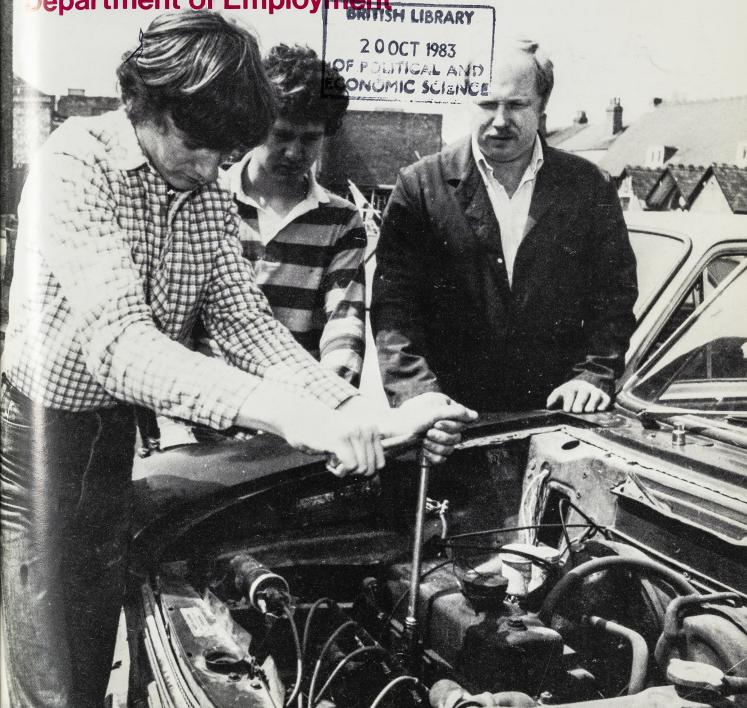
# Employment Gazette

"STATISTICS"
READING

STATISTICS BACK-UP

September 1983 Volume 91 No 9
Separtment of Employment



## **Contents**

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#### Cover picture

Swale Work Initiation Measure (SWIM) in Kent teaches skills that will be useful for life as well as for employment-see Case Study on pp 413-416

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### Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets publis	shed by the	Overseas workers		Young people	
Department of Employment. Though some specialised titles are not stocked by local, are available in small quantities, free of employment offices, jobcentres, un benefit offices and regional offices of the of Employment.	of the more offices, most charge from employment Department	Employment of overseas workers in the UK from January 1, 1980 Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians	OW5(1981)	The work of the Careers Service A general guide Employing young people Describes the help available to employers from the Careers Service	
In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies orders should be sent to General Office, In Department of Employment, Caxton Ho	nformation 4.	Employment in the United Kingdom A guide for workers from non-EC countries	OW17(1980)	Help for handicapped young people A guide to the specialist help available from the Careers Service	
Street, London SWIH 9NF.  Note: This list does not include the public	ations of the	Employment of overseas workers in the UK from January 1, 1980			
Manpower Services Commission or its divisions nor does it include any priced put	associated	Training and work experience schemes	OW21(1981)	Quality of working life	
the Department of Employment.				Work Research Unit	
Employment legislation				Practical advice and help available for those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the	
A series of leaflets giving guidance on cur ment legislation.	rent employ-	Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils		quality of working life Work Research Unit—1981 Report of	
Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700	Are you entitled to a minimum wage and		the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction	
2 Procedure for handling redundancies	PL706	paid holidays?		Meeting the challenge of change	
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718	A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum		Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in	
4 Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710	pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations	EDL504	organisations Meeting the challenge of change	
5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job	PL705	Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay	WO! 1/	Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring	
6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training 7 Union membership rights and the	PL703	The Wages Council Act briefly explained	WCL1(rev)	change programmes in 12 British organisations	
closed shop	PL708(rev)				
8 Itemized pay statement 9 Guarantee payments	PL704 PL724			Employment agencies	
Guarantée payments     Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699	Other wages legislation		The Employment Agencies Act 1973	
11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay 12 Time off for public duties	PL711 PL702	The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors		General guidance on the Act, and regulations for uses of employment agency and employment business	
13 Unfairly dismissed? 14 Rights on termination of employment	PL712 PL707	The Truck Acts  Describes the provisions of the Truck		services PL	594(2)
15 Union secret ballots	PL701	Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers			
16 Redundancy payments Employment Acts 1980 and 1982—an	PL713	from abuses in connection with the payment of wages	PL538	Equal pay	
outliné Compensation for certain closed shop	PL709	Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of			
dismissals between 1974 and 1980—a	PL697	payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck		Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	
guide for applicants The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for		Acts apply)	PL673	Equal pay for women—what you should know about it	
small firms Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for	PL715			Information for working women	PL57
employers Individual rights of employees—a guide	PL714				
for employers	PL716			Race relations	
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers	PL720	Special employment measures			
Code of practice—picketing Code of practice—closed shop		Temporary Short Time Working		The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service and the multi-racial	
agreements and arrangements		Compensation Scheme For firms faced with making workers		workforce Background information about some	
Industrial tribunals		redundant Job Release Scheme	PL692	immigrant groups in Britain	
		For women aged 59, disabled men aged	PL721		
Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal		60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 Young Workers Scheme	16/21	Miscellaneous	
proceedings Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy	ITL1	Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment		The European Social Fund	
assessments	ITL5	opportunities for young people Job Splitting Scheme	PL678(rev)	A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to improve	
Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices		Details of a new scheme which helps		employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in	
under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974	ITL19	employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs	PL698	EC member states	

## **EMPLOYMENT BRIEF**

## **Leaders of the age: Prime Minister**



Opening the seminar the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is shown with (left to right) Mr John Harvey-Jones, Lord Weinstock, Mr Michael Heseltine, Dr R Nicholson, the Government's chief scientist and Sir Henry Chilver.

Prominent industrialists, academics, bankers and government officials, heard the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, announce the end of the Government's monopoly to exploit inventions made by university researchers and those supported by government research funding. The policy had been a mistake she said. In future scientists will have the opportunity to exploit any possible commercial applications of their work.

Mrs Thatcher was opening a one-day seminar on Science, Technology and Industry, which was held at Lancaster House

PL669

PI 690

PL675

PI 661

PI 687

PL688

PL679

In her address, Mrs Thatcher, said she believed there was more co-operation than ever before between those in industry and at universities but it was not enough. The purpose of the seminar was to see how we could do even better. How we could combine together to increase the wealth and well-being of our society.

The Government was playing its part. Over the past four years it had spent £12.7 billion of taxpayers money on research and development. Nearly an eight per cent increase over the previous four years. In addition there was its general policy to create the conditions in which enterprise and innovation could flourish. To make full use of the country's scientific discoveries we had to strengthen the links between those who work in universities and those who work in industry, Mrs Thatcher con-

She believed one of the most exciting things of our times was the speed at which science could turn into technology. And technology could turn into products.

Mrs Thatcher concluded, "Ours is not only an age of discovery—it is an age of much to gain from new lines. application. Devastating in its swiftness; enthralling in its surprises; remorseless in its competitiveness. Our business is to be science and ourselves to building the industries of the future."

Sir Clive concluded by suggesting it would be some years before full employment was restored. "New firms can explore all the opportunities and discover the future. They will exist and flourish if schools and universities provide the right education, if large firms supply the key technologies and if government provides the right fiscal environment."

#### Science based schooling

In his speech in the final session, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Sir Keith Joseph emphasised the need for technology to be "enthusiastically reintroduced" in all schools, and said he intended to strengthen and build on the science base.

Sir Keith said that he hoped that all school leavers would have knowledge of industry and business. In the view of HM Inspectorate schools were not stretching the children and this was true at all levels

Turning to higher education he said that universities and polytechnics had a key role in supplying qualified staff for business and industry. The country had inherited 'superb incubators of talent".

Sir Keith added that there might be scope for private sector money to go into higher education and the research councils.

He said there was a need to widen the rapport between higher education and industry. Two recent reports—one on links between higher education and industry, and a second on the balance of scientific research between universities and the re-'search councils-had pointed to the need to earmark money for research. Sir Keith added that there might be scope for this by redeployment of existing money rather than the introduction of extra cash.

Other speakers at the seminar included Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Kenneth Baker. Information Technology Minister, Mr J Harvey-Jones, ICI chairman, Lord Caldecote, Investors in Industry chairman, Sir Rex Richards, Warden of Merton College Oxford, Sir Henry Chilver, Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development chairman, Sir Geoffrey Allen, Unilever's technical director, and Professor Kingman. chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council.

#### Small companies

overseas tariffs.

Large companies

Lord Weinstock, managing director of

GEC, spoke on the innovation in large

companies through research and develop-

ment. His company expected and obtained

a lot of innovation from its 17,000 profes-

sional engineers and scientists but it was

not enough to produce good and creative

research. It had to be translated into

production quickly. Speed was important

because market requirements change and

Lord Weinstock believed that sensible

financial and taxation policies stimulate

innovation and investment in industry. It

was also helpful if the Government could

achieve a greater equity in the levels of

competitors were not asleep.

Speaking on innovation in small companies, Sir Clive Sinclair, told the seminar, that today was a time that rewarded the innovator. He felt smaller, younger companies had a particular advantage by having no large capital investment in a particular technology, they had little to fear and

Sir Clive thought it was time that everyone received a technical education as well as a literary one, so to have the underthe leaders of that age by applying our standing of how things work, he also felt it was time business studies were made more general at university.

### EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

### Post Office offers 4,000 a start

The Post Office is planning to take on about 4,000 school leavers—as a major contribution to the Government's Youth Training Scheme. They will be taken on in the next few months under an agreement between the Post Office and the Manpower Services Commission signed recently.

The Post Office will provide training and either jobs or work experience for nearly four times its normal intake of postal cadets and apprentices. As many as possible of those who are not offered jobs at the outset will be offered full-time employment with the Post Office at the end of the 12 months training programme. All will have learned transferable skills which will give them a better start in their working life.

The first trainees started work in September when the scheme was launched. offices throughout the country.

#### Largest number

Mr Ken Noble, director of postal personnel said, "The Post Office will be scheme is in operation."

There will be equal opportunities for boys work.

and girls, provision of some places for the disabled and no minimum formal educational qualifications.

Each YTS place in the Post Office will be funded by the Government, but the Post Office will not make any profit from the

Trainees are likely to be able to choose from a wide selection of skills: sorting The opportunities will be publicised at job office duties, clerical work, catering, encentres, careers offices and at many post gineering, motor transport, and working in sub-post offices. They will learn, for example, about the preparation of mail deliveries and collections; vehicle maintenance; the organisation required to run a sorting office.

To provide training for the youngsters, the Post Office is liaising with local colleges offering a larger number of places than any of further education to obtain the day other single employer participating in the release training specially suited to the YTS scheme. And this is not simply a one-off trainees. This will include safe working exercise—we aim to provide for a similar procedures, problem-solving, communicanumber of new youngsters each year the tion skills and work with computers. There will also be monthly counselling sessions The Post Office scheme is country-wide. and group discussions to assess progress at



Mr Ken Noble (left), director of postal personnel shown with Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of MSC, after signing the YTS agreement.

## WISE major initiative

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) and the Engineering Council are joining forces to launch a major initiative to persuade more women and girls to take up careers in engineering. Women into Science and Engineering (WISE) will be launched in January 1984 and will run throughout next year.

wise will consist of a series of coordinated projects in schools and colleges and will include initiatives by employers, professional institutions and associations and public bodies such as the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Industry. The EOC hopes to include a number of existing projects as well as encouraging new schemes.

This autumn the EOC will be contacting local education authorities and schools throughout the country inviting them to support and take part in WISE. The EOC is particularly keen to hear of school-based projects which could later be included in a series of good practice publications. Similar letters will go to employers seeking support and sponsorship for WISE projects.

#### Advertising

At the same time the EOC will run a complementary advertising campaign in teachers' journals and magazines. Aimed at teachers, pupils and parents, the campaign will provide posters, leaflets, booklets and information packs on science and engineering.

Both the EOC and the Engineering Council are seriously concerned about the under-representation of women in the engineering industry. At present 94 per cent of all women who work in the industry are employed as operators, clerical staff and in unskilled grades. The main aim of wise is to show girls and women that there is a much wider range of opportunities open to them within engineering.

There is still a very wide gap between the subjects chosen by boys at school and those chosen by girls. This is reflected in examination results. In 1980, over 80 per cent of the nearly 36,000 A-level passes in physics were awarded to boys as well as three-quarters of all passes in mathematics.

The pattern is continued at university level where, in 1980-81, less than seven per cent of Britain's 29,916 engineering students were women.

### Spotlight on executive talent

Career histories of more than 1,000 jobseekers, a small sample of the 130,000 Executive Recruitment (PER), have been sent to 28,000 employers throughout the called Candidate Focus.

The jobseeker details are listed under 12 occupational headings for professional, managerial, scientific and technical jobs and include information about qualificarequired.

There is also a special Top Hat section listing people expecting to earn over £20,000.

#### Accelerating

'The increased numbers of vacancies being placed with us by employers compared with last year and the build up of recruitment generally suggest that business activity is accelerating," says Turlough O'Conor, Director of PER. "So we feel this

of executive staff the pool of high calibre people available to them through PER. Over market. 45 per cent of those enrolled with us are currently employed but looking for a job

A recruiter receiving Candidate Focus and who is looking, for instance, for an executives enrolled with Professional and executive sales manager, a works accountant, or perhaps a production engineer, can check the profiles included in the country in a tabloid newsprint brochure appropriate section and contact the nearest PER office to obtain further details if someone looks suitable. If a PER candidate is recruited, a fee of 10 per cent of the starting salary is charged.

The response from employers will decide tions, experience, special skills and salary how frequently Candidate Focus will be

### ITeCs-a hit

A survey of the country's Information Technology Centres, where young people get intensive tuition in micro computing and electronic skills, shows they are a big

Research by the Manpower Services Commission which funds ITeCs jointly with the Department of Industry, reveals that is a good time to provide companies with a over 70 per cent of trainees find jobs or go cross-section of the people on our regis- on to a further course in the same field.

The MSC says the results show the centres The aim is to demonstrate to employers are correctly geared to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding sector of the job

> At present there are 67 centres operating, and by the end of the year MSC hopes to have 150 in action.

## **Factory** Inspectorate exhibition



An exhibition at Styal, Cheshire detailing the history of Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate over 150 years was opened by Mr Jim Hammer, the Chief Inspector of Factories. He is shown with 83-year-old Bessie Blackburn, a retired factory inspector. The exhibition depicts some of the conditions prevailing in British industry before the 1833 Factories Act, and goes on to show changes in the history of factory safety legislation. See article p 400.

### Remploy visit

Mr Alan Clark, (left in picture) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State of Employment, visited Remploy's Brixton factory.

The factory is engaged in a range of sub-contract assembly work and employs 141 people of whom 131 are disabled employees.

The company employs over 8,500 disabled people in 94 production units throughout the UK and in 1982 achieved a sales figure of approximately £50 million, showing a record sales increase of 18 per cent over the previous year.

After touring the factory, Mr Clark said, "I was very impressed by the quality of the products and also by the feeling that the workforce too realised how important an element consumer satisfaction was in the success of the factory as a whole.

"I met some workers who had just joined and some who had been with Remploy for some time and the general impression of contentment and purpose was very satisfactory.



## **Equal Pay Act**

The Department of Employment invites comments on draft procedure regulations governing the procedure at industrial tribunals for equal value cases under the Government's proposed amendments to the Equal Pay Act. The regulations provide for the commissioning of reports from independent experts, who would be required to prepare a written, reasoned report and take account of any representations which the parties wish to make. The parties will have the right to challenge the report before it is accepted as evidence by the tribun-

#### Tribunals

Tribunals need not commission an expert's report in certain circumstances, for example, if the employer satisfies them at a preliminary stage that the difference in pay between the woman and the man is genuinely due to a material factor not a difference of sex.

The text of the proposed amendments, a note of the rules as they would read if amended and a covering note explaining the provisions of the draft in detail are available from the Department of Employment, MPHA1, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF. Comments are invited by October 14. 1983.

## **Enterprise allowance extended**

Support for some 25,000 unemployed people to start up their own business became available under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme when it was expanded to all regions of Britain on August 1.

The scheme is designed for those unemployed people who would like to set up their own business but are deterred by the fact that they would lose their entitlement to unemployment or supplementary benefit. Successful applicants will receive £40 per week for a year to offset the loss of

The extension of the scheme, which the MSC has been running in five pilot areas since early 1982, was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget statement on 15 March. Places on the scheme will be allocated broadly in line with unemployment in each region. The Government is providing £54 million to fund the scheme.

Applicants must meet the following conditions. They should be receiving unem- among 90 people who started new ployment or supplementary benefit; have businesses in Manchester last month under been out of work (or under notice of the MSC's Enterprise Allowance Scheme redundancy) for at least 13 weeks; be over (EAS). The scheme which allows unem-18 and under retirement age; have at least ployed people to develop new business £1,000 available to invest in the business; ideas, and at the same time receive a regular propose a business that is suitable for allowance. public support.

pected to relate to one-man businesses, but ployed people in Manchester for the first up to ten people can combine to start a business with each one drawing the allow-



Engineer turned editor, Sidney Stubbs, is banking on a 50 year old hobby in a new jobs venture—at the age of 63.

Mr Stubbs of Chorlton-cum-Hardy is

When extended nationally in August, the The majority of applications are ex-scheme then became available to unemtime. Within the first month 90 projects, under EAS, were underway in the city. Another 90 were expected to start in September.

#### Life-long hobby

Mr Stubbs, who built his first model train at the age of 14, was one of those who decided to capitalise on his life-long hobby under EAS. He approached the MSC's local jobcentre and his proposal was accepted. Now he is working on his own as a model engineer turning out scaled-down trains, locomotives and components, selling for as

'I am a skilled toolmaker by trade, and have been making models as a hobby for 50 years," said Mr Stubbs who was made re-

Other ideas being turned into businesses in Manchester under EAS include hot dog stands, hairdressers and furniture manufac-

The scheme is open for new applications until January next year. By then almost 400

# **Training for the future**

by Ralph Pitman Manpower Services

Commission

This month sees the major launch by the Manpower Services Commission of the billion pound Youth Training Scheme. The author looks at one of the companies involved in a series of pilot schemes.

#### Thousands of firms throughout Britain are pioneers of the most ambitious training programme ever undertaken in this country. The Youth Training Scheme, billion pound baby of the Manpower Services Commission, aims to provide some 460,000 school leavers with a full year's learning and work. The firms that take on most of those youngsters have no previous experience of YTS to draw on, although many will have used the scheme's less complex forerunner, the Youth Opportunities Programme. And yet, there are a handful of companies that are already veterans-the firms who operate the YTS pilot

### Eight test projects

There are eight of these test projects, operating in a variety of fields to give the MSC maximum real-life experience. Two are in agricultural colleges, and the others are run by ICI Petrochemicals, Stewart Wrightson Holdings, GEC Information Systems, the National Foundry and Engineering Training Association, Dewhurst Butchers and Babcock Power, Renfrew. Some of the guidance that goes out to firms ready for the major launch of YTS this month will be based on what has been learned from these eight organisations.

### IPM conference at Harrogate

The annual national conference of the isms. Following the pattern of the previous Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) is years, eight concurrent one-day seminars to be held from October 19-21, 1983 in will take place on October 20. Subjects to

wide spectrum of topical issues of interest to agement in the public sector, equal pay and much as £400 each. personnel managers and specialists.

The Rt Hon Shirley Williams, will open the conference. Sir Campbell Fraser, President of the CBI and chairman of Dunlop Holdings plc will deliver the closing address motive".

#### Seminars

Between these plenary sessions, delegates choose which of the various seminars and meetings they wish to attend, depending on their particular interests and special- modern personnel and training functions. way.

be covered include work patterns, the The comprehensive programme covers a Youth Training Scheme, personnel manindustrial relations.

A total of 44 sectional meetings to be held on October 21 covering such topics as new technology, management development, sex dundant from his job as editor and technical equality, power of trade unions, Japanese author with an international power transon "IPM—The importance of the profit management style, data protection and mission company in Manchester last year. future pay prospects.

Running in parallel with the conference will be the Management Services and Equipment Exhibition which offers dele-turing. gates and members of the public the opportunity to view the wide range of services and equipment available to complement new Manchester businesses could be under-

"The guidance has been two-way," says MSC chairman David Young. "Once we had told the pilot providers what we wanted, they started to tell us what they could and couldn't do.

"The experience of these far-sighted companies and colleges has been invaluable in developing our support services and guidance material for future sponsors.

"It is inevitable when we are launching a scheme of such magnitude that there will be teething troubles, but there is no doubt these would have been more serious and numerous without the eight pilots.'

#### Halfway stage

One pilot that has almost been completed is the one at the GEC's 2,000-employee factory at Newton Aycliffe, near Darlington, where they make telephones, telephone switching systems and subscriber apparatus. The plant's senior training officer, Brian Wilson, is a YTS convert, despite some problems.

'I would advise any firm to run a Youth Training Scheme," he says. "We shall certainly be running another scheme when this one comes to an end.'

He has had ten months to reach that conclusion—a period in which he has borne the vicissitudes of youth training with a stoicism that eventually comes to training officers.

The scheme commenced in November 1982, 100 people being recruited. Forty youngsters were engaged as GEC employees, while the additional 60 trainees were recruited to undertake a broad based foundation course. Right from the start Brian Wilson used the flexibility of the scheme to suit the firm. The rules say that youngsters must learn certain "core skills" and spend a minimum of 13 weeks on "off-the-job" training, but within the basic guidelines there is room to adapt.

At GEC, a pioneer of job sharing, many employees work a 2½ day week so it was decided that trainees would split each week equally between work experience and "projects" that would provide the "off-the-job" element. This



Two trainees under supervision at GEC



Training in the test equipment department

operates throughout the year so that, in effect, trainees are "off-the-job" for six months.

#### World of work

"It allows us to take on more trainees," says Brian Wilson. "Instead of having to find 60 job spots we only had to provide 30, because at any one time only half of them are working "on-the-job". The work experience policy of the company reflects the youngsters' own uncertainties. "We try to give them a broad spectrum of the world of work because we have found that most youngsters don't really know what they want to do."

This means that during the first three months they will have the opportunity to experience a wide range of jobs in the factory, from working on the production line, serving in the staff sale shop or helping in the general manager's office. This range of jobs is then narrowed and the next six months is spent gaining more detailed experience.

Following each period of work experience the supervisor makes an entry about the trainee's conduct on his work sheet and the youngster also comments on what he thought of the job. After nine months Brian Wilson and his staff are in a position to put the trainee in one job for the remainder of the year, at the end of which GEC will have a complete report on his abilities and preferences.

#### Projects tackled

The projects tackled by trainees during their "off-thejob" half of each week are many and varied, but the essential aspect is that participants must produce their own ideas and pursue them.

"This is the biggest problem," says Mr Wilson. "They have grown up being told what to do and we have great difficulty getting them to use their own initiative. They just aren't used to being treated as adults and equals."

One project that perhaps typifies the policy sprang from a small company problem. "We told one of the groups that we had experienced some difficulty in explaining the GEC company structure to new employees and visitors.

They went away and came back with a wall poster explaining the structure and our products, and we now use this for our induction classes.

"The group did a presentation to other trainees about their findings so they also discovered what it was like to stand up in front of an audience and talk to them."

Other projects have included the design of a memorial garden and play-area for a local village, building a telephone intercom, designing and building disco lights, the design and manufacture of a display board, redesigning the layout of the existing training school, decorating retired ex-employees' homes and producing a video film

Clearly, the resources available to Brian Wilson are far greater than those of a smaller firm, yet he believes that any company can tailor YTS and still fulfil its obligations.

What will they get out of it? Plenty of problems, but rewards too-enough to warrant the trouble.

"From a purely business point of view we get a 12 months period in which we can look at the youngsters and decide if they are suitable for employment with us," says Mr Wilson.

#### Greater resources

"But there is more to it than that. We are dedicated to trying to help these youngsters simply because they are our youngsters and part of our community. We believe we have a clear responsibility to do what we can.'

Those trainees that are offered jobs will already be partly trained in numerous skills (important in a field where a changing market can demand regular staff training) and will have a wide understanding of the firm's

The plan at GEC is to offer a number of jobs to the 60 trainees and some have already become what they call (for want of a better term) "employee designates".

Those who leave the scheme without a job will at least have learned the responsibilities, pleasures and pains of work and-perhaps more importantly-they will have a document assessing their abilities to show future em-

The difficulties experienced by GEC are: coping with some low ability levels, extra work caused by assessment and counselling, and the clerical work involved. But the toughest problem is discipline. Some youngsters are not interested in the scheme or are only interested in one particular job, so they are indifferent to the possibility of losing their place and their allowance. "Initially, our qualified instructors found it difficult to deal with this problem, but they have quickly learned the lessons and are now handling this aspect of the training with ease." Two trainees have been discharged for behaviour reasons.

As for the old claim, occasionally levelled at employers under the YOP scheme, that youth training is just cheap labour, Brian Wilson replies that it would be easier and cheaper to employ someone to do the work.

"Certainly the trainees do real work—that is what they are supposed to do-and yes, we do sell anything they make, but there is no profit in it for us," he says.

Certainly there is no questioning the content of GEC's scheme, which goes well beyond the minimum criteria laid down by the MSC-they even pay trainees a small supplement in the latter part of their training, in addition to the £25 allowance paid by the Commission.

Many sponsors, MSC admit, will not be able to match such standards but the success of the Youth Training Scheme at GEC and other pilots has done much to boost their confidence in the scheme.

"We have learned a great deal from the pilots, but nothing has happened to shake our conviction that YTS can and will work," says David Young.



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## Relative earnings in counties with SDAs

### by Tim Pike

Economics Branch Department of Employment

Average earnings in counties containing major Special Development Areas (SDAs) are examined since 1974. Comparisons are made with national average earnings. Relative earnings in the SDA counties are compared with their relative unemployment rates. Finally, the relative employment structure of SDA counties is examined as a possible explanation of slightly higher average earnings in the SDA counties than nationally.

The main conclusions from comparing average earnings in counties containing major Special Development Areas with the national average since 1974 are

(a) Average gross weekly earnings of manual employees in counties with SDAs have been slightly above national averages in most years since 1974. This is at least partly due to differences in industrial and (to a lesser extent) occupational structure.

(b) The gap between manual earnings in the SDA counties and Great Britain has narrowed somewhat since 1976 but only to the extent of returning to its 1974 level. This slight convergence of average manual earnings between SDA counties and Great Britain since 1976 does not appear to reflect relative shifts in the employment structure of these areas.

(c) Relative earnings of non-manuals in the SDA counties are virtually equal to the rest of Britain (excluding the south east) and have been so in most years since 1974. This comparison excludes the South East region because of the

The proportion of each assisted county with SDA status, measured by employment

County	Employment (000)	Of which in SDA* (000)
Merseyside MC	616	580
Tyne and Wear MC	509	509
Cumbria	182	55
Durham	216	149
Northumberland	92	43 37
Gwent	167 71	50
Gwynedd Mid Clamargan	186	116
Mid Glamorgan West Glamorgan	157	29
Strathclyde	981	957
Tayside	162	99
All	3,339	2,624
DA counties not cover	ed	
Cornwall	125	30
Cheshire	356	97
Cleveland	242	36
Clwyd	128	88
Dyfed	105	5
Powys	32	4 2 12
Dumfries and Galloway	50	12
othians	328 125	63
Fife AII	1,491	337

<sup>\*</sup> SDA designation from July 1979-80.

substantial influence of earnings in Greater London on the national average.

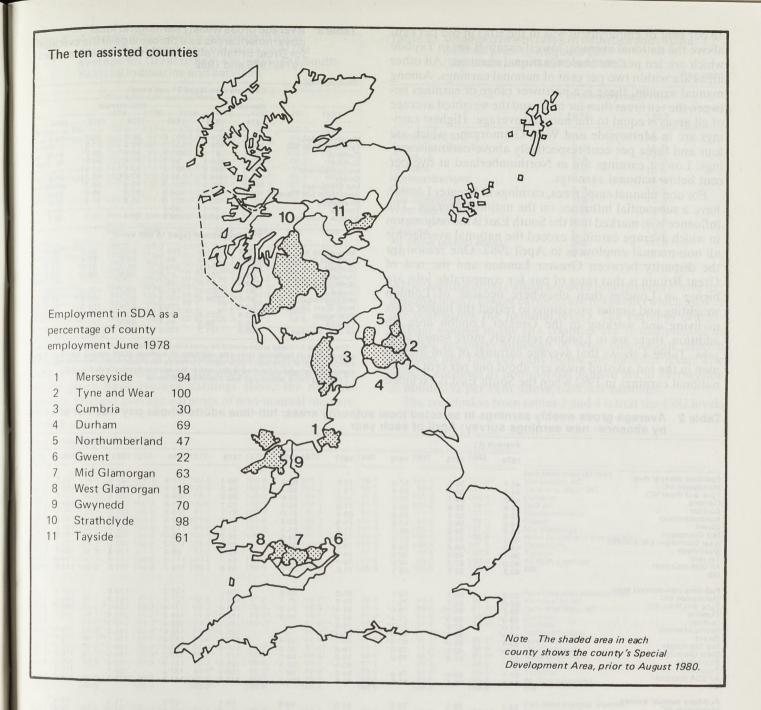
(d) This article does not investigate the underlying causes of the existing mix of earnings and unemployment rates in different geographical areas. However it indicates that any adjustment of relative earnings in the SDA counties due to relatively higher levels of unemployment in these areas has been both small and slow to occur.

#### Background

Assisted areas, in which the Government offers financial aid to industry\* are defined by reference to the Department of Employment's Employment Office Areas. Within the general classification of assisted area, there are Intermediate, Development and Special Development areas (IA, DA and SDA respectively). Assistance to industry is sdas is more generous than in the other assisted areas.

National surveys of earnings do not provide information for areas as small as individual SDAS. However, the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey (NES) does give information on earnings in major local government areas (counties in England and Wales and local authority regions in Scotland)†. Until August 1980 when there was a change in boundaries of SDAs, SDA and county boundaries were more closely aligned than they have been subsequently. Therefore the following analysis covering the period 1974-82 uses the pre-1980 designation of spas throughout. Nevertheless, in Merseyside, Tyne and Wear and Strathclyde, the alignment between NES earnings data and the current designation of SDAs is still very close.

<sup>\*</sup> The most important forms of Government aid to the assisted areas are Regional Development Grants (RDGS); Selective Financial Assistance (SFA); and Factory Building. RDGs are available for capital expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery for manufacturing industry and related scientific research. RDGs may be supplemented by further selective assistance (SFA) where necessary to encourage projects to go ahead which strengthen the regional and national economy. Finally Government factories are available for rent or sale. From April 1976–82, £3.2 billio was spent in the assisted areas on these three measures, equivalent to £4.5 billion at 1981 prices. A breakdown of expenditure between the sDAs and the other assisted areas is available only for RDGs and SFA. This shows that from April 1976–82, about 44 per cent of Government expenditure on these two measures was in the spas. Because Government expenditure on Factory Building is much smaller than on these other measures, it is reasonable to assume that about £2 billion of the £4.5 billion total expenditure at 1981 prices (that is, 44 per cent of total expenditure) was in the spass This survey is a sample survey of the earnings of employees in employment in Britain in April each year since 1970 (see for example Employment Gazette table 5-6). It covers employees in all occupations in all types and sizes of businesses in all



### Average weekly earnings in SDA counties

Prior to August 1980, table 1 shows that the great majority of employees within sdas were in nine counties in England and Wales (Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland, Gwent, Mid and West Glamorgan and Gwynedd) and two local government regions in Scotland (Strathclyde and Tayside). In some of hese counties (for example, West Glamorgan), the number of employees within SDAs was only a small percentage of total employment in the county, though most of the remaining employees were within DAS. In general, this was not true of the other SDA counties in table 1 such as Cheshire. Assisted counties such as West Glamorgan are included in the analyses, and their inclusion does not affect the main conclusions of the article.

Table 2 gives, for each April since 1974, the available

New Earnings Survey estimates of average gross weekly earnings in all industries and services in ten of those counties with sdas (defined prior to August 1980). Separate figures are given for full-time manual and non-manual men and women. Gwynedd is excluded because reliable estimates are only available for male manual workers. The table also gives each of these figures as a percentage of the corresponding average for Great Britain.

Table 3 is a condensed version of table 2 showing average gross weekly earnings in April 1974, 1976 and 1982 as a percentage of the national average. Among manual men, table 3 shows that seven of the ten areas for which reliable estimates are available have average earnings above the national average in 1982. The weighted average of all 11 areas is about one per cent above the national average. The highest earnings are in West Glamorgan (though here only

18 per cent of employment was in the SDA) at 6½ per cent above the national average; lowest earnings are in Tayside which are ten per cent below national earnings. All other areas are within two per cent of national earnings. Among manual women, there is a narrower range of earnings between the ten areas than for men, and the weighted average of all areas is equal to the national average. Highest earnings are in Merseyside and West Glamorgan-which are four and three per cent respectively above national earnings. Lowest earnings are in Northumberland at five per cent below national earnings.

For non-manual employees, earnings in Greater London have a substantial influence on the national average. The influence is so marked that the South East is the only region in which average earnings exceed the national average for all non-manual employees in April 1982. One reason for the disparity between Greater London and the rest of Great Britain is that rates of pay for comparable jobs are higher in London than elsewhere because of London weighting and similar provisions to reflect the higher costs of living and working in the Greater London area. In addition, there are in London relatively more senior level jobs. Table 4 shows that average earnings of non-manual men in the ten assisted areas are about one per cent above national earnings in 1982 when the South East is excluded

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings in local government areas as a percentage of the average for Great Britain: all industries and services: April 1974. 1976 and 1982

	Full-time	men (age	d 21 and	over)†		
	Manual	5		Non-manual		
	1974	1976	1982	1974	1976	1982
Merseyside MC	104.8	104-3	101.6	98-0	97.7	94.4
yne and Wear MC	100.9	105-1	101.7	95.6	93.3	91.7
Cumbria	94.5	97-1	100-4	96.9*	96.2*	94.0*
Durham	97.7	100.5	98-7	91.5*	94.9*	96.5*
Northumberland	98-2	100-6	101.0*	90.1*	92.8*	
Gwent	100.9	104-3	99.0	87.3*	99.1*	89-2*
Mid Glamorgan	100-2	100.9	101.3	98.2*	98.2*	96.8*
West Glam (inc Llanelli)	106-7	104.3	106-6	97.2*	95.6*	89.9*
Strathclyde	102.5	105.8	101.0	95.8	97.9	98-5
Tayside	84.2	91.1	90.2			98.4*
All SDA counties	100.7	102-9	100-8	95.8	96.7	95.2
PER PROPERTY.	Full-tim	e women	(aged 18 a	and over)÷		
Merseyside MC	103-4	101-0	104.1*	95.8	99.0	96.9
Tyne and Wear MC	100.0	101.3	99.1*	94.8	98.4	94.9
Cumbria	99.2*	94.2*	100.5*	91.3*	93.9*	91.1
Durham	93.2	101.5*	97.0*	95.8*	98.4*	92.1*
Northumberland	103.4*	95.9*	95.1*			85.7
Gwent	95.3*	102.5*	101.9*	99.7*	101-4*	96.8
Mid Glamorgan	93.6*	104.3*	100-4*	95.1*	100-8*	94.3
West Glam (inc Llanelli	97.9*		103.2*	87-4*	101.0*	82.6
Strathclyde	103-4	101-8	99.5	93.7	96.3	94.3
Tayside	95.3*	99.5*	96.4*	88.5*	101.0*	
All SDA counties	100.0	101.3	100-0	94-4	98-0	94.6

<sup>\*</sup> The results for these areas should be used with particular caution. They have a relative wide margin of sampling error (the estimate of average gross weekly earnings has a standard error of more than 2-0 per cent). Estimates have been omitted from the table if the standard error was more than 4 per cent or the sample number less than 50. † Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings in selected local authority areas: full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence: new earnings survey: April of each year

tion and the state of the state	Average (£)								
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Full-time manual men		50.0	67.9	73-6	85.5	96-4	111-4	122-3	135-9
Merseyside MC	45.7	58.0		73.1	82.7	94-2	109-6	117-8	136-1
Tyne and Wear MC	44.0	58-1	68-4			92.3	109-3	122-9	134.4
Cumbria	41.2	54.7	63-2	70.6	80.9			124-7	132-1
	42.6	56.9	65-4	71.5	82.9	93-1	113-8		135.1*
Durham	42.8	56-1	65-5	69-4	81-0	91.1	110-6	124.5*	
Vorthumberland		56.5	67.9	74.5	83-4	96.8	112.3	115.2	132.5
Gwent	44.0		65-7	71.2	81.5	97.9	113.2	122-2	135-6
Mid Glamorgan	43.7	59.0			84-8	98-3	115.0*	129.0	142-6
Vest Glamorgan (inc Llanelli)	46.5	57.5	67.9	75.4		95.5	112.3	122.5	135-1
	44.7	58-4	68-9	74.3	83.5		98.2	109-0	120.7
Strathclyde	36.7	48.4	59.3	66-2	69.7	82.5			134-9
Tayside	43.9	57-2	67.0	72.9	82.6	94.7	111-3	121.4	
All SDA counties†		55.7	65-1	71.5	80.7	93.0	111.7	121.9	133-8
B	43.6	22.7	03 1		M. During States				
till time non-manual men						100.1	100.0	155.0	168-9
Full-time non-manual men	53-3	65.1	79.7	85-2	98-2	108-1	132-3	155.9	
Merseyside MC	52.0	62.7	76-1	82.0	91-1	105.0	127.9	152.9	164-1
Tyne and Wear MC		65.7*	78.5*	84.4*	94.2*	109.0*	137.4*	156-2*	168-2
Cumbria	52.7*			83.9*	96.9*	110-3*	138-2*	158·9*	172.7
Durham	49.8*	66.3*	77.4*	00.9	30.3	101.7*	125.8*	149.0*	
Northumberland	49.0*	67.9*	75.7*	78.8*			128-6*	148.2*	159-6
	47.5*	65.7*	80.9*	85.2*		105.0*		155.7*	173-1
Gwent Comment of the	53.4*	65.9*	80-4*	85.7*	96.4*	110.1*	133-8*		160-9
Mid Glamorgan	52.9*	62.7*	78.0*	79.8*	93.2*	100-9*	125.4*	148-3*	
West Glamorgan		67.6	79.9	88.2	99.3	112-1	137-2	160.5	176-2
Strathclyde	52-1	01.0	13.3	83.5*	96.3*	105.0*	131.9*	155-2*	176.1
Tayside			70.0		96.7	108-3	133-2	156-1	170-3
All SDA counties†	52.1	65.9	78.9	84.9		113.0	141.3	163-1	178.9
GB	54.4	68-4	81.6	88.9	100.7	113.0	141.3	100 1	
5 (4) 5 (2) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)									83.4
Full-time manual women	24.4	33.5	39-8	44.5	50-9	55.5	67.7	74.5	
Merseyside MC		32.4	39.9	43.6	48-4	54.2*	67.3*	73.9*	79.4
Tyne and Wear MC	23.6			41.6*	45.3*	51.1*	66.6*		80.5
Cumbria	23.4*	30.9*	37.1*			53.9	64.9*	76.2*	77.7
Durham	22.0	30.9*	40.0*	43-2	47-1		04.0		76.2
	24.4*		37.8*	41.9*		53.9*	00.44	76.0*	81.6
Northumberland	22.5*	33.8*	40.4*	43.6*	49.8*	61.4*	69.4*		80.4
Gwent	22.1*	31.1	41.1*	44.9	49.0*	57.1*	67.5*	75-9*	
Mid Glamorgan			7.1	45.0*	52.2*		68-9*	75.7*	82.7
West Glamorgan	23.1*	31.6*	40.1	45.2	51.1	55.9	68.0	73.2	79.7
Strathclyde	24.4	32.8	40.1		49.5*	54.2*	65.4*	72.3*	77-2
Tayside	22.5*	31.0*	39.2*	40.8*		55.5	67.4	74.4	80-1
	23.6	32-3	39.9	44.0	49.8			74.5	80-1
All SDA counties†	23.6	32.1	39.4	43.7	49.4	55.2	68-0	14.5	The state of the s
GB Thyserow tauns of the	200	地域是 在 中							
Full-time non-manual women		9 20 119 142		50.7	57.5	64-6	79.0	94-0	101.7
Merseyside MC	27.4	37.1	48.3	53.7			80.7	93.0	99.5
Tyne and Wear MC	27.1	37.3	48.0	52.2	57.9	64.1		89.5*	95-6
	26.1*	36.3*	45.8*	51.6*	55.9*	59.7*	75.0*	09.0	96.6
Cumbria	27.4*	38.9*	48.0*	52.2*	58.9*	63.6*	81.7*	95.5*	89.9
Durham	21.4	30 3	Mark I		55.7*	61.2*	75.8*	87.5*	
Northumberland		00.0*	40 5*	52.9*	53.3*	60.0*	76.4*	91.2*	101.5
Gwent	28.5*	39.2*	49.5*			66.8*	82.0*	97.3*	98.9
Mid Glamorgan	27.2*	40.0*	49.2*	54.4*	57.6*		76.2*	91.0*	86-6
West Glamorgan	25.0*	34.9*	49.3*	53.4*	53.3*	64.7*		89.7	98-9
	26.8	37.6	47.0	51.4	56-2	62.8	77.5		
Strathclyde	25.3*	38.8*	49.3*	53.2*	56.8*	61.5*	68.9*	93.9*	99-2
Tayside		37.7	47.8	52.4	56.7	63.3	78-2	92.0	104.9
All SDA counties†	27.0			53.8	59-1	66.0	82.7	96-7	104.9
GR	28-6	39.6	48-8	23.0	33.1	000			

Average gross weekly earnings in local Table 4 government areas as a percentage of the average for Great Britain excluding the South East: all industries and services

April	19	74-	82

	Full-tin	ne non-m	anual me	n			
	1974	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Merseyside MC	103-9	102-4	102-2	100-3	98-8	100.3	99.9
Tyne and Wear MC	101.4	97.8	94.8	97.4	95.5	98-3	97.1
Cumbria	102.7*	100.9*	98.0*	101.1*	102.6*	100.5*	99.5
Durham	97.1*	99.5*	100.8*	102.3*	103.2*	102.2*	102.2
Gwent	92.6*	104.0*		97.4*	96.0*	95.3*	94.4
Mid Glamorgan	104.1*	103.0*	100.3*	102.1*	99.9*	100.1*	102.4
West Glamorgan	103.1*	100.3*	97.0*	93.6*	93.7*	95.4*	95.2
Strathclyde	101-6	102.7	103.3	104.0	102.5	103-2	104.3
Tayside		541 JUN	100-2*	97.4*	98.5*	99.8*	104.2
All SDA counties	101-6	101-4	100-6	100.5	99.5	100-4	100-8
	Full-tim	e non-m	anual wo	men	Johnnes	d. aned	nuest
	1974	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Merseyside MC	101.5	103-4	102.0	102.4	100-6	102.1	102.7
Tyne and Wear MC	100-4	102-8	102.7	101.6	102.8	101.0	100.5
Cumbria	96.7*	98.1*	99.1*	94.6*	95.5*	97.2*	96.6
Ourham	101.5*	102.8*	104-4*	100.8*	104.1*	103.7*	97.6
Gwent	105.6*	106-0*	94.5*	95.1*	97.3*	99.0*	102.5
Mid Glamorgan	100.7*	105.4*	102-1*	105.9*	104.5*	105.6*	99.9
West Glamorgan	92.6*	105.6*	94.5*	102.5*	97.1*	98.8*	87.5
Strathclyde	99.3	100-6	99.6	99.5	98.7	97.4	99.9
Tayside	93.7*	105.6*	100.7*	97.5*	87.8*	102.0*	Property S
All SDA counties	100.0	102-4	100.5	100.3	99.7	99.9	100-2

(hereafter referred to in this paragraph as national earnings). Four of the nine areas for which individual figures can be given have average earnings above the national average. Highest average earnings of non-manual men are

Table 5 Unemployment rates in counties with SDAs, defined prior to August 1980 (Old basis). April 1976 and 1982

Per cent

17·6 12·4

Unemployment rate 1976 1982 Merseyside MC Tyne and Wear MC Cumbria Durham 15.8 Northumberland 14.0 6.8 16.5 Mid Glamorgan 17.0 West Glamorgan 15.9 Strathclyde 6.4 13.9 Tayside

All SDAs (actual areas)

in the Scottish areas (which are over four per cent above the national level); lowest earnings are in Gwent (which are 51/2 per cent below the national level). The earnings of nonmanual women in the SDA counties are virtually equal to national earnings, although in West Glamorgan relative earnings are 12½ per cent below the national level. The highest earnings of non-manual women are in Merseyside at about 2½ per cent above national earnings.

The conclusion from tables 3 and 4 is that the 1982 levels

Table 2

As percer	tage of avera	age for GB	diministrate To	Nurrit san error	es tra permited			7 7 7 1 7 1 3 7 7 7	ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	型用度的5°A或产品为5%;这种发展的多种。例如3.3%;3
104-8	104-1	104-3	102-9	105.0	100.7	Gad .	na Magaan	William Santalia	Full-time manual men
00.9	104-1	105.1	102.9	105·9 102·5	103.7	99.7	100.3	101-6	Merseyside MC
94.5	98.2	97.1	98.7		101.3	98-1	96-6	101.7	Tyne and Wear MC
97.7	102.2	100.5	100.0	100·2 102·7	99-2	97.9	100-8	100-4	Cumbria
98-2	100.7	100.6	97.1		100.1	101-9	102-3	98-7	Durham
0.2	101.4	104.3		100-4	98.0	99.0	102.1*	101.0*	Northumberland
10.9	105.9	100.9	104·2 99·6	103-3	104-1	100-5	94.5	99.0	Gwent
16-7	103-3	104-3	105.5	101·0 105·1	105.3	101.3	100-2	101.3	Mid Glamorgan
2.5	104-8	105.8	103.9	103.5	105.7	103.0*	105.8	106-6	West Glamorgan (inc Llanelli)
4-2	86.9	91.1	92.6	86.4	102·7 88·7	100·5 87·9	100-5	101.0	Strathclyde
0.7	102.7	102.9	102.0	102.4	101.8		89.4	90.2	Tayside
0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99·6 100·0	99.6	100.8	All SDA counties†
	1000	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	GB CONTROL OF THE CON
									Full-time non-manual men
8.0	95.2	97.7	95.8	97.5	95.7	93.6	95.6	94.4	Mersevside MC
5-6	91.7	93.3	92.2	90.5	92.9	90.5	93.7	91.7	Tyne and Wear MC
6-9*	96.1*	96.2*	94.9*	93.5*	96.5*	97.2*	95.8*	94.0*	Cumbria
1.5*	96-9*	94.9*	94.4*	96.2*	97.6*	97.8*	97.4*	96.5*	Durham
0.1*	99.3*	92.8*	88.6*		90.0*	89.0*	91.4*	00 0	Northumberland
7.3*	96.1*	99.1*	95.8*		92.9*	91.0*	90.9*	89.2*	Gwent
8.2*	96.3*	98.2*	96.4*	95.7*	97.4*	94.7*	95.5*	96.8*	Mid Glamorgan
7.2*	91.7*	95.6*	89-8*	92.6*	89.3*	88.7*	90.9*	89.9*	West Glamorgan
5.8	98.8	97.9	99.2	98-6	99.2	97.1	98.4	98.5	Strathclyde
	11 11 11 11 11 11		93.9*	95.6*	92.9*	93.3*	95.2*	98.4*	Tavside
5-8	96.3	96.7	95.5	96-0	95.8	94.3	95.8	95.2	All SDA counties†
0.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	GB
3-4	104-4	101.0	101-8	103.0	100.5		36603986	Marie Control	Full-time manual women
0.0	100.9	101-3	99.8	98.0	100.5	99.6	100.0	104.1*	Merseyside MC
9.2*	96.3*	94.2*	95.2*	91.7*	98-2*	99.0*	99.2*	99.1*	Tyne and Wear MC
3.2	96.3*	101.5*	98.9	95.3	92·6* 97·6	97.9*	100.04	100.5*	Cumbria
3.4*	000	95.9*	95.9*	93.3	97.6*	95.4*	102-3*	97.0*	Durham
5.3*	105.3*	102-5*	99.8*	100-8*	111.2*	102-1*	100.00	95.1*	Northumberland
3.6*	96-9	104.3*	102.7	99.2*	103.4*	99.3*	102·0* 101·9*	101.9*	Gwent
7.9*	98.4*	,0,0	103.0*	105.7*	103.4	101.3*	101.6*	100.4*	Mid Glamorgan
3.4	102-2	101-8	103-4	103.4	101-3	100.0	98-3	103.2*	West Glamorgan
5.3*	96.6*	99.5*	93.4*	100.2*	98.2*	96.2*	97.0*	99·5 96·4*	Strathclyde
0.0	100-6	101.3	100.7	100-8	100.5	99-1	99.9	100.0	Tayside
0.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	All SDA counties†
5-8	00.7								Full-time non-manual women
4.8	93.7	99.0	99.8	97.3	97.9	95.5	97.2	96.9	Mersevside MC
1.3*	95.5	98-4	97.0	98-0	97.1	97.6	96.2	94.9	Tyne and Wear MC
5.8*	91.7*	93.9*	95.9*	94.6*	90.5*	90.7*	92.6*	91.1*	Cumbria
	98.2*	98.4*	97.0*	99.7*	96.4*	98.8*	98.8*	92.1*	Durham
9.7*	00.0*			94.2*	92.7*	91.7*	90.5*	85.7*	Northumberland
5.1*	99.0*	101.4*	98.3*	90.2*	90.9*	92.4*	94.3*	96.8*	Gwent
7.4*	101.0*	100.8*	101.1*	97.5*	101.2*	99.2*	100.6*	94.3*	Mid Glamorgan
3.7	88.1*	101.0*	99.3*	90.2*	98.0*	92.1*	94.1*	82.6*	West Glamorgan
8.5*	94·9 98·0*	96.3	95.5	95.1	95-2	93.7	92.8	94.3	Strathclyde
4.4		101.0*	98.9*	95.1*	93.2*	83.3*	97.1*	161 131250	Tayside
0.0	95·2 100·0	98.0	97.4	95.9	95.9	94-6	95.1	94.6	All SDA counties†
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	GB

Local government areas have been used as the basis of the NES sub-regional analyses only since 1974. Prior to 1974, NES analyses were based on the standard statistical sub-regions as defined in the Abstract of Regional Statistics No 9, 1973. This change was timed to coincide with the formation of the new counties in England and Wales.

As they are based on a sample, the results of the NES are subject to sampling errors. In cases where the sampling error is relatively high—mainly due to the small number of people in a particular sub-group, results are not shown.

<sup>\*</sup> The results for these areas should be used with particular caution. They have a relatively wide margin of sampling error (the estimate of average gross weekly earnings has a standard error of more than 2-0 per cent). Estimates have been omitted from the table if the standard error was more than 4 per cent or the sample number less than 50. † That is the weighted average of the areas in which the great majority of Special Development Areas lie (viz Merseyside Metropolitan County, Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County, Cumbria. Northumberland, Durham, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, West Glamorgan, Strathclyde and Tayside).

Average gross weekly earnings by industry order in Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, industrial South Wales, Strathclyde and Great Britain: fulltime manual men (aged 21 and over) whose pay was not affected by absence: April 1982

Industry order	Mersey- side Metro- politan County	Tyne and Wear Metro- politan County	Industrial South Wales	Strath- clyde	Great Britain
Mining and guarrying	Image	174-3*	158-5		174.9
Food, drink and tobacco Metal manufacture	133·1*		154-3	141·5* 143·7*	139·6 145·2
Mechanical engineering		141.7*		145.6*	134-5
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding	131.5*	130.0*			132-6
and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods nes	146.9*	158.7*	138-2*	151·0* 133·7* 136·9*	161·0 139·2 127·0
Construction	136.8*	131.4*	136.2*	133.0	131.4
Transport and communication Distributive trades Public admini-	138-6	145-1*	139.4*	146·2 104·4*	144·0 114·6
stration and defence All industries	108-0			118-6*	115-2
and services	135.9	136-1	136.7	135-1	133.8

See notes to table 2.

of average gross weekly earnings in counties with SDAs are not substantially different from the national average, although if anything the former are marginally higher. By taking weighted averages of relative male and female earnings, we find that between SDA counties, manual earnings are highest in West Glamorgan (which contained a relatively small proportion of SDA) and Merseyside, and lowest in Tayside.

For non-manuals, the range of earnings is narrower than for manuals, and more counties have relative earnings below national levels (excluding the South East). The highest earnings are in the Scottish areas; the lowest are in West Glamorgan. For all employees, relative earnings are highest in Merseyside, Strathclyde and Mid Glamorgan (all having relative earnings of between one and 11/2 per cent above national earnings if the South East is excluded for non-manuals) and lowest in Tayside, Gwent and Durham (all between one and 1½ per cent below national earnings). Northumberland is excluded from the comparisons because average earnings of non-manual men are not available.

#### Unemployment rates in the SDA counties

Table 5 shows unemployment rates (measured by registrations) in April 1976 and April 1982 in counties with SDAs. The overall unemployment rates in the actual SDAs of 1976 and 1982 are shown for comparison, together with the national unemployment rates for these years. These figures show that in nearly all of the SDA counties, unemployment has been above the national average in both 1976 and 1982, as has always been the case in those areas for which figures are available since the 1960s. This pattern of unemployment has not had the effect of reducing earnings in the SDA counties below the national average level.

In April 1982, Merseyside, Strathclyde and Mid Glamorgan had the highest unemployment rates of the nine counties (excluding Northumberland); Cumbria, Tayside and Durham had the lowest. A rank correlation

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test between relative earnings and unemployment rates of all employees in the nine areas gives a positive correlation of 0.75. This indicates that the higher are relative earnings in a particular area, the higher is that area's relative unem-

This conclusion is tentative because relative earnings in the nine areas are closely bunched, so that we do not have a high degree of confidence in the precise ordering of areas. In addition, the sample sizes are too small for us to ascertain how much of the earnings and unemployment differentials between the nine counties are associated with industrial and occupational structure.

#### Earnings of manual men by industry and occupation groups

This section examines the industrial and occupational structure of the larger SDA counties as a possible explanation for relatively higher average earnings. For full-time manual men, there are four areas for which such analyses can be made. Three of these are Mersevside. Tyne and Wear and Strathclyde; the fourth is industrial South Wales which consists of Gwent, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan (including Llanelli). Since August 1980, industrial South Wales has largely been a development area (South Glamorgan has approximated to a development area since 1974). Before 1980 more of it was a SDA, although only about a quarter of employees were then within the SDA and results here are thus much less indicative of spa conditions.

Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men in April 1982 are given in tables 6 and 7 for these areas and for Great Britain by each industry and occupation group for which sample sizes were adequate. However, industry and occupation groups cover a relatively wide range of individual industries and occupations: consequently figures for such industry and occupation groups do not completely eliminate the effects of industrial and occupational struc-

The information in tables 6 and 7 can be used to indicate

Average gross weekly earnings by occupational group in Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, industrial South Wales, Strathclyde and Great Britain: fulltime manual men (aged 21 and over) whose pay was not affected by absence: April 1982

Occupational group	Mersey- side Metro- politan	Tyne and Wear Metro- politan	Industrial South Wales	Strath- clyde	Great Britain
	County	County			
Catering, cleaning, hair- dressing and other	-50/01	Sales P	PapirelS		257
Materials processing	107.3*	98-0*		108.0*	109-7
Making and repairing (excluding metal and	144.0*		149-2*	128-8*	134-5
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and	145.9*	137.3*		141-4*	136-6
electrical) Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging	148-5	146.7	144-6	145-6	143.1
Construction, mining and related not identified	128-2*		119-5*	133.1*	128-4
Transport operating,	130-4*	148.0*	146.5*	136-2*	138-4
storing and related All manual occupations	135-2 135-9	129·8* 136·1	137·7 136·7	133-8 135-1	132·7 133·8

the extent to which average earnings in the four areas reflect differences in industrial and occupational structures between each area and Great Britain. For those industries and occupations for which separate data exist, two averages can be calculated for each area. The first is calculated by using the sample numbers of employees in the area in each industry or occupation group to weight together the figures for the groups of average earnings in the area (the same calculation is carried out for Great Britain using national samples). The second is calculated by using as weights the sample numbers in the area in each employment group and applying these weights to national figures to establish what national earnings would be if the employment structure was the same as in the area. Both averages are expressed as a percentage of the national average. Subtracting the second average from the first gives relative earnings in each area purged of the effects of differences between local and national employment structures.

Table 8(a) gives the results of these calculations for 1982. The figures based on actual employment structures differ from those in table 2. In table 8, the calculations use only those industry and occupation groups in each area with sample sizes large enough to produce estimates of average earnings of sufficient reliability in their own right, rather than utilising every employment group as in table 2.

In six of the eight cases shown in table 8(a), that is the industry and occupation groups for each area, the 1982 area average purged of its structural component is closer to the national average than is the area average based on actual employment structure; in a seventh (occupational structure in Merseyside), the two figures are the same. Hence, although these analyses cannot correct completely for in-

(continued on p 396)

Table 8 Average gross weekly earnings\* of full-time manual men† in each area as a percentage of the average for Great Britain. New Earnings Survey April 1982 and 1976

	Industry gr	oup	Occupation group			
Sub-Padivilla	Based on actual employ-ment structure in the area	Based on national employ- ment structure	Based on actual employ- ment structure in the area	Based on national employ- ment structure		
(a) April 1982 Merseyside Metropolitan	Med yoku	idamure Ind	AND COUNTY	ranke tal		
County Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	100.0	99.5	102.3	102.3		
County	103-5	100-3	101-2	100-9		
South Wales Strathclyde All areas	102·2 101·9 <b>101·9</b>	98·8 100·7 <b>100·0</b>	102·6 101·1 <b>101·8</b>	102·5 101·0 <b>101·6</b>		
(b) April 1976 Merseyside Metropolitan						
County Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	104-3	103.5	104.4	104.7		
County Industrial	105-1	102-1	105.4	104-9		
South Wales Strathclyde All areas	101·9 106·2 <b>104·5</b>	99·1 104·9 <b>102·6</b>	102·4 105·8 <b>104·5</b>	101·8 105·3 104·1		

<sup>\*</sup> Utilising only those industry and occupation groups in each area for which sample sizes

were adequate. † Aged 21 and over, excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

## Women: the vulnerable group

### Microelectronics at work in the office

There is currently growing interest and concern in many countries about the impact of microelectronics on employment. Jobs can be expected to change in character particularly in office work where during the last ten years a whole new generation of office equipment has been created. The article is part of an ILO investigation and focuses specifically on the implications for women.

During the last two decades women have entered the labour market in increasing numbers, accelerating a trend evident in most countries since the Second World War<sup>1</sup>. The majority of women have found employment in the tertiary sector of the economy (table 1) and in non-manual occupations (table 2). Indeed, as women have entered the labour market, certain activities in the service sector and occupations have become increasingly "feminised". Today, throughout the industrialised countries, one of the fundamental characteristics of the labour markets is the marked segregation by sex. Women are concentrated in a limited range of occupations and are most likely to be found working in relatively less skilled and lower paying jobs than their male counterparts. This concentration has important implications for where the incidence of adjustment to new technology will fall. This is because many of the occupations to which women gravitate are those which the new information technology is beginning to transform.

Microelectronic technology has the capability of profoundly affecting so-called information activities—the

Table 1 Concentration of women workers by sector of activity (1977)

Country	Sector	Sector					
	Agriculture per cent	Industry per cent	Services per cent	number employed (000s)			
Federal Republic	7.5	29.5	61.6	9.012			
of Germany France	8.6	24.4	67.0	8,077			
Italy Netherlands Belgium Luxembourg United Kingdom	13·2 1·5 2·1 0·5 1·3	31·2 14·0 23·0 12·5 25·6	55·6 83·3 72·4 80·0 72·3	5,266 1,154 1,120 40 9,373			
EEC 9 United States (1980) Canada (1979) Australia (1979)	6·3 1·6 3·2 3·8	26·5 17·9* 15·8 17·1	66·3 80·5† 81·0 79·0	35,189 41,283 4,022 2,137			

Includes manufacturing, mining and construction.
Fincludes transportation, public utilities, trade, finance, public administration, private household ervices and miscellaneous services.

services and miscellaneous services. Source: Eurostat: Economic and social position of women in the Community 1981 (Luxembourg, Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1981), table 30; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and unemployment: a report on 1980, Special Labor Force Report 244 (Washington, DC, 1981), calculated from table 27, p. A-26; and OECD: Labour force statistics, 1968-1979 (Paris, 1981).

creation, processing, storage and transmission of information. A large proportion of the workforce in most countries is engaged in these activities. In the United States, it has been estimated that about half of the labour force work is in information-related occupations<sup>2</sup>, in the UK the information sector is said to employ nearly half of

#### Information handling

The information sector, like the rest of the economy, is not homogeneous. Within it there are skilled occupations -those who create, analyse, coordinate and interpret information—and less skilled—those who manipulate information<sup>4</sup>. The latters' tasks may be characterised as information handling. It is in these activities that women by and large are concentrated as secretaries, typists, bookkeepers, stenographers, cashiers and the like. In contrast, the upper echelons of information occupations are dominated by men who are the vast majority of senior

This article is an extract from an ILO publication Microelectronics and office jobs by Diane Werneke. The publication can be obtained through major booksellers or the Internaltional Labour Office, 96 Marsham Street, London SWI.

Table 2 Concentration of women workers by occupation

Country	Occupat	ion			
	Clerical	Sales	Professional and technical	Adminis- trative and mana- gerial	Service
Federal Republic of Germany France Italy	31·0 26·9 14·4	13·2 10·4 12·4	13·8 19·7 13·1	1·5 1·5 0·2	16·9 15·3 13·5
United Kingdom United States Canada Australia	30·8 34·3 34·0 33·7	12·2 6·8 10·5 13·0	12·2 15·2 19·3 14·4	0·9 5·9 4·8 2·7	23·3 21·0 18·0 15·5

Source: ILO: Year Book of Labour Statistics, 37th to 39th issues (Geneva, 1977-79).

and middle management and professional workers. Microelectronics is fundamentally conceived of as a tool to assist the latter group in their decision-making, analysis and communication by speeding up and broadening the flow of information to and from them. The use of microelectronics, as far as the information handlers are concerned, is a tool to increase their productivity in delivery of that information and consequently has more significant employment implications<sup>5</sup>.

Looking at the information-handling occupations, the degree of sex segregation becomes evident. If, following the analysis of Joy Selby Smith<sup>6</sup>, a "female" occupation can be defined as one where 50 per cent or more workers engaged in that occupation are women, one finds women workers overwhelmingly concentrated in a few "female" occupations. Many of these are information-handling occupations. Selby Smith found that in Australia over 85 per cent of women in the paid workforce were concentrated in 18 of 61 occupations listed by the Statistical Office, all of them "female" occupations. Half of Australian women were found to be in "female" occupations that were likely to feel a significant impact from developments in microelectronics. These included bookkeepers and cashiers, stenographers and typists, other clerical occupations and sales assistants.

#### White collar

Using detailed labour force data, a similar analysis can be performed for the us. About one-third of all women workers are concentrated in white collar "female" occupations-mainly clerical-which are expected to be affected by the use of microelectronic technology (table 3). Only 16 per cent are classified as professional and

Table 3 Female white collar occupations likely to be affected by microelectronics in the United States

Occupation	Percentage of women	Number of women employed (000s)
Bookkeepers Cashiers Secretaries Typists Bank tellers	90·5 86·6 99·1 96·9 92·7	1,723 1,346 3,841 991 515
Billing clerks Clerical supervisors Collectors Counter clerks Estimators	90·2 70·5 56·4 73·4 56·2	147 169 44 257 300
File clerks Insurance adjusters Office machine operators Payroll and time keeping Receptionists	86·4 57·5 72·6 81·0 96·3	280 100 682 188 606
Statistical clerks Stenographers Telephone operators All other clerical	78·0 89·1 91·8 77·1	302 57 290 1,435
Total employed		41,283



Adapting for the future

technical workers. When one looks at management occupations, the proportion is smaller again—only six per cent. Those information handling occupations—bookkeepers, secretaries, cashiers, typists and so on-are clearly dominated by women: in many of these occupations more than 90 per cent of these workers are women.

In the UK one-third of women work in offices and of these more than 90 per cent are employed in routine clerical jobs. The top three female occupations are clerical, cashiers and typists<sup>7</sup>. It is likely that similar concentrations are found elsewhere in the industrialised countries.

