

(continued)

able 1 Basic data—current at November 1980

Work organisation

ayment system

lumbers employed 1,468 (of whom 1,040 were hourly paid)

AUEW (the largest with over 900 members), EETPU, UCATT, ecognised trade TOWIL ASTMS and TASS

> A wide range of resistors, special purpose assemblies and printed circuits for the defence, telecommunications, television and domestic equipment industries.

Group working for operators on the high-demand products with direct maintenance support; line working in other parts of the division.

Participative structure In addition to negotiation on pay and conditions, there are two levels of formal consultation; the Factory Consultative Council and the Company Consultative Committee. There is also a Health and Safety Committee

lours of work Day work, plus a part-time evening shift on high demand

> A four-graded job evaluated scheme for hourly-paid with separate arrangements for skilled and staff employees. A variable factory-wide bonus is paid to all grade 3 operators. Fitters receive a weekly factory-wide bonus.

Location Bedlington, Northumberland.

CASE STUDY

machines themselves were tested. It was later decided to initiate further groups directly into the production area. Members of the original groups helped train later volunteers.

Reactions to change

Senior managers believe the changes undertaken represent the only viable solution to the company's problem, but although it signals a move towards a secure future, the introduction of new machinery and group working provides a foundation only. Productivity must be continuously improved if Welwyn Electric Ltd is to keep pace with market demand. It is recognised, however, that important new relationships are created by the revised structure. The acceptance of the group concept not only conveys a sense of responsibility to operators but allows for a better working relationship between the production and engineering sections within the Division. Managers feel it provides the motivation the fitters seek and makes it possible for the operators to earn the bonus that provides their incentive.

Employees generally feel that the company is doing its best to preserve jobs and to involve them as much as possible in the future of the firm. They are very much in favour of the structure that has emerged from the period of change. Group working is seen as a welcome step towards increasing the job interest of operators and, for their part, the fitters clearly prefer the new responsibility given to them.

Trades unions representatives express satisfaction at the way their members were treated and consider their relations with the company to have improved due to their being involved at all stages of the change process. In fact both managers and employees agreed that the level of discussion and involvement at all stages was one of the keys to the success of the changeover.

Lessons

The most important lesson to be learned from the experience of Welwyn Electric Ltd is that for change to be successful any revised structure must be seen to be fair to all those involved. In addition, care has to be taken to ensure that the full effects of change are anticipated and fully discussed before that change process is undertaken.

These lessons emerged in a number of ways at Welwyn Electric Ltd, that would be significant for the future:

- real benefits are derived from seeking the views of experienced employees and acting upon them.
- the development of group working can be hindered without management support for the concept of change itself
- an awareness that workers outside the groups may have an influence on the group's success
- the need to alter some traditional management roles
- high reward for flexibility can be counter-productive where employees are liable to be moved from "high-earning" lines
- there is a need to keep employees outside the groups informed if harmony is to be maintained.

Improving jobs. and work

New technology and relocation provide two opportunities for looking at the way work is done and improving the jobs that people do.

Through the Work Research Unit, you can gain access to the experience of other companies, get information and help with the process of change.

Before you start detailed planning, phone:

Mr Ray Clancy: 01 - 214 6600

or write to:

The Director Work Research Unit, DE 26-28 Almack House London SW1Y 6RB

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

If you could really do with extra people to help you run your business, but haven't taken any on because of the cost, the Young Workers Scheme could be a great way to get off to a flying start

this year.

The Young Workers Scheme offers an incentive to employ young people under 18 if their rate of pay is less than £40.00 per week. The scheme came into effect on January 4th 1982 and here's how it works.

To be eligible under the scheme, the young people must be in their first year of employment and under 18 on or after January 4th 1982. If you pay them less than £40.00 per week for a full time job, we'll give you £15 a week. You can be paid this for each week they work for you, up to one year. If you have eligible young people earning £40.00 or over but less

than £45,00 a week, we'll give you £7.50 a week. This new scheme doesn't only apply to people you employ on or after January 4th, but also to any of your present staff who were eligible on that date and who started working for you on or after July 27th 1981.

Employers will be able to claim for all eligible employees whether or not they have taken part in the Youth Opportunities Programme.

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

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

Please send me your free leaflet giving full details of the Young Workers Scheme and an application form.

Name

Position in Company

Number of Employees

Company

Address

EG/MAR

Post to – Shelagh Molloy Young Workers Scheme P.O. Box 702 London SW20 8SZ

YOUNG WORKERS SCHEME