This analysis of occupational data does not mean one-half of all Australian women or one-third of women in the us are being threatened by job loss as the result of the use of microelectronics in the office. It does suggest that large numbers of women are working in informationhandling occupations and may therefore bear the burden of adjustments that are required. Moreover, it is not just those women who are now employed that will be affected. These occupations have been of key importance for providing women with work. This may cause problems among women who are seeking to re-enter the workforce after a spell in domestic activity and among new entrants hoping to follow in the tradition of the women before them. For example, in France, 50 per cent of girls are being trained in typing, shorthand and accounting and in Australia the same percentage are seeking clerical jobs<sup>8</sup>

#### Effect on jobs

The use of microelectronic technology in the office will result in some labour displacement. Some women may lose jobs and the use of new technology is likely to cause a curtailment of growth of the office jobs generally held by women. And because of certain factors affecting women workers one can postulate that adjustment to change may be quite difficult in some cases. For once thing, if existing jobs are lost, women generally have more limited access

to alternative job possibilities than men because of their domestic/family responsibilities. They may be limited by the geographical area to which they are confined or by time constraints which might preclude taking a new job some miles away. Most women withdraw from the labour force for some period of their adult years to have children and raise a family. This may make re-entry to the labour market particularly difficult in times of spreading technological change. Many of their traditional skills such as speed typing and shorthand may be outdated as firms search for personnel who are acquainted with word processing and other new technology-based office equip-

Those who can quickly grasp the capabilities of a word processor or can efficiently perform a computer search of microfiche files will be in demand. This may mean some older workers will find it difficult to adjust to change. Older persons also tend to lack extended formal education and general office skills that provide a useful basis for adjusting to change<sup>9</sup>.

#### **Difficulties**

Women may also experience difficulties in finding new jobs because of inadequate information. Many who are part-time workers or who withdraw from the labour force do not benefit from the social aspects of work which are important elements in the informal information networks that are widely recognised as a key job search tool. Also, because of these part-time and intermittent characteristics in their labour force participation, women are also seen as secondary workers, participating in a separate and unequal sector of the labour market. Jobs in the secondary sector are characterised by low pay, poor working conditions, little chance of advancement, and considerable instability<sup>10</sup>. Information about jobs in the primary sector is likely to be limited, perpetuating work in the secondary sector. The information sector is also generally characterised by lack of unionisation, particularly among women, which also narrows their access to information. It also means that women are in a relatively poor position to bargain about the introduction of new technology and to acquire their share of the gains of technological change.

If, then, the use of new technology curtails the growth of those traditional clerical or information-handling occupations in which women work, what is the likelihood that the new opportunities for work that new technology opens up will become a new source of employment growth? Although difficult to predict the range of jobs that will probably be created by the spread of microelectronics, one can definitely point to computer application -programming, systems analysis, data management-and electronics engineering as growth areas. Based on evidence already available, the outlook for women in these jobs is not encouraging. For example, although in the us women hold 25 per cent of computer specialist occupations and represent 20 per cent of the engineering and science technicians, they tend to be concentrated at the lower end of the skill spectrum<sup>11</sup>. In Sweden, 90 per cent of those working as data processing managers were men, 80 per cent of those in data processing planning were men while 97 per cent of routine data entry positions were

filled by women<sup>12</sup>. According to electronic equipment suppliers in Europe, the proportion of women in higher skill-level computer courses has grown significantly over the last two decades, but women still account for only 10 to 25 per cent of all participants in courses at this level. 13

#### Early education

The reason for the under-representation of women in the highly skilled and expanding computer occupations lies in part in their early education<sup>14</sup>. It is well known that girls in secondary schools take fewer science and mathematics courses than boys. Even in today's more technologically advanced society, women remain unaware of the increasing mathematical requirements of any field of study. In Europe girls are disproportionately concentrated in general subjects of study rather than technical studies and choose courses in the humanities, languages and arts as opposed to science, mathematics and other technical subjects. Consequently, upon leaving school. most girls tend to lack background in science and mathematics. These patterns also prevail beyond school. Those women who enrol in post-secondary education tend to study humanities or education; few enrol in engineering subjects. Those who take vocational training also pursue the same courses as they did in formal education. In the vocational subjects which are open to both men and women, a majority of women opt for courses in general office employment and other services whereas men choose apprenticeships in technical skills or industrial

It is not surprising, therefore, that lacking an appropriate technical background, women are under-represented in highly skilled computer occupations. Having once shut the door to science and mathematics, they lack the background to study for the higher professions in the computer industry. A similar situation exists with respect to general management and supervisory training. Whether given in-house or at a training centre, the proportion of women represented is low. Whether this is due to the lack of desire or, because of family responsibilities, the inability to invest time and effort in training on the part of women themselves or is the result of employers overlooking them as candidates, the consequence is the same: the access of women to new jobs and advancement is likely to be severely limited unless their participation in relevant course work in school and training beyond school is substantially broadened.

#### Job enhancement

So far this article has focused on the labour displacement effect of the use of microelectronics in the office and the reasons why women will find it difficult to adjust to the changes required because of their relative immobility, occupationally and geographically, and their lack of appropriate education, training and skills. Another aspect of the effect of new technology on jobs that is being viewed with concern is its impact on job content and work organisation<sup>15</sup>. Some observers argue that the use of new technology will enhance jobs and upgrade skills of the

information handlers. According to this view, new technology can reduce the tedium of routine tasks and the monotony of the job by allowing more varied and interesting activities to be undertaken. It may also result in workers becoming more highly specialised and less susceptible to easy substitution and replacement than they are at present 16.

On the other hand, many argue that the introduction of new technology will cause the jobs of information handlers to become more routine and less skilled. Following the principles of scientific management, jobs will be broken down into a series of steps that will then be re-ordered and divided among different groups of workers to save time and increase productivity. As a result, jobs will become fragmented and deskilled. Whereas speed and accuracy were once valuable skills in a typist, with the use of a word processor any typist can now produce a well-presented document quickly. Related to this is the potential of new technology to remove the autonomy and independence of a worker. The mechanisation of office work occurs when office machines "subordinate the work of the clerk to the tempo of the machine, which takes over the larger part of the discretion involved in the operation. and which requires full-time specialised attendants . . . ' not unlike the factory assembly line

#### **Participation**

Support for both the favourable and unfavourable scenarios exists in the literature on the impact of new technology. The outcome depends on how work is reorganised when new technology is introduced. For this reason, the importance of participation and consultation over the changes brought about by the introduction of new equipment has been emphasised, particularly by the European trade unions.

Along with the issues of potential displacement and changes in work organisation, the health aspects of the new office equipment have received a great deal of attention 18. The trade unions have highlighted the health aspects of visual display units and the lack of attention paid to environmental or ergonomic factors associated with their positioning as part of computer systems. Health hazards cited include headache, eye strain, backache and possible exposure to radiation. The last has been unsupported by medical studies to date which show that the radiation emitted is far less than that resulting from an average day's television viewing\*. In addition, some observers maintain that the new office equipment is introducing to office jobs problems of stress which are associated with the mechanisation of the factory<sup>19</sup>.

#### Summary

The development of microelectronic technology has greatly expanded the capacity to create, save and communicate information of all types. It enables substantially more information to become available at a dramatically faster rate and at a falling cost. While the processing power of microelectronics can be and is being used in a wide variety of applications, it is in the informationintensive office sector that its impact is most readily

discernable at present. The new generation of office equipment-word processors, optical character readers, minicomputers and the like—can be expected to have a profound impact on jobs and the nature of work in the

The new office technology has a significant effect on information-handling activities for it greatly speeds the production and communication of data and text. As such, its initial impact invariably falls on those clerical occupations engaged in the manipulation of information. These occupations are generally staffed by women who have gravitated to these lower skilled white collar jobs in increasing numbers over the past two decades. This is not to say that the new office technology does not affect other white collar staff: indeed the jobs of management and professional workers are also likely to be profoundly changed as new sources and uses of information become available with the use of new technology.

#### Far reaching effects

New technology will unquestionably have a far reaching impact on office jobs in general and the work women do in particular. The changes brought about by the introduction of new technology are, however, by no means determined. Jobs can be lost causing serious difficulties. New jobs can be created that are incompatible with the skills that have been made redundant. Jobs will change in content and work will be reorganised. Women can benefit from these changes, but in order to do so appropriate action will be required now in schools, training establishments, and in the enterprises themselves. Government, employers and trade unions each have a role to play, but the central effort must come from working women through their understanding of the issues and participation in the process of change.

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- (3) Quoted in E Bird: Information technology in the office: the impact on women's jobs (Manchester, Equal Opportunities Commission, 1980), p. 9.
- (4) Porat, op. cit., p. 106.
- (5) This is not to say that management will not be affected by new office technology. Indeed, microelectronics also affects non-repetitive office work by the use of visual display, facsimile, teleconferencing and others which lead to increased independence from labour-intensive information networks. Management jobs will certainly change but less dramatically than those of information handlers in the near future.

<sup>\*</sup> See Employment Gazette, 1983, July p. 315.

(6) J Selby Smith, op. cit.

(7) E Bird, op. cit., p. 16.

- (8) M Hult: Technological change and women workers: the development of microelectronics, report submitted to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (Copenhagen, doc. 6A/conf 94/6; mimeographed), p. 22.
- (9) ILO: Problems of women non-manual workers, op. cit.,
- (10) P B Doeringer and M J Piore: Internal labor markets and manpower analysis (Lexington (Mass.), D. C. Heath and
- (11) us Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and unemployment: A report on 1980, Special Labor Force Report 244, (Washington, DC, April 1981), pp.
- (12) M Hult, op. cit., p. 24.

- (13) ILO: Problems of women non-manual workers, op. cit., p.
- (14) ibid., pp. 53-70, and V Hasty: Women and their sciencerelated education-or lack thereof (ILO, unpublished research, July 1981).
- (15) K Schramm: "Business education for the future", in International Labour Review (Geneva, ILO), Jan-Feb 1980
- (16) J Sleigh et al., op. cit.
- (17) D Lockwood: The black coated worker (London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1958), p. 89.
- (18) J Sleigh et al., op. cit., pp. 100-102.
- (19) S L Sauter et al.: VDT-computer automation of work practices as a stressor in information processing jobs (Madison (Wisconsin), University of Wisconsin, Department of Preventive Medicine, unpublished and undated

### Relative earnings in counties with SDAs (continued from p 391)

dustrial and occupational structures, they nevertheless indicate that differences in such structures are at least part of the reason why average earnings in the four areas are above the average for Great Britain. Differences in industrial structures probably explain at least most of the earnings differential with Great Britain in each of these areas in

## Trends in average weekly earnings in SDA

It is difficult to reach many firm conclusions about trends in relative earnings in the assisted areas since 1974, because some of the data are based on rather small numbers and hence sampling errors are relatively large. As a consequence, reliable estimates of non-manual earnings are not available for Gwynedd in any of the years and in other areas reliable estimates are available in some years but not in others. For example, table 2 gives estimates of earnings for manual women in each of the ten areas in both 1974 and 1982, but only for Strathclyde are estimates available in both years with a standard error below two per cent.

However, some conclusions are possible, particularly for male manual workers in the SDA counties. Earnings estimates are given in table 3 for the years 1974, 1976 and 1982 for all areas where numbers are available. Each of the four groups of employees (that is manual men and women and non-manual men and women) had rising relative earnings between 1974 and 1976, but falling relative earnings there-

In 1982, relative earnings in the SDA counties for each group were similar to their level of 1974, though male manual workers have in most years been above the national

average. For non-manuals, relative earnings in the SDA counties have always remained very close to the national average (excluding the South East) without any discernible divergence emerging.

For manual men, table 2 shows that the range between the area with the highest average earnings and that with the lowest (when expressed as a percentage of the average for Great Britain) declined from 22.5 per cent in April 1974 to 19.5 per cent in April 1978 and 16.4 per cent in April 1982. In seven of the ten areas the percentage differential between the average for the SDA county and the national average was lower in April 1983 than in April 1974—despite these being years when relative earnings in the SDA counties were constant. All this is consistent with the conclusion that relative earnings in the SDA counties are converging towards each other and towards the national aver-

Table 8(b) shows that although differences in employment structures (and in particular, industrial structures) accounted for some of the earnings differential between the four major areas and Great Britain in 1976, less of the earnings differential was explained by employment structures in 1976 than in 1982.

From 1976–82, relative earnings based on actual employment structures fell by about 2½ per cent in the four areas. Relative earnings purged of the effects of employment structure also fell by about 2½ per cent. Hence employment structures do not appear to explain the relative decline in male manual earnings in these areas since 1976. However, any adjustment of relative earnings in the SDA counties due to relatively higher levels of unemployment in these areas has been both small and slow to occur.

## LABOUR MARKET DATA

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### Trends in labour statistics

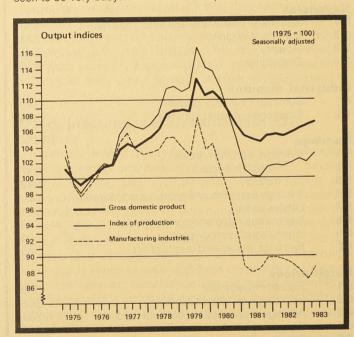
# Commentary

#### Summary

The output-based measure of Gross Domestic Product increased slightly in the second quarter, and for the first half-year total output was 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Only limited information is available beyond the middle of the year and this suggests that the slow recovery in the economy has dicators and a number of economic forecasts all point to continued growth in 1984, but the rate of increase is not at present seen to be very buoyant.

ment showed some increase in the second quarter, following a substantial decline over the previous 31/2 years; there was a less-rapid decline in manufacturing employment and an increase in the services sector. The slower decline in manufacturing employment continued in July

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment fell slightly in August, and while this reduction continued. The cso's cyclical in- may be erratic, the rate of increase in the trend has clearly been moderating during this year. Vacancy figures, both stocks and flows, also continue the preliminary output estimate) to improve markedly.



Accompanying these developments in the UK economy, improvements in output and prices have also taken place in a number of other industrialised countries, with the United States economy in particular showing some marked improvements

Domestic demand remained buoyant in the second quarter with the increase being greater than that of output. Retail sales were 61/2 per cent up on a year earlier, compared with a comparable rise in output of 11/2 per cent. This, together with some weakening in the demand for exports, has contributed to a deficit in the current account of the balance of payments.

to be reflecting the recovery in at the improved June level with, cent down on the second half of pects for world economic recov-

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to earlier. New credit advanced in-July was about 71/4 per cent. The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index rose to 4.6 per cent in August.

#### Economic background

The cso's composite cyclical indicators suggest that the current upswing may continue into 1984, and the CBI's August Monthly Trends Survey suggests favourable output expectations for the seventh successive Labour market indicators seem month. Total order books remain

economic activity. Total employ- demand strongest for consumer goods industries, although export orders appear to have weakened slightly since earlier surveys. However some forecasters have become rather more pessimistic about the longer term, and most predict a slackening of growth in 1984. The National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the CBI, for example, respectively expect output in 1984 to rise by about 13/4 per cent and 1 per cent, compared with forecasts for growth in 1983 of 2.3 per cent and 13/4 to 2 per cent.

Gross domestic product (on rose marginally in the second quarter, to a level 21/2 per cent above its low point of spring 1981. If oil and gas extraction are excluded, there was growth of half a percentage point in the second quarter, to a level 2 per cent above the cyclical trough. In comparison with a year earlier, output was up by 11/2 per cent in the first half of 1983.

Output of the production industries in total, and of manufacturing industries, was about 1/2 per cent higher in the three months to July than in the previous three months (on provisional estimates). It should be noted that these indices are now reclassified to the 1980 sic and have been rebased to 1980 = 100see table 0.1

Consumers' expenditure continues to grow, albeit more slowly in the second quarter, but retail sales in August were down on the high level of recent months. In the three months to August, retail sales increased by 1 per cent over the previous three months, and was 5 per cent up on a year creased 3 per cent in the three months to July, to a level 19 per cent up on a year earlier.

The volume of stocks\* held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers fell by about £155 million in the second quarter compared with an increase of £25 million in the first quarter. The largest decline was in the retailing sector but there was also a slight fall in the overall level of manufacturers' stocks, despite some growth in their stocks of finished goods.

Capital expenditure\* was virtually unchanged between the first and second quarters, for the first half of 1983 it was 11/2 per

1982, and only 1/2 per cent up on a year earlier. Manufacturing investment in the first half of 1983 was 9 per cent lower than a year earlier, although investment in the construction, distribution and financial industries was 6 per cent up over the same period There has been a marked de-

celeration in growth in the money supply during the banking months of July and August although the growth of the monetary aggregates remains above the 7-11 per cent range. In the current target period since February £M3 has grown at an annualised rate of 121/2 per cent. M1 at 141/2 per cent and PSL2 at 15 per cent. The current account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £313 million in the second quarter compared with a surplus of £779 million in the first quarter, and there was a £350 million deficit on visible trade in July. These figures reflect a decline in the oil surplus, an increase in the non-oil deficit, and a deterioration in invisible trade. with the balance of earnings on interest, profits, and dividends moving into deficit.

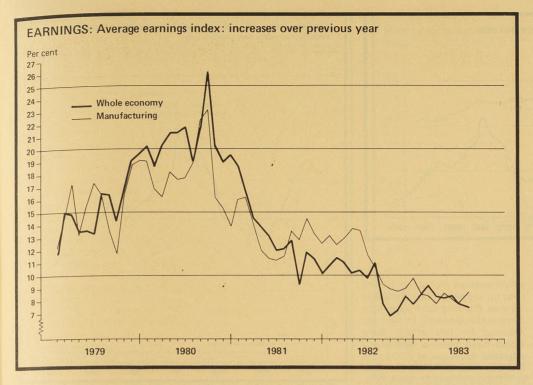
The volume of exports in the three months to July was 3 per cent lower than in the preceeding three months, and 4 per cent lower than in the same period in 1982. Recent figures have shown marked fluctuations from month to month, making it difficult to judge the underlying trend. Imports were 11/2 per cent higher in the three months to July than in the previous three months, in volume terms; they showed a significant rise at the beginning of the year, and have remained at this higher level in recent months

Sterling's effective exchange rate remained fairly stable in August and September. Its trade weighted value on September 15 of 84.9 compared with a second quarter average of 84.3.

\*These series have been redefined and rebased at 1980 prices, see table 0.1.

#### World outlook

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its annual report, published in September, is cautiously optimistic about pros-



ery and greater international financial stability. The OECD also expects higher growth (around 3 per cent) in the OECD area, in

Signs of an upswing are now

evident in a number of industrial countries, but there is a considerable degree of variation in performance so far this year. Output in continental Europe has shown slower growth than in the UK and Japan, but the strongest recovery was in the United States. However, some signs that this growth may not be sustained have already appeared, with the us Department of Commerce's index of leading indicators showing an increase of only 0.3 per cent in July, the lowest for 11 months. Further, the us unemployment rate remained at 9.5 per cent in August, after falling steadily from a peak of 10.8 per cent last December.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)'s Annual Review, published in August, forecast that the volume of world trade would remain unchanged this year, following the 2 per cent fall in 1982. The rate of increase in consumer prices in most industrialised countries remains moderate although there are wide variations in the rate of inflation.

#### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year

to July was about 71/4 per cent. Increased overtime working in July tended to offset the effect on average earnings of new settlements, which are generally at lower levels than a year ago, so that the underlying annual in-

vear to June The actual increase in the year to July, 7.5 per cent, was inflated by temporary factors, such as the

timing of settlements. Some groups of employees (for example some National Health Service employees and Local Authority administrators) received increases during the 12 months to July, both from their 1983 settlements and from their delayed

1982 settlements. This was par-

crease was similar to the revised

estimate of the increase in the

tially offset by lower back-pay in July 1983 than a year earlier

The underlying monthly rate of increase averaged about 3/4 per cent in the three months to July, reflecting in part the higher level of overtime working (seasonally adjusted) in July. Averaged over the latest six months, the monthly increase has been about 1/2 per

In manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to July was about 81/2 per cent, marginally higher than in the year to June. This increase reflects more overtime and less short-time working which is estimated to have added about 1/2 per cent more to the increase in average earnings in the year to July, than

to the year to June. For the index of production industries, the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to July was about 8 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June.

The actual increases for manufacturing industries and indes of production industries of 8.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively were above the underlying increases because of the timing of bonus payments.

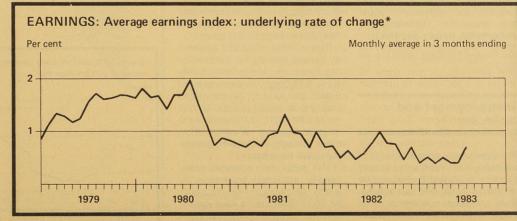
In the three months to July, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

#### Retail prices

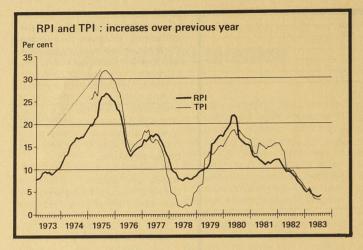
The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index was 4.6 per cent in August compared with 4.2 per cent in July. This rise reflects an increase in prices of 0.4 per cent between July and August compared with no change between the same months last

About one quarter of the increase between July and August is attributable to price rises for clothing, following the end of summer sales. A further quarter was accounted for by increased mortgage interest payments reflecting the residual effect of the recent increase in interest rates. There was a smaller effect from the ending of summer discounts for coal and the remainder reflected small price increases across a range of other goods and services, partially offset by some seasonal price reductions among fresh vegetables.

The tax and price index rose by 3.6 per cent in the year to August, 1.0 percentage points less than the corresponding in-



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



crease in the RPI, to stand at 175.1 (January 1978 = 100). This gap is about the same as in July and is mainly a reflection of the increase in personal income tax allowances in the Budget.

The prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 0.8 per cent between July and August mainly because of higher prices for petroleum products and food materials. The increase over 12 months was 8.0 per cent in August compared with 6.4 per cent in July.

Manufacturers selling prices\* (as measured by the price index for home sales of manufactured products) increased by 0.2 per cent between July and August because of widespread small price changes. The 12-month change in this index, which has been in the range 5-6 per cent since the beginning of the year, remained unchanged at 5.4 per

Comparisons with retail price movements in other OECD countries show that at the latest available date (July) the 12-month percentage increase for the UK was 0.8 percentage points below the OFCD average. It was lower than those for France, Italy and Belgium but remained higher than those for Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and the USA.

\* On a revised basis, with 1980=100: see

#### Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) in August decreased by 16,000 to 2,942,000 but this reflects a reduction in the count of 9,000 arising from the further effects of the Budget provision averaged 152,000 an increase of

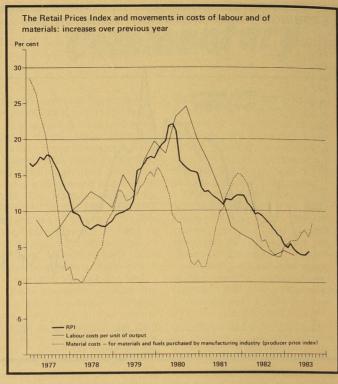
which enables men aged 60 and over on supplementary benefit to receive the long-term rate right away without having to sign on. Allowing for this effect, there would have been a seasonally adjusted decrease of 7,000, the first decrease for 45 months. This fall may be an erratic movement, but the rate of increase has clearly been moderating during the course of this year, averaging months, compared with 24,000 in the previous three months (to Community Programme vacanmonths before then.

employees) reflecting, (a) an in- month period. crease of 9,000 from seasonal school leavers.

The August claimant total included 112,000 school leavers, compared with 116,000 in July claimant school leavers regare not entitled to benefit until the first Monday in September, compared with 211,000 in July and 194,000 in August last year.

The number of people assisted by special employment and training measures at the end of July was 540,000, a decrease of 5.000 on June. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, 330,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unem-

ployment benefits. The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) increased by 9,000 in August to 162,000, 48,000 higher than a year ago. In the last three months the stock



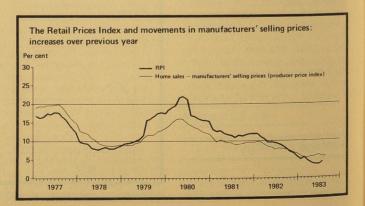
10,000 a month in the latest three 21,000 on the previous three Budget effects) in Northern Ireland months of which 7,000 were May) and 32,000 in the three cies. The inflow of vacancies continued to improve and aver-The recorded total in August aged 199,000 a month in the last decreased by 11,000 to three months, an increase of 3,010,000, (12.6 per cent of all 30,000 on the previous three for the United Kingdom, on the

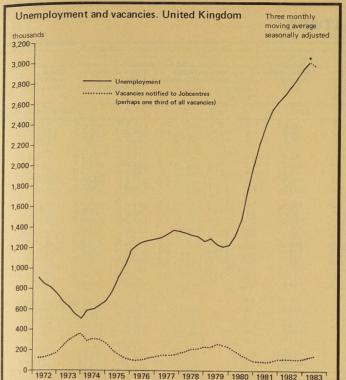
Female unemployment has influences. (b) a seasonally ad- been rising faster than male unjusted decrease of 7,000, (c) a employment. In the latest three reduction of 9,000 from the months the increase on the pre-Budget effects and (d) a fall of vious three months was 0.3 per-3,000 in the number of claimant centage points for females compared with 0.2 for males (after a distinctive seasonal pattern adding back the Budget effects).

The regional pattern in the latest three months, compared and 103,000 in August 1982. In with the previous three months, addition there were 212,000 non- shows increases above the national average (+0·2) per cenistered at Careers Offices who tage points after adding back the

(+0.6) and the North (+0.3). In all other regions the increases were at or below the national average, with no change at all over the period recorded for Wales.

Unemployment rates by age, claimant basis are shown for the first time this month in table 2.15. The figures show higher than average unemployment among the under 25 year old age group and, for males, among the 60 and over age group. The figures show among those aged under 18; figures on the old registration basis being high in July by when summer school leavers had registered, while on the claimant basis the rates tend to be high in reflecting summer October,

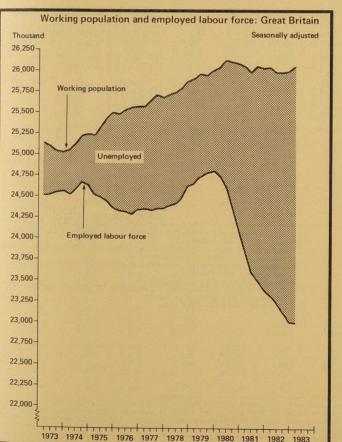




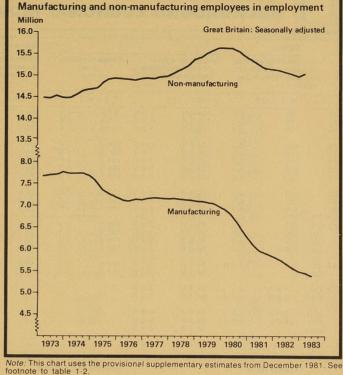
school leavers who have become

entitled to claim benefit International comparisons of unemployment show that most

creases over the past year. The recent increases in the seasonally adjusted national unemploy-



This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from September 1981. See otes on table 1.1



countries have experienced in- ment rates (latest three months monthly decreases of 19,000 in compared with the previous three months) are: Australia (+0.9 percentage points), the Netherlands and Italy (both +0.7), Denmark and Ireland (both +0.5), Belgium (+0.4), Austria, Germany and the United Kingdom (all +0.2), Sweden, Norway and France (all +0·1). In Japan there was no change, while there were falls in Canada (-0.4) and the United States (-0.5).

#### **Employment**

On first indications total employment\* (seasonally adjusted) rose by about 20,000 in the second quarter of the year, following reductions since the end of 1979 when the current recesment was little changed.

turing industries show a fall of ing the last ten years. 18,000 (seasonally adjusted).

the second quarter and 21 000 in the first quarter

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) in July was 10 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted), slightly higher than the average of 91/2 million hours in the second quarter. Short-time working fell again, to 3/4 million hours lost a week (not seasonally adjusted). The average number of hours lost in the last three months is below 1 million, compared with a monthly average of 1.6 million in 1982 and over 4 million in 1981

#### Industrial stoppages

The number of days lost sion began. It is too early to through stoppages of work due to regard this as a change in the industrial disputes in August is direction of the trend but it is provisionally estimated as clear that total employment is no 176,000—slightly higher than the longer declining at the rate revised July figure of 173,000. observed last year. Within the This brings the cumulative total total employment in service in- of days lost in the first eight dustries rose faster than in the months of 1983 to 2.5 million, first quarter while the rate of well below the figure of 3.8 mildecline in manufacturing employ- lion for the comparable period in 1982 and the average of 6.3 Figures for July for manufac- million over the same period dur-

Five stoppages accounted for This fall is very close to the nearly one half of all the working days lost in August-two in mechanical engineering, one in a tyre company, one in metal manufacture and one in the construction industry.

<sup>\*</sup> These supplementary employment estimates include an allowance for undercounting in the basic series. See the article on page 242 of the June issue of Employment

## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

UNITED KINGDOM

		Output						Demand	d							
		Index of partion—OE countries	CD	Index of o of manufa industries R	cturing	Whole ec	onomy <sup>3</sup>	Consun expend 1975 pr	iture	Retail sale volume 1	es	Real per disposal	sonal ole income	Fixed inv ment <sup>4</sup> 1980 pric R		Stock building <sup>5</sup> 10 1980 prices R
		1975 = 10	00	1980 = 100	)	1975 = 10	00	£ billion		1978 = 10	0	1975 = 1	00	£ billion	-	£ billion
1972 1973 1974		98 108 109	6·5 10·2 0·9	104·4 R 114·1 R 112·7 R	2·2 R 9·3 R -1·2 R	97·9 103·6 102·0	-3·1 5·8 -1·5	63·3 66·3 65·0	6·0 4·7 -1·8	95·2 99·6 98·5	5·0 4·6 -1·0	95·2 101·4 100·1	8·7 6·5 -1·3	12·8 R 14·0 R 14·7 R	-5·2 R 10·0 R 5·1 R	-0·20 R 3·97 R 2·48 R
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		100 109 113 118 123	-8·3 9·0 3·6 4·4 4·2	104·9 R 106·9 R 108·9 R 109·5 R 109·4 R	-6.9 R 1.9 R 1.9 R 0.6 R -0.1 R	100·0 101·8 104·6 108·0 110·7 R	-2·0 1·8 2·8 3·3 2·5 R	64·7 64·7 64·5 68·2 71·6	-0.6 0.9 -0.3 5.8 4.9	96·6 96·4 98·3 100·0 104·3	-1.8 -0.1 -1.7 5.6 4.6	100·0 99·2 97·7 105·7 113·1	-0·1 -0·8 -1·5 8·2 7·0	13.0 R 12.9 R 13.8 R 15.2 R 16.8 R	-11.5 R -1.5 R 7.7 R 10.1 R 10.4 R	-2.48 R 1.09 R 2.19 R 1.73 R 2.10 R
1980 1981 1982		123 123 118	0·0 0·0 -4·1	100·0 R 93·4 R 93·7 R	-8·6 R -6·6 R 0·3 R	107·6 105·1 106·1	-2·8 R -2·3 1·0	71.6 71.9 72.7	0·0 -0·1 1·1	104·3 105·5 108·2	0·6 1·2 2·6	114·5 112·5 111·6	1·2 -1·7 -0·8	15-8 R 14-2 R 14-8 R	-6·1 R -9·9 R 3·4 R	-3·21 R -1·52 R -1·12 R
1982	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	122 120 117 115 R	-1.6 -3.2 -4.8 -5.7	94·4 R 94·1 R 93·6 R 92·9 R	2·8 R 1·8 R -0·7 R -2·0 R	105·5 105·8 106·3 106·7	0·6 1·1 0·9 1·0	17·9 18·0 18·2 18·6	0·6 0·0 1·7 3·3	106·5 106·8 108·9 110·7	0·0 1·7 3·3 5·1	111.9 111.6 110.9 111.9	-2·4 -0·3 -0·8 0·3	3·7 R 3·6 R 3·7 R 3·8 R	2·5 R 2·6 R 3·3 R 7·7 R	-0.07 R 0.11 R -0.31 R -0.85 R
1983	Q1 Q2	118	-3·2 R	94·5 R 94·2 R	0·1 R 0·1 R	107·2 [107·4]	1·6 [1·5]	18·5 [18·8]	3·4 [4·4]	111·1 113·6	4·5 6·4	111.7	-0.2	3·7 R [3·7]	-0.0 R [1.2]	0·03 R -0·16
983	Feb Mar	117-4 118-4 R	-4·1 -3·2 R	94·2 R 93·6 R	-0·3 R 0·1 R					111·1 119·9	4·9 4·5					
	Apr May June	118-9 R 119-9 e	-2·6 -1·3 e	94·3 R 94·7 R 93·7 R	-0.6 R -0.5 R 0.1 R					112·9 113·7 114·0	5·3 5·8 6·4					
	July Aug			95·4 R	0.8 R					113·9 R [113·0]	6·0 R [5·0]					

	Visible t	rade			Balance	of payments		Competit	iveness	Profits		Prices			
	Export v	olume	Import vo	lume	Current balance 1	Effective 6	exchange	Relative labour co		Gross tra of compa	ding profits	Producer Materials	prices ind	lex <sup>† 9 11</sup> Home sale	es
	1975 = 1	100	1975 = 10	00	noillid 3	1975 = 100	0	1975 = 10	00	£ billion		1980 = 10	00 R	1980 = 10	00 R
1976 1973 1974	85·6 97·2 104·2	-0·3 13·6 14·6	95·2 108·4 109·	11·3 13·9 1·0	0·2 -1·0 -3·3	123·3 111·8 108·3	-3·6 -9·3 -3·1	100·2 89·0 95·5	-1·7 -11·2 6·2	7·7 8·9 R 8·4 R	16·6 15·6 R -5·6 R	49-1 R		42.6 R	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 109·9 118·4 121·5 125·7	-4·0 9·9 7·7 2·6 3·5	100·0 105· 107·7 112·8 125·6	-8·7 5·8 1·8 4·7 11·3	-1.5 -0.8 R 0.0 R 1.2 R -0.6 R	100-0 85-7 81-2 81-5 87-3	-7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4 7·1	100·0 92·7 R 88·8 R 94·4 R 109·1 R	5·8 -7·3 R -4·2 R 6·3 R 15·6 R	9·2 R 11·0 R 16·3 R 20·1 R 18·7	9.5 R 19.6 R 48.2 R 23.3 R 0.0 R	54-9 R 68-4 R 78-9 R 81-6 R 92-2 R	11-8 R 24-6 R 15-4 R 3-4 R 12-9 R	52·4 R 60·9 R 72·0 R 79·1 R 87·7 R	23.0 R 16.2 R 18.2 R 9.9 R 10.9 R
980 981 982	127·9 126·6 128·9	1·8 -1·0 1·8	118·8 118·6 125·8	-5·4 -0·2 6·1	3·2 R 6·5 R 5·4 R	96·1 95·3 90·7	10·1 -1·2 -4·8	134-9 R 145-3 R 140-2	23·6 R 7·7 R -3·5	18·8 18·9 21·8	0·5 0·5 15·3	100·0 109·2 117·2	8·5 9·2 7·3	100·0 109·5 118·0	14·0 9·5 7·8
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127·5 131·4 125·1 131·4	4·7 4·5 -2·0 -0·3	125·5 130·2 123·7 124·0	20·2 14·0 -4·5 -0·8	0·8 R 0·9 R 1·3 R 2·4 R	91·2 90·3 91·5 89·1	-10·1 -7·7 1·0 -0·7	140-4 R 140-5 R 141-7 R 138-0	-9.5 R -4.9 R +1.2 R -0.1 R	4·9 6·1 5·2 5·6	14·0 29·8 13·0 7·7	118·0 115·9 115·4 119·4	13·2 7·6 4·8 4·0	115·7 117·5 118·7 120·1	9·5 7·7 7·4 6·5
983 Q1 Q2	129·5 R 127·0 R	1.6 R -3.3 R	131-2 R 132-4 R	4·5 R 1·8 R	0·8 R -0·3 R	80·6 84·3	-11·6 -6·6	123-8	-11·8 R	5.6	14-3	124·6 123·6	5·6 6·7	121·8 124·2	5·3 5·6
983 Feb Mar	129·4 R 138·3 R	2·0 R 1·6 R	133-2 R 126-8 R	5.5 R 4.5 R	0·2 R 0·7 R	80·7 79·1	-11·8 -11·6					125·4 124·2	5·7 5·8	121·7 122·4	5·2 5·1
Apr May Jun			131·5 R 134·7 R 130·9 R	2·2 R 0·1 R 1·8 R	-0·2 R -0·4 R 0·3 R	82·8 84·9 85·2	-10·9 -8·8 -6·6					123·1 123·8 124·0	5·9 6·8 7·3	123 6 124·3 124·6	5·4 5·6 6·0
July Aug		-3.8	132-5	4.0	-0.1	84·8 85·1	-6·3 -7·0					[123·2] [124·2]	[6·4] [8·0]	[124·7] [125·0]	[5·4] [5·4]

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

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) Rebased onto 1980 = 100 and reclassified onto SIC 1980, so that manufacturing covers divisions 2 to 4. As yet, table 1-8 has not been rebased and reclassified and is therefore not consistent.

(3) GDP at factor cost.

(4) Manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries (SIC 1980), including leased assets. The series has been rebased to 1980 prices.

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

## EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population

Quarter		Male	es in emplo Female	All		Self-emp (with or employed		HM Forces‡	Employed	d labour force†	Unem- ployed excluding	Working	population+
			er Cinaro	Basic series*	Supple- mentary series*	Basic series	Supple- mentary series		Basic series†	Supple- mentary series†	students**	Basic series†	Supple- mentary series†
Unadju	ED KINGI isted for Mar June Sep Dec	DOM seasonal v 13,365 13,443 13,502 13,422	ariation 9,501 9,658 9,672 9,737	22,866 23,101 23,175 23,159		1,903 1,903 1,930 1,957	50.100	315 314 319 319	25,084 25,318 25,424	Solicar	1,320 1,235 1,292	26,404 26,553 26,716	series
1980		13,266 13,239 13,105 12,836	9,588 9,620 9,516 9,432	22,854 22,859 22,621 22,267		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,435 25,159 25,193 24,990 24,665		1,261 1,376 1,513 1,891 2,100	26,696 26,535 26,706 26,881	
1981		12,565 12,446 12,387 12,186	9,236 9,255 9,227 9,216	21,801 21,701 21,614 21,403	21,443	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,226 24,153 24,067 23,853	24,092 23,943	2,334 2,395 2,749 2,764	26,765 26,560 26,548 26,816 26,617	26,841 26,707
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,032 11,989 11,931 11,764	9,077 9,114 9,033 9,011	21,109 21,103 20,964 20,775	21,189 21,223 21,124 20,975	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,555 23,545 23,405 23,214	23,710 23,765 23,690 23,564	2,821 2,770 3,066 3,097	26,376 26,315 26,471 26,311	26,531 26,535 26,756 26,661
1983	Mar	11,633	8,889	20,521	20,761	2,118	2,293	321	22,960	23,375	3,172	26,132	26,547
Adjuste 1979		13,435 13,440 13,441 13,411	9,571 9,641 9,665 9,688	23,006 23,081 23,106 23,099		1,903 1,903 1,930 1,957		315 314 319 319	25,224 25,298 25,355 25,375			26,547 26,592 26,580 26,649	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,337 13,237 13,042 12,828	9,660 9,600 9,508 9,386	22,997 22,837 22,550 22,214		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,302 25,171 24,919 24,612			26,672 26,756 26,739 26,720	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,633 12,443 12,323 12,183	9,308 9,233 9,218 9,171	21,941 21,676 21,541 21,354	21,394	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,366 24,128 23,994 23,804	24,019 23,894		26,694 26,607 26,670 26,571	26,695 26,661
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,099 11,983 11,865 11,761	9,149 9,091 9,024 8,968	21,248 21,074 20,889 20,729	21,328 21,194 21,049 20,929	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,694 23,516 23,330 23,168	23,849 23,736 23,615 23,518		26,508 26,378 26,320 26,265	26,663 26,598 26,605 26,615
1983		11,697	8,961	20,658	20,898	2,118	2,293	321	23,097	23,512		26,264	26,679
Unadju:		seasonal va		00.050		4.040							
1979	June Sep Dec	13.078 13,154 13,216 13,137	9,279 9,433 9,448 9,510	22,356 22,587 22,664 22,647		1,842 1,842 1,869 1,896		315 314 319 319	24,513 24,743 24,852 24,862		1,261 1,175 1,226 1,201	25,774 25,918 26,078 26,063	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	12,986 12,960 12,830 12,568	9,363 9,396 9,294 9,213	22,349 22,356 22,124 21,782		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,593 24,629 24,432 24,119	•	1,313 1,444 1,806 2,011	25,906 26,073 26,238 26,130	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,304 12,191 12,135 11,938	9,021 9,040 9,013 9,001	21,325 21,232 21,148 20,940	20,980	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,689 23,623 23,540 23,329	23,565 23,419	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	25,928 25,922 26,183 25,992	26,208 26,082
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,788 11,748 11,691 11,525	8,863 8,903 8,821 8,798	20,651 20,651 20,512 20,323	20,731 20,771 20,672 20,523	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,036 23,032 22,892 22,701	23,191 23,252 23,177 23,051	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	25,754 25,696 25,842 25,686	25,909 25,916 26,127 26,036
1983		11,393	8,676	20,069	20,309	2,057	2,232	321	22,447	22,862	3,059	25,506	25,921
Adjuste 1979	Mar June Sep Dec	13,146 13,152 13,156 13,127	9,349 9,416 9,441 9,463	22,495 22,568 22,597 22,590		1,842 1,842 1,869 1,896		315 314 319 319	24,652 24,724 24,785 24,805			25,914 25,956 25,949 26,017	
1980	June Sep / Dec	13,055 12,957 12,768 12,562	9,435 9,376 9,286 9,168	22,490 22,333 22,054 21,730		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,734 24,606 24,362 24,067			26,041 26,121 26,102 26,084	
1981	June Sep Dec	12,372 12,188 12,072 11,935	9,092 9,019 9,003 8,957	21,464 21,207 21,075 20,892	20,932	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,828 23,598 23,467 23,281	23,492 23,371		26,059 25,979 26,042 25,945	26,067 26,035
1982	June Sep Dec	11,854 11,742 11,627 11,523	8,935 8,879 8,811 8,755	20,789 20,621 20,438 20,278	20,869 20,741 20,598 20,478	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,174 23,002 22,818 22,656	23,329 23,222 23,103 23,006		25,884 25,757 25,698 25,640	26,039 25,977 25,983 25,990
1983		11,459	8,748	20,207	20,447	2,057	2,232	321	22,585	23,000		25,635	26,050

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981. The basic series may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. The supplementary series includes an allowance at the rate of 40,000 per quarter for such underestimation. See article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983. Estimates of self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available; the supplementary series assumes that self-employed has increased by 25,000 a quarter since then. See the article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983. Estimates of employed labour force, and working population are provisional from September 1981. The basic series may understate the level. See notes above on employees and HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

## 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment : industry

GREAT BRITAII			Index of tion inde II-XXI	Produc- ustries	Manufac industrie III-XIX		Service industrie XXII-XXV	s II÷	alcord	II	Ш	IV	٧	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
		All industries and services †	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted ∻	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
	eb lar	22,356	8,984 8,969	9,015 9,005	7,069 7,060	7,091 7,084	13,034	13,124	353	345 345	666 667	38 38	441 441	447 447	923 921	152 152	756 756	171 169
A M	pril lay une	22,587	8,955 8,968 8,989	8,997 9,002 8,999	7,048 7,047 7,053	7,078 7,075 7,065	13,240	13,208	358	345 345 347	670 673 680	37 37 37	442 443 444	445 444 442	919 918 914	152 152 152	753 752 752	168 168 166
Jı A	uly ug	22,664	9,038 9,029 9,010	9,008 8,995 8,974	7,085 7,079 7,060	7,066 7,055 7,034	13,272	13,258	382	346 345 346	691 696 689	37 37 36	446 448 446	443 441 440	915 914 914	153 154 153	756 756 756	166 166 165
ON	ep ov		8,977 8,960	8,944 8,935	7,027 7,015 6,992	7,004 6,994 6,975	13,352	13,308	363	346 347 348	688 687 686	36 36 36	445 445 445	435 434 432	908 907 905	153 153 153	755 756 757	163 163 160
1980 Ja	ec an eb	22,647	8,933 8,857 8,811	8,918 8,881 8,845	6,921 6,879	6,941 6,902		13,326	348	348 348 349	676 672 668	35 35 35	442 442 441	427 426 422	897 894 891	151 149 148	753 750 746	158 156 154
A	lar pril lay	22,349	8,768 8,710 8,672	8,803 8,752 8,703	6,839 6,787 6,746	6,862 6,816 6,771	13,233			348 347 347	664 665 669	35 34 34	439 437 436	416 407 399	888 882 877	148 147 147	741 740 739	154 152 151
Jı	une uly ug	22,355 R	8,600 8,527	8,648 8,570 8,491	6,711 6,667 6,598	6,720 6,647 6,572	13,363	13,328	351	346 346	675 672	34 33	435 432	390 384	871 861	147 145	737 732 726	149 149
Se	ер	22,124	8,456 8,367 8,260	8,416 8,333 8,238	6,531 6,450 6,366	6,503 6,427 6,348	13,287	13,275	381	346 345 344	663 662 657	33 33 32	430 426 421	382 366 357	855 842 833	143 142 140	720 713	149 149 148
1981 Ja	ec	21,782	8,183 8,067 7,993	8,173 8,094 8,028	6,310 6,219 6,158	6,297 6,240 6,182	13,242	13,199	357	343 342 341	654 642 632	32 31 31	419 416 413	358 342 343	823 815 806	140 137 137	707 699 693	148 148 148
M A	ar pril ay	21,325	7,927 7,864 7,818	7,961 7,905 7,848	6,106 6,056 6,020	6,127 6,084 6,043	13,049	13,142	349	339 339 337	629 632 630	30 30 30	411 408 406	335 327 324	794 784 778	134 134 132	692 683 677	148 145 142
Ju Ju	une uly	21,232	7,765 7,748 7,723	7,770 7,718 7,685	5,974 • 5,967 5,951	5,981 5,946 5,925	13,124	13,085	343	336 335 334	627 634 635	29 28 28	403 406 405	322 316 314	772 773 768	133 135 132	680 680 673	140 142 143
S		21,148	7,686 7,644	7,644 7,608	5,924 5,895 5,860	5,896 5,872 5,845	13,091	13,079	371	334 333 332	629 627 625	28 28 28	403 401 398	314 312 309	767 759 753	134 133 132	673 671 664	144 144 143
Di	ov ec	20,940 20,980	7,587 7,526 <i>7,530</i>	7,567 7,521 <i>7,525</i>	5,821 5,825	5,811 5,815	13,059 13,095	13,017 13,053	354	330	619	27	398	307	748	132	661	144
	an eb Iar	20,651 20,731	7,437 7,420 7,404 7,412	7,465 7,457 7,438 7,446	5,755 5,741 5,728 <i>5,736</i>	5,777 5,766 5,749 <i>5,757</i>	12,907 <i>12,979</i>	13,000 13,072	340	329 328 328	607 605 603	27 26 26	393 393 393	303 302	737 738	131	651 650	144 143
M	pril 1ay une	20,651 20,771	7,364 7,343 7,335 7,347	7,405 7,372 7,338 7,350	5,690 5,666 5,655 <i>5,667</i>	5,718 5,689 5,660 <i>5,672</i>	12,971 <i>13,079</i>	12,930 13,038	345	327 326 325	602 602 605	26 26 26	389 387 388	299 296 295	729 725 722	130 129 129	646 645 642	142 143 141
A	uly ug ep	20,512 20,672	7,330 7,305 7,280 7,296	7,300 7,266 7,238 7,254	5,648 5,624 5,601 <i>5,617</i>	5,627 5,597 5,573 5,589	12,861 13,005	12,848 12,992	370	324 323 323	610 607 604	25 25 25	387 383 381	291 289 287	721 719 716	130 131 131	643 644 646	139 139 138
. N	Oct lov Dec	20,323 20,523	7,245 7,191 7,138 7,158	7,209 7,172 7,134 7,154	5,570 5,528 5,487 <i>5,507</i>	5,548 5,513 5,479 5,499	12,824 13,004	12,783 12,963	361	322 321 321	603 596 591	25 25 24	383 380 375	286 282 276	709 703 694	132 132 129	644 642 641	136 136 135
	an eb lar	20,069 20,309	7,055 7,024 7,005 <i>7,028</i>	7,087 7,061 7,038 7,062	5,416 5,397 5,391 5,415	5,438 5,422 5,412 5,436	12,715 12,931	12,808 13,024	350	320 319 318	579 575 576	24 24 23	370 369 370	270 265 265	685 679 677	127 127 126	636 634 631	134 136 134
M	pril lay une		6,966 6,946 6,942 <i>6,970</i>	7,007 6,974 6,944 <i>6,972</i>	5,365 5,347 5,346 5,374	5,392 5,369 5,350 5,378				316 315 312	573 570 574	23 23 23	365 365 365	262 259 259	673 669 666	124 125 124	634 630 629	133 130 130

July 6,944 6,914 5,351 5,331

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

‡ These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees.

They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly as table 1-7.

# Employees in employment: industry 1.2 THOUSAND

	ΧI	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	××	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	GREAT BRITAIN XXVII
	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence‡
1979 Feb Mar	734 733	537 536	446 445	38 37	354 352	258 258	251 251	541 540	317 317	1,231 1,227	339 338	1,462	2,772	1,229	3,660	2,359	1.553
April May June	734 733 733	533 534 535	441 440 439	37 37 37	352 351 354	258 258 258	251 251 251	541 541 544	316 314 314	1,223 1,237 1,252	339 339 338	1,476	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1.564
July Aug Sep	734 733 735	537 536 535	439 435 431	37 36 36	355 353 351	260 260 259	253 252 252	547 548 548	317 316 315	1,266 1,265 1,263	341 341 341	1,488	2,835	1,270	3,611	2,510	1.558
Oct Nov Dec	733 731 728	533 534 534	426 422 417	36 36 35	349 347 344	257 255 255	250 249 248	548 549 549	313 311 308	1,261 1,256 1,251	342 342 341	1,485	2,908	1,282	3,682	2,455	1.539
1980 Jan Feb Mar	722 719 715	530 529 528	411 404 397	35 35 34	338 334 331	252 251 250	245 242 240	546 545 544	303 297 294	1.246 1.242 1.238	341 342 341	1,476	2,818	1,282	3,680	2,443	1.534
April May June	709 705 699	525 521 518	389 387 382	33 33 33	326 321 319	249 247 246	238 238 237	542 541 539	293 289 288	1.234 1.238 1.242	341 341 342	1,483					
July Aug	692 686 680	513 505 497	374 367 358	33 33 32	316 310 307	244 243 240	234 232 230	540 537	284 279	1,245 1,240	342 344		2,821	1,292	3,658	2,571	1.539
Sep Oct Nov	674 660	490 485	351 344	32 32	301 295	234 229	227 226	533 531 527	275 271 264	1,234 1,229 1,207	345 344 344	1,478	2,784	1,315	3,608	2,564	1,538
Dec 1981 Jan Feb	658 645 639	477 474 465	341 334 332	32 31 30	290 282 281	225 228 222	223 221 219	524 519 516	259 254 252	1,186 1,164 1,153	344 342 342	1,452	2,800	1,305	3,664	2,495	1.527
Mar April May	630 621 614	455 453 451	329 328 323	30 30 32	278 277 280	220 217 216	221 221 219	518 514 514	253 253 252	1,141 1,130 1,123	341 339 338	1,426	2,707	1,294	3,666	2,438	1.518
June July Aug	598 591	446 443 449	318 319 319	30 30 31	272 271 268	216 216 215	218 215 214	510 508 511	252 252 255	1,117 1,110 1,110	338 337 338	1,422	2,715	1,295	3,649	2,522	1.520
Sep Oct Nov	590 584 582	445 440 441	315 314 312	30	265 267	213	216	508 508	250 253	1,090	338 336	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,516
Dec	576	441	310	29 29	267 262	211 208	212 209	507 506	248 246	1,060 1,040	336 335	1,389	2,756	1,301	3,667	2,445	1,501
1982 Jan Feb Mar	573 570 567	433 434 433	308 306 304	29 29 29	258 258 259	205 206 205	208 206 205	500 500 500	241 240 241	1,020 1,019 1 017	333 332 331	1,372	2,664	1,291	3,677	2,411	1,493
April May June	561 555 551	432 428 430	303 301 299	29 29 29	258 258 260	206 205 207	203 205 202	497 496 493	238 238 237	1,016 1,020 1,024	330 331 331	1,363	2,656	1,300	3,660	2,496	1,496
July Aug	549 543	425 422	300 298	29 29	259 258	205 201	203	494 492	237 236	1 029	330	1,505	2,030	1,300	3,000	2,490	1,490
Sep	541	418	297	29	257	201	205	491	235	1,025	331 331	1,352	2,644	1,304	3,594	2,470	1.497
Nov Dec	533 530 530	417 413 409	297 296 292	28 26 27	261 257 254	193 193 195	200 203 204	490 486 484	234 231 228	1,024 1,013 1,003	330 328 327	1,333	2,685	1,297	3,660	2,362	1,487
1983 Jan Feb Mar	523 522 520	402 399 399	289 291 288	27 28 28	252 252 251	194 194 194	202 202 204	480 479 479	224 223 223	993 982 972	326 326 324	1,324	2,612	1,302	3,667	2,325	1,487
April May June	516 516 516	398 395 397	287 288 286	27 27 27	252 252 253	193 193 193	204 204 204	478 475 474	223 225 227	961 961 961	324 323 323		2.640			0.450	
July	513	397	287	28	253	195	205	474	227	961	323	100	2,640		controls	2,458	

## 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[July 19	82] R		[May 19	[83]	HI STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	[June 1	983]		[July 19	983] †	The state of the s
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	5,520.7	1,809-2	7,329-9	5,224-6	1,721-4	6,946-1	5,215.7	1,726.0	6,941.6	5,210-4	1,733-5	6,943
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,036-5	1,611.0	5,647.5		1,524-8	5,346.9	3,816.5	1,529-5	5,346.0	3,814-1	1,537-1	5,351
Mining and quarrying  Coal mining	II 101	<b>305·7</b> 247·9	17·9 10·6	323·6 258·5	<b>296·7</b> 237·6	17·9 10·6	314·6 248·1	<b>293-8</b> 234-8	17·9 10·6	311·8 245·3	<b>291-4</b> 232-3	17·9 10·6	<b>309</b> 242
Food, drink and tobacco	III 212	364·1 52·4	244·5 31·4	608-5 83-8	344·5 49·1	<b>225.8</b> 28.7	<b>570·3</b> 77·8	<b>345.4</b> 49.6	<b>228·7</b> 29·2	<b>574</b> ·1 78·8	346·9 50·1	232·3 29·4	579
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	213	14·4 49·0	24·9 46·0	39·2 95·0	13.7	23.6	37·3 92·4	13·4 49·1	23.5	36·9 93·3	13·5 49·3	24·0 45·2	79 37
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	215 217	34·2 27·7	14·0 30·5	48·3 58·2	33-6	13·4 27·2	46·9 53·7	33·7 26·5	13·4 27·8	47·0 54·4	33·4 26·7	13·4 28·9	94 46
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	218	26·0 21·5	27·3 16·6	53·3 38·1	23.8	24·6 15·8	48·4 36·7	24.1	25·3 16·7	49·4 37·6	25·4 20·9	27.1	55 52
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	229	48·0 18·6	10·8 10·4	58·9 29·0	44.6	9.8	54·4 26·0	44·7 16·1	10.0	54·7 25·0	44·7 16·4	16·7 9·8 8·8	37 54
Other drinks industries  Coal and petroleum products	239 IV	22.4	3.0	25.4	20.4	2.8	23.2	20.4	2.8	23.2	20.3	2.8	25
Chemicals and allied industries	V	277.0	109-6	386-7	261-5	103-6	365·1 117·4	<b>261.0</b> 97.9	103·6 19·0	<b>364-6</b> 116-9	261.0	104-6	365
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	108·6 41·5	20·8 30·1	129·3 71·7	98·4 42·3	19·0 29·4	71.7	42.4	29.4	71.8	97·4 42·4	19·1 29·4	116 71
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	38.0	9.6	47.6	35.0	9.7	44.7	35.2	9.6	44.8	36-1	10.0	46
Other chemical industries  Metal manufacture	279 VI	34·7 259·2	21·7 32·8	56·4 292·1	33·7 229·9	20·6 29·4	54·4 259·3	33·6 230·0	20·6 29·2	54·3 <b>259·2</b>	33·3 227·0	20·6 29·4	256
Iron and steel (general)	311 312	111·0 28·5	9.4	120·4 33·4		7·8 3·8	103·6 29·1	96·7 25·1	7·9 3·8	104·6 28·9	93·7 24·7	7·9 3·8	101
Steel tubes Iron castings etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	44·3 32·8	4·6 5·9	48·9 38·7		4·7 5·6	44·1 36·5	39·5 30·2	4·7 5·5	44·2 35·7	40.7	5·4 5·3	46
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	24.0	4.3	28.3	21.6	3.9	25.4	21.6	3.8	25.4	21.4	3.7	25
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	VII 332	609·3 42·2	110·8 6·9	<b>720</b> ·1 49·1	<b>565·8</b> 36·7	103·1 6·2	668·9 42·8	<b>564</b> ·1 35·8	101·7 6·1	<b>665.8</b> 41.9	<b>562.5</b> 34.8	101·2 6·1	663
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earth-moving equipment	333 336	57·7 23·5	11·2 3·1	68·9 26·6	54·6 20·8	10·5 2·9	65·1 23·7	54·7 20·8	10·6 2·9	65·3 23·7	55·0 20·5	10·5 2·7	65
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	46·0 144·1	6·6 29·9	52·6 174·0		8·2 27·3	51·0 163·2	44·3 134·8	6·4 27·3	50·7 162·2	44·0 135·4	6·4 27·5	16
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	341 349	101.3	12·5 22·4	113·8 133·9		11·1 20·7	105·1 125·4	92·9 104·5	11·0 20·8	104·0 125·4	92·4 104·3	10·8 20·2	10:
nstrument engineering	VIII	86.0	42.9	128-9	84.2	40.3	124-5	83.8	39.8	123-6	84.3	40.3	12
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354 IX	58·6 432·5	25·9 209·9	84·5 <b>642·4</b>	58·8 <b>425·8</b>	25·0 203·8	83·8 <b>629</b> ·6	58·7 <b>423·8</b>	24·9 204·7	83·6 <b>628·5</b>	59·2 <b>424·6</b>	25·2 206·4	63
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	85·0 25·8	23·8 8·8	108·8 34·6	83-3	22·9 8·4	106·1 33·7	82·6 25·2	22·9 8·5	105·4 33·7	82·0 25·2	23.3	10
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components		37·1 58·5	21·1 48·1	58·2 106·6	35.7	20·0 47·1	55·7 106·8	36·2 59·7	20·0 47·2	56·2 106·8	34·4 60·3	19·2 47·7	50 108
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipmen Electronic computers		12·2 43·9	11·2 15·3	23·4 59·1	12·0 43·4	10·9 14·1	22·9 57·5	11·9 43·0	10·7 15·1	22·5 58·1	12·1 43·3	11.1	23
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	78·3 28·7	29.2	107·5 42·9	78-1	28·4 14·6	106·5 43·6	77·1 28·9	28·2 15·3	105·3 44·2	78·4 29·1	28·9 15·8	10
Other electrical goods	369	63.0	38-2	101.2	59.4	37.4	96.8	59.3	36.9	96.2	59.7	37.5	97
hipbuilding and marine engineering	X	127·8 486·6	11.3	139·1 550·6	119·6 457·9	10·4 58·2	130·0 516·1	119·3 457·0	11·2 59·2	130·5 516·2	117·6 454·0	11·0 59·1	128 513
<b>/ehicles</b> Motor vehicle manufacturing  Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	269·0 149·7	35·2 23·3	304·2 173·0	257.5	31.9 21.5	289·5 163·1	256·9 141·5	32·4 21·5	289·3 163·0	254·7 140:6	32·7 21·4	287
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	320.4	107-1	427.5	296-9	98.6	395-4	298-5	98.2	396-7	299-1	98-4	397
Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	390 399	47·5 192·8	10·8 62·6	58·3 255·5	37-3	9·4 59·7	46·7 243·0	39·9 181·7	8·9 59·7	48·7 241·4	38·9 183·5	9·1 59·6	243
Textiles	XIII	160-7	138-7	299-5	154-3	133-5	287-8	152-5	133-6	286-1	153-3	134.0	287
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Woollen and worsted	414	12·1 29·0	9.0	21·1 49·0		8·6 18·8	20·6 46·5	11·8 27·7	8·5 18·6	20·3 46·4	11·8 28·1	8·5 18·9	46
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	417 423	26·5 21·9	59·7 8·7	86·2 30·7	25·8 21·8	58·2 7·9	84·1 29·7	25·8 21·3	58·2 8·2	84·0 29·5	26·0 21·4	59·1 8·2	85
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	16-2	12.8	29.0	15.6	11.6	27.2	15.8	11.7	27.5	15.6	11.9	27
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	XV 442	61·9 7·7	197·9 26·8	259·8 34·5	<b>59·7</b> 7·2	192·4 25·8	252·2 33·0	<b>59.8</b> 7.3	192·7 25·6	<b>252-5</b> 32-9	60·0 7·2	193·2 26·2	<b>25</b> 3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	443 444	6·2 5·8	21·9 26·3	28·1 32·1	5·8 5·3	20·4 26·1	26·2 31·4	6·0 5·5	20·3 26·0	26·3 31·5	5·8 5·6	19·4 26·1	25
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Footwear	445 450	10·7 23·6	64·1 28·9	74·8 52·5	10.5	62·9 27·6	73·4 51·0	10·3 23·3	63·5 27·9	73·9 51·2	10·5 23·4	63·8 27·8	74
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	161-7	44-6	206-2	152-0	41.3	193-3	151-5	41.3	192-8	153-0	41.8	19
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461 462	27·2 25·1	3·2 18·6	30·4 43·8	25·3 22·1	3·2 16·7	28·5 38·9	25·4 22·4	3·2 16·9	28·6 39·2	25·4 22·5	3·2 17·3	39
Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	463 469	42·0 52·6	12·2 9·2	54·2 61·8		11·7 8·4	52·3 58·5	39·8 50·1	11·6 8·5	51·4 58·6	39·6 51·6	11·6 8·6	51
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	161-8	40.7	202.6		40.8	204-0	163-2	40.8	204-0	163-8	40.8	204
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	54·0 56·7	8·6 14·9	62·6 71·6		8·5 15·2	63·8 73·3	55·8 58·0	8.8	64·6 72·9	55·8 58·0	8·6 14·9	72
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	334·6 36·5	159·6 7·9	494·2 44·4	<b>323-3</b> 33-5	151·9 6·9	475·2 40·4	322·0 33·1	151·9 6·8	<b>473.9</b> 39.9	<b>321.9</b> 32.9	152·1 6·8	474
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials		43.4	22-2	65.6	41.4	20.7	62.0	41.0	20.8		40.1	20.6	60
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals	485 486	73·6 25·6	24.0	97·7 43·8	73·3 25·4	23.6	96.9	73.1	23.7	61·8 96·8	73.0	23·7 17·7	96
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.		127.1	69.8	196.8	122.9	17·7 66·8	43·1 189·7	25·4 122·7	17·8 66·4	43·2 189·1	25·3 123·5	66.8	190
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	155·6 55·7	<b>81·2</b> 16·0	236-8 71-7	147·8 50·9	77·1 14·5	224·8 65·4	148·4 50·7	78·4 14·4	<b>226-9</b> 65-1	149·3 50·5	77·7 14·3	<b>227</b> 64
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	63.7	32.9	96-6	62-6	31.6	94.2	63.0	32.0	95.0	64.0	31.7	95
construction	500	914-3	114-3	1,028-6	847.0	114.3	961-3	847-0	114-3	961-3	847.0	114-3	96
as, electricity and water Gas	601	<b>264·2</b> 78·1	<b>66.0</b> 26.0	330·2 104·1	258·9 75·4	<b>64-4</b> 25-0	323·3 100·4	258·3 75·0	64·2 24·8	322·5 99·8	257·9 74·8	64·2 24·8	99
Electricity	602	131.3	29.5	160.9	128.5	29.4	157.8	128.3	29.4	157.6	128.1	29.4	13

Electricity 602 131-3 29-5 160-9 128-5 29-4 157-8 128-3 29-4 157-6 128-1 29-4 157-6 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 157-5 128-1 29-4 15

## \*Employees in employment: June 1983§ 1.4

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	June 19	82] R		country (42)	[Mar 198	3]			June 19	83] §		THOUSAND
	or MLH of SIC		Female	10000	All	Male	Female	Name of	All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1968			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
All industries and service *		11,748	8,903	3,776	20,651	11,393	8,676	3,717	20,069				-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	257-3	87.5	30.2	344-8	269-3	80.4	32.5	349.7				
Index of Production industries	II-XXI	5.524-4	1,810-3	415-5	7,334.7	5.276.0	1,728-4	391-9	7,004.5	5,215.7	1,726.0		6,941-6
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,043-3	1,611-4	350.7	5,654.7	3,859-2	1,531-5	327-4	5,390.7	3,816-5	1,529-5	327-8	5,346.0
Service industries	XXII- XXVII		7,004-4	3,329.8	12,971.4	5,848-3	6,867-0	3,293-1	12,715-3				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	001	<b>257·3</b> 241·0	<b>87·5</b> 85·1	<b>30·2</b> 29·3	<b>344.8</b> 326.1	<b>269·3</b> 253·0	<b>80·4</b> 78·0	<b>32.5</b> 31.6	<b>349.7</b> 331.0				
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Petroleum and natural gas	II 101 104	306·8 249·0 22·6	17·9 10·6 3·2	3·7 2·5 0·2	324·8 259·6 25·8	299·6 340·5 23·9	3·7 10·6 3·3	17·9 2·5 0·2	317·6 251·1 27·1	293·8 234·8 23·9	17·9 10·6 3·3		311·8 245·3 27·1
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	III 211 212 213 214	361·9 11·6 51·9 14·1 48·7	243·0 5·5 31·4 24·7 45·6	81·9 2·5 15·2 12·5 14·5	604·9 17·0 83·3 38·8 94·3	348·9 11·0 50·1 13·8 48·3	227·1 5·3 29·2 22·7 43·9	74·5 2·1 14·4 9·4 13·7	575·9 16·3 79·3 36·4 92·2	345·4 10·7 49·6 13·4	228·7 5·2 29·2 23·5 44·2	76.6 2.1 14.9 11.4	574·1 15·9 78·8 36·9
Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	215 216	34·1 6·3	14·0 2·1	3·5 0·4	48·1 8·5	32·9 6·4	12·8 1·9	3·7 0·4	45·7 8·3	49·1 33·7 6·3	13.4	13·8 4·0 0·4	93·3 47·0 8·2
confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries nes Brewing and maltling	217 218 219 221 229 231	27·5 25·4 18·7 5·0 21·5 48·2	30·0 26·8 4·7 1·0 16·6 10·8	13·8 6·9 1·4 0·3 4·7 1·9	57·5 52·1 23·4 6·0 38·1 59·1	26·9 24·1 17·8 4·7 21·2 45·7	27·8 24·9 4·4 0·9 16·3 10·1	12·5 6·4 1·2 0·2 4·9 1·8	54·7 49·0 22·2 5·6 37·4 55·9	26·5 24·1 17·4 4·7 20·8 44·7	27.8 25.3 4.4 0.9 16.7 10.0	11·5 6·6 1·4 0·2 4·8 1·9	54·4 49·4 21·7 5·6 37·6 54·7
Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	232 239 240	16·6 18·6 13·7	6·9 10·5 12·4	1.6 0.9 1.6	23·5 29·1 26·1	14·9 17·7 13·3	5·7 9·6 11·6	1·3 1·0 1·5	20·6 27·3 24·9	15·4 16·1 13·0	6·1 8·9 11·1	1·3 0·8 1·4	21·5 25·0 24·1
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	22·5 4·8 13·0 4·7	3·0 0·3 1·4 1·4	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·2	25·5 5·1 14·4 6·1	20·6 4·4 11·7 4·5	2·8 0·3 1·2 1·3	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·2	23·4 4·6 12·9 5·8	20·4 4·3 11·5 4·5	2·8 0·2 1·2 1·3	0·4  0·2 0·2	23·2 4·6 12·8 5·8
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and	<b>V</b> 271	<b>277·7</b> 108·7	110·1 20·7	20·1 3·1	<b>387·8</b> 129·3	<b>264·4</b> 100·0	<b>105·8</b> 19·4	<b>19.5</b> 3.0	<b>370·2</b> 119·3	<b>261.0</b> 97.9	<b>103-6</b> 19-0	18·9 2·8	<b>364·6</b> 116·9
preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and rubber and	272 273 274 275	41·6 8·7 17·5 10·1	30·3 13·0 6·1 5·8	5·5 2·3 1·2 1·5	71.8 21.7 23.6 15.9	41·9 8·3 16·8 10·0	29·7 11·6 5·8 5·8	5·2 1·7 1·1 1·5	71.6 19.9 22.7 15.8	42·4 8·4 16·7 9·9	29·4 11·2 5·8 5·3	4·6 1·8 1·2 1·4	71·8 19·6 22·5 15·2
plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	38·4 9·5 8·6 34·6	9·7 1·5 1·4 21·7	2·3 0·2 0·3 3·7	48·1 11·0 10·0 56·4	35·7 9·2 8·0 34·5	9·7 1·4 1·3 21·1	2·9 0·2 0·3 3·6	45·5 10·6 9·3 55·6	35·2 9·0 7·9 33·6	9·6 1·4 1·2 20·6	3·2 0·2 0·2 3·5	44·8 10·4 9·1 54·3
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	262·0 112·4 29·1 44·9 32·9 24·0 18·7	32·6 9·6 4·3 4·7 5·9 4·3 3·8	6·2 1·2 0·8 1·3 1·1 0·9 0·8	294-6 121-9 33-4 49-6 38-9 28-3 22-4	235·3 99·7 25·2 39·9 31·0 22·3 17·1	29·9 8·4 3·9 4·7 5·6 3·9 3·5	6·1 1·3 0·8 1·5 1·1 0·7 0·7	265·3 108·1 29·1 44·6 36·6 26·2 20·6	230·0 96·7 25·1 39·5 30·2 21·6 16·9	29·2 7·9 3·8 4·7 5·5 3·8 3·4	5·7 1·3 0·6 1·4 1·0 0·6 0·8	259·2 104·6 28·9 44·2 35·7 25·4 20·4
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textiles machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving	VII 331 332 333 334 335	611·0 16·2 42·3 57·7 26·3 10·4	111·2 3·0 7·0 11·2 3·5 2·0	23·5 0·7 2·4 1·8 0·4 0·5	722·2 19·2 49·4 68·9 29·8 12·4	574·2 15·4 37·1 55·1 22·6 9·8	103·1 2·9 6·4 10·5 3·0 1·6	21·7 0·7 2·3 1·7 0·4 0·4	677·3 18·3 43·6 65·5 25·5 11·4	564·1 15·2 35·8 54·7 22·2 9·3	101·7 2·7 6·1 10·6 3·0 1·5	21·2 0·8 2·1 1·4 0·3 0·4	665·8 17·9 41·9 65·3 25·1 10·8
equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant	336 337 338 339	23·7 46·2 11·9 144·1	3·0 6·6 4·5 29·8	0.6 1.3 0.4 6.8	26·7 52·8 16·5 173·9	21·3 44·7 11·3 137·1	2·8 6·3 3·9 27·8	0·6 1·3 0·4 6·0	24·1 51·1 15·2 164·9	20·8 44·3 11·2 134·8	2·9 6·4 3·9 27·3	0·6 1·2 0·4 5·7	23·7 50·7 15·1 162·2
and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering nes	341 342 349	102·0 18·7 111·5	12·6 5·4 22·5	2·7 0·4 5·7	114·6 24·1 134·1	95·7 18·3 105·8	11.5 5.5 20.9	2·5 0·4 5·1	107·1 23·9 126·7	92·9 18·4 104·5	11·0 5·6 20·8	2·5 0·4 5·3	104·0 23·9 125·4
Instrument engineering Photographic and document	VIII	86-1	42.8	9.1	128-9	85-6	40.7	8.2	126-3	83-8	39-8	8.4	123-6
copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments	351 352 353	8·6 3·5 15·5	3·4 3·4 10·4	0·8 0·3 3·4	11·9 6·8 25·9	7·0 3·0 15·6	3·0 2·8 9·7	0·7 0·2 2·9	9·9 5·8 25·3	6·7 2·7 15·6	3·1 2·4 9·4	0·8 0·2 2·7	9·8 5·1 25·1
and systems	354	58.5	25.8	4.7	84-3	59.9	25.3	4.4	85.2	58.7	24.9	4.7	83.6
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1X 361 362	<b>432.6</b> 85.0 25.8	209·7 23·9 8·8	35·8 3·4 1·0	642·3 108·9 34·6	<b>427·9</b> 83·6 25·7	203·5 23·0 8·5	35·8 3·8 1·0	631·4 106·6 34·2	<b>423</b> ·8 82·6 25·2	204·7 22·9 8·5	35·4 3·2 1·0	628·5 105·4 33·7
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound	363 364	37·2 58·3	21·8 48·0	2·6 10·4	59·0 106·3	36·9 59·3	20·8 46·1	3·5 9·3	57·7 105·4	36·2 59·7	20·0 47·2	3·4 9·6	56·2 106·8
reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital	365 366	12·2 44·1	11·2 15·1	2·2 1·8	23·4 59·2	11·8 43·4	10·2 14·8	1·9 1·7	22·0 58·3	11·9 43·0	10·7 15·1	1·8 1·8	22·5 58·1
Electric appliances primarily for	367	78.0	28.7	4.1	106.7	78.0	28-6	4.3	106-6	77.1	28-2	4.2	105-3
domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	28·9 63·0	14·0 38·3	2·7 7·4	42·8 101·4	28·8 60·4	13·8 37·5	2·9 7·5	42·6 98·0	28·9 59·3	15·3 36·9	2·6 7·8	44·2 96·2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	129-3	11-2	2.5	140-5	122-8	11.0	2.3	133-8	119-3	11.2	2.3	130-5

GREAT BRITAIN	Order		982] R			[Mar 198	33]			June 1	983] §		THOUSAND
	or MLH of SIC		Female	edit dist	All	Male	Female	Contraction of	All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1968			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	XI 380	486·7 22·8	64·0 1·8	7·3 0·1	<b>550·7</b> 24·5	<b>460·8</b> 19·8	59·0 1·2	<b>6⋅3</b> 0⋅1	<b>519.8</b> 21.0	<b>457·0</b> 18·9	<b>59·2</b> 1·8	6·0 0·1	516·2 20·7
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	381	268·7 5·9	35.4	4·3 0·3	304·2 7·6	258·1 5·8	32·5 1·9	3·4 0·4	290·6 7·7	256·9 6·0	32.4	3·3 0·4	289.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	150.2	23.2	2.3	173.4	142.3	21.7	2.0	164.0	141.5	21.5	1.9	7·8 163·0
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384 385	15·7 23·5	0·9 1·0	0·2 0·1	16·6 24·5	14·7 20·0	0·9 0·8	0·2 0·1	15·6 20·8	14·4 19·4	0·8 0·8	0·2 0·1	15·2 20·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	XII 390 391	322·5 47·5 10·7	107·5 10·9 3·8	28·0 3·1 0·8	430·0 58·4 14·5	299·7 41·6 10·1	99·4 9·4 3·5	24·6 3·0 0·8	399·0 51·0 13·6	<b>298·5</b> 39·9 9·8	98·2 8·9 3·5	24·9 2·8 0·8	<b>396·7</b> 48·7 13·3
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392 393	5·5 13·4	3·8 4·4	1·4 0·7	9·3 17·9	5·3 13·0	3·5 3·8	1·0 0·9	8·8 16·8	5·3 12·6	3·4 3·6	0.8	8·7 16·2
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	394 395 396	20·0 20·5 10·8	4·7 9·3 7·5	1·0 2·2 1·9	24·6 29·8 18·3	18·5 18·7 10·7	4·4 8·8 6·0	1·0 2·1 1·6	22·9 27·5 16·8	19·4 19·0 10·8	4·5 8·6 6·1	0·9 2·0 1·6	23·8 27·7 16·8
Metal industries nes	399	194-2	63-1	16.9	257-3	181.8	59.9	14.1	241.8	181.7	59.7	15.0	241.4
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton	<b>XIII</b> 411	160·7 14·4	138·7 2·1	<b>26.4</b> 0.3	<b>299·4</b> 16·5	<b>154.0</b> 13.5	134·3 1·8	<b>24·5</b> 0·2	<b>288·3</b> 15·3	152·5 13·1	133·6 1·8	<b>24·0</b> 0·3	<b>286·1</b> 14·9
and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412 413	12.0	9-1	1.7	21.1	11·7 11·5	8·3 8·3	1.4	20.1	11.8	8·5 8·1	1.4	20·3 19·5
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	29·2 2·9	20·0 1·2	4·5 0·1	49·1 4·2	27·5 2·9	18·8 1·2	4·0 0·1	46·3 4·2	27·7 2·8	18·6 1·2	3·7 0·1	46·4 4·0
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	416 417 418	2·1 26·3 1·8	1·8 59·7 2·6	0·4 10·3 0·5	4·0 86·1 4·4	2·2 25·8 1·6	1·9 58·3 2·3	0·3 9·8 0·4	4;1 84·0 3·9	2·2 25·8 1·5	1·8 58·2 2·3	0·3 9·4 0·5	4·0 84·0 3·8
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than	419 421	12.4	5·6 5·1	0.8	18.0	12·2 5·3	5·5 4·7	0.8	17·6 10·1	11.8	5·3 4·8	0.8	17-1
30cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	422 423 429	6·9 21·9 12·6	10·3 8·8 3·7	2·8 1·6 0·7	17·3 30·7 16·2	6·9 21·5 11·5	11·5 8·3 3·3	3·3 1·4 0·5	18·4 29·8 14·8	6·6 21·3 11·3	11.6 8.2 3.2	2·9 1·7 0·6	10·0 18·2 29·5 14·5
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and	XIV	15.8	12.8	3.6	28-6	15.7	12-1	3.7	27.8	15.8	11.7	3.5	27.5
fellmongery Leather goods Fur	431 432 433	9·7 4·4 1·7	3·6 7·3 1·9	1·1 1·9 0·5	13·3 11·7 3·6	10·1 4·0 1·5	3·5 6·9 1·7	1·0 2·1 0·6	13.6 11.0 3.2	10·0 4·3 1·6	3·3 6·6 1·7	1·0 1·9 0·6	13·3 10·9 3·3
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts,	XV 441 442 443	62·1 2·6 7·8 6·2	198·0 9·4 26·9 21·9	30·5 1·5 3·4 2·5	260·1 12·0 34·7 28·1	59·6 2·2 7·4 5·4	9.5 26.1 19.5	30·2 1·3 3·3 2·1	251·1 11·8 33·4 24·9	59·8 2·2 7·3 6·0	192·7 9·6 25·6 20·3	29·7 1·3 3·1 2·0	252·5 11·9 32·9 26·3
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries nes Footwear	444 445 446 449 450	5·8 10·7 1·2 4·1 23·7	26·3 64·1 2·7 17·9 28·8	2·9 11·8 1·0 3·9 3·5	32·1 74·8 3·9 22·0 52·4	5.5 10.4 1.3 3.9 23.4	25·8 62·6 2·5 17·7 27·8	3·8 11·1 1·1 4·0 3·4	31·3 73·0 3·9 21·6 51·1	5·5 10·3 1·3 3·8 23·3	26·0 63·5 2·6 17·2 27·9	3·5 10·6 1·1 4·9 3·1	31·5 73·9 3·9 21·0 51·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	161·5 27·1 25·1 41·9 14·8 52·6	44·9 3·3 18·9 12·2 1·3 9·2	8·0 0·8 1·9 2·6 0·3 2·5	206·5 30·4 44·0 54·2 16·1 61·9	153·4 25·5 22·4 40·8 14·1 50·5	40·9 3·0 16·3 11·7 1·2 8·7	7·0 0·6 1·4 2·5 0·2 2·3	194·3 28·4 38·8 52·6 15·3 59·2	151·5 25·4 22·4 39·8 13·8 50·1	41·3 3·2 16·9 11·6 1·2 8·5	6·9 0·6 1·5 2·4 0·2 2·1	192·8 28·6 39·2 51·4 15·0 58·6
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	XVII 471	161·4 53·8	<b>40.8</b> 8.7	12·0 3·4	<b>202·2</b> 62·5	163·2 54·6	40·9 8·4	11·8 2·8	<b>204·2</b> 63·0	163·2 55·8	40·8 8·8	12·7 2·9	<b>204</b> ·0 64·6
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	472 473 474	56·5 8·7 23·3	14·8 7·0 4·8	3·6 1·5 1·8	71·3 15·7 28·2	57·9 8·5 23·4	15·1 7·4 4·8	3·8 1·9 1·7	73·1 15·9 28·2	58·0 8·2 22·9	14·9 7·0 5·0	3·8 1·9 2·4	72·9 15·2 27·9
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	475	7.9	2.2	0.6	10.1	7.4	2.0	0.5	9.4	7.2	1.9	0.6	9.2
manufactures  Paper, printing and publishing	479 XVIII	11·2 333·6	3·3 159·5	1·1 37·1	14·5 493·1	11·4 325·6	3·2 153·7	1·0 34·8	14·6 479·3	11·1 322·0	3·2 151·9	1·0 34·9	14·3 473·9
Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	481	36.4	7.9	1.3	44-3	34.3	7.3	1.2	41.7	33.1	6.8	1.1	39-9
board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board nes Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	482 483 484 485 486	43.5 15.5 12.8 73.2 25.5	22·2 10·3 7·1 24·1 18·0	4·7 1·9 1·4 6·7 2·5	65.6 25.8 20.0 97.4 43.5	41·1 14·9 12·1 73·3 25·8	20·6 9·7 6·8 23·6 17·9	3·9 1·6 1·3 6·8 2·1	61·7 24·7 18·9 96·9 43·7	41·0 14·6 12·2 73·1 25·4	20·8 9·5 6·9 23·7 17·8	4·3 1·6 1·1 7·0 2·4	61·8 24·1 19·1 96·8 43·2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	126.7	69-9	18-7	196-6	124-1	67.7	17.9	191-8	122.7	66-4	17-3	189-1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	<b>155.9</b> 56.0	<b>81·4</b> 16·1	18·3 2·7	<b>237·3</b> 72·1	147·5 51·2	<b>75.9</b> 14.7	16·2 2·5	<b>223</b> · <b>5</b> 65·9	148·4 50·7	78·4 14·4	16·2 2·4	<b>226·9</b> 65·1
Linoleum, plastics, floor-coverings, leather-cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages	492 493	5·1 3·9	1·3 3·9	0·2 0·9	6·3 7·7	4·9 3·9	1·2 3·8	0·1 0·8	6·0 7·7	4·9 4·1	1·2 4·3	0·2 0·8	6·0 8·5
and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products nes Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495 496 499	12·7 3·8 63·8 10·7	15·5 3·7 33·0 7·9	3·8 0·5 8·3 1·9	28·3 7·5 96·8 18·5	11·7 3·6 63·0 9·2	14·1 3·2 31·6 7·3	3·0 0·4 8·0 1·4	25·9 6·8 94·6 16·5	12·9 3·6 63·0 9·2	15·9 3·4 32·0 7·3	3·5 0·4 7·8 1·2	28·7 7·0 95·0 16·5
Construction	500	910-1	114-3	47.5	7,334-7	857-4	114-3	47.5	971.7	847.0	114-3	47.5	961-3
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	<b>XXI</b> 601 602 603	264·2 77·4 132·6 54·2	66·7 26·1 30·2 10·4	13·6 5·0 6·6 2·0	330·9 103·5 162·8 64·6	259·8 75·8 129·0 55·0	64·7 25·3 29·4 10·0	13·3 4·8 6·5 2·0	324·5 101·0 158·4 65·1	258·3 75·0 128·3 55·0	64·2 24·8 29·4 10·0		322·5 99·8 157·6 65·1

## \*Employees in employment: June 1983§ 1.4

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	June 19	982] R			[Mar 198	3]			[June 19	983] §	Mary 1	9 12 13
	of SIC	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1968			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Transport and communication	XXII	1,094-6	268.7	54.7	1,363-4	1,062-5	261-1	52.3	1,323-6				
Railways Road passenger transport	701 702	177·9 160·7	13·7 26·8	0·8 5·0	191.6 187.5	171·3 159·7	12·7 26·7	0·8 5·2	184·0 186·4	163.0	28.4	5.9	191.3
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	157-0	20.8	8.9	177-8	149.9	21.1	9.2	171.0	150.5	21.2	9.2	171.7
Other road haulage Sea transport	704 705	15.5	2·9 6·2	1.2	18·4 56·5	14·9 46·3	3·1 5·7	1·1 0·5	18.0	14.5	3.0	1.1	17.4
Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and	706 707	47·0 52·7	4·6 18·7	1·2 0·9	51·7 71·4	43·8 51·4	4·4 17·9	1·2 0·5	52·0 48·2 69·3	42.6	4.4	1.1	47.0
telecommunications	708	318-8	102-9	20.6	421-8	315.4	100-1	20.1	415.5				
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	114.7	72.1	15.5	186-7	109-8	69.4	13.7	179-2	110.6	72.5	15.2	183-1
Distributive trades	XXIII	1,183-5	1,472-3	767-5	2,655-8	1,165-8	1,446-0	759-5	2,611.8	1,178-0	1,461-7	786-7	2,639-7
Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum	810	152.7	69.8	25.9	222.5	147.0	67-8	23-1	214-8	147-6	67.2	23.4	214-8
products	811	25.9	5.9	0.5	31.7	24.1	5.5	0.5	29.6	23.7	5.4	0.4	29.1
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink	812 820	156·1 228·0	102·4 379·5	32·4 233·1	258·5 607·5	153·9 227·9	101·3 368·0	30·9 233·6	255·2 595·9	155·5 230·5	102·6 372·3	32·1 239·9	258-1
Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural	821	377-3	829.8	448.8	1,207-1	373-4	815-1	444-1	1,188.5	382.8	824.6	463.6	602·8 1,207·3
supplies Dealing in other industrial materials	831	93.3	34.3	11.7	127-6	92.6	33.4	11.3	126.0	91.8	34.2	11.3	125.9
and machinery	832	150-3	50.6	15-1	200-9	147-0	54.8	16-1	201.7	146-1	55-4	15.9	201.5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	618-6	681-1	211.0	1,299.9	619-8	681.7	010.1					
Insurance Banking and bill discounting	860	154.6	132-5	24.9	287-1	155-1	130-9	<b>210·1</b> 22·3	1,301·5 285·9	155-9	131-2	23.6	287-1
Other financial institutions	861 862	156·1 60·6	207·2 73·4	27·6 15·1	363·3 134·0	156·8 60·6	211·7 74·7	30·6 16·5	368·5 135·3	61.0	79-2	21.2	140-2
Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research	863 864	62·3 21·6	60·3 18·9	28·7 4·3	122-6	62·2 22·8	58·3 19·0	24.5	120.5	64.8	63.0	27.6	127.8
Other business services Central offices not allocable	865	131.8	170-3	107.9	302.2	132.0	169-2	109.6	41·8 301·3	22·6 132·9	19·8 178·7	4·8 117·7	42·4 311·6
elsewhere	866	31.6	18-5	2.5	50.2	30.3	17.9	2.5	48.2	30.1	17.7	2.5	47-7
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services †	XXV	1,138.0	2,522.0	1,257-3	3,660-3	1,141-1	2,525.9	1,273-6	3,667-0				
Educational services Legal services †	871 872	555.5	1,185.0	696-4	1,740-5	563-1	1,195-2	714-1	1,758-3				
Medical and dental services Religious organisations †	873 874	303-0	1,091-9	484.5	1,395.0	303.4	1,093-2	487.6	1,396-6				
Research and development services Other professional and scientific	875 876	75.6	28.6	5.3	104.3	75.0	28.2	5.0	103-2	74.4	28.0	4.9	102-4
services †	879	203.9	216-5	71.1	420.5	199.6	209.3	66.9	408.9	202.9	210-3	68.7	413.2
Miscellaneous services			1,479.9	895-0	2,496-3	954-1	1,370-4	853-0	2,324-5	1,010-6	1,447-2	904-3	2.457-8
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sports and other recreations	881 882	57·3 72·1	41·6 61·3	16·1 39·1	98·9 133·4	56·1 66·5	42·4 53·6	16.6	98.6	54.9	41.1	16.9	96.0
Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential	883	32.2	63.3	39.3	95.5	27.1	58.5	36·5 36·4	120·1 85·6	70·3 30·0	60·2 60·3	42·5 38·7	130·5 90·3
establishments	884	101.3	170.7	91-0	272.0	81-8	134-1	75.1	215.9	102.7	171.5	94.4	274.2
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses	885 886	66·8 69·8	120·7 178·6	82·2 149·1	187·5 248·4	61·4 64·5	103·5 167·5	72·9 148·0	164·9 232·0	66.5	116-8	79.4	183-3
Clubs Catering contractors	887 888	48.2	87.0	70.7	135-2	48.5	81.1	69.0	129.6	70·0 50·3	171·3 81·4	153·2 70·9	241·2 131·7
Hairdressing and manicure	889	21·3 10·9	63·4 77·4	35·8 25·2	84·7 88·3	19-1 10-2	53·6 75·6	25·2 21·3	72·7 85·8	21·2 10·7	53-2	24.5	74-4
Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet	892	13.0	28.3	10.6	41.3	12.4	27.3	10.0	39.6	12.5	75·4 27·8	25·1 10·3	86·1 40·3
beating, etc	893	5.5	14.4	7-4	19.9	4.9	14.0	7.3	18.8	5.0	13-9	7.4	18.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes	894	355.7	110.0	42.6	465-8	349-1	108-2	42.8	457-2	355-6	110.0	45.0	465-6
Other services	895 899	3·0 159·4	1·8 461·3	1·0 284·9	4·8 620·8	3·6 148·9	1·1 449·9	1·0 291·0	4·8 598·8	3·6 157·3	2·1 462·2	1·0 295·0	5·7 619·5
Public administration ‡	XXVII	915-3	580-4	144-3	1,495.7	905-0	581.9	144-6	1,486-9		102.2	200 0	013.3
National government service Local government service	901	308·4 606·9	267·5 312·9	23·4 120·9	575·9 919·8	306·1 598·9	264·7 317·2	22·1 122·5	570·8 916·1				

Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981 and may understate the level of employment mainly in service industries. Supplementary series which include an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for major industry groupings in table 1-2.

The figures for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".

These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government service which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published at table 1-7.

First estimates. The full industrial analysis will be given in the October issue of Employment Gazette.

TABLE A England	Dec 12, 1	981		Mar 13, 1	982		[Jun 12, 1	982]	
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	487,935 175,475 109,446 18,393 130,631	141,635 442,246 441 354 161,744	516,873 367,135 109,639 18,547 198,762	490,029 175,169 108,875 18,212 131,182	144,818 444,905 465 345 162,218	520,018 368,055 109,079 18,363 199,540	489,462 173,482 107,247 18,278 130,292	132,120 438,628 474 348 162,587	518,054 363,664 107,457 18,430 198,801
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,143 60,443 19,358 43,798 44,209	15,667 18,057 1,575 299 12,641	30,871 68,252 20,032 43,926 49,777	23,122 59,965 19,338 43,401 44,233	15,877 18,095 1,555 287 12,654	30,958 67,787 20,005 43,523 49,806	22,889 63,945 19,475 42,835 44,348	15,942 19,653 1,572 311 12,794	30,749 72,444 20,150 42,967 49,988
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	19,513 33,676 4,029 215,368	580 3 1,939 42,178	19,810 33,678 4,860 233,806	19,435 33,791 4,012 213,697	574 4 1,933 41,699	19,729 33,793 4,841 231,918	19,325 33,790 3,975 213,939	569 3 1,936 41,794	19,616 33,792 4,804 232,231
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Probability resistants and	<b>1,385,417</b> 112,982 38,695	<b>839,359</b> 6,482	<b>1,715,968</b> 112,982 41,493	<b>1,384,461</b> 113,390 38,317	<b>845,429</b> 6,425	<b>1,717,415</b> 113,390 41,090	<b>1,383,282</b> 113,931 38,063	<b>828,731</b> 6,405	<b>1,713,147</b> 113,931 40,827
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	16,597	4,585	18,830	16,759	4,709	19,060	16,728	4,887	19,105
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,553,691	850,426	1,889,273	1,552,927	856,563	1,890,955	1,552,004	840,023	1,887,010

TABLE B Wales	Dec 12, 1	981		Mar 13, 1	982		[Jun 12, 1982]			
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	32,266 10,460 9,816 1,874 8,155	4,831 27,245 9 31 9,338	33,104 21,968 9,820 1,887 12,042	32,371 10,453 9,840 1,847 8,043	4,459 27,086 8 32 9,761	33,183 21,891 9,843 1,860 12,111	32,445 10,403 9,701 1,860 8,193	4,272 26,806 10 34 9,536	33,237 21,733 9,705 1,874 12,163	
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,127 4,132 1,150 2,082 1,778	741 1,518 227 5 512	1,489 4,776 1,244 2,084 2,011	1,113 4,159 1,143 2,060 1,826	774 1,516 223 5 529	1,491 4,803 1,235 2,062 2,067	1,118 4,679 1,160 2,067 1,824	767 1,689 220 5 520	1,494 5,396 1,251 2,069 2,060	
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,415 1,807 240 17,886	30 1 125 3,369	1,429 1,808 292 19,306	1,409 1,814 251 17,839	26 — 128 3,406	1,421 1,814 304 19,275	1,396 1,805 251 18,002	27 1 126 3,449	1,409 1,806 303 19,457	
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	<b>94,188</b> 6,357 1,692	47,982 — 335	113,260 6,357 1,837	<b>94,168</b> 6,370 1,668	47,953 — 335	113,360 6,370 1,813	<b>94,904</b> 6,390 1,677	<b>47,462</b> — 333	113,957 6,390 1,821	
agency staff  All (excluding special employment and training measures)	989	215 48,532	1,089 <b>122,543</b>	991	218 <b>48,506</b>	1,093 122,636	103,965	48,016	123,265	

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.

#### EMPLOYMENT 4 7 Manpower in the local authorities

es	1./
983]	CP BURNEY
Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent

TABLE A England (continued)	[Sep 11, 1	1982]		[Dec 11, 1	1982]		[Mar 12, 1983]			
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	483,185	90,423	506,587	483,300	150,107	513,267	485,247	150,191	516,100	
-Others	173,517	427,580	358,545	172,530	437,483	362,391	172,488	443,790	365,085	
Construction	107,483	469	107,689	107,496	468	107,703	108.047	479	108,259	
Transport	18,294	358	18,451	17,852	363	18,011	17,878	360	18.035	
Social Services	130,712	163,477	199,570	131,136	165,406	200,825	132,926	165,906	202,854	
Public libraries and museums	23,160	16,163	31,130	23,086	15,939	30.954	23,128	16,299	31,179	
Recreation, parks and baths	64,116	19,859	72,701	60,524	19,055	68,774	60,876	19,047	69,142	
Environmental health	19,423	1,571	20,097	19,099	1,523	19,754	19,046	1,516	19,699	
Refuse collection and disposal	43,021	321	43,159	41,570	318	41,706	41,221	311	41,354	
Housing	44,643	12,689	50,240	45,245	12,855	50,912	46,256	12,926	51,954	
Town and country planning	19,404	568	19,694	19,343	575	19,637	19,386	584	19,685	
Fire Service-Regular	33,764	3	33,766	33,895	4	33,897	33,834	4	33,836	
-Others (a)	4,003	1,938	4,834	4,034	1.945	4,869	4.027	1,946	4.863	
Miscellaneous services	214,794	41,848	233,123	214,108	41,641	232,339	214,716	41,430	232,872	
All above	1,379,519	777,267	1,699,586	1,373,218	847,682	1,705,039	1,379,076	854,789	1,714,917	
Police service-Police (all ranks)	114,206	_	114,206	114,324		114,324	114,559	034,703	114,559	
-Others (b)	37,976	6,356	40,719	38,247	6,360	40,992	38,307	6.283		
Probation, magistrates' courts and				The second second		.0,002	00,007	0,203	41,018	
agency staff	16,937	4,987	19,363	17,164	4,933	19,578	17,258	5,092	19,749	
All (excluding special										
employment and training measures)	1,548,638	788,610	1,873,874	1.542.953	858.975	1,879,933	1,549,200	866,164	1,890,243	

TABLE B Wales (continued)	[Sep 11, 1	982]		[Dec 11,	1982]		[Mar 12, 1	983]	
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	32,038 10,345 9,651 1,853	2,796 26,469 10 33	32,684 21,486 9,655 1,867	31,984 10,491 9,768 1,808	5,182 27,575 9 35	32,893 22,163 9,772 1,823	32,079 10,566 8,957 1,795	5,190 27,886 10 38	33,031 22,390 8,961 1,811
Social Services	8,142	9,707	12,188	8,148	9,928	12,285	8,430	9,953	12,578
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,126 4,645 1,158 2,075 1,837	782 1,748 228 6 526	1,509 5,388 1,252 2,077 2,076	1,129 4,238 1,124 2,002 1,819	780 1,712 231 6 536	1,510 4,966 1,220 2,004 2,063	1,129 4,204 1,133 2,018 1,837	818 1,667 224 8 525	1,528 4,914 1,226 2,021 2,077
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,387 1,790 244 18,182	26 1 127 3,435	1,399 1,791 297 19,632	1,401 1,798 243 17,999	25 — 130 3,399	1,413 1,798 297 19,434	1,407 1,805 244 18,768	24 — 148 3,416	1,418 1,805 306 20,211
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	<b>94,473</b> 6,385 1,657	<b>45,894</b> 333	113,301 6,385 1,801	<b>93,952</b> 6,384 1,708	<b>49,548</b> 332	113,641 6,384 1,851	<b>94,372</b> 6,387 1,704	<b>49,907</b> 342	114,277 6,387 1,852
agency staff	1,004	212	1,103	1,015	207	1,111	1,019	223	1,124
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,519	46,439	122,590	103,059	50,087	122,987	103,482	50,472	123,640

#### **EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities**

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Dec 12,	1981		Mar 13,	1982		[Jun 12, 1	982]	
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	61,547 24,741 20,751 8,601 20,000	4,324 36,880 86 77 21,920	63,277 41,769 20,791 8,638 30,086	61,460 24,706 20,622 8,479 19,989	4,695 36,761 89 77 21,892	63,338 41,669 20,658 8,516 30,058	60,589 24,576 20,086 8,439 20,142	4,585 36,173 77 75 21,862	62,423 41,276 20,121 8,474 30,204
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,029 11,156 2,195 9,855 4,638	1,402 2,525 473 195 403	3,762 12,343 2,413 9,943 4,832	3,046 11,118 2,190 9,764 4,661	1,431 2,517 455 195 399	3,797 12,301 2,398 9,852 4,854	3,065 12,455 2,363 9,805 4,703	1,455 2,780 479 197 450	3,828 13,763 2,581 9,894 4,919
Physical planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,632 4,516 500 32,073	23 — 112 3,067	1,644 4,516 551 33,629	1,590 4,504 499 31,921	18  107 3,018	1,600 4,504 548 33,381	1,589 4,512 513 32,091	23 — 102 3,014	1,601 4,512 560 33,544
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Administration of District Courts	<b>205,234</b> 13,180 3,318 87	<b>71,487</b> 2,470 12	<b>238,194</b> 13,180 4,434 94	204,549 13,191 3,272 85	71,654 — 2,444 11	237,474 13,191 4,378 91	204,928 13,206 3,346 92	71,272 — 2,453 12	<b>237,700</b> 13,206 4,455 99
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	221,819	73,969	255,902	221,097	74,109	255,134	221,572	73,737	255,460

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Sep 11, 1	982		Dec 11, 1	982		Mar 12, 19	983	
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	60,098 24,335 19,009 8,350 20,304	3,667 36,046 70 73 21,988	61,565 40,969 19,041 8,384 30,424	60,242 23,661 20,207 8,308 20,013	4,663 37,161 153 72 22,004	62,107 40,829 20,278 8,341 30,147	60,395 22,936 19,967 8,222 19,754	4,988 38,061 66 72 22,413	62,390 40,571 19,998 8,256 30,064
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,112 12,449 2,205 9,975 4,784	1,479 2,690 544 202 416	3,887 13,710 2,452 10,066 4,984	3,034 11,178 2,142 9,631 4,778	1,471 2,409 427 194 406	3,806 12,309 2,337 9,719 4,973	3,045 11,155 2,172 9,546 4,852	1,473 2,460 389 209 393	3,811 12,307 2,349 9,641 5,040
Physical planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,583 4,486 503 32,695	21 — 107 3,018	1,594 4,486 552 34,151	1,554 4,479 511 31,381	17 107 2,901	1,563 4,479 560 32,782	1,570 4,501 460 31,652	20 — 157 2,929	1,581 4,501 531 33,056
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Administration of District Courts	<b>203,888</b> 13,183 3,333 92	<b>70,321</b> 2,480 12	<b>236,265</b> 13,183 4,455 98	201,119 13,185 3,330 93	<b>71,985</b> 2,451 11	<b>234,230</b> 13,185 4,439 99	<b>200,227</b> 13,201 3,323 96	73,630 — 2,443 10	<b>234,096</b> 13,201 4,426 101
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	220,496	72,813	254,001	217,727	74,447	251,953	216,847	76,083	251,824

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

(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.

(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59 \*(0-58); manual employees 0-45.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices † of output, employment and productivity

(1975 = 100)

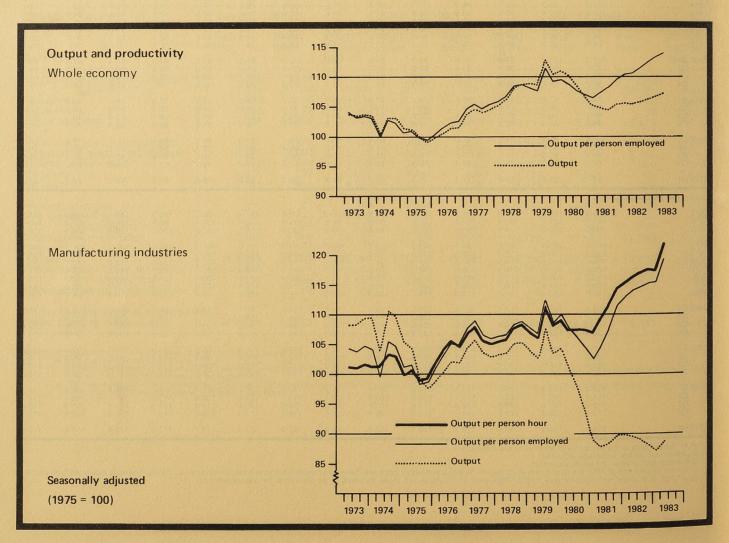
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	onomy	Index of p	production	turing	and	Food drink and			Engineer- ing and	leather	Other manufac-	Construc-	elec-
Action tenns	including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	tries	quarrying excluding MLH 104*		and petroleum products	facture	allied industries	and clothing	turing		tricity and water
Output * 1973 1974 1975	103-6 102-0 100-0	103·5 102·0 100·0	109·7 105·7 100·0	109·5 105·7 100·0	108·8 107·5 100·0	106·3 90·0 100·0	103·9 103·0 100·0	108·0 112·3 100·0	126·1 114·9 100·0	103-6 105-6 100-0	111·5 104·5 100·0	115·7 110·4 100·0	117·8 105·6 100·0	98·6 98·5 100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	101-8 104-6 108-0 110-7 107-6 105-1 106-1	101·3 102·9 105·5 107·1 104·0 101·1 101·5	102·5 106·8 110·6 114·0 106·2 100·8 101·9	101·1 102·6 104·5 105·2 97·2 90·9 90·7	102·0 103·9 104·5 104·6 95·1 89·0 88·4	93·3 91·1 91·7 92·2 92·7 89·4 88·1	103·0 104·6 107·2 107·9 107·1 104·3 105·3	112·2 115·0 115·8 118·3 106·7 105·5 105·2	106·3 104·3 101·7 105·0 72·5 77·3 74·6	98·0 100·4 100·1 98·8 93·4 84·5 85·9	100·8 102·6 101·8 100·7 83·0 75·6 72·4	104·3 106·3 109·0 110·4 99·9 92·5 88·8	98·6 98·2 104·9 105·5 99·3 89·0 90·8	102·3 106·4 109·7 116·1 113·0 112·5 111·7
1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110·1 108·4 106·7 105·3	106·4 104·8 103·2 101·4	111·2 108·0 104·6 101·0	102·0 99·1 96·0 91·6	100·8 97·6 93·3 88·7	94·6 92·2 91·9 92·1	108·5 107·0 105·9 107·1	119·6 107·5 100·4 99·1	56·9 88·8 76·2 67·8	100·1 95·5 92·1 86·0	91·2 85·0 80·5 75·5	108·3 101·3 97·5 92·6	103·9 100·6 99·4 93·0	112·8 112·4 113·2 113·7
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104·9 104·6 105·4 105·6	100·9 100·7 101·4 101·3	100·2 100·1 101·4 101·6	90·3 90·4 91·7 91·1	87:9 88:3 89:8 89:8	89·4 90·2 89·2 88·7	105·5 103·1 103·8 104·6	103·2 104·1 108·3 106·5	73·7 76·1 77·1 82·3	82-6 83-9 85-9 85-5	75·2 75·4 76·1 75·8	93·1 92·6 92·5 92·0	91·5 88·2 90·8 85·6	109·2 113.3 111·1 116·2
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105·5 105·8 106·3 106·7	101·2 101·3 101·7 101·8	101·5 101·9 102·4 102·0	91·1 90·7 91·0 89·9	89·5 89·0 88·1 87·0	89·4 87·8 89·9 85·2	105·2 105·3 105·3 105·5	106·0 104·6 106·1 104·0	81·2 79·8 70·6 67·0	86·4 86·3 86·1 84·7	74·0 72·8 71·0 71·6	89·9 89·3 88·6 87·6	88·3 89·4 92·5 93·0	111-8 110-2 113-6 111-2
1983 Q1	107-2	102-3	103-6	91.5	89-3	87-5	107-5	107-9	74-1	85.4	70.0	89.5	91.9	110-6
Employed labour fo			-	100	222		1982 -	1905	7 to					
1973 1974 1975	100·1 100·5 100·0	100·5 100·0	104·6 104·2 100·0	104·6 104·2 100·0	104·3 104·6 100·0	103·5 99·5 100·0	103·4 104·5 100·0	99·4 101·2 100·0	103·9 102·2 100·0	102·9 104·2 100·0	111·0 107·9 100·0	105·5 105·4 100·0	107·7 104·4 100·0	97·5 98·2 100·0
976 977 978 979 980 981 982	99·3 99·3 100·0 101·1 100·1 96·5 94·8	99·3 99·3 100·0 101·1 100·1 96·5 94·7	97·1 96·7 96·6 96·2 92·1 84·3 80·0	97·1 96·7 96·5 96·1 92·0 84·1 79·7	96·9 97·2 96·8 95·6 90·3 81·6 77·1	98.6 98.5 97.5 95.5 94.8 91.2	98·0 97·3 96·5 96·3 94·2	98·5 100·9 102·6 102·8 100·1 93·4	95·4 96·9 92·8 88·7 79·3 64·8	96·7 97·4 98·0 97·1 92·7 83·6	96·1 95·7 92·7 89·4 78·8 67·9	97·4 96·7 96·5 96·1 91·3 84·4	97·5 93·6 94·8 97·7 97·3 91·1	99-8 98-1 96-9 98-7 99-3 98-0
980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101·2 100·7 99·9 98·7	101·1 100·7 99·8 98·7	94·8 93·4 91·3 88·9	94·6 93·3 91·2 88·7	93·7 91·9 89·3 86·4	95·4 95·0 94·8 94·1	96·2 94·9 93·4 92·3	88·7 102·5 101·3 99·4 97·3	59·1 85·3 81·9 77·3 72·5	78·5 95·5 94·3 91·8 89·0	63·8 84·3 80·8 76·9 73·3	94·4 92·8 90·4 87·6	97·9 97·9 97·3 96·0	95·7 99·0 99·3 99·4
981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97·7 96·7 96·1 95·6	97·6 96·7 96·1 95·6	86·7 84·9 83·3 82·3	86·5 84·7 83·1 82·1	84·1 82·1 80·6 79·6	92·8 91·7 90·7 89·7	90·8 89·7 88·2 87·5	95·5 93·8 92·5 91·7	68·3 65·3 63·1 62·4	86·5 84·0 82·6 81·3	70·3 68·7 66·7 66·0	86·1 84·9 83·6 82·8	93·8 92·0 90·1 88·6	99·4 99·0 98·4 97·6 96·9
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	95·4 95·0 94·5 94·1	95·3 94·9 94·5 94·0	81·2 80·5 79·5 78·6	81·0 80·2 79·2 78·4	78·6 77·7 76·5 75·4	88·4 87·5 86·8 86·2	86·8 86·2 84·8 84·0	90·6 89·4 87·7 87·2	61·0 60·0 58·4 57·0	.80·2 79·2 78·0 76·7	64·9 64·1 63·2 63·0	81·9 81·1 80·1 78·9	87·2 87·3 87·0 87·0	96·2 96·0 95·6 94·8
983 Q1	94.0	93-9	77.6	77-4	74-3	85-3	83-2	85-3	54.0	75.5	62.3	78-7	86-2	94.2
output per person e					TEXT	TITT	7-15							
973 974 975	101·5 100·0	101·5 100·0	101·4 100·0	101·5 100·0	104·3 102·8 100·0	102·6 90·5 100·0	100·5 98·6 100·0	108·6 111·0 100·0	121·4 112·4 100·0	100·7 101·4 100·0	100·5 96·9 100·0	109·7 104·8 100·0	109·4 101·2 100·0	101·1 100·4 100·0
976 977 978 979 980 981	105·3 108·0 109·5 107·5 108·9	103.6 105.5 106.0 103.9 104.8	114·5 118·5 115·3 119·7	106·1 108·3 109·5 105·7 108·1	105·3 107·0 107·9 109·4 105·2 109·1 114·7	97·8 98·0	105·2 107·5 111·1 112·1 113·8 117·1 123·3	106·4 113·0	111·5 107·6 109·6 118·4 91·8 119·6 126·1	102·2 101·7 100·8 101·2	105·0 107·2 109·8 112·7 105·3 111·4 113·4	107·1 110·0 113·0 115·0 109·4 109·7 110·4	101·2 105·0 110·7 108·0 102·0 97·7	102·5 108·6 113·2 117·7 113·9 114·8
980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107·7 106·9	104·1 103·4	115·7 114·6	106·3 105·2	107·5 106·2 104·5 102·6	99·1 97·0 97·0	112·8 112·8 113·4	116-6	66·7 108·5 98·6 93·5	104·8 101·3 100·3	108·2 105·2 104·7 102·9	114-8 109-1 107-8 105-8	104·2 106·2 102·8 102·2 96·9	113.9 113.9 113.9 114.4
981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·2 109·6	104·1 105·5	117·9 121·8	106·7 110·3	104·5 107·6 111·4 112·8	96·3 98·4 98·4	116·1 115·0 117·7	108·0 110·9 117·1	107·9 116·6 122·2 131·8	95·5 99·9 104·0	106·9 109·7 114·1 114·9	108·1 109·1 110·6 111·1	97·6 95·9 100·8	110·4 115·2 113·8
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111·4 112·5	106·7 107·6	126·6 128·8	112-4 113-1 114-9	113·9 114·5 115·2 115·3	101·1 100·3 103·5	121·2 122·2 124·2	117·0 117·1 120·9	133·2 132·9 120·8 117·5	107·7 109·0 110·4	114·1 113·6 112·3	109·8 110·1 110·6	96·6 101·3 102·4 106·3	119·9 116·3 114·7 118·8
983 Q1	114-0				120-2				137-2		113·7 112·4	111.0	106-9	117.3

\* MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.
† Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.
\* Since the second half of 1981 the provisional estimates of the employed labour force may have been understating the level of employment, mainly in service industries (see article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette* June 1983). Data used in this table are those inclusive of an allowance for underestimation.

UNITED	Whole ed	conomy					Index o	f production	industri	es			Manufa	cturing indu	stries	reducing
KINGDOM	including	MLH104†		excludin	g MLH 104†	STATE OF	includir	ng MLH 1041	1	excludi	ng MLH 104	t				
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output per person hour
1973	103·6	100·1	103·6	103·5	100·1	103·5	109·7	104-6	104·8	109·5	104·6	104·7	108·8	104·3	104·3	101·3
1974	102·0	100·5	101·5	102·0	100·5	101·5	105·7	104-2	101·4	105·7	104·2	101·5	107·5	104·6	102·8	101·9
1975	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976	101·8	99·3	102·6	101·3	99·3	102·1	102·5	97·1	105·5	101·1	97·1	104·1	102·0	96·9	105·3	105·2
1977	104·6	99·3	105·3	102·9	99·3	103·6	106·8	96·7	110·5	102·6	96·7	106·1	103·9	97·2	107·0	106·1
1978	108·0	100·0	108·0	105·5	100·0	105·5	110·6	96·6	114·5	104·5	96·5	108·3	104·5	96·8	107·9	107·2
1979	110·7	101·1	109·5	107·1	101·1	106·0	114·0	96·2	118·5	105·2	96·1	109·5	104·6	95·6	109·4	108·7
1980	107·6	100·1	107·5	104·0	100·1	103·9	106·2	92·1	115·3	97·2	92·0	105·7	95·1	90·3	105·2	107·3
1981	105·1	96·5	108·9	101·1	96·5	104·8	100·8	84·3	119·7	90·9	84·1	108·1	89·0	81·6	109·1	112·6
1982	106·1	94·8	112·0	101·5	94·7	107·2	101·9	80·0	127·5	90·7	79·7	113·8	88·4	77·1	114·7	117·0
1980 Q1	110·1	101·2	108·8	106·4	101·1	105·3	111·2	94·8	117·3	102·0	94·6	107·9	100·8	93·7	107·5	107·4
Q2	108·4	100·7	107·7	104·8	100·7	104·1	108·0	93·4	115·7	99·1	93·3	106·3	97·6	91·9	106·2	107·4
Q3	106·7	99·9	106·9	103·2	99·8	103·4	104·6	91·3	114·6	96·0	91·2	105·2	93·3	89·3	104·5	107·3
Q4	105·3	98·7	106·6	101·4	98·7	102·8	101·0	88·9	113·7	91·6	88·7	103·3	88·7	86·4	102·6	107·0
1981 Q1	104·9	97·7	107·4	100·9	97·6	103·4	100·2	86·7	115·6	90·3	86·5	104·4	87·9	84·1	104·5	109·4
Q2	104·6	96·7	108·2	100·7	96·7	104·1	100·1	84·9	117·9	90·4	84·7	106·7	88·3	82·1	107·6	111·5
Q3	105·4	96·1	109·6	101·4	96·1	105·5	101·4	83·3	121·8	91·7	83·1	110·3	89·8	80·6	111·4	114·3
Q4	105·6	95·6	110·5	101·3	95·6	106·0	101·6	82·3	123·4	91·1	82·1	110·9	89·8	79·6	112·8	115·3
1982 Q1	105·5	95·4	110·6	101·2	95·3	106·2	101·5	81·2	125·0	91·1	81·0	112·4	89·5	78·6	113·9	116·2
Q2	105·8	95·0	111·4	101·3	94·9	106·7	101·9	80·5	126·6	90·7	80·2	113·1	89·0	77·7	114·5	117·0
Q3	106·3	94·5	112·5	101·7	94·5	107·6	102·4	79·5	128·8	91·0	79·2	114·9	88·1	76·5	115·2	117·5
Q4	106·7	94·1	113·4	101·8	94·0	108·3	102·0	78·6	129·7	89·9	78·4	114·7	87·0	75·4	115·3	117·3
1983 Q1	107-2	94.0	114.0	102-3	93.9	108-9	103-6	77.6	133.5	91.5	77.4	118-3	89.3	74.3	120-2	122-3

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

\* Since the second half of 1981 the provisional estimates of the employed labour force may have been understating the level of employment, mainly in service industries (see article on page 242 of Employment Gazette June 1983). Data used in this table are those inclusive of an allowance for underestimation.



#### **EMPLOYMENT** Selected countries: national definitions

100	
100	

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-	United
	(1) (2)	(2) (3) (4)	(2) (5)	(1)	(2)			(2)	(6)	(2)	(2) (5)	(7)	(2) (5)	(5) (8)	(2)	land (2)	States (2)
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT Years																Indices:	1975 = 10
973 974 975 976	100·0 100·3 100·0 99·1	99·0 100·3 100·0 101·0	102·3 102·3 100·0 100·2	99·9 101·4 100·0 99·2	94·4 98·3 100·0 102·1	102·3 101·0 100·0 102·6	100·5 101·2 100·0 100·7	105·7 103·6 100·0 99·0	99·0 99·8 100·0 99·1	97·3 99·4 100·0 100·8	100·7 100·3 100·0 100·9	100·6 100·7 100·0 100·0	96·9 97·2 100·0 104·8	101·3 101·8 100·0 98·8	95·5 97·5 100·0 100·6	106·2 105·6 100·0 96·7	99·1 101·1 100·0 103·4
977 978 979	99·3 99·9 101·2	102.6 102.2 103.4	101·6 102·5 103·7	99·0 99·0 100·2	103·9 107·4 111·7	103·5 106·0 107·1	101·6 101·9 102·0	98·8 99·6 100·9	100·9 103·5 106·7	101·8 102·3 103·4	102·3 103·5 104·9	100·6 101·2 102·4	106·9 108·6 109·7	98·0 95·3 93·3	100·9 101·3 102·9	96·7 97·3 98·2	107-2 111-9 115-1
980 981 982	100·7 96·4 93·9	106·4 108·5 108·7	104·3 105·0 108·4	100-1	114·8 117·8 113·9		102·0 101·2 101·1	101-9 R 101-2 R 99-4 R	108.5	104·9 105·3 104·8	106·0 106·9 107·9	102-7	112·1 113·2 114·0	89·7 87·1 86·6	104-2 104-0 103-9	100·0 101·2 100·5	115·7 117·0 115·9
Quarters 980 Q4	98-3	107·4 R	104·9 R		116-2		101-6	101-9 R		105·5 R	106-3		113-3	89-7	104-0	99.9	115-9
981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97·3 96·3 95·8 95·0	107·7 R 108·5 108·7 R 109·0 R	104·7 R 104·8 R 105·2 R 105·2 R		117·5 118·2 118·2 117·2		100.9	101-7 R 101-4 R 101-1 R 100-5		106-0 R 105-1 104-8 R 105-1 R	106·8 106·7 106·9 R 107·2 R		113·9 112·7 113·1 113·1	88·6 87·9 87·8 87·1	104-6 103-5 104-4 103-6	100-8 R 101-1 101-4 101-1 R	116·7 117·4 117·1 116·6
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94·6 93·9 93·1 92·5	109·1 R 109·0 108·5 R 108·1 R	108-8 R 107-9 R 108-6 R 108-2		115·9 114·5 113·2 112·2		101-1	100·0 R 99·6 R 99·3 R 98·7 R		105·0 R 105·5 104·4 R 104·4 R	107·7 R 107·7 107·6 R 108·8		113-6 115-0 114-0 113-5	86·8 86·8 86·7 86·7 R	103·6 103·9 104·0 104·0	100-9 R 100-6 R 100-0 R 100-0	116·1 116·2 116·0 115·5
983 Q1	92.2	106-6						98-0		104-9	109-8	- 200	112-3	85.7	103-9	99-5	115.4
PIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 975 980 981 982	24,704 24,870 23,819 23,221	5,841 6,242 6,364 6,376	2,942 3,070 3,091 3,189	3,748 3,751	9,284 10,655 10,933 10,574	2,332	20,714 21,127 20,959 20,946	24,798 25,771 R 25,588 R 25,137 R	1,058 1,148	19,594 20,551 20,623 20,542	52,230 55,360 55,810 56,380	4,547 4,669	1,707 1,914 1,932 1,946	12,692 11,254 10,931 10,876 R	4,062 4,232 4,225 4,219	3,017 3,016 3,054 3,033	Thousand 85,846 99,303 100,397 99,526
civilian employment: pr 982 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	2·7 34·6 62·7 100·0	6.5 29.8 63.7 100.0	10·0 39·9 50·0 100·0	3·0* 34·8* 62·3* 100·0	5·3 26·5 68·2 100·0	8·3** 30·0** 61·7** 100·0	8·4 34·6 57·0 100·0	5·5 42·7 51·8 100·0	19·2* 32·4* 48·4* 100·0	12·4 37·0 50·6 100·0	9·7 34·9 55·4 100·0	6·0* 31·9* 62·1* 100·0	8·0 29·4 62·5 100·0	18·3 33·9 47·8 100·0	5·6 30·3 64·1 100·0	7·1 38·4 58·0	Per cent 3·6 28·4 68·0 100·0
Manufacturing 971 972 973 974	34·0 32·9 32·3 32·4	26·6 25·5 25·6 25·2	29·7 29·7  30·2	32·3 31·9 31·8 31·5	21·8 21·8 22·0 21·7	24·9 24·7 23·6	28·0 28·1 28·3 28·4	36·6 36·4 36·6	20·4 20·7· 21·0		27·0 27·0 27·4 27·2	26·0 25·1 24·7 24·6	23·8 23·5 23·6		27·3 27·1 27·5 28·3	36·4 35·5 35·0 34·8	Per cent 24·7 24·3 24·8 24·2
975 976	30·9 30·2	23·4 23·5	30·1 29·6	30·1 29·1	20-2	22·7 22·5	27·9 27·4	35·8 35·8	21·2 20·8		25·8 25·5	23.9	24·1 23·2	24.0	28.0	33-7	22.7
977 978 979	30·3 30·0 29·5	23·1 21·8 22·2	29·8 29·7 29·5	28·1 27·0 25·9	19·6 19·6 20·0	21·6 21·5 21·3	27·1 26·6 26·1	35·7 35·4 35·1	21·2 21·1 21·2	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·1 24·5 24·3	22·8 22·1	22·4 21·3	24·1 24·1	26·9 25·9 24·9	32·8 32·7 32·6	22·8 22·7 22·7
980	28-4	30.9	29.5	25.4	19-8		25.7	35-1	21.2	26.7	24.3	21.6	20.5	23.7	24-5	32.3	22.7

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

Annual data relate to June.
 Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted.
 Annual data relate to August.
 Employment in manufacturing includes electricity, gas and water.
 Civilian employment figures include armed forces.
 Annual figures relate to April.

|7| Data in terms of man-years. |8| Annual data relate to the 4th quarter. 1980 \*\* 1979.

1979.

† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.

†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.

— Break in series

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

GREAT	OVERTIM	1E				SHORT-	TIME							
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime w	orked	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of wee	k	Stood of	f for whole o	r part of w	reek
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st
			per operative working over- time	(IIIIIIIOII)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1977	1,801	34·6	8·7	15·58		13	495	35	362	10·2	48	0.9	857	17·4
1978	1,793	34·8	8·6	15·50		5	199	32	355	11·0	37	0.7	554	15·1
1979	1,724	34·2	8·7	14·90		8	317	42	455	10·6	50	1.7	772	15·0
1980	1,399	29·5	8·3	11·58		20	810	253	3,129	12·1	274	5.9	3,938	14·3
1981	1,122	26·7	8·2	9·26		15	599	310	3,608	11·3	325	7.7	4,206	12·5
1982	1,189	30·1	8·4	9·97		8	304	125	1,395	10·7	132	3.4	1,640	12·4
Week ended 1979 July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	1,822 1,304 1,407	35·9 25·7 27·8	8·9 9·2 9·0	16·13 11·93 12·65	15·75 13·12 12·75	4 3 9	169 121 363	35 21 42	436 177 423	12·6 8·4 10·1	39 24 51	0·8 0·5 1·0	605 298 786	15·6 12·4 15·4
Oct 13	1,694	33·7	8·6	14·62	14·47	23	920	62	710	11·4	86	1·7	1,630	19·1
Nov 10	1,836	36·7	8·6	15·79	15·35	8	299	56	648	11·4	64	1·3	947	14·7
Dec 8	1,863	37·3	8·6	16·06	15·26	4	155	61	713	11·5	65	1·3	868	13·2
1980 Jan 12	1,632	33·0	8·3	13·48	14·73	5	182	81	999	12·4	86	1·7	1,181	13·8
Feb 16	1,704	34·7	8·4	14·30	14·40	13	539	107	1,198	11·2	120	2·4	1,737	14·5
Mar 15	1,645	33·7	8·4	13·78	13·54	22	874	153	1,864	12·2	175	3·6	2,738	15·7
April 19	1,531	31·7	8·3	12·70	12·53	13	526	144	1,585	11·0	157	3·3	2,111	13-4
May 17	1,534	31·8	8·3	12·78	12·51	16	653	154	1,699	11·0	170	3·5	2,352	13-8
June 14	1,508	31·4	8·3	12·53	12·31	14	548	193	2,229	11·6	207	4·3	2,777	13-5
July 12	1,370	28·7	8·5	11·59	11·24	11	440	212	2,521	11·9	223	4·7	2,961	13·3
Aug 16	1,173	24·9	8·4	9·84	10·88	19	774	246	3,017	12·3	265	5·6	3,791	14·3
Sep 13	1,210	25·9	8·2	9·96	10·06	33	1,311	338	4,106	12·1	371	8·0	5,417	14·6
Oct 11	1,174	26·0	8·1	9·49	9·46	38	1,523	434	5,729	13·2	472	10·4	7,252	15·4
Nov 15	1,150	25·8	8·1	9·26	8·86	26	1,059	506	6,411	12·7	532	12·0	7,470	14·0
Dec 13	1,161	26·3	7·9	9·19	8·48	32	1,287	473	6,188	13·1	506	11·4	7,475	14·8
981 Jan 17	997	23·0	7·7	7·72	8·92	41	1,637	557	6,878	12·4	598	13·7	8,515	14·2
Feb 14	1,055	24·5	7·9	8·39	8·46	30	1,182	555	6,861	12·4	585	13·6	8,043	13·8
Mar 14	1,054	24·7	8·1	8·51	8·29	19	771	494	6,059	12·3	513	12·0	6,829	13·3
April 11	1,104	26·1	8·3	9·16	9·05	18	725	420	4,984	11·9	438	10·3	5,709	13·0
May 16	1,103	26·2	8·0	8·92	8·66	18	703	338	3,824	11·4	355	8·4	4,527	12·7
June 13	1,133	27·1	8·1	9·23	8·89	10	389	293	3,277	11·2	303	7·2	3,667	12·1
July 11	1,110	26·6	8·3	9·31	9·01	9	363	204	2,292	11·3	213	5·1	2,655	12·5
Aug 15	1,039	24·9	8·7	8·98	9·88	8	331	190	2,038	10·7	199	4·8	2,399	11·9
Sep 12	1,175	28·1	8·5	9·98	10·07	8	320	183	1,960	10·7	191	4·6	2,280	11·9
Oct 10	1,188	28·6	8·4	9·98	9·99	6	258	169	1,805	10·7	175	4·3	2,063	11·7
Nov 14	1,257	30·4	8·3	10·39	10·03	7	261	176	1,797	10·2	182	4·4	2,058	11·1
Dec 12	1,255	30·6	8·4	10·59	9·96	6	247	142	1.516	10·7	148	3·6	1,763	11·9
982 Jan 16	1,091	26·9	8·1	8·91	10·08	7	272	149	1,678	11·2	156	3·9	1,950	12·5
Feb 13	1,207	29·8	8·4	10·20	10·24	12	487	150	1,585	10·6	162	4·0	2,071	12·8
Mar 20	1,254	31·1	8·3	10·36	10·17	11	433	145	1,545	10·6	156	3·9	1,978	12·7
April 24	1,192	29·7	8·2	9·71	9·65	6	239	136	1,476	10·8	142	3·7	1,716	12·1
May 22	1,233	30·8	8·6	10·58	10·31	7	280	120	1,265	10·5	127	3·2	1,545	12·2
June 19	1,241	31·1	8·5	10·54	10·14	5	201	113	1,233	10·9	118	3·0	1,434	12·2
July 17	1,193	29·9	8·6	10·23	9·98	4	171	83	853	10·2	87	2·2	1,024	11·8
Aug 14	1,095	27·6	8·6	9·44	10·24	5	209	92	981	10·6	97	2·4	1,190	12·2
Sept 11	1,170	30·1	8·4	9·79	9·88	7	277	107	1,121	10·5	114	2·9	1,399	12·3
Oct 16	1,211	31·4	8·3	10·03	10·05	8	332	121	1,305	10·8	130	3·3	1,637	12·7
Nov 13	1,189	31·1	8·3	9·90	9·58	12	464	144	1,582	11·0	156	4·1	2,045	13·2
Dec 11	1,190	31·2	8·4	10·01	9·45	7	287	137	1,403	10·3	144	3·8	1,690	11·8
983 Jan 15	1,051	27·9	7·9	8·25	9·41	6	254	134	1,441	10·8	141	3·7	1,696	12·1
Feb 12	1,128	30·1	8·3	9·36	9·38	11	431	124	1,336	10·8	134	3·6	1,768	13·2
Mar 12	1,170	31·3	8·3	9·68	9·50	6	230	116	1,226	10·6	122	3·3	1,456	12·0
April 16	1,125	30·2	8·3	9·23	9·21	10	380	94	1,039	11·0	104	2·8	1,420	13·6
May 14	1,214	32·7	8·3	10·12	9·84	7	265	75	770	10·2	82	2·2	1,035	12·6
June 11	1,150	31·0	8·4	9·71	9·28	7	290	66	691	10·4	74	2·0	981	13·3
July 16	1,173	31.5	8.7	10.23	10.00	6	253	44	471	10.7	50	1.4	724	15.0

Note: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries
Seasonally adjusted 1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN				KED BY ALL OF					ORKED PER OPE	
	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Orders III-XIX	vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-X	V Order III	Orders III-XIX	vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
959 960	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
961 962 963 964 965	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
971 972 973 974 975	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
976 977 978 979 980	73·8 74·5 73·6 72·1 65·0	76·7 77·7 77·2 75·4 68·0	74·6 76·4 75·9 74·5 65·2	58·9 58·9 56·6 53·9 44·6	79·8 78·6 77·9 78·4 74·7	93·0 93·7 93·5 93·4 90·3	91·3 91·9 91·9 91·4 88·5	93·0 93·2 92·2 92·7 87·0	93·8 94·0 94·0 93·8 90·0	95·2 95·6 95·6 95·9 94·6
981 982	57·7 54·6	60·3 57·1	56·0 50·6	39·6 37·9	70·5 67·7	89·1 90·7	87·3 88·9	85·4 86·8	91·5 93·5	93·8 94·0
Veek ended 979 July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	72·3 71·5 71·1	73.9	72.4	53-8	78.5	93·5 92·5 92·3	89-6	90.5	93.9	95.9
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	71·1 71·6 71·2	75-1	75.0	51.7	78-3	93·2 93·7 93·5	92.2	94.1	93.1	95.7
980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	70·7 69·9 68·6	72.7	71.0	48-8	76-5	93·3 93·0 92·2	91.1	90.8	91.8	95-1
April 19 May 17 June 14	67·7 66·9 66·1	70.6	68-3	46-1	75.7	91·6 91·3 90·9	89.8	89.0	90.4	95.0
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	64·8 63·6 62·3	66-2	63-1	42.7	73.7	90·1 89·6 88·8	87.5	85.9	89.0	94.3
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	60·6 59·7 59·1	62-4	58.4	40-8	72.7	87·8 87·5 87·4	85.7	82.5	88.7	93.9
981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	58·5 58·0 57·8	60-7	57-2	39.7	71-5	87·3 87·1 87·5	85.4	83-2	89-0	93.6
April 11 May 16 June 13	57·9 57·7 57·5	60-2	56.7	39.5	70-3	88·3 88·6 89·0	86.9	85-4	91-3	93-4
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	57·5 57·8 57·9	60-9	56-3	39.7	70.5	89·5 90·1 90·4	88.5	87-0	92-5	94-1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	57·7 57·1 56·6	59-4	53.8	39-2	69-8	90·6 90·2 90·3	88-2	86-0	93-1	94-2
982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	56·4 56·2 55·9	59.0	53.0	38.7	69-0	90·5 90·8 90·8	89.0	87-0	93-2	94.0
April 24 May 22 June 19	55·3 55·1 54·6	57.5	50-6	38-1	68-4	90·4 90·8 90·6	88-8	86-1	93-2	94-1
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	54·3 54·0 53·7	56-6	50.0	37-5	67-3	90·6 90·7 90·7	88-8	86-9	93.4	94-0
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	53·6 53·1 52·8	55.3	48.9	37-2	66-1	91·0 91·1 91·0	88-9	87.4	94-1	94.0
983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	52·4 52·2 52·2	54.5	48-3	37.3	66-2	91·0 91·0 91·1	88-9	87.7	94-6	94.4
April 16 May 14 June 11	51·7 51·7 51·4	53-4	47.3	37.0	64.8	90·8 91·1 90·8	88.5	86-6	94-9	94-1
July 16	51.4					91.1			Section (Section)	

\*The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from October 1981.

Note: Figures from 1976 use a revised methodology. See article on page 240 of Employment Gazette June 1983.

MALE		1000 7000			sing) io	FEMALE	CARGO STREET	Linkship				NO. OF STREET	UNITED
UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	DYED	950	UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
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	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
1,044·8 1,009·5 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2	7·3 7·0 6·5 8·3 13·0 15·2	46·5 43·4 36·0 55·0 55·6 70·1	998·3 966·2 894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2		7·0 6·8 6·3 7·9 12·5 14·7	357·9 373·4 365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	3.7 3.8 3.7 4.8 R 6.9 R 8.0	43·5 40·5 32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	314·5 332·9 333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2		3·3 3·5 3·4 4·3 6·4 7·4	2 + 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages
1,059·6	7·4	106·8	952·8	978·9	6·8	440·0	4·5	90·4	349·6	346·3	3·6	3 980	1978 Aug 10
1,007·2	7·0	60·3	946·8	967·8	6·7	411·2	4·2	60·4	350·8	343·0	3·5		Sep 14
958·7	6·7	33·6	925·1	955·7	6·7	377·1	3·9	35·4	341·6	341·2	3·5	4	Oct 12
941·9	6·6	22·8	919·0	938·8	6·5	361·1	3·7	24·4	336·7	336·4	3·5		Nov 9
935·2	6·5	17·0	918·2	928·0	6·5	345·0	3·5	17·7	327·3	334·0	3·4		Dec 7
1,006·8	7·0	18·6	988·2	937·1	6·5	366·0	3·7	18·3	347·7	334·1	3·3	100	1979 Jan 11
1,011·4	7·1	15·2	996·3	956·1	6·7	357·7	3·6	14·3	343·4	337·7	3·4		Feb 8
978·0	6·8	11·6	966·3	951·2	6·6	342·3	3·4	11·0	331·3	338·1	3·4		Mar 8
932·8	6·5	9·6	923·2	921·3	6·4	328·1	3·3	9·1	319·0	332·1	3·3		April 15
895·1	6·2	15·6	879·5	913·9	6·4	323·8	3·2	13·8	310·0	339·6	3·4		May 10
888·3	6·2	62·9	825·4	894·3	6·2	346·2	3·5	51·9	294·3	338·4	3·4		June 14
935·8	6·5	100·8	835·0	886·8	6·2	411·5	4·1	85·6	325·9	340·2	3·4	133	July 12
933·1	6·5	86·7	846·4	877·1	6·1	411·8	4·1	71·5	340·3	336·8	3·4		Aug 9
899·0	6·3	49·0	850·0	874·8	6·1	393·3	3·9	47·7	345·6	337·0	3·4		Sep 13
890·2	6·2	27·4	862·8	881·7	6·1	377·3	3·8	29·1	348·1	340·6	3·4		Oct 11†
890·5	6·2	19·2	871·3	875·9	6·1	368·2	3·7	20·6	347·6	339·9	3·4		Nov 8
900·6	6·3	15·0	885·5	879·2	6·1	360·4	3·6	15·5	344·9	345·0	3·4		Dec 6
980·1	6·9	17·1	963·0	895·0	6·3	393·7	3.9	17·5	376·1	354·4	3·5		1980 Jan 10
994·6	7·0	14·0	980·6	923·7	6·5	394·0	3.9	14·2	379·7	366·0	3·6		Feb 14
986·5	7·0	11·2	975·2	944·0	6·6	389·2	3.9	11·5	377·7	377·2	3·7		Mar 13
1,017·0	7·2	20·9	996·1	979·1	6·8	401·1	4·0	18·5	382·6	388·4	3·9		April 10
1,008·0	7·1	19·3	988·7	1,010·4	7·1	396·4	3·9	17·1	379·4	403·1	4·0		May 8
1,071·5	7·5	77·5	994·1	1,053·1	7·4	441·4	4·4	65·4	376·1	415·7	4·1		June 12
1,197·9	8·4	134·2	1,063·7	1,104·7	7·7	538·6	5·4	116-8	421·8	430·5	4·3		July 10
1,277·2	8·9	123·3	1,153·9	1,176·2	8·2	568·9	5·7	104-1	464·9	455·1	4·5		Aug 14
1,317·1	9·2	91·9	1,225·2	1,240·5	8·7	573·5	5·7	84-7	488·8	472·6	4·7		Sep 11
1,352·7	9·5	62·8	1,289·9	1,309·7	9·2	563·7	5·6	59·1	504·5	497·0	4·9		Oct 9
1,443·0	10·1	47·4	1,395·6	1,398·5	9·8	573·0	5·7	44·2	528·8	520·4	5·2		Nov 13
1,522·0	10·6	40·6	1,481·4	1,472·6	10·3	577·8	5·7	36·4	541·4	541·8	5·4		Dec 11
1,649·7	11·6	42·9	1,606·8	1,534·8	10·8	621·3	6·3	37·6	583·7	559·2	5·7	34	1981 Jan 15
1,689·0	11·9	37·0	1,652·0	1,591·1	11·2	623·4	6·3	31·9	591·5	574·9	5·8		Feb 12
1,714·4	12·1	31·7	1,682·7	1,648·2	11·6	619·1	6·3	26·4	592·7	589·9	6·0		Mar 12
1,749·0	12·3	29·4	1,719·6	1,697·6	11·9	623·7	6·3	23·9	599·8	603·5	6·1		April 9
1,779·3	12·5	46·6	1,732·7	1,753·4	12·3	628·1	6·4	36·1	592·0	614·6	6·2		May 14
1,775·2	12·5	43·6	1,731·6	1,791·9	12·6	620·0	6·3	33·9	586·1	625·5	6·3		June 11
1,845·1	13·0	43·0	1,802·1	1,834·2	12·9	666·7	6·8	33·5	633·2	642·3	6·5		July 9§
1,890·2	13·3	48·2	1,842·0	1,861·7	13·1	696·1	7·0	37·3	658·8	652·5	6·6		Aug 13§
1,983·4	13·9	98·7	1,884·8	1,890·0	13·3	765·2	7·7	80·1	685·1	664·6	6·7		Sep 10§
2,005·4	14·1	98·5	1,906·9	1,912·3	13·4	766·1	7·8	80·8	685·3	670·5	6·8	::	Oct 8§
2,014·2	14·2	79·2	1,935·0	1,935·2	13·6	755·4	7·7	64·6	690·8	680·3	6·9		Nov 12
2,025·3	· 14·2	68·0	1,957·2	1,945·4	13·7	738·9	7·5	54·1	684·7	683·6	6·9		Dec 10
2,122·8	15·1	71·0	2,051·8	1,978·4	14·1	773·5	7·9	56·3	717·2	692·1	7·0		1982 Jan 14
2,106·5	15·0	62·3	2,044·2	1.982·1	14·1	763·8	7·8	49·0	714·7	697·7	7·1		Feb 11
2,073·5	14·8	53·8	2,019·7	1,984·8	14·2	747·3	7·6	41·2	706·1	703·1	7·1		Mar 11
2,075·0	14·8	50·0	2,025·0	2,004·7	14·3	743·5	7·6	36·9	706·6	710·4	7·2		April 15
2,063·4	14·7	60·3	2,003·1	2,024·1	14·4	737·0	7·5	44·2	692·8	715·7	7·3		May 13
2,042·9	14·6	57·2	1,985·7	2,047·4	14·6	726·7	7·4	41·8	684·9	725·3	7·4		June 10
2,088·3	14·9	57·4	2,030·9	2,076·7	14·8	764·2	7·8	42·0	722·2	737·1	7·5		July 8
2,113·8	15·1	59·8	2,054·0	2,090·0	14·9	785·0	8·0	42·7	742·3	742·4	7·5		Aug 12
2,208·6	15·8	114·9	2,093·7	2,113·2	15·1	857·6	8·7	89·0	768·6	753·2	7·7		Sep 9
2,207·4 2,228·4 2,268·0	15·7 15·9 16·2	97·3 82·8 74·1	2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9	2,129·8 2,146·1 2,178·5	15·2 15·3 15·5	841·6 834·6 829·0	8·6 8·5 8·4	76·9 64·7 56·5	764·7 769·9 772·5	755-6 759-4 770-3	7·7 7·7 7·8	307·6 308·9	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
2,354·9	16·8	77·5	2,277·4	2,199·5	15·7	870·4	8·8	60·3	810·0	783·2	8·0	321·1	1983 Jan 13
2,336·6	16·7	70·1	2,266·6	2,208·5	15·8	862·8	8·8	53·7	809·1	792·1	8·0	321·4	Feb 10
2,319·5	16·5	63·8	2,255·6	2,223·6	15·9	852·9	8·9	48·4	804·5	802·1	8·2	321·7	Mar 10
,306·4 ,199·4 ,144·7	16·5 15·7 15·3	77·4 72·5 68·6	2,229·0 2,126·9 2,076·1	2,210·1 2,148·6 2,137·1 R	15·8 15·3 15·2 R	863·5 849·9 839·2	8·8 8·6 8·5	57·1 53·1 50·3	806·4 796·8 788·9	811·0 821·3 830·6 R	8·2 8·3	325·7 324·8	April 14†† May 12††
,144·0 ,125·0	15·3 15·2	66·9 65·4	2,077·1 2,059·6	2,117·7 R 2,101·6	15·1 15·0	876·6 884·9	8·9 9·0	48·7 46·6	827·9 838·2	839-6 R 839-9	8·4 8·5 8·5	323·9 328·2 335·1	June 9†† July 14†† Aug 11††

\$ Not included in total. The new count of claimants excludes new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August. In the recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as the result of industrial action at benefit offices. The seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2-3 (regions) and 2-19 (unemployment flows).

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

The changes in brackets allow for this effect.

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND	FEMALE					1000				Mary III	
(III de la company)	UNEMPLO			the one		YED EXCLU		OL LEAVERS			YED BY DUR	
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonall Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and ove
977 978 979 980 980 981 982 Annual averages	1,402·7 1,382·9 1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·9	5·8 · 5·7 5·3 6·8 10·5 12·2	89·7 83·9 68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5		1,313·0 1,299·1 1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		5·6 5·5 5·1 6·4 10·0 11·7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 to			
978 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,499·6 1,418·4	6·2 5·9	197·2 120·8	::	1,302·4 1,297·6	1,325·2 1,310·8	5·5 5·4	5·4 -14·4	-1·3 -5·1			
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,335·8 1,303·0 1,280·2	5·5 5·4 5·3	69·1 47·3 34·7		1,266·7 1,255·7 1,245·5	1,296·9 1,275·2 1,262·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	-13·9 -21·7 -13·2	-7·6 -16·7 -16·3			
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,372·8 1,369·2 1,320·3	5·6 5·6 5·4	36·9 29·5 22·7		1,335·9 1,339·7 1,297·6	1,271·2 1,293·8 1,289·3	5·2 5·3 5·3	9·2 22·6 -4·5	-8·6 6·2 9·1	::		·· 650 ·· 471 ·· 078
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,260·9 1,218·9 1,234·5	5·2 5·0 5·1	18·8 29·3 114·8		1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7	1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7	5·1 5·1 5·1	-35·9 0·1 -20·8	-5·9 -13·4 -18·9		:: ·	
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347·3 1,344·9 1,292·3	5·5 5·5 5·3	186·4 158·2 96·7		1,160·9 1,186·7 1,195·6	1,227·0 1,213·9 1,211·8	5·0 5·0 5·0	-5·7 -13·1 -2·1	-8·8 -13·2 -7·0			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5	::	1,211·0 1,219·0 1,230·4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·0 5·0 5·0	10·5 -6·5 8·4	-1·6 0·6 4·1		: ::	
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·6 5·7 5·6	34·6 28·2 22·7	.: ::	1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·1 5·3 5·4	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3	:: ::		::
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·8 5·8 6·2	39·3 36·3 142·8	::	1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·6 5·8 6·0	46·3 46·0 55·3	39·4 41·3 49·2	::	 ::	::
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6	7·1 7·6 7·8	251·0 227·4 176·7	::	1,485·6 1,618·8 1,714·0	1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1	6·3 6·7 7·0	66·4 96·1 81·8	55·9 72·6 81·4	  		::
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	7·9 8·3 8·6	121·9 91·5 77·1		1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·4 7·9 8·3	93·6 112·2 95·5	90·5 95·9 100·4			::
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,271·1 2,312·4 2,333·5	9·4 9·6 9·7	80·5 68·9 58·1	 ::	2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·7 9·0 9·3	79·6 72·0 72·1	95·8 82·4 74·6	::	:: ·	::
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2	9·8 10·0 9·9	53·3 82·7 77·5	:: ::	2,319·4 2,324·7 2.317·7	2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4	9·5 9·8 10·0	63·0 66·9 49·4	69·0 67·3 59·8		::	::
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,511·8 2,586·3 2,748·6	10·4 10·7 11·4	76·5 85·5 178·8	 ::	2,435·3 2,500·8 2,569·9	2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6	10·3 10·4 10·6	59·1 37·7 40·4	58·5 48·7 45·7			::
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,771·6 2,769·5 2,764·1	11·5 11·5 11·5	179·4 143·8 122·2	::	2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	10·7 10·9 10·9	28·2 32·7 13·5	35·4 33·8 24·8		:: i	
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,896·3 2,870·2 2,820·8	12·1 12·0 11·8	127·3 111·3 94·9	:: ::	2,769·0 2,758·9 2,725·9	2,670·5 2,679·8 2,687·9	11.2 11.2 11.3	41·5 9·3 8·1	29·2 21·4 19·6	::		
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6	11·8 11·7 11·6	86·9 104·5 99·0	120.2	2,731·6 2,695·9 2,670·6	2,715·1 2,739·8 2,772·7	11·4 11·5 11·6	27·2 24·7 32·9	14·9 20·0 28·3			::
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,852·5 2,898·8 3,066·2	12·0 12·1 12·9	99·4 102·5 203·8	196·9 193·7	2,753·2 2,796·3 2,862·3	2,813·8 2,832·4 2,866·4	11·8 11·9 12·0	41·1 18·6 34·0	32·9 30·9 31·2			;; ;;
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	12·8 12·8 13·0	174·2 147·5 130·6		2,874·6 2,915·6 2,966·4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8	12·1 12·2 12·4	19·0 20·1 43·3	24.4 3	862 R 831 R 299 R	2,460 R 2,503 R 2,563 R	226 R 229 R 234 R
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,225·2 3,199·4 3,172·4	13·5 13·4 13·3	137·8 123·8 112·2	:: 1	3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	2,982·7 3,000·6 3,025·7	12·5 12·6 12·7	33·9 17·9 25·1	31.7 2	311 R 296 R 272	2,675 R 2,664 R 2,656 R	240 R 239 R 245 R
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·3 12·8 12·5	134·5 125·6 118·9	128-4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 2,967·7 R	12.4 -	-4·6(24·8) 1: 51·2(23·0) -10 -2·2(26·7) -19	0.2(24.3) 2	323 R 275 R 266 R	2,629 R 2,626 R 2,596 R	218 R 148 R 122 R
July 14†† Aug 11††	3,020·6 3,009·9	12·7 12·6	115·5 112·1	211.1	2,905·0 2,897·8	2,957·3 R 2,941·5	12.4	-10·4(9·8) -2 15·8(-6·7) -	1.3(19.8)	352 R 303	2,565 R 2,612	103 R 95,

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to a large degree information on claimants included in the old series. There will be an element of uncertainty in these figures until experience of seasonal movements in the new series has been gained. As a result, the latest figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

\* New basis (claimants). The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of Employment Gazette December 1982.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPLO	D FEMALE	AND DESCRIPTION OF		UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	ING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPL	OYED BY D	JRATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non-	Actual	Seasonally		- MARKET		Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
	2,000		leavers included in unem- ployed	claimant school leavers‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60	weeks aged 60 and over
977 978 979 Annual 980 average 981 982	1,344·9 1,320·7 1,233·9 1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	5·7 5·6 5·2 6·7 10·3 12·1	84·7 78·6 63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		1,260·2 1,242·0 1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3	23%	5·5 5·4 5·0 6·3 9·9 11·5				A I	
978 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,429·3 1,350·8	6·1 5·7	186·8 112·8	H	1,242·5 1,238·0	1,266·9 1,252·5	5·4 5·3	5·1 -14·4	-1.6 -5.3			
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,274·3 1,244·7 1,222·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	63·9 43·3 31·6		1,210·5 1,201·4 1,190·4	1,240·0 1,219·9 1,206·1	5·3 5·2 5·1	-12·5 -20·1 -13·8	-7·3 -15·7 -15·5			
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,311·6 1,307·7 1,260·7	5·5 5·5 5·3	34·1 27·0 20·6		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1	1,214·6 1,236·0 1,231·8	5·1 5·2 5·2	8·5 21·4 -4·2	-8·5 5·4 8·6		:: ::	
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9	5·1 4·9 4·9	17·0 26·4 108·8		1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1	1,196·9 1,196·4 1,176·6	5·0 5·0 5·0	-34·9 -0·5 -19·8	-5·9 -13·2 -18·4			99
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·4 5·4 5·2	176·1 148·7 89·1		1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	4·9 4·9 4·9	-6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-9·0 -13·2 -7·3			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·0 5·1	51·7 35·9 27·3		1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4·9 4·9 4·9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1·6 0·7 3·9	 !!	::	
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,310·8 1,325·1 1,312·9	5·5 5·7 5·5	31·6 25·5 20·4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5·0 5·2 5·3	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5		::	
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353·4 1,340·3 1,444·3	5·7 5·6 6·1	36·0 32·9 135·8	1000	1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305·8 1,350·8 1,404·6	5·5 5·7 5·9	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9			
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,656·9 1,763·2 1,806·4	7·0 7·4 7·6	238·9 215·7 166·7	658 658	1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·2 6·6 6·9	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4		ii.	
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,831·6 1,929·4 2,011·3	7·7 8·1 8·5	114·1 84·8 70·8	3 may  	1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	7·3 7·7 8·1	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1			::
1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,177·5 2,218·1 2,239·1	9·3 9·4 9·5	74·5 63·2 53·1		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0	2,008·6 2,079·0 2,149·1	8·5 8·8 9·1	77·3 70·4 70·1	93·0 80·2 72·6		·· ··	
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,279·2 2,311·5 2,299·3	9·7 9·8 9·8	48·9 76·5 71·5	* eat. * eat.	2,230·3 2,235·1 2,227·8	2,211·7 2,276·3 2,324·8	9·4 9·7 9·9	62·6 64·6 48·5	67·7 65·8 58·6	 		
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,413·9 2,488·3 2,643·2	10·3 10·6 11·2	70·8 80·2 167·8		2,343·1 2,408·2 2,475·4	2,383·4 2,421·0 2,460·9	10·1 10·3 10·5	58·6 37·6 39·9	57·2 48·2 45·4	 (i		
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,667·7 2,667·7 2,663·0	11·3 11·3 11·3	169·9 136·1 115·3		2,497·8 2,531·6 2,547·6	2,488·5 2,520·7 2,534·1	10·6 10·7 10·8	27·6 32·2 13·4	35·0 33·2 24·4			
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,790·5 2,765·5 2,717·6	12·0 11·9 11·7	120·7 105·2 89·9		2,669·8 2,660·3 2,627·7	2,573·7 2,582·9 2,590·1	11·0 11·1 11·1	39·6 9·2 7·2	28·4 20·7 18·7	 ::		:: 4
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8	11.6 11.6 11.4	81·9 98·4 93·1	 117-4	2,632·4 2,596·9 2,570·6	2,615·6 2,638·8 2,670·0	11·2 11·3 11·5	25·5 23·2 31·2	14·0 18·6 26·6	291 264	2,201 2,196	203 205
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3	11·8 12·0 12·7	93·5 97·0 193·3	192·2 187·6	2,650·8 2,692·7 2,757·0	2,710·8 2,728·7 2,761·8	11.6 11.7 11.9	40·8 17·9 33·1	31·7 30·0 30·6	344 298 429	2,190 2,282 2,307	210 210 214
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·6 12·7 12·8	166·5 141·7 125·8		2,768·7 2,809·1 2,858·9	2,779·6 2,798·5 2,840·7	11.9 12.0 12.2	17·8 18·9 42·2	22·9 23·3 26·3	354 R 322 R 291 R	2,358 R 2,403 R 2,462 R	223 R 226 R 231 R
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·3 13·2 13·1	133·4 119·8 108·8	::	2,975·6 2,964·8 2,950·0	2,873·4 2,891·1 2,915·7	12·3 12·4 12·5	32·7 17·7 24·6	31·0 30·9 25·0	303 R 288 R 264 R	2,570 R 2,561 R 2,553 R	237 R 236 R 242 R
April 14 †† May 12†† June 9††	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·1 12·6 12·3	129·8 121·6 115·3	125-6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 2,855·4 R	12·5 12·3 12·3	-6.5(22.9 -51.9(22.3 -1.9(25.9	-11.3(23.3)	312 R 267 R 258 R	2,526 R 2,522 R 2,493 R	215 R 145 R 120 R
July 14†† Aug 11††	2,903·5 2,892·9	12·5 12·4	112·2 109·0	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9	2,843·3 R 2,827·2	12-2 12-1	-12·1(7·8) -16·1(-7·1	-22·0(18·7) -10·0(8·9)	343 R 294	2,458 R 2,506	102 R 93

MALE						FEMALE	·	SF HERE		0.09 (2.194)	MANAGEMENT	GW GR	GREAT
UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLUS LEAVERS	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL SCHOOL	OYED EXCL LEAVERS	UDING	MARRIED	BRITAIN
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	Seasonall Number	Per cent	Number	
1,004·0 965·7 887·2 1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	7·1 6·9 6·3 8·1 12·8 15·0	43.4 40.4 33.1 51.2 51.4 66.2	960·5 925·3 854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		6·9 6·7 6·2 7·7 12·4 14·5	340·9 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3·6 3·7 3·6 4·7 6·7 7·8	41·2 38·3 30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	299·7 316·7 316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6		3·3 3·4 3·3 4·2 6·3 7·3		1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982
1,012·1	7·2	101·1	911·0	937·4	6·7	417·2	4·4	85·7	331·5	329·5	3·5	::	1978 Aug 10
961·0	6·8	55·7	905·3	926·3	6·6	389·8	4·1	57·1	332·7	326·2	3·4		Sep 14
916·2	6·5	30·7	885·5	915·3	6·5	358·1	3·8	33·2	325·0	324·7	3·4		Oct 12
901·3	6·4	20·6	880·7	899·6	6·4	343·4	3·6	22·7	320·7	320·3	3·4		Nov 9
894·1	6·4	15·2	878·9	888·2	6·3	327·9	3·5	16·4	311·5	317·9	3·3		Dec 7
963·1	6·9	16·9	946·2	896·6	6·4	348-5	3·6	17·1	331·3	318·0	3·3		1979 Jan 11
967·1	6·9	13·7	953·4	914·6	6·5	340-7	3·5	13·3	327·4	321·4	3·3		Feb 8
934·9	6·7	10·3	924·5	910·1	6·5	325-8	3·3	10·2	315·6	321·7	3·3		Mar 8
890·9	6·4	8·6	882·4	881·0	6·3	312·0	3·2	8·4	303·6	315·9	3·2		April 5
853·6	6·1	13·7	839·9	873·4	6·2	307·2	3·1	12·7	294·6	323·0	3·3		May 10
846·7	6·0	59·3	787·5	855·0	6·1	328·2	3·4	49·6	278·6	321·6	3·3		June 14
890·6	6·4	95·1	795·5	847·0	6·0	388·5	4·0	81·0	307·4	322·9	3·3		July 12
887·9	6·3	81·3	806·7	837·5	6·0	389·0	4·0	67·4	321·6	319·4	3·3		Aug 9
854·8	6·1	44·4	810·4	835·2	6·0	371·5	3·8	44·7	326·8	319·5	3·3		Sep 13
848·6	6·1	24·5	824·1	842·2	6·0	357·4	3·7	27·2	330·2	323·0	3·3	- Line Honey	Oct 11†
849·5	6·1	16·8	832·7	836·4	6·0	349·6	3·6	19·1	330·5	322·6	3·3		Nov 8
858·5	6·1	13·0	845·5	838·7	6·0	342·1	3·5	14·3	327·9	327·7	3·4		Dec 6
935·9	6·7	15·3	920·6	854·4	6·1	374·9	3·8	16·4	358·6	337·0	3·4		1980 Jan 10
949·8	6·8	12·3	937·5	882·2	6·3	375·3	3·8	13·2	362·1	348·1	3·5		Feb 14
942·2	6·7	9·9	932·3	902·0	6·5	370·7	3·8	10·6	360·2	359·0	3·7		Mar 13
971·6	7·0	18·8	952·8	936·2	6·7	381·8	3.9	17·2	364·6	369·6	3·8		April 10
962·9	6·9	17·1	945·8	966·7	6·9	377·4	3.8	15·8	361·5	384·1	3·9		May 8
1,024·0	7·3	73·2	950·8	1,008·4	7·2	420·3	4.3	62·6	357·7	396·2	4·0		June 12
1,144·8	8·2	127·3	1,017·6	1,058·0	7·6	512·0	5·2	111·6	400·4	410·1	4·2		July 10
1,221·6	8·7	116·4	1,105·1	1,127·2	8·1	541·6	5·5	99·2	442·4	433·8	4·4		Aug 14
1,259·9	9·0	85·9	1,174·0	1,189·1	8·5	546·5	5·6	80·8	465·8	450·8	4·6		Sep 11
1,294·0 1,382·8 1,459·8	9·3 9·9 10·4	58·0 43·3 36·8	1,236·0 1,339·6 1,422·9	1.255·2 1,341·7 1,413·8	9·0 9·6 10·1	537·5 546·6 551·5	5·5 5·6 5·6	56·1 41·5 34·0	481·5 505·1 517·5	474·4 496·6 517·5	4·8 5·1 5·3	 ::	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
1,583·4	11·4	39·2	1,544·2	1,474·0	10·6	594·2	6·2	35·3	558·9	534·6	5·5		1981 Jan 15
1,621·6	11·7	33·5	1,588·1	1,529·0	11·0	596·2	6·2	29·7	566·7	550·0	5·7		Feb 12
1,646·7	11·8	28·5	1,618·1	1,584·6	11·4	592·5	6·1	24·6	567·9	564·5	5·9		Mar 12
1,681·6	12·1	26·6	1,655·0	1,633·4	11·8	597·7	6·2	22·3	575·4	578·3	6·0		April 9
1,710·3	12·4	·42·6	1,667·7	1,687·5	12·1	601·2	6·2	33·9	567·4	588·8	6·1		May 14
1,706·1	12·3	39·7	1,666·4	1,725·0	12·4	593·2	6·2	31·8	561·4	599·8	6·2		June 11
1,775·1	12·8	39·4	1,735·7	1,766·8	12·7	638·7	6·6	31·4	607·3	616-6	6·4		July 9§
1,819·8	13·1	44·8	1,775·0	1,793·9	12·9	668·6	6·9	35·4	633·2	627-1	6·5		Aug 13§
1,908·8	13·7	91·8	1,817·0	1,821·9	13·1	734·5	7·6	76·0	658·4	639-0	6·6		Sep 10§
1,932·0	13·9	92·8	1,839·2	1,844·2	13·3	735·7	7·6	77·1	658·6	644·3	6·7		Oct 8§
1,941·7	14·0	74·5	1,867·2	1,866·7	13·4	726·0	7·5	61·6	664·4	654·0	6·8		Nov 12
1,952·9	14·1	63·8	1,889·1	1,877·1	13·5	710·0	7·4	51·5	658·5	657·0	6·8		Dec 10
2,047·3	14·9	66·9	1,980·3	1,908·9	13·9	743·3	7·7	53·7	689·5	664·8	6·9	::	1982 Jan 14
2,031·6	14·8	58·6	1,973·0	1,912·7	14·0	734·0	7·6	46·6	687·3	670·2	7·0		Feb 11
1,999·4	14·6	50·6	1,948·8	1,914·8	14·0	718·1	7·5	39·3	678·9	675·3	7·0		Mar 11
2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1	14·6 14·5 14·4	46·8 56·4 53·6	1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6	1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6	14·1 14·2 14·4	714·0 707·2 696·7	7·4 7·4 7·3	35·0 41·9 39·6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·1 7·2 7·3	280·6 278·6	April 15 May 13 June 10
2,011·6 2,036·6 2,127·3	14·7 14·9 15·5	53·7 56·3 108·2	1,957·9 1,980·3 2,019·1	2,002·5 2,015·5 2,038·3	14·6 14·7 14·9	732·8 753·1 823·0	7·6 7·8 8·6	39·8 40·7 85·1	693·0 712·5 737·9	708·3 713·2 723·5	7·4 7·4 7·5	282·5 287·7 291·6	July 8 Aug 12
2,127·4 2,147·6 2,186·4	15·5 15·7 16·0	92·7 79·3 71·1	2,034·6 2,068·3 2,115·2	2,054·0 2,068·3 2,099·7	15·0 15·1 15·3	807·9 803·2 798·3	8·4 8·4 8·3	73·8 62·4 54·7	734·1 740·8 743·6	725-6 730-2 741-0	7·6 7·6 7·7	291·6 294·0	Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11
2,270·6 2,252·7 2,236·0	16·6 16·4 16·3	74·8 67·6 61·6	2,195·9 2,185·1 2,174·4	2,120·0 2,128·5 2,143·1	15·5 15·5 15·6	838·4 832·0 822·7	8·7 8·7 8·6	58·6 52·2 47·1	779·8 779·7 775·6	753-4 762-6 772-6	7·8 7·9	295·5 307·2 308·0	Dec 9 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10
2,221·1	16·2	74·4	2,146·7	2,128·2	15·5	832·5	8·7	55·4	777·0	781-0	8·0	308·5	Mar 10  April 14 †† May 12††
2,115·0	15·4	69·9	2,045·1	2,066·1	15·1	819·4	8·5	51·7	767·7	791-2	8·1	312·2	
2,061·8	15·0	66·3	1,995·5	2,055·1 R	15·0	808·7	8·4	49·0	759·7	800-3 R	8·2	311·4	
2,059·4 2,040·6	15·0 14·9	64·7 63·4	1,994·7 1,977·1	2,034·6 R 2,018·2	14·8 R 14·7	844·1 852·4	8·8 8·9	47·5 45·5	796·6 806·8	808-7 R 809-0	8·3 8·4 8·4	310·7 314·3 321·1	June 9†† July 14†† Aug 11††

D			
9			

	The September of the Se	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDIN	G SCHOOL I	EAVERS		1000
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	illy adju	sted		15,000	CHARLES .
					included in un- employe					Number	Per cer	since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	296·0 257·7 328·1 547·6 664·6	222·3 192·3 241·0 407·5 490·8	73·7 65·4 87·1 140·1 173·8	11·0 7·8 14·6 16·5 22·4	3·9 3·4 4·2 7·1 8·7	5·0 4·3 5·4 9·1 11·1	2·4 2·0 2·8 4·3 5·4	285·0 249·9 313·5 531·0 642·3		3·8 3·3 4·1 6·5 8·4			220·7 191·2 233·1 398·1 477·9	70·3 63·1 80·5 132·9 164·2
1982 Au Se	ig 12 pp 9	664·5 699·6	487·6 507·6	176·9 192·0	16·9 37·7	8·7 9·2	11·0 11·5	5·5 6·0	647·7 661·9	649·5 657·8	8·5 8·6	6·3 8·3	6·4 7·2	482·5 488·0	167·0 169·8
Oc No	ot 14 ov 11 ec 9	701·3 704·1 711·0	509·8 513·9 522·8	191·5 190·3 188·2	35·8 29·9 26·1	9·2 9·2 9·3	11·5 11·6 11·8	6·0 5·9 5·9	665·5 674·2 684·9	664·2 673·0 684·9	8·7 8·8 9·0	6·4 8·8 11·9	7·0 7·8 9·0	491·9 498·4 507·6	172·3 174·6 177·3
1983 Ja Fe Ma	n 13 b 10 ar 10	739·3 738·2 734·6	542·4 540·9 539·1	196·9 197·3 195·5	24·9 22·4 20·2	9·7 9·7 9·6	12·3 12·2 12·2	6·1 6·2 6·1	714·3 715·8 714·5	693·2 699·9 708·7	9·1 9·2 9·3	8·3 6·7 8·8	9·7 9·0 7·9	512·1 515·1 521·3	181·1 184·8 187·4
Ma	oril 14†† ay 12†† ne 9††	731·3 704·8 689·8	533·6 509·6 496·4	197·6 195·2 193·4	23·2 22·5 21·2	9·6 9·2 9·0	12·1 11·5 11·2	6·2 6·1 6·0	708·0 682·3 668·6	706·6 693·6 R 695·1	9·3 9·1 9·1	$^{-2\cdot 1(4\cdot 3)}_{-13\cdot 0(4\cdot 7)}_{1\cdot 5(8\cdot 8)}$	4·5(6·6) -2·1(5·9) -4·5(5·9)	516·3 500·5 499·7	190-3 193-1 195-4
	ly 14†† ig 11††	702·3 706·1	497·3 495·4	205·0 210·7	20·3 19·2	9·2 9·3	11·2 11·2	6·4 6·6	682·1 686·9	693·1 R 689·0	9·1 9·0	-2·0(3·1) -4·1(-2·3	-4·5(5·5) ) -1·5(3·2)	493·8 R 489·3	199·3 199·7
	ER LONDON (include	d in South	East)												
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual average	142.9 126.0 157.5 263.5 323.3	109·6 96·1 117·1 195·8 238·5	33·3 29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	4·7 3·4 6·0 9·0 10·7	3·7 3·4 4·2 7·0 8·6	4·8 4·3 5·4 8·8 10·8	2·1 1·9 2·6 4·4 5·5	138·1 122·6 151·5 254·5 312·6		3·7 3·3 4·1 6·7 8·3			109·2 95·9 114·0 190·4 232·3	32·0 29·0 37·6 64·0 80·3
1982 AL	ig 12 p 9	329·4 341·9	241·6 248·6	87·8 93·3	8·3 16·0	8·8 9·1	10·9 11·2	5·7 6·1	321·1 325·9	320·1 321·9	8·5 8·6	3·2 1·8	4·0 3·2	237·4 238·6	82·7 83·3
Oc No	ot 14 ov 11 ec 9	341·5 341·1 343·8	248·5 249·0 252·5	93·1 92·1 91·4	16·8 14·6 13·0	9·1 9·1 9·2	11·2 11·3 11·4	6·1 6·0 6·0	324·7 326·5 330·8	324·7 326·7 332·4	8·7 8·7 8·9	2·8 2·0 5·7	2·6 2·2 3·5	240·4 241·6 246·1	84·3 85·1 86·3
	n 3 lb 10 ar 10	354·9 357·4 357·8	260·2 261·9 262·7	94·6 95·5 95·1	12·2 11·0 10·0	9·5 9·5 9·6	11·8 11·8 11·9	6·2 6·2 6·2	342·7 346·4 347·9	335·7 341·3 346·4	9·0 9·1 9·3	3·3 5·6 5·1	3·7 4·9 4·7	247·8 251·3 254·9	87·9 90·0 91·5
Ma	oril 14†† ay 12†† ne 9††	359·9 353·4 348·6	263·2 257·1 253·0	96·8 96·3 95·5	10·9 11·0 10·5	9·6 9·4 9·3	11·9 11·6 11·4	6·3 6·3 6·2	349·0 342·4 338·1	349·2 345·6 347·3	9·3 9·2 9·3	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8(5.4) \\ -3.6(3.0) \\ 1.7(4.5) \end{array}$	4·5(5·4) 1·4(4·5) 0·3(4·3)	225·7 250·9 251·8	93·5 94·7 95·5
	ly 14†† ig 11††	355·8 359·2	255·0 255·3	100·8 103·8	10·2 9·5	9·5 9·6	11·5 11·5	6·6 6·8	345·7 349·6	349·4 R 347·6	9·3 9·3	2·1(4·5) -1·8(-1·1	0·1(4·0) 0·7(2·6)	251·7 R 249·8	97·7 97·8
EAST A	NGLIA													05.4	7.0
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	34·1 30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	25·7 22·7 28·5 45·9 53·2	8·4 8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1·5 1·1 2·0 2·0 2·4	4·8 4·2 5·3 8·4 9·9	5·9 5·2 6·5 10·4 12·1	3·0 2·8 3·6 5·3 6·4	32·6 32·6 37·2 59·4 69·8		4·7 4·1 5·0 8·1 9·5			25·4 22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9	7·9 7·7 9·7 14·5 17·9
1982 Au	ug 12 ep 9	69·4 73·8	51·1 53·7	18·3 20·2	1·8 4·2	9·5 10·1	11·7 12·3	6·2 6·8	67·6 69·6	69·6 71·3	9·5 9·7	0·6 1·7	0·6 0·9	51·8 53·0	17·8 18·3
Oc No	ot 14 ov 11 ec 9	75·6 77·3 78·7	54·8 56·4 57·9	20·8 20·9 20·8	3·8 3·1 2·7	10·3 10·5 10·7	12·5 12·9 13·2	7·1 7·1 7·0	71·9 74·1 76·0	72·7 74·5 75·6	9·9 10·2 10·3	1·4 1·8 1·1	1·2 1·6 1·4	54·0 55·3 56·1	18·7 19·2 19·5
1983 Ja Fe		82·7 82·6 81·9	60·4 60·3 60·0	22·2 22·3 21·9	2·6 2·4 2·2	11·3 11·3 11·2	13·8 13·8 13·7	7·5 7·6 7·4	80·1 80·2 79·8	77·0 76·8 77·2	10·5 10·5 10·5	1·4 -0·2 0·4	1·4 0·8 0·5	56·7 56·2 56·5	20·3 20·6 20·7
M	oril 14†† ay 12†† ne 9††	81·8 77·3 73·6	59·4 55·3 52·3	22·4 22·0 21·3	2·8 2·6 2·4	11·2 10·6 10·0	13·6 12·6 12·0	7·6 7·4 7·2	79·0 74·7 71·1	77·2 75·1 74·4	10·5 10·2 10·2		$\begin{array}{c} 0.1(0.3) \\ 1) -0.6(0.3) \\ 4) -0.9(0.1) \end{array}$	56·2 53·8 53·0	21·0 21·3 21·4
	ly 14†† ig 11††	73·2 72·4	51·4 50·5	21·8 21·9	2·3 2·2	10·0 9·9	11·7 11·5	7·4 7·4	70·9 70·3	73·7 R 72·5	10·1 R 9·9	-0.7(-0.4 -1.2(-0.9	(4) -1.2(0.1) (6) -0.9(-0.1)	52·2 R 51·2	21·5 21·3

<sup>\*</sup> See footnotes to table 2.1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.3

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
		Total	acida Alvena Senson		included in un- employed	d 			payerie	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH V	WEST														
978 979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	102·4 90·5 106·9 155·6 179·0	75·3 64·9 75·3 112·0 128·0	27·1 25·6 31·6 43·6 51·0	4·9 3·6 5·5 4·4 5·7	6·2 5·4 6·4 9·3 10·8	7·6 6·6 7·7 11·5 13·2	4·0 3·7 4·5 6·3 7·3	97.5 86.9 101.5 151.2 173.3		6·0 5·2 6·0 9·1 10·4			73.9 63.9 72.4 109.7 124.8	25·3 24·2 29·1 41·5 48·4
982 Aug Sep	12	172·9 182·8	123·9 129·1	49·0 53·7	4·6 9·2	10·4 11·0	12·8 13·4	7·0 7·7	168·3 173·6	174·3 177·7	10·5 10·7	1·2 3·4	1·8 2·1	125·6 127·6	48·7 50·1
Oct Nov Dec	11	187·1 191·0 194·8	131·9 134·7 138·4	55·2 56·3 56·4	8·6 6·7 6·0	11·2 11·5 11·7	13·6 13·9 14·3	7·9 8·1 8·1	179·1 184·2 188·9	179·1 180·5 184·0	10·8 10·8 11·1	1·4 1·4 3·5	2·0 2·1 2·1	128·4 129·4 132·0	50·7 51·1 52·0
983 Jan Feb Mar	10	203·4 202·1 199·3	144·2 143·0 141·2	59·2 59·1 58·1	6·2 5·7 5·1	12·2 12·1 12·0	14·9 14·8 14·6	8·5 8·5 8·3	197·2 196·4 194·2	187·0 188·1 189·1	11·2 11·3 11·4	3·0 1·1 1·0	2·6 2·5 1·7	134·1 134·3 134·8	52·9 53·8 54·3
May	il 14†† / 12†† e 9††	194-4 182-4 174-1	137·3 126·5 120·4	57·2 55·9 53·6	6·2 5·8 5·4	11·7 11·0 10·5	14·2 13·1 12·5	8·2 8·0 7·7	188·2 176·6 168·7	185·8 180·3 180·5	11·2 10·8 10·8	-3·3(-0·4) -5·5(1·7) 0·2(2·9)	-0·4(0·6) -2·6(0·8) -2·9(1·4)	131·6 124·9 124·2	54·2 55·4 56·3
July Aug	14†† 11††	175·9 175·7	119·7 118·6	56·2 57·0	5·2 5·1	10·6 10·6	12·4 12·3	8·1 8·2	170·8 170·6	179·5 R 177·0 R	10·8 10·6	-1.0(0.2) -2.5(-1.9	$-2 \cdot 1(1 \cdot 8)$ 9) $-1 \cdot 1(0 \cdot 6)$	122·1 R 120·3	57·4 56·7
EST MI	DLANDS														
978 979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	122·5 120·2 170·1 290·6 337·9	88.0 85.4 119.4 213.9 249.9	34·5 34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9	8·9 7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8	5·3 5·2 7·3 12·7 14·9	6·2 6·1 8·5 15·4 18·4	3·8 3·8 5·4 8·4 9·8	113·6 113·0 157·9 278·3 323·0		5·0 4·9 6·8 12·1 14·3			85·1 82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	30·3 31·6 44·6 71·0 81·4
982 Aug Sep	1 12 9	337·5 357·9	249·1 260·6	88·4 97·3	12·3 24·2	14·9 15·8	18·3 19·1	9·8 10·8	325·2 333·7	324·4 331·7	14·4 14·7	-0·5 7·3	2·5 3·8	243·2 247·3	81·2 84·4
Oct Nov Dec	11	353·4 353·0 355·6	259·2 260·3 263·6	94·2 92·7 92·0	21·3 18·1 16·1	15·6 15·6 15·7	19·0 19·1 19·4	10·5 10·3 10·2	332·2 334·9 339·6	331·5 334·2 338·7	14·7 14·8 15·0	-0·2 2·7 4·5	2·2 3·3 2·3	248·3 250·4 253·7	83·2 83·8 85·0
983 Jan Feb Mar	10	367·3 365·1 364·5	272·0 270·6 270·6	95·3 94·5 93·8	16·1 14·5 13·3	16·3 16·2 16·1	20·0 29·9 19·9	10·6 10·5 10·4	351·3 350·6 351·2	343·4 345·7 349·2	15·2 15·3 15·5	4·7 2·3 3·5	4·0 3·8 3·5	257·2 258·5 260·8	86·2 87·2 88·4
May	il 14†† / 12†† e 9††	366-8 353-8 347-5	270·8 259·1 253·4	96·1 94·7 94·1	16·5 15·3 14·4	16·2 15·7 15·4	19·9 19·0 18·6	10·7 10·5 10·5	350·3 338·4 333·1	349·8 343·7 342·4	15·5 15·2 15·2	0·6(2·2) -6·1(3·0) -1·3(1·8)	2·1(2·7) -0·7(2·9) -2·3(2·5)	260·4 253·0 250·8	89·4 90·7 91·6
	14††	348·8 345·7	251·7 248·4	97·1 97·3	13·9 13·6	15·4 15·3	18·5 18·2	10·8 10·8	334·9 332·1	339·9 R 331·2	15·0 14·7	-2·5(0·6) -8·7(-6·9)	-3·3(1·8) -4·2(-1·9		92·1 89·3
AST MII	DLANDS														
978 979† 980 981 982	Annual averages	75·9 70·9 98·7 155·3 176·6	56·4 52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7	19·5 18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9	4·0 3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4	4·7 4·4 6·1 9·6 11·0	5·8 5·4 7·4 12·0 13·8	3·0 2·8 4·1 6·2 7·0	71·8 67·7 92·4 149·7 170·2		4·5 4·2 5·7 9·3 10·6			55·0 51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0	17·9 17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
982 Aug Sep	12	175·1 186·2	128·7 134·8	46·4 51·4	5·1 11·5	10·9 11·6	13·6 14·2	7·1 7·9	169·9 174·6	170·9 174·3	10·7 10·9	-0·3 3·4	1·2 2·0	127·4 129·5	43.5
Oct Nov Dec	14	183·0 184·4 187·7	133·8 135·5 138·9	49·2 48·9 48·9	9·1 7·7 6·7	11·4 11·5 11·7	14·1 14·3 14·6	7·5 7·5 7·5	173·9 176·7 181·1	175·0 177·2 180·4	10·9 11·1 11·3	0·7 2·2 3·2	1·3 2·1 2·0	130·3 131·7 134·1	44·7 45·5 46·3
983 Jan Feb Mar	10	197·0 196·9 195·9	145·4 145·6 145·1	51·7 51·3 50·8	6·7 6·1 5·5	12·3 12·3 12·2	15·3 15·3 15·3	7·9 7·8 7·8	190·4 190·7 190·4	184·9 186·1 188·5	11·5 11·6 11·8	4·5 1·2 2·4	3·3 3·0 2·7	137·3 138·1 139·6	47·6 48·0 48·9
May	il 14†† / 12†† e 9††	195·0 185·5 180·6	142·6 134·1 129·8	52·4 51·4 50·8	7·1 6·4 6·0	12·2 11·6 11·3	15·0 14·1 13·7	8·0 7·9 7·8	187·9 179·1 174·6	186·5 181·2 180·0	11·6 11·3 11·2	-2·0(1·6) -5·3(1·3) -1·2(1·2)	0·5(1·7) -1·6(1·8) -2·8(1·4)	131.2	49·8, 50·0 50·2
	14††	182·4 180·5	129·2 127·1	53·2 53·4	5·8 5·7	11·4 11·3	13·6 13·4	8·1 8·2	176·6 174·9	180·2 176·1	11·2 11·0	0.2(1.3)	-2·1(1·3) -1·7(-0·3	129-0 R	51·2 I 50·3

Mark Spirit Strategic Company		D UNITADO	OVED		PERC	ENT		UNEMP	OVEDEV	CLUDIN	G SCHOOL LE	AVERS	-	OUSAND
	100	RUNEMPI	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona			ATENS		
	All	Male	remaie	leavers included in un- employed		male	Tolliaid	Astual			nt Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E													
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages	119·2 114·6 154·6 237·2 273·2	87.6 82.2 109.9 175.9 201.1	31·6 32·3 44·7 61·3 72·0	7·3 6·4 11·0 9·8 13·0	5·7 5·4 7·3 11·5 13·4	6·9 6·5 8·7 14·1 16·4	3·8 3·8 5·3 7·5 8·9	111·8 108·2 143·7 227·4 260·1		5·4 5·2 6·8 11·0 12·7			85·2 80·1 104·5 170·7 193·9	28·4 29·4 39·2 56·7 66·1
1982 Aug 12	270·3	198·2	72·1	10·7	13·2	16·1	8·9	259-6	263·0	12·9	1·6	2·4	196·3	66·7
Sep 9	288·3	208·4	79·9	22·2	14·1	16·9	9·8	266-1	265·5	13·0	2·5	2·2	197·7	67·8
Oct 14	286·8	208·4	78·4	19·7	14·0	16·9	9·6	267·1	267·8	13·1	2·3	2·1	199·1	68·7
Nov 11	288·9	211·6	77·3	16·6	14·1	17·2	9·5	272·3	271·5	13·3	3·7	2·8	202·4	69·1
Dec 9	292·2	215·6	76·6	14·6	14·3	17·5	9·4	277·6	275·6	13·5	4·1	3·4	205·6	70·0
1983 Jan 13	302·9	222·9	80·0	14·4	14·8	18·1	9·8	288·5	279·4	13·7	3·8	3·9	208·2	71·2
Feb 10	300·2	221·1	79·1	12·8	14·7	18·0	9·7	287·4	280·4	13·7	1·0	3·0	208·3	72·1
Mar 10	296·7	218·6	78·1	11·6	14·5	17·8	9·6	285·1	281·7	13·8	1·3	2·0	208·9	72·8
April 14††	297·5	217·6	79·9	15·6	14·6	17·7	9·8	282·0	281·2	13·8	-0·5(3·0)	0·6(1·8)	207·5	73·7
May 12††	284·6	206·0	78·6	14·2	13·9	16·7	9·7	270·4	274·1	13·4	-7·1(—)	-2·1(1·4)	199·7	74·4
June 9††	277·6	199·9	77·7	13·4	13·6	16·2	9·6	264·2	274·2	13·4	0·1(4·0)	-2·5(2·3)	198·6	75·6
July 14††	279·4	199·1	80·3	13·7	13·7	16·2	9·9	266·8	272-4 R	13·3	-1·8()	-2·9(1·3)	196·4 R	76·0 R
Aug 11††	277·6	196·6	81·0	12·2	13·6	16·0	10·0	265·4	269-3	13·2	-3·1(-2·3)	-1·6(0·6)	194·0	75·3
NORTH WEST	107.7	145.0	52.6	14-1	6-9	8.6	4.5	183-6		6.5			139-3	46-9
1978 1979† 1980   Annual 1981   averages 1982	197·7 187·0 242·1 354·9 407·8	145·0 134·9 171·5 257·9 298·6	52·6 52·1 70·6 97·0 109·2	11·2 15·4 13·9 16·6	6·5 8·5 12·6 14·7	8·1 10·3 15·7 18·4	4·4 5·9 8·3 9·4	175-8 226-7 341-0 391-2		6·2 7·9 12·1 14·1			130·2 163·3 25·02 289·2	47.6 63.5 90.8 102.0
1982 Aug 12	409·3	299·5	109·9	14·8	14·7	18·5	9·5	394·5	395·3	14·2	2·1	3·2	292·6	102·7
Sep 9	431·7	312·2	119·6	29·6	15·5	19·2	10·3	405·1	399·8	14·4	4·5	3·0	295·5	104·3
Oct 14	425·6	310·0	115·6	22·6	15·3	19·1	10·0	403·0	403·5	14·5	3·7	3·4	298·9	104·6
Nov 11	426·2	311·7	114·5	19·6	15·3	19·2	9·9	406·6	406·3	14·6	2·8	3·7	300·7	105·6
Dec 9	430·1	316·2	113·9	17·6	15·5	19·5	9·8	412·5	412·2	14·8	5·9	4·1	305·3	106·9
1983 Jan 13	447·0	326·9	120·1	18·0	16·1	20·2	10·4	429·4	419·1	15·1	6·9	5·2	309·9	109·2
Feb 10	443·0	324·7	118·4	16·4	15·9	20·0	10·2	426·7	419·5	15·1	0·4	4·4	309·9	109·4
Mar 10	440·3	323·2	117·1	14·8	15·8	19·9	10·1	425·4	424·6	15·3	5·1	4·1	313·6	111·0
April 14††	443·3	324·6	118·8	18·8	16·0	20·0	10·3	424·6	425·0	15·3	0·4(3·9)	2·0(3·1)	313·3	111.7
May 12††	429·9	312·6	117·3	17·8	15·5	19·3	10·1	412·1	418·5	15·1	-6·5(1·9)	-0·3(3·6)	305·9	112.6
June 9††	422·8	307·4	115·4	17·1	15·2	18·9	10·0	405·8	419·3	15·1	0·8(3·4)	-1·8(3·1)	305·6	113.7
July 14††	429·7	309·3	120·3	17·0	15·5	19·1	10·4	412·7	416-4 R	15·0	-2·9(-0·2)	$-2.9(1.7) \\ -1.9(0.2)$	302·6 R	113-8 R
Aug 11††	428·5	307·3	121·2	16·6	15·4	18·9	10·5	412·0	412-8	14·9	-3·6(-2·5)		299·5	113-3
NORTH														
1978 1979† 1980 Annual 1981 averages 1982	116·3 113·7 140·8 192·0 214·6	83.7 81.0 99.9 141.0 158.8	32·6 32·6 40·8 50·9 55·8	8·5 7·1 9·8 8·9 10·7	8.6 8.3 10.4 14.6 16.5	10·1 9·9 12·3 17·9 20·3	6·2 6·0 7·6 9·7 10·7	107·7 106·5 130·9 183·0 203·9		8·0 7·9 9·7 14·0 15·6			79·9 77·6 94·8 136·2 152·6	28·8 29·6 36·2 46·8 51·3
1982 Aug 12	213·7	158·5	55·2	9·5	16·4	20·3	10·6	204·2	207·8	15·9	1·2	2·7	156·5	51·3
Sep 9	229·3	167·1	62·2	19·2	17·6	21·4	11·9	210·2	210·5	16·2	2·7	2·5	158·2	52·3
Oct 14	224·2	165·0	59·2	14·4	17·2	21·1	11·3	209·8	210·9	16·2	0·4	1·4	158·6	52·3
Nov 11	224·5	165·8	58·7	12·4	17·2	21·2	11·2	212·1	211·7	16·2	0·8	1·3	159·0	52·7
Dec 9	226·8	168·8	58·0	11·1	17·4	21·6	11·1	215·6	213·6	16·4	1·9	1·0	160·5	53·1
													The State of	F0 7

16·8 20·3 11·4 16·6 20·1 11·5

217·0 16·7 214·9 16·5 215·9 16·6

208·2 212·4 R 16·3 206·2 209·5 16·1

161-8 158-9 159-4

-3·5(-2·0) -1·5(1·6) 156·0 R 56·4 R -2·9(-2·1) -1·8(-0·5) 153·6 55·9

1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10

April 14†† May 12 June 9††

July 14†† Aug 11††

UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.3

700	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED	1 - 10021011	PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EXC	CLUDING S	CHOOL LEAV	/ERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				7,16
				included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ALES														
978 979† 980 981 982 Annual averages	84·8 80·5 102·7 145·9 164·8	61·6 57·1 72·0 106·8 120·9	23·2 23·4 30·7 39·1 43·8	6·4 5·3 7·4 6·5 7·7	7·7 7·3 9·4 13·6 15·6	9·2 8·5 10·9 16·4 19·0	5·5 5·4 7·1 9·2 10·5	78·4 78·4 95·3 139·4 157·1		7·3 7·3 8·7 13·0 14·9			59·2 55·0 68·3 103·3 116·5	20·3 21·1 27·0 36·1 110·5
982 Aug 12	160·5	117·8	42·8	6·3	15·2	18·5	10·2	154·2	157·8	15·0	0·4	1·1	117·0	40·8
Sep 9	172·6	124·8	47·9	13·2	16·4	19·6	11·4	159·4	159·4	15·1	1·6	1·3	118·0	41·4
Oct 14	171·2	124·7	46·5	10·2	16·1	19·6	11·1	160·9	160·6	15·2	1·2	1·1	119·1	41·5
Nov 11	172·4	126·3	46·1	8·8	16·3	29·9	11·0	163·6	161·4	15·3	0·8	1·2	120·0	41·4
Dec 9	174·6	128·5	46·0	7·7	16·5	20·2	11·0	166·9	164·3	15·6	2·9	1·6	122·2	42·1
983 Jan 13	180·7	133·1	47·6	7·9	17·1	20·9	11·4	172·7	166·3	15·8	2·0	1·9	124·0	42·3
Feb 10	178·1	131·1	47·0	7·1	16·9	20·6	11·2	171·0	166·5	15·8	0·2	1·7	123·7	42·8
Mar 10	175·8	129·4	46·4	6·5	16·7	20·4	11·1	169·3	167·2	15·8	0·7	1·0	124·1	43·1
April 14††	176·2	129·0	47·2	8·9	16·7	20·3	11·3	167·3	166·7	15·8	-0.5(1.4)	0·1(0·8)	123·0	43·7
May 12††	167·5	121·5	46·0	8·0	15·9	19·1	11·0	159·5	163·1	15·5	-3.6(0.9]	-1·1(1·0)	119·0	44·1
June 9††	162·2	117·6	44·5	7·3	15·4	18·5	10·6	154·9	161·9	15·3	-1.2(0.1)	-1·8(0·8)	117·6	44·3
July 14††	162·9	117·2	<b>4</b> 5·7	6·9	15·4	18·4	10·9	156·0	160·3 R	15·2	-1.6(-0.7)	-2·1(0·1)	116·3 R	44·0 R
Aug 11††	161·2	115·3	46·0	6·8	15·3	18·1	11·0	154·5	158·4	15·0	-1.9(-1.5)	-1·6(-0·	7)114·4	44·0
COTLAND														
978 979† 980 981 982 Annual averages	172·0 168·3 207·9 282·8 318·0	120·1 114·4 140·3 197·6 223·9	52·0 53·9 67·6 85·2 94·1	11.6 10.1 13.2 14.6 17.8	7.7 7.4 9.1 12.6 14.2	9·1 8·7 10·7 15·1 17·3	5·7 5·7 7·1 9·0 10·0	160·4 158·2 194·7 268·2 300·2		7·3 7·1 8·6 11·9 13·4			115·3 110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7	47·8 50·2 61·6 78·7 86·4
982 Aug 12	316·4	222·3	94·1	14·9	14·2	17·2	10·0	301·5	302·9	13·6	0·8	2·3	216·0	86·9
Sep 9	327·9	229·0	98·9	25·1	14·7	17·7	10·5	302·8	305·4	13·7	2·5	2·5	218·0	87·4
Oct 14	327·0	229·6	97·4	21·8	14·6	17·7	10·4	305·3	307·1	13·8	1·7	1·7	219·4	87·7
Nov 11	329·1	231·5	97·6	18·8	14·7	17·9	10·4	310·3	309·1	13·8	2·0	2·1	220·5	88·6
Dec 9	333·2	235·7	97·5	17·3	14·9	18·2	10·4	315·9	313·0	14·0	3·9	2·5	223·0	90·0
983 Jan 13	352-8	247·9	104·8	25·3	15·8	19·2	11·2	327·5	317·1	14·2	4·1	3·3	225·2	91·9
Feb 10	347-4	243·7	103·7	22·4	15·6	18·8	11·0	325·0	316·9	14·2	-0·2	2·6	224·3	92·6
Mar 10	341-5	239·1	102·4	20·5	15·3	18·5	10·9	321·0	318·3	14·3	1·4	1·8	225·2	93·1
April 14††	337·3	236·2	101·1	18·9	15·1	18·3	10·8	318·4	317·6	14·2	-0·7(1·7)	0·2(1·0)	220.9	93·1
May 12††	326·3	226·9	99·4	17·9	14·6	17·5	10·6	308·4	315·2	14·1	-2·4(2·7)	-0·6(1·9)		94·3
June 9††	323·9	224·2	99·7	17·7	14·5	17·3	10·6	306·1	315·9	14·1	0·7(2·6)	-0·8(2·3)		95·1
July 14††	330·3	225·8	104·6	18·0	14·8	17·5	11·1	312·3	315-6 R	14·1 R	-0·3(1·1)	-0·7(2·1)		96·4 R
Aug 11††	328·7	224·8	103·9	17·6	14·7	17·4	11·1	311·1	312-3	14·0	-3·3(-2·7)	-1·0(0·3)		95·6
ORTHERN IRELAND														
978 979† 980 981 982 Annual averages	62·3 61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43·8 43·0 51·5 70·0 77·3	18·4 18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0	5·2 4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	11·0 10·8 13·0 17·3 19·4	13·2 13·0 15·7 21·6 24·5	7·9 7·8 9·3 11·6 12·8	57·0 57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		10·1 9·9 11·9 16·2 18·3			40·9 40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5	16·2 16·9 20·4 25·6 28·7
982 Aug 12	109·8	77·2	31·9	5·5	19·5	24·4	13·2	103·5	103·7	18·6	0·7	0·9	74·5	29·2
Sep 9	115·8	81·3	34·5	10·5	20·8	25·7	14·3	105·3	104·6	18·7	0·9	0·6	74·9	29·7
Oct 14	113-7	80·1	33·7	7·7	20·4	25·3	13·9	106·0	105·7	18·9	1·1	0·9	75·7	30·0
Nov 11	112-2	80·8	31·4	5·7	20·1	25·6	13·0	106·5	107·0	19·2	1·3	1·1	77·8	29·2
Dec 9	112-3	81·6	30·7	4·8	20·1	25·8	12·7	107·5	108·1	19·4	1·1	1·2	78·8	29·3
983 Jan 13	116-2	84·2	32·0	4·4	20·8	26·7	13·2	111·8	109·3	19·6	1·2	1·2	79·5	29·8
Feb 10	114-7	83·9	30·8	4·0	20·6	26·6	12·7	110·8	109·5	19·6	0·2	0·8	80·0	29·5
Mar 10	113-7	83·4	30·2	3·5	20·4	26·4	12·5	110·2	110·0	19·7	0·5	0·6	80·5	29·5
April 14†† May 12	116·4 115·0	85·3 84·4	31·1 30·6	4·7 4·0	20·9 20·6	27·0 26·8	12·9 12·6	111·7 110·9	111·9 112·6	20-1 20-2	1·9 0·7	0.9	81·9 82·5	30·0 30·1
June 9††	113-4	82.9	30.5	3.6	20.3	26-2	12-6	109-8	112-3	20.2	-0.3(0.8)	0.8(1.1)	82.0	30.3
July 14††	117·1	84·6	32·6	3·3	21·0	26·8	13·5	113·8	114·0	20·5	1·7(2·0)	0·7(1·2)	83·1	30·9
Aug 11††	117·0	84·5	32·5	3·1	21·0	26·8	13·5	113·9	114·3	20·5	0·3(0·4)	0·6(1·1)	83·4	30·9

<sup>\*</sup> See footnotes to table 2-1.

**218.4** 158.7 59.7 10.2 **216.5** 156.6 59.9 10.3

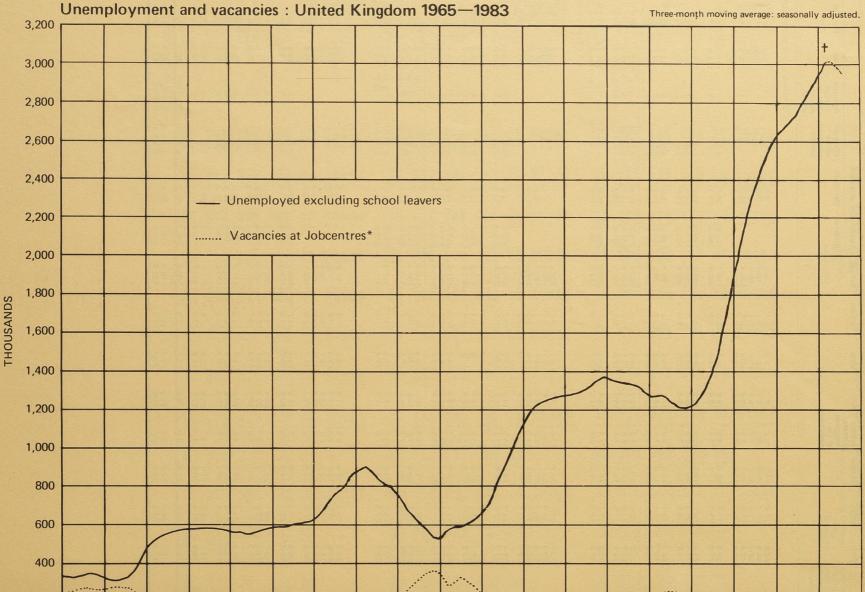
<sup>\*</sup> See footnotes to table 2-1.

200

1980

1981

1982 1983



1971 1972

1969

1970

1967

<sup>1968</sup> \*Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

<sup>1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979</sup> † Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over

## UNEMPLOYMENT \* 2.4

### Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at August 11, 1983

Andrew States & Control of the Contr	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Supplement is	Male	Female	All	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS				per cent					per cer
outh West	3,998	1,544	5,542	16-3	**Newport (IoW) **Oxford	3,409 8,786	1,264 4,703	4,673 13,489	11·1 7·5
SDA Other DA	19,475	10,080	29,555	12-9	**Portsmouth	15,373 3,458	7,171 1,533	22,544 4,991	11·4 14·1
IA Unassisted	9,340 85,798	4,308 41,111	13,648 126,909	12.3	**Ramsgate **Reading	8,808	3,712	12,520	7.3
All	118,611	57,043	175,654	10.6	Sheerness **Sittingbourne	1,474 2,280	552 925	2,026 3,205	18·3 12·8
ast Midlands SDA	_	-		_	**Slough **Southampton	5,946 13,092	2,701 5,523	8,647 18,615	7·1 8·3
Other DA	3,962 2,791	1,433 1,144	5,395 3,935	17·9 13·6	**Southend-on-Sea **St Albans	20,724 3,912	7,961 1,782	28,685 5,694	14·6 6·4
Unassisted All	120,381 127,134	50,823 <b>53,400</b>	171,204 180,534	10·9 11·3	Stevenage **Tunbridge Wells	2,615 4,279	1,395 2,033	4,010 6,312	10·5 7·5
orkshire and Humberside					**Watford **Worthing	6,101 3,781	2,555 1,488	8,656 5,269	7·0 8·8
SDA	48,106	17,858	65,964	16.0		0,101			
Other DA	45,366	19,417	64,783	14.7	East Anglia **Beccles	700	279	979	9.7
Unassisted All	103,142 196,614	43,699 <b>80,974</b>	146,841 <b>277,588</b>	13.6	Bury St Edmunds Cambridge	1,281 3,565	744 1,629	2,025 5,194	7·2 5·8
lorth West					Cromer Dereham	864 744	353 356	1,217 1,100	14·8 13·1
SDA Other DA	99,625 24,957	35,710 10,843	135,335 35,800	18·8 17·0	Diss Downham Market	668 733	321 363	989 1,096	9·0 16·7
IA Unassisted	38,731 143,974	16,889 57,797	35,800 55,620 201,771	14·4 13·0	Ely Fakenham	625 513	299 258	924 771	9·3 10·5
All	307,287	121,239	428,526	15.4	Great Yarmouth Halesworth	3,281 255	1,255 114	4,536 369	12.3
orth	119,563	42,171	161,734	17-6	Haverhill Hunstanton	753 672	363	1,116	10.4
SDA Other DA	17,939	8,513	26,452	13.7	Huntingdon	1,417	291 820	963 2,237	25·1 9·9
IA Unassisted	10,129 8,970	3,773 5,429	13,902 14,399	14·9 9·0	**Ipswich Kings Lynn	6,461 2,156	2,715 892	9,176 3,048	8·5 10·7
All	156,601	59,886	216,487	16-6	Leiston Lowestoft	417 2,584	154 1,197	571 3,781	11·5 13·0
/ales SDA	33,289	13,489	46,778	17-1	March **Newmarket	710 792	286 454	996 1,246	12·2 7·2
Other DA	62,482 15,016	24,423 5,873	86,905 20,889	14·5 13·9	North Walsham **Norwich	587 9,040	194 3,536	781 12,576	9·3 9·8
Unassisted	4,479 115,266	2,188 <b>45,973</b>	6,667 <b>161,239</b>	9.9 1 <b>5</b> ·3	Peterborough	6,750	2,669	9,419	14·4 9·1
All	113,200	45,575	101,239	13.3	St Neots Sudbury	610 823	367 421	977 1,244	9.4
cotland SDA	145,578	63,389	208,967	17-2	**Thetford Wisbech	1,685 1,807	920 699	2,605 2,506	13·1 16·0
Other DA	31,015 7,146	15,427 3,890	46,442 11,036	14·8 12·5	South West				
Unassisted All	41,015 <b>224,754</b>	21,225 103,931	62,240 <b>328,685</b>	9·9 14·7	**Axminster Barnstaple	363 1,542	139 732	502 2,274	10·0 10·1
INASSISTED REGIONS					Bath Bideford	3,000 972	1,375 506	4,375 1,478	9·3 12·7
South East	495,387	210,689	706,076	9.2	Blandford Bodmin	382 591	281 243	663 834	8·9 11·9
ast Anglia Vest Midlands	50,493 248,407	21,949 97,268	72,442 345,675	9.9 15.3	**Bournemouth	10,830	4,455	15,285	10·6 11·5
REAT BRITAIN	240,407	37,200	343,073	13.3	**Bridgwater Bridport	2,222 538	1,140 251	3,362 789	11.9
SDA	402,053	156,303	558,356	17-7	**Bristol Bude	24,111	10,429 214	34,540 625	10·5 12·8
Other DA	207,936 128,519	88,577 55,294	296,513 183,813	14·9 14·2	Camelford Chard	180 575	99 300	279 875	11·4 10·5
Unassisted All	1,302,046 <b>2,040,554</b>	552,178 <b>852,352</b>	1,854,224 <b>2,892,906</b>	10·8 12·4	**Cheltenham **Chippenham	4,221 1,528	1,864 1,004	6,085 2,532	8·2 8·9
lorthern Ireland	84,470	32,531	117,001	21.0	**Cinderford (Forest of Dean) Cirencester	2,127 505	1,143 300	3,270 805	15·4 6·9
					Dartmouth Devizes	182 384	116 222	298 606	12·1 6·7
ocal areas (by region)					Dorchester	521 679	281	802	4.9
**Aldershot Alton	4,199	2,322	6,521	7.6	Dursley **Exeter	4,556	408 2,105	1,087 6,661	9·7 9·2
Andover	269 892	150 498	419 1,390	4·6 7·1	Falmouth Frome	1,508 596	554 346	2,062 942	18·1 10·6
Ashford (Kent) Aylesbury	1,982 2,170	917 1,022	2,899 3,192	10·5 7·0	Gloucester Helston	4,195 641	1,813 370	6,008 1,011	8·9 17·0
Banbury Basingstoke	2,024 2,363	1,192 1,332	3,216 3,695	11·4 7·7	Honiton Ilfracombe	631 519	270 199	901 718	11·0 16·5
*Bedford *Braintree	5,237 2,499	2,434 1,281	7,671 3,780	9·1 10·7	Kingsbridge Launceston	307 382	134 197	441 579	10·7 11·0
*Brighton Buckingham	11,544 260	4,732 142	16,276 402	11·8 7·8	**Liskeard	617 829	284 478	901	13·6 11·0
*Canterbury *Chatham	3,393	1,384	4,777	11.8	Midsomer Norton Minehead	491	260	1,307 751	9.4
*Chelmsford	13,080 3,208	5,587 1,556	18,667 4,764	15·6 6·8	Newquay Okehampton	818 365	380 194	1,198 559	12·9 12·8
*Chichester Clacton-on-Sea	2,557 2,031	1,172 827	3,729 2,858	7·7 15·8	Penzance **Plymouth	1,354 10,645	529 6,060	1,883 16,705	15·6 13·3
Colchester Cranbrook	4,441 490	2,246 224	6,687 714	11·3 10·8	**Rédruth **Salisbury	2,490 2,129	990 1,479	3,480 3,608	15·4 8·7
*Crawley	5,990	2,971	8,961	5·4 7·2	Shaftesbury	329	159	488	8.7
**Eastbourne *Folkestone	1,209 2,475	633 990	1,842 3,465	8-1	St Austell St Ives	1,529 324	758 114	2,287 438	10·5 12·7
Guildford	2,534 3,876	1,041 1,700	3,575 5,576	12·7 5·9	**Stroud **Swanage/Wareham	1,697 449	811 263	2,508 712	10·0 8·2
*Harlow Harwich	4,297 521	2,157 263	6,454 784	8·8 8·7	Swindon Taunton	6,050 2,400	2,965 1,198	9,015 3,598	10·7 8·7
**Hastings **Hertford	3,851 1,677	1,519	5,370 2,565	11.9	Tiverton **Torbay	1,004	457	1,461	12.4
**High Wycombe **Hitchin	4,313	1,896	6,209	6.5	**Trowbridge	6,337 1,447	2,820 926	9,157 2,373	12·9 8·6
**Luton	2,786 10,399	1,512 4,512	4,298 14,911	7·9 10·9	Truro Wadebridge	1,159	495 138	1,654 443	9·3 12·3
Lymington Maidstone	835 3,782	353 1,652	1,188 5,434	9·5 6·6	Warminster **Wells	567 970	394 513	961 1,483	8·3 7·2
Margate Milton Keynes	2,279 5,427	852 2,389	3,131 7,816	17·9 16·2	Weston-Super-Mare	2,286	1,169	3,455	13.3
Newbury	1,433	727	2,160	7.5	Weymouth **Yeovil	1,486 1,933	805 1,189	2,291 3,122	10·8 7·5

#### Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at August 11, 1983

STEEN THE STEEN ST	Male	Female	All unemploye	Rate d	USTST TO TO THE TOTAL OF THE TO	Male	Female	All unemploye	Rate
West Midlands				per cen					per
**Birmingham	82,980	29,092	112,072	15.8	North West  **Accrington	2,912	1,276	4,188	14-3
Burton-on-Trent **Coventry	2,209 26,400	981	3,190 36,684	8·3 15·4	**Ashton-under-Lyne Barnoldswick	10,362	4,560 276	14,922 715	15·7 9·8
**Coventry **Dudley/Sandwell	35,469	13,440	48,909	16-1	**Birkenhead	21,642	8,417	30,059	18.7
Evesham Hereford	726 2,816	313 1,462	1,039 4,278	7·4 11·5	**Blackburn **Blackpool	6,854 10,006	2,593 4,242	9,447 14,248	13·1 12·8
**Kidderminster Leamington	3,718 3,453	1,844 1,656	5,562 5,109	14·1 10·0	**Bolton **Burnley	12,301 4,360	4,810 1,922	17,111 6,282	15.6
Ledbury	214	121	335	8-9	**Bury	6,357	2,723	9,080	13·3 13·7
Leek Leominster	858 441	398 189	1,256 630	9·3 11·5	Chester Clitheroe	4,530 433	1,808 291	6,338 724	10·9 6·5
Ludlow Market Drayton	770 546	319 267	1,089 813	13·2 16·0	**Crewe **Lancaster	4,456	2,224	6,680	9.6
**Oakengates	8,962	3,486	12,448	20.0	**Leigh	4,240 4,681	1,957 2,277	6,197 6,958	13·1 15·5
Oswestry Redditch	975 4,425	490 2,139	1,465 6,564	10·9 18·3	**Liverpool Macclesfield	66,271 1,748	23,157 976	89,428 2,724	18·7 9·5
Ross on Wye	495	196	691	13.4	**Manchester	69,825	24,862	94,687	13.2
Rugby Shrewsbury	2,621 2,911	1,352 1,332	3,973 4,243	11·9 10·1	**Nelson **Northwich	2,536 3,707	1,257 1,753	3,793 5,460	13-9 14-5
**Stafford **Stoke-on-Trent	3,066 16,954	1,617 8,140	4,683 25,094	8·9 12·5	**Oldham **Ormskirk	9,019 4,885	3,829 1,967	12,848	13-9
Stratford on Avon	1,179	605	1,784	9.2	**Preston	11,954	5,645	6,852 17,599	21.4
Uttoxeter **Walsall	425 21,092	173 8,172	598 29,264	7·9 17·3	Rochdale **Rossendale	6,133 1,746	2,437 938	8,570 2,684	17·4 13·2
Whitchurch **Wolverhampton	554	228	782	14.4	Southport	3,796	1,850	5,646	16.7
**Worcester	17,945 6,203	6,259 2,713	24,204 8,916	16·3 12·3	St Helens **Warrington	8,056 8,264	3,087 3,416	11,143 11,680	16·5 14·4
					**Widnes **Wigan	8,205	2,935	11,140	19-8
East Midlands					Wigan	9,022	4,381	13,403	18-4
Alfreton Boston	2,019	782 975	2,801 2,798	13.0					
**Buxton	1,823 1,349	765	2,114	11·2 9·4	North				
**Chesterfield **Coalville	7,369 3,458	3,210 1,517	10,579 4,975	12·3 10·6	North **Alnwick	911	568	1,479	14.5
Corby	3,962	1,433	5,395	17.9	Barnard Castle Berwick on Tweed	237 517	145 290	382 807	8.5
**Derby Gainsborough	11,334 1,213	4,134 577	15,468 1,790	10·4 13·9	Carlisle	3,247	1,679	4,926	9.7
Grantham Hinckley	1,464	796	2,260	10-4	**Central Durham **Consett	6,478 5,693	2,752 1,846	9,230 7,539	13·3 23·7
Holbeach	2,059 531	1,075 200	3,134 731	12·2 11·9	**Darlington and S/West				
Horncastle Kettering	218 2,449	110 1,146	328 3,595	10·5 11·7	Durham **Furness	9,218 2,505	3,205 1,906	12,423 4,411	14·9 10·1
**Leicester	19,199	7,524	26,723	11.2	Haltwhistle Hartlepool	208 6,928	157 2,499	365 9,427	13.9
Lincoln Loughborough	5,627 2,571	2,238 1,143	7,865 3,714	12·1 8·1	Hexham	572	328	900	22·3 8·6
Louth Mablethorpe	522 453	260 182	782 635	9·5 16·4	**Kendal Keswick	924 137	432 64	1,356 201	5·9 7·2
Mansfield	4,491	1,991	6,482	10-4	**Morpeth **North Tyne	5,590 27,024	2,762	8,352	13-1
Market Harborough **Matlock	333 852	189 429	522 1,281	5·4 7·2	Penrith	623	9,679 428	36,703 1,051	13·5 8·1
Melton Mowbray	926	500	1,426	10-6	**Peterlee **South Tyne	3,278 24,335	1,404 8,542	4,682 32,877	17·9 18·2
Newark **Northampton	2,117 7,500	1,090 3,084	3,207 10,584	14·3 9·4	**Teesside	31,853	10,663	42,516	18-8
**Nottingham Retford	28,995 823	11,257 529	40,252 1,352	11·7 8·6	**Wearside **Whitehaven	20,452 2,413	7,538 1,273	27,990 3,686	20·1 12·6
Rushden	717	372	1,089	6.3	**Workington	3,458	1,726	5,184	16.7
Skegness Sleaford	1,125 504	385 364	1,510 868	12·5 9·3					
Spalding **Stamford	954	585	1,539	10.0					
Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,604 2,432	951 882	2,555 3,314	9.6	Wales	0.610	1.140	0.704	47.0
Wellingborough Worksop	2,249 2,439	992 1,106	3,241 3,545	13·2 12·2	Aberdare Aberystwyth	2,618 762	1,143	3,761 1,155	17·2 10·1
	2,405	1,100	0,040	12.2	**Bargoed Barmouth	3,579 262	1,393 109	4,972 371	18-6 10-0
					Blaenauffestiniog	194	90	284	12-0
Yorkshire and Humberside **Barnsley	7.813	4.001	11.814	14-3	Brecon **Caernaryon	421 2,701	204 876	625 3,577	8.7
**Bradford Bridlington	19,009 994	6,204 374	25,213 1,368	14·8 12·9	**Cardiff	20,115	7,170	27,285	13.6
**Castleford	5,332	2,578	7,910	12-2	Cardigan Carmarthen	440 673	198 389	638 1,062	17·7 6·1
**Dewsbury **Doncaster	6,890 11,838	2,502 6,069	9,392 17,907	14·1 15·8	Denbigh **Ebbw Vale	428 4,053	243 1,615	671 5,668	9·8 21·1
Driffield	329	203	532	8-1	Fishquard	257	92	349	11.5
Filey Goole	185 1,286	68 648	253 1,934	6·3 14·9	**Holyhead **Lampeter	2,844 900	1,108 352	3,952 1,252	20-6
Grimsby **Halifax	7,886 6,507	2,633 2,590	10,519 9,097	13·7 12·0	Llandeilo	278	140	418	13.0
Harrogate	1,863	900	2,763	7.6	Llandrindod Wells **Llandudno	548 2,163	325 999	873 3,162	11·6 11·6
Huddersfield **Hull	7,091 20,577	3,646 7,404	10,737 27,981	12·0 15·5	**Llanelli Llangollen	3,896 454	1,827	5,723	15·3 13·8
Keighley	2,727	1,141	3,868	13.5	Llanrwst	180	206 72	660 252	9.6
**Leeds Maltby	28,823 1,018	11,559 560	40,382 1,578	11·8 16·6	Machynlleth **Merthyr Tydfil	156 2,979	66 1,129	222 4,108	12·8 14·3
Malton **Mexborough	293	173	466	6-2	**Milford Haven	2,651	1,035	3,686	16.2
Northallerton	4,151 752	1,783 482	5,934 1,234	21·6 7·8	Monmouth **Neath	423 2,578	229 1,220	652 3,798	15·6 14·1
Pickering Richmond	250 620	171 494	421	5.1	**Newport Newtown	9,278	3,572	12,850	14·3 12·6
Ripon .	356	211	1,114 567	11·8 8·2	Pembroke Dock	736 954	250 285	986 1,239	20-4
Rotherham Scarborough	8,156 1,985	3,498 822	11,654 2,807	19·4 10·7	**Pontypool **Pontypridd	5,132 7,520	2,028 3,108	7,160 10,628	13·9 14·8
**Scunthorpe	7,336	2,540	9,876	14.9	**Port Talbot	8,159	3,344	11,503	14.3
Selby **Sheffield	642 29,565	504 10,963	1,146 40,528	9·3 13·7	**Pwllheli Rhyl	698 2,295	292 949	990 3,244	10·6 17·3
Skipton Thirsk	648	401	1,049	6-8	**Shotton	5,618	2,369	7,987	17-1
Todmorden	394 956	223 495	617 1,451	8·1 14·8	**Swansea Tenby	11,812 383	4,425 138	16,237 521	14·7 15·9
**Wakefield Whitby	5,398 803	2,482 245	7,880 1,048	10·6 18·6	Tywyn Welshpool	115 528	45 267	160 795	16·4 12·6
York	4,141	2,407	6,548	7.8	**Wrexham	5,485	2,278	7,763	17.2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at August 11, 1983

TO AND SERVED BEIN	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	of the act of the second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	dan Estato			per cent				Table 1	per cen
Scotland Aberdeen	5,753	3,382	9,135	6.9	East Sussex	17,518	7,141	24,659	11-1
Anstruther Arbroath	204 1,259	141 803	345	19-3	Essex Greater London (GLC area)	39,790	16,962 103,819	56,752 359,156	11.7
**Ayr	5,072	2,221	2,062 7,293	20·0 15·5	Hampshire	255,337 35,753	16,643	52,396	9·6 9·1
Banff	473	214	687	9-1	Hertfordshire	20,933	9,876	30,809	7.2
**Bathgate	6,665	3,028	9,693	18-8	Isle of Wight	3,409	1,264	4,673	11-1
Blairgowrie Buckie	503 287	248 158	751 445	15·4 13·8	Kent Oxfordshire	42,715 10,810	18,365 5,895	61,080 16,705	11·4 8·0
Campbeltown	589	262	851	17-3	Surrey	14,505	6,491	20,996	5.9
Castle Douglas	536	296	832	11.9	West Sussex	11,129	4,975	16,104	6.6
Cumnock Cupar	1,925 504	725 366	2,650 870	18·0 10·3	East Anglia				
**Dingwall	1,469	689	2,158	16-2	Cambridgeshire	15,484	6,769	22,253	10.0
**Dumbarton	3,923	2,105	6,028	19.5	Norfolk	20,695	8,594	29,289	11.1
**Dumfries	2,638	1,373	4,011	11.6	Suffolk	14,314	6,586	20,900	9.2
Dundee **Dunfermline	10,407 4,042	5,589 2,476	15,996 6,518	16·3 12·4	South West				
Dunoon	345	204	549	12-1	Avon	30,226	13,451	43,677	10.6
**Edinburgh	21,405	10,036	31,441	10.9	Cornwall	12,772	5,715	18,487	13-2
Elgin Eyemouth	1,424	858	2,282	12.4	Devon * Dorset	26,960	13,382	40,342	12.0
**Falkirk	157 7,130	115 3,610	272 10,740	8·0 16·7	Gloucestershire	14,244 13,424	6,392 6,339	20,636 19,763	10·0 9·4
Forfar	667	417	1,084	10.9	Somerset	8,880	4,774	13,654	9.0
Forres	329	340	669	20.3	Wiltshire	12,105	6,990	19,095	9.4
Fort William	879	417	1,296	16.7	West Midlende				
Fraserburgh Galashiels	800 755	409 410	1,209 1,165	15·2 8·1	West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan	165,548	58,731	224,279	16.0
Girvan	570	255	825	18-3	Hereford and Worcester	21,036	9,789	30,825	13.1
**Glasgow	68,663	26,678	95,341	16.3	Shropshire	14,718	6,122	20,840	15.3
**Greenock	5,482	2,574	8,056	16-6	Staffordshire	33,560	16,210	49,770	12.8
Haddington Hawick	365 720	227 330	592 1,050	7·8 9·2	†Warwickshire	13,545	6,416	19,961	***
Huntly	185	110	295	10.6	East Midlands				
Inverness	2,398	1,115	3,513	9.9	Derbyshire	31,223	13,122	44,345	10.9
**Irvine	7,029	2,804	9,833	23.2	Leicestershire	27,640	11,622	39,262	10.6
Kelso Kilmarnock	352 3,807	238 1,646	590 5,453	10.8	Lincolnshire Northamptonshire	15,710	7,359 7,027	23,069	11.5
**Kirkcaldy	5,828	3,344	9,172	15·8 13·7	Nottinghamshire	16,877 35,684	14,270	23,904 49,954	11.4
Kirkwall	496	181	677	10.6		00,001	11,270	10,001	
**Lanark	1,589	974	2,563	18.7	Yorkshire and Humberside				
Lerwick Lochgilphead	420 223	294 118	714 341	6-1	West Yorkshire Metropolitan South Yorkshire Metropolita		33,197	115,930	12-6
Montrose	699	470	1,169	9.1	Humberside	n 62,541 38,408	26,874 13,802	89,415 52,210	15·2 14·8
Nairn	229	131	360	12.7	North Yorkshire	12,932	7,101	20,033	8.3
Newton Stewart **North Lanarkshire	391	204	595	15.9	2 4 2 20 1 7 2 24 1 1 2 2 2				
Oban	21,342 366	9,896	31,238 547	20.0	North West Merseyside Metropolitan	97,892	35,705	133,597	18-4
**Paisley	10,468	4,698	15,166	16.2	Greater Manchester	31,032	33,703	133,397	10.4
Peebles	301	165	466	10.4	Metropolitan	123,849	48,098	171,947	14.2
Perth Peterhead	2,417	1,192	3,609	9.3	Cheshire	35,181	15,072	50,253	13.3
Portree	810 308	498 116	1,308 424	11·4 15·4	Lancashire	50,365	22,364	72,729	13.1
Rothesay	371	154	525	22.2	North				
Sanquhar	181	104	285	14.4	Cleveland	38,781	13,162	51,943	19.4
St Andrews **Stirling	303	257	560	8-8	Cumbria	13,307	7,508	20,815	10.7
Stornoway	4,932 1,262	2,507 474	7,439 1,736	13·4 20·1	Durham Northumberland	27.510 8,208		38,085	15.9
Stranraer	866	422	1,288	16.4	Tyne and Wear Metropolita			12,517 93,127	12·5 16·5
Thurso	468	321	789	12.6	P		21,002	00,121	100
Wick	773	361	1,134	13.1	Wales	45.070	0.040	00.000	16.6
Jorthorn Iroland					Clwyd Dyfed	15,378 11,194		22,020 16,043	16·6 14·0
Northern Ireland Armagh	2.047	007	0.004	20.6	Gwent	19,986	7,930	27,916	15.3
**Ballymena	2,047 7,335	837 2,978	2,884 10,313	22·6 21·8	Gwynedd	8,059	2,994	11,053	14.2
**Belfast	36,689	14,879	51,568	16.8	Mid-Glamorgan	22,421	9,015	31,436	15-8
**Coleraine	4,507	1,409	5,916	22.9	Powys South Glamorgan	2,389		3,501	11.4
Cookstown **Craigavon	1,480	587	2,067	34.0	South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	17,719 18,120		23,995 25,275	13·6 14·5
**Downpatrick	5,294 2,637	2,531 1,241	7,825 3,878	18·7 21·9				20,2.0	
Dungannon	2,693	988	3,681	33.9	Scotland				
Enniskillen **Londonderry	3,062 9,230	1,199 2,723	4,261 11,953	26.2	Borders Central	2,285 12,062		3,543	9.1
Newry	9,230	2,723	11,953	26·2 28·5 32·7	Dumfries and Galloway	4,612		18,179 7,011	15·2 12·7
Omagh	4,597 2,032	1,511 902	6,108 2,934	32·7 22·8	Fife	10,881	6,584	17,465	12.8
Strabane	2,867	746	3,613	39-1	Grampian	10,061	5,969	16,030	8-6
					Highlands Lothians	6,524		9,674	12-6
ounties (by region)					Lothians Orkneys	28,435 496		41,726 677	12·0 10·6
Bedfordshire					Shetlands	420	294	714	6.1
Bedfordshire Berkshire	15,131	6,669	21,800	10.2	Strathclyde	131,764	55,495	187,259	17.2
Buckinghamshire	16,187 12,170	7,140 5,449	23,327	7.2	Tayside	15,952		24,671	14.1
3	12,170	3,449	17,619	9.0	Western Isles	1,262	474	1,736	20.1

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

<sup>\*</sup> New basis (claimants). See also footnotes to table 2-1.

\*\* Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.

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

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

UNITED	Under 2	25		gradia da	25-54				55 and	over			All ages		to the second second	
KINGDOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	AII	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND F	EMALE															
1981 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
1982 Jan April July Oct	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255·8 283·0 257·3 233·1	256·6 278·8	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655·4 595·7 560·7 603·9	333·2 327·8 315·8 305·5	478·2 530·3 566·7 611·0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109·4 109·5 102·8 94·3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
Oct * †	721.6	217.5	257-6	1,196-3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375-3	138-9	101-2	237-5	477.5	1,447.7	612-1 †	989-3 †	3,049-0
983 Jan	691-6	248-8	285.5	1,226.0	643.5	293-2	557-4	1,494.1	145.5	95.8	263-9	505-2	1,480-6	637-8	1,106-8	3,225-2
April †† July ††	583·0 602·8	307·7 272·6		1,191·8 1,196·4	589·3 548·7	313·0 297·3	591·6 618·0	1,493·8 1,463·9	135·3 114·8	98·2 81·8	250·8 163·6	484·3 360·2	1,307·6 1,266·3	718·8 651·7	1,143·4 1,102·6	3,169·9 3,020·6
MALE																
981 Jan April July Oct	383·0 342·0 442·8 428·7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152·8 213·0 254·2 252·4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847·6 919·7 952·8 1,002·9	138·0 136·8 132·9 133·8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114·7 121·0 133·6 158·5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	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
982 Jan April July Oct	388·6 334·5 434·6 433·2	156·6 170·3 155·9 142·1	162·8 178·9 193·0 212·5	708·0 683·7 783·5 787·8	471·1 418·7 386·3 415·5	240-2 233-4 223-0 211-2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132·0 117·3 107·6 114·6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991·8 870·5 928·5 963·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
Oct *†	418-1	135.5	182.5	735.8	419-1	212-2	417-0	1,047.9	122-6	90.3	211-2	424.0	959.4	438.0 †	810-2 *	2,207-4
983 Jan	405.3	154.4	202-9	762-6	464-3	208-5	470-1	1,143.0	128-8	85-1	235-3	449-2	998-4	448-1	908-4	2,354.9
April †† July ††	344·2 351·4	187·1 163·5	213·4 225·6	744·5 740·5	415·1 373·7	222·5 209·1	496·5 516·4	1,134·1 1,099·3	120.0 100·5	86·5 70·6	220·9 133·1	427·5 304·2	879·4 825·6	496·1 443·2	930·8 875·2	2,306·4 2,144·0
EMALE																
981 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
982 Jan April July Oct	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99·2 112·7 101·4 91·0	73·0 77·8 85·7 99·5	445·6 420·4 513·5 515·3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	17·7 15·6 14·9 16·2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	203·8 219·2 205·7 195·9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867-3 845-8 943-6 976-5
Oct *†	303.5	82.1	75.1	460-5	168.5	81.2	77.7	327-4	16-3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488-3	174-1 †	179-1 †	841-6
983 Jan April July †	286·4 238·8 251·4	94·4 120·5 109·1	82·5 87·7 95·4	463·3 447·0 455·9	179·1 174·1 175·0	84·7 90·5 88·1	87·3 95·1 101·6	351·1 359·7 364·7	16·7 15·3 14·3	10·7 11·7 11·2	28·6 29·9 30·6	55·9 56·9 56·1	482·2 428·2 440·7	189·7 222·7 208·5	198·4 212·6 227·5	870·4 863·5 876·6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.6

JNITED KING	DOM	Age grou	ps											
Duration of inemployment in weeks	nt	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
ne or less over 1 and u 2 4 6	ip to 2 4 6 8	4,766 4,831 8,553 7,421 5,926	3,041 3,380 5,525 4,585 4,055	3,331 4,240 6,933 4,295 3,672	14,794 21,794 28,944 17,248 13,232	6,441 7,756 11,781 9,549 8,232	4,676 5,281 8,474 7,249 6,290	6,809 7,827 11,884 10,492 9,509	2,488 2,913 4,575 4,110 3,719	2,288 3,115 4,174 3,836 3,799	2,530 3,822 4,859 4,663 4,845	2,110 3,368 3,843 3,601 3,918	5 6 10 8 8	53,279 68,333 99,555 77,057 67,205
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	14,208 30,690 12,271 13,473	9,034 19,655 14,114 14,263	7,241 15,038 11,967 14,637	28,036 56,925 43,899 38,843	18,216 37,283 28,694 24,319	14,190 29,575 22,792 18,773	21,218 43,538 34,374 27,796	8,207 17,664 14,162 11,365	8,311 18,223 14,472 12,392	10,470 23,765 20,325 17,795	8,430 20,155 17,522 14,892	18 48 54 39	147,579 312,559 234,649 208,58
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	4,020 962 1,276	9.002 5,759 7,619 2,069	8,936 7,171 11,179 7,574	30,041 20,583 37,433 42,941	18,340 14,541 26,161 31,229	14,427 11,962 21,788 27,041	21,658 18,391 33,607 41,841	8,944 7,295 13,774 17,756	9,408 8,016 14,235 19,638	13,251 10,934 19,313 24,949	6,623 3,505 5,756 7,821	48 62 107 147	144,69 109,18 192,24 223,00
156 208 260	208 260			1,984	20,836 4,601 1,660	16,877 5,117 3,325	14,108 4,992 4,177	22,519 9,497 10,123	9,850 4,991 6,309	9,937 4,586 9,984	10,820 5,164 14,658	3,012 1,373 5,294	74 24 138	110,01 40,34 55,66
AII		108,397	102,101	108,198	421,810	267,861	215,795	331,083	138,122	146,414	192,163	111,223	796	2,143,96
PEMALE One or less Over 1 and u 2 4 6	up to 2 4 6 8	3,475 3,872 6,221 5,196 4,298	2,492 3,116 4,541 3,294 2,962	2,884 3,689 5,710 3,391 2,725	11,130 16,742 20,867 11,875 8,697	3,800 4,732 7,280 6,073 5,042	2,039 2,802 3,926 3,130 2,624	2,733 3,543 5,030 4,040 3,588	1,001 1,243 1,901 1,590 1,472	820 1,101 1,548 1,442 1,298	671 939 1,131 1,187 1,092		6 11 16 9 8	31,05 41,79 58,17 41,22 33,80
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	9,929 22,476 9,565 10,364	6,473 13,591 10,043 10,048	5,159 10,459 8,696 10,835	18,841 37,291 27,552 22,039	12,124 24,420 17,707 13,785	6,319 12,999 9,257 7,268	8,151 16,660 11,264 9,154	3,365 7,470 5,281 4,415	2,949 6,742 5,131 4,855	2,811 6,389 5,465 5,667		12 28 27 35	76,13 158,53 109,98 98,46
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	2,778 554 884 —	5,550 3,304 5,027 1,238	5,316 3,846 6,224 3,788	13,321 7,453 12,658 12,527	6,923 3,804 4,954 3,985	3,924 2,304 3,049 2,463	5,944 3,917 5,476 4,854	3,279 2,460 3,875 3,663	3,483 2,873 4,634 5,366	3,815 3,302 5,997 7,271		34 45 108 153	54,30 33,80 52,80 45,30
156 208 260	208 260	Ξ		1,152 — —	6,744 2,012 987	2,067 886 966	1,213 511 598	2,400 984 1,108	1,912 895 916	2,624 1,230 2,019	3,581 1,816 4,114	100	94 53 169	21,7 8,3 10,8
AII		79,612	71,679	73,874	230,736	118,548	64,426	88,846	44,738	48,115	55,248		808	876,6

REAT BRITAIN		Age grou	ps											
uration of nemployment weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
Dine or less over 1 and up 1 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	4,761 4,745 8,320 7,187 5,764	3,033 3,284 5,306 4,379 3,924	3,324 4,112 6,553 4,054 3,504	14,762 21,392 27,983 16,239 12,635	6,423 7,552 11,311 9,124 7,913	4,664 5,148 8,205 7,018 6,054	6,799 7,660 11,539 10,165 9,175	2,485 2,852 4,452 3,978 3,611	2,277 3,066 4,082 3,752 3,713	2,529 3,769 4,766 4,585 4,754	2,105 3,335 3,769 3,563 3,840	5 6 10 7 8	53,16 66,92 96,29 74,08 64,88
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	13,812 29,602 11,909 12,965	8,707 18,921 13,610 13,697	6,972 14,425 11,468 13,993	26,924 54,531 41,853 37,097	17,487 35,733 27,457 23,219	13,703 28,464 21,972 18,036	20,496 41,989 33,176 26,704	7,958 17,133 13,682 10,963	8,115 17,785 14,130 12,062	10,272 23,341 19,990 17,447	8,294 19,873 17,264 14,657	17 45 49 36	142,7 301,8 226,5 200,8
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	3,759 922 1,224	8,625 5,435 7,137 1,875	8,537 6,797 10,591 7,181	28,726 19,627 35,862 40,416	17,519 13,842 25,023 29,384	13,794 11,498 20,912 25,429	20,758 17,624 32,299 39,429	8,606 7,026 13,354 16,889	9,115 7,768 13,845 18,926	12,958 10,733 18,952 24,267	6,501 3,452 5,664 7,685	43 61 99 141	138,9 104,7 184,9 211,6
156 208 260	208 260		三	1,713	19,657 4,143 1,366	15,902 4,708 2,779	13,208 4,579 3,466	21,154 8,857 8,330	9,369 4,782 5,497	9,524 4,360 9,182	10,508 4,984 13,923	2,979 1,350 5,188	73 23 121	104,0 37,7 49,8
AII.		104,970	97,933	103,224	403,213	255,376	206,150	316,154	132,637	141,702	187,778	109,519	744	2,059,4
PEMALE One or less Over 1 and up 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	3,469 3,808 6,059 5,060 4,186	2,485 3,032 4,389 3,185 2,877	2,875 3,574 5,295 3,189 2,579	11,117 16,409 20,031 11,095 8,197	3,785 4,553 6,840 5,803 4,803	2,036 2,677 3,639 2,975 2,490	2,725 3,376 4,710 3,873 3,431	1,001 1,207 1,798 1,531 1,422	820 1,065 1,475 1,399 1,255	671 908 1,088 1,160 1,059	MATERIAL STATES	6 10 15 9	30, 40, 55, 39, 32,
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	9,686 21,868 9,387 10,068	6,248 13,202 9,736 9,673	4,952 10,049 8,351 10,327	18,092 35,791 26,460 21,155	11,636 23,424 17,009 13,225	6,030 12,440 8,877 6,980	7,788 16,021 10,834 8,767	3,280 7,282 5,131 4,261	2,861 6,571 4,988 4,710	2,740 6,249 5,318 5,521		12 24 23 34	73, 152, 106, 94,
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	2,663 519 859	5,349 3,172 4,804 1,142	5,088 3,688 5,956 3,639	12,789 7,177 12,182 11,931	6,668 3,635 4,724 3,770	3,728 2,222 2,934 2,322	5,724 3,767 5,297 4,640	3,186 2,386 3,766 3,545	3,374 2,794 4,527 5,216	3,714 3,223 5,881 7,061		33 44 106 147	52 32 51 43
156 208 260	208 260	基基	=	1,072	6,383 1,895 886	1,960 848 899	1,154 487 549	2,287 940 1,033	1,838 867 848	2,533 1,191 1,911	3,495 1,764 3,932		89 50 149	20 8 10
All		77:632	69,294	70,634	221,590	113,582	61,540	85,213	43,349	46.690	53,784		759	844

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories. By January 1983, the 39 to 52 week group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories. New basis (claimants). The July 1983 figures reflect the effects of the Budget provisions(see footnote †† to table 2·1). Between April and July the numbers affected in the United Kingdom in the up to 52 weeks group were 29,000, the over 52 weeks and up to 104 weeks group 45,000 and the over 104 weeks group 49,000. The corresponding figures for Great Britain were 28,000, 45,000 and 49,000 respectively.

# UNEMPLOYMENT\* Age and duration: July 14, 1983 Regions

Duration of	Male			Female				Male				Female	4.		
unemployment in weeks	Under 25	25-54	55 and All over	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South Ea 17,462 13,439 15,478	st 14,273 11,045 18,234	3,310 35,045 2,093 26,577 4,654 38,366	13,659 9,697 10,188	6,795 5,099 8,055	558 325 678	21,012 15,121 18,921	Yorkshi 5,791 4,199 5,179	4,593 3,646 6,015	1,197 908 1,600	11,581 8,753 12,794	4,618 2,975 3,714	2,145 1,510 2,432	120 75 183	6,883 4,560 6,329
8 13 13 26 26 52	15,245 29,597 37,315	19,096 39,592 53,110	5,159 39,500 11,925 81,114 18,437 108,862	10,081 18,712 22,358	8,683 17,193 21.025	851 1,978 3,084	19,615 37,883 46,467	5,032 11,783 15,510	6,274 13,063 19,326	1,795 4,079 7,352	13,101 28,925 42,188	3,749 8,530 11,001	2,860 5,876 7,944	213 454 949	6,822 14,860 19,894
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	27,723 7,776 2,366 285 113 166,799	57,158 26,222 10,872 2,913 3,608 <b>256,123</b>	15,147100,028 6,819 40,817 2,830 16,068 1,200 4,398 2,837 6,558 74,411497,333	12,296 2,667 951 168 78 100,855	14,715 4,569 1,948 649 898 <b>89,629</b>	3,457 1,645 821 378 757 14,532	30,468 8,881 3,720 1,195 1,733 <b>205,016</b>	14,219 5,119 2,370 413 70 <b>69,685</b>	21,495 12,758 6,977 2,878 2,364 99,389	5,631 3,415 1,297 556 2,172 <b>30,002</b>	41,345 21,292 10,644 3,847 4,606 199,076	6,862 1,670 823 222 66 44,230	5,145 1,621 899 429 463 <b>31,324</b>	1,137 685 357 174 438 <b>4,785</b>	13,144 3,976 2,079 825 967 <b>80,339</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	Greater L 7,653 6,439 7,711	ondon† 6,862 5,629 9,312	1,398 15,913 906 12,974 1,947 18,970	4,564	3,371 2,555 3,959	263 176 348	9,592 7,295 9,103	North W 8,035 6,776 8,134	6,476	1,695 1,050 2,068	13,097	6,183 4,821 5,546	2,960 2,461 3,883	221 156 322	9,364 7,438 9,751
8 13 13 26 26 52	7,758 15,228 19,373	10,009 21,150 27,960	2,402 20,169 5,184 41,562 7,648 54,98	8,932	4,377 8,598 10,335	435 1,033 1,431	9,536 18,563 22,640	8,057 17,379 23,819			42,370	5,438 11,636 15,171	4,264 8,973 11,730	390 870 1,554	10,092 21,479 28,455
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	14,892 4,338 1,184 138 48 84,762	31,421 14,823 6,004 1,717 2,013 <b>136,900</b>		1,420 462 73 28	1,039 330	1,695 811 420 181 290 <b>7,083</b>	16,107 4,740 1,921 584 741 <b>100,822</b>	23,030 9,337 4,255 908 362 110,092	21,948 13,291 5,434		19,519	10,071 2,953 1,377 336 154 <b>63,686</b>	8,387 3,007 1,588 683 683 <b>48,619</b>	1,975 1,117 572 256 606 8,039	20,433 7,077 3,537 1,275 1,443 <b>120,344</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Ang 1,799 1,249 1,430	1,491 1,145 1,694		913		45 48 51	2,119 1,496 1,844	North 3,824 2,985 3,913	2,786	565	6,336	2,757 2,141 2,611	1,358 1,079 1,820	95 60 124	4,210 3,280 4,555
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,434 2,918 4,018	1,729 3,766 5,577	1,219 7,90	3 2,049	1,761	85 172 348	3,982	4,071 8,975 11,940	9,859	2,935	21,769	2,649 6,270 8,361	2,009 4,165 5,752	133 307 546	4,791 10,742 14,659
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	2,858 842 350 37 23 16,958	5,681 2,567 1,229 369 573 <b>25,821</b>	177 583 497 1,093	298 2 123 3 23 3 28	446 213 92 159	365 174 91 58 111 <b>1,548</b>	298	12,209 4,701 2,355 633 137 <b>55,743</b>	10,202 6,679 3,697 2,703	2,378 1,035 547 1,824	17,281 10,069 4,877 4,664	5,699 1,588 754 220 81 <b>33,131</b>	4,196 1,359 801 448 385 23,372	695 506 234 130 366 <b>3,196</b>	10,590 3,453 1,789 798 832 <b>59,699</b>
All 2 or less	South We 4,716					96	5,612	Wales 3,253	2,501	493	6,247	2,446	1,127	55	3,628
Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	3,243 3,653	2,626 4,122	627 6,496 1,208 8,983	2,683		75 172	4,849	2,830 3,059 3,200				2,070 1,957 2,107	874 1,358 1,528	44 82 105	2,988 3,397 3.740
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,534 6,718 8,586	4,276 8,672 11,926	1,268 9,078 3,279 18,669 5,467 25,979	5,087 6,619	2,195 4,526 5,866	179 475 899	5,105 10,088 13,384	6,591 9,526	7,689 11,821	1,835 3,025	16,115 24,372	4,682 6,312	3,264 4,365	233 549	8,179 11,226
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	6,265 1,885 706 127 66 <b>39,499</b>	12,319 5,987 2,995 1,063 1,643 <b>59,166</b>	3,957 22,541 1,812 9,684 845 4,546 460 1,650 1,330 3,039 21,074119,739	308 75 54	3,937 1,292 651 281 408 <b>24,039</b>	954 569 295 185 323 <b>4,222</b>	8,228 2,580 1,254 541 785 <b>56,210</b>	8,559 3,152 1,510 320 126 <b>42,126</b>	8,011 4,364 1,606 2,612	1,699 746 356 1,276	12,862 6,620 2,282	3,990 1,155 529 150 101 <b>25,499</b>	3,072 973 549 271 404 <b>17,785</b>	570 350 173 93 203 <b>2,457</b>	7,632 2,478 1,251 514 708 <b>45,741</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	West Mid 5,597 4,700 5,322	lands 4,488 3,671 5,991	1,101 11,186 957 9,328 1,806 13,119	3,430	2,018 1,746 2,917	130 113 235	6,636 5,289 7,176	Scotlan 4,919 5,731 8,077	5,154 4,729 7,621	1,113 1,023 1,579	11,483	4,018 5,026 6,051	3,080 2,802 3,914	187 145 244	7,285 7,973 10,209
8 13 13 26 26 52	5,753 12,515 17,569	7,135 16.057 23,556	2,114 15,002 5,347 33,919 9,088 50,213	4,119 8,990 12,575	3,230 7,229 9,593	314 670 1,243	7,663 16,889 23,411	6,642 13,811 18,683	7,143 14,128 20,307	1,795 3,515 5,161	15,580 31,454 44,151	4,537 9,678 13,327	3,851 8,410 10,696	304 765 1,114	8,692 18,853 25,137
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	18,247 7,183 3,412 508 164 80,970	32,889 19,958 9,932 3,297 3,400 130,374	8,803 59,939 5,746 32,887 2,094 15,438 910 4,715 2,359 5,923 40,325 251,669	8,828 2,323 1,132 284 146 <b>50,339</b>	7,980 2,706 1,372 596 807 <b>40,194</b>	1,756 955 477 216 464 <b>6,573</b>	18,564 5,984 2,981 1,096 1,417 <b>97,106</b>	16,432 6,656 2,788 735 264 <b>84,738</b>	23,014 14,798 8,349 4,381 5,038 114,662	4,784 2,831 1,361 787 2,430 <b>26,379</b>	44,230 24,285 12,498 5,903 7,732 <b>225,779</b>	8,080 2,512 1,063 329 144 <b>54,765</b>	6,336 2,305 1,101 593 733 <b>43,821</b>	1,333 748 368 200 567 <b>5,975</b>	15,749 5,565 2,532 1,122 1,444 104,561
or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Midla 4,017 3,010 3,441	2,917 2,575 4,003	925 7,859 756 6,341 1,473 8,917	3,326 2,190 2,512	1,446 1,158 1,898	88 62 145	4,860 3,410 4,555	Norther 764 1,793 2,748	1 Ireland 668 1,299 2,282	92 167 286	1,524 3,259 5,316	631 1,565 2,070	569 1,223 1,317	32 44 60	1,232 2,832 3,447
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,447 7,192 9,626	4,138 8,876 12,594	1,404 8.989 3,536 19,604 5,424 27,644	2.512 5,276 6,720	2.143 4,341 5,519	178 349 610	4,833 9,966 12,849	2,104 4,829 6,875	2,383 5,179 7,738	335 709 1,184	4,822 10,717 15,797	1,424 2,907 3,985	1,313 2,553 3,335	71 144 298	2,808 5,604 7,618
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 260	7,673 2,816 1,264 190 54	13,734 7,606 4,469 1,648 1,440 <b>64,000</b>	3,907 25,314 2,178 12,600 1,056 6,789 411 2,249 1,380 2,874 22,450129,180	3,669 819 400 92 35 <b>27,551</b>	3,491 1,215 650 291 300 <b>22,452</b>	759 459 196 124 246 <b>3,216</b>	7,919 2,493 1,246 507 581 <b>53,219</b>	6,739 3,112 1,450 458 294 <b>31,166</b>	9,564 7,448 4,134 1,897 4,664 <b>47,256</b>	1,136 824 346 204 858 <b>6,141</b>	17,439 11,384 5,930 2,559 5,816 <b>84,563</b>	2,669 841 441 117 101 <b>16,751</b>	2,167 838 444 173 367 <b>14,299</b>	300 216 91 55 202 <b>1,513</b>	5,136 1,895 976 345 670 <b>32,563</b>

<sup>\*</sup> New basis (claimants).
† Included in South East.
See footnotes to table 2.5.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.7

NITED 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
ALE AND FEMALE 981 July Oct	363·7 295·9	275·0 317·6	531·5 581·5	601·6 638·7	355·1 376·9	322·4 341·1	191·7 207·9	211·1 229·1	Thousand 2,852·1 2,988·6
82 Jan April July Oct	230·1 193·4 370·5 274·0	318·2 316·0 333·4 381·3	605·3 594·8 593·1 647·8	688·8 676·8 668·1 703·5	410·4 408·9 406·9 428·9	367·5 368·1 368·3 388·0	221·3 223·8 224·3 236·4	229·0 226·2 226·0 235·2	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
Oct *	252.9	350-7	592.7	629-2	391-9	354-2	238-3	239·2	3,049.0
983 Jan	221.7	369.8	634-4	682-9	429-1	382-1	254.0	251-1	3,225-2
April†† July††	207·5 188·0	359·2 355·9	625·1 652·6	679·0 666·6	429·8 419·9	385·0 377·4	253·8 247·4	230·5 112·8	3,169·9 3,020·6
981 July Oct	Proportion of 12.8 9.9	of number unem 9·6 10·6	ployed 18·6 19·5	21·1 21·4	12·5 12·6	11·3 11·4	6·7 7·0	7·4 7·7	Per cer 100·0 100·0
982 Jan April July	7·5 6·4 11·6 8·3	10·4 10·5 10·4 11·6	19·7 19·8 18·6 19·7	22·4 22·5 20·9 21·3	13·4 13·6 12·8 13·0	12·0 12·2 11·5 11·8	7·2 7·4 7·0 7·2	7·5 7·5 7·1 7·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct *	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
983 Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13-3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100-0
April †† July ††	6·5 6·2	11·3 11·8	19·7 21·6	21·4 22·1	13·6 13·9	12·1 12·5	8·0 8·2	7·3 3·7	100·0 100·0
981 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	Thousar 2,010·8 2,106·4
982 Jan April July Oct	128·5 110·3 203·9 152·3	186·0 186·5 194·9 218·9	393·6 386·9 384·7 416·7	501·0 489·7 480·5 502·2	319·1 315·8 311·6 326·2	277·0 275·1 273·8 286·8	171-6 173-8 174-2 183-2	226·6 223·9 223·5 232·5	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
Oct *	141.9	203.5	390-4	464.3	313-3	270-3	185-9	238·1	2,207·4
983 Jan	123-8	217.9	420.9	506-5	344-1	292-5	199.0	250.2	2,354-9
April †† July ††	118·5 108·4	212·7 210·3	413·5 421·8	499·5 483·7	342·3 331·1	292·4 284·5	198·0 192·2	229·5 112·0	2,306·4 2,144·0
981 July	Proportion o	of number unem	ployed 17·1	21.6	13.7	12-1	7.4	10.4	Per ce 100-0
Oct	7.7	8.6	17.7	21.7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10.8	100.0
982 Jan April July Oct	5·8 5·1 9·1 6·6	8·4 8·6 8·7 9·4	17·9 17·9 17·1 18·0	22·7 22·7 21·4 21·7	14·5 14·6 13·9 14·1	12·6 12·7 12·2 12·4	7·8 8·0 7·8 7·9	10·3 10·4 9·9 10·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct *	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14-2	12-2	8.4	10.8	100.0
983 Jan	5-3	9-3	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10-6	100-0
April †† July ††	5·1 5·1	9·2 9·8	17·9 19·7	21·7 22·6	14·8 15·4	12·7 13·3	8·6 9·0	10·0 5·2	100·0 100·0
FEMALE 1981 July Oct	166-0 132-7	115·3 136·8	188·1 209·1	167·0 180·9	79·7 87·0	79·5 85·9	43·3 47·6	2·2 2·4	Thousa 841-3 882-3
1982 Jan April July Oct	101·6 83·0 166·6 121·7	132·2 129·4 138·6 162·4	211·8 207·9 208·3 231·1	187·8 187·2 187·6 201·4	91·3 93·1 95·3 102·7	90·5 92·9 94·4 101·2	49·7 50·0 50·2 53·2	2·4 2·3 2·5 2·7	867·3 845·8 943·6 976·5
Oct *	111.0	147-2	202.3	164-9	78-6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841-6
1983 Jan April July	98·0 89·0 79·6	151·9 146·5 145·6	213·5 211·6 230·7	176·4 179·5 183·0	85·0 87·6 88·8	89·6 92·6 92·9	55·0 55·9 55·2	0·9 1·0 0·8	870·4 863·5 876·6
1981 July Oct	<b>Proportion</b> 19⋅7 15⋅0	of number unen 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	Per c 100-0 100-0
1982 Jan April July Oct	11·7 9·8 17·7 12·5	15·2 15·3 14·7 16·6	24·4 24·6 22·1 23·7	21·7 22·1 19·9 20·6	10·5 11·0 10·1 10·5	10·4 11·0 10·0 10·4	5·7 5·9 5·3 5·4	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct *	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	100.0
1983 Jan April July	11·3 10·3 9·1	17·5 17·0 16·6	24·5 24·5 26·3	20·3 20·8 20·9	9·8 10·1 10·1	10·3 10·7 10·6	6·3 6·5 6·3	0·1 0·1 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0

<sup>\*</sup> New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2·1.

†† Affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes †† to table 2·1. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983 a further 123,000 men (121,000 in Great Britain) no longer need to sign on.

## 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and u to 52 weeks	Dover 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE 1981	AND FEMALE July Oct	196·3 160·5	189·1 170·7	354·8 332·0	266·4 279·7	531·0 571·6	687·6 689·5	626·9 784·6	Thousand 2,852·1 2,988·6
982	Jan April July Oct	146·6 130·2 201·1 157·0	118·1 137·0 188·1 163·7	281·7 242·0 324·3 363·6	312·8 260·9 241·9 271·5	607·8 522·9 488·8 537·0	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070.6 3,007.8 3,190.6 3,295.1
	Oct *†	196.1	166-3	350-3	242-4	492.5	612·1†	989·3†	3,049.0
983	Jan	195.7	115-3	259.7	297-2	612-7	637.8	1,106-8	3,225-2
	April †† July ††	184·6 194·5	138·0 157·7	224·6 219·3	245·5 223·7	514·9 471·1	718·8 651·7	1,143·4 1,102·6	3,169·9 3,020·6
			mber unemployed						Per cer
981	July Oct	6·9 5·4	6·6 5·7	12·4 11·1	9·3 9·4	18·6 19·1	24·1 23·1	22·0 26·3	100·0 100·0
982	Jan	4.8	3.8	9.2	10.2	19-8	22.7	29.5	100.0
002	April July	4·3 6·3	4·6 5·9	8·0 10·2	8·7 7·6	17·4 15·3	23·9 21·2	33·1 33·6	100·0 100·0
	Oct	4.8	5.0	11.0	8.2	16.3	19·2 20·1†	35·5 32·4†	100.0
000	Oct *	6·4 6·1	5·5 3·6	8.1	9-2	19.0	19-8	34-3	100.0
983	April ††	5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
	July ††	6-4	5.2	7.3	7-4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100·0 Thousan
981	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	490·6 615·1	2,010·8 2,106·4
982	Jan	94·4 85·9	81·0 92·0	196·6 161·0	211·7 171·3	408·1 360·3	494·6 501·1	716·9 790·4	2,203·3 2,162·0
	April July Oct	120·1 103·6	114·8 105·5	205·8 224·5	160·3 179·5	327·5 350·4	470·2 437·0	848·4 918·3	2,247·1 2,318·7
	Oct *†	131-1	108-9	217-6	165-9	336-0	438·0†	810·2†	2,207-4
983	Jan	122-2	77.1	180-5	205.4	413-1	448-1	908-4	2,354-9
	April †† July ††	120·3 121·6	92·0 99·6	150·9 144·3	163-8 147-6	352·4 312·6	496·1 443·2	930·8 875·2	2,306·4 2,144·0
		Proportion of nu	mber unemployed	11.4	9.0	18.5	24.9	24.4	Per ce
981	July Oct	6·0 5·0	5·9 5·1	9.9	8.8	18.3	23.6	29-2	100.0
982	Jan April	4·3 4·0	3·7 4·3	8·9 7·4	9·6 7·9	18·5 16·7	22·4 23·2	32·5 36·6	100·0 100·0
	July	5·3 4·5	5·1 4·5	9·2 9·7	7·1 7·7	14·6 15·1	20·9 18·8	37·8 39·6	100·0 100·0
	Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19.8†	36.7†	100.0
983	Jan	5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17.5	19.0	38-6	100.0
	April †† July ††	5·2 5·7	4·0 4·6	6·5 6·7	7·1 6·9	15·3 14·6	21·5 20·7	40·4 40·8	100·0 100·0
EMA	LE			405.0	04.5	150 5	187-4	136-2	Thousan 841-3
981	July Oct	76·3 54·1	71·4 62·6	125·8 124·0	84·5 94·1	159·5 185·8	192.2	169.5	882-3
1982	Jan April	52·2 44·3	37·1 45·0	85·2 81·0	101·0 89·6	199·8 162·6	203·8 219·2	188·2 204·0	867·3 845·8
	July Oct	80·9 53·4	73·3 58·2	118·5 139·1	81·6 92·0	161·3 186·6	205·7 195·9	222·1 251·2	943·6 976·5
	Oct *†	65.0	57.5	132.7	76.6	156.5	174·1†	179-1†	841-6
1983	Jan	73·5 64·3	38·2 45·9	79·2 73·8	91·7 81·7	199·6 162·6	189·7 222·7	198·4 212·6	870·4 863·5
	April July †	72.8	58.2	75.0	76.1	158.5	208-5	227.5	876·6
981	July	Proportion of nu	umber unemployed 8-5	15.0	10.0	19.0	22.3	16.2	100-0
	Oct	6.1	7.1	14.1	10.7	21.1	21·8 23·5	19·2 21·7	100·0 100·0
1982	Jan April	6·0 5·2	4·3 5·3	9·8 9·6	11·6 10·6	23·0 19·2 17·1	25·9 21·8	24·1 23·5	100·0 100·0
	Júly Oct	8·6 5·5	7·8 6·0	12·6 14·2	8·6 9·4	19.1	20.1	25.7	100-0
	Oct *	7.7	6.8	15.8	9.1	18.6	20.7†	21.3†	100.0
1983	Jan April	8·4 7·4	4·4 5·3	9·1 8·5	10·5 9·5	22·9 18·8	21·8 25·8	22·8 24·6	100·0 100·0
	July †	8-3	6.6	8.6	8.7	18-1	23.8	25.9	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> New basis (claimants). See footnote to table 2-1. † See footnotes to table 2-5. †† See footnotes to table 2-5.

## UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.13

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1982	E AND FEMA Aug 12 Sep 9	45,326 51,299	19,727 21,437	4,011 4,960	10,988 13,312	15,464 18,781	10,273 12,585	16,890 19,270	23,164 27,759	9,017 11,628	10,685 13,170	21,507 25,155	167,325 197,919	1:::	
	Oct 14	8,819	4,698	520	1,509	2,091	1,301	2,249	3,064	1,269	1,195	4,019	26,036	3,072	29,108
	Nov 11	3,651	1,948	233	740	1,343	729	1,072	1,630	704	691	2,062	12,855	391	13,246
	Dec 9	2,456	1,094	277	749	390	488	591	465	462	298	401	6,577	—	6,577
	Jan 13	7,363	3,387	751	2,976	2,206	1,393	1,982	1,739	536	1,052	1,163	21,161	696	21,857
	Feb 10	1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046	—	4,046
	Mar 10	658	343	41	144	182	104	159	220	77	79	198	1,862	—	1,862
	April 14	22,786	11,303	1,635	6,050	7,051	5,940	7,662	7,980	2,390	6,018	6,746	74,258	900	75,158
	May 12	3,480	1,391	103	612	1,198	1,080	661	1,914	252	321	994	10,615		10,615
	June 9	1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	11,260	2,686	13,946
	July 14	46,027	18,647	4,658	11,815	16,427	10,520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	173,151	8,925	182,076
	Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736

Note: \* New basis (claimants) Students seeking vacational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed. Figures on the new basis (claimants) not available for Northern Ireland prior to October 1982.

\*\* Included in South East.

# Temporarily stopped: regions 2.14

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	AND FEMALE Aug 12 Sep 9	1,449 1,609	580 503	275 174	352 475	2,156 3,577	1,307 815	1,963 1,894	1,580 2,021	434 597	409 398	2,293 1,898	12,218 13,458	1,100 1,438	13,318 14,896
	Oct 14	1,292	388	247	574	2,779	908	2,406	1,530	1,184	451	2,494	13,865	1,379	15,244
	Oct 14†	1,264	318	259	434	3,282	1,802	2,289	1,841	780	470	2,564	14,985	1,379	16,364
	Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369	15,188
	Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266	17,410
1983	Jan 13	2,009	487	333	887	2,313	2,052	2,335	2,023	1,732	701	3,380	17,765	1,800	19,565
	Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155	24,318
	Mar 10	1,752	601	416	1,072	3,738	1,946	2,777	1,551	854	1,033	2,466	17,605	1,620	19,225
	April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281	17,324
	May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082	15,995
	June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
	July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
	Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.
\*\* Included in South East.
† Computerised count of claimants

## 2.15 UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED	KINGDOM	Under 18	18–19	19–24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE A 1980 Ja Ap Jul Oc	oril Ily	13·1 13·4 33·5 24·5	10·9 11·1 14·2 16·2	9·0 9·2 10·2 12·6	5·8 6·0 6·3 7·7	3·8 4·0 4·2 5·0	3·8 4·0 4·1 4·9	4·8 5·0 5·2 6·1	8·3 8·6 8·8 10·0	6·1 6·3 7·8 8·5
1981 Jai Ap Jul Oc	oril Iy	21·8 17·9 33·9 29·6	18·1 18·8 20·2 22·8	14·9 15·6 16·3 17·9	9·7 10·4 10·8 11·5	6·4 7·0 7·2 7·7	6·2 6·7 7·0 7·4	7·6 8·4 8·9 9·7	11·3 12·0 12·8 13·8	10·1 10·6 11·9 12·5
1982 Jai Ap Jul Oc	oril Iy	24·8 21·8 34·8 28·3	22·9 22·9 23·9 26·4	18·7 18·4 18·3 20·0	12-6 12-3 12-2 12-8	8·5 8·4 8·4 8·9	8·1 8·1 8·1 8·6	10·4 10·5 10·6 11·1	14·0 13·9 13·9 14·4	12·9 12·6 13·4 13·8
Oc	ot*	26.7	24.8	18.7	11.7	8.2	7.9	11.2	14.6	12.8
1983 Jar	n*	24-2	25.8	20.0	12-7	8.9	8.5	11.9	15.3	13.5
Jul	oril* †† ly* ††	23·0 21·3	25·3 25·1	19·7 20·6	12·6 12·4	9·0 8·8	8·6 8·4	11·9 11·6	14·0 6·9	13·3 12·7
MALE			entral alexander	MATERIAL PROPERTY.						
1980 Jar Api Jul Oc	ril ly	12·5 13·3 33·8 24·6	11·4 11·8 14·8 17·4	9·4 9·8 11·0 13·7	6·5 6·7 7·0 8·6	5·1 5·3 5·5 6·7	5·0 5·2 5·4 6·4	6·0 6·3 6·4 7·6	11.6 11.9 12.2 13.9	7·1 7·4 8·9 9·9
1981 Jar Apı Jul Oct	ril ly	22·4 19·0 34·8 30·7	19·9 21·1 22·5 24·9	16·8 17·9 18·7 20·2	11·2 12·1 12·5 13·1	8·7 9·4 9·8 10·3	8·3 9·0 9·4 9·9	9·7 10·8 11·5 12·5	15·8 16·9 17·9 19·5	12·1 12·8 14·2 14·9
1982 Jar Apr July Oct	ril y	26·1 23·5 36·2 29·8	25·7 25·9 26·8 29·1	21·5 21·2 21·1 22·8	14·6 14·3 14·0 14·7	11·5 11·4 11·3 11·8	11·0 10·9 10·9 11·4	13·5 13·7 13·7 14·4	19·8 19·5 19·5 20·3	15·5 15·2 15·8 16·3
Oct	t* whateve o	28.3	27.6	21.7	13.7	11-4	10.8	14.5	20.5	15.7
983 Jan	n*	25.6	29.0	23.4	15.0	12.5	11.7	15.5	21-6	16-8
	ril* †† y* ††	24·8 23·2	28·5 28·3	22·9 23·4	14·7 14·3	12·4 12·0	11·6 11·3	15·5 15·0	19·8 9·7	16·5 15·3
EMALE										
1980 Jan Apr July Oct	ril Y	13·7 13·5 33·3 24·5	10·5 10·3 13·5 15·0	8·3 8·4 9·3 11·1	4·7 4·9 5·2 6·1	2·0 2·2 2·4 2·8	2·2 2·4 2·5 2·9	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·8	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4	4·6 4·7 6·4 6·5
981 Jan Apr July Oct	ril y	21·1 16·7 32·9 28·3	16·2 16·2 17·7 20·4	12·5 12·7 13·3 14·8	7·2 7·7 8·1 8·8	3·4 3·6 3·8 4·2	3·5 3·7 3·9 4·2	4·5 4·8 5·1 5·6	0·4 0·4 0·5 0·5	7·3 7·3 8·7 9·1
982 Jan Apr July Oct	ril y	23·3 19·9 33·3 26·7	20·0 19·7 20·8 23·5	15·0 14·7 14·8 16·4	9·1 9·1 9·1 9·8	4·4 4·5 4·6 4·9	4·5 4·6 4·7 5·0	5·8 5·9 5·9 6·2	0·5 0·5 0·5 0·6	8·9 8·7 9·7 10·1
Oct	*	24.9	21.8	14-8	8.2	3.8	4.2	6.2	0.2	8.7
983 Jan Apri July	il*	22·7 21·0 19·2	22·3 21·7 21·6	15·6 15·5 16·9	8·8 8·9 9·1	4·2 4·3 4·3	4·5 4·7 4·7	6·5 6·6 6·5	0·2 0·2 0·2	8·8 8·8 8·9

<sup>\*</sup> New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2·1.

†† See footnote to table 2·1

\*Notes: 1. All percentage rates by age are estimated.
2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

See 'Unemployment rates by age' in Employment Topics on p.411

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United I	Kingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	xx Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic	* Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*3	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	III AA		grum		marks		(, .,,		перавне			iands				ia.i.a	Otaloga
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages 1978	/ED 1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979 1980 1981 1982	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793	405 ** 406 390 491	57 53 69 105	294 322 392 457	838 867 898 1,305	159 180 241 258	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008	876 900 1,296 1,855	32 37 41 51	90 101 128 157	1,653 1,778 1,979 2,375	1,170 1,140 1,259 1,360	210 248 385	24·1 22·3 28·4 41.4	1,037 1,277 1,566 1,873	88 86** 108 137	10·3 6·2 5·9 13·2	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,796 2,939 3,070	2,699 2,804 2,919	445 472 588	81 72 130	445 460 475	1,259 1,372 1,440	245 230 266	1,894 1,981 2,156	1,669 1,792 2,061	41 33 61	149 159 172	2,308 2,340 2,543	1,380 1,320 1,360	735	33·5 40·3 52·8	1,793 1,834 2,061	120 158 134	10·3 12·2 20·0	10,267 10,814 11,349
1983 Q1 Q2	3,199 3,068	3,074 2,941	724 706	172 111	504 496	1,614 1,505	310	2,076 1,913	2,470 2,177	84 53	188 188	2,726 2,688	1,660 1,590	774 768	67·4 58·3	2,192	150 138	27-2	12,259 11,123
Monthly 1982 Dec	3,097	2,966	674	156	484	1,494	277	2,131	2,223	83	180	2,585	1,350	765	62.9	2,151	140	23.6	11,628
1983 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	3,225 3,199 3,172 3,170 3,049 2,984 3,021 3,010	3,087 3,076 3,060 3,035 2,924 2,865 2,905 2,898	692 747 732 707 719 691 685	182 181 152 133 110 91	497 509 506 502 495 491 511	1,598 1,585 1,658 1,570 1,493 1,452 1,409	319 310 302 297 271	2,130 2,080 2,017 1,950 1,913 1,878 1,893	2,487 2,536 2,387 2,254 2,149 2,127 2,202 2,196	91 R 85 R 75 65 50 45	187 188 189 188 187 189	2,690 2,746 2,742 2,706 2,678 2,632 R 2,617	1,620 1,650 1,720 1,700 1,580 1,480	776 779 768 757 753 793 810	67·3 67·5 67·4 61·4 56·0 57·5 60·7	2,196 2,208 2,172 2,175 2,128	147 155 149 122 135 158 154	27·9 27·8 25·9 25·9 26·4	12,517 12,382 11,879 11,035 10,765 11,570 10,707 10,411
Percentage rate latest month	12-6		9-8	3-2	18-6	11.2	10.3	9.9	8.9	2.8	15-1	11.6	2.5	17.3	3.1	16.3	3.4	0.9	9.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	ED, SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTE	)															
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,743 2,838 2,913	450 490 603	107 122 113	459 471 461	1,244 1,452 1,520	251 250 261	2,003 2,043 2,038	1,789 R 1,917 2,065	49 48 58	150 162 172	2,097 1,986 2,083	1,360 1,370 1,410	722	36·8 42·9 52·0	1,803 1,876 2,045	131 149 137		10,369 11,025 11,839
1983 Q1 Q2	• •	3,003 2,987	670 719	116 147 e	492 512 R	1,498 1,497	273	2,018 2,024	2,200 R 2,315 R	63 62	184 190	2,245 2,428	1,580 1,560	757 796	62·3 61·6	2,156	145 150		11,439 11,222
Monthly 1982 Dec		2,949	638	113	460	1,533	263	2,028	2,089	67	176		1,420	736	58.5	2,129	144		12,036
1983 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug		2,983 3,001 3,026 3,021 2,970 2,968 R 2,957 R 2,942	640 670 702 715 721 722 719	104 112 131 139 145 158 e	477 496 503 510 516 R 517 e	1,481 1,497 1,515 1,507 1,500 1,485 1,460	270 274 277 284 282	2,019 2,020 2,014 2,004 2,029 2,038 2,033	2,130 R 2,214 R 2,257 R 2,291 R 2,317 2,336 2,334 R 2,342	65 63 61 63 63 59 e	181 184 187 187 190 192 194	2,245	1,600 1,600 1,530 1,580 1,580 1,510	745 756 769 783 793 810 807	59·9 62·3 64·6 60·8 60·6 63·3 65·2	2,160 2,172 2,138 2,152 2,141	128 153 155 135 153 163 154		11,446 11,490 11,381 11,328 11,192 11,146 10,590 10,699
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12.3	10.3	5·5 e	18·8 e	12.0	10.7	10.6	9.6	3.6 e	15.3	10.5	2.6	17.3	3.3	16.4	3.5		9.5
change on previous three months		-0.2(+0.	2)+0-3	+1.1	+0.4	-0.4	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2		+0.5	+0.7		+0.7		-0.1	+0.1		-0.5

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 counts based on registration or insurance systems.

(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate

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

† New basis (claimants) – see footnotes to table 2·1.

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

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

January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

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

(3) Netherlands the definition of registered unemployment has changed as of Jan 1983. The new series is not available for the past and there is a break in the series.

TH	10	 A

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT	VACANCIES									
	Inflow			Outflow			Excess of inflow ov		outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female -	AII	Male	Female —	All		10.0	outflow
1978 Aug 10 Sep 14	Seasonal 190 187	lly adjusted‡; 89 89	average of 279 276	3 months en 196 196	ded. 88 90	284 285	-6 -9	1 -1	-5 -9	227 229	222 224	5 5
Oct 12	186	90	276	196	90	286	-10	0	-10	232	225	7
Nov 9	184	90	275	197	92	288	-12	-2	-14	234	228	6
Dec 7	183	90	273	196	92	287	-12	-1	-14	234	230	4
1979 Jan 11	186	89	275	192	91	282	-6	-2	-7	226	227	-1
Feb 8	189	88	277	184	89	272	5	-1	4	219	222	-3
Mar 8	188	88	276	182	87	269	7	1	7	215	217	-3
April 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1	-1	223	221	;
May 10	177	88	264	190	88	278	-13	0	-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14	0	-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 † Nov 8 † Dec 6 †	176 176 179	93 93 95	269 - 268 274	179 175 176	91 90 90	270 265 267	-3 2	2 3 5	-1 3 7	228 225 224	234 230 233	-6 -5 -9
1980 Jan 10	184	97	280	177	90	267	7	7	13	214	227	-13
Feb 14	190	100	290	175	91	266	15	9	24	207	222	-15
Mar 13	194	102	296	174	92	266	20	10	31	202	215	-14
April 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9	233	115	348	174	95	270	59	20	78	160	168	-8
Nov 13	242	117	359	176	97	273	65	21	86	154	161	-7
Dec 11	245	117	362	176	97	274	69	20	88	149	152	-4
981 Jan 15	243	117	360	179	98	276	65	20	84	154	155	-1
Feb 12	238	117	356	179	99	278	60	18	78	152	153	-1
Mar 12	232	116	348	177	100	277	55	16	71	148	151	-3
April 9	229	115	343	176	101	277	53	14	66	140	143	-3
May 14	227	113	340	176	101	277	51	12	63	139	142	-3
June 11 e	228	114	341	182	103	285	46	11	56	142	147	-5
July 9 e §	220	110	331	175	99	274	45	12	57	143	144	-1
Aug 13 e §	209	105	314	172	91	263	38	14	52	147	144	3
Sep 10 §	202	104	305	168	87	254	34	17	51	151	145	6
Oct 8 §	204	108	312	176	90	266	28	18	46	155	151	4
Nov 12 §	212	115	325	191	102	293	21	13	33	157	154	3
Dec 10 §	216	118	334	203	111	314	13	7	20	158	155	4
1982 Jan 14 \$	222	118	340	208	113	321	15	4	19	163	161	2
Feb 11 \$	221	118	339	208	114	322	13	5	18	166	165	1
Mar 11	218	118	337	210	112	322	9	6	15	166	167	-1
April 15	214	120	333	210	114	324	3	6	9	163	164	-1
May 10	215	120	335	206	114	319	9	6	15	162	164	-2
June 10	220	122	342	201	114	315	19	7	26	162	164	-2
July 8	224	127	350	204	119	324	19	7	26	163	162	1
Aug 12	224	127	351	208	118	327	16	8	25	165	161	3
Sep 9	227	130	357	209	118	327	18	12	31	163	162	1
Oct 14	227	127	354	210	113	323	18	13	31	161	160	2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	262 248 227	djusted* 134 120 102	395 368 329	257 217 180	144 117 102	401 334 282	5 31 47	-10 3 0	-6 34 47	161 161 165	160 160 161	2 1 4
1983 Jan 13	208	108	316	142	79	221	66	29	95	169	168	1
Feb 10	217	110	327	232	113	345	-15	-3	-19	173	171	2
Mar 10	205	100	305	221	107	328	-16	-7	-23	172	171	1
April 14 †† May 12 †† June 9††	209	102	311	235	103	338	-27	-1	-28	171	171	0
	201	101	302	316	114	430	-115	-14	-128	169	171	-2
	196	97	293	254	108	362	-58	-11	-69	176	176	0
July 14††	237	134	371	242	105	346	-4	29	25	184	177	7
Aug 11††	219	119	338	242		353	-23	8	-15	199	187	12

† The unemployment flow statistics, old basis (registrations), and the vacancies flows statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627-635; they relate to Jobcentres only. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

\* The figures for unemployment flows on the new basis (claimants) exclude school leavers and a minority still covered by clerical counts in Benefit offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated.

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 41/3 week month. The October 1979 monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit.

\$ See footnote to table 2·1.

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

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
978 Aug 4	94·3	49·3	6·2	13·9	12·8	13·5	15·0	16·6	10·4	8·2	20·7	211·9	1·6	213·5
Sep 8	100·8	55·0	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·7	17·0	10·5	8·7	20·5	222·0	1·5	223·5
Oct 6	104·4	56·8	7·1	15·0	14·0	15·6	15·4	18·0	10·8	8·9	21·4	230·7	1·4	232·1
Nov 3	104·8	56·1	7·2	15·5	14·3	15·9	15·8	18·4	11·0	8·8	20·6	232·7	1·4	234·1
Dec 1	106·1	56·3	7·1	15·4	14·2	16·0	16·3	18·5	11·1	8·8	20·8	234·4	1·4	235·8
979 Jan 5	106·3	55·1	7·1	15·6	14·2	16·2	16·3	18·5	10·5	8·3	21·1	233·7	1·3	235·0
Feb 2	106·5	56·0	6·9	15·9	13·2	14·8	15·2	17·9	10·2	8·6	20·5	228·9	1·2	230·1
Mar 2	108·6	56·9	6·8	14·5	13·5	14·8	15·7	18·6	10·3	9·0	19·8	231·4	1·2	232·6
Mar 30	111·1	58·2	7·9	16·2	15·3	16·3	16·3	20·1	10·6	8·9	20·4	242·6	1·4	244·0
May 4	112·9	58·2	7·9	17·5	15·7	16·2	17·3	20·4	10·9	10·4	22·1	251·1	1·4	252·5
June 8	115·1	58·4	8·9	18·3	15·9	16·0	17·4	21·1	11·4	10·7	22·5	257·4	1·3	258·7
July 6	114·3	57·8	8·8	17·7	15·6	15·8	16·7	20·7	11.6	10·4	22·1	253·6	1·4	255·0
Aug 3	109·3	54·7	8·6	17·1	15·5	15·4	16·8	20·5	10.7	10·2	22·3	247·5	1·3	248·8
Sep 7	108·5	53·9	8·3	17·7	14·9	15·4	16·1	20·6	10.3	9·7	22·5	244·0	1·3	245·3
Oct 5	106·5	53·0	8·3	17·5	14·0	14·7	15·7	19·5	10·0	9·8	21·9	237·8	1·3	239·1
Nov 2	105·0	52·6	8·3	16·5	14·0	14·3	14·9	18·7	9·7	9·5	21·8	232·9	1·3	234·2
Nov 30	99·4	50·4	7·8	15·8	13·2	12·9	13·2	17·2	9·4	9·0	21·0	218·6	1·3	219·9
980 Jan 4	92·8	47·2	7·1	14·5	12·4	12·1	12·3	16·2	8·7	8·4	19·8	203·9	1·2	205·1
Feb 8	86·7	44·4	6·6	14·0	11·5	11·5	11·5	15·1	7·8	7·7	19·2	191·6	1·2	192·8
Mar 7	81·1	40·8	6·2	14·3	10·8	10·6	10·5	14·2	7·4	7·3	18·5	180·4	1·3	181·7
April 2	76·2	38·6	5·6	12·6	9·7	9·4	9·8	13·7	6·9	6·9	17·6	168·0	1·2	169·2
May 2	71·5	35·8	5·6	12·0	9·0	8·8	8·8	13·1	6·7	6·7	17·5	159·5	1·2	160·7
June 6	65·0	33·0	5·0	10·4	8·0	8·5	7·9	11·6	6·1	6·1	16·8	145·8	1·1	146·9
July 4	56·4	28·6	4·3	9·5	6·9	7·1	7·2	9·8	5·4	5·5	15·7	127·9	1·0	128·9
Aug 8	51·5	26·0	4·1	8·4	6·2	6·9	6·2	9·4	5·3	5·1	15·6	119·7	1·0	120·7
Sep 5	48·3	24·4	3·8	7·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5·2	15·1	111·4	0·8	112·2
Oct 3	43·3	21·2	3·4	7·0	5·6	4·9	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·7	13·6	100·9	0·8	101·7
Nov 6	38·9	18·7	3·2	7·1	5·2	4·9	5·6	8·1	4·6	4·6	13·7	96·0	0·7	96·7
Dec 5	38·7	18·4	3·3	7·6	5·3	5·1	6·1	8·4	4·7	5·0	14·3	98·3	0·8	99·1
981 Jan 9	40·8	19·3	3·7	7·9	5·1	5·4	6·0	8·6	4·5	4·9	13·9	100·3	0·8	101·1
Feb 6	37·4	17·2	3·7	7·9	5·0	5·0	5·7	8·8	4·4	5·4	13·6	97·0	0·7	97·7
March 6	37·1	17·4	3·5	7·4	5·4	5·4	5·6	9·1	4·2	5·2	12·7	95·3	0·6	95·9
April 3	35·5	16·5	3·5	7·6	5·7	5·5	5·1	8·9	4·3	5·1	11·9	92·7	0·7	93·4
May 8	33·1	15·7	3·1	6·8	5·9	6·2	5·0	8·5	4·1	5·2	11·7	89·5	0·6	90·1
June 5	31·6	14·9	2·9	5·0	5·4	5·9	4·9	8·0	3·9	4·7	11·4	84·1	0·6	84·7
July 3	34·9	16·9	2·9	6·7	6·2	6·6	5·1	9·0	4·0	4·8	11.9	92·2	0·7	92·9
Aug 7	38·2	18·9	3·1	7·9	6·3	6·1	5·6	8·4	4·1	5·3	11.9	97·8	0·7	98·5
Sep 4	37·9	18·8	3·3	8·2	6·4	5·9	5·9	8·0	4·2	5·1	11.9	97·0	0·8	97·8
Oct 2	37·5	18·2	3·6	8·3	6·6	5·6	6·4	9·0	4·7	5·1	13·0	99·8	0·8	100·6
Nov 6	38·1	18·3	4·1	9·1	6·7	5·5	6·5	9·2	4·9	5·5	13·8	103·4	0·9	104·3
Dec 4	39·1	18·3	1·6	9·2	6·8	6·0	6·8	9·8	4·9	5·5	13·9	106·5	1·0	107·5
982 Jan 8	41·2	19·6	4·8	9·6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5·6	14·4	110·7	0·9	111·6
Feb 5	42·3	19·7	5·2	9·4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5·5	13·9	112·1	0·9	113·0
Mar 5	42·3	19·9	4·4	9·5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5·7	12·5	109·8	0·8	110·6
Apr 2	41·6	20·1	4·7	9·1	6·4	7·1	7·0	10·2	5·2	5·9	12·1	108·9	0·8	109·7
May 7	39·1	19·2	3·5	9·4	6·7	7·3	7·1	10·1	4·9	5·5	12·3	105·8	0·8	106·6
June 4	38·3	17·9	3·7	8·8	6·6	7·0	6·7	9·8	4·7	5·4	12·9	104·4	0·8	105·2
July 2	42·3	20·2	3·8	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·7	10·4	4·7	5·6	13·2	110·4	1·0	111·4
Aug 6	44·1	21·9	3·7	9·8	7·0	7·0	6·8	9·9	4·8	5·5	13·5	112·9	1·1	114·0
Sep 3	40·0	20·0	3·6	9·8	6·7	7·3	6·8	9·2	4·7	5·4	12·6	106·2	1·1	107·3
Oct 8	41·1	21·0	3·8	11·1	7·5	7·2	6·4	10·7	5·3	6·1	13·5	112·7	1·2	113·9
Nov 5	41·2	19·9	3·8	11·2	7·4	6·8	6·8	11·1	5·4	6·1	13·6	113·2	1·2	114·4
Dec 3	41·8	19·7	4·1	10·9	7·4	7·2	7·3	12·0	5·6	6·0	14·3	116·4	1·2	117·6
983 Jan 7	43·6	20·1	4·6	11·2	7·6	7·4	8·2	11·9	5·4	6·1	15·2	120·8	1·2	122·0
Feb 4	45·3	20·5	4·7	10·9	8·0	7·1	8·7	11·8	5·8	5·9	14·8	122·9	1·1	124·0
Mar 4	45·0	20·2	4·9	11·0	8·4	8·2	8·8	13·0	5·6	6·1	14·6	125·0	1·1	126·1
Apr 8	46·6	20·3	4·8	11·5	9·8	8·4	8·8	14·5	6·5	6·7	16·1	133·4	1·1	134·5
May 6	44·2	19·2	4·0	11·6	10·2	8·0	9·2	14·2	6·3	6·6	16·0	130·0	1·1	131·1
Jun 3	47·0	20·9	4·2	11·4	11·4	8·1	8·9	15·2	7·2	6·7	17·5	138·1	1·2	139·3
July 8	52·2	23·3	5·0	12·7	12·7	8.8	10·3	16·6	8·2	7·8	17·6	152·1	1·3	153·4
Aug 5	56·8	25·4	5·0	14·1	13·5		11·2	16·5	8·6	8·1	17·2	160·7	1·3	162·0

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. \* The series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March 1981 issue of Employment Gazette. † Included in South East.

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

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
981 Aug 7 Sep 4	Notified 36-3 41-0	to Jobcent 16.7 19.6	3·3 3·9	8·0 8·5	6·3 6·9	5·9 5·8	5·7 6·4	8·6 8·7	4·3 4·6	5·2 5·3	12·2 13·1	95·9 104·2	0·7 0·8	96·6 104·9
Oct 2	42·5	21·3	3·8	7·9	7·0	6·0	6·9	9·4	4·8	4·8	13·4	106·4	0·8	107·2
Nov 6	37·9	18·9	4·1	7·7	6·7	6·0	6·2	8·8	4·5	4·7	13·5	100·1	0·9	100·9
Dec 4	33·9	16·1	4·1	7·0	6·2	5·5	5·8	8·2	4·1	4·4	12·3	91·4	0·8	92·2
982 Jan 8	34·2	16-7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0·8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17-6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9	0·8	98·7
Mar 5	38·5	18-2	4·0	9·7	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·4	5·5	5·6	12·2	104·7	0·9	105·6
April 2	42·4	20·3	4·5	10·4	6·7	7·1	7·3	11·1	5·5	7·0	13·1	115·1	0·9	116-0
May 7	45·2	21·8	4·3	11·5	7·2	8·0	7·9	11·7	5·5	6·9	14·2	122·4	0·9	123-3
June 4	45·8	21·4	4·4	12·0	6·9	7·6	8·0	11·2	5·4	6·7	14·7	122·7	1·0	123-7
July 2	44·1	20·6	4·2	10·6	6·6	6·6	7·3	10·2	5·0	6·0	13·7	114·3	1·0	115·3
Aug 6	42·1	19·6	4·0	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·9	10·0	5·0	5·5	13·9	111·0	1·1	112·0
Sep 3	43·3	20·8	4·1	10·2	7·2	7·3	7·2	9·9	5·0	5·6	13·8	113·5	1·1	114·6
Oct 8	46·0	24·0	4·0	10·6	7·8	7·6	6·9	11·1	5·4	5·8	13·8	119·1	1·2	120·3
Nov 5	41·0	20·5	3·7	9·8	7·4	7·3	6·6	10·7	5·1	5·3	13·3	110·0	1·1	111·1
Dec 3	36·7	17·6	3·6	8·8	6·8	6·7	6·3	10·4	4·8	4·9	12·7	101·5	1·0	102·5
983 Jan 7	36·6	17·2	3·8	8·6	7·0	6·6	7·0	10·3	4·8	5·0	12·2	101·8	1·0	102·9
Feb 4	39·3	18·3	3·9	9·5	7·6	6·8	7·7	10·8	5·1	5·1	13·0	108·7	1·0	109·8
Mar 4	41·2	18·5	4·4	11·2	8·5	8·0	8·2	12·6	5·6	6·0	14·4	119·9	1·2	121·1
April 8	47·4	20·5	4·6	12·8	10·1	8·4	9·1	15·4	6·8	7·8	17·1	139·6	1·2	140·8
May 6	50·3	21·9	4·7	13·8	10·8	8·7	9·9	15·8	6·9	7·9	17·8	146·6	1·2	147·8
June 3	54·5	24·4	4·9	14·6	11·8	8·6	10·3	16·5	7·9	8·0	19·3	156·4	1·4	157·7
July 8	54·0	23·6	5·4	13·5	12·3	8·6	10·9	16·5	8·4	8·2	18·1	156·0	1-4	157·3
Aug 5	54·8	23·2	5·2	14·2	13·4	8·8	11·3	16·6	8·8	8·1	17·6	158·8	1-3	160·2
	Notified	I to careers	offices											
981 Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1·5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1·0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
982 Jan 8	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·2	0·1	4·4
Feb 5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Mar 5	2·7	1·6	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·7	0·2	5·8
April 2	2·6	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·8	0·2	6·0
May 7	4·5	2·6	0·2	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·4	8·5	0·2	8·7
June 4	4·0	2·4	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·5	7·9	0·2	8·1
July 2	3·3	1·9	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·3	0·2	6·5
Aug 6	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	5·6	0·2	5·8
Sep 3	2·7	1·4	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·9	0·2	6·1
Oct 8	2·8	1·6	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	6·1	0·2	6·3
Nov 5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·1	0·2	5·3
Dec 3	2·4	1·5	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	4·7	0·2	4·9
983 Jan 7	2·3	1·3	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·7	0·2	4·9
Feb 4	2·7	1·5	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·3	0·2	5·5
Mar 4	2·7	1·4	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	5·7	0·2	5·9
April 8	3·2	1·7	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·7	0·3	7·0
May 6	5·7	3·1	0·3	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·4	10·7	0·3	11·0
June 3	4·9	2·8	0·3	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·4	9·2	0·3	9·5
July 8	3·7	2·0	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	7·5	0·2	7·7
Aug 5	3·5	1·7	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	7·2	0·2	7·4

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

\* Included in South East.

# Notified to Jobcentres on August 5, 1983: Industry group

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres
All industries and services	134,482	Clothing and footwear	3,495
ndex of production industries	38,095	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	651
All manufacturing industries	24,282	Timber, furniture, etc	1,786
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	959	Part de la	1.461
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	144 19	Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,461 398 1,063
Food, drink and tobacco	2,390	Other manufacturing industries	1,301
coal and petroleum products	32	Construction	13,134
Chemicals and allied industries	1,002		535
Metal manufacture	445	Gas, electricity and water	535
Mechanical engineering	2,924	Transport and communication	3,846
nstrument engineering	619	Distributive trades	22,949
Electrical engineering	2,775	Insurance, banking, finance and busi-	0.400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	269	ness services	8,133
/ehicles	, 838	Professional and scientific services	11,544
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,211	Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc	<b>37,062</b> 2,338 18,694
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,854	Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	528
(spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	264 231	Public administration	<b>11,894</b> 3,593
Leather, leather goods and fur	229	National government service Local government service	8,301

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 25,686.

# Occupation: notified to Jobcentres 3.4

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 June	19-4	27.4	17.6	32·1	5.5	63.4	Thousand 165-3
Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	15·6 12·3	21·2 11·7	3·7 2·0	44·1 29·4	119·3 83·5
1981 Mar	14-5	16-2	13-8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	15·6 14·9	17·5 17·2	15·3 16·9	13·0 15·6	3·4 3·5	38·3 36·8	103·0 104·9
Sep Dec	14.9	14.5	15-2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14-9	17-5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105-6
June	16.5	20·1 18·2	18·6 18·4	17·4 18·1	4·3 3·4	46·8 40·8	123·7 114·6
Sep Dec	15·7 14·6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36-1	102.5
1983 Mar	16-4	22.0	16.7	18-4	4.5	43-1	121-1
Junet	10-4	26.0	19-4	21.0	4.4	55.6	136-8
	Proportion of vac	ancies in all occup	ations				Per cent
1980 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
1981 Mar	16.0	17-9	15-2	13-2	2.6	35.1	100.0
June	15-1	17.0	14.9	12-6	3.3	37.2	100.0
Sep	14-2	16.4	16.1	14.9	3.3	35.1	100.0
Dec	15.2	15.7	16.5	14.8	2.6	35.4	100.0
1982 Mar	14-1	16-6	15-1	14.6	3.4	36-3	100-0
June	13.3	16-2	15.0	14-1	3.5	37.8	100.0
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16-8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	100.0
1983 Mar	13-5	18-2	13.8	15-2	3.7	35.6	100.0
Junet	7.6	19.0	14.2	15-4	3.2	40-6	100.0

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

† Figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; in June 1983 these totalled 20,940.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

#### Stoppages: August 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	108	33,400	176,000
of which: beginning in month	82	26,700	136,000
continuing from earlier months	26	6,700‡	40,000

‡ includes 700 involved for the first time in the month.

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

#### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn Aug 19		Beginning in the first eight months of 1983		
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	38	11,900	345	141,600	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	1,600	12 33	2,500 9,600	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	2.300	96	69,600	
Redundancy questions Trade union matters	4	900	36	6.500	
Working conditions and supervision	10	2,800	67	11,300	
Manning and work allocation	16	4.800	196	45,800	
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	1,100	71	15,800	
All causes	82	25,400	856	302,700	

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers investoppages (		Working days	s lost in all s	toppages in p	progress in p	period (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services  (All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 1,499 2,101 §	668 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 1,513 2,103 §	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	109 74 70 119 135 136 76	143 111 96 142 173 164 110	48 38 21 83 47 142 47	83 66 28 86 94 153 82	358 289 108 169 336 506 160	11 8 2 9 10 6	110 49 37 77 241 404 79	1 1 1 4 3 1	5 3 3 1 4 1 2	17 18 10 13 27 18 26	215 209 56 65 52 75 44
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	156 148 164 164 133 135 93 102 111 116 133 73	166 197 200 194 177 168 123 127 136 141 163 93	130 62 78 102 82 285 74 52 856 283 45 52	131 143 92 117 120 358 150 122 1,024 322 69 55	710 851 355 321 273 611 444 219 753 428 239	21 10 21 24 20 108 18 2 118 11 11	199 269 142 146 74 94 37 43 222 84 132 15	4 3 7 10 8 8 2 	3 1 6 11 6 6 4 4 3 —	434 469 73 22 12 190 213 4 100 141 13 3	49 98 106 106 152 206 170 165 309 180 77 79
					All industries and services	Extrac- tion and processing of coal and fuels	Metals, engineer- ing, motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
SIC 1980‡					(All classes)	(11–14)	(21–22, 31–37)	(43, 45)	(50)	(71–79)	(All other classes)
1983 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug	96 100 142 116 111 118 91 82	108 130 174 151 145 136 128 108	69 56 72 41 38 23 29 27	70 96 93 64 46 25 38 33	327 740 474 384 136 114 173	10 39 167 10 29 3 10	73 93 232 277 60 60 52	1 2 5 3 1 1 7 2	2 10 6 4 3 5 17	6 5 30 54 20 9	236 590 34 36 22 37 74 46

Stoppages: industry\*

Agriculture, forestry and fishing 01–03 2
Coal extraction 11 246
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural

coke, mineral oil and natural gas

Electricity, gas, other energy and water

Metal processing and manufacture

Mineral processing and manufacture

Mineral processing and manufacture

Chemicals and man-made fibres

Specified

Specified

Sergineering

Motor vehicles

Other transport equipment

Food, drink and tobacco

Textiles

Footwear and clothing

Timber and wooden furniture

Paper, printing and publishing

Other manufacturing industries

A4, 48, 49

Construction

Distribution, hotels and

Communication 71–75, 79 58

Supporting and miscellaneous 76–77 27

Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and health services 91–95 57

Other services 96–00 10

Jan to Aug 1983

Class

61-67 23

856

71-75, 79 58

\* Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries or services", January-August 1982 were

Stoppages Stoppages in progress

Working days lost

1,000 277,000

2,000 778.000

144,000

18,000

15,000

42,000

97,000 2,000

Workers involved

100 57,300

400

14,500

23,400

7,100

356,000 2,524,000

United Kingdom

Construction
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs
Transport services and

All industries and services

SIC 1980

\* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1983 are provisional.
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.
‡ From January 1983 the figures of working days lost by industry are based on the revised SIC 1980. The new groupings are not comparable in every detail to the previous 1968 groupings but are very broadly in alignment.

### Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5 · 1 JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of p	roduction	Manufactur industries	ring	Change ove 12 months	r previous	
SIC 1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Annual 1981 1981 1982	106-0 115-6 130-6 150-9 182-1 205-5 224-7		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5 231·5		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5 206·5 229·5				Per cen
1978 July	133·6	132·1	136·6	135·4	135·9	135·1	14·2	16·2	15·8
Aug	131·7	132·2	134·4	136·5	133·5	135·7	13·9	16·0	15·5
Sep	134·2	134·6	137·1	138·4	135·9	137·8	15·0	16·4	15·9
Oct	135·2	135·9	139·7	140·6	139·1	140·5	14·7	16·6	16·4
Nov	136·1	136·0	141·1	140·3	140·6	139·7	13·3	14·4	13·6
Dec	138·0	137·6	142·8	142·2	142·8	142·0	13·4	15·1	14·8
1979 Jan	135·7	136·9	139·8	141·2	140·3	140·9	11·7	12·6	12·2
Feb	141·1	142·5	143·7	145·1	144·6	145·6	15·0	14·3	14·6
Mar	143·7	143·7	149·9	149·1	150·2	149·8	14·9	17·0	17·2
April	144·3	144·4	149·5	149·2	149·7	149-3	13·4	13·4	13·2
May	146·9	145·7	153·0	151·1	154·3	151-9	13·5	14·0	15·5
June	150·9	149·6	157·9	156·1	158·6	156-8	13·3	16·0	17·3
July	155-6	153-9	158·2	156·7	158·2	157·2	16·5	15·8	16·4
Aug *	153-3	153-9	153·5	155·9	151·5	154·0	16·4	14·3	13·5
Sep *	153-6	153-9	153·7	155·1	151·9	153·9	14·3	12·1	11·7
Oct	158·1	158-8	162·6	163-6	161·8	163·5	16·8	16·4	16·4
Nov	162·1	162-0	167·2	166-3	167·1	166·0	19·1	18·5	18·8
Dec *	165·1	164-5	170·2	169-2	170·3	169·1	19·6	19·0	19·1
1980 Jan * Feb * Mar *	163·0	164-6	167·2	169·0	166·8	167·6	20·2	19·7	19·0
	167·3	169-0	170·0	171·8	168·8	170·0	18·6	18·4	16·8
	172·8	172-8	177·2	176·4	174·4	174·1	20·3	18·3	16·2
April	175·0	175-1	178·4	178·0	176·9	176-4	21·3	19·3	18·2
May	178·1	176-7	181·6	179·4	181·4	178-7	21·3	18·7	17·6
June	183·7	182-1	187·0	184·8	186·7	184-5	21·7	18·4	17·7
July	185·1	183·1	189·6	187·8	188·2	186·9	18·9	19·8	18·9
Aug	186·5	187·3	186·6	189·6	185·3	188·5	21·7	21·6	22·3
Sep	193·6	194·0	189·1	190·8	186·9	189·4	26·1	23·1	23·1
Oct	189·9	190·7	190·0	191·3	187·8	189·9	20·1	16·9	16·2
Nov	192·6	192·6	194·0	193·0	192·5	191·4	18·9	16·1	15·3
Dec	197·3	196·6	196·5	195·3	194·0	192·6	19·5	15·4	13·9
1981 Jan	193·3	195·3	195·6	197·8	193·5	194·5	18·6	17·0	16·0
Feb	194·8	196·9	198·4	200·5	196·1	197·6	16·5	16·7	16·2
Mar	197·8	197·9	202·5	201·7	198·9	198·7	14·5	14·3	14·1
April	199·3	199·5	200·7	200·2	198·1	197·5	13·9	12·5	12·0
May	201·6	200·0	203·7	201·3	201·9	198·9	13·2	12·2	11·3
June	205·7	203·9	210·0	207·5	207·7	205·2	12·0	12·3	11·2
July	207·6	205·3	211·7	209·7	209·8	208·4	12·1	11·6	11·5
Aug	210·4	211·4	211·2	214·6	210·2	213·8	12·8	13·2	13·5
Sep	211·7	212·1	212·6	214·6	210·8	213·7	9·3	12·4	12·8
Oct	212·5	213·4	215·9	217·5	214·9	217·4	11·9	13·7	14·5
Nov	214·3	214·4	219·0	217·9	218·0	216·8	11·3	12·9	13·3
Dec	217·1	216·5	220·6	219·3	218·2	216·6	10·1	12·3	12·5
1982 Jan	214·1	216·4	220·2	222·7	219·1	220·2	10·8	12·6	13·2
Feb	217·0	219·4	224·1	226·5	220·4	222·1	11·4	13·0	12·4
Mar	219·7	219·7	227·2	226·2	224·7	224·4	11·0	12·2	13·0
April	219·6	219·8	226·9	226·4	225·3	224·7	10·2	13·1	13·7
May	222·5	220·8	230·6	227·9	229·4	225·9	10·4	13·2	13·6
June	226·0	224·0	233·8	231·0	231·8	229·0	9·8	11·3	11·6
July	230·3	227·8	234·7	232·5	232·3	230·7	11·0	10·9	10·7
Aug	226·9	228·0	231·7	235·5	229·8	233·7	7·8	9·7	9·3
Sep	226·2	226·7	232·3	234·5	229·8	232·9	6·8	9·3	9·0
Oct Nov Dec	228·0 232·2 233·8	229·0 232·3 233·1	234·5 240·3 242·1	236·2 239·1 240·6	233·8 237·7 239·5	236·4 236·4 237·8	7·3 8·4 7·7	8·6 9·7	8·8 9·1
1983 Jan Feb Mar	232·4 237·1 238·2	234·9 239·7 238·3	239·6 240·6 245·3	242·3 243·2 244·2	237·9 238·9 242·2	239·1 240·7 241·9	8·6 9·3	9·7 8·8 7·4	9·8 8·6 8·4
April May June	237·7 241·1 243·8	237·9 239·3 241·7	246·5 248·9 252·0	246·0 246·0 249·1	244·6 248·2	243·9 244·6	8·4 8·2 8·4	8·0 8·6 7·9	7·8 8·6 8·3
[July]	247.6	244.8	254.0	251.6	250·1 252·5	247·1 250·8	7·9 7·5	7·8 8·2	7·9 8·7

Note: 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.

Note: From October 1983, the average earnings index will be presented for revised industry groups based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, as indicated earlier (see March 1983 Gazette, p.118). The revised series will be based on January 1980=100 and will give details for the period from January 1980.

## 5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical – engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968						120		-			—		JAN	1976 = 100
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages	111.5 120.7 135.6 153.2 189.9 212.6 232.5	105.9 114.5 141.0 165.7 201.5 225.7 249.7	106·6 117·5 134·4 157·3 187·5 213·8 236·0	105·7 114·8 133·6 155·5 194·5 221·5 255·1	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4 212·7 236·4	108·3 119·2 136·5 206·3 225·4	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7 200·6 223·3	105.9 118.0 137.6 160.1 189.4 218.8 246.3	106·7 116·4 132·9 152·1 183·7 207·4 232·7	105.9 114.6 133.9 147.9 175.1 199.1 220.9	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0 194·6 217·6	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9 205·0 227·8	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6 195·2 213·7	101-6 114-4 128-2 147-0 170-9 192-5 216-4
1978 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	142·1 137·8 139·0	134·2 132·4 134·1	130·9 125·8 134·8	131·3 129·0 128·8	137·4 135·0 137·7	135·2 135·1 136·0	131·1 130·7 133·3
Oct Nov Dec	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
1979 Jan Feb Mar	132·5 139·7 144·8	152·1 153·8 166·3	140·6 145·0 150·3	143·0 150·4 147·9	136·5 139·4 149·4	134·4 143·9 147·4	143·3 145·7 150·1	146·4 152·3 155·9	139·9 142·6 149·6	136·3 137·6 156·9	138-1 145-4 148-9	142·2 146·3 152·3	138·8 140·1 147·2	136·3 141·3 141·1
April May June	148·8 144·8 152·2	166·5 162·3 164·0	148·6 156·2 158·4	149·7 150·0 152·9	146·6 145·4 156·3	154·6 165·6 162·4	151·4 154·4 160·0	155·5 158·0 158·9	147·1 151·2 154·5	144·7 151·8 148·6	144·9 150·8 158·0	152·3 154·9 160·7	144·7 150·7 154·2	147·4 142·3 145·9
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	166·8 151·1§§ 151·3§§	160·0 147·9§§ 141·6§§	162·3 157·9§§ 156·6§§	153·3 144·7§§ 146·7§§	147·9 139·9§§ 149·9§§	152·6 139·0§§ 126·8§§	159·4 150·5§§ 148·8§§	153·2 154·3 155·6	147·3 146·6
Oct Nov Dec	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	149·4 151·9 156·0
980 Jan Feb Mar	161·2 174·7 179·8	189·5 190·0 207·2	171·3 173·5 183·8	179·6 189·2 185·0	170·5 171·9 177·9	‡‡ ‡‡ ‡‡	171·4 174·6 177·9	174·2 177·9 180·7	167·6 170·1 177·2	158·7 159·6 215·1	170·9 171·1 173·5	176·4 175·0 173·9	160·6 164·4 168·7	158·2 161·3 163·9
April May June	190·2 189·0 191·1	202·2 195·6 201·6	179·2 184·4 189·2	188·9 190·3 199·7	174·5 176·7 194·3	170·4 197·5 189·4	179·7 182·2 186·9	180·4 184·6 187·2	178·8 180·7 185·6	165·1 165·3 169·9	174·3 173·3 179·9	179·9 181·9 185·7	168-9 171-6 176-1	165·1 167·6 167·6
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	176·6 173·9 177·2	172·4 172·9 171·3
Oct Nov Dec	206·2 193·7 191·1	206·6 206·4 206·3	193·7 199·4 205·5	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	174·1 176·6 178·0 180·0
981 Jan Feb Mar	190·4 193·5 203·1	227·2 224·2 228·9	202·1 201·4 202·9	209·6 214·8 214·4	195·8 197·9 202·9	190·5 193·3 195·8	191·0 192·8 195·4	204·1 206·5 208·0	194·1 196·0 201·9	182·0 186·4 181·2	181·3 190·3 191·4	192·5 194·7 198·5	184·4 187·5	181·3 185·1
April May June	214·5 210·0 212·4	221·9 217·2 222·0	205·3 211·0 217·4	214·4 220·3 217·5	200·2 204·0 211·8	194·7 201·2 200·6	195·1 197·5 200·4	209·4 212·5 218·4	200·7 204·4 207·2	190·3 205·7 197·4	189·1 182·6 195·5	195·8 201·1 205·1	188·7 183·4 193·3 197·3	185·4 186·9 192·4 191·0
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	193·2 196·5 197·5
Oct Nov Dec	230·7 212·1 204·1	229·5 230·7 229·3	219·0 226·4 228·0	224·1 226·8 237·1	224·9 227·4 231·3	220·1 221·4 217·5	207·7 209·1 211·2	225·6 230·5 242·5	215·2 216·8 218·1	240·1 204·1 200·8	198·6 209·0 204·6	211·7 219·4 215·8	203·2 205·7	199·1 200·6 201·5
982 Jan Feb Mar	201·7 217·1 223·9	230·1 273·1 252·2	224·4 224·6 227·1	251·1 250·3 248·7	225-8 224-4 226-3	224·7 222·2 221·9	211·8 215·1 220·3	234·9 236·2 241·6	220·9 222·1 229·4	211·5 207·3 209·3	208·3 210·7 213·7	216·2 220·3 226·7	200·9 205·3 206·2 209·9	207·6 208·1 210·7
April May June	232·5 226·7 232·2	244·5 248·9 244·9	230·5 240·6 238·0	251·4 250·5 255·6	228·4 230·1 238·2	227·3 226·5 224·0	217·7 221·3 226·3	244·6 251·7 244·1	229·8 231·8 234·2	224·7 227·3 237·2	210·8 216·6	224·2 226·4	209·9 215·8	212·5 209·9
July Aug Sep	245·4 248·3 259·3	246·7 248·9 247·1	235·8 237·7 240·1	266·6 253·8 254·9	238·2 236·2 236·9	231·9 223·0 222·4	227·9 223·9	244·8 245·3	236·2 233·5	215·4 217·4	218·3 222·0 216·2	229·6 230·1 229·8	216·6 216·2 214·2	217·7 219·8 221·4
Oct Nov Dec	246·3 231·3 225·0	228·5 264·3	240·2 246·7	256·8 258·1	240·6 253·9	230·8 224·5	223·3 227·4 231·3	249·5 257·2	233·8 239·0 240·0	237·0 230·1 224·8	211·6 218·8 224·6	228·3 231·9 236·4	213·0 216·8 221·2	220·0 220·3 223·5
183 Jan Feb Mar	222·6 234·1	266·9 267·8 265·2	245·7 245·1 245·4	263·7 269·8 270·6	245.4	225·7 229·5 230·0	233·7 232·0 231·9	255·8 254·2 257·8	242·2 243·1 243·6	208·8 222·0 224·9	239·1 229·0 230·1	233·9 236·1 236·2	219·6 222·7 224·7	225·1 222·5 225·7
April May	234·0 250·1 244·0	265·5 260·7 252·2	247·9 251·8 257·0	269·5 271·7 271·0	246·9 252·8	232·1 239·4 243·4	237·6 238·4 243·8	264·6 262·3 265·9	248·7 251·4 253·3	226·2 227·7 228·3	232·2 232·0 238·3	241·4 241·1 242·3	228·4 230·0 234·8	230·1 231·3 232·4
June [July]	252.7	257·1 260·2	259·7 260·6	275·6 287·9		242·8 272·5	246·6 247·7	260·8 266·3	254·0 257·3	232·8 220·6	238·3 237·9	243-8	235·9 237·8	234.0

Note: See special note at foot of table 5-1.

# Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Clothing and oot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Miscel- laneous services	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN	
	Salin Salin	onico e de ma Galeria	-	or and a second		-	***************************************							-	SIC 1968
05·1	105·0	104·3	106·9	106·7	106·5	107·4	103·4	107-6	101·1	108·3	105.6	103·8	106·0	1976	Annual averages
18·3	115·0	114·3	118·2	116·7	118·3	115·6	111·5	119-4	110·2	115·3	116.9	110·7	115·6	1977	
33·9	131·6	131·2	136·9	132·0	132·1	135·2	126·1	134-7	125·1	127·0	131.6	123·0	130·6	1978	
54·5	154·6	150·7	162·5	153·8	151·2	154·4	151·2	157-3	147·0	141·6	155.8	143·7	150·9	1979	
82·5	180·5	173·9	194·1	180·8	180·7	196·9	180·7	184-3	181·7	182·6	183.8	181·9	182·1	1980	
06·7	201·7	191·7	225·4	203·1	204·1	226·6	201·7	208-2	207·7	208·1	203.3	206·7	205·5	1981	
27·3	226·5	209·7	250·0	223·5	223·5	251·4	220·6	228-5	232·5	218·9	222.4	223·3	224·7	1982	
34·4	131·7	133·9	139·4	131·7	135·3	140·4	133·5	135·5	123·2	136·1	131·5	122·5	133·6	1978 July	
33·2	131·6	131·3	138·0	131·8	133·8	138·3	127·7	134·6	127·4	131·8	132·1	124·2	131·7	Aug	
35·1	133·4	135·1	141·7	133·9	138·3	139·0	130·9	135·6	132·8	131·4	134·7	129·1	134·2	Sep	
37·2	136·8	136·4	143·6	136·0	138·9	138·6	128·9	136·7	129·1	130·9	134·7	127·8	135·2	Oct	
10·5	138·7	137·6	143·2	140·3	140·2	139·3	132·5	140·2	130·9	128·2	135·2	127·4	136·1	Nov	
13·9	144·7	139·2	143·9	139·7	140·7	137·0	130·1	147·4	131·1	129·0	145·8	128·5	138·0	Dec	
14·0	137·4	138·7	142·6	137·8	133·1	138·0	128·9	145·7	134·2	126·9	142·9	127·5	135·7	1979 Jan	
15·9	140·8	142·7	147·6	142·3	135·6	140·7	160·7	146·0	143·1	126·7	146·6	129·8	141·1	Feb	
17·6	143·8	145·5	154·4	146·5	144·9	142·3	141·7	152·4	141·8	129·1	149·8	130·9	143·7	Mar	
51·1 52·1 51·7	149·1 153·1 157·4	145·6 145·5 152·6	154·4 161·9 166·4	147-6 151-8 158-2	144·4 145·3 153·8	142·1 143·2 149·7	137·5 142·4 149·6	152·4 153·7 155·9	141·6 135·7 138·3	134-3 137-8 135-3	149·7 154·8 157·6	135·4 134·3 143·2	144·3 146·9 150·9	Apri May	1 878
54·1 51·8 58·8	155·7 158·7 156·6	153·9 150·3 156·6	166·3 165·3 168·7	156·9 154·2 158·6	157:1 153:6 157:3	150·7 171·7 155·9	155·1 151·5 155·2	158·9 158·3 159·3	144-4 154-0 150-8	156·4 155·5 150·2	158·5 156·8 158·3	150·3 150·8 155·4	155·6 153·3§§ 153·6§§	July Aug	
1·8	160·6	157·2	173·7	160·6	160·6	171·8	157·0	162·8	152·7	147·5	158·9	156·7	158·1	Oct	
6·8	169·3	159·3	175·3	165·4	163·2	173·5	168·6	167·2	157·3	148·6	163·5	155·7	162·1	Nov	
7·9	172·8	161·0	173·1	166·1	165·5	173·6	166·2	174·5	169·8	151·2	171·9	154·9	165·1‡‡	Dec	
0·1	165·9	164·5	175·5	167·4	162·4	169·4	165-6	170·7	160·4	147·4	171·3	159·7	163·0‡‡	1980 Jan	
3·5	168·9	169·1	178·2	173·2	168·7	169·4	164-8	173·5	164·0	161·1	173·0	167·4	167·3‡‡	Feb	
7·5	168·5	171·0	183·7	176·0	172·7	205·5	166-3	175·2	183·2	167·5	178·2	165·1	172·8‡‡	Mar	
8·9	175·5	169·6	181·7	174·7	173·5	190·2	174·5	178·9	170·6	165·9	181·4	175·8	175·0	Apri	
0·8	180·2	168·3	191·0	179·4	171·7	199·2	176·4	182·9	170·4	169·2	180·8	183·3	178·1	May	
2·6	187·8	172·0	201·1	183·4	178·0	202·7	189·7	184·9	199·3	174·1	181·1	180·9	183·7	Jun	
6·3	184·0	178·4	199·8	183·6	185-9	205·8	180·4	187·3	187·0	178·0	187·2	185·1	185·1	July	
2·0	182·9	173·9	198·2	185·3	182-5	202·4	179·9	187·1	184·9	195·7	186·2	190·8	186·5	Aug	
6·2	184·8	177·2	204·0	183·6	189-8	202·4	192·4	188·2	182·9	229·1	186·9	191·1	193·6	Sep	
7·6	185·2	179·1	203·7	185·1	189·7	205·9	188·6	188·4	183·4	202·2	188·9	188-6	189·9	Oct	
1·7	187·1	179·8	206·8	189·7	192·7	205·5	197·5	191·9	190·3	197·5	191·9	188-5	192·6	Nov	
2·7	195·0	183·9	205·9	188·0	201·2	204·7	191·7	202·5	204·1	203·0	198·1	206-5	197·3	Dec	
6·6	188·1	184·2	207·4	193·6	191·0	203·7	190·5	196·6	191·7	194·3	194·7	198·0	193·3	1981 Jan	
0·5	188·0	184·5	209·1	193·0	196·3	206·4	190·4	197·8	193·1	193·9	194·8	199·4	194·8	Feb	
5·3	192·0	185·3	213·0	196·1	203·1	221·9	191·3	199·2	212·9	194·0	196·5	197·3	197·8	Mar	
0·0	192·7	185·1	214·4	193.6	198·5	218·9	197·5	205·8	197·9	200·7	200·2	202·2	199·3	Apri	
5·0	198·4	185·5	221·5	200.7	198·5	225·3	193·2	205·4	206·2	210·5	202·0	197·0	201·6	May	
8·2	208·1	193·6	235·8	205.5	205·4	238·7	199·4	208·9	213·3	208·6	203·4	198·7	205·7	June	
7·2	204·3	195.6	230·8	207·0	204·7	238·5	203·7	209·7	207·9	212·2	205·8	200·9	207·6	July	
5·2	205·5	191.8	230·2	204·7	202·9	229·9	201·6	209·9	208·0	220·6	204·5	223·5	210·4	Aug	
9·1	205·7	196.5	233·2	207·1	207·9	232·1	216·0	211·1	206·4	215·8	207·0	219·2	211·7	Sep	
2·2	206·4	198·4	235·8	209·9	207·7	234·3	207·3	212·0	207·4	217·9	206·6	216·5	212·5	Oct	
6·1	211·1	200·6	236·8	212·3	212·1	235·1	213·6	216·7	216·7	212·5	207·4	215·1	214·3	Nov	
5·3	220·5	199·1	237·0	213·8	220·8	234·6	216·1	225·6	230·5	216·1	216·6	212·2	217·1	Dec	
8·4	211·4	198·3	238·0	212·5	210·2	241·2	212·9	219·9	213·4	209·4	216·5	212·8	214·1	1982 Jan	
2·8	215·6	200·0	238·1	215·4	215·2	241·2	210·5	219·0	218·7	213·5	216·2	217·3	217·0	Feb	
4·4	221·1	206·9	245·2	218·6	221·9	238·9	212·8	222·3	242·8	210·8	218·2	215·5	219·7	Mar	
4·2	222·1	205·7	246·5	219·7	220·3	236-9	217·1	226·0	225·9	209·7	218·7	216·8	219·6	Apri	
6·3	227·1	206·8	253·4	223·1	222·0	239-3	215·7	227·2	228·2	211·1	220·9	227·1	222·5	May	
6·1	232·6	207·6	255·2	228·8	225·1	261-4	224·9	228·8	247·1	215·3	219·2	221·9	226·0	June	
7·7	230·3	210·3	252·3	226·5	227·4	263·6	229·0	229·7	231·1	240·9	222·3	223·9	230·3	July	Calculation of the Calculation o
7·1	228·6	209·9	251·1	225·1	222·4	255·0	220·1	228·2	230·3	232·1	223·6	223·4	226·9	Aug	
9·8	228·2	213·2	247·9	226·1	225·8	257·3	222·5	228·8	230·8	219·5	226·3	226·6	226·2	Sep	
0·1	230·7	218·7	254·3	227·4	226·4	257·7	223·0	230·6	232·2	222·9	227·1	227·9	228·0	Oct	
4·2	232·5	220·3	258·8	230·7	230·1	268·2	229·7	235·0	239·3	219·8	229·2	237·5	232·2	Nov	
6·1	237·4	218·5	259·0	228·3	235·7	256·6	228·9	246·0	250·7	221·9	230·8	229·3	233·8	Dec	
0·1 3·5 4·8	235·7 236·4 237·1	220·8 225·0 224·9	257·3 258·3 263·7	230.7	228·7 231·5 240·5	249·7 249·3 264·7	225·7 228·4 234·3	236·7 236·8 239·8	233·1 239·4 264·4	235·5 258·1 237·9	231·4 229·6 229·8	229·6 231·5 233·1	232·4 237·1 238·2	1983 Jan Feb Mar	
	240·5 243·5 249·8	224·2 225·3 228·8	272·5 272·7 277·9	242.1	236·6 237·1 246·3	271·2 269·3 271·9	237·8 236·1 241·0	243·6 252·1 246·3	242·6 254·3 257·2	230·7 233·6 241·0	231·5 235·6 237·2	234·5 240·2 239·4	237·7 241·1 243·8	Apri May June	
4-1	247-0	228-0	277-1	243-1	243.8	279-9	251-9	247-2	253.2	250.7	243-5	240-6	247.6	[July	

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

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	STRIES			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
			excluding affected by	those whose	pay was			excluding affected b	those whose y absence	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	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over										-
Manual occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	54 · 5 65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8 94 · 5 111 · 2 119 · 3 134 · 8	56 · 6 67 · 4 74 · 2 84 · 7 97 · 9 115 · 2 124 · 7 138 · 1	45·0 45·1 45·6 45·8 46·0 45·0 43·5 43·8	125 · 8 149 · 2 162 · 6 184 · 8 212 · 8 255 · 5 286 · 0 315 · 1	123 · 1 146 · 3 160 · 0 181 · 8 208 · 7 250 · 0 279 · 8 307 · 9	54·0 63·3 69·5 78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4	55·7 65·1 71·5 80·7 93·0 111·7 121·9 133·8	45·5 45·3 45·7 46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3	122 · 2 143 · 7 156 · 5 175 · 5 201 · 2 245 · 8 275 · 3 302 · 0	119·2 141·0 154·3 172·8 197·5 240·5 269·1 294·7
Non-manual occupations 1975 1976 1977 1977 1978 1990 1980 1981 1982	68 · 2 80 · 2 88 · 2 102 · 4 116 · 8 143 · 6 159 · 6 180 · 1	68 · 7 80 · 9 88 · 9 103 · 0 117 · 7 144 · 8 161 · 8 181 · 4	39 · 2 39 · 1 39 · 2 39 · 4 39 · 6 39 · 4 38 · 8 38 · 8	173 · 2 204 · 3 223 · 4 258 · 1 293 · 8 362 · 3 411 · 9 457 · 9	173 · 3 204 · 4 223 · 8 258 · 9 294 · 7 362 · 0 411 · 5 457 · 0	67 · 9 81 · 0 88 · 4 99 · 9 112 · 1 140 · 4 161 · 2 177 · 9	68 · 4 81 · 6 88 · 9 100 · 7 113 · 0 141 · 3 163 · 1 178 · 9	38·7 38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4 38·2	174·3 210·3 227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1 462·5	174 · 6 210 · 6 227 · 9 257 · 9 289 · 5 361 · 3 419 · 7 462 · 3
All occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	58 · 1 69 · 2 76 · 1 87 · 3 100 · 5 120 · 3 131 · 3 148 · 8	60 · 2 71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0 103 · 7 124 · 3 137 · 1 152 · 6	43 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 8 44 · 0 44 · 2 43 · 4 42 · 0 42 · 2	137 · 7 163 · 2 177 · 7 202 · 9 233 · 1 284 · 1 323 · 5 357 · 0	136 · 5 162 · 0 177 · 1 202 · 2 231 · 8 281 · 8 320 · 8 354 · 0	59·2 70·0 76·8 86·9 98·8 121·5 136·5 151·5	60 · 8 71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1 101 · 4 124 · 5 140 · 5 154 · 5	43 · 0 42 · 7 43 · 0 43 · 1 43 · 2 42 · 7 41 · 7	139 · 9 166 · 8 181 · 1 204 · 3 232 · 2 288 · 2 332 · 0 365 · 6	139 · 3 166 · 6 181 · 5 204 · 9 232 · 4 287 · 6 331 · 2 364 · 6
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	30 · 9 38 · 5 43 · 0 49 · 3 55 · 4 66 · 4 72 · 5 79 · 9	32·4 40·3 45·0 51·2 57·9 69·5 76·3 82·9	39 · 5 39 · 6 39 · 8 39 · 9 39 · 9 39 · 8 39 · 6 39 · 6	81 · 8 102 · 0 113 · 4 128 · 5 145 · 4 174 · 5 192 · 8 209 · 5	81 · 4 101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5 144 · 2 172 · 8 191 · 4 207 · 1	30 · 9 38 · 1 42 · 2 48 · 0 53 · 4 65 · 9 72 · 1 78 · 3	32·1 39·4 43·7 49·4 55·2 68·0 74·5 80·1	39 · 4 39 · 3 39 · 4 39 · 6 39 · 6 39 · 6 39 · 4 39 · 3	81 · 6 100 · 7 111 · 2 125 · 3 139 · 9 172 · 1 189 · 8 205 · 0	81·1 100·2 110·7 124·4 138·7 170·4 188·2 202·7
Non-manual occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	35 · 2 42 · 8 48 · 1 54 · 9 62 · 3 76 · 7 86 · 4 97 · 2	35 · 4 43 · 1 48 · 4 55 · 2 62 · 8 77 · 1 87 · 3 97 · 6	37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 2 37 · 3 37 · 1 37 · 2	95 · 2 115 · 9 130 · 1 148 · 0 168 · 5 205 · 8 234 · 2 260 · 3	95 · 0 115 · 6 129 · 8 147 · 5 168 · 0 204 · 9 233 · 4 259 · 0	39·3 48·5 53·4 58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6 104·3	39·6 48·8 53·8 59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9	36 · 6 36 · 5 36 · 7 36 · 7 36 · 7 36 · 5 36 · 5	106 · 1 132 · 0 143 · 8 158 · 1 176 · 8 221 · 2 259 · 7 283 · 0	105 · 9 131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9 176 · 6 220 · 7 259 · 2 282 · 2
All occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	32 · 4 40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3 57 · 9 70 · 3 78 · 1 87 · 1	33 · 6 41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0 72 · 8 81 · 5	38·5 38·5 38·7 38·8 38·8 38·7 38·4	87 · 2 107 · 6 120 · 0 136 · 1 154 · 6 187 · 3 211 · 6 232 · 1	86 · 9 107 · 2 119 · 6 135 · 4 153 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 6 230 · 4	36·6 45·3 50·0 55·4 61·8 77·3 89·3 97·5	37 · 4 46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4 63 · 0 78 · 8 91 · 4 99 · 0	37·4 37·3 37·5 37·5 37·5 37·5 37·2 37·1	98·5 122·6 134·0 148·2 166·0 207·0 241·8 263·1	98·3 122·4 133·9 148·0 165·7 206·4 241·2 262·1
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	52 · 1 62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8 90 · 4 108 · 4 118 · 6	54·2 64·7 71·3 81·5 93·7 112·4 124·3	42 · 3 42 · 3 42 · 7 42 · 8 43 · 0 44 · 3 41 · 2 41 · 3	127 · 2 151 · 8 165 · 8 168 · 7 216 · 7 263 · 3 299 · 0 329 · 6	125 · 4 150 · 0 164 · 3 187 · 0 214 · 2 259 · 8 295 · 6 325 · 4	52·7 62·7 68·7 77·3 87·4 107·7 121·6 134·1		41 · 3 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1 40 · 3 40 · 2	128 · 9 154 · 7 168 · 0 188 · 6 213 · 6 264 · 8 305 · 1 334 · 6	127·7 153·8 167·5 187·9 212·4 262·8 303·2 332·1
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	51 · 5 61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1 106 · 9 116 · 8	64·0 70·4 80·5 92·5 110·9	42·3 42·5 42·7 42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3	125 · 8 150 · 1 163 · 8 186 · 5 213 · 9 259 · 8 294 · 7	124 · 1 148 · 3 162 · 3 184 · 7 211 · 3 256 · 2 291 · 2	52 · 0 61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2 106 · 3 119 · 8		41 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1 40 · 3	127 · 3 152 · 6 165 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 7 261 · 1 300 · 4	126·0 151·6 165·1 185·3 209·3 259·0 298·4

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

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

1050		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
abour costs	1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981	58-25 106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34	73·80 143·45 249·36 365·12 431·1 532·7 603·43	60·72 107·32 156·95 222·46 263·9 333·6 357·43	66:55 129:61 217:22 324:00 377:1 495:1 595:10	59·58 109·37 166·76 249·14 298·9 368·6 405·57	Pence per hou
Percentage shares of labour costs *	1968	91.3	82.8	87.7	87.1	90.2	Per cen
Wages and salaries†	1973 1978 1981	89·9 84·3 82·1	82·5 76·2 73·3	91·1 86·8 85·0	84·7 78·2 75·8	89·3 83·9 81·6	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1978 1981	7·4 8·4 9·2 10·0	8·6 12·0 9·3 8·7	5·2 6·4 6·8 7·8	10.5 9.8 11.2 11.5	7·3 9·2 9·0 9·7	
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1978 1981	4·4 4·9 8·5 9·0	3·8 4·3 6·7 7·0	4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	3·8 4·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 4·9 8·4 8·9	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973 1978 1981	3·2 3·5 4·8 5·2	5·7 5·9 9·4 10·1	1·4 1·6 2·3 2·8	6·3 8·0 12·2 13·1	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·6	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1978 1981	1·1 1·6 2·3 3·7	7·7 7·3 7·7 9·6	6·7 2·4 1·9 2·3	2·7 2·9 2·6 4·1	2·3 2·2 2·6 3·9	
Labour costs per unit of output §		over			200-2		1975=10 % char over
	4070	a ye earli		111-6	105-9	110-9	a year earlier 111.3 11.3
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	112·7 12·7 125·1 11·0 141·0 12·7 162·3 15·1 199·3 22·8 218·6 9·7	63·3 59·8 55·6	119-4 132-6 156-1 192-7 222-7	109-6 127-6 149-5 196-1 226-2	118·9 131·6 148·6 181·1 198·0	120·3 8·1 134·1 11·5 155·6 16·0 188·7 21·3 209·0 10·8 218·4 4·5
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						204·2 16·7 207·6 12·7 211·9 7·6 212·4 6·7
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						216·2 5·9 216·8 4·4 219·3 3·5 221·3 4·2
	1983 Q1		405				224.0 3.6
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	110-6 10-6 120-1 8-6 136-2 13-4 155-3 14-0 190-4 22-6 207-6 9-0 219-3 5-6	6 62·0 60·0 55·6 6 66·7 6 68·2	110-6 116-9 127-8 149-0 183-6 211-0	104·2 106·5 120·6 139·9 183·0 206·6	109·5 115·2 126·2 141·0 171·2 185·3	109·8 9·8 116·9 6·5 129·3 10·6 149·1 15·3 180·8 21·3 198·3 9·7 208·3 5·3
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	214·0 3·6 216·8 6·1 221·2 6·2 225·3 6·8	:: 3				205·2 5·6 207·8 5·8 210·3 4·7 212·1 5·3
	1983 Q1 Q2	219·6 2·6 222·2 2·5					214-6 4-6
	1983 Mar April May June July	221·4 3: 222·4 3: 220·0 2: 224·1 1: 222·6 0:	2				
	3 mo 1983 Mar April May June July	nths ending:-  219-6   2- 221-2   3- 220-4   2- 222-2   2- 222-2   1-	2 6 5				

Notes: \* Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
† Including holiday bonuses up to 1975.
‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
‡ Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

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

Not available.

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

UNITED	OM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC 196	68	1	- II	111	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
Basic w Weights	veekly wage rates	210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	JU 236	<b>-Y 1972</b> = 10
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	273 310 371 410 451	247 276 334 372 403	250 285 325 361 388	240 265 324 367 396	271 314 369 400 421	254 288 330 359 379	243 280 318 349 363	255 300 355 395 416	242 276 321 349 373	248 279 335 363 388
0	Aug	411	367	366 **	377	399	364	356	395	351	363
	Sep	411	367	366 **	377	400	365	356	399	353	363
	Oct	411	367	366 **	377	400	365	356	399	353	363
	Nov	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363
	Dec	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363
1982 J F	lan Feb Mar	445 451 451	397 399 399	383 ** 383 ** 383 **	379 379 379	417 417 417	369 369 369	363 363 363	415 415 415	360 363 363	388 388 388
N	April	451	399	384 **	379	418	369	363	415	368	388
	May	451	399	384 **	390	418	382	363	415	375	388
	lune	451	399	387 **	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
A	luly	451	399	387 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388
	Aug	451	399	388 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388
	Sep	451	399	388 **	406	420	384	374	419	377	388
1	Oct	451	399	389 **	406	420	385	374	419	377	388
	Nov	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388
	Dec	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388
F	lan	478	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408
	Feb	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408
	Mar	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	437	390	408
N	April	483	427	407 **	407	437	388	381	437	394	408
	May	483	427	407 **	417	437	401	381	437	394	408
	lune	483	427	409 **	417	438	402	381	437	394	408
A	luly Aug	483 483	427 427	409 ** 409 **	417 417	439 439	402 402	386 386	437 437	394 394	408 408 Hou
978 979 980 981 982	weekly hours  Annual averages	40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 39·8	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9 39·1	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1 40·1 39·9 39·6	40·0 40·0 39·5 39·1 39·1
983 A	ug	40-2	36.0	39.6	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	39-1
978 979 980 981 982	Annual averages	ges in normal w 286 326 390 431 473	247 276 334 372 403	251 286 327 362 389	240 265 324 367 398	271 314 369 402 430	254 288 330 359 379	243 280 318 349 363	255 300 355 395 416	243 276 321 350 379	248 279 340 372 398
0	Aug Sep Oct Jov Dec	432 432 432 432 432	367 367 367 397 397	367 ** 367 ** 367 ** 377 ** 377 **	377 377 377 378 378	400 400 400 424 424	364 365 365 365 365	356 356 356 356 356	395 399 399 399 399	353 355 355 362 362 362	372 372 372 372 372 372
F	an	467	397	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	365	397
	Feb	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	397
	Mar	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	398
N	April	474	399	385 **	381	427	369	363	415	375	398
	May	474	399	385 **	393	427	382	363	415	382	398
	une	474	399	388 **	408	427	383	363	415	382	398
A	uly	474	399	388 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398
	kug	474	399	389 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398
	Sep	474	399	389 **	408	429	384	374	419	384	398
N	Oct	474	399	390 **	408	429	385	374	419	384	398
	Nov	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	391	398
	Dec	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	392	398
F	an	502	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418
	eb	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418
	Mar	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	437	398	418
N	spril	508	427	412 **	420	447	388	381	437	402	419
	May	508	427	412 **	439	447	401	381	437	402	419
	une	508	427	415 **	439	448	402	381	437	402	419
	uly	508 508	427 427	415 ** 415 **	439 439	449 449	402 402	386 386	437 437	402 402	419 419

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

\*\* One of the agreements used in calculating this index was abolished in October 1982. Omitting this agreement from the calculations would alter the index of weekly wage rates for periods from June 1980 (the anniversary of the last change to the discontinued agreement) in the following way:

adjusted index = 

(Existing Index - 74.445). The basic wage rates index adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours would be altered pro rata.

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

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public admis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
XVIII	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	tration XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III–XIX			SIC 1968
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly w Weights	rage rates
232 270 310 351 383	290 321 374 417 450	261 301 384 458 495	232 266 318 351 378	272 320 380 423 462	252 281 329 361 382	253 319 386 419 455	258·8 297·5 348·5 381·7 404·1	259·3 298·1 351·8 387·7 414·3	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
363	431	462	358	432	361	420 *	383·1	391·2	Aug	1981
363	431	463	358	432	361	420 *	384·1	391·6	Sep	
363	431	463	358	432	361	425 *	386·2	393·0	Oct	
363	431	463	358	432	371	425 *	394·0	398·7	Nov	
363	431	466	358	432	371	425 *	394·0	398·8	Dec	
365	431	480	368	432	371	445	397·2	403-6	Jan	1982
371	431	480	368	433	371	452	397·8	404-5	Feb	
371	431	497	371	433	371	452	397·9	405-3	Mar	
386	433	497	379	463	382	452	400·1	410·6	April	
386	433	497	379	472	382	452	402·0	412·3	May	
386	462	497	379	472	382	456	403·4	416·1	June	
386	462	497	382	472 <b>`</b>	385	456	403·9	416·9	July	
390	463	497	382	472	385	456	404·4	417·2	Aug	
390	463	498	383	472	385	456	405·3	417·8	Sep	
390	463	498	383	473	385	460	405·4	418·2	Oct	
390	463	498	383	473	392	460	415·8	424·8	Nov	
390	463	503	383	473	392	460	415·8	425·0	Dec	
391	463	512	391	473	392	470	418·8	428·6	Jan	1983
396	463	512	391	473	392	476	419·1	429·2	Feb	
396	463	526	393	475	392	476	419·4	430·1	Mar	
407	465	526	397	499	401	476	420·7	434·1	April	
407	465	526	397	503	401	476	422·1	435·1	May	
407	488	526	400	504	401	476	422·8	438·1	June	
408	488	526	400	504	403	476	423·6	438·6	July	
408	489	526	401	504	403	476	423·7	438·8	Aug	
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	39-9	40.0	Normal weekly	hours 1978
39·6 39·6 39·2 38·6	39·9 39·9 39·7 38·9	39·0 39·0 38·5 38·0	40·4 40·4 40·4 40·1	40·0 40·0 39·7 39·7	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4	39·9 39·8 39·7 39·6	Annual averages	1979 1980 1981 1982
38-1	38-9	38.0	40.0	. 39-6	39.5	39-4	39-2	39-2	Aug	1983
232	291	268 309	232	279	252	261	259-0	260.9	I for changes in norma	[ 1978
232 270 310 355 392	291 321 375 421 462	309 393 476 518	268 319 352 383	327 389 435 475	281 329 361 382	330 398 433 468	297·7 348·8 382·9 410·3	300·2 354·6 391·7 422·6	Annual averages	1979 1980 1981 1982
367	433	480	359	445	361	434 *	383·9	395·0	Aug	1981
367	433	481	359	445	361	434 *	384·9	395·2	Sep	
367	433	487	359	445	361	439 *	387·0	396·4	Oct	
367	443	487	360	445	371	439 *	399·2	405·8	Nov	
367	443	490	360	445	371	439 *	399·2	405·9	Dec	
369	443	504	372	445	371	460	402·8	411·3	Jan	1982
375	443	504	372	446	371	467	403·5	412·2	Feb	
375	444	522	375	446	371	467	403·5	413·1	Mar	
390	445	522	383	477	381	467	406·2	418·5	April	
390	445	522	383	486	381	467	408·1	420·2	May	
390	475	522	384	486	381	467	409·5	424·1	June	
399	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·5	425·3	July	
403	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·9	425·9	Aug	
403	475	523	387	486	385	467	411·9	426·3	Sep	
403	475	523	387	487	385	475	412·0	427·0	Oct	
403	476	523	388	487	396	475	422·6	433·9	Nov	
403	476	529	388	487	396	480	422·6	434·4	Dec	
405	476	539	396	489	397	492	427·2	439·1	Jan	1983
409	476	539	396	489	397	498	427·6	439·7	Feb	
409	476	554	399	490	397	498	427·9	440·5	Mar	
421	478	554	402	517	406	498	429·3	444·6	April	
421	478	554	403	521	406	498	431·1	446·2	May	
422	502	554	406	521	406	498	431·8	449·3	June	
423	502	554	406	521	408	498	432·7	449·8	July	
423	502	554	407	521	408	498	432·8	450·0	Aug	

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 permannity 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.

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

E	ARNINGS	O
al	workers)	•
		9

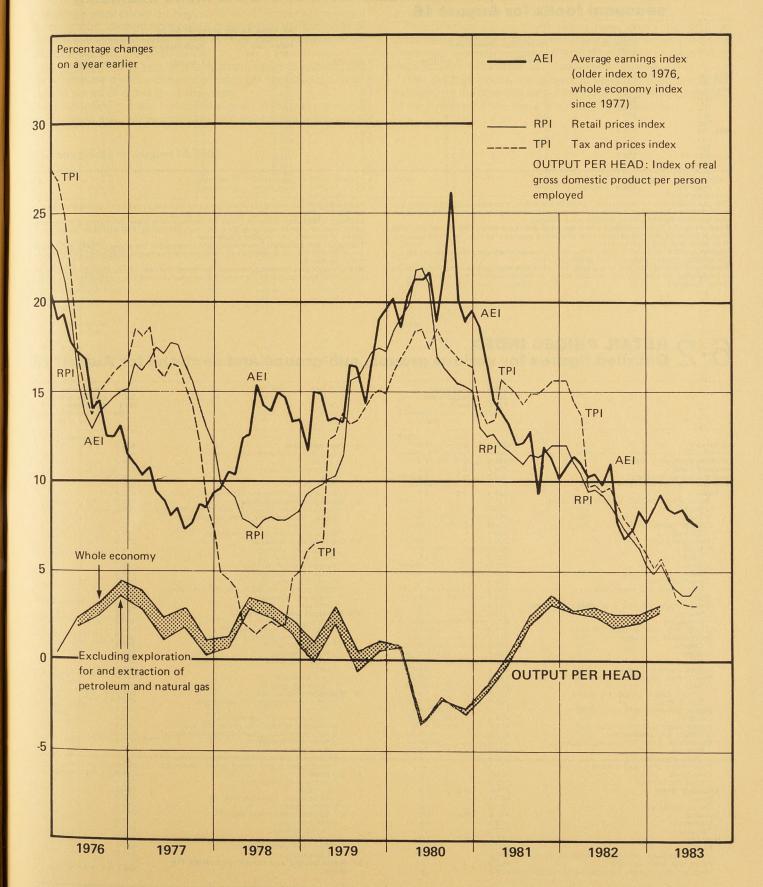
	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1973 1974	67·8 79·4	65·8 83·8	76·2 88·2	69 83	76 86	69·1 83·9	71·5 85·3	84 92	64 80	65 78	64·5 78·9	71·1 89·7	74 88	71 83	61·8 77·8	78·4 87·1	Indices 81.8 93.1	1975 = 100 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 128·5 147·1 169·9	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·6	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 179	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·5	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
1980 1981 1982	200·3 226·7 251·9	163·2 179·8 209·6	142·8 151·7 161·0	153 168 179	162 181 203	169·8 185·9 204·2	188·8 216·2 249·2	135 142 149	295 376 501	217 252	261·7 323·6 379·1	148·8 157·2 164·8	134 138 148	157 173 190	313·8 375·1 430·8	160·2 177·0 191·0	114·8 120·6 128·2	151 165 176
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	243·9 248·6 255·1 260·0	197·0 203·7 217·7 219·8	159·3 161·6 160·5 162·4	175 177 178 186	196 200 205 208	196·3 203·3 205·7 213·0	233·6 R 244·3 R 252·0 R 252·3 R	145 149 150 150	436 501 523 545	271 286 293	358·0 371·0 386·1 401·3	161·1 163·5 166·8 166·7	146 146 148 149	178 188 198 198	410·6 420·0 440·2 452·4 R	185·5 192·7 192·3 193·3	128·3 127·5 127·9 128·9	173 175 177 178
1983 Q1 Q2	264-0 269-1		165.0	181	212	212.9	262·6 R 270·9	151		::	415.8	169.0	148	199	462.2	194.7		181 182
Monthly 1983 Jan Feb Mar	262·4 264·2 265·5	220·8 R 221·1	160·8 165·4 168·7		212 211 R 213	210·4 211·5 216·7	262·6 R	151			406·8 420·2 420·5	167·7. 168·6 170·6	148 R 148 R 148 R			195·6 194·6 193·7		180 181 181
Apr May Jun	269·7 268·4 271·2	  	166.9		  	218.0	270.9	::	  	 : :	  	170.6	148 148	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		199·4 204·6	:: ::	182 182 182
Increases on a year Annual averages 1973 1974	earlier	13 27	13 16	17 20	9 13	19 21	15 19	11 10	16 26	20 20	24 22	23 26	12 19	11 18	19 26	8 11	14	Per cent 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 15	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	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 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9 8	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
1980 1981 1982	18 13 11	11 10 17	8 6 6	9 10 11	10 12 12	11 9 10	15 15 15	6 5 5	27 27 33	21 16	22 24 17	7 6 5	5 3 7	10 10 10	19 20 15	9 11 8	5 5 6	9 9 7
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	13 13 10 9	13 14 20 18	8 7 6 4	9 5 7 4	13 12 12 9	10 11 10 10	16 18 17 12 R	5 6 4 4	24 37 36 37	14 14 14	20 17 15 16	6 6 5 4	7 7 5 6	7 11 11 11	17 14 14 16	8 9 8 7	6 7 6 6	7 7 6 5
1983 Q1 Q2	8 8	::		3	8	9	12 R 11	4			16	5	1 .	12	13	5		5 4
Monthly 1983 Jan Feb Mar	9 8 8	14 12	4 4 3		9 9 8	9 9 8	12 R	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16 16 16	4 5 6	1 1 1			5 5 4		5 5 5
Apr May Jun	9 8 8	::	2	::		7	11		::			5	1			4 5		4 4 4

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.

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



### **RETAIL PRICES**

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

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage chang	e over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 - 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
<b>982</b> Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
July	323.0	0.0	4.0	8.7	324.6	0.4	4.2
Aug	323.1	0.0	4.0	8.0	325.9	0.4	4.6
Sep	322.9	-0.1	3.0	7.3	325.9	0.0	3.8
Oct	324.5	0.5	1.5	6.8	327.6	0.5	2.3
Nov	326-1	0.5	1.3	6.3	329.2	0.5	2.2
Dec	325.5	-0.2	0.8	5.4	328-4	-0.2	1.5
983 Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328-5	0.0	1.2
Feb	327.3	0.4	1.3	5.3	329.8	0.4	1.2
Mar	327.9	0.2	1.5	4.6	330.4	0.2	1.4
Apr	332.5	1.4	2.5	4.0	334.8	1.3	
May	333.9	0.4	2.4	3.7	336.2	0.4	2.2
June	334.7	0.2	2.8	3.7	336.7	0.1	2.5
July	336.5	0.5	3.3	4.2	338.7	0.6	3.1
Aug	338.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.6	3.2

The rise in the index for August was caused by the ending of summer sales for clothing and summer prices for coal as well as widespread small increases in a number of other goods and services. Some fresh vegetables were cheaper.

Food: Prices for fresh vegetables and home-killed lamb were lower. Other prices were little changed and the food group index rose less than a quarter of one per cent. The seasonal food index was only slightly lower.

Alcoholic drink: Most items priced in this group showed small increases which caused the group index to rise by about a half of one per cent.

Housing: The index for this group rose by rather less than one per cent. Most of the increase was caused by the residual effect of the increased rate of mortgage for owner-occupiers.

Fuel and light: The ending of summer prices for coal and smokeless fuels caused the index for this group to rise by rather less than one per cent.

Clothing & footwear: Although prices for footwear were lower, the ending of the summer sales resulted in price increases for most items of clothing. This was most marked in the prices of women's and children's outerwear.

Transport and vehicles: There were small increases in the prices of many items in this group. Most of the rise of nearly a half of one per cent can be attributed to increased rates for motor insurance.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The rise of about a half of per cent in the group index was caused mainly by increased prices for both restaurant and snack meals.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 16

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percen change (month	over			Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percent change (month	over
		1	12	In Shirts	The state of the s	= 100	1	12
All items	338-0	0.4	4-6		and light	465-2	0.7	4-4
All items excluding food	345.9	0.5	4.6		al and smokeless fuels Coal	452·2 458·2		5 5
Seasonal food	279.7	-0.1	-12.1		Smokeless fuels	437.3		5
Food excluding seasonal	315.0	0.3	3-4	Ga	IS	374.3		9
I Food					ectricity	492.1		0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	309·4 321·8	0.2	4.7		and other fuel and light	630.4		13
Bread	302.4		4 2	VI Dura	ble household goods	250.7	0.2	2.7
Flour	261.5		-1		rniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	259.5		3
Other cereals	379.6		-1		dio, television and other household	210.7		
Biscuits	308-1		6		ttery, glassware and hardware	349.7		1 7
Meat and bacon	255.2		1		ning and footwear	215.5	1.0	2.6
Beef	317-2		2		en's outer clothing	234.2	1.0	3
Lamb	236-2		-5		en's underclothing	302.6		3
Pork	222.2		Ö		omen's outer clothing	162.7		2
Bacon	229.3		-1		omen's underclothing	274.2		1
Ham (cooked)	225.1		0		ildren's clothing	243.0		6
Other meat and meat products	236-3		2		ner clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	257.1		7		nats and materials	236-0		5
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	322.5		1		otwear	221.6		0
Butter	416.2		-1	VIII Tran	sport and vehicles	371.8	0.4	6.4
Margarine	228.7		5		toring and cycling	360-5		7
Lard and other cooking fats	214-8		3		Purchase of motor vehicles	319.3		9
Milk, cheese and eggs	311.7		4		Maintenance of motor vehicles	385.8		6
Cheese	353-0		0	F	Petrol and oil	442.0		6
Eggs	154-1		0	1	Motor licences	338.5		6
Milk, fresh	378-4		5	Mary Company of the C	Motor insurance	321.6		6
Milk, canned, dried etc	407.4		13	Fa	res	450.2		-1
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	348.5		12		Rail transport	459.7		-3
Tea	374.3		21		Road transport	447.3		1
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	379.5		11		ellaneous goods	347.5	0.1	6.1
Soft drinks	328-6		7		oks, newspapers and periodicals	478.5		9
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	421.3		4		Books	493.3		25
Sugar	424.8				Newspapers and periodicals	473.2		5
Jam, marmalade and syrup Sweets and chocolates	314.2		4		dicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	345-4		6
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	415.6		4		ap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	358.5		4
Potatoes	339·0 409·9		16 28		Soap and detergents	307.9		6
Other vegetables	293.8		9		Soda and polishes	443.2		0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	310.9		8		tionery, travel and sports goods, toys,	000 7		5
Other food	324.1		2	V C	hotographic and optical goods, plants etc	292.7	0.2	3.3
Food for animals	272.3		1	X Serv		344.2	0.2	-1
II Alcoholic drink	371.4	0.5	7.4		stage and telephones	361·4 456·9		2
Beer	427.4	0.5	9		Postage	336.6		-1
Spirits, wines etc	297.3		5		elephones, telemessages, etc tertainment	279.2		3
III Tobacco	443.2	-0.1	5.5			413.2		8
Cigarettes	443.7	0 1	5		intertainment (other than TV)	415.8		7
Tobacco	437.5		7		Oomestic help	444.7		8
IV Housing	375.5	0.7	2.0		lairdressing	424.9		7
Rent	360.0		5		Boot and shoe repairing	410.0		4
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	316.8		-8		aundering	384.9		7
Rates and water charges	462.9		6		s bought and consumed outside the	304.9		
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenan	ce380-3		5	home		366-1	0.5	6.3

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 August 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 United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S57 of the February 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

#### Average prices on August 16, 1983

Pence per lb

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			р	р
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	677 597 673 640 519	163·1 290·0 212·7 117·7 146·2	144-180 222-370 192-238 96-150 120-180	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	624 367 432 525	37·4 43·5 28·3 29·5	31- 43 40- 47 26- 30 28- 31
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	625 661 633	143·4 293·8 143·1	118–174 242–340 124–168	Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	621	42.6	34- 52
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast † Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	593 517 484 552	166·5 44·8 110·7 94·2	138-198 27- 70 60-171 74-134	<b>Butter</b> Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	590 503 550	99·3 96·0 105·2	90-110 90-102 98-114
Leg (with bone)  Lamb: imported	591	147.6	126–177	Margarine Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	123 102	17·6 16·4	16- 19 15- 18
Loin (with bone) Breast † Best end of neck	327 314 296	127·8 33·2 92·4	104-150 24- 45 54-134	Lard, per 500g	662	31.0	26- 37
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	356 362	78·1 132·1	70- 88 120-146	Cheese Cheddar type	662	113-0	96–130
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone)	599 638 665	101·8 73·7 121·8	84-136 62- 86 110-146	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	436 438 110	80·6 64·3 54·3	72- 88 60- 70 44- 66
Fillet (without bone)  Bacon	441	155-1	118–230	Milk Ordinary, per pint	_	21.0	
Collar † Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	334 377 329 309 398 227	100·3 156·9 121·0 142·9 140·0 95·3	80-122 130-186 98-142 120-168 116-162 80-118	Tea Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g Coffee	264 1,190 659	37·6 35·5 31·4	36- 40 34- 38 29- 35
Ham (not shoulder)	537	194.4	153–238	Pure, instant, per 100g	643	111-1	104–118
Sausages Pork Beef	679 520	73·6 66·6	62- 84 54- 82	Sugar Granulated, per kg Fresh vegetables	708	47-0	45- 49
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	425	46.9	36- 54	Potatoes, old loose White Red	272 136	11·2 11·3	9- 13 9- 15
Corned beef, 12 oz can	554	84-6	74- 98	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	584	40.0	32- 49
Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled	447	58-6	54- 66	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	397 340 408	21·0 20·3 29·9	14- 29 15- 29 18- 40
(4lb), oven ready  Fresh and smoked fish	503	74.8	66- 82	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions	555 628	20·3 16·6	14- 30 12- 22
Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole	358 360 299	125·1 125·1 128·7	100-148 100-148 100-150	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	585	26-2	21- 31
Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	335 280 371	143·7 66·7 90·4	120–177 50– 82 78–104	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	512 572 555	26·9 37·2 28·5	20- 34 29- 46 21- 38
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	586	106-8	96-124	Oranges Bananas	460 628	28·8 37·8	20- 39 34- 41

Per lb unless otherwise stated. Or Scottish equivalent.

## 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITE	D KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*	e di segreta	in the s	A 1616	Scientifa	inomia a	in at m	ggak teo se	All items	All items
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl	y manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except	except items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion	amental	prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weight	ts 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	41·7-43·2 39·6-41·1 41·3-42·5	206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7	39-9-41-1	63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2	104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9-98·1		54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956·8–958· 958·6–960· 957·5–958·
	1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3		57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2–952 961·9–966
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 [27·3]	186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8 199·5–202·6 196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6 176·2–178·9 171·7–173·6 [175·7]	38·0-39·0 38·5-39·7 37·7-38·9 34·5-35·9 34·3-35·3	56·9-57·3 62·0-62·2 63·3-63·9 60·9-61·5 59·1-59·7 56·8-57·2 52·8-53·3 [57·0]	92·8-94·2 100·0-101·2 101·8-103·6 98·6-100·4 93·6-95·6 91·1-92·5 87·0-88·2 [93·3]	51.4	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·4 [35·6]	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797	958·0-960 953·3-955 966·5-969 964·0-966 966·8-969 969·2-971 965·7-967 [972·7]
Jan 16	6, 1962 = 100											
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Annual averages	131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	131.0 140.1 155.6 169.4 194.9 230.0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136.8 145.6 167.3 181.5 213.6 212.5	123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
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
	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
	Jan 19 Jan 18	147·0 159·0	147·0 163·9	145·2 158·5	147·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151·6 163·2	149·7 161·8	176-1	163-1	157-4	147·1 159·1
	Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187-1	179.5	170-8	168-8	170-0	205-0	176-0	168-4	170-8
	Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254-4	209-8	196-9	191-9	193-7	224-5	227.0	184-0	189-4
Jan 15 1974	i, 1974 = 100	108.5	106-1	103-0	106-9	111.7	115.9	114-2	94.7	105.0	109-3	108-8
1975 1976		134-8 157-1	133·3 159·9	129·8 177·7	134·3 156·8	140·7 161·4	156·8 171·6	150·2 167·4	116·9 147·7	120·9 142·9	135·2 156·4	135·1 156·5
1977 1978	Annual averages	182·0 197·1	190·3 203·8	197·0 180·1	189·1 208·4	192·4 210·8	208·2 231·1	201·8 222·9	175·0 197·8	175·6 187·6	179·7 195·2	181·5 197·8
1979	averages	223.5	228-3	211-1	231.7	232-9	255-9	246-7	224-6	205-7	222-2	224-1
1980 1981 1982		263·7 295·0 320·4	255·9 277·5 299·3	224·5 244·7 276·9	262·0 283·9 303·5	271·0 296·7 315·8	293.6 317.1 331.9	284·5 308·9 325·4	249·8 274·8 299·6	226·3 241·3 258·3	265·9 299·8 326·2	265·3 296·9 322·0
	Jan 14	119.9	118-3	106-6	121.1	128-9	143-3	137.5	98-1	113-3	120.4	120-5
	Jan 13	147-9	148-3	158-6	146-6	151-2	162-4	157-8	137-3	132-4	147-9	147-6
1977	Jan 18	172-4	183-2	214-8	177-1	178-7	189.7	185-2	169-6	165-7	169-3	170-9
	Jan 17	189-5	196-1	173-9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186-7	183-9	187.6	190-2
	Jan 16	207-2	217·5 244·8	207-6	219·5 248·9	220·3 256·4	240·8 277·7	232·5 269·1	212·8 236·5	197·1 218·3	204·3 245·5	207·3 246·2
	Jan 15 Jan 13	245·3 277·3	266-7	223·6 225·8	274.7	286.7	308-2	299.6	264-2	232.0	280.3	279.3
	Aug 18	299.3	277.3	233-2	285.9	298-6	320.0	311-4	275.4	241.8	305.3	301-8
	Sep 15	301.0	279-6	241.3	287-0	298-9	320.9	312-1	276·0 277·8	244.3	306.9	303-3
	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15	303·7 306·9	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	281·1 285·6	248·1 251·6 252·4	309·5 312·9 314·4	308-9 310-4
1082	Jan 12	308-8	296-1	287-6	297.5	306-2	323.4	316-4	296-1	255-4	314-6	311.5
	Feb 16 Mar 16	310·7 313·4	297·2 299·8	285·7 296·5	299·2 300·1	309·0 311·6	324·9 325·8	318·5 320·0	297·6 298·1	256·6 256·8	314·4 317·2	311-6 314-1
	Apr 20	319.7	302-6	308-9	301-1	313-0	327.5	321·6 323·3	298-5	257.1	324.5	320-2
	May 18 June 15	322·0 322·9	305·6 304·1	322·8 311·5	301·9 302·3	314·2 314·8	329·5 330·6	323·3 324·2	299·0 298·7	256·6 256·8	326·6 328·2	322·0 323·4
	July 13 Aug 17	323·0 323·1	299·5 295·5	281·0 249·5	303·0 304·7	315·2 316·7	331·9 335·5	325·1 327·9	298·6 298·9	258·0 259·2	329·4 330·7	324-6 325-9
	Sep 14 Oct 12	322·9 324·5	295·9 296·5	244·3 244·1	306·1 306·7	318·9 321·2 324·5	337·6 338·0	330·0 331·1	299-1	260·7 260·7	330.3	325-9
	Nov 16 Dec 14	326·1 325·5	298·8 300·1	243·1 248·2	309·3 309·9	324·5 324·6	338·6 339·4	332·9 333·4	305·3 306·5	261·0 261·2	333·7 332·5	329·2 328·4
	Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	325·9 327·3 327·9	301·8 302·1 302·4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310·3 310·4 310·4	325·6 325·6 326·6	341·0 342·9 342·9	334·8 335·9 336·3	305·8 303·8 302·2	260·8 261·2 261·8	332·6 334·2 335·0	328·5 329·8 330·4
	Apr 12 May 17	332·5 333·9	304·6 305·6	270·8 270·8	311·0 312·2	327·7 328·6	343·8 345·3	337:3 338:5	302·3 303·2	262·3 263·7	340·3 341·7	334·8 336·2
	June 14	334.7	308-8	281.5	314.0	329-1	346-6	339.5	306.8	264-9	341.9	336-7
	July 12 Aug 16	336·5 338·0	308·7 309·4	279·9 279·7	314·0 315·0	330·0 330·7	346·1 348·7	339·6 341·4	307·2 307·6	264·7 264·6	344·3 345·9	338·7 340·2

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.

## General index of retail prices 6.4

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971 Weights
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90 91 96 93 93 104 99	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
140·1	136·2	135-5	147·0	137·8	118·3	117·7	123.9	132·2	142·5	135·0	Annual 1970
149·8	143·9	136-3	158·1	145·7	126·0	123·8	132.1	142·8	153·8	145·5	Averages 1970
172·0	152·7	138-5	172·6	160·9	135·4	132·2	147.2	159·1	169·6	165·0	1971
185·2	159·0	139-5	190·7	173·4	140·5	141·8	155.9	168·0	180·5	180·3	1972
191·9	164·2	141-2	213·1	178·3	148·7	155·1	165.0	172·6	202·4	211·0	1973
215·6	182·1	164-8	238·2	208·8	170·8	182·3	194.3	202·7	227·2	248·3	1974
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
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
160·9	151·3	138·6	164·2	152·6	132·3	128·4	141-2	151·2	160·8	153·1	Jan 19 1971
179·9	154·1	138·4	178·8	168·2	138·1	136·7	151-8	166·2	174·7	172·9	Jan 18 1972
190·2	163·3	141·6	203·8	178·3	144·2	146·8	159-4	169·8	189·6	190·2	Jan 16 1973
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
108-4	109·7	115-9	105.8	110·7	107-9	109·4	111-0	111·2	106·8	108-2	1974
147-5	135·2	147-7	125.5	147·4	131-2	125·7	143-9	138·6	135·5	132-4	1975
185-4	159·3	171-3	143.2	182·4	144-2	139·4	166-0	161·3	159·5	157-3	1976
208-1	183·4	209-7	161.8	211·3	166-8	157·4	190-3	188·3	173·3	185-7	1976
227-3	196·0	226-2	173.4	227·5	182-1	171·0	207-2	206·7	192·0	207-8	1977
246-7	217·1	247-6	208.9	250·5	201-9	187·2	243-1	236·4	213·9	239-9	averages 1979
307-9	261·8	290-1	269.5	313·2	226-3	205·4	288-7	276·9	262·7	290-0	1979
368-0	306·1	358-2	318.2	380·0	237-2	208·3	322-6	300·7	300·8	318-0	1980
417-6	341·0	413-3	358.3	433·3	243-8	210·5	343-5	325·8	331·6	341-7	1981
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
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
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
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
234·5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176-1	218-5	216·4	202-0	218·7	Jan 16 1979
274·7	241.4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	268·4	258·8	246·9	267·8	Jan 15 1980
348·9		296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	299·5	293·4	289·2	307·5	Jan 13 1981
377·3	311·0	375·7	324·0	393·0	238·3	208·4	334·5	301·3	301·3	320·4	Aug 18
377·2	313·9	384·9	325·5	393·2	240·6	209·4	333·8	303·8	303·0	322·6	Sep 15
373-8	318·5	389·7	334·5	396·4	240·3	210·7	331·1	306·6	304·3	325·0	Oct 13
381-6	319·3	389·7	345·6	398·5	240·9	210·0	332·9	308·1	314·2	326·3	Nov 17
383-6	319·3	389·7	351·0	398·6	240·4	209·3	332·3	309·3	321·9	328·1	Dec 15
387·0	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	330·5	312·5	325·6	329·7	Jan 12 1982
390·6	324·4	393·8	344·5	406·5	241·1	209·3	326·0	314·4	327·3	331·9	Feb 16
393·4	332·1	399·1	345·6	410·2	242·8	209·6	330·0	317·8	328·0	334·2	Mar 16
412·5	338·8	404·4	364·9	416·2	243·4	210-2	341·1	322·1	331·4	336·4	Apr 20
417·0	342·3	414·9	364·2	426·1	243·9	210-2	343·9	323·8	330·2	339·1	May 18
423·2	341·3	419·2	365·8	436·0	243·5	209-6	346·7	326·0	330·5	340·3	June 15
425·9	344·1	419·5	366·8	441·2	242·4	209·2	348·2	327·7	332·1	342·6	July 13
428·6	345·7	419·9	368·1	445·4	244·1	210·0	349·3	327·6	333·3	344·5	Aug 17
428·8	348·8	420·0	359·0	445·5	245·0	212·4	348·2	330·8	334·7	347·0	Sep 14
430·4	352·0	425·8	360·4	449·0	245·3	212·2	350·9	333·7	335·0	349·8	Oct 12
435·4	351·7	424·8	360·9	458·1	246·8	212·8	352·8	335·9	335·2	351·6	Nov 16
438·5	348·8	426·5	348·8	462·9	247·7	213·2	354·6	336·8	335·9	352·8	Dec 14
441·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
439·8	356·0	430·9	349·0	464·8	247·9	213·6	355·9	338·5	337·3	355·3	Feb 15
440·3	357·0	432·9	349·7	465·6	249·3	213·8	356·5	339·5	337·8	356·5	Mar 15
443·4	363·9	440·3	363·5	465·5	249·7	214·5	363·6	342·0	341·1	358·9	Apr 12
441·8	366·7	443·2	363·4	462·6	250·8	214·2	367·4	345·1	342·0	361·4	May 17
437·8	368·2	444·0	364·0	461·8	251·2	213·7	366·3	345·7	342·7	363·5	June 14
437·8	369·4	443·5	373·0	461·9	250·1	213·3	370·5	347·1	343·6	3·641	July 12
439·9	371·4	443·2	375·5	465·2	250·7	215·5	371·8	347·5	344·2	366·1	Aug 16

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	General	index of re	tail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225.3	199-5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208-0	16, 1962 = 100 218·1
1974	101.1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101.5	107-5	JAN 110-7	15, 1974 = 100 116·1
1975 1976	121·3 152·3	134·3 158·3	139·2 161·4	145·0 171·3	121·0 151·5	134·0 157·3	139·1 160·5	144·4 170·2	123·5 151·4	134·5 156·6	140·7 160·4	145·7 168·0
1977 1978 1979	179·0 197·5 214·9	186·9 202·5	191·1 205·1	194·2 207·1	178·9 195·8	186·3 200·9	189·4 203·6	192·3 205·9	176·8 194·6	184·2 199·3	187·6 202·4	190·8 205·3
1979 1980 1981	250·7 283·2	220·6 262·1 292·1	231·9 268·9 297·2	239·8 275·0 304·5	213·4 248·9 280·3	219·3 260·5 290·3	233·1 266·4 295·6	238·5 271·8 303·0	211·3 249·6 279·3	217·7 261·6	233·1 267·1	239·8 271·8
1982 1983	314·2 331·1	322·4 334·3	323.0	327.4	311·8 327·5	319·4 331·5	319.8	324.1	305·9 323·2	289·8 314·7 328·7	295·0 316·3	300·5 320·2

## 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	ERSON PENS	IONER HOL	JSEHOLDS								
1074	107.0	1010	1100	115.0	100.0	100.5	100 5	100.0	44.5		N 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
1975 1976	135.0	129.5	135.8	147·8 171·5	145·5 179·9	131·0 145·2	124·9 137·7	144.0	147-7	134.4	133·1 159·5
1977	160·8 187·8	156·3 187·5	160·2 185·2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	178·0 204·6	171·6 201·1	155·1 168·7	188.6
1977	203.1	199.6	197.9		224.8		168-3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1978	226.8	222.4	219.0	226·3 247·8	251.2	184·8 205·0		262.0	250.6		243.9
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	186·6 206·1	322.5	298.4	206·0 248·8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3		276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	333·6 370·8	305.5	336.3
INDEX FOR TWO-P				414.1	430.6	240.2	211.0	390.0	370.8	303.3	330.3
1974	107·4	104-0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108-2	109.7	111.0	113-3	106-7	108-8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126-4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168-2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184-8	186-3	210.2	207.7	170-3	158.5	194.9	197-4	171.2	188-6
1978	201.6	196.9	199-8	226.6	226.0	186-1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188-5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212-8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362-3	314-1	336.3
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR	ICES									
1974	108.9	106-1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109-4	111.0	111.2	106-8	108-2
1975	136-1	133.3	135-2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138-6	135.5	132.4
1976	159-1	159.9	159-3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166-0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166-8	157.4	190.3	188-3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182-1	171.0	207-2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228-3	217-1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288-7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237.2	208-3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314-3	299.3	341-4	413-3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325-8	331.6	341.7

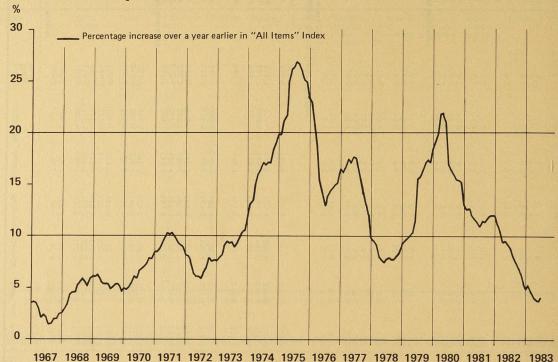
Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one-and-two person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For these pensioners,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

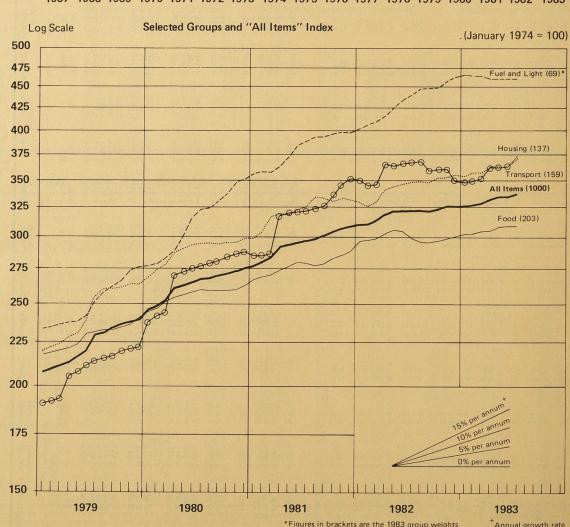
### RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 1973 1974	69·4 80·5	75·5 86·9	84·2 92·2	78·7 88·7	81·4 90·3	79·2 91·3	78·7 89·5	88·2 94·4	69·5 88·2	70·7 82·7	71·8 85·5	71·9 89·4	82·7 90·7	81 90	73·9 85·5	83 91	85·4 93·7	Indices 82.5 91.6	1975 = 100 79·2 89·8
1975 1976 1977 1978	100·0 116·5 135·0 146·2 165·8	100·0 113·5 127·5 137·6 150·1	100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100·0 109·0 121·1 133·2 146·1	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9	100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100·0 108·8 115·8 120·5 125·6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100·0 101·7 103·0 104·1 107·9	100·0 105·8 112·6 121·2 134·9	100·0 108·7 118·3 127·7 140·2
1980 1981 1982	195·6 218·9 237·7	165·4 181·4 201·6	129·3 138·1 145·7	136·1 146·5 159·2	152·1 171·0 189·5	164·1 183·3 201·9	164·5 186·5 208·6	122·3 129·5 136·4	212·5 264·6 320·0	193·2 232·7 272·5	215·7 257·8 300·5	137·2 143·9 147·8	133·8 142·8 151·2	150 170 189	234·5 268·8 307·4	165 185 201	112·2 119·5 126·2	153·1 169·0 179·3	158·2 174·8 188·4
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	231·1 238·5 239·6 241·4	193·2 197·8 204·7 210·6	143·4 145·4 146·5 147·2	153·8 157·4 161·3 164·4	182·5 188·1 192·1 195·3	194·6 199·2 204·3 209·4	201·1 207·4 210·2 214·2	134·0 135·8 137·4 138·3	297·4 318·2 323·1 341·4	257·3 272·2 278·0 282·4	284·3 292·9 305·0 319·4	145·9 147·4 148·1 149·4	148·6 150·9 152·4 153·4	183 187 192 196	293·0 303·8 312·7 319·9	195 199 201 206	122·9 125·3 127·9 128·9	175·5 178·3 181·6 182·0	183·8 187·7 190·4 192·5
1983 Q1 Q2	242·6 247·6	215·3 220·0	149·0 149·3	167·2 169·4	196·4 199·2	211·0 214·2	219·8 226·1	138·9 139·8	359·9 384·6	289·5 R 297·4	330·2 339·8	149·0 150·7	153·5 154·5	200 204	331·8 340·1	213 216	128·9 129·7	181·9 184·2	194·1 197·3
Monthly 1983 Mar	243-2		149-4	167-9	198-1	210.8	221.7	138-9	373-6		333.7	149.4	153.7	202	333.9	213	129-1	182-0	194-8
Apr May Jun	246·7 247·7 248·3	220.0	149·3 148·9 149·6	168·5 169·3 170·4	198·1 198·6 200·8	212·5 214·8 215·3	224·6 226·1 227·5	139·2 139·8 140·3	380·1 386·8 387·0	297.4	337·2 340·1 342·0	150·0 151·6 150·5	154·3 154·5 154·7	203 204 205	338·5 339·9 R 341·9	215 216 217	129·5 129·6 130·1	183·3 184·3 184·9	196-3 R 197-5 R 198-2
Jul Aug	249·6 250·7		150-4	172.0	201.7	215.3	229-2	140-8	383-6		345.7	149.7	155.5	206	.:	219	129.9	185.7	199.0
Increases on a	year ea	rlier																- 1	Per cent
Annual averages 1973 1974	9·2 16·1	9·5 15·1	7·6 9·5	7·0 12·7	7·6 10·8	9·3 15·3	7·3 13·7	6·9 7·0	15·5 26·9	11·4 17·0	10·8 19·1	11·7 24·5	8·0 9·6	7·5 9·4	11·4 15·7	6·7 9·9	8·7 9·8	6·2 11·0	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 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982	18·0 11·9 8·6	10·2 9·7 11·1	6·4 6·8 5·5	6·6 7·6 8·7	10·1 12·5 10·8	12·3 11·7 10·1	13·6 13·4 11·8	5·5 5·9 5·3	24·9 24·5 20·9	18·2 20·4 17·1	21·2 19·5 16·6	8·0 4·9 2·7	6·5 6·7 5·9	10·9 13·6 11·2	15·5 14·6 14·4	13·7 12·1 8·6	4·0 6·5 5·6	13·5 10·4 6·1	12·9 10·5 7·8
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	11·1 9·4 8·0 6·2	10·5 10·8 12·3 10·9	6·0 5·9 5·2 4·7	7·6 9·2 9·1 8·9	11·5 11·5 10·6 9·7	11·6 9·5 9·6 9·9	14·0 13·8 10·9 9·5	5·8 5·4 5·3 4·7	20·4 22·2 21·7 19·7	18·9 21·0 17·0 12·3	17·0 15·5 16·7 16·9	3·0 2·4 2·6 2·3	6·9 6·5 5·8 4·6	11·8 11·3 10·9 11·5	14·2 15·1 14·6 13·7	9·0 8·7 7·5 8·9	5·3 5·9 5·6 5·7	7·6 6·8 5·8 4·5	9·0 8·4 7·4 6·5
1983 Q1 Q2	4·9 3·8	11·4 11·2	3·9 2·7	8·7 7·6	7·6 5·9	8·4 7·5	9·3 9·0	3·7 2·9	21·0 20·9	12·5 9·3 R	16·1 16·0	2·1 2·2	3·3 2·4	9·7 9·0	13·2 11·9	8·8 8·7	4·9 3·5	3·6 3·3	5·6 5·4
Monthly 1983 Mar	4.6		3.5	8.9	7.2	7.5	9.0	3.5	23.1		16.1	2.3	2.7	9.2	12.8	8.3	4.9	3.6	5.7
Apr May	4·0 3·7	11.2	3·0 2·5	8·0 7·6	6·6 5·4	7·7 7·7	9·1 9·0	3·3 3·0	21·5 22·1	9-3 R	16·4 16·1	2·0 2·7	2·7 2·5	9·1 9·2	12·9 11·7	8·4 8·7	4·5 3·3	3·9 3·5	5·7 5·4 R
Jun Jul Aug	3·7 4·2 4·6		2·5 2·8	7·3 7·5	5·6 5·5	7·1 6·2	8·9 9·4	2.4	19·1 18·7		15·5 15·3	2.0	2·5 2·4	8·8 7·9	11.3	9.0	2.8	2.6	5·0 5·0

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

## C3 RETAIL PRICES Index of retail prices





DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC (1968) Orders II-XXI. Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

break in series

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R revised estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

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

## Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table numbe
Working population: GB and UK	M (O)	Sep 83:	California de la Califo	Advance notifications	Q (M)	July 83:	or pag
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, 1981 Employees in employment	M (Q)	Feb 83:	1·1 49	Payments GB latest quarter Industry	Q	July 83 June 83	3 2
Industry: GB All industries: by MLH	Q	Sep 83:	1.4	Earnings and hours			
: time series, by order group	M	Sep 83:	1.2	Average earnings			
Manufacturing: by MLH	М	Sep 83:	1.3	Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	М	Sep 83:	,
Occupation Administrative, technical and				Industry	M	Sep 83:	
clerical in manufacturing	Α	Nov 82:	1.10	Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		May 83:	2
Local authorities manpower	Q	Sep 83:	1.7	Latest key results	Α	Oct 82:	4
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Time series	M	Sep 83:	
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	July 83:	1.5	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Self employed, 1981: by region	and are	Feb 83:	55	Manufacturing and certain other			
: by industry Census of Employment		June 83:	257	industries Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Aug 90.	
Key results, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968		Dec 82:	504	Detailed results	A A	Aug 83: Feb 83:	
GB regions by industry MLH,				Manufacturing	100		
Sep 1981 on SIC 1968 UK by industry MLH		Feb 83: Mar 81:	61	Indices of hours International comparisons of wages	M (A)	Sep 83:	:
Census supplement		Wai OI.	141	per head	М	Sep 83:	
GB and regions by industry		1400	0	Aerospace	A	Aug 83:	3
Sep 1981 on SIC 1980 International comparisons	M (Q)	May 83 Sep 83:	Supplement 1	Agriculture Coal mining	A	Apr 83 Feb 83:	2
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Aug 83	
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	Α	June 83:	1.14	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	M		
Manufacturing industries	A	July 83:	1.15	wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours	M A	Sep 83: April 83:	1
Registered disabled in the public sector		Apr 83:	149	Holiday entitlements	A	April 83:	i
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
persons		July 83:	315	Latest figures: industry	М	Sep 83:	1.
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	May 83:	1.6	Region: summary	Q	Aug 83:	1.
Trade union membership Work permits issued	A	Jan 83: Mar 82:	26 108	Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Sep 83	1.
				Output per head			
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (O)	Con 90.	How Miles
Unemployment		0 00		Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	Sep 83:	
Summary: UK GB	M M	Sep 83: Sep 83:	2·1 2·2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sep 83:	5
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Sep 83:	2.5	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Sep 83:	5
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 83:	2.1	Labour costs			
Broad category: GB	M	Sep 83	2-2	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	1
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sep 83: Sep 83:	2·6 2·6	Per unit of output	М	Sep 83:	5
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Sep 83:	2.7	Retail prices			
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M (O)	Sep 83:	2.15	General index (RPI)	N.	Can 00.	
	M (Q)	Sep 83:	2.8	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	Sep 83: Sep 83:	6
Region and area Time series summary: by region	M	Sep 83:	2.3	Recent movements and the index			
: assisted areas, counties, local				excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Sep 83:	6
areas Occupation	M D	Sep 83: Nov 82:	2.4	and weights	М	Sep 83:	6
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 83:	2·12 2·6	Changes on a year earlier: time			
Industry				series Annual summary	M A	Sep 83: Mar 83:	1
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2.10	Revision of weights	A	Mar 83:	1.
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9	Pensioner household Indices	M (O)	0 00.	6
	D	Jul 62.	2.9	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Sep 83: Sep 83:	6
Occupation: Broad category; time series				Revision of weights	A	May 83:	1
	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11	Food prices	M	Sep 83:	2
Flows: GB, time series		0 00	Contract of the	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	June 82: Sep 83:	6
Regions	М	Sep 83: Aug 83:	2·19 354				
Age		Aug 83:	354	Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Aug 92:	7
Students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M D	Sep 83:	2.13	: per person	da	Aug 83: Aug 83:	7
Disabled workers: GB	M	Sep 82: Sep 83:	2·17 409	Composition of expenditure			
International comparisons	M	Sep 83:	2.18	: quarterly summary : in detail	Q	Aug 83: Aug 83:	7 7
emporarily stopped: UK				Household characteristics	A	Aug 83:	7
Latest figures: by region	М	Sep 83:	2.14	Self-agel perfects to allocate a			
/acancies (remaining unfilled)				Industrial disputes:stoppages of w Summary: latest figures		Con 93:	4
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	Sep 83:	3.1	: time series	M	Sep 83: Sep 83:	4
: unadjusted	M	Sep 83:	3.2	Latest year and annual series	A	July 83:	2
Industry: UK	Q	Sep 83:	3.3	Industry Monthly			
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Sep 83:	3.4	Broad sector: time series	М	Sep 83:	4
Region summary	Q Q	Sep 83: Aug 83:	3·4 3·6	Annual			
Flows: GB, time series	M	Sep 83:	2.19	Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	July 83:	2
kill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	Main causes of stoppage	A	July 83:	
Redundancies				Cumulative	М	Sep 83:	4
Confirmed				Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	July 83: July 83:	3
GB latest month	M	Sep 83: June 83:	411 249	Days lost per 1,000 employees in	^	oury oo.	
Regions							30

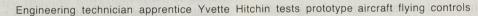
Notes: \* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

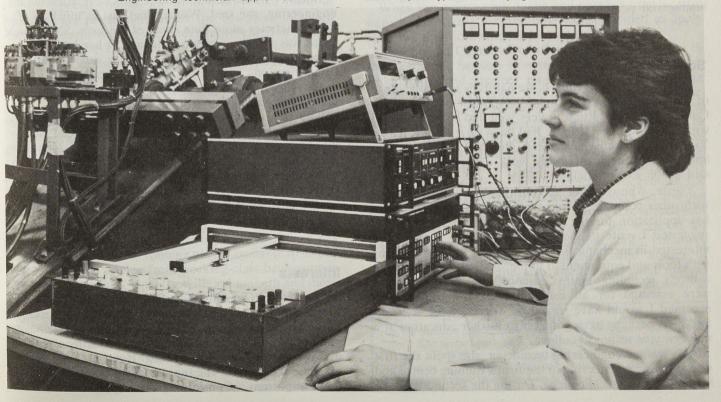
## **Equal opportunities for women in employment**

Last month we described two examples of special action to help to provide equal opportunities for women in employment: a firm of computer specialists which enables its female employees to combine a career with domestic responsibilities by working from home; and the Civil Service Management Course for Women. In both instances the employers felt that it made good sense in terms of their own efficiency to adapt their personnel and training policies to help their female employees to overcome career "barriers". It can also be argued that it makes sense in terms of the economy as a whole not to waste the talents of women who may have an aptitude for traditionally male occupations. Michael Webb this month describes examples of women being helped to enter non-traditional work.

Yvette Hitchin was the only girl in a group of 19 school leavers, all aged 16 who began their engineering apprenticeships in 1980 at Dowty Boulton Paul, the aerospace and defence specialists, in Wolverhampton. She was sponsored under a scheme run by the Engineering Industry Training Board which provides grants of £6,000 over four years to employers who take on a trainee girl technician in addition to their normal in-take of apprentices. The scheme is supported by both the Manpower Services Commission and the European Social

Despite this and other initiatives to encourage women into engineering, it seems to have little appeal for most girl school leavers in the Wolverhampton area. In the year that Yvette was selected for training, only five girls in a total of 350 applied for apprenticeships at DBP, which has a good reputation for employment in its modern premises in the largely rural area of Pendeford, four miles from





Wolverhampton. Only 15 more girls applied in the following three years.

The fact that no girls since Yvette have been selected for the 58 training places available at DBP, Wolverhampton, in 1981, 1982 and 1983 is certainly no reflection on her ability or performance. During her first year she passed all five subjects at technical college with merit and in the following year gained distinctions. "A student of exceptional ability", the college reported. She also won the 1982 Edith Dowty award for the best girl apprentice in the Dowty group, which employs over 17,000 people in 12 countries.

#### Recruitment

DBP emphasise that there is no discrimination on the grounds of sex in their recruitment policy. "All applicants are treated equally," explains training executive Roy Cutler, who completed his own apprenticeship with the firm, became chief designer, controls, and then switched to training executive ten years ago.

Mr Cutler said: "We visit schools for careers evenings and daytime talks and we always speak to mixed classes unless the school requests otherwise. We make it clear that anyone will be considered so long as they have the right qualifications. It is a sad fact that not many girls come forward. Yvette was chosen on merit in competition with all the other candidates."

The firm can afford to adopt a fairly rigorous selection procedure with so many young people eager for work. Before making a final choice the company considers the way the candidate first applied for the job, academic achievements and school reports. Some are then selected for a "work experience" day or a three-day visit to the firm meeting staff at work. Finally, there is an intelligence test, and a selection board comprising training and managerial personnel.

#### Scheme

"When Yvette was chosen, we naturally took advantage of the Engineering ITB scheme to sponsor her," said Mr Cutler. "She has settled in very well and we are pleased with her progress." If there had been no grant available, Yvette would still have been chosen. Her work and approach during a three-day work experience visit was said to be exceptional.

Yvette, whose father and brother are both engineers with other companies, said that the main motivation for her application for the job came from her father. "He suggested I write to Dowty because I had always been interested in mechanical things and was used to working with tools and equipment at home. At the time I had nine o-levels including maths, science and English, which were essential for all candidates. If I had not been accepted I would have stayed on at school for A-levels and then perhaps have gone on to further education at a university or technical college."

As a trainee engineering technician, she spent the first year on basic engineering in the firm's training centre and studied at a technical college. During the second year she

worked mainly with technicians on the shop-floor covering fluid micro-analysis, hydraulic-testing and a servo valve project. Her third year is now mostly in offices. currently in the planning department. She sits her finals for the Engineering Technicians TEC certificate next year.

She has no preference as yet for any particular kind of work she has done. "I've really enjoyed it all," she said. "I feel everyone's accepted me very well, especially the lads I was apprenticed with. They're a smashing bunch of fellows. They treat me as an equal—just one of the lads, I wouldn't want it any other way. If I had been given privileges or special treatment it would have led to resentment. But that hasn't happened. In fact there is almost a family atmosphere among employees here."

Could her approach to work be different from a man's? "Possibly it is. I have to try and prove something while I'm here. It's a challenge, which I'm enjoying. It is unusual for a girl to be in this job. You get noticed a bit more so you have to be doing the right thing at the right time. It's a bit more difficult to make the right impression and to win people over to your side," says Yvette.

#### Risks

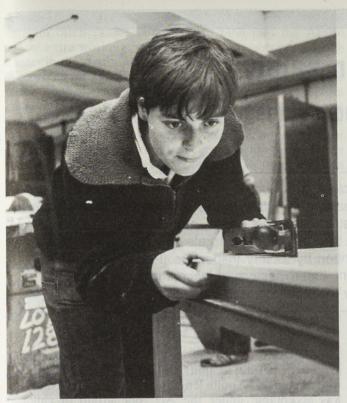
"People could say 'Why take on a girl instead of a man? By the time she's 20 she'll be married and having kids and you would have wasted all that money spent on training her. If you had taken on a bloke he would be here for x number of years and could have paid you back'. If those sort of criticisms are levelled at me I would say that I am more career-centred than that. How can I say what I will be doing in five or ten years time? The firm must have accepted those sort of risks with me as they did with similar risks with all the other apprentices when they offered us the jobs."

Industry would benefit if more girls were attracted into engineering, she said. Women had just as much to offer and sometimes more than some of the men. She thought there was a lack of career guidance at her last year at a large comprehensive school. "It was not a matter of discrimination. There was just not enough publicity to make schoolgirls aware of the opportunities and the actual chances of getting into a job.

Now she is playing her own part in promoting engineering as a career. With an Engineering ITB official, she has visited local schools to talk to 16 year-old schoolgirls about her job and attended meetings at a local training centre. She said that most of the other girls in her class at school either stayed on to study A-levels or went into traditional female jobs, such as secretaries, shop assistants and hairdressers. Some were now out of work.

#### Interests

"I wanted to do something different—something with a future and a challenge," she said. Outside of work, her interests are mainly traditional. "I like flower-arranging and karate, badminton and rambling, cooking and riding my own motor bike, and reading. Boy friends? I haven't got time for them at the moment. My exams in June are more important." Considering the employment situation,



Trainee carpenter Clare Walter checks the surface of a table

she said she felt lucky to be in such a job. "I feel very privileged. I'm with a large organisation, working in the high-tech aerospace division. I certainly see my future in this industry and in this company."

#### Special courses

Lambeth Women's Workshop, which opened in June 1980, is a carpentry training workshop run by and for women. Special courses for women only, like those at Lambeth, are permissible under the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 where women are under-represented in certain occupations. The Lambeth workshop aims to help more women train in the traditionally male occupation and to provide the training in a supportive and relaxed atmosphere. The instructors for instance are particularly aware of the special problems women face after long periods of unemployment and in non-traditional work.

The workshop was set up through the initiative of women in the community with the aid of a capital grant of £25,000 and an annual revenue of £20,000 a year for five years from the inner-city partnership funds. The capital grant was used to convert and equip 2,000 square feet of light industrial space in Lambeth. Recent funding of another £25,000 from the European Social Fund has paid for an extension and improvement of facilities, which has increased the number of training places available to 48 per year. About 130 women from working-class backgrounds have trained in basic carpentry skills at Lambeth and there is now a waiting list for places until February 1984. About 26 per cent of the trainees have since attended courses under the Training Opportunities Scheme and a further 25 per cent have found full-time jobs.

The workshop runs three 16-week courses a year, each offering 16 places. Priority in selection is given to women over 25 who have received no previous vocational

training, to single parents with limited access to training, and to women who need the basic skills and confidence to face the more rigorous TOPS courses at a skillcentre.

Though the allowances are smaller than those for a TOPS course, the workshop is one of the few organisations where special allowances are provided for women with small children.

The trainees, who attend two days a week, receive a basic allowance of £5.75, travel allowances of £3.75 a week, and for each child under five an additional £6.50 per day for a child minder or nursery care.

Four part-time women instructors and a part-time administrative officer run the tightly-structured course for beginners in carpentry. The trainees learn to use a variety of hand tools, some hand-powered tools and woodworking machinery. They complete three set projects of graded difficulty (a shelf, a table and a tool box) and a project of their own choice and design. They also cover the basics of design and technical drawing and receive help in numera-

Clare Walter, who is 25 and single, attended the course between October 1982 and February 1983. She had previously been employed as a youth leader on a project in Camberwell run by the International Voluntary Service. "I needed a break after two years as a youth leader and the course at Lambeth seemed ideal for me," she said. "Basically I wanted training in a trade which would give me both job satisfaction and put me in a position where I could help other women.'

She enjoyed the course very much and thought the level of training was good, with a supportive atmosphere which most of the women needed. She was particularly pleased to be working with other women from similar back-

When the course ended, she and another trainee, who were both looking for part-time work, decided to apply for a full-time job which they could share.

They joined Camden Recycling, a project sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission under its Community Programme, and together took one of the last available full-time carpenters' posts. The project employs 58 people, mostly part-time, to renovate old furniture and electrical goods and also to make tables, chairs and chests. The products are either sold or provided through social services to needy families. Clare's basic wage for her shared job is £45 per week, of which she takes home about £37.

The hours are flexible and, by special arrangement, the two job-sharers are allowed to work one week on and one week off, which allows them time to complete special jobs without a break. They also appreciate the week off for outside interests. Clare, for example, does voluntary work, improving "short-life" housing and homes of women she knows. She also attends a cabinet making course on day release for a City and Guilds qualification.

#### Erratum

In last month's article Equal opportunities for women in employment. The second paragraph in the second column should read: "But Dr Walker, an assistant keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, is one of a dozen women out-numbered two to one by men in that grade at the museum.'

## Working in safety

### 150 years of the factory inspectorate



Britain's factory inspectors, a diligent band of men and women who have sought to improve health and safety in the workplace, celebrated their 150th anniversary last month. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE). under whose umbrella the Factory Inspectorate now comes, has published a book of essays\* written by factory inspectors. Patricia Tydeman has selected excerpts from these essays to trace the development of the Factory Inspectorate from those early days.

The Act of Parliament which created the Factory Inspectorate was passed at the end of August 1833. The first complement of four factory inspectors and eight sub-inspectors were appointed to the Home Office staff before the end of that year, and they had to cover cotton mills and factories in the whole of pre-Victorian Britain and Ireland.

Earlier similar Acts from 1802 had failed because they did not contain adequate powers of inspection and enforcement. Between 1831-35, in a period known as the Reform Era, a Whig Parliament under Lord Grev, passed the Poor Law, abolished slavery, transformed local government, and brought about the franchise whereby men with capital of £10 were permitted to vote. The first Truck Acts—also the inspectors responsibility—came about four

The 1833 Act had little concern with safety but it was the reports of the original inspectors that led to further legislation in 1844 which made provisions for fencing and guarding of moving machinery.

The 1833 Act was created with considerable vision but applied only to textile mills. Its main objectives were to limit the hours of work of children and young persons and to ensure that children were not allowed to work unless they were attending a school for two hours per day. The minimum age of children allowed to be employed was set at nine years. Children from 9 to 13 were restricted to a maximum of 9 hours actual work in the day and 48 in a week. For young persons of 13 to 18, the maximum hours were 12 in a day and 69 in a week. Mealtimes of 1½ hours minimum were to be allowed for young persons, so the working day would extend over 13½ hours. Nightwork, between 8.30 pm and 5 am, was prohibited for children and young persons.

Work practices in the mills were such that children were needed to assist the adults throughout their working hours, which were unrestricted and well in excess of those permitted to children. To accommodate the restricted work hours of the children, it was envisaged that different groups of children would work in relays over the whole

working day, so that no child's working hours would exceed the permitted limit. The child's working day would still, of course, be quite lengthy. In a scheme of relays that was acceptable under the Act, one group of children would work from 6 am to 9 am, attend two hours school and have dinner, return to work at 3 pm and finish work at 7.30 pm—a working day spanning 13½ hours. Other groups of children would work at different periods during the day so that at all times there were enough children to help the adults.

#### Opposition

There was opposition to the Act from millowners, from strict laissez faire economists who believed that such interference with the use of capital would bring disastrous results, from parents who stood to lose the income from their children employed in factories and also, perhaps surprisingly, from organised working class movements. The main object of these movements, was the ten-hour day, that is the restriction of the actual hours of work of young people to ten per day. A ten-hour day was eventually introduced with the 1847 Act. This Act also extended to adult women the protection given to young persons. However, because of loopholes in the legislation, by using relays of young persons and women many millowners were able to extend the working day to 14 hours, contrary to the spirit of the Act. It was only with the act of 1853 that the restrictions on the labour of children, women and young persons ensured that the span of an adult male's working day was kept to 12 hours.

During the first 25 years in operation the factory law was almost under constant review. Opposition from the millowners continued, as did pressure for an effective Ten Hour Act. There was also internal pressure from the inspectors to make the law enforceable. There were many reasons why the early legislation was difficult to enforce.

\* Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories 1833—1983: Essays to commemorate 150 years of Health and Safety Inspection, is published by HMSO, price £5.00. ISBN 011

Magistrates were often partial and refused to convict for blatant offences. Exceptions were built into the Act to allow extra working; such as when there was not enough water in the stream for the water wheel to turn, provision was made for extra hours to make up for lost time. These exceptions made it easy to disguise overworking. Before the era of registration of births, it was difficult to be sure of a child's age, especially when it was in the interest of the millowners or the parents to allow a child to work, or to work as a young person and earn a higher wage. Often the certificates issued by surgeons as to the age of children

#### Leonard Horner—Inspector General of Factories

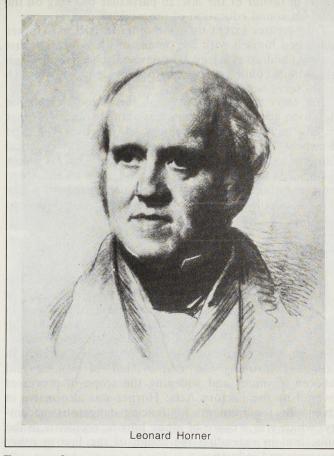
A key element of the 1833 Factory Act, distinguishing it from earlier Acts from 1802 onwards, was the provision by which four full-time inspectors were appointed to enforce it. By the end of the year they had taken up their duties. They were all equal in status, each dealing with one of the four districts into which the country had been divided. However, one of their number, Leonard Horner, stood out because of his vigour and effectiveness. The Home Office tended to seek his advice and comments before consulting his colleagues and, on occasion, to refer to him as the Inspector-General of Factories. Horner's career as an inspector, from 1833 until his retirement in 1859. covers the period in which the principles of factory legislation were developed and consolidated. His contribution to this process was very great. He was, however, already 48 when he became an inspector. Before this, during a long business career, he was also distinguished in public life as a geologist and an educational reformer.

Leonard Horner was born in Edinburgh in 1785, the son of a linen merchant, and was raised in an atmosphere that was prosperous, cultivated and Whig. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and at Edinburgh University. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Scotland, and particularly Edinburgh, was an intellectual centre of European rank. In 1804, as the linen business expanded, the Horner family moved to London. During journeys on business in Britain and Europe, Leonard found time to pursue his interest in geology. The Geological Society of London had been founded in 1807, and in 1808 Leonard joined, beginning his lifelong association with the society. In 1810, he was elected one of the two secretaries. The first of his scientific papers was published in 1811 in the first volume of the Transactions of the society. In 1813, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

He remained a member of the Council of the Geological Society continuously from 1837 until his death in 1864. He was elected president of the society for 1845 and 1846 and again, after his retirement as an inspector, for 1861 and 1862. In 1813, his parents returned to live in Edinburgh and in 1815 Leonard and his family followed them. Between 1815 and 1827, Leonard played a leading role in Whig politics in Edinburgh. His lasting achievement from this period was the foundation of two educational institutions the Edinburgh School of Arts and the Edinburgh

In 1828, the University of London (now University College, London) admitted its first students and Horner was invited to be the Warden of the University.

In 1833, Horner was invited to become a member of the



Factory Commission, which had been established to collect information about the employment of children in factories and to devise means of shortening their work hours. Groups of Commissioners were sent to various parts of the country. Horner was one of three who visited the West Country. The Commission's first report was issued in June. This confirmed that children in factories worked the same hours as adults, which could signify a working day of up to 13, 14 or even 15 hours. The result for the children was disease, deterioration of the physical constitution and exclusion from the means of obtaining adequate education. Later in the year, an Act to regulate the labour of Children and Young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom—the 1833 Factory Act was passed. Four inspectors were soon appointed by the Home Office. The post of inspector for Scotland and Northern Ireland was offered to Horner and by November he had started work and was in Belfast.

#### Adventurous

Horner was the most adventurous and effective of the inspectors in informing millowners and operatives about the law, in devising schemes for enforcement, in examining the effects of the law and in making and publishing suggestions for modifications to it. Many of these were incorporated in later bills and Acts. As early as 1834 he had published a pamphlet expressly for the benefit of operatives, which explained the provisions of the Act. To further his objectives he used his official reports to the Home Office, which were public documents. Apart from his official contacts with millowners and operatives, he wrote open letters and books advancing economic arguments in favour of the law, in particular dwelling on the need for sound education of the working classes.

To a greater extent than the other inspectors, Horner concerned himself with the details of the education that factory children received. He devised schemes by which millowners could co-operate to provide schools which would serve several mills.

The early reports of the inspectors show clearly that they soon adopted for themselves another objective, that of informing industry of the best practices followed elsewhere, and of developing, with industry, practical solutions to problems. Horner, for example, in his report of May 23, 1849, describes at some length his efforts to achieve publicity for a device which assisted in the cleaning of cotton machinery following a fatal accident to

#### Important role

Horner played an important role in instigating the creation of the Children's Employment Commission of 1842, which considered the employment of children in mines, quarries and other trades not covered by the Factory Acts. Horner was a member of the commission. The report revealed many serious abuses and resulted in statutes controlling the employment of women and children in mines and widening the scope of processes covered by the Factory Acts. Horner was also active in advocating requirements for fencing dangerous machinery, which was a cause of many horrific accidents in the mills, and in extending the scope of the law to other processes and industries.

In accordance with his general philosophy, Horner was flexible enough to be receptive to information gained during his experience as an inspector and was willing to change his views about the extent to which the law should intervene with the freedom of action of the operatives and millowners. In the early years of the Act, he was an enthusiastic advocate of the relay system. By 1840 he was vigorously promoting half-day working for children instead. As a businessman, he was sympathetic to the millowners' desire for maximum utilisation of their capital. In 1837, he would not have been sympathetic to the restrictions which would reduce the hours of work of adult males. His doubts about the Ten Hour Act of 1847 were resolved when he made his own enquiries amongst the workpeople and his efforts to enforce it were of paramount importance in securing the eventual achievement of its objective.

In 1859, at the age of 73, he retired from the Inspectorate. He devoted much of his time to work at the Geological Society and on March 5, 1864 he died. Among the many tributes and perhaps the most curious was that written a little later by Marx in Das Kapital.

"Leonard Horner was one of the Factory Commissioners in 1833, and Inspector, or rather Censor of Factories till 1859. He rendered undying service to the English working class. He carried on a life-long contest, not only with the embittered manufacturers, but also with the Cabinet, to whom the number of votes given by the masters in the Lower House, was a matter of far greater importance than the number of hours worked by the 'hands' in the mills.'

#### Women factory inspectors

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was the growing pressure from trades unions and from feminists such as Emma Paterson for the appointment of women inspectors of factories. It seemed to them that women factory workers who needed the protection of the Inspectorate at least as much as their male counterparts should have women factory inspectors to turn to. Parliament debated the question and the report of the Royal Commission of Labour (1893) supported the demand for women inspectors. It was the then Home Secretary Mr Asquith who was finally responsible for the appointment of the first two women inspectors in 1893.

May Abraham and Mary Paterson thus became the first incumbents, despite prophesies of doom from official sources at the time that female inspectors would get their petticoats caught in industrial machinery, and worse. Yet within a few years three more women had been appointed and by 1914 there were no fewer than 21. It would seem that the main requirements for the job in these early years were a strong character and a knowledge of labour conditions.

#### Separate branch

At first, women formed a separate branch of what was then the Factory Department, and they fulfilled specialised roles, in that they were required to inspect premises where large numbers of women were employed and to concentrate on such matters as cleanliness, ventilation. temperature, hours of work, industrial poisoning and the employment of young workers. At first they did not deal with machinery fencing; men inspectors still dealt with such matters. But in 1898 a woman inspector was put in charge of a special district which contained an unusually large number of laundries and clothing factories and this gave the women's branch their first opportunity of dealing with machinery dangers without having to refer them elsewhere. The women inspectors helped bring about a series of discussions between employers and workers in the trades concerned resulting in the introduction of new types of guards for laundry machinery before the 1907 Act. Gratifyingly for the women's branch the effect was a marked fall in accident figures in laundries in the following years. It was pointed out that the inspector in question made up for the lack of a training in engineering by consulting fully with laundry engineers and by studying available safety appliances. It was also mentioned, not without some satisfaction on the part of Miss Anderson, that the want of engineering know-how was not confined to women inspectors. It would seem that these early women inspectors soon acquired a fearsome reputation. "Let the women inspectors come into our shops", said a bold trade unionist about this time, "they seem to be able to frighten employers into doing things"

Enforcement of the legislation restricting hours of work for women factory workers formed a large part of the women inspectors' work. Adelaide Anderson believed that the appointment of women inspectors overcame the problem of women and girls being concealed in lavatories and bedrooms where they would not be discovered by male inspectors. There was indeed some personal satisfaction to be had from the work of detecting illegal

employment. The thrill of the chase is strongly suggested. Rose Squire tells of night raids on tailors' workshops accompanied by male inspectors in Manchester and Leeds where women and children often worked all night in the house of an employer, only to be hidden in bedrooms when the inspector called.

Industrial poisoning was a widespread problem in nineteenth-century industry and women inspectors were particularly concerned with this. A report in 1898 gives an account of an extensive survey of the health of workers in china scouring at a time when special rules for potteries were being prepared. The women's branch conducted other enquiries into mercurial poisoning among hatters and phosphorus poisoning in match works where, of course, large numbers of young women were employed, many of whom suffered terrible disfigurement.

Enforcement of the Truck Acts in Ireland, on the other hand, was so difficult that it necessitated a woman inspector posing as a tourist in County Donegal for three whole weeks to secure the evidence needed to prosecute. Women and girls, it seems, knitted socks and made shirts to be paid by agents in tea and sugar rather than in money, but they would not inform on the agents to Government officials for fear of losing even this form of income, outrageously exploited though they were. They were, however, only too ready to talk freely to what seemed like a sympathetic English woman visitor and the woman inspector eventually obtained convictions.

#### First World War

The war brought women inspectors into hitherto unforeseen areas of responsibility; one served on a special committee appointed to enquire into drunkenness among women workers in Birmingham and became involved in a survey of public houses. This sort of development was only to be expected. Women inspectors seem to have benefited from this in two ways. In practical terms it meant a rapid widening of their inspecting powers and functions but perhaps more importantly it eventually led to a much greater appreciation of the contribution they could make to the nation's economy in peacetime.

Up to 1929 a number of posts were reserved for women but thereafter the system of fixed proportions was dropped. However the factory staff committee recommended that there should be about 70 per cent men and 30 per cent women in the Inspectorate to reflect the proportions of the sexes in industry. It was further recommended that there should be an adequate distribution of women throughout the various grades of inspector and the resulting reorganisation in 1929 included common recruitment of men and women inspectors and a single seniority list. Men and women were now expected to carry out, generally speaking, the same duties. The woman inspector had finally arrived.

Some division of labour between the sexes inevitably was retained, however. It was recommended that enquiries relating to the effects of work upon the physical health of women and girls should generally be carried out only by women inspectors, even if this meant the district inspector drafting in a woman inspector from outside his district. Total compliance with the instructions was not of course always possible. Women inspectors who served in



the 1930s recall being rebuked for infringing them. The woman inspector who inspected the fish curing of the herring fleet on the island of Barra in the Outer Hebrides for example, was upbraided for daring to examine the dock on the island which consisted of a small steamer pier and a hand-operated 10-cwt wooden crane. (That full compliance would have necessitated a lengthy and costly journey by a male inspector was apparently not felt to be important.)

More recently women inspectors have carried out the same range of duties as their male counterparts with the exception, for a time, of the inspection of construction sites which was something of a special case.

Reorganisation in 1976 and the specialisation which came with the formation of industry groups has made the picture more complex. However, it is possible to say that proportionately more women are allocated to those groups dealing with health services, education and local authorities than those dealing with other fields of employment. There are very few women inspectors working in construction groups or in National Industry Groups.

In 1929 it was envisaged that women should make up about 30 per cent of the Inspectorate. Yet today only about one in ten inspectors is a woman. This may be partly explained by the shorter career span of women caused by such factors as earlier retirement and time off for rearing children. It could also be that the recruitment of women has been adversely affected by greater competition for appropriately qualified women from other professions in the intervening period. So paradoxically the continuing emancipation of women in society at large may be among the reasons for the relative decline in the number of women within the Factory Inspectorate.

**Exporting the inspectorate** 

It is difficult within the confines of a single article to do little more than touch upon the way in which the United Kingdom legislation was used as the basis for industrial protective legislation in other parts of the world, particularly in the British Empire, and to point out the way in which individual inspectors from the 1880s to the 1980s have attempted to carry forward in other countries the traditional values and standards of the uк Inspectorate.

The first chief inspector was concerned about conditions in the textile mills of India. The Indian textile industry had developed significantly since the Mutiny; jute in Bengal and cotton in the Presidency of Bombay. In the 1870s there had been increasing pressure from the United Kingdom on the government of India to legislate for factory conditions, and in particular for restrictions on the hours of work of women and children.

Despite the opposition of the mill owners and indeed the less than enthusiastic response from the civil servants from some states, the first India Factories Act was passed in 1881. The structure of this Act, its scope and contents were a close copy of earlier British legislation, and an inspector operating today would readily recognise much of the wording of the 1881 India Factories Act.

It was not only in India that factory legislation based on the United Kingdom model was developing. In all those parts of the Empire where there was industrial activity on any scale, some basic form of protective legislation was in existence by the end of the nineteenth century. It followed a similar pattern whether in Tasmania or Canada, South Australia or South Africa, and the imprint of successive British Factories Acts was plain for all to see.

Hours of work for women and young children were restricted; elementary guarding requirements were stipulated; definitions of industrial premises were established; inspectors were appointed and invested with considerable powers. There were, of course, fascinating local variations; we read that in New South Wales the Factories Act was to be applied to premises where more than four were employed or, if they were Chinese, where more than one was employed. Moreover, as new ground was being broken in the United Kingdom, so these advances were mirrored in the legislation adopted in the Empire.

#### European experience

Nor was interest centred exclusively on the Empire. Seventy years before Great Britain joined the European Economic Community, there is much evidence to show that the Inspectorate was anxious to learn from, and to contribute to, European experience. In successive annual reports of the chief inspector in 1895 and 1896 complete chapters were devoted to analyses of health and safety legislation and inspection work in Germany and in France. Inspectors regularly went to Europe to examine new ideas and to broaden their experience. Miss Martindale, one of the earliest lady inspectors, toured France and Belgium in 1902 to see the conditions in laundries; another inspector was sent to the great Paris Exhibition in 1904 to examine the standards of guarding of machinery made in Europe, and he duly reported in full with elaborate drawings in the Annual Report of 1905. Some inspectors visited the Industrial Safety Centre in Amsterdam, and reported enthusiastically about the value of this foundation. Annual Reports show that the Inspectorate was represented at the International Congresses on Labour Accidents held in Paris, Berne and Milan.

#### Inspectors' role

The Inspectorate has always been small. From an original four inspectors it rose to almost 1,000 in 1980. although recently these numbers have fallen again. But these inspectors have always had to deal with several hundred establishments each. At this level of inspection it was clearly not the intention of government to operate a major policing operation in industry. The early inspectors adopted a policy of explanation of the law, relying on the good sense of the employer to comply with it, and only resorted to enforcement action in a small number of cases. They were encouraged in this approach by the low levels of fines imposed, an almost perennial cry in their reports, and one which continues to this day.

From 1833 the Inspectorate seems to have taken up on itself the combined role of information centre and pressure group. This role can be identified throughout the Inspectorate's 150 years. A random dip produces, from 1899, a report by Mr Pendock, describing the Kettering Employers Indemnity Company Limited, a mutual insurance society for the boot and shoe trade in that town. Significantly he comments,

"To begin with, the employers of Kettering are sufficiently wide-awake as a rule to understand that it is better to prevent an accident than pay for it. Generally speaking they make it their first care that every element of danger shall, as far as possible, be eliminated from their works, with a due regard to both the letter and spirit of the Factory Acts.'

The nineteenth century annual reports of inspectors bristle with reports of new developments for improving conditions in industry, but it was not until the early years of this century that less formal reports began to be published on specific aspects of health and safety at work. To perform this third role satisfactorily, however, requires regular visiting of workplaces so that new developments and problems can be identified, solutions worked out with the enthusiastic employer and the results prepared for publication. The Inspectorate appears to have been able to maintain the necessary frequency of visiting at least until the 1950s.

There is clear evidence of a missionary zeal about the work of the early inspectors. The inspectors in the early years of the inspectorate had frequent contact with Prime Ministers of the period such as Lord Grey, Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell. Charles Dickens as an author and journalist wrote many significant articles about factory conditions in the nineteenth century which undoubtedly did much to create public interest in the conditions of people at work. It was Charles Dickens who labelled the National Association of Factory Owners (a group who tried to raise a petition to Parliament to "earnestly solicit the removal" of Leonard Horner) as the "National Association for the Protection of the Right to Mangle Operatives".

John Plumbe, a chief factory inspector, who retired in 1971, recalls a tale told by his father, who was also an inspector. In 1910 he found a baker asleep on a trough of dough. Worried for his safety he woke him, and was assured he always slept there and was awoken at the right time when the dough had risen sufficiently to push him against the shelf above.

In the 1920s in Scotland a factory inspector was investigating a complaint that young boys of 14 years of age were being employed on the night shift in a woollen mill. After touring the whole mill and finding no young boys, he was coming through the spinning room when he happened by chance to raise the cover of a skip, and a small voice piped up "put i' doon, silly bugger, factory inspector's aboot".

#### The fascination of being an inspector today

David Tivey tells of the joys and sorrows of being a factory inspector today.

"Let us make no mistake-when I joined the Factory Inspectorate, I was hoping to find a worthwhile job and the prospect of a stimulating career. Who could resist the seductive tones of the advertising used by the Civil Service Commission, which promised that I would be in the thick of industry overcoming its problems and creating a better world for those who worked in it? It was enough to bring out the socialist in the most reactionary of people. Such crusading idealism inspires many who seek to become inspectors, although I cannot pretend to more than my share of it. Indeed something of the crusader must stay with you to sustain you through the years of your career.

"Reality is rarely capable of living up to the first expectations of the postulant, and I have had times of drudgery and even despair, such as are the lot of most people. But—and this is the extraordinary thing about being an inspector of factories—it is indeed the most incredibly fascinating job!

"It may be that it appeals to my innate nosiness and a need to know what is going on, but I enjoy seeing people at work: to coin a cliche, I love work, I could stand and watch it for hours. Few people have the opportunities afforded to an inspector to see and become familiar with the industrial infra-structure of the country. There is magic in the ways in which things are made and in which all the unseen, backroom services-water, sewers and electricity for example-are organised, provided and maintained. I derive great satisfaction from being able to reply from my own experience to my children's questions 'How do they make that?' or 'Where does that come

"Inspectors get into some unlikely places. I have been to the top of one of the towers of the Severn Bridge, inside what is now the reactor core of a nuclear power station and high up among the scenery backstage at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. I've seen people brewing beer, baking biscuits, curing sheepskins, weaving bandages and making steel ingots. I have been down into the cargo holds of bulk ore carrying ships which could swallow a block of flats, and on small trading ships which would be uncomfortable sailing up the Thames. I've seen live penguins kept as pets by the crew of a Japanese refrigerator ship and living in the deck chill room. The smell lingers in the memory too!

"You cannot do the factory inspector's job and not be changed by it. It would be a peculiarly unsensitive person who was not affected by incidents. I have been by turns inspired by people's skill and ingenuity, depressed by their wanton negligence, heartened by the successes and angered by the failures. There is no way in which one can be so involved in people's daily lives and the diversity of ways in which they earn their livings without acquiring respect for their integrity, admiration for their skill and ingenuity, enjoyment of their good humour, and a determination to do something, however little, to help

"Industrial life still involves impositions and degradations which are forced onto people. At a time of recession, when perhaps people are more inclined to suffer poor conditions for the sake of keeping a job, it becomes even more important that the very basic standards which the law requires are maintained. It is the opportunity to help to do this, and to go out and meet people at all levels which makes being one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories as fascinating for me today as it was nearly 20 years ago when I joined—a reaction common, I suspect, to all those who have been privileged to be inspectors during the 150 years of our history."

#### Prevention

The need for an improved system of appraisal and prevention of the potential hazards of British industry was demonstrated by the Flixborough explosion on June 1, 1974, coincidentally around the time that the Health and Safety at Work etc Act was on its passage through Parliament. Flixborough was a disaster unprecendented in the Inspectorate's history, although warnings of potential dangers of this kind had been given in chief inspectors annual reports over the previous years.

The explosion killed 28 and injured 36 workers, devastated the works and caused widespread damage to the surrounding area. The Major Hazards Branch within the Inspectorate was set up after the explosion, and the whole experience had considerable effect in determining priorities during the formative years of the Health and Safety Executive.

Regrettably there are still around 300 people killed at work every year and a grim total of approximately 300,000 people injured in their work. During 1982 the Factory Inspectorate made 190,000 inspections and also took more than 1,200 prosecutions for various breaches of safety legislation.

However in many other countries throughout the world even today the safety of workers does not get the attention it receives in the UK. For 150 years the factory inspectors, by their diligence and care, have ensured healthy work places and practices for our ancestors, today's workers, and our descendants.

#### Acknowledgements

In producing this article the author has drawn heavily on Paul Wusteman's history of Leonard Horner, Janet Wilson's essay on women factory inspectors, Anthony Linehan's feature on Exporting the Inspectorate, and David Tivey's memories of the Factory Inspectorate in recent years. All are contained in the HSE book of essays to commemorate 150 years of health and safety inspection.

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between July 2 and 29 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.

#### Redundancies

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information he had as to which countries in the European Economic Community operated schemes aimed at avoiding redundancies by subsidising the wages of employees on short-time working and as to how many employees were currently supported in each of these countries through these schemes.

Mr Clark: We know that schemes of this type are operating at the moment in France, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg but these vary in the support offered and in the methods of funding. We do not have up-to-date information on the numbers New Earnings Survey for 1978 and were Washington) asked what was the total currently supported through these schemes.

(July 29)

Collective agreements

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information he had as to the numbers of: (a) men and (b) women who were covered by collective agreements in 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1982; and if he would present these data as a percentage of men and women workers, respectively.

Mr Gummer: Information is only available on a regular basis in respect of manual employees covered by national collective agreements and statutory wages orders, as follows:

	Million
ibal satarusag	Estimated numbers covered
970	12.5

Source: Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

males and females, were obtained in the a pre-hearing assessment.

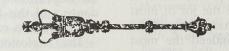
#### Department of Employment **Ministers**

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: John Selwyn Gummer Alan Clark

published in Part F (tables 200 to 207) of



#### Industrial tribunals

Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked what proportion of applications to industrial tribunals during the past 12 months had been the subject of a pre-hearing assessment; in how many of such cases a warning announce its decisions on the bulk of as to costs had been issued; and following applications for support from the Social such warning how many applications had been withdrawn.

Mr Gummer: For the most recent 12 later in the year. month period for which figures are available (year ending May 27, 1983) 5.3 per cent of all registered applications (2,337) were the subject of a pre-hearing assess- mes in each of the years 1976 to 1982 was ment. Of these, 1,244 resulted in the issue of a costs warning and 896 cases were subsequently withdrawn.

(July 25)

Mr Batiste went on to ask how many Some figures on the relative numbers of awards of costs had been made by industrial employees covered by various types of tribunals during the past 12 months and collective agreement (national, district, how they had been divided between awards company etc) or by no collective agree- against applicants and awards against rement, covering both manual and non- spondents; and of all such awards how Note: Figures for 1975 are not readily available in the form manual employees and distinguishing many did not follow a warning as to costs in

Mr Gummer: In 1981, the most recent year for which figures are available, 235 awards of costs were made by the industrial tribunals in unfair dismissal cases. (No figures are available for other jurisdictions.) 229 awards were against applicants and 6 against respondents. Approximately 20 per cent of awards followed a prehearing assessment and of these 25 per cent did not follow a warning as to costs. (July 25)

#### **European Social Fund**

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and budget for the Manpower Services Commission for the current year; how much money (July 25) was received from the European Social Fund specifically to fund projects paid for out of the Manpower Services Commission budget in the current year; and what percentage of European Social Fund monies allocated to the UK the Manpower Services Commission had received for each year from 1975 to 1983.

> Mr Morrison: The total provision for grant-in-aid to the Manpower Services Commission for 1983-4 is £1,447 million. Allocations from the European Social Fund are made on a calendar year basis. The European Commission will not Fund in respect of current Manpower Services Commission programmes until

> The percentage of the total Social Fund allocation to the UK allocated in respect of Manpower Services Commission programas follows:

	Per cent
1976	58.0
1977	77.3
1978	73.9
1979	63.3
1980	65.7
1981	68-2
1982	65.3

(July 29)

## **OUESTIONS IN**

#### Job Release Scheme

Sir David Price (Eastleigh) asked how trative tasks. many males had entered the job release scheme in each year since its inception; and how many in each year were aged 62, 63 and 64 years, respectively.

Mr Clark: The table below details the information available. I regret that information on the age at entry of participants in the Scheme is not held on a cumulative ortionate cost.

#### Job Release Scheme

Calendar years	No. of males entering job release scheme
1977-78	16,464
1978-79	15,749
1979-80	53,160
1980-81	27,719
1981-82	19,875
1982-83	46,852
Jan-June 1983	15,469
All	<b>195,288</b>

(July 25)

#### Patterns of employment

Mr Esmond Bulmer (Wyre Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what resources he devoted to the study of future patterns of employment.

Mr Clark: The Department is very much concerned with future patterns of employment and devotes a part of its external research budget to this area of study.

(July 19)\*

Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would provide information on the current uses of computers within his Department and plans for their further introduction or

Mr Clark: Computers are used for a wide range of applications within the Department of Employment Group. The Department itself (DE) uses large computers mainly to process management information and payroll for the Group; statistical information about employment and unemployment, earnings and the Retail Price Index; and payments for the Job Release

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) also uses minicomputer networks for job vacancy circulation and statistics and the payment of allowances to certain MSC trainees. The Health and Safety Executive uses computers to aid research, to process accident and other information as an aid to

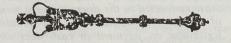
formulation and for a variety of adminis-

Micro computers are used for many and research work. Potential computing applications are reviewed regularly and introduced where these can result in improved efficiency or quality of service.

DE will replace one of its large computers by 1985 when capacity is likely to be basis and could only be obtained at disprop- extended. Facilities to provide wider direct access to the computer centre from remote sites are also being developed. It is also intended to replace between 1985 and 1987 the terminal equipment in DE unemployment benefit offices with visual display units which can be used for on-line enquiries and data entry into the National Unemployment Benefit Service computers operated by DHSS.

MSC is developing a minicomputer network to process data relating to the Youth Training Scheme. It is also planned to enhance the facilities available on computers currently used by the Employment Division to improve the quality and efficiency of services provided.

(July 19)



**Community Programme** 

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he was taking to encourage county councils to take up sponsored places under the community programme scheme; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Since the Community Programme was launched last October, every effort has been made to encourage appropriate sponsors to mount projects. Local Authorities are amongst these potential sponsors, although there are many other important organisations involved—including companies in the private

Meetings and discussions have taken place with both members and officials of Ethnic minority County Councils. By the end of June, 33 munity Programme agents for a total of would estimate the total level of unem-11,744 places. Efforts are continuing to ployed ethnic minority group workers as a where progress has been slow.

final date for which the total number of 1981 17 per cent of the ethnic minority places allocated in each county under the workforce in Great Britain were seeking Community Programme had to be taken work. its enforcement activities, to aid policy up; and what plans he had to reallocate

places not taken up by individual author-

Mr Morrison: Our objective is to create smaller applications such as staff training the 130,000 jobs provided for under the Community Programme as quickly as possible. At the end of June, 105,000 places had been approved and it is expected that the target for approved places will be reached in September. Some places have already been transferred from areas where progress has been slow and further action will be taken if it proves necessary.

#### Health and safety

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked how many death certificates issued in 1981 and 1982 recorded death due to: (a) asbestosis, (b) asbestosis and lung cancer and (c)

Mr Gummer: Figures for 1982 are not yet available. The numbers of death certificates for 1981 which mention asbestosis, asbestosis and lung cancer and mesothelioma are as follows:

Asbestosis with lung cancer	77
Asbestosis with mesothelioma	131
Asbestosis alone or with other disease	59
Total asbestosis	<b>267</b>
Mesothelioma of pleura	294
Mesothelioma of peritoneum	22
Mesothelioma of pleura and peritoneum	5
Mesothelioma, site not specified  Total mesothelioma	120 441

Note: Both totals include certificates mentioning both asbestosis

(July 26)

Community projects

Sir David Price (Eastleigh) asked what progress was being made by the Manpower Services Commission's community projects.

Mr Morrison: 48,000 Youth Training Scheme places in Community Projects have been approved and a further 17,000 are being negotiated. Together these account for 93 per cent of the Community Project places required.

(July 19)\*

Mr K Harvey Proctor (Billericay) asked had signed agreements to become Com- the Secretary of State for Employment, if he secure additional places in those areas percentage of the ethnic minority workforce at the latest date for which figures were (July 26) available.

Mr Clark: The 1981 Labour Force Sur-Mr Adley went on to ask what was the vey shows that in the second quarter of

(July 18)

#### **OUESTIONS IN** PARLIAMENT

Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked what proportion of the population: (a) the United Kingdom and (b) England over the age of 16 years and under retirement age was engaged in education, training or employment; and what were the comparative figures for France, Germany, Italy and the United States of America.

comes from the European Community Labour Force Survey. The 1981 estimates for the United Kingdom and England are shown below.

Proportion of the population over the age of 16 years and under retirement age who are either full-time students or in employment

	Per cent			
UK	73·9			
England	74·7			

Figures for other countries are not yet available for 1981 but information from the 1979 survey is shown below.

Proportion of the population aged 14 and over but not retired who are either full-time students or in employment

Per cent	
77.1	
74.6	
74.3	
63.5	
	77·1 74·6 74·3

#### Industrial claims

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester W) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he proposed to make a draft of the new regulations required to govern the procedure of industrial tribunals in equal value claims available for comment.

Mr Clark: We intend to issue a consultative draft of the procedure regulations shortly. We will arrange for a copy to be sent to the hon. and learned Member.

#### Disabled people

Mr Alfred Morris (Wythenshawe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if there was any action he would be taking to currently employed on the youth training meet the criticisms there had been of the scheme, divided by sex and age. youth training scheme as it affected disabled young people.

Mr Morrison: As I have made clear on a number of occasions we shall be keeping all Youth Training Scheme either as trainees Mr Gummer: The available information aspects of the youth training scheme under or as employees, but no information is review—including provision for disabled available centrally on the employment young people—in the light of experience of status of entrants. The table below prothe operation of the scheme.



Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list those organisations and individuals who submitted comments on the payment of wages consultative document issued on March 10 by his Department; and if he would indicate which of these replies: (a) argued for the need for a more effective protection on deductions from pay from those canvassed in the document, (b) were laid upon managing agents contracted with of the general opinion that the present the Manpower Services Commission to legislation on payment in cash does not present a significant obstacle to the spread of cashless pay and (c) were wholly in favour of the consultative document's prop-

Mr Gummer: My Department received over 100 letters from organisations of bodies, in response to the consultative tory provisions. document. Of the five options put forward in the paper, a substantial majority of respondents favoured that which entailed repeal of the Truck Acts and related necessary to secure the health, safety and legislation with the enactment of up-to- welfare of all young persons participating date legislation to protect workers from in the programme to the same extent and arbitrary deductions from wages. The va- in the same manner as an employer is rious views will be taken into account in required to do in relation to his employees preparing detailed proposals for further under the relevant legislation. (July 27) consultation.

#### Youth training

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington) asked how many people were

Mr Morrison: I am afraid the information is not available in the precise form requested. Young people can enter the vides details of those young people who (July 28) entered the Youth Training Scheme in the three months ending June 1983, either as trainees or employees.

Age on leaving Education	Male	Female	All
16	12,350	8,400	20,750
17/18	475	350	825
Unknown*	75	50	125
All	12,900	8,800	21,700

\* The school leaving age of those entrants entitled to less than one year's training on the scheme is not held centrally.

#### Managing agents

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington) asked what precise responsibilities were provide Mode A places under the Youth Training Scheme to ensure compliance with health and safety at work requirements.

Mr Morrison: Precise statutory responsibilities of managing agents, as of all providers of training under the Youth Training Scheme, are set out in the Health and employers and workers, and from other Safety at Work Act and its relevant statu-

Managing agents are also bound by their contracts with the Manpower Services Commission to take whatever steps are

(July 29)

## Employment topics

### Youth Training Scheme

☐ Youth Training Scheme (YTS) planned places are based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds who will enter the labour market in 1983;
- the proportion of these who will find employment and the proportion who will be unemployed;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who will be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to assume how many youngsters will leave further education or employment part-way through their first year and thus require the balance of vear's training on YTS.

YTS approved places are those that have been negotiated between sponsors/managing agents and the area offices of the Training Division of the MSC and have been considered and agreed by MSC Area Manpower Boards. Also included are schemes with large companies that have been negotiated centrally, accepted by Training Division area offices and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of July over 65 per cent of the places required between now and next March had been approved and the rate of approval had once again increased to well over 25,000 places per week nationally.

Firmly anticipated places are at various stages of negotiation or are awaiting consideration by Area cent of the target).

Manpower Boards. The number of firmly anticipated places at the end of July is considerably less than at the end of June because of the increased number of approved places. Not all anticipated places will result in approved places so sufficient provision is made to more than cover the total number of planned places. Most area offices have now identified all the places they need for this year, although they have not yet been able to scrutinise all these in detail or carry out the detailed discussions with the potential sponsors/managing agents that are necessary to convert them into firmly anticipated and then approved places.

The number of Entrants to Training for July was more than double the June total. This increase reflects the planned build up of YTS towards full operation in September. The main objective for 1983 is to arrange for sufficient places to be available so that every 16 year old unemployed school leaver this year, who requires a year of training, will receive a suitable offer on a scheme by Christmas 1983

Forty-five per cent of the young people in training are in Mode A schemes. Mode A is now beginning to come on stream at a significantly faster rate than previous months.

The number of approved and firmly anticipated places, at the end of July totals 427,200 (93 per cent of the 1983-84 target) of which 304,300 were approved (66.3 per

## Disabled jobseekers

☐ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is employment as a condition for the voluntary. Those eligible to regis- receipt of unemployment benefit ter are those who, because of in- was removed for people aged 18 iury, disease or congenital deformi- years and over. The figures below ty, are substantially handicapped in relate only to those disabled people obtaining or keeping employment who have chosen to register for of a kind which would otherwise be employment at MSC Jobcentres insuited to their age, experience and qualifications.

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people, and to November and February issues will those people who, although eligi- provide updated information about ble, choose not to register. At disabled registrants at both MSC April 18, 1983, the latest date for Jobcentres and local authority which figures are available, the careers offices, and more detailed number of people registered under the Acts was 433,177.

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for cluding those seeking a change of

Every quarter, the May, August, information about their placings into employment.

#### Returns of disabled jobseekers—Jobcentres (August 1983)\*

Registered for employment at August 5, 1983	170,737
Employment registrations taken from July 9 to August 5 1983	6,641
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service July 9 to August 5, 1983	2,442

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

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

Disabled people

Britain	THE CASE AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMEN							
	Suitable for employmen	ordinary It	Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions					
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled				
1982 June Sep	68·1 68·6	115·2 119·8	7·4 7·5	4·3 4·4				
Dec†	76.4	132-2	8-1	5.2				
unemployed 1983 Mar†	68·1 74·7	115·2 125·5	7·2 8·0	4·3 5·0				
of whom unemployed June	65·9 71·1	107·8 116·7	7·1 7·9	4·1 4·9				
of whom unemployed	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1				

† On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years or over. Figures shown subsequent to that date, relate to those disabled people, whether or not they are unemployed, who have chosen to register for employment at MSC Jobcentres, and all young disabled people registered at local authority careers offices. It is not possible to provide figures on a comparable basis for dates before and after October 1982.

#### Youth Training Scheme all schemes as at July 31, 1983

Region	Plan for for 1983-84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
Scotland Northern North West	48,360 30,480 65,498	33,784 23,559 39,003	14,546 6,677 21,301	1,567 4,606 7,948
Yorks and Humber Midlands	46,810 92,770	23,139 68387	12,594 22,456	6,240 10,460
Wales South West South East London	25,200 32,890 78,300 38,830	16,164 27,420 53,251 19,570	8,447 4,746 17,659 14,495	2,779 3,057 8,088 1,647
Great Britain	459,138	304,277	122,921	46,392

Note: Columns two and three are exclusive, so at the end of July the total of approved and firmly anticipated places was 427,198.

### Explosives labelling

☐ Regulations updating the method of classifying and labelling explosives were laid before Parliament by Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment. They come into effect on November 1, 1983.

The regulations introduce a single system of classification and labelling for both commercial and military explosives, and at the same time, provide a framework for future explosives legislation.

At present there are several different systems of classification. With one unified system for all explosives, procedures should be simplified for manufacturers, transport operators, emergency services, and so on. Safety standards should also be improved because the regulations require more information to be displayed on labels.

The regulations are designed to update current requirements in the Explosives Act 1875 and subsidiary legislation, taking full account of technical advances, and various international prescriptions including EC Directives.

In future, before any explosive product can be conveyed, kept, or supplied, it will have to be classified by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) or, in the case of military explosives, by the Secretary of State for Defence, and will comply with the labelling requirements

Compliance will effectively be at the point of manufacture, because there are strict controls over the subsequent removal of explosives from their packaging. Enforcement will therefore be concentrated at that point. HSE will be the sole enforcing authority.

#### **EC** harmonisation

The Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983 are additional to proposals by the Health and Safety Commission designed to implement the requirements of EC Directive, 67/548 EEC, dealing with classification, packaging and labelling for the supply of dangerous goods in general; explosives are exempt from the packaging and labelling requirements of 67/548 EEC.

#### Transition period

A five-year transition period is prescribed in the regulations during which both the old system and the UN system of classification and labelling may co-exist. During this period manufacturers can opt to 0 86021 515 6; £35.00.

use either system but once they elect for a changeover, all of the regulations' provisions will apply.

The Health and Safety Executive intends to publish shortly a guidance booklet to assist those who have responsibilities under the regulations.

Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983 (SI 1983/1140), HM Stationery Office or booksellers price £3.15 plus postage.

#### **CRAC** publications

☐ Revised publications available this month from Hobsons Press and published on behalf of The Careers Research and Advisory Centre are:

Directory of Further Educa-

Further education has been the sector of education that has seen most change. The rate of change has never been quicker (or greater) than it is today. An absolute requirement therefore for any careers adviser is up-to-date information, in a manageable format, about further education courses.

Hobsons Press publishes and annual Directory of Further Education, the only source of information about further education courses up to and including degree level in every college in the UK. The new edition covers courses available in the academic year 1983-84. Information about some 6,500 courses is packed into over 800

The book has an indexing system that makes it easy to find the information about particular courses--whether in accountancy or zoology. Users can also see at a glance where particular courses are located (near to home, or at the opposite end of the country). The new edition introduces a system of codes to indicate the broad entry levels to courses; longer and more detailed information about course entry re- except technology hardback; ISBN 0 quirements is given in the introductory editorial pages.

As problems of unemployment weigh increasingly more heavily on plus p&p. our society, the role of retraining and "leisure" courses becomes more important—an importance reflected in the relevant courses listed in the directory. The new edition also reflects the increasing use of microcomputers in the new (and largely unco-ordinated) range of new technology courses now on

Directory of further education, size A5; 840 pp; hardback ISBN 0 86021 514 8; £41.00; paperback ISBN

#### Degree Course Guides

The Careers Research and Advisory Centre's Degree Course Guides for 1984 are off the presses. Each guide examines in precise detail the similarities and the differences between the courses available in a particular area of study. This comparative information enables prospective students to narrow down their choice of institutions. The series has, for nearly 20 years, helped to guide sixth-formers to a decision.

The information given in the Guides extends to teaching and assessment methods, possibilities of transfer, selection procedure and size of departments as well as entrance requirements and application procedure, combined and related courses, introductory reading and contacts for further information. There is also a brief separate section on career prospects.

Half the Guides in the series are updated annually. The 1984 complement comprises: Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Planning; Business, Management and Accountancy; Chemistry; English including Celtic Languages and Studies; German including Dutch and Scandinavian Studies; Italian; Mathematics and Statistics; Microbiology and Immunology; Music including Drama; Pharmacy and Pharmacology including related Medical Studies; Physics; Physiology including Anatomy and Human Biology; Politics including International Relations; Psychology; and Technology, divided into separate sections for engineering and engineering science; chemical engineering; civil engineering includng building; computer science; electrical and electronic engineering; mechanical and production engineering; metallurgy, materials science and mining engineering; and a short section for surveying.

The Guides are available individually, in sets, and as bound volumes. This year's guides, size A5, vary in length from thirty to over 50 pages, with Technology at 240 pages. Individual guides £2.70 0.86021 512 1: £9.00; a complete set 1983-84 titles; £30.00; bound volume 1983-84 titles; £35.00. All

#### Graduate Studies

The new edition of Graduate Studies, the annual publication on post-graduate study in the UK, is now available. The new edition covers postgraduate study and research open to graduates for the academic year 1983-84.

This is the only comprehensive guide to postgraduate study that is available and, perhaps for this reason, is the publication for which

CRAC is best known in the institutions higher education, in particular the universities. It is also extensively used overseas.

The book is divided into separate chapters within four parts: humanities and social sciences; biological. health and agricultural sciences; physical sciences; and engineering and applied sciences. Details about each area of research or course of study include the qualification to which it leads, a statement of current research interests and research opportunities available or, for a course of study, a synopsis of the syllabus, length of study, entrance requirements and methods of

Computer technology facilitates the mammoth task of checking and updating all this information each year, with editorial skills compressing it to just under a thousand packed pages.

Graduate Studies, size A5; 970 pp; hardback; ISBN 0 86021 522 9; £58.00 plus p&p.

All books are available from: Hobsons Press (Cambridge) Ltd, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2

#### Metrication

☐ Regulations to metricate health and safety legislation applying to miscellaneous mines were laid before Parliament by Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment. They came into operation on August 12, 1983.

Drawn up by the Health and Safety Commission, the regulations complete the metrication of health and safety legislation applying to

Their effect is to replace imperial measurements with metric equivalents while preserving existing safety standards. In cases where the application of metric measurements to existing equipment or situations might lead to physical or economic difficulties in achieving compliance, the regulations have been framed so as to preserve the imperial measures in respect of existing equipment or situations and apply the metric measures only to workings etc commenced after the regulations come into force.

The Miscellaneous Mines (Metrication) Reglations 1983 (SI 1983 No. 994), available from HMSO or booksellers, price £1.30p plus postage. ISBN 0 11 0369947.

Metrication of legislation relating to coal and other mines was completed by The Coal and Other Mines (Metrication) Regulations 1978 (st 1978 No. 1648) which came into force in December 1978. These metricated those regulation not metricated by previous regulations includ ng SI 1976 No. 2063 which amended The Mines and Quarries Act 1954 and certain regulations

#### Redundancies: confirmed as due to occur

☐ The numbers of redundancies confirmed by the Manpower Services Commission as due to occur in recent months are given in the table below. Provisional numbers reported by September 1 for July and August 1983 are 24,400 and 14,600 respectively. After allowing for further reports and revisions, the final totals are likely to be around 27,000 in July and 21,000 in August.

During the second quarter, a monthly average of around 25,000 redundancies was recorded, compared with 29,000 per month in the first quarter and 33,000 per month on average during 1982. This represents the lowest quarterly figure since the end of 1979, and a redundancy rate of about half the peak rate in spring 1981.

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

All	Jan to June		1982	1983
158,400 172,600 186,800	78,300 91,100 81,200	Jan Feb Mar	26,800 30,000 38,600	30,000 27,400 29,400
493,800 532,000 398,000	191,900 296,100 192,400	Apr May Jun	37,200 30,300 29,300	28,800 24,900 21,500
	161,900	Jul Aug Sep	35,400 29,800 29,000	27,000† 21,000†
		Oct Nov Dec	36,400 32,600 42,400	
	158,400 172,600 186,800 493,800 532,000	158,400 78,300 172,600 91,100 186,800 81,200 493,800 191,900 532,000 296,100 398,000 192,400	158,400   78,300   Jan   172,600   91,100   Feb   186,800   81,200   Mar   493,800   191,900   Apr   532,000   296,100   May   398,000   192,400   Jun   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov	June  158,400 78,300 Jan 26,800 172,600 91,100 Feb 30,000 186,800 81,200 Mar 38,600  493,800 191,900 Apr 37,200 532,000 296,100 May 30,300 398,000 192,400 Jun 29,300  — 161,900 Jul 35,400 Aug 29,800 Sep 29,000  Oct 36,400 Nov 32,600

### Unemployment rates by age

☐ Ouarterly unemployment rates by age for October 1982 to July 1983 for unemployed claimants are published in table 2.15 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette. Figures for January 1980 to October 1982 are given for the registration basis of counting the unemployed. Back figures, for the United Kingdom to January 1979, and for Great Britain to July 1975 (six monthly prior to July 1978) are available on request, in writing, from Department of Employment, Stats B1, Room 430, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NF.

The unemployment rates for the youngest age group have a seasonal pattern; on the registration basis they were temporarily high in July reflecting summer school leavers registering at the end of the school year, while on the claimant basis, the October rate will be high reflecting school leavers who become entitled to benefit in September.

The rates are calculated by expressing the unemployed in an age group as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employees in employment plus the unemployed) in that age group. A considerable degree of estimation is required to calculate employees by age (see below). Consequently, all percentage rates are approximate and while they are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. In particular, the rates for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

For all age groups except the 16 to 17 and 18 to 19 year olds, annual employment estimates were calculated by applying the age proportions obtained from the Labour Force Surveys to the June estimates of employees in employment. Surveys were not conducted in 1978 and 1980, and average age proportions were taken from the two survevs for respective adjacent years. For 1982 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1981 proportions were applied to the provisional employees in employment estimates. Revised estimates will be made when the June 1983 estimates of employment, and the results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey become available.

This method is not adequate for the 16 to 17 and 18 to 19 years age groups partly because of the seasonal inflows of school leavers into the labour force between May and July. The LFS is normally conducted over

a six-week period centered in May; employees in employment estimates are available for quarter dates March, June, etc; and unemployment by age information is 

An important new leaflet deavailable for quarter dates April. July etc. Therefore employee estimates for the two voungest age groups are calculated by applying LFS age proportions to estimates of employees in employment in April, which are themselves derived by linear interpolation between quarter months. Employee numbers in these age groups for other quarters are then calculated by linear interfor April and are therefore rough approximations. Again average age proportions were used for years between Labour Force Surveys, and estimates for 1982 and 1983 are provisional.

#### Shaft quards

☐ Following representations by HSE'S HM Agricultural Inspectorate, manufacturers will fit non-rotating power take-off (pto) shaft guards to all new agricultural machines. Nonrotating guards are more likely to provide better protection from injury because of their ability to remain located in position on the power take-off shaft.

Despite a legal requirement for over 25 years to guard all pto shafts used on farms where workers are employed, 33 people have been killed by accidential contact with such shafts in the last ten years. The majority of these deaths and many other serious accidents occurred when damage or displacement of the guard exposed the drive shaft.

#### Higher standard

Research and a survey carried out by the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering on behalf of the Agricultural Inspectorate established that non-rotating power takeoff shaft guards were much less likely to suffer damage and therefore provide a higher standard of safety There is an International Standard (ISO 5674) which is shortly to be issued as a British Standard. This specifies a test procedure which the non-rotating pto shaft guards must be capable of passing.

Non-rotating guards which can be used as replacements in the majority of cases are currently available from suppliers. As from January 1, 1984 pto shaft guard manufacturers have agreed that all replacement guards will meet the new standards. The agreement follows consultation with manufacturers, trades unions, employers and other appropriate

#### **HSE** leaflet

scribing the various methods used by inspectors to secure compliance with health and safety legislation under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and other relevant statutory provisions, has been issued by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Health and Safety Executive/Local Authority Enforcement Liaison Committee.

Apart from background on the polation between the annual figures main enforcing authorities, the standards they work to and who has to comply, the leaflet gives valuable insight into how an inspector decides upon which compliance procedure to adopt according to the prevailing circumstances.

> "During a visit an inspector discusses what needs to be done with all interested parties such as managers, safety representatives and employees, as appropriate," says the leaflet. "In deciding whether to give verbal or written advice or issue notices or consider legal proceedings, an inspector considers various factors; for example, the seriousness of the risk, the nature of any breach of the law, the methods available for remedying the situation and general standards in the organisation including its policy and organisational arrangements for securing health and safety. He will then decide which procedure to use.

#### Expertise

An inspector is not expected to work to rigid rules, the leaflet adds, but to use his professional expertise to identify appropriate methods. These range from verbal advice through letters and notices to prosecution according to the circumstances of the case. Sometimes an inspector may use a combination of methods, such as notices as well as prosecution.

Further and more detailed explanation is given in the text on the practical aspects of giving advice. both verbal and written, issuing improvement or prohibition notices, as well as the circumstances under which prosecution might be considered.

The leaflet is completed with two additional sections covering what happens in relation to Crown employers, and what rights of appeal exist in order to change or challenge a health and safety inspector's decision.

Securing compliance with health and safety legislation at work: how it is done and how it affects you, available free from the Public Enquiry Point, Library, Health and Safety Executive, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Liverpool 2O 3QY or HSE Area

#### More for less

☐ Office staff in central London and the South East of England are 20-25 per cent better off than their colleagues in the rest of the country where their salaries are concerned. The London staff not only receive higher remuneration, but 83 per cent of central London office staff work less than a 36 hour week. In contrast, the Midlands, West Yorkshire and Merseyside are especially hard hit receiving the lowest salaries and appearing to feel the effects of the recession most. The latest survey of Office Salaries, Hours, Holidays and Technology from The Institute of Administrative Management shows despite nearly three million unemployed, that for those in employment conditions have improved—and the London worker in particular has benefited.

Although, in general, office workers salaries have stayed in line with inflation, there are startling

regional variations. There can be almost £4,000 difference between higher grade office workers in the West End of London and the East Midlands: an office services supervisor in the West End earns £12,046 compared with £8,119 for the same grade in the East Midlands. The London office worker is likely to work shorter hours than his counterparts in other areas of the country; outside London only 52 per cent work less than a 36 hour week. The shorter hours are worked in the largest conurbations which suggests commuter travel is a major factor.

The annual survey primarily acts as a guide for salary levels and conditions for staff below management grade. The information is analysed according to geographical location, size of company and type ment can create. In a break with

Office Salaires, Hours, Holidays and Technology 1983 is available, price £75, from The itute of Administrative Management, 40 Chatsworth Parade, Petts Wood, Orpington

### Work & Society

☐ Work & Society is a group of people, from business, the banking world, from education, the civil service, voluntary and charitable organisations and from the trade union movement who are concerned about the future of work and its place in our society. It is funded by its members, from business and from charitable trusts, and carefully preserves its non-political status.

Its management council consists of public figures and it is chaired by produced on all these topics. These Hamish Orr-Ewing, the Chairman of Rank Xerox Ltd. Its deputy chairman is Lord Seebohm and its financial leader, Charles Green of the National Westminster Bank. Research is directed by Michael Shanks, chairman of the National Consumer Council.

About two years ago the chairman of Volvo, telephoned to ask if Work & Society would be interested in putting together a team of researchers in the UK to participate in an international study on the future of jobs, work and society which was being assembled by the Aspen Institute. The project would be multi-disciplinary, independent and action-oriented. Its aim would be, not to conduct pure research, but to influence the public debate on perhaps the most important and difficult issue of our times.

The International Jobs in The '80s programme is being carried out simultaneously in six countries—the United States, Japan, UK, Sweden, West Germany and

Israel. An international report, incorporating the results of the work in each country and including the responses to a questionnaire carried out in each country will be published later this year.

Research areas to date have included: youth unemployment: long-term unemployment; education and training; the changing attitudes towards work; early retirement; inner cities; and regional imbalances and reports have been are available price £3.00.

dissemination and discussion of ideas as with reports. It aims,

To this end, it will be organising sions groups and a national confer- their studies. ence during the next 18 months.

Details of these events will be announced to the national and regional press and will also be announced in the Work & Society and job creation. Mr Ivor Richard,

Work & Society publishes a regular free newsletter and people who wish to receive this or any of the Work & Society reports are asked to write to or telephone our administrative centre: John Wadey, c/o The National Westminister Bank PLC, Webb House, 210 Pentonville Road, London N1 tions. This means that in future necessary after 1982 up to the end of 9JT (tel. 01-837 7000 ext. 2743).

### How to survive unemployment

☐ With unemployment figures around 3 million, a new handbook published in August offers new hope for the unemployed. Packed with positive and practical ideas for alternatives to traditional jobs, How to Survive Unemployment looks at unemployment in a different light and shows that it can, in fact, be a challenging start to a new way of life.

The authors, occupational psychologist Robert Nathan and employment journalist Michel Syrett, take a positive approach to the longstanding and new opportunities which redundancy, early retirement and prolonged unemploytraditional thinking, it does not advocate a return to a full-time work as the only answer, concentrating instead on the wider possibilities that now exist for people to create their own work, further their education and develop their skills, knowledge and experience.

A practical guide to creative self-assessment is backed up by chapters on further education and training, alternatives to full-time employment, the creation of new enterprises, finding work abroad,

social security benefits and how to manage the changes which occur as a result of following up these opportunities.

The detailed information and advice contained in the chapters include sections on self-employment, working from home, parttime study, residential and nonresidential courses, skills exchange schemes, self-help groups, community work, part-time work (including job sharing) and survival on a reduced income. The text is supported by a comprehensive appendix giving details of all the organisations and references mentioned in the book, and the services which they offer.

By encouraging everyone, and not just the unemployed, to develop the initiative to help themselves and create their own opportunities, the book suggests not only short-term solutions to the problems caused by the current recession, but also long-term answers to the changes which our economy will create in the coming years.

How to Survive Unemployment by Robert Nathan and Michel Syrett, price £2.50, available from booksellers or Penguin Books Ltd. 536 Kings Road, London SW10 0UH.

### EC social measures to help the young

☐ In June the EC Labour and Social Affairs Council of Ministers and Ministers of Education agreed on a number of measures aimed at providing job and training opportunities for the unemployed, particularly the young, and injecting into Work & Society is concerned as national educational systems a greamuch with communications, with ter awareness of modern information technologies. In addition Education Ministers wanted to see through such discussion, to develop much greater mutual recognition of its proposals in a non-political way qualifications in higher education, to a state in which any government to enable students freely to move could use them in whole or in part. between universities and other academic institutions within the regional conferences, local discus- Community in the furtherance of

The European Social Fund is a main Community instrument in seeking to tackle the problems of unemployment, vocational training the Commissioner responsible for Labour and Social Affairs, had proposed certain changes in the rules which would allow the Commission greater flexibility in utilising the Fund, particularly in relation to the unemployed. At its June meeting the Council endorsed the Commission's major recommendapriority contributions from the

Fund will be used to promote employment for young people under 25, some 75 per cent of the relevant appropriations being used for this

Aid will also be available for the long-term unemployed, women wishing to go back to work, the disabled, migrant workers, those in small and medium-sized undertakings and vocational guidance and placement officers. Certain underprivileged areas, such as Northern Ireland will continue to receive spe-

Provision has also been made for making workers exposed to asbestos at work subject to medical examination, records of which will be kept for a period extending beyond the date at which workers cease to be exposed to the hazard. The Directive will enter into force on January 1, 1987, but will not apply to asbestos mining until January 1.

The Council also agreed on a second programme of action regarding Health and Safety at Work. This will enable the first programme to be extended and updated where

# CASE STUDY

## **SWIMming against the tide**

by John Pugh, Employment Gazette

In fact Swale is a borough in north Kent between Rochester and Chatham in the west and Canterbury in the east which is richly diverse in both industry and agricul-

Swale's traditional industries are bricks and cement, papermaking and agriculture. As many of the larger employers of unskilled labour are in slump-hit industries and the area itself is part of the constantly moving London-commuter belt one could imagine one would find a lack of community

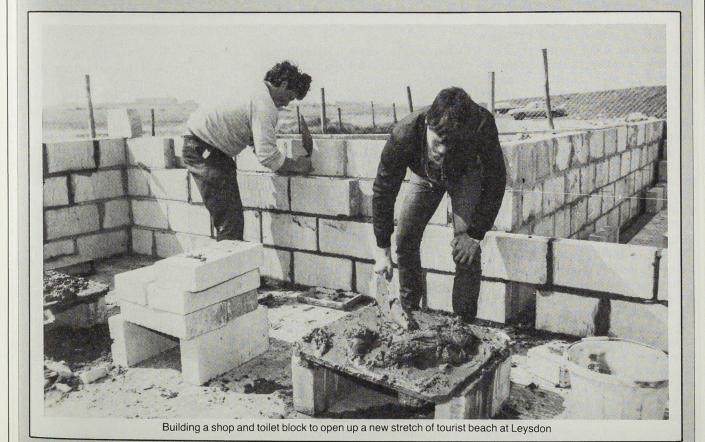
region have heard of Swale. more than a little spirit in Swale.

#### Industries agent

To understand the situation one country, the locality was suffering voice was formed in July 1979. from an ageing and threatened industrial base. Swale Borough Council decided to appoint an industries agent, Gilbert Johnson to help revitalise the area: subsequent developments are a testament to his

Few people living outside the involvement. There is, however, endeavours. He spent a lot of time talking with local employers, helping to raise the level of awareness of the area's structural problems and to encourage them to work together with each other and the council to improve the situation. As a result a Swale employers' association "The has to look back six or seven years Voice of Industrial Company Emwhen like most other parts of the ployers"—known by its acronyn—

(continued) >



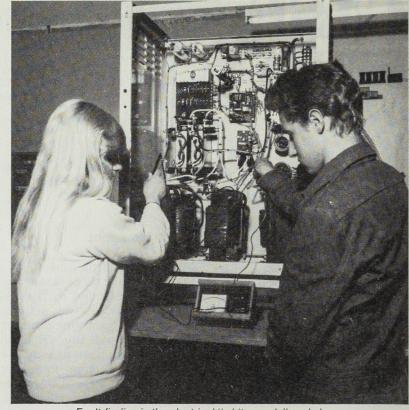
### → CASE STUDY

VOICE identified four or five areas of real concern to local companies, one being employment. A number of groups were set up initially on an informal basis to look at each issue.

#### **Group meetings**

In 1980 the employment group met and began, where most employment groups around the country begin, by expressing concern and dissatisfaction with the educational standard of the children leaving school. Their first consideration was what they could do as employers to ensure schools turned out children they could take on. When discussions with the schools and the education authorities began they realised that there was an even more serious problem—youth unemployment. While questioning what they could do as employers, they decided a great deal was already being done in terms of work experience on employers' premises. Even if the local employers had a what could be done, so convincingly massive expansion they could not that the meeting responded by makcope with more than one-third of ing pledges of finance, disused the unemployed school leavers. buildings, equipment, materials and Kent County Council (KCC) already the like. Everyone was determined had the Kent Youth Club Work that something positive would be Project operating in Swale at a done. The borough council reckfairly low level. They knew that oned there was sufficient communsomething else was needed but the ity support for them to become group considered it was a commundirectly involved. Their next policy ity problem and not just industries' and resources meeting voted problem.

calling a public meeting, hosted by would be matched by local industry. Shell Research in Sittingbourne. One hundred and fifty people attended from the local authority, the Vital decisions borough council, Kent County Council, social services, education, Manpower Services Commission Industry, Community Task Force decisions were also taken: and other youth schemes already operating attended to preach the • this new body had to be self-



Fault-finding in the electrical "white goods" workshop

£25,000 as "pump-priming" money So VOICE took the initiative of in the first year in the hope that this

A steering group was set up to (MSC), churches, community, indus- decide how all this would be used try, and trade unions. Speakers and the Swale Work Initiation from the Confederation of British Measure (swim) was born. Two vital

gospel of what was being done, and suffient and autonomous and

seen to be independent of the local council or any other existing company or organisation. It, therefore has become a company limited by guarantee and registered as a charity.

the broad community support had to be built back into the structure of the initiative.

The constitution of the company, therefore, requires that the board of directors draws representatives from all sectors of the community; the careers, education and social service departments of the county council, Swale Borough and Parish

(continued) >

### → CASE STUDY

Councils, industrial employers, the Chamber of Commerce, the voluntary organisations, the churches, the trades council and unions and the Manpower Services Commis-

From the start, it was the company's intention to use MSC employment programmes. Not only to provide vocational training for young people, but to sponsor a wide range of work schemes for both young and adult unemployed, and to undertake projects of environmental and amenity benefit to the community as well as to establish and support a nursery of new small businesses.

In July 1981 swim began operations as the sponsor of a Youth Opportunities Programme which grew from 50 to 203 places throughout Swale. This yop scheme has been converted to a "Mode B" (Community based) Youth Training Scheme (YTS), using classrooms and offices in five different locations in the three major towns in the to go into full-time employment. borough—Sheerness, Sittingbourne and Faversham. A wide range of training is provided including: basic office skills, bricklaying and allied building skills, cookery, landscape gardening, metal working, painting and decorating, photography, signwriting, upholstery and furniture renovation. Many of the projects undertaken during the training courses benefit the local community generally. Examples are the renovation of children's playground equipment, the building of a car park, shop, toilet block and children's play area on the sea front at Leysdon, constructing new Christmas displays for Sittingbourne town centre and many other similar imaginative projects.

#### **Placements**

The success of the venture to date addition to the 50 training places for can be illustrated by the placements which swim acts as managing agent. of young people in full-time work during or on completion of their vision, SWIM, VOICE and Swale

#### **Swale Work Initiation Measure**

The objects for which the company was established are:

- To advance education and relieve need among young unemployed persons resident in the District of Swale and the neighbourhood in the county of Kent through the provision (save in exceptional circumstances for a period not exceeding 12 months in the case of any one individual) of work experience and of such training facilities as will enable such young persons as aforesaid to acquire and develop vocational skills.
- To relieve need among unemployed persons resident in the District of Swale and the neighbourhood in the county of Kent through the creation of new jobs by the establishment of new businesses.

(Extract from SWIM's memorandum and articles of association.)

course. swim supervisors are parti- Borough Council launched the

cularly proud of the fact that, by the Swale Workshop Action Project time the YOP programme was con- (SWAP) in the summer of 1982. SWAP verted to YTS, apart from the young acts as a local enterprise agency, people who have been dismissed for giving information, advice and supmajor disciplinary offences and the port to local small businesses and, trainees who have, of their own at the Newington Enterprise Cenaccord, given up after a few weeks tre, provides managed workspace or months, nearly 80 per cent of where new businesses can find their swim trainees have left the scheme feet in the first four years of their



As industrially based "Mode A"

YTS places are developed, swim

and facilities it is developing can be

used to provide "off-the-job" train-

ing and support to many trainees on

industrial placement in Swale, in

In keeping with the original

### Small businesses

At the Newington Enterprise Centre near Sittingbourne there are 18 workshops in use—not one of the 18 businesses existed 12 months ago. Kent County Council has provided another £30,000 to build three new workshops on the site. In Sheerness swim has already let part of their own building as a small workshop. Swale Borough Council are hoping to provide another site which will give an additional 18-20 workshops on the island of Shep-

In January 1983 swim received hopes that the training expertise MSC approval as a managing agency

(continued)

## → CASE STUDY

for 100 Community Programme places, providing up to a year's employment for long-term unemployed adults. Since March 100 jobs have been identified: the last dozen or so are awaiting approval of the Kent Area Manpower Board. The Community Programme scheme supports and feeds into swim's activities. A team of 20, for example, are busy refurbishing a large building in Faversham to provide facilities for the public, a working craft centre, spaces for new businesses, classrooms, and a supervised community workshop for use by the unemployed as a learning and recreation centre.

#### **Objectives achieved**

And so, two years after its constitution, swim has now developed to the point at which it is tackling all the objectives set by the original steering group. It employs 150 people, almost without exception recruited from the unemployment register.

"We are getting to an exciting and very dynamic stage in our progress," said Bill Penney, swim's chief executive. "We are now planning two more ventures—a body to look at ways to use taxation schemes to encourage local investment to plough back into local companies. Since this initiative comes from VOICE we have codenamed it sing-Swale Investment for the New Growth. The second will be an organisation to provide a focus and point of first contact for the public with the network of agencies we have established that we are calling the Swale Enterprise Agency (SEA)".

Mr Penney was formerly communications manager for the Rockware Group. As an industrial chaplain and as personal chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, he has real experience of socio-economic problems in north Kent.



Laying the foundations for new skills: swim trainees try their hands at four different trades during their year in the scheme

swim's activities have caught the interest and imagination of many other local authorities and organisations. "I hope our contribution to training and job creation will be measured not only by what we have achieved in Swale, but also the ideas and enthusiasm we have been able to share in the hope of encouraging similar initiatives in other areas of need," said Mr Penney.

"In this set up you have one of the most exciting and powerful models in the whole country for local self-help," he said. "Parallels of everything we are doing can be found in a lot of different places,' he continued, "but I don't know of a single initiative which brings them all together in an inter-active system and which is as soundly rooted in the whole community as we are.'

#### An invitation

If your company, association or trade union has a story for Case Study, contact: The editor, Employment Gazette, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

# DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. A list of publications expected in the next 6 months is listed below.

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

## Forthcoming titles

#### Research 1982-83

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

July 1983

#### Screening in the recruitment of young workers

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

September 1983

#### The relative pay and employment of young people

W Wells, Department of Employment

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

October 1983

Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Field, Social and Community Planning Research

An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of other studies in the Department's research programme on homeworking.

\*\*December 1983\*\